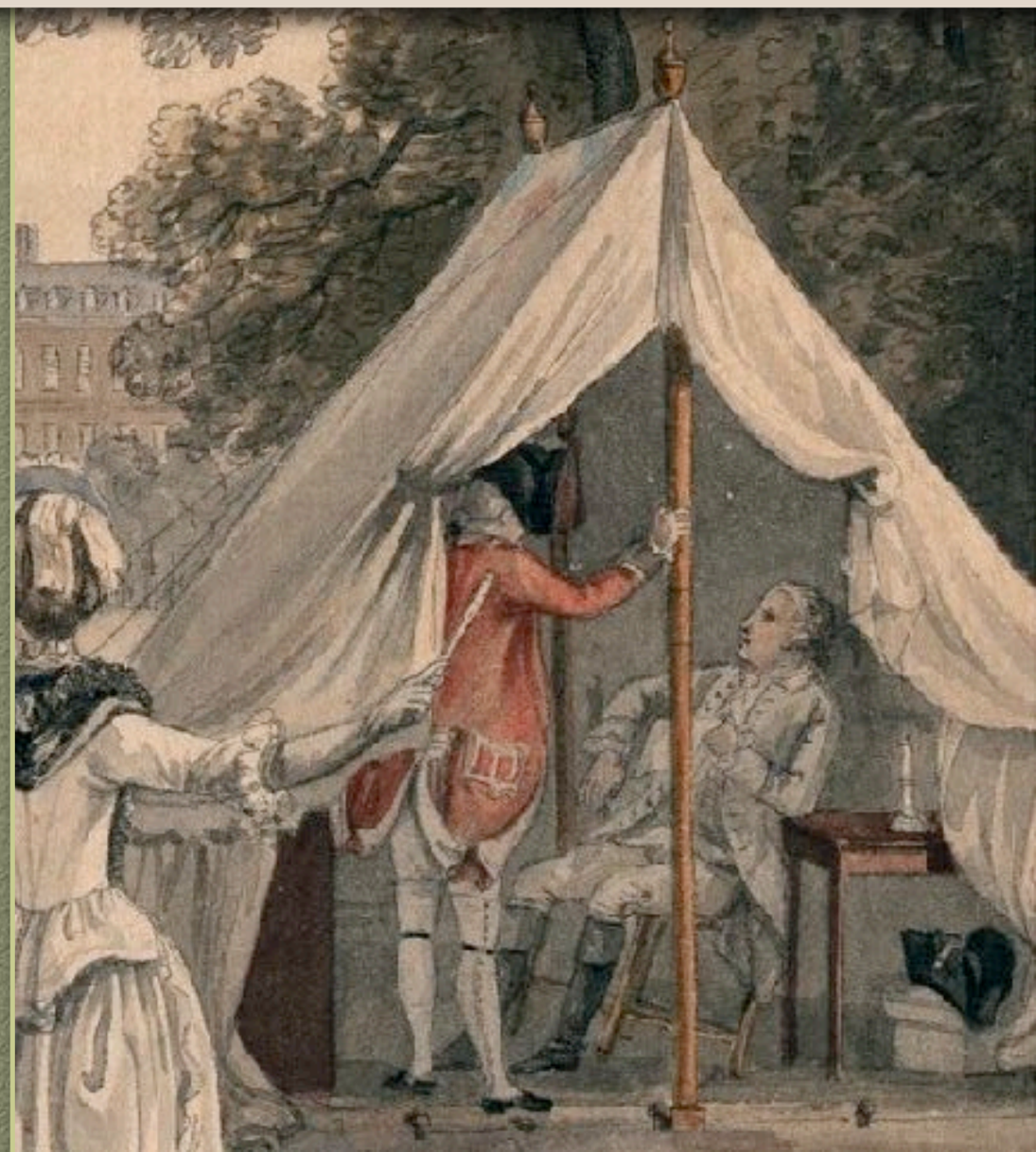
The Comforts of Home: Camp Equipage of the Commissioned Officer During the American War for Independence



Introduction

The following slideshow is a corroboration and repository of information related to the life, times, and material culture of the Commissioned Officer during the American War for Independence. While many individuals have contributed to their research over the years to make this information available, we are particularly indebted to the following individuals and organizations for their contributions:

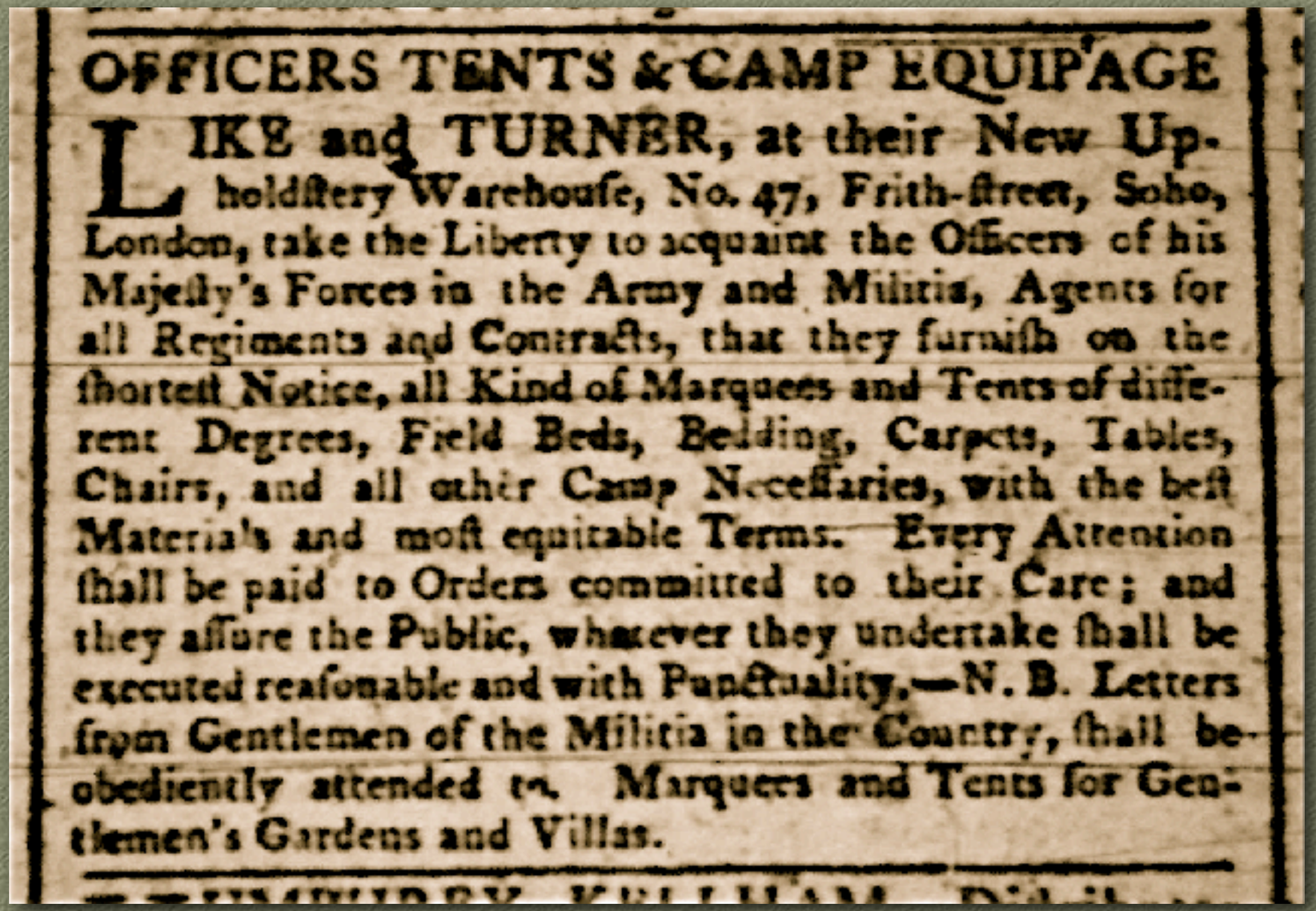
Joel Bohy
Sean Dermond
Chris Fox
Jay Howlett
Neal Hurst
Stephen Rayner
John U. Rees
Scott Stephenson
Gregory Theberge
The First Oval Office
The Museum of the American Revolution

“A Military Medley” by Thomas Simes, 1768
Things Necessary for a young Gentleman to be Furnished with, upon Obtaining his First Commission in the Infantry

Regimental	Non - Regimental
A suit of cloaths	A Blue surtout-coat
Two frock - suits	A Portugal cloak
Two hats	6 white waistcoats
Two Cockades	1 pair of leather breeches
One pair leather gloves	6 pairs of Shoes
Sash and Gorget	2 Dozen shirts
Fuzee, or espontoon	1 Dozen of stocks
Sword, sword knot, and belt	18 pair of stockings
Two pair of white spatterdashes	1 Black Stock
One pair of black and tops	1Dozen Handkerchiefs
One pair of garters	6 Towels
One pair of boots	3 Pair of Sheets
	3 pillow-cases
	6 Linen night-caps

“A field bedstead, painted canvas bag to hold it, bed-curtains, quilt, 3 blankets, bolster, pillow, one mattress, and a pailace—those items should be carried in a leather valise. A Traveling letter-case, to contain pens, ink, paper, wax, and wafer; a case for instruments for drawing; and Muller’s works on Fortification, &c. It is also essential that he should have a watch, that he may mark the hour exactly when he sends reports."

Advertisement for Officer's Tents & Camp Equipage
"Aris's Birmingham Gazette":
Monday, 25 May, 1778, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1905, p. 1.

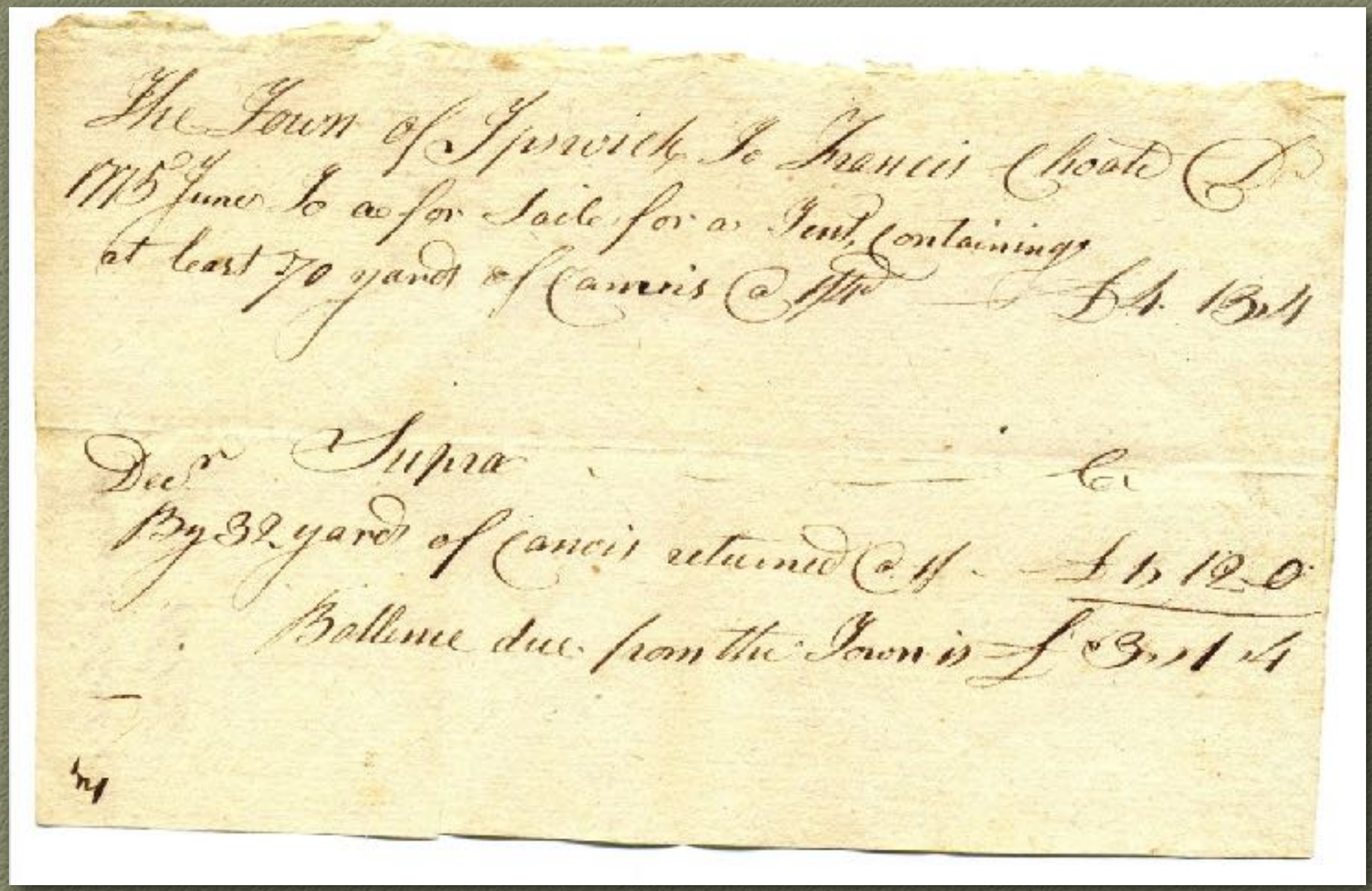


OFFICERS TENTS & CAMP EQUIPAGE

LIKE and TURNER, at their New Upholstery Warehouse, No. 47, Frith-street, Soho, London, take the Liberty to acquaint the Officers of his Majesty's Forces in the Army and Militia, Agents for all Regiments and Contracts, that they furnish on the shortest Notice, all Kind of Marquees and Tents of different Degrees, Field Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, and all other Camp Necessaries, with the best Materials and most equitable Terms. Every Attention shall be paid to Orders committed to their Care; and they assure the Public, whatever they undertake shall be executed reasonable and with Punctuality.—N. B. Letters from Gentlemen of the Militia in the Country, shall be obediently attended to. Marquees and Tents for Gentlemen's Gardens and Villas.

(Courtesy Chris Fox, Fort Ticonderoga)

Bill of Sale for a Tent
Ipswich 1775 June



The Town of Ipswich To Samuel Choate &
1775 June 6 a for Sale for a Tent, Containing
at least 70 yards of Canvis @ 5/p yd £ 17 10 0

Decr Supra — — — — — — &c

By 32 yards of Canvis returned @ 5/ — £ 8 12 0

Ballance due from the Town is £ 8 17 4

Account of Baggage belonging to Officers of the Ministerial Troops at Boston, taken from on board the Ship Hope, Captain Curwin, from Cork, the 12th August (1775) last.

"George Cleghorn, 22d Regiment:
One trunk, containing 1 case Instruments, part of a sword belt, old black Cravat, 1 small box with powder & puff, 1 shoe horn, 1 cork screw, tweezers, 1 black lead pencil, 1 penknife, 1 brass lock for saddle bags, Silver Hat loop, Buff ball & Chalk, 1 old Ruffle, 1 Book, Tea chest with a pair of old Gloves, a bundle of old Rags & Shirts, 8 pr. thread & three pr. worsted Stockings, 1 pr. yarn, do., 6 Towels, 6 pillow cases, 1 piece yd. wide Irish Linen, 1 piece Irish Linen

Directed to Mr. Cunningham, 22d Regiment, 1 pair sheets, 1 old ragged shirt, 1 pr. casimer Breeches, 1 casimer Wastecoat, 1 superfine scarlet Cloth Coat, 1 3/4 yds. superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 1/2 yds. superfine Broadcloth, 5 3/4 yds. buff Rattinet, 4 yards white Linen, 1 breast belt and 2 cuffs, 1 pr. sheets, 23 bound Books and a number worthless pamphlets; 1 canvas Portmanteau, containing 3 Blankets, 1 Coverlid, Mattress, 1 curtain for a field bed, 1 bolster and pillow; one box painted red, containing 1 field Bedstead, 1 child's gun, 1 pair foils, 1 horse whip, 6 pr. Shoes, 1 small picture frame."

Pennsylvania Minutes of the Board of War, March 14, 1777 to Aug 7, 1777 under 'Prisoners'
(Pennsylvania Archives 2nd Series (ed. by John B. Linn and William H. Egle), vol. 1, Harrisburg, 1896)

Account of Baggage belonging to Officers of the Ministerial Troops at Boston, taken from on board the Ship Hope, Captain Curwin, from Cork, the 12th August (1775) last.

"William Stapleton, 22d Regiment: One large Chest, containing 1 Field Bedstead, Mattress, a suit of curtains, 1 pair Blankets, bolster & pillow. One Trunk -1 Bedquilt, 8 pr. Shoes, 1 case Instruments, 18 Shirts, 11 Stocks, 1 scarlet Coat; Coat, Westcoat & Breeches, Cloth colour;2 Westcoats & 2 pr. Breeches of Buff Cassimer; 1 Coat, 2 Jackets & 1 pr. Breeches, of Black Cloth; 1 Coat & Westcoat, Claret colour; 1 Jacket & 1 pr. Breeches, Buff Casimer, with lining, not made up; 6 pr. Brown hemp Stockings, 10 pr. White thread Stockings, 2 pr. Yarn Stockings, 5 pr. Silk Stockings, 2 pr. Sheets. 2 pillow cases, 1 embroider'd Silk Westcoat, 1 Table Cloth, 1 Towel, 2 Night Caps, 2 papers of Coat and West Buttons, 2 pr. Worked Ruffles, 2 worked Chitterlings, 1 pr. Ruffles, 1 Chitterling (old) 2 old Muslin Handkerchiefs, 1 pr. Linen Drawers, 5 bound books, 1 pamphlet and Memorandum Book."

Pennsylvania Minutes of the Board of War, March 14, 1777 to Aug 7, 1777 under 'Prisoners'
(Pennsylvania Archives 2nd Series (ed. by John B. Linn and William H. Egle), vol. 1, Harrisburg, 1896)

Extract of a letter from a Captain of the 37th Regiment of Foot Head Quarters, Long Island, in South Carolina, 8th July Edinburgh Advertiser, 27 August 1776

"The troops are remarkably healthy notwithstanding their being obliged to live so long on salt provisions, and the fatigue they have undergone since they landed on this island. I have not myself had my clothes off, or lain in a bed for these three weeks."

Journal of Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin of Brookfield, Massachusetts Continental Artillery

"16 [July, 1776. Ticonderoga.] in the morning between day and sunrise I heard some persons say that how come that Chest open, another person answered sombody has robd it they have pulld up the tent pins & taken the chest out, upon which I arose in my shirt & went out & found 2 friendly Officers lamenting my loss, I examind & found that I was robd of my Hatt, a Camblet Cloak a Surtoot, a blieu coat & jacoat full trimd with a narrow Gold lace, a pair of Silk breeches, a Snuff colourd Coat turnd up with white, a Velvet Jacoat, 3 Cotton & 3 Wollon Shirts, 3 Stocks, 2 linen handkfs, 2 pair of linen & 2 pair of woolen Stockings, a pair of Silver Shoe & knee buckels, a Surveyors Compass or theodiler, & between 35 & 40 dollars in paper money, an ink pot, a knife, key & a Number of papers, & other articles.

I immediately sent to all the commanding officers present, & at the landing, acquainting them with my loss, the Army was all turnd out & a genl. Sirch made but none of my things found. I borrowed of a friend, a Coat & Jacoat & hatt, for I had none lift, I was Stript to my Shirt, my breeches & watch that lay under my head were saved only.

Just at evning I heard that my coat turnd up with white & Velvet Jacoat was found with the buckles &c. in the pockets, hid in a blind place.

16 [July, 1776. Ticonderoga.] in the Morning a part of my Compass was found break to pieces & soon after the rest of it except the Needle. this Day I wrote to Genl. Sullivan to remind him of the request I had made of a discharge from the Army, desiring him to use his intrest in my behalf while at the Congress, as I am heartily tired of this Retreating, Raged Starved, lousey, thevish, Pockey Army in this unhealthy Country."

The Journal of Captain John Peebles
H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot

Captain John Peebles
H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot
c. 1778

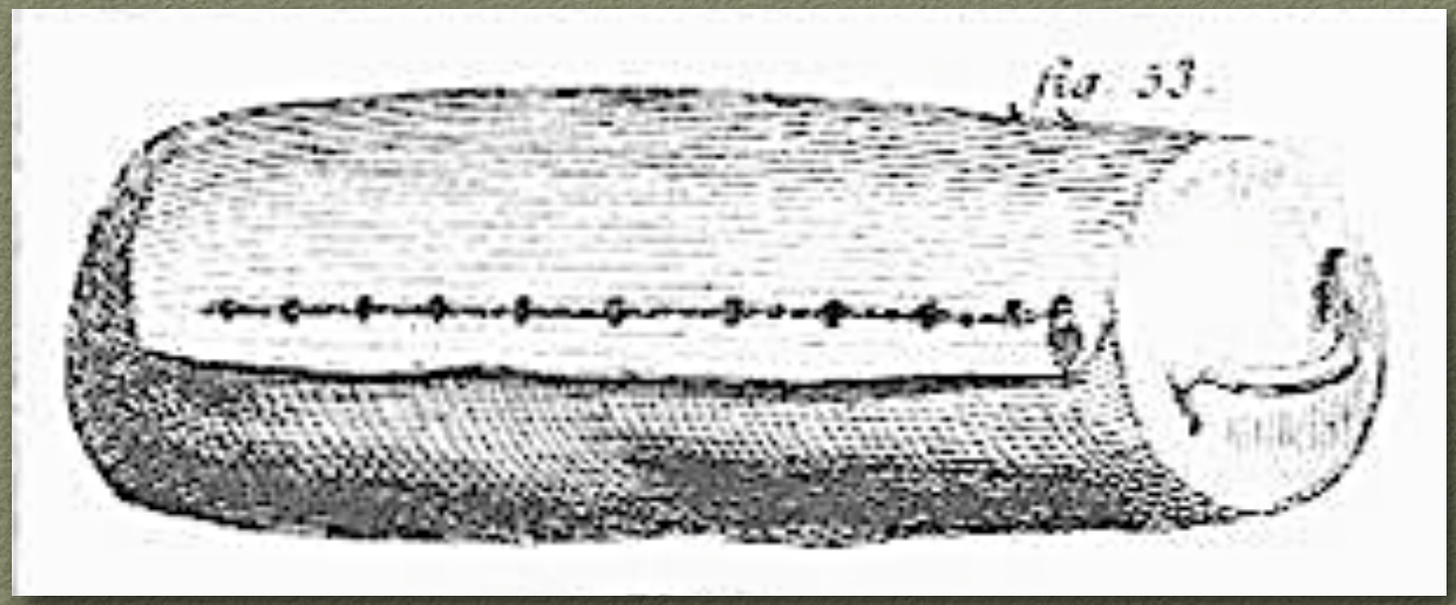
12 February 1777, New York, preparing to go to New Jersey:
"went aboard and got our heavy Baggage ashore & lodged in the store... Bot a Portmanteau & a pair of boot L7. filled the portmanteau with Campaign articles & left all the rest of my Baggage (except the Canteen Box & my Bedding.) vizt. 2 Trunks, Box with Bedstead, little Case, & tent &ca. in the Regtal. Store"

23 May 1779, preparing to go to Stoney Point area:
"sent our heavy baggage to the Regtal Store in York. my two trunks & box with the bedstead - sent my Cap, Bonnet, broad sword, Rifle, & little Arthur case to Docr. McLeans, for the field, Fly tent, bedding, Portmanteau, & canteen box"

New York area, 2 October 1781:
"the heavy Baggage was to be sent on board o'ship, & waggons to be procur'd to carry our field Baggage... Sent my Trunk & bedsted on board Baggage Ship, reserving on the field as usual my Tent portmanteau Bedding & Canteen"

A "Memorandum" Inserted into the Orders of Sept. 17, 1776
Captain Lister, Brigade of Guards
(Journal of Captain John Peebles, H.M. 42nd Regt. of Foot)

"Lost a Vallice containing a Round Tent & Markee & Bag containg two camp chairs a bag containg a Camp Table all of them markd Capt Cavendish Lister of the Guards whoever has them to give Notice at Genl Mathews Qrs"



French Portmanteau
"Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et dés Métiers"
"Coffretier-malletier-bahutier"
Denis Diderot Plates vol. 3 (1763)

“New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury”
Advertisement of Lieutenant Ward
H.M. 33rd Regiment of Foot
March 17, 1777:

“Lost in December last, a deal box containing a bed-stead and curtains, with sundry men and womens apparel, supposed by mistake in shipping them on board a sloop carrying baggage from New-York to Amboy, for the 33rd regiment. The baggage of the 26th regiment was loading at Amboy the same time; it is thought probable that the said box might be mixed with that baggage. Whoever will bring or give intelligence of the said box to Lieut. Ward of the 33rd regiment, or H. Gaine, so that the said box may be had again, shall receive ten dollars reward, and all expences paid.”

Private Soldier
H.M. 33rd Regiment of Foot
1777

Burgoyne Expedition of 1777
Thomas Anburey
Volunteer and Ensign, H.M. 29th and 24th Regiments of Foot:

"Cambridge, in New England, Nov. 17, 1777...
The men were so harassed and fatigued with continually sitting and lying on the ground, all huddled in a small compass, that three days before the convention took place, they complained to the Captain who commanded, that they were not permitted to fire on the enemy, whereby they could obtain more ease, and therefore ought to be relieved, and they received for an answer, when night came on it should be mentioned to the General. The Captain desired me to go to head-quarters, and when I arrived there, I found they partook of the hardships in common, for the three Generals had just laid down on their matrasses, having only an oil-skin to cover them from the weather; the Aid-de Camps were sitting round a fire. I went up to your old acquaintance, Noble, of the 47th. regiment, as being known to him, and related the purport of my business, which he immediately communicated to General Phillips. While he was speaking, I am sure I shall never forget the eagerness and anxiety depicted in General Burgoyne's countenance, when he started from his slumber, hastily enquiring what was the matter. General Phillips informed him it was a trifling business about relieving a post, when he lay down again to refresh his wearied spirits, appearing almost exhausted by a continual state of agitation. After receiving an answer that the post should be relieved, I returned to the redoubt. The men anxiously expected it, but were greatly disappointed by the appearance of daybreak, as knowing no relief could arrive then, and that they had another day's vexation to encounter from these rifle-men. It was with the greatest difficulty the officers could prevent the men from firing at them, and this only with a promise that they should have permission, if they were not relieved at night. Perhaps you will say, the soldiers had reason for complaint, for many of them, by being kept in such a confined situation, were so cramped that they could scarcely walk - but we were relieved at last."

(Anburey, 2, p. 8-9)

Royal Pennsylvania Gazette
26 May 1778

“On Saturday next at eleven o'clock, will be sold by Auction, at the Guard-room of the 28th regiment, a Marquee complete, a neat camp Bedstead and curtains, a cott, an officers sash, a gold watch, clothes, trunks, fuzees, &c. light infantry accoutrements, a spy glass, with many other articles necessary for officers.”

(Pennsylvania Archives Second Series (ed. by John B. Linn and WilliamH. Egle), vol. 1, Harrisburg, 1896)

Letter from Chaplain James McLagan, H.M. 42nd Regt. of Foot, to Reverend Hugh McDearmad

"Camp on Long Island Augt 20th 1778

My Dear Sir,
Your letter of 20th Febry came to hand sometime ago & would have been answered sometime ago too, had I enjoyed my wonted conveniencies, but that is far from me. Sometimes in deed I live in a house, viz in winter commonly; Sometimes I live in a crowd aboard a ship, sometimes I march & sometimes I live in a tent with a few cloths & linnens, a half dozen books, 2 or 3 blankets, some straw or branches, a bottle & a mug. Having been a few weeks in this camp, I have fixed 4 stakes in the ground on which I have fixed a bit of deal [a fir or pine board] with nails, & on it I now write..."

Brass Sword or Bayonet Belt Tip
H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot
(Don Troiani)

The Royal Gazette (New York)
21 October, 1778:

"LOST, On Friday the 16th inst, coming from Powles Hook to Brooklyn ferry, a PORTMANTUA TRUNK, covered with blue oil cloth, marked ***Lt. Stewart, 42d Regt.*** *also a vallance, containing bedding, &c. both bound together with leather straps. Whoever can give information where they may be found, by applying to the Adjutant of the 42d regiment, in camp, near Bedford, on Long-island, shall receive a Reward of FIVE GUINEAS, upon the articles being delivered, and no questions asked, the vallance mark'd Lt. Stewart, 42d Regiment."*

Lieutenant James Stewart
1st BN H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot

Officer Shelter

-

The Blanket

Captain George Harris, H.M. 5th Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Company
Long Island - Likely Autumn 1776
A Letter to His Cousin:

"At last, my dear Bess, the wish of my heart is fully accomplished. You have so often heard me regret having been so long in the military line without seeing the army is a state of active service. I am happy to say that I was never better in my life--marching all day under a scorching sun, and laying my length at night on my mother earth, with only a blanket to cover me,-- instead of spoiling, improves my appearance. Every one compliments me on my looks. As for Tom, he looked very well when I saw him about a week ago, since when our corps has been moving so quick, that I have not been able to hear of him..." (L-1)

(Bergen County Historical Society)

(Old State House)

Officer Tents

-

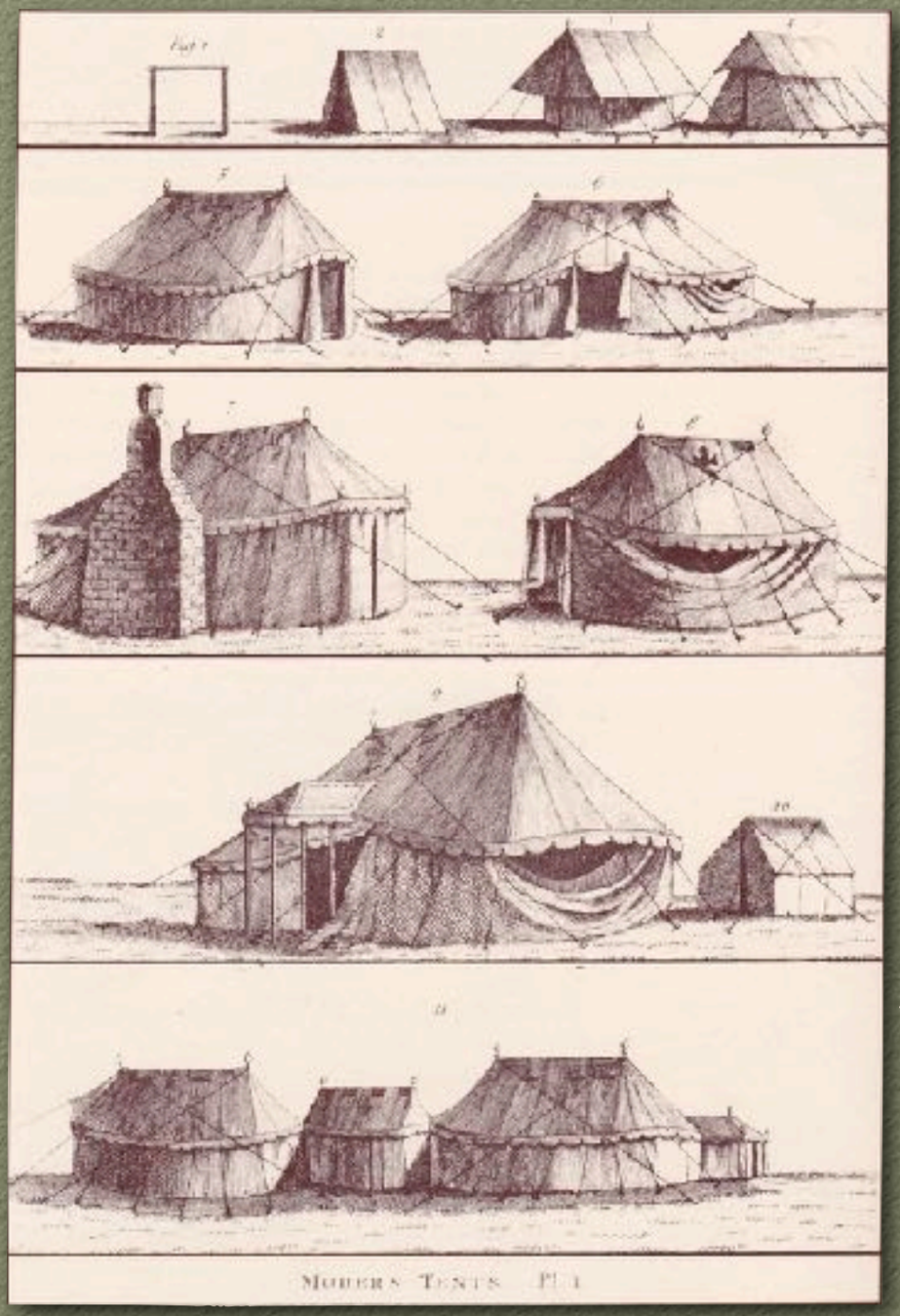
The OR Tent

Captain William Haslewood
H.M. 63rd Regiment of Foot

"The Troops without opposition landed on -Long Island.- 21st. [sic - 22nd] August. marched a few Miles up the Country and encamped in Soldiers Tents."

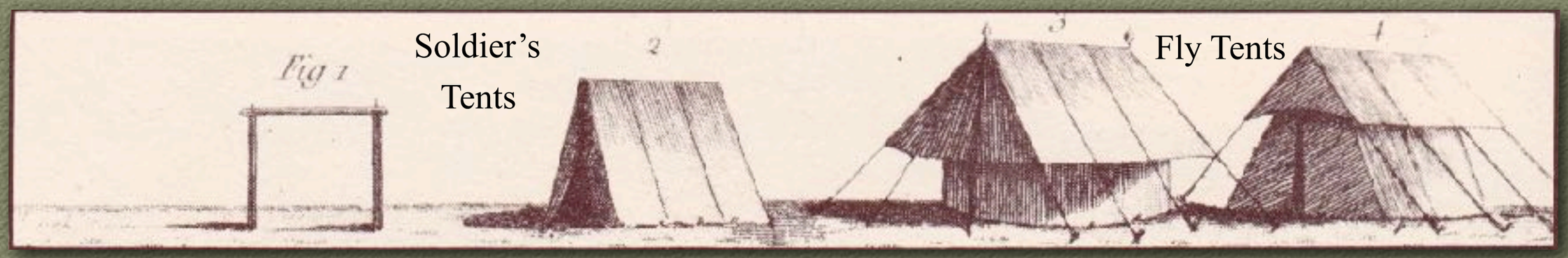
Silver Gilt Copper Officer Button - Don Troiani Collection

“Military Antiquities”
“Respecting a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the Present Time”
by Francis Grose 1788



General Orders
The Orderly Book of General William Howe

"Head Quarters New Utrecht
Long Island 22nd. August 1776…
Each Regiment is to send early to morrow for their Tents, Camp kettles & Knapsacks. The Qr. Mastr. General will endeavour to furnish Waggons to convey them from the Waterside, & it is hoped that Officers will bring as little Baggage on Shore as possible, & for some time make use of Soldiers tents, or fly Tents."

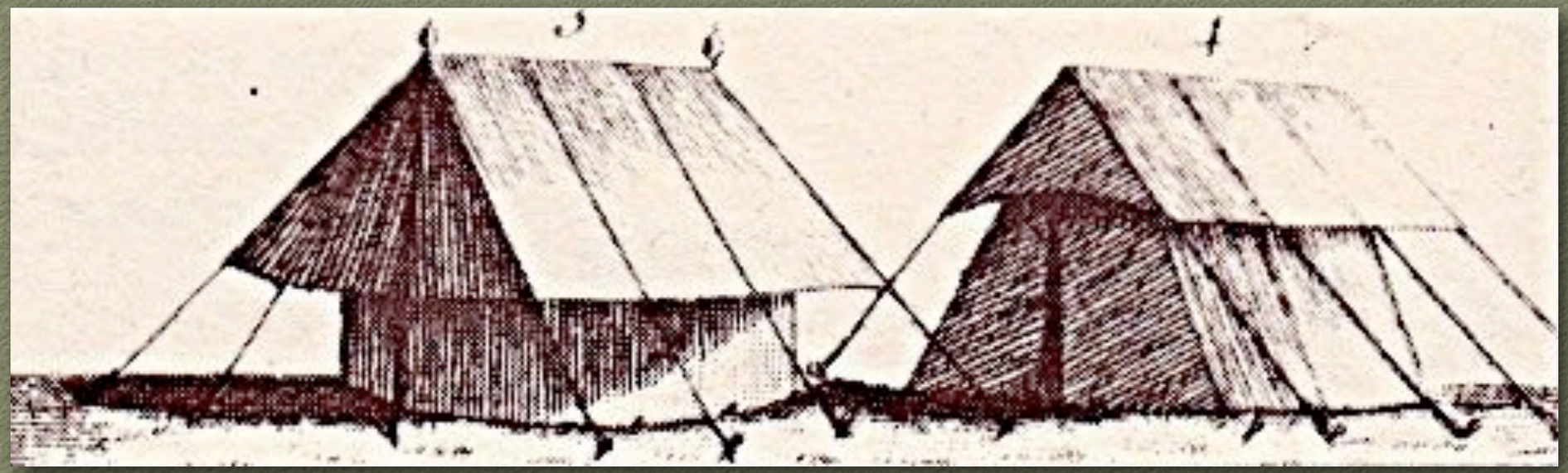


"Military Antiquities Respecting a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the Present Time"
by Francis Grose 1788

Major of Brigade, Edmund Stevens
Brigade of Guards, Coldstream Regiment, to Marquess of Granby
Camp near Hellgate, on Long Island, September 2, 1776

"I am only in a fly tent, and have neither bed, chair, or table; therefore excuse this scrawl, for I have scribbled it upon my knee."

HMC, Rutland, p. 6.



Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dowdswell of H.M. 1st Regiment of Foot Guards by Joseph Blackburn c. 1776 - 1777

(Guards Museum of London)

Captain George Harris, H.M. 5th Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Company
Long Island - Likely Autumn 1776
A Letter to His Cousin:

"After landing on York Island, we drove the Americans into their works beyond the eighth mile-stone from New York, and thus got possession of the best half of the island. We took post opposite to them, placed our picquets, borrowed a sheep, ate some of it, and then went to sleep on a gate, which we took the liberty of throwing off its hinges, covering our feet with an American tent, for which we should have cut poles and pitched, had it not been so dark."

Wilkin, p. 185-86

Captain George Harris, H.M. 5th Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Company
Long Island - Likely Autumn 1776
A Letter to His Cousin:

"... Colonel Medows is my commanding officer, and this I consider one of the pleasantest things that ever happened to me. We sleep together in a soldier's tent, which, when well littered down with straw, we consider quite a luxury. He led us on to action in the most gallant manner; and I am convinced that if General Howe had made a sign for us to follow the Americans into their works, we should have done it. Thanks to the General's prudence, we have effected this object without the loss of the many brave fellows who must have fallen in the attempt. My present situation must excuse my not writing to my sisters. They will be glad to hear I am in excellent health and spirits. Adieu,

Ever yours, affectionately,

George Harris."

(L-1)

Officer Tents

-

The Marquee

Timothy Pickering, General Quartermaster's Return
April 1, 1782

"Return of all Public Property belonging to the Quarter Master General Department from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania & with the Main Army
Species of Property....

Materials & Spare Furniture...
Marquee {Hooks
_____{Tops...
Tent Buttons
Marquee Balls
Tent Pole Rings
Horsemans do.
Tent Sliders
Hanks Tent Cord...
Palm Irons
Sail Needles
Sailmakers Hooks*..."*

(W-2, p. 16)

An Order of Congress to P. Curtenius
To purchase and fill a requisition for supplying the Continental Army
1776

'Amount of sundries, as per the order of Congress, of the 26th of February, 1776, and sundry other orders, viz.:...

	£	***s***	***d***
12 field officer's tents, at about £25,	*300*	*0*	*0...*
32 captain's tents,			
32 lieutenant's tents,			
16 ensign's tents,			
4 adjutant's tents. 96, at about £8 each,	*768*	*0*	*0*
4 quartermaster's tents,			
4 chaplain's tents,			
4 surgeon's tents,			
108 valises at about 40s.	*216*	*0*	*0*
108 tent bags at 5s.	*27*	*0*	*0*
450 soldier's tents at about 80s,	*1832*	*0*	*0*

(The price depends on the price of duck. If I must give £5 10s for ravens duck they will cost full what I have estimated. A square tent takes a piece of ***duck****, and making 32s. A soldier's, 21 yards at 3s per yard, and making 10s. P. T. C.)'"* (H-3, p. 487)

New York Gazette & Weekly Mercury
Monday, 14 October, 1776

"LOST Last Monday the 7th Instant when the troops went to Long Island, an unpainted VALEECE, containing an Officer's Tent and Marquee, of the LXIV Regiment; the ***Marquee is painted black and red****. Whoever has found it, and will give notice to the Regiment where it may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded."*

"Captain Hill" (Possibly Lieutenant John Forster Hill) of H.M. 64th Regiment of Foot
by Richard Crosse c. 1778
(Claudia Hill Portrait Miniatures)

Order Book
Earl of Loudon Command
(LO/10/52 pg.89)

"19th June 1778, Bromley: Bridge Orders: His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester orders, that all the Officers Tents and Marquees be made conformable to the following Dimensions -

The Length of the Ridge Pole – Seven Feet
The height of the Standard Pole – Eight feet
The Length from Front to Rear, between the Half walls of the Marquees..... Fourteen Feet
The Breadth of the Marquees between the Half Walls..... Ten Feet 6 Inches
The height of the Half walls – Four Feet
The Flames on the Marquees. Red and Blue."

Regimental Orders - H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot
The Journal of Captain John Peebles

"The 7 Companys to Embark on board the Brilliant Thames Glasgow & Houston. The Officers are to carry nothing with them but their Tents bedding & a Portmanteau."

Captain John Peebles
H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot
c. 1778

“Military Antiquities”
“Respecting a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the Present Time”
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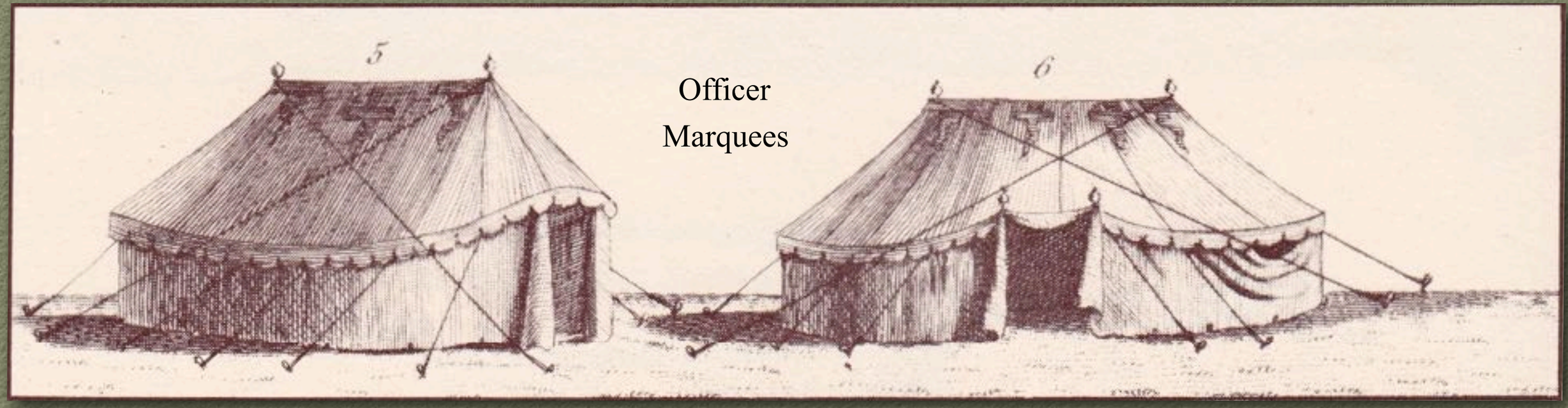

Officer

Marquees

"Military Antiquities"
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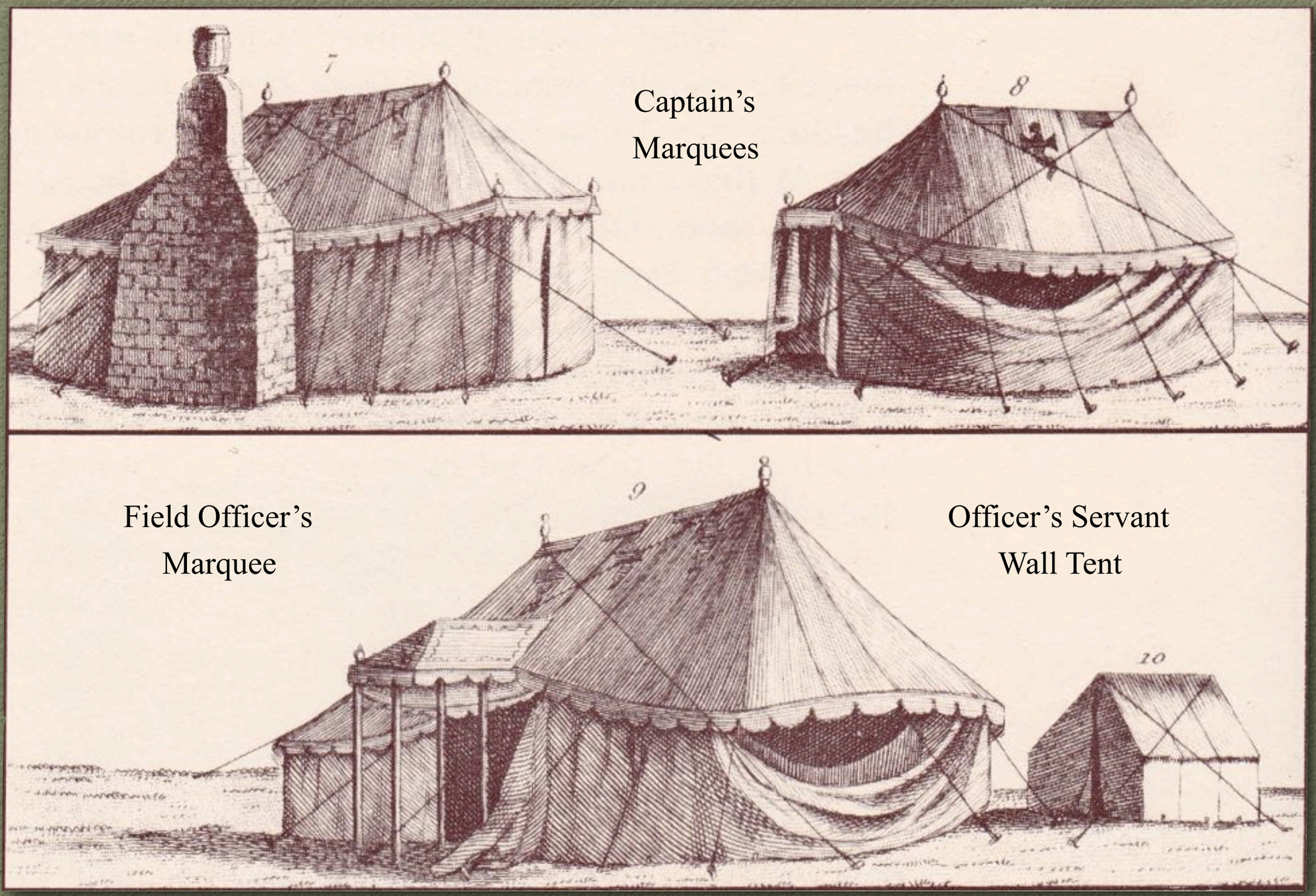

Captain's
Marquees

Field Officer's
Marquee

Officer's Servant
Wall Tent

“Military Antiquities”
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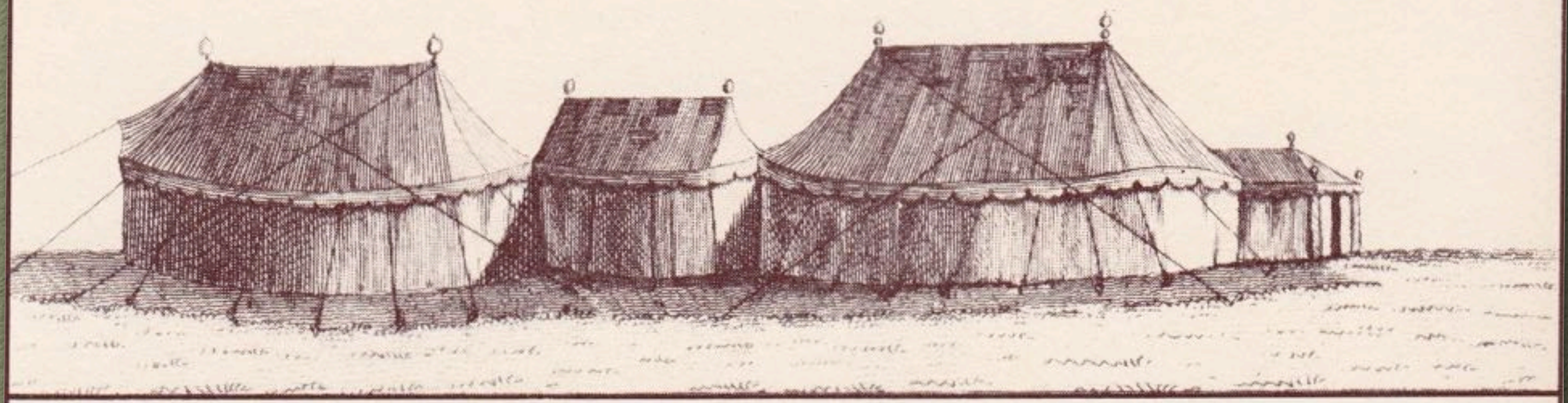
Tents of an Officer of Militia



MODERN TENTS Pl. 1.

“Military Antiquities”
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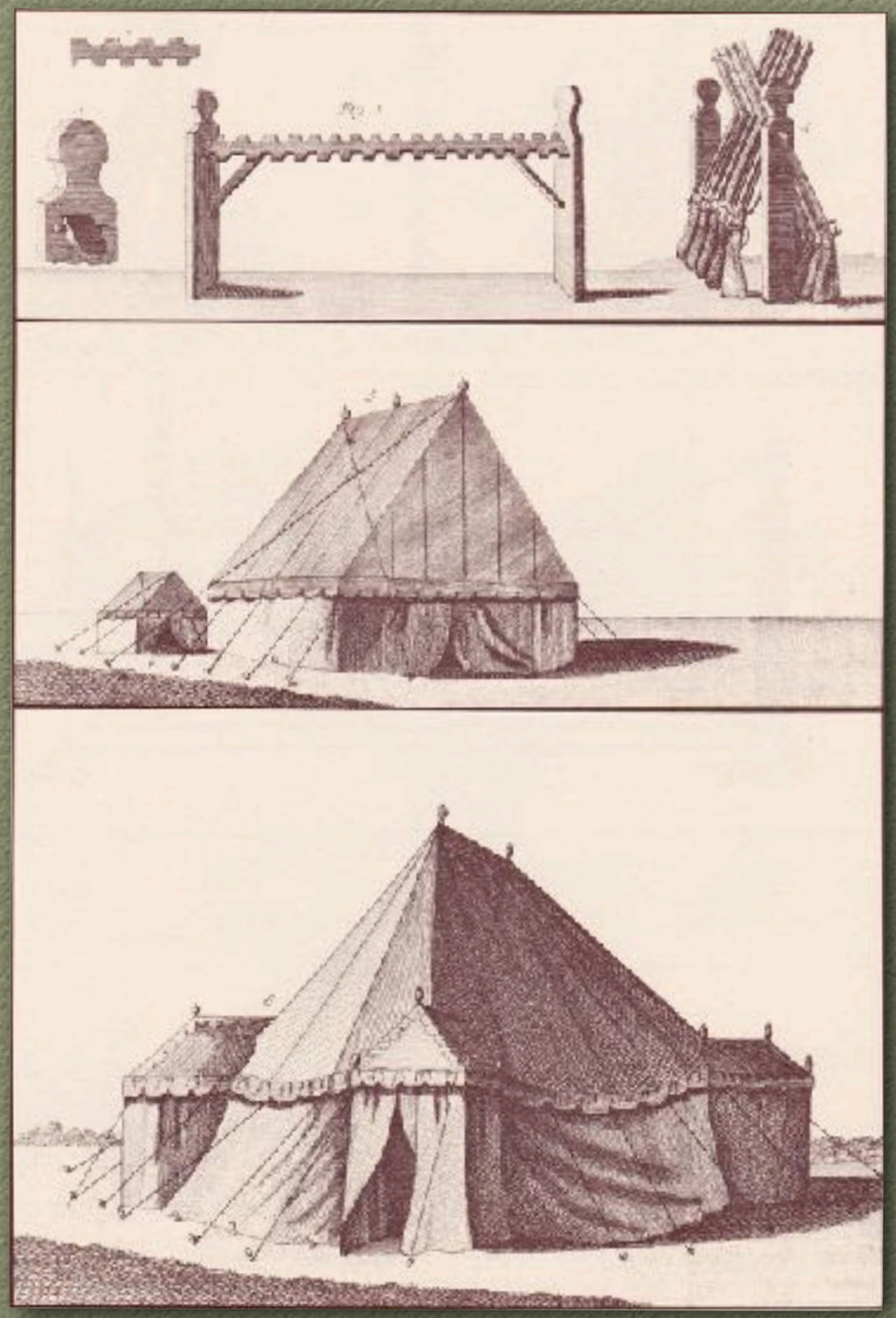
by Francis Grose 1788



“Military Antiquities”
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by Francis Grose 1788

Laboratory Tent
of the
Artillery

“Military Antiquities”
“Respecting a History of the English Army from the Conquest to the Present Time”
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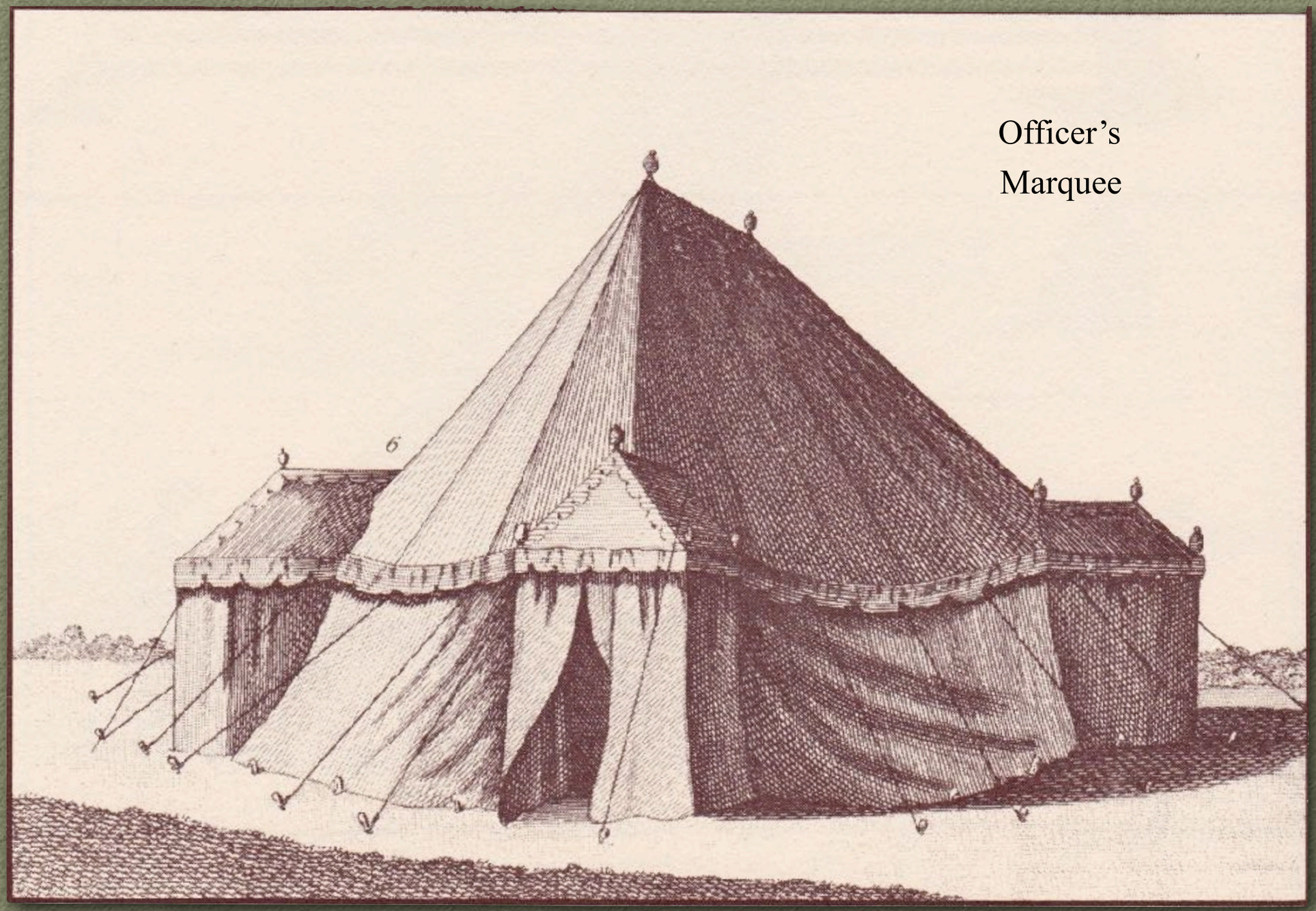


"An Essay on Castrametation"
by Lewis Lochee, London 1778

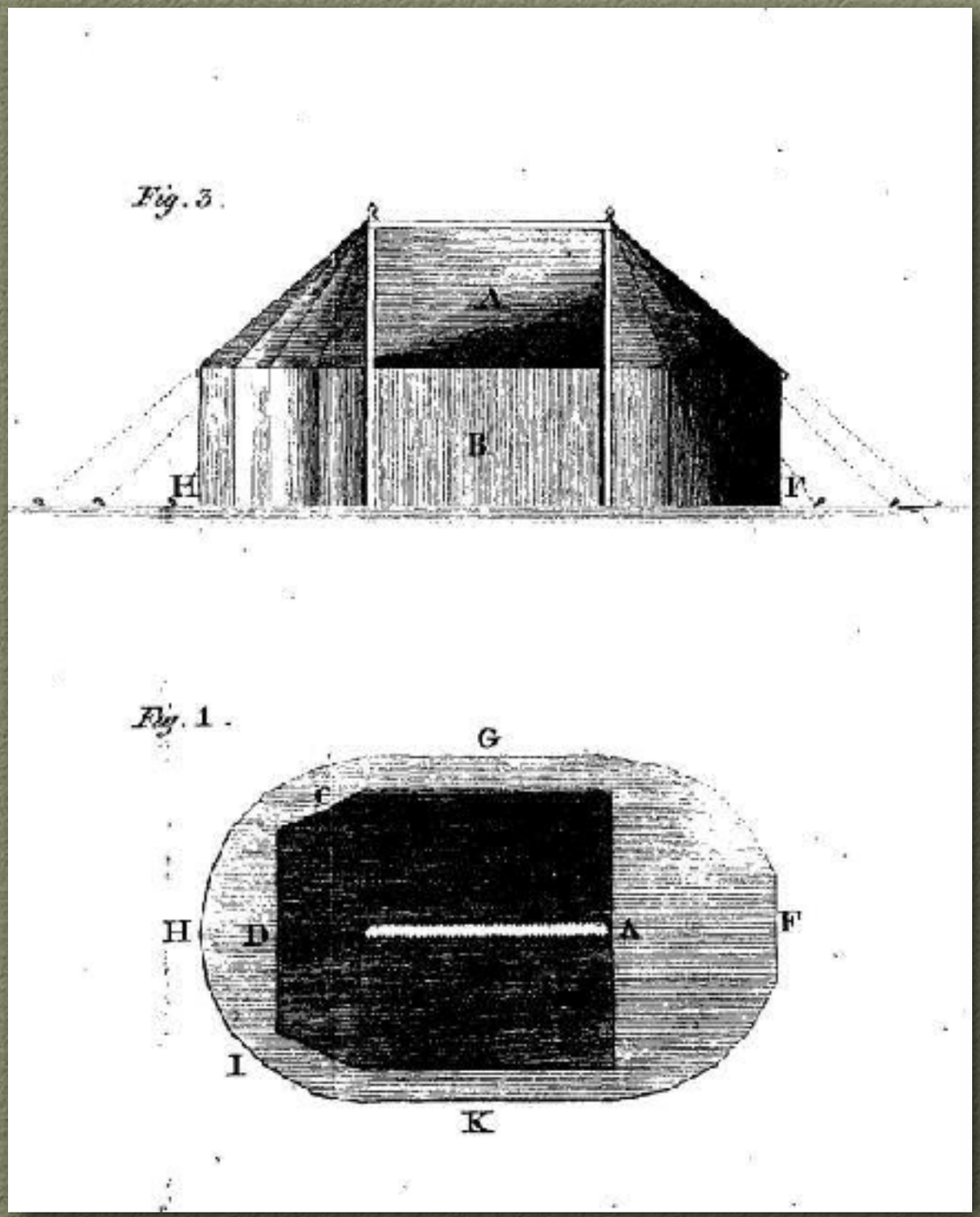


Fig. 2. plate II. ABCDE repreſents the plan of an officer's tent. The part FGHIK ſhews the plan of an outer tent, called *marquiſe*, which ſerves as a covering to the inner tent ABCDE. This inner tent is generally made of ſtrong ticken, often handſomly lined; but the marquiſe is made of ſtrong cloth, like the tents for the private men: the part *a*, which is called *booth*, contains the bed.

Fig. 2. plate II. is the profile of the inner tent lengthways.
Fig. 3. the profile of the marquiſe, or outer tent, lengthways.
Fig. 4. the profile of both breadthways.
Fig. 1. plate III. a perſpective view.
The part *A* the marquiſe.
B the wall of the marquiſe.
C the wall of the tent.

The ſpace between the inner and outer wall, ſerves to contain the baggage, and occaſionally to lodge the officers ſervants.

Marquise Detail:
Outer Tent & Inner Chambers Tent

"An Essay on Castrametation"
by Lewis Lochee, London 1778

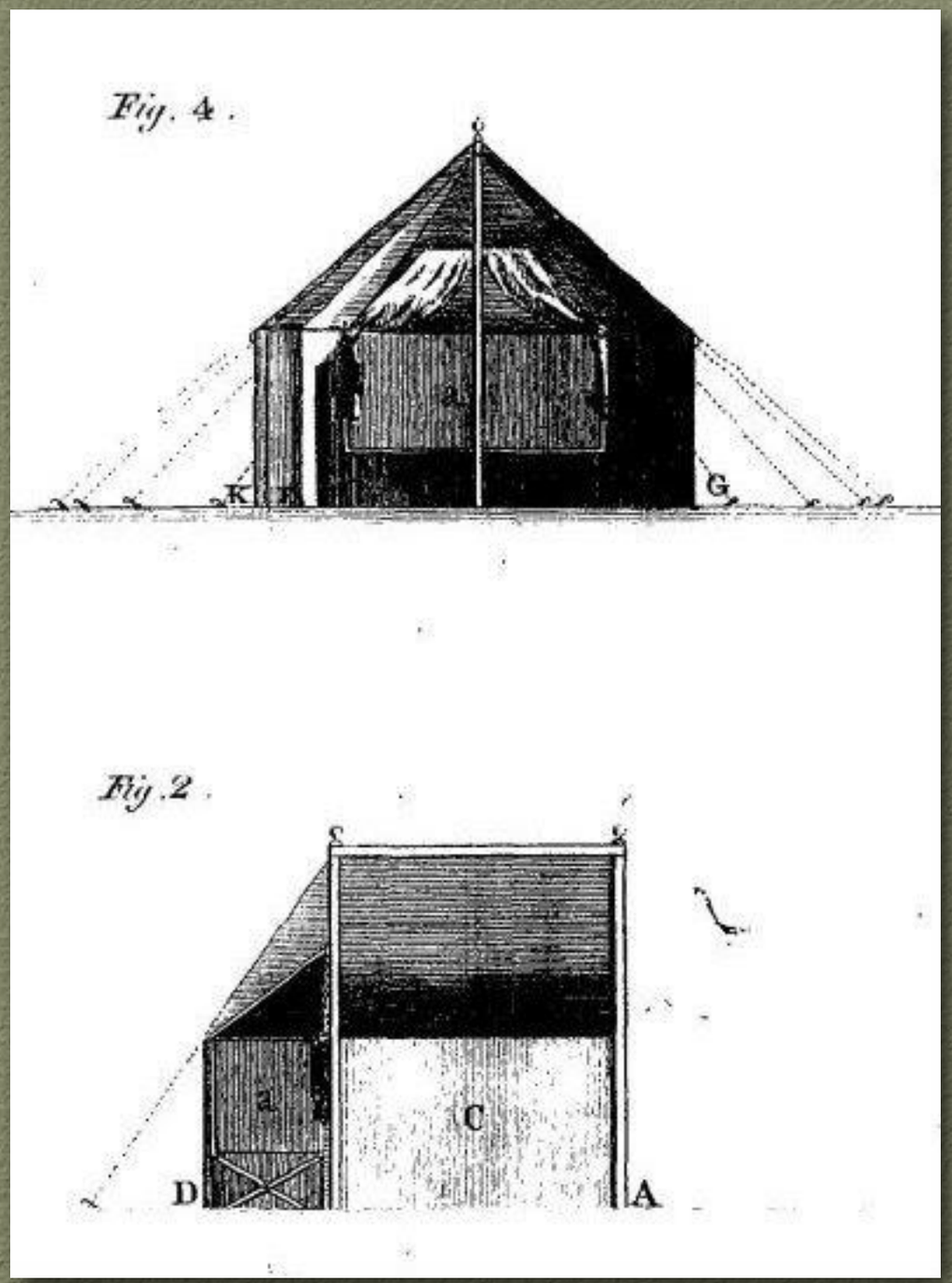


Fig. 2. plate II. ABCDE represents the plan of an officer's tent. The part FGHIK shews the plan of an outer tent, called *marquise*, which serves as a covering to the inner tent ABCDE. This inner tent is generally made of strong ticken, often handsomly lined; but the marquise is made of strong cloth, like the tents for the private men: the part *a*, which is called *booth*, contains the bed.

Fig. 2. plate II. is the profile of the inner tent lengthways.

Fig. 3. the profile of the marquise, or outer tent, lengthways.

Fig. 4. the profile of both breadthways.

Fig. 1. plate III. a perspective view.

The part *A* the marquise.

B the wall of the marquise.

C the wall of the tent.

The space between the inner and outer wall, serves to contain the baggage, and occasionally to lodge the officers servants.

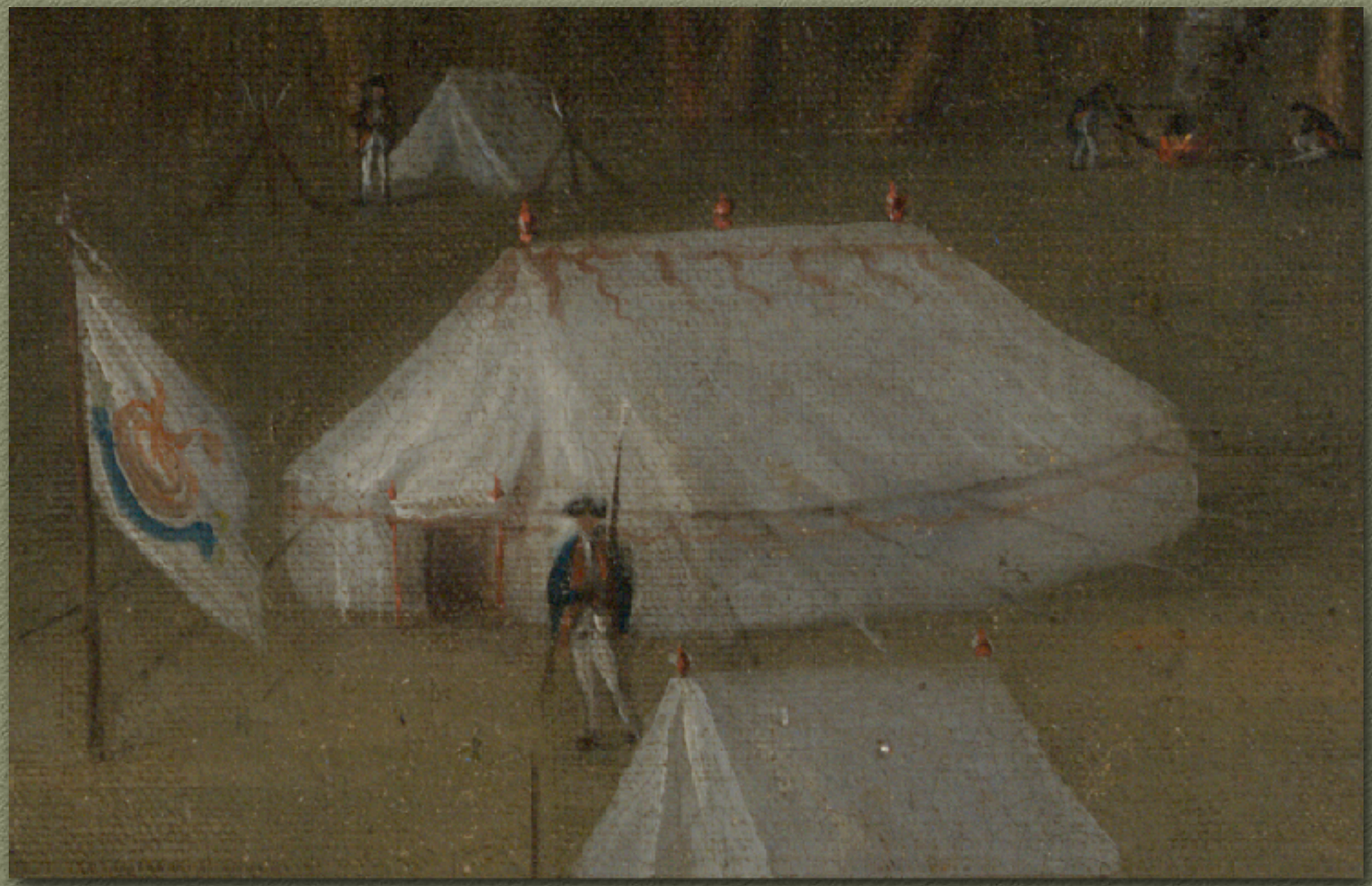
Marquise Detail:

Outer Tent & Inner Chambers Tent

Colonel Walter Stewart of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1781

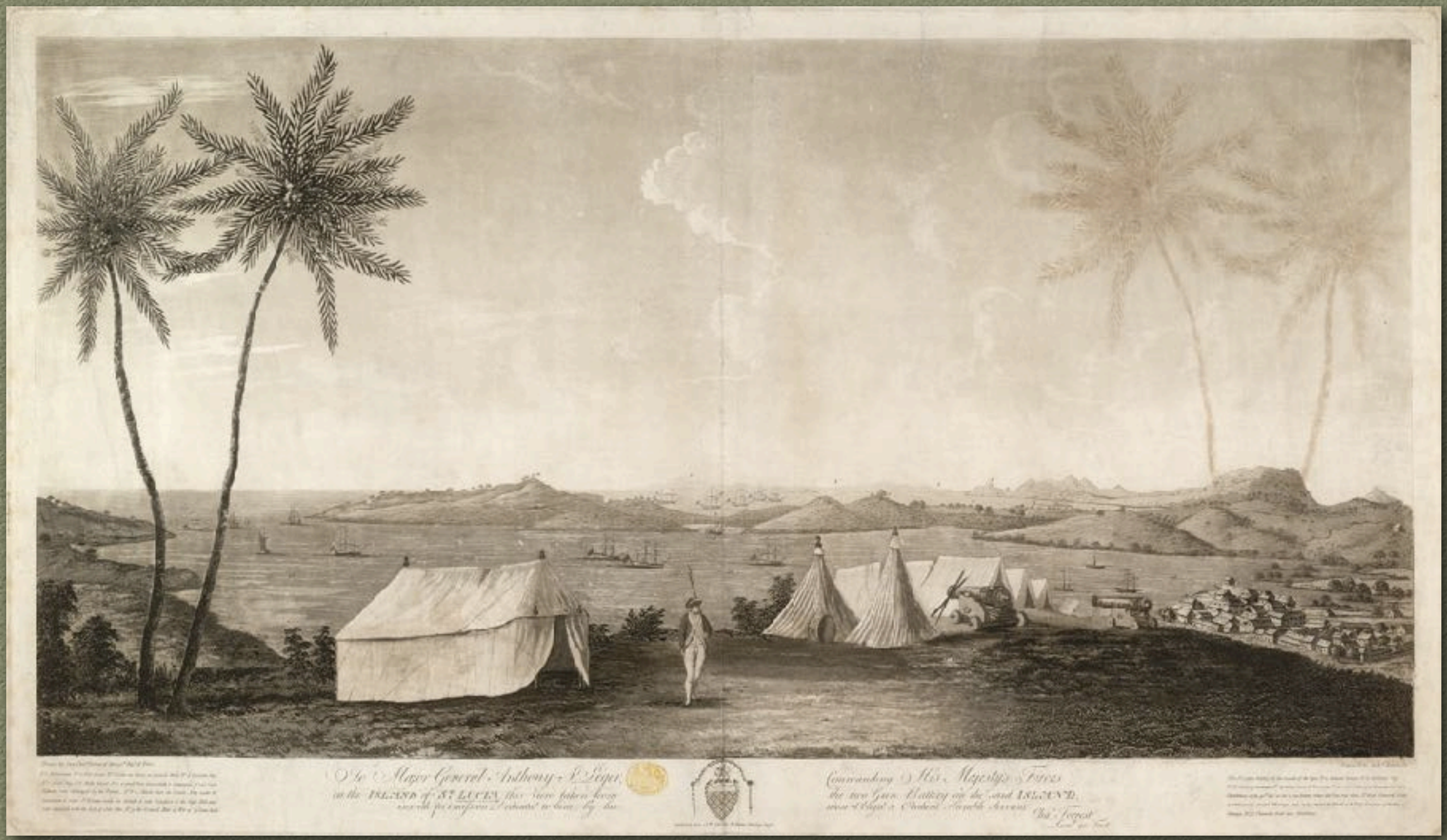
(Yale Center for British Art)

Colonel Walter Stewart of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment
by Charles Wilson Peale c. 1781



(Yale Center for British Art)

"To Major General Anthony St. Leger Commanding His Majesty's Forces on the ISLAND of St. LUCIA..."



"To Major General Anthony St. Leger Commanding His Majesty's Forces on the ISLAND of St. LUCIA..."

“A Perspective VIEW of an ENCAMPMENT” by Bowles and Carver 1780

(Ann S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University)

“A Perspective VIEW of an ENCAMPMENT” by Bowles and Carver 1780

(Ann S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University)

“View of the Encampment in the Museum Garden. August 5th 1780” by James Fittler, Published by George Kearsley, after Paul Sandby 1780

(The British Museum)

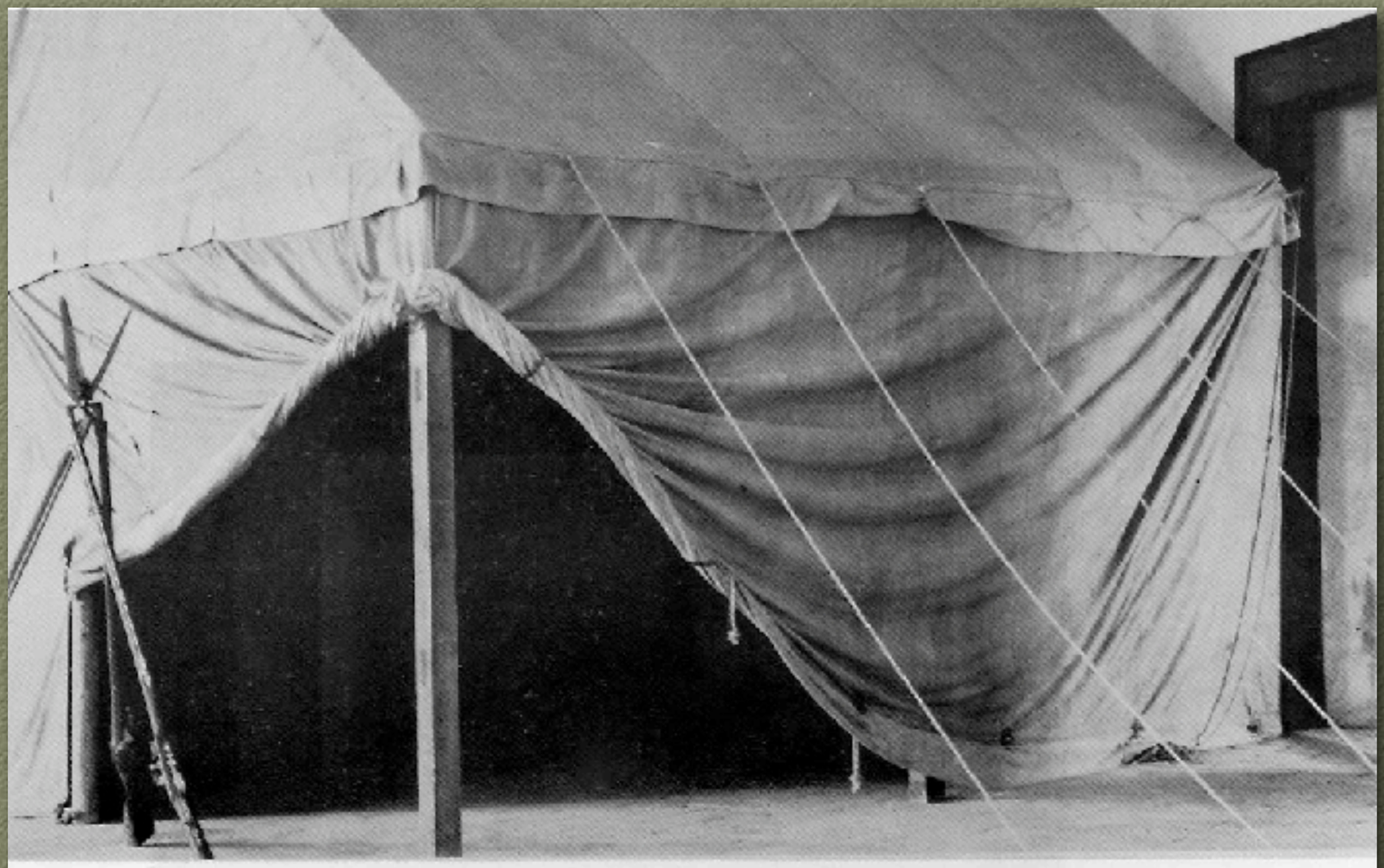
"View of the Encampment in the Museum Garden. August 5th 1780" by James Fittler, Published by George Kearsley, after Paul Sandby 1780

(The British Museum)

“To His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales”
“The View of an ENCAMPMENT AT FORNHAM”

(The British Museum)

Marquee Detail
From Ruth Bleckwenn “Zelt und Lager im AltPrussichen Heer”



Tafel 8: Zelt eines höheren preußischen Offiziers aus dem 18. Jahrhundert, Burg Forchtenstein/Burgenland, Schausammlung

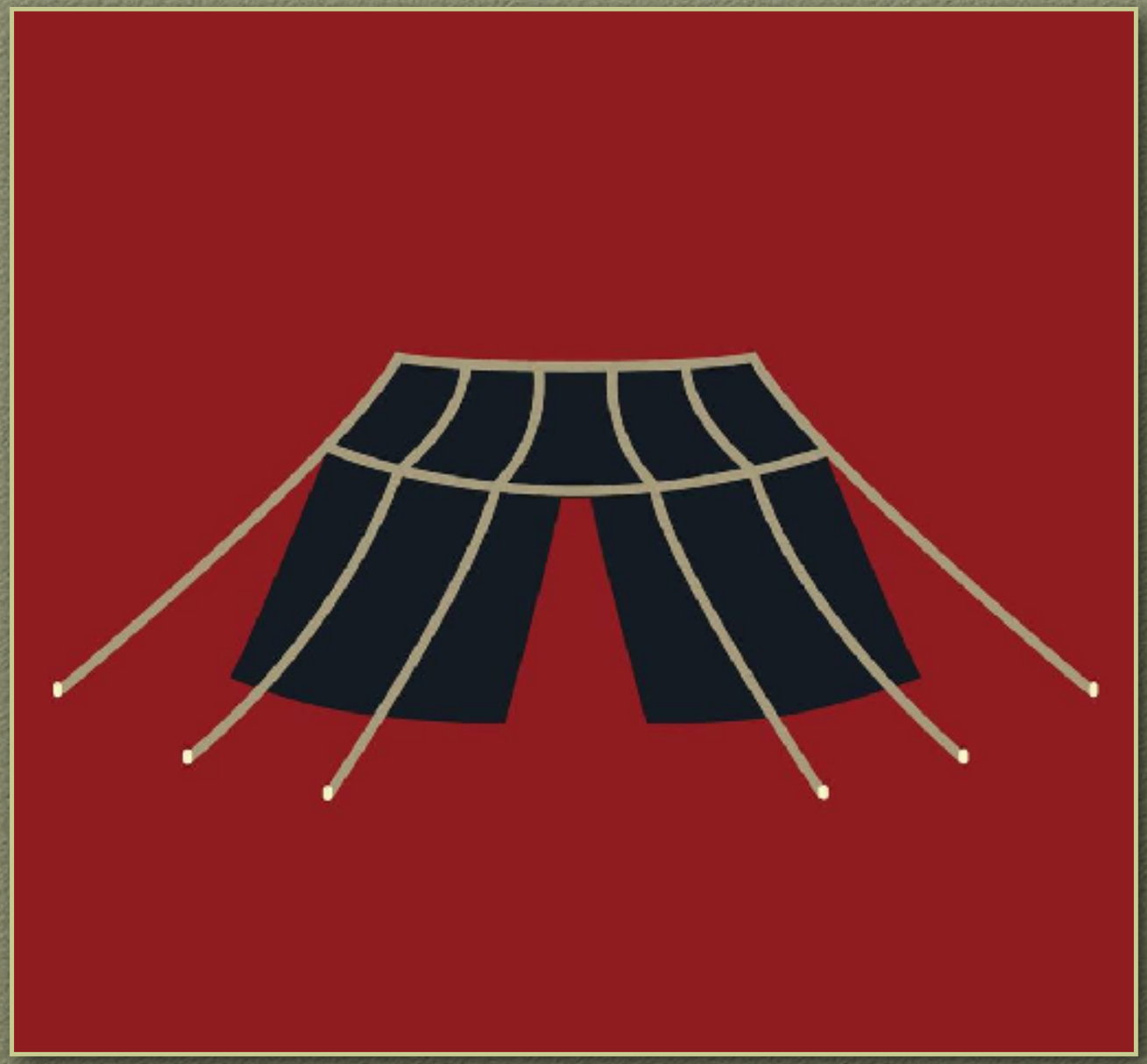
Rope Tent Loops Secured by a Wooden Button
(Burg Forchtenstein)

Officer's Tents

-

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Marquee of General George Washington



The Following Material on the Marquee of General George Washington
Is Taken from the Magnificent Work of the First Oval Office, The Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Wonderful Individuals of Colonial Williamsburg

The Marquee of General George Washington

PLUNKET FLEESON,

UPHOLSTERER,

At the corner of Fourth and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

CONTINUES to carry on the Upholſterers Buſineſs in the moſt faſhionable and uſeful manner; and as he flatters himſelf he has been as ſucceſsful as any of the buſineſs here in giving ſatisfaction to his employers for many years, hopes for the continuance of their employment, and will not be wanting in the utmoſt endeavours to oblige them, and others who may favour him with their commands, by due care and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He likewiſe continues to make and prepare

DRUMS and COLOURS,

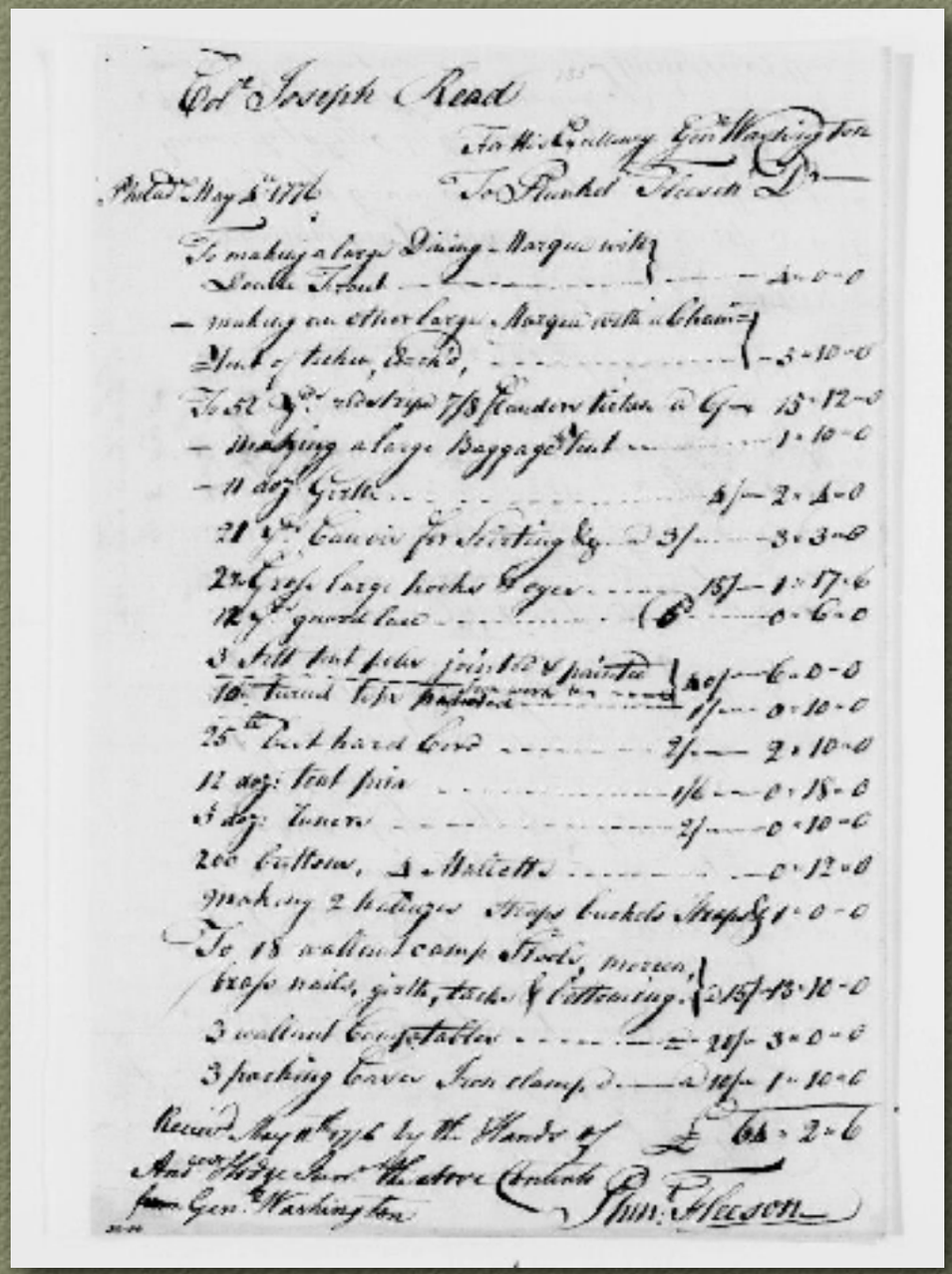
And other Military Inſtruments, of the moſt approved kinds, and will endeavour to execute any diſtant orders with all poſſible diſpatch.

The Upholſterers Buſineſs is at preſent carried on by PLUNKET FLEESON and SON.

Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet or, the General Advertiser; March 27, 1775

Plunket Fleeson, a Philadelphian Upholsterer, took the order for George Washington's first set of Marquees on May 11, 1776. Many tradesmen altered their business practices to aide in the war effort. (Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington



Col. Joseph Read

For Mr. Lindsay Gen. Washington

Phila. May 4th 1776 To Plunket Fleeson Dr.

To making a large Dining Marque with Double Tabt — £4-0-0

— making an other large Marque with a Chamber of Linen, Double, — 3-10-0

To 52 yds. Woolstyn 7/8 Standard Linen @ 6/ — 15-12-0

— Making a large Baggage Tent — 1-10-0

— 11 doz. Girth — 4/ — 2-4-0

21 yds. Canvis for Shifting Cap. @ 3/ — 3-3-0

2 Gross large hooks & Eyes — 18/ — 1-17-6

12 yds. gimble Lace — 6 — 0-6-0

3 Still Tent Poles join'd & painted — 40/ — 6-0-0

10 Round Do. for Marquees — 1/ — 0-10-0

25 lb. Tent hard Cord — 2/ — 2-10-0

12 doz. Tent pins — 1/6 — 0-18-0

5 doz. Tuners — 2/ — 0-10-0

200 Buttons & Mollets — 0-12-0

making 2 Bridges Straps buckles Straps &c — 1-0-0

To 18 walnut camp Stools, Screws, Brass nails, Girth, Tacks & Cutting — 18/ — 13-10-0

3 walnut Camp Tables — 12/ — 3-0-0

3 packing Boxes Iron clamp'd — 10/ — 1-10-0

Recd. May 11th 1776 by Mr. Saunders £ 65-2-6

And on Hodge Sent Mr. Lindsay Contents

from Gen. Washington Plunk. Fleeson

Plunket Fleetson Invoice of May 4, 1776
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Marquee of General George Washington

General Washington's Marquee was erected and secured to the earth with poles, linen ropes or "cords" fitted with tensioners or "sliders", and pegs.

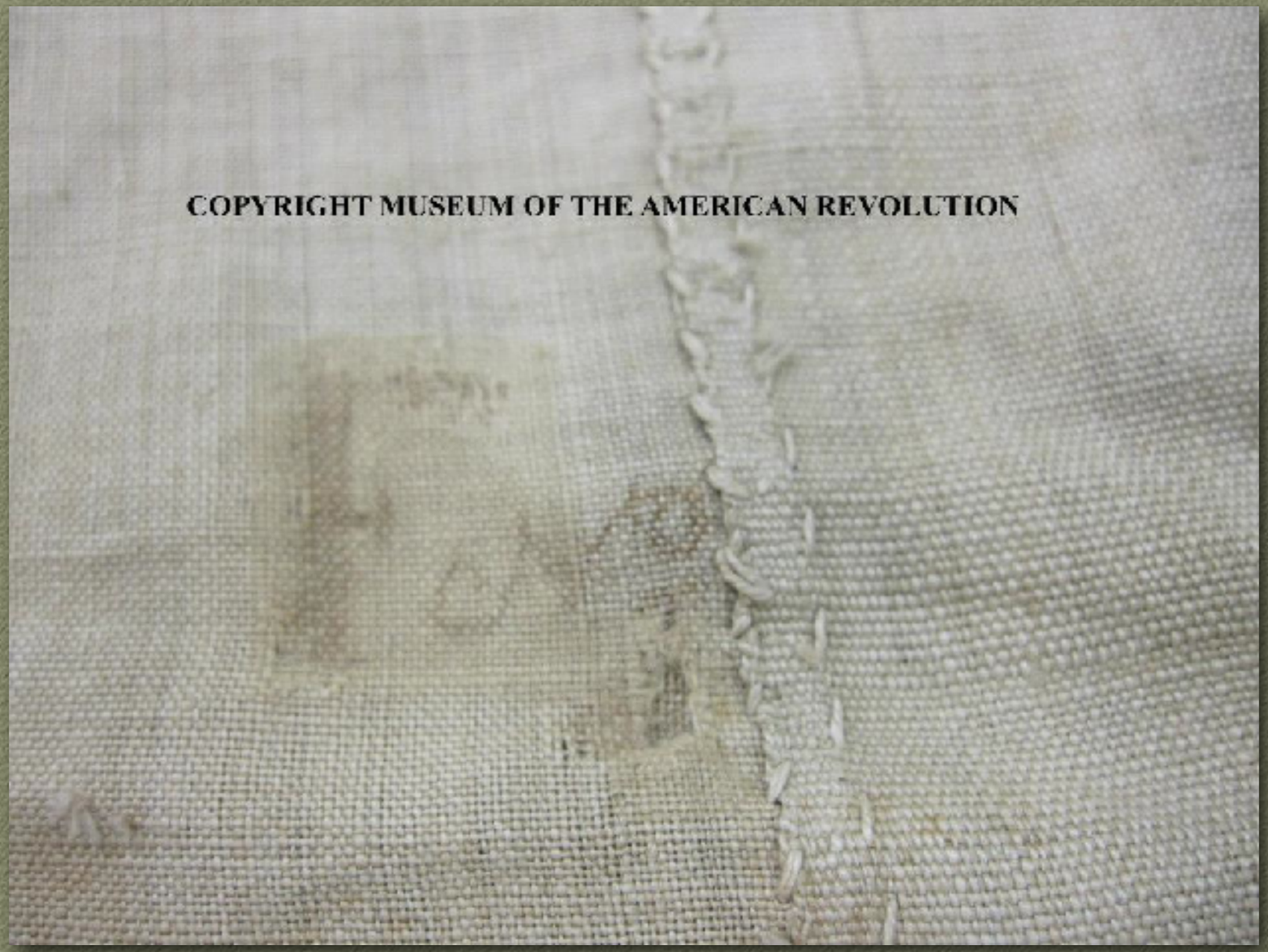
The ropes of the Marquee were secured to the inferior roof line by wooden washers or "buttons". They entered the tent through linen grommets sewn into the roof which was reinforced by a linen webbing.

The Walls of the Marquee were attached to the roof by pairs of metal Hooks and Eyes sewn onto the linen webbing reinforcement.

The Marquee of General George Washington

Marquee Wall Seams
Overcast and Backstitched Seams: Width of 1.5 - 2 cm, Base Seam: 5 cm
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington



Marquee Roof Seams
Double Flat Seams: Marked R N1 and R N2
(Museum of the American Revolution)

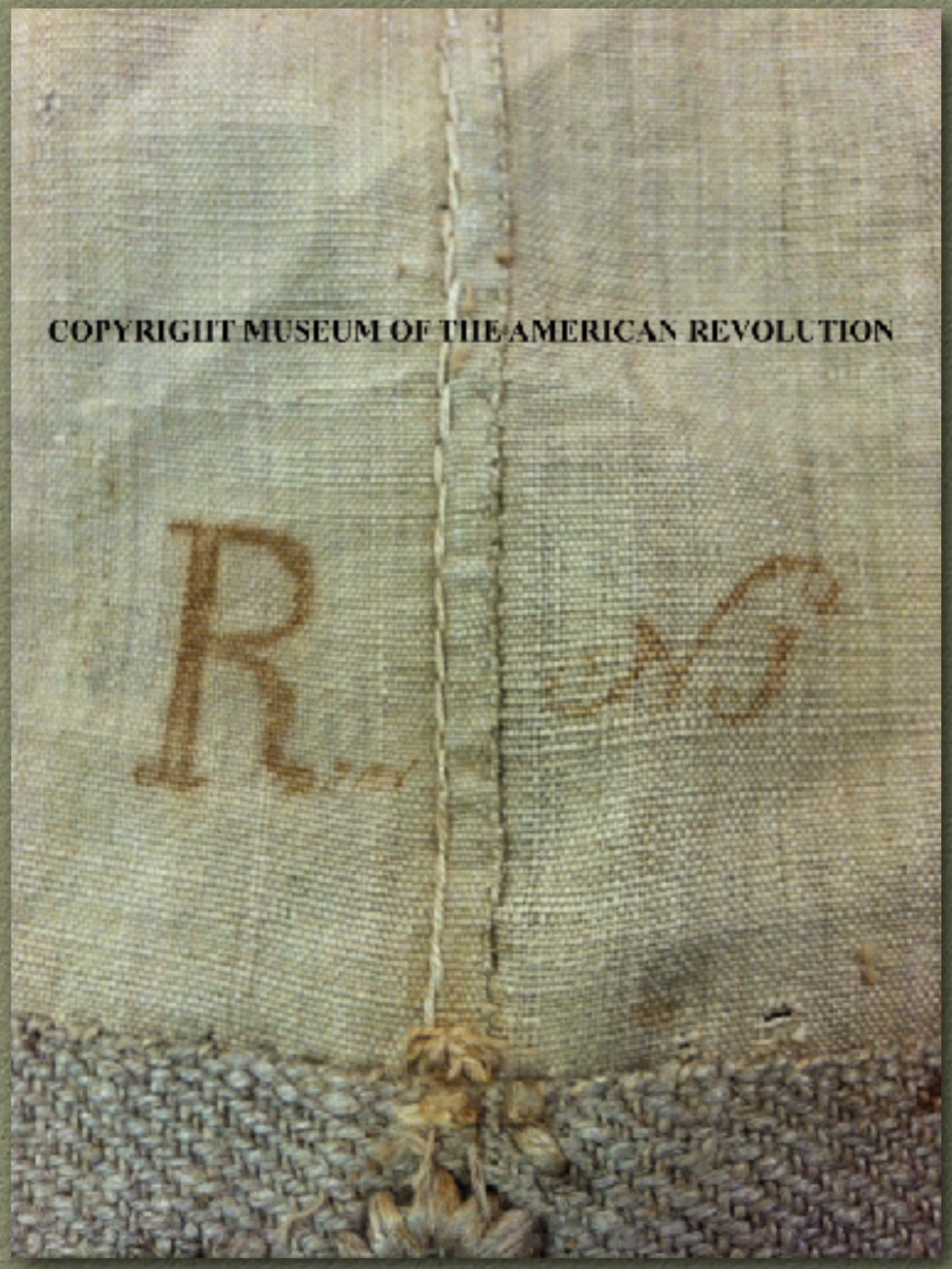
The Marquee of General George Washington

Linen Maker’s Ink Stamp & Double Flat Seam Detail
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

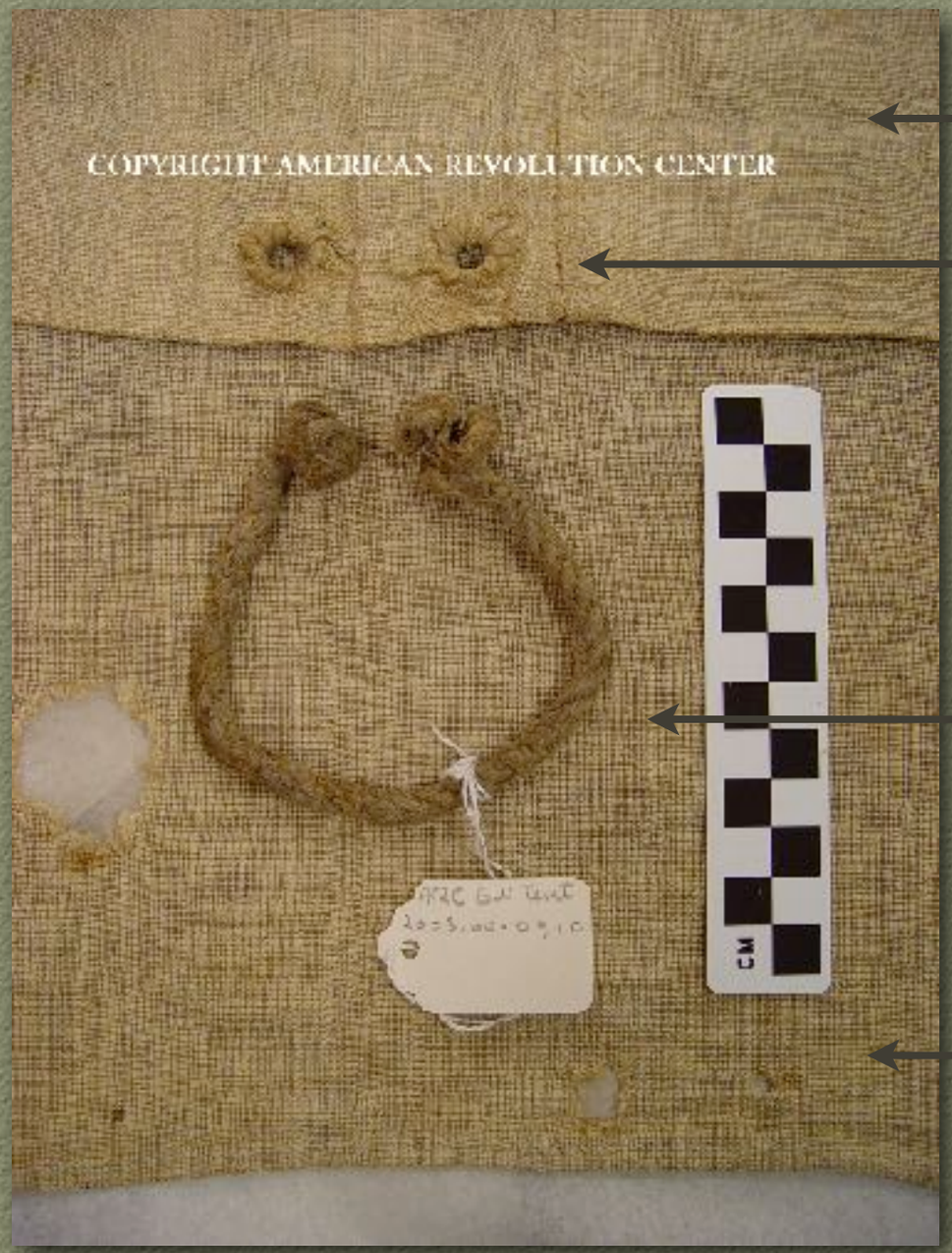


Marquee Roof: Marked R N1 and R N2 - Double Flat Seams
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Linen Grommet and Webbing Detail
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington



Linen Grommets are located adjacent to each Wall Panel Seam to Secure a Rope Tent Peg Loop
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Roofline Rope, Washer or "Button" & Wood Tensioner or "Slider" marked "5"
7 3/4" X 1/2" X 1 3/4" of Hardwood (Likely Oak)
Rope cord 188" long, 3-strand, 1/4" diameter in one section with knots tied at both ends.
Held to the Roofline by a turned hardwood (possibly fruitwood) 1 1/4" diameter "Button"
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Roofline Rope, Washer or "Button" & Wood Tensioner or "Slider" marked "5"
7 3/4" X 1/2" X 1 3/4" of Hardwood (Likely Oak)
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Held to the Roofline by a turned hardwood (possibly fruitwood) 1 1/4" diameter "Button"
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Roofline Rope, Washer or "Button" & Wood Tensioner or "Slider" marked "7"
7 3/4" X 1/2" X 1 3/4" of Hardwood (Likely Oak)
Rope cord 188" long, 3-strand, 1/4" diameter in one section with knots tied at both ends.
Held to the Roofline by a turned hardwood (possibly fruitwood) 1 1/4" diameter "Button"
(Museum of the American Revolution)

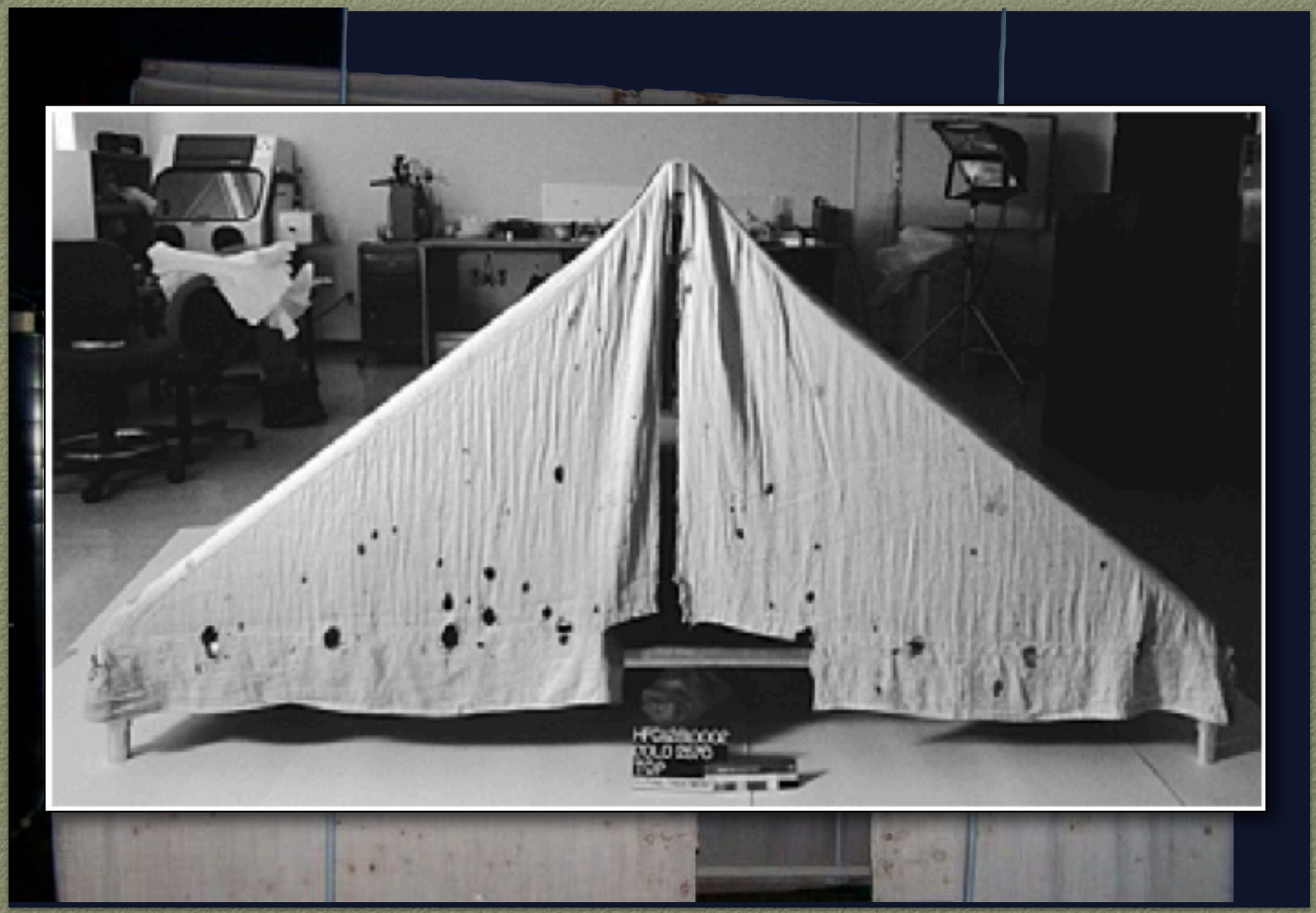
The Marquee of General George Washington

1 1/4” Fruitwood Rope Washer or “Button”
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Inner Chambers Tent
Herringbone Linen Construction
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington



Inner Chambers Tent
Herringbone Linen Construction
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Inner Chambers Tent
Herringbone Linen Construction - A Pair of Eyes Attached it to the Ceiling
Suspension Sleeve that Butts Against the Upright
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Inner Chambers Tent
Herringbone Linen Construction - A Pair of Eyes Attached it to the Ceiling
Suspension Sleeve that Butts Against the Upright
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Inner Chambers Tent
Herringbone Linen Construction - A Pair of Eyes Attached it to the Ceiling
Suspension Sleeve that Butts Against the Upright
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Inner Chambers Tent
Herringbone Linen Construction
Double Grommet & Rope Tent Loop
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Upright Tent Pole
Top & Bottom Pole Sections are Attached by Iron Sheeting Sleeves and a Hasp
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Upright Tent Pole
Iron Sheeting Joint Reinforcement with Hasp and Staple (Hook Missing)
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Upright Tent Pole
Iron Sheeting Nailed into Place
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Upright Tent Pole
Top & Bottom Pole Sections are Marked with Roman Numerals
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Upright Tent Pole
Iron Staple
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Upright Tent Pole
Iron Hook
(Museum of the American Revolution)

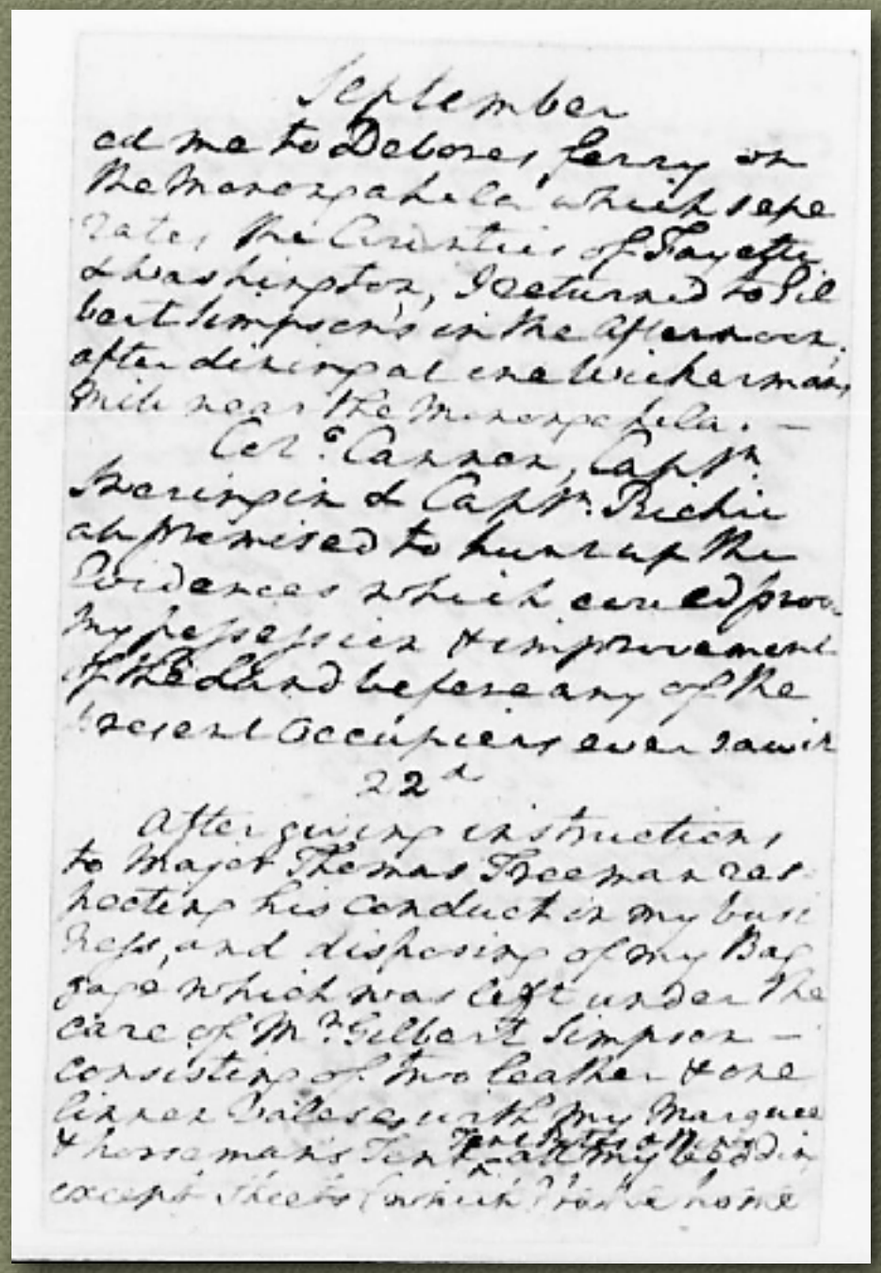
The Marquee of General George Washington

Upright Tent Poles
Iron Sheet Ferrules & Iron Pins
(Museum of the American Revolution)

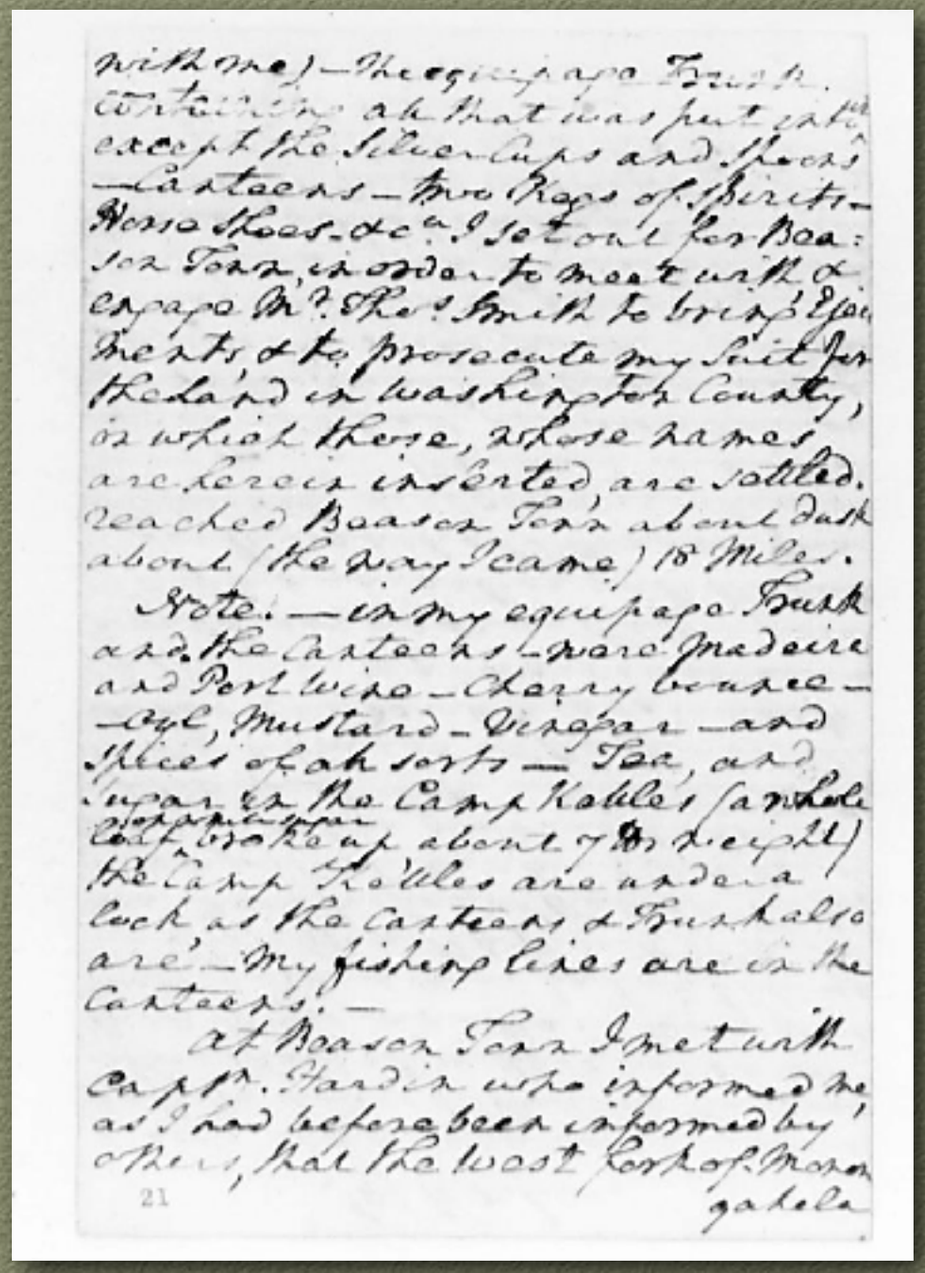
The Marquee of General George Washington

Upright Tent Poles
Iron Sheet Ferrules & Iron Pins
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington



September
ed me to Delores, Ferry or
the Monongahela which lays
Water the Counties of Fayette
& Washington, I returned to Pe
bert Simpsons in the afternoon
after dining at one Wickerman's
Mile from the Monongahela. —
Col.o Carnes, Capt.n
Harrison & Capt.n Richie
who promised to hunt up the
Evidences which could prove
my Residence & Improvement
on the Land before any of the
Several Occupiers ever came
22d
After giving instructions
to Major Thomas Freeman as
to the Steps he would take in my busi-
ness, and disposing of my Bag-
gage which was left under the
care of Mr. Gilbert Simpson —
consisting of two Leather Port
manteaus & one Valise with my Baggage
& Horse mans Tent & all my Bedding
except Sheets (which I take home

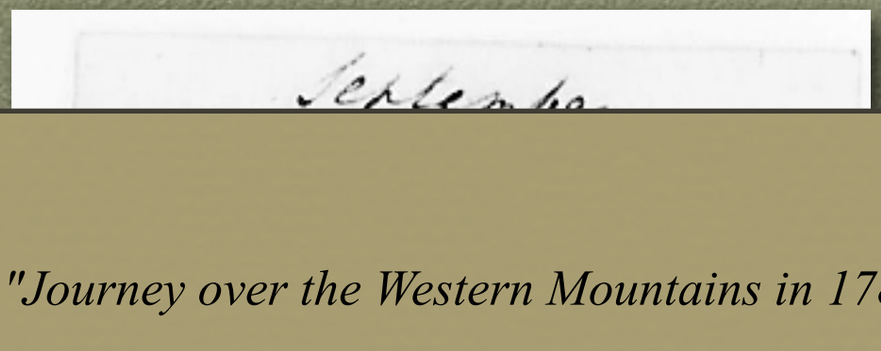


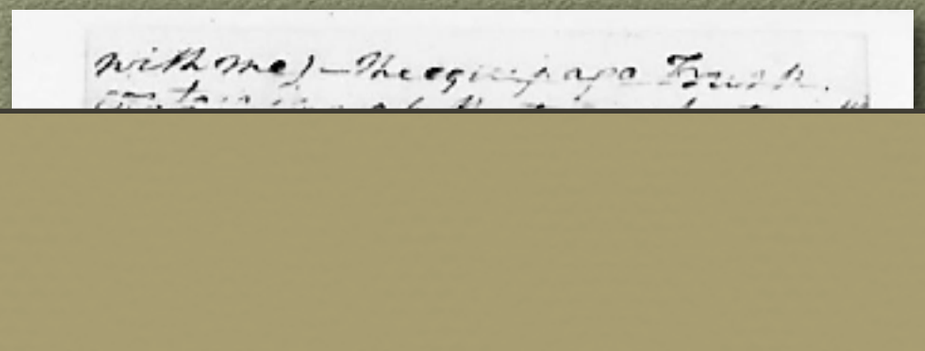
with me) — The Baggage Horse
Contained also that was put into
except the Silver Cups and Spoons
— Knives — two Kegs of Spirits —
Horse Shoes &c.a I set out for Boa-
son Town, in order to meet with &
engage Mr.r Thos.s Smith to bring Depo-
sitions & to prosecute my Suit for
the Land in Washington County,
in which Those, whose names
are herein inserted, are settled.
Reached Beason Town about Dusk
about (the Way I came) 18 Miles.
Note. — In my equipage Dusk
and the Castteens — were Madeira
and Port Wine — Claret Vinegar
— Oil, Mustard — Pepper — and
Slices of Cheese — Tea, and
Sugar in the Camp Kettle (a Knife
Fork & Spoon apiece) I broke up about 7 this Morning
The Camp Kettles are under a
Lock as the Casteens & Bushalos
are — My fishing Lines are in the
Casteens. —
At Beason Town I met with
Capt.n Hardin who informed me
as I had before been informed by
others, that the West Fork of Mona-
gahela

21

Diary of George Washington,, September 1 - October 4, 1784
(George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 1b.)

The Marquee of General George Washington





"Journey over the Western Mountains in 1784."

"22d. [September. Gilbert Simpson's, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.] After giving instructions to Major Thomas Freeman respecting his conduct in my business, and disposing my Baggage which was left under the care of Mr Gilbert Simpson - consisting of two leather & one linnen Valeses with my Marquee & horseman's Tent [inserted "Tent Poles & Pins"] - all my bedding except Sheets (which I take home with me) - the equipage Trunk containing all that was put into [inserted "it"] except the Silver Cups and Spoons - Canteens - two Kegs of Spirits - Horse Shoes - &ca…

Note. - In my equipage Trunk and the Canteens - were Madeira and Port Wine - Cherry bounce - Oyl, Mustard - Vinegar and Spices of all sorts - Tea, and Sugar in the Camp Kettles (a whole loaf of white sugar broke up, about 7 lbs. weight). The Camp Kettles are under a lock, as the Canteens & Trunk are also. My fishing lines are in the Canteens."

Diary of George Washington,, September 1 - October 4, 1784
(George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 1b.)

The Marquee of General George Washington

9” Tent Pin From the Marquee of General George Washington
These pins range from 7 - 9” in Length
(Museum of the American Revolution)

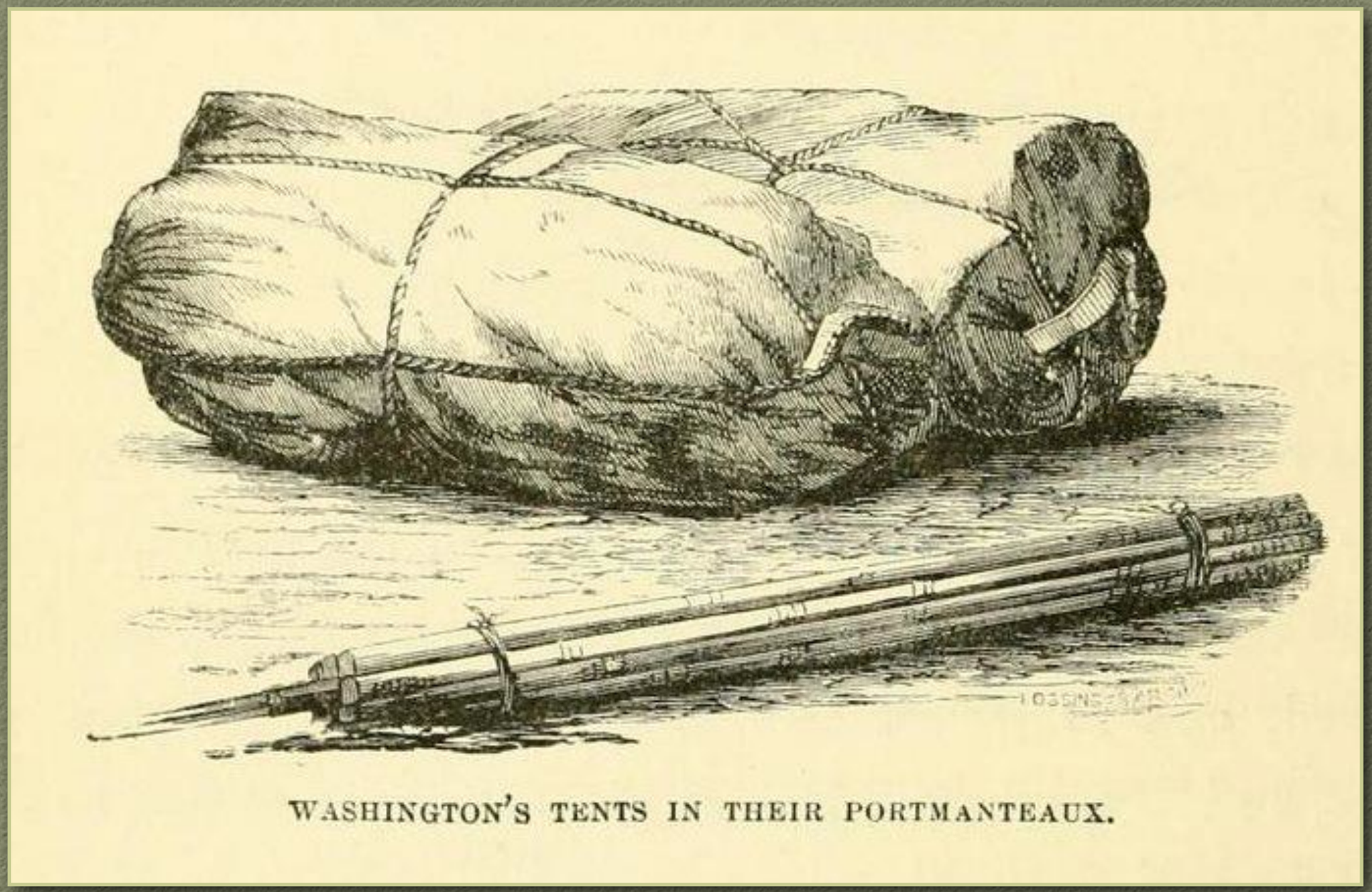
The Marquee of General George Washington

9” Tent Pin From the Marquee of General George Washington
These pins range from 7 - 9” in Length
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

9” Tent Pin From the Marquee of General George Washington
Marked “25”
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington



WASHINGTON'S TENTS IN THEIR PORTMANTEAUX.

"Leathern Portmanteaux" for George Washington's Marquee

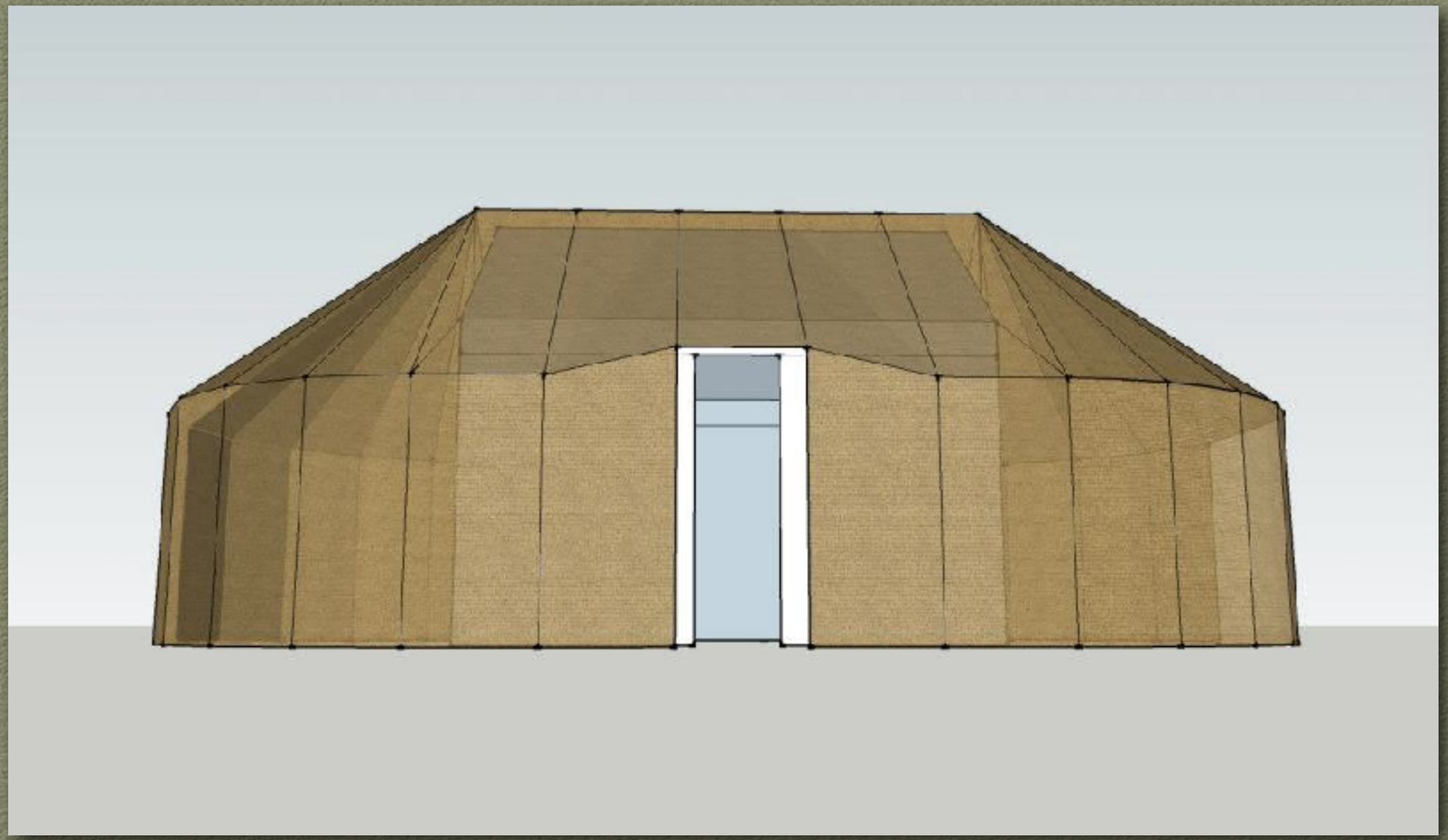
From: Lossing, Benson, "Mount Vernon and it's Associations, Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial." W. A. Townsend and Company, New York. 1859

The Marquee of General George Washington

Diary of George Washington
September 27, 1784

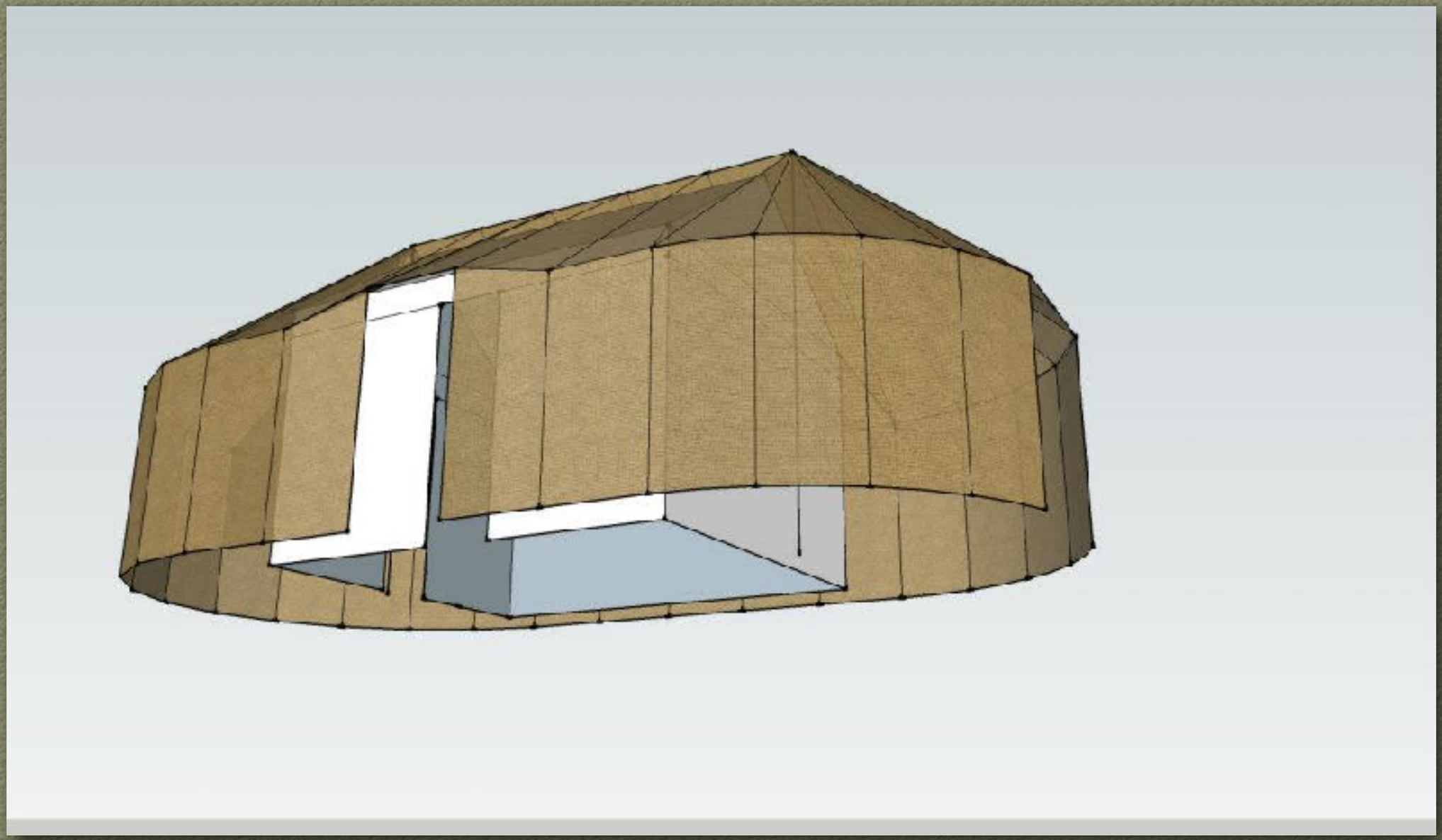
"...two leather & one linnen Valeses with my Marquee [tent] & horseman's Tent Tent Poles & Pins—all my bedding except Sheets (which I take home with me)—the equipage Trunk containing all that was put into it except the Silver Cups and Spoons— Canteens—two Kegs of Spirits-Horse Shoes &ca....Note. In my equipage Trunk and the Canteens—were Madeira and Port Wine—Cherry bounce—Oyl, Mustard—Vinegar and Spices of all sorts—Tea, and Sugar in the Camp Kettles (a whole loaf of white sugar broke up, about 7 lbs. weight). The Camp Kettles are under a lock, as the Canteens & Trunk are also. My fishing lines are in the Canteens."

The Marquee of General George Washington



Marquee & Inner Chambers Tent Computerized Reconstruction
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington



Marquee & Inner Chambers Tent Computerized Reconstruction
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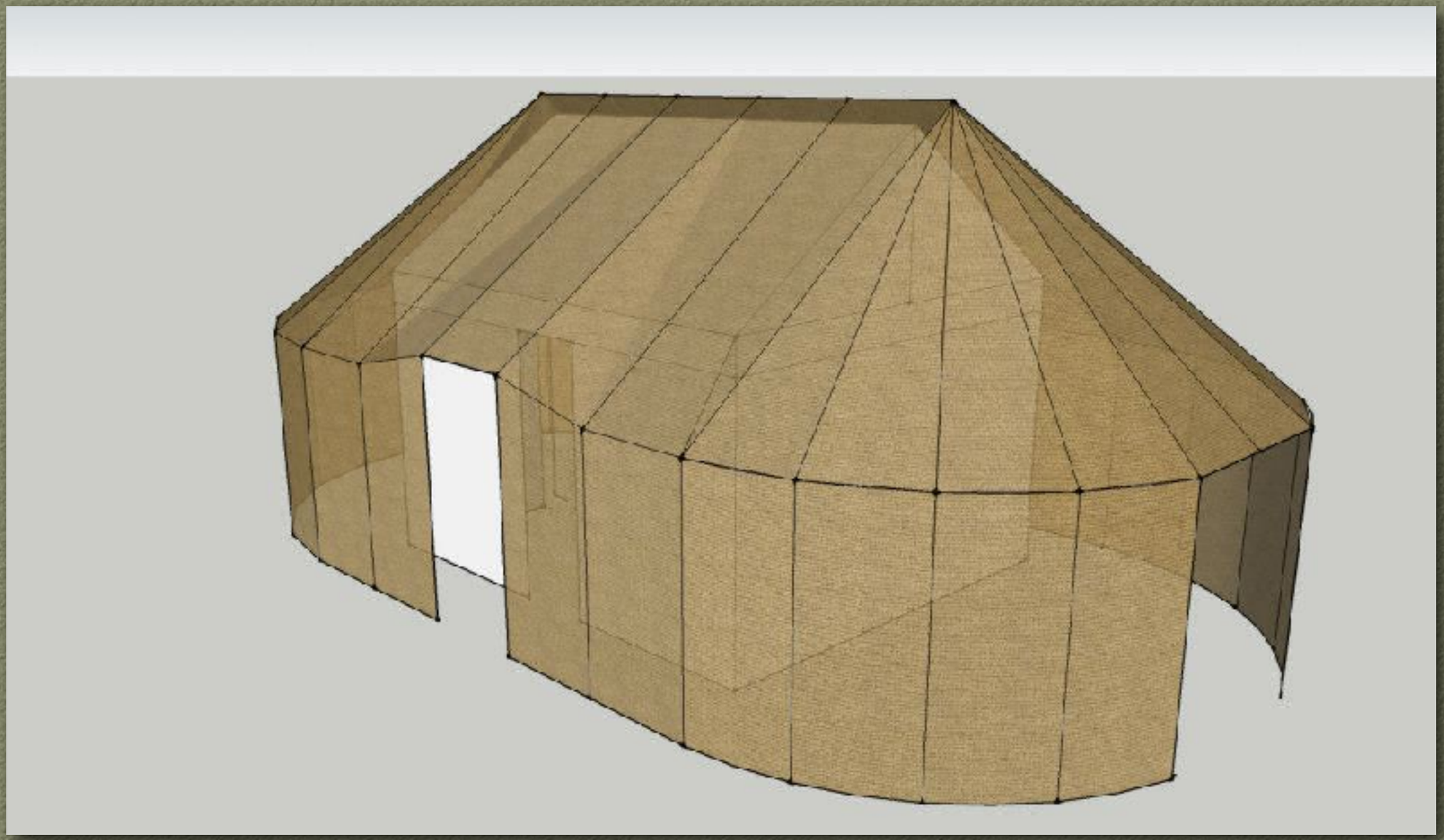
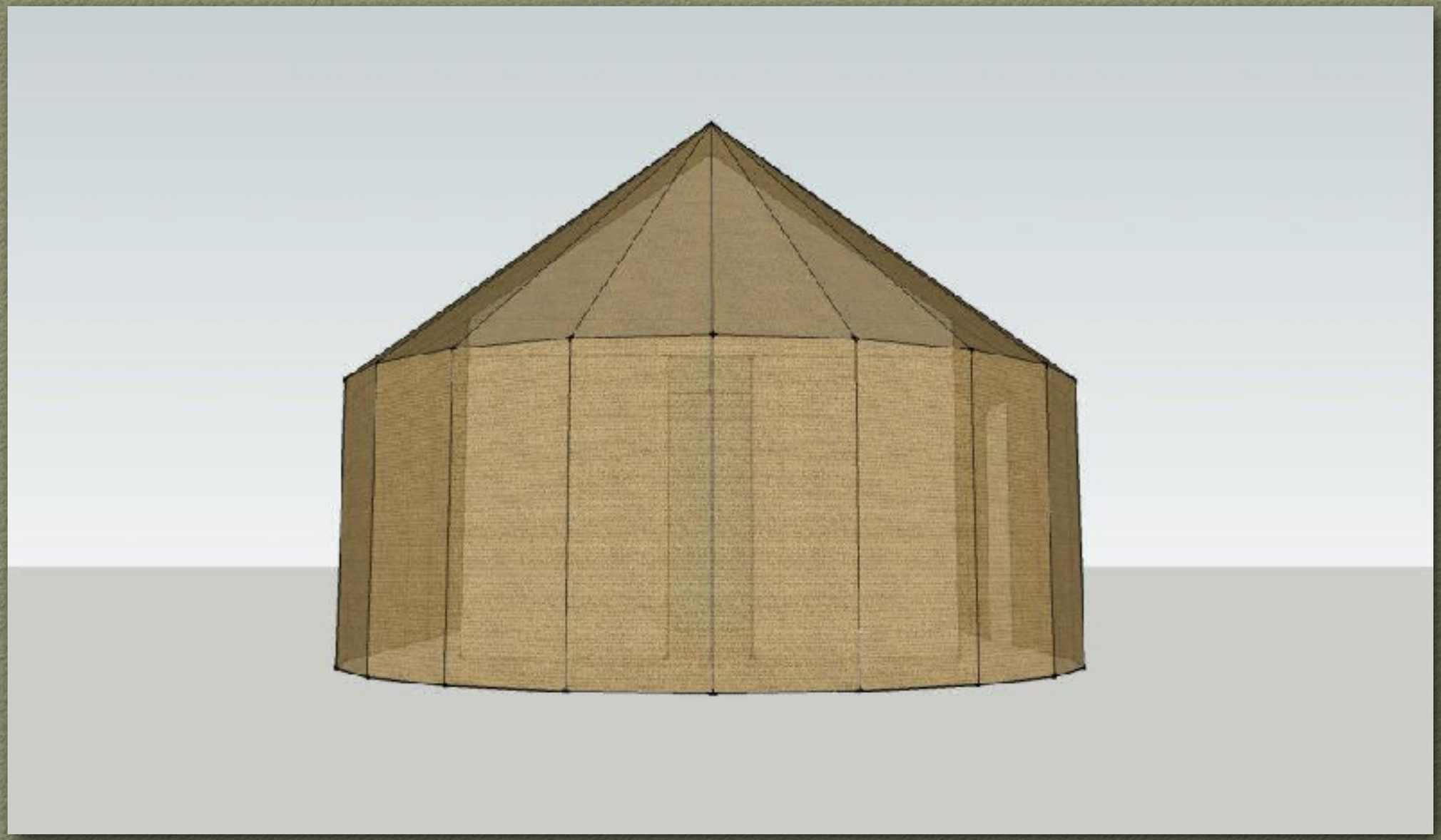
The Marquee of General George Washington



Marquee & Inner Chambers Tent Computerized Reconstruction
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington



Marquee & Inner Chambers Tent Computerized Reconstruction
(Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Recreated Marquee of General George Washington
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

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The Recreated Marquee of General George Washington
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

The Marquee of General George Washington

General George Washington, Lafayette, & Tighlman at Yorktown
by Charles Wilson Peale 1784
(Maryland State Art Collection)

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Recreated Marquee of General George Washington
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Recreated Marquee of General George Washington
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Recreated Marquee of General George Washington
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Recreated Marquee of General George Washington
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg - Photograph Courtesy John U. Rees)

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Recreated Marquee of General George Washington
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

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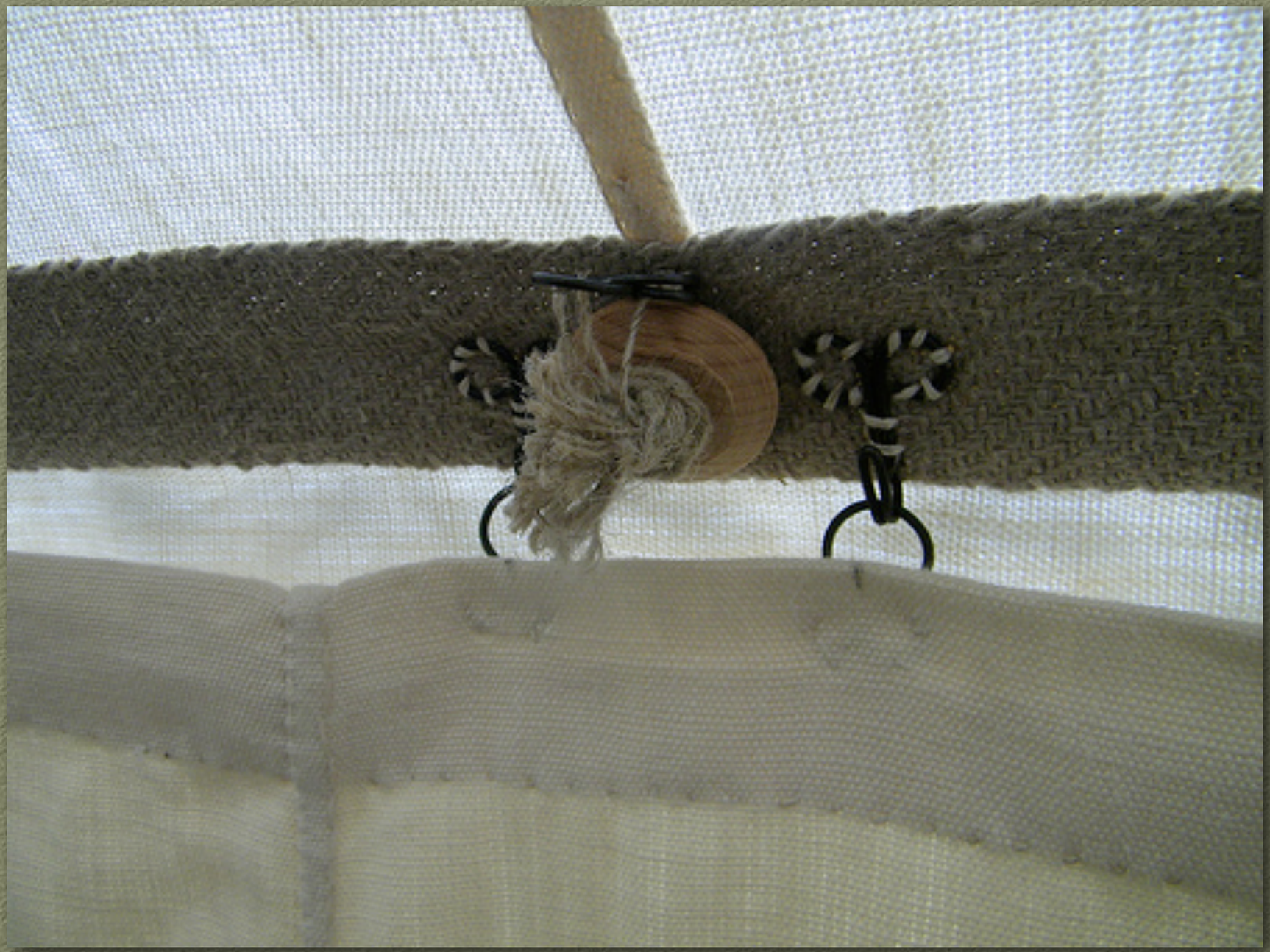
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

The Marquee of General George Washington



The Recreated Marquee of General George Washington
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

The Marquee of General George Washington

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The Recreated Marquee of General George Washington
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Journeyman Saddler, Jay Howlett, Examines General George Washington's Leather Tent Valise (Portmanteau) and His Recreation for the Museum of the American Revolution.
(The First Oval Office)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Recreated Journeyman, Jay Howlett, Recreates General Washington’s Leather Marquee Valise
The Anderson Blacksmith Shop and Public Armoury of Colonial Williamsburg
(The First Oval Office)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Recreated Journeyman, Jay Howlett, Recreates General Washington’s Leather Marquee Valise
The Anderson Blacksmith Shop and Public Armoury of Colonial Williamsburg
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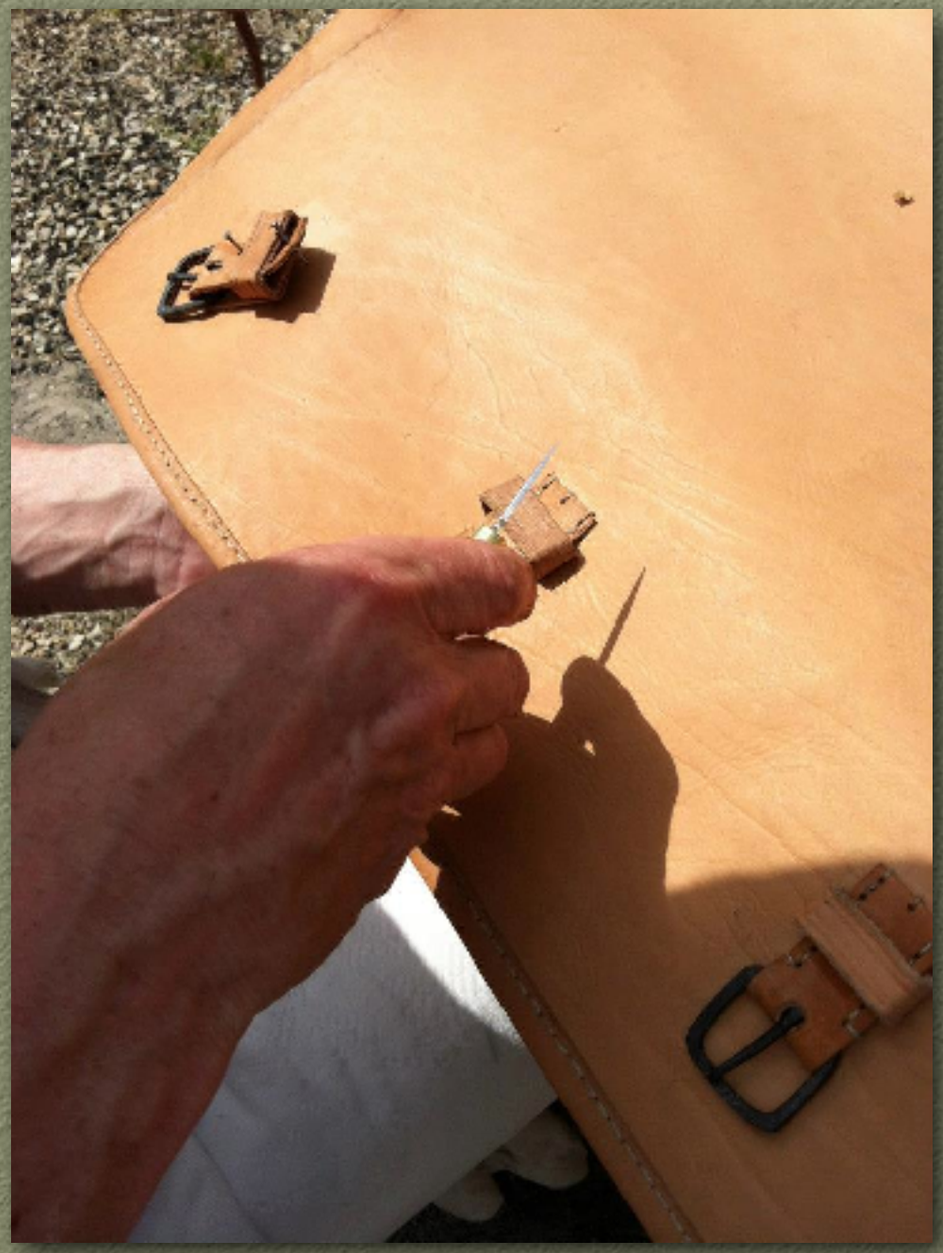
The Marquee of General George Washington



Recreated Journeyman, Jay Howlett, Recreates General Washington's Leather Marquee Valise
The Anderson Blacksmith Shop and Public Armoury of Colonial Williamsburg
(The First Oval Office)

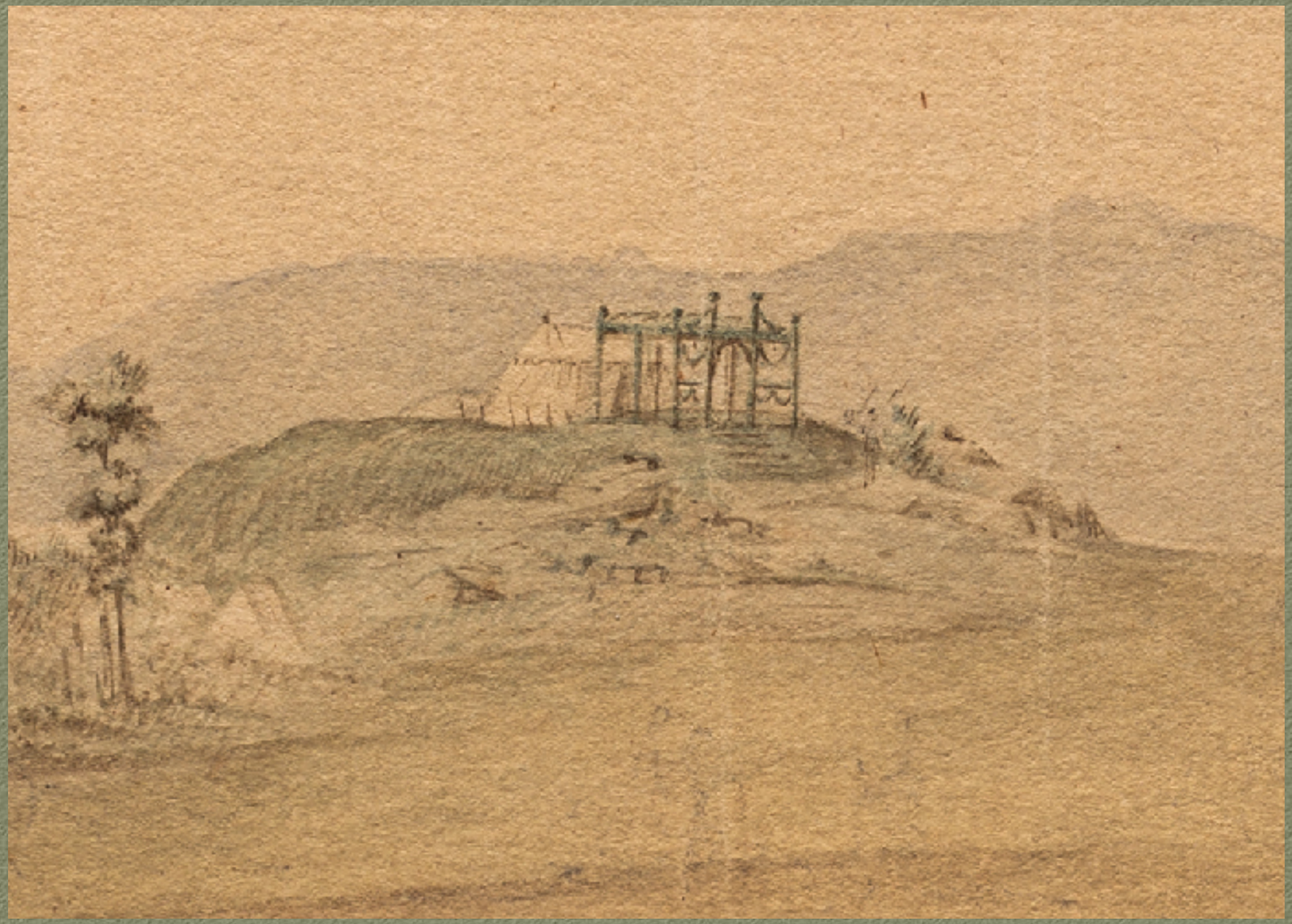
The Marquee of General George Washington

Recreated Journeyman, Jay Howlett, Recreates General Washington's Leather Marquee Valise
The Anderson Blacksmith Shop and Public Armoury of Colonial Williamsburg
(The First Oval Office)

The Marquee of General George Washington

The Continental Army Encampment at Verplanck's Point, New York
Unsigned, Likely L'Enfant 1782
(The Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington



Detail: General George Washington’s Marquee at the Continental Army Encampment at Verplanck’s Point, New York
Unsigned, Likely Pierre Charles L’Enfant 1782
(The Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Detail: General George Washington's Marquee at the Continental Army Encampment at Verplanck's Point, New York
Unsigned, Likely Pierre Charles L'Enfant 1782
(The Museum of the American Revolution)

The Marquee of General George Washington

Linen Bag for George Washington's Tenting
(American Revolution Center)

Iron Hooks and Eyes
Recovered in the Saratoga Camp of the 21st or Royal North British Fusiliers
Who were Encamped there from 21 September to 7 October, 1777

(Archaeologic Dig by Dean Snow, PhD, then Professor of Archeology at SUNY Albany - Saratoga National Historic Park)

Iron Hooks and Eyes
Found Outside the Cellar Entrance to the Sutling House
Fort Edward

Hooks 1.5” Long, Eyes 0.25” Long
Likely Marquee Wall Hooks & Eyes Due to Length
From: “Excavating the Sutlers' House: Artifacts of the British Armies in Fort Edward and Lake George” by David Starbuck see p 91.

Webbing

JAMES BUTLAND, lacemaker, in Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, makes and ſells all kinds of uniforms for the army, and all ſorts of webs for tentmakers, knapſacks, &c. girth webs and all kinds of ſaddlers, coachmakers and upholſterers trimmings, &c. April 15.

Newspaper Advertisement

The Encampment at St. James Park in London, 1780
by Paul Sandby

(The British Museum)

The Encampment at St. James Park in London, 1780
by Paul Sandby

(The British Museum)

“View of St. George’s Row from Hyde Park 1780” by Paul Sandby

(The British Museum)

“View of St. George’s Row from Hyde Park 1780” by Paul Sandby

(The British Museum)

“The Laundress”
by Paul Sandby 1780

(The British Museum)

Looking for the Title and Artist Anyone?

Looking for the Title and Artist Anyone?

“A SCENE IN THE PARK”
“Pub accg. to Act July 9 1780 by M Darly 38 Strand”

(The British Museum)

Officer Tents

-

The Horseman Tent

Lewis Lochee
“An Essay On Castrametation” 1778

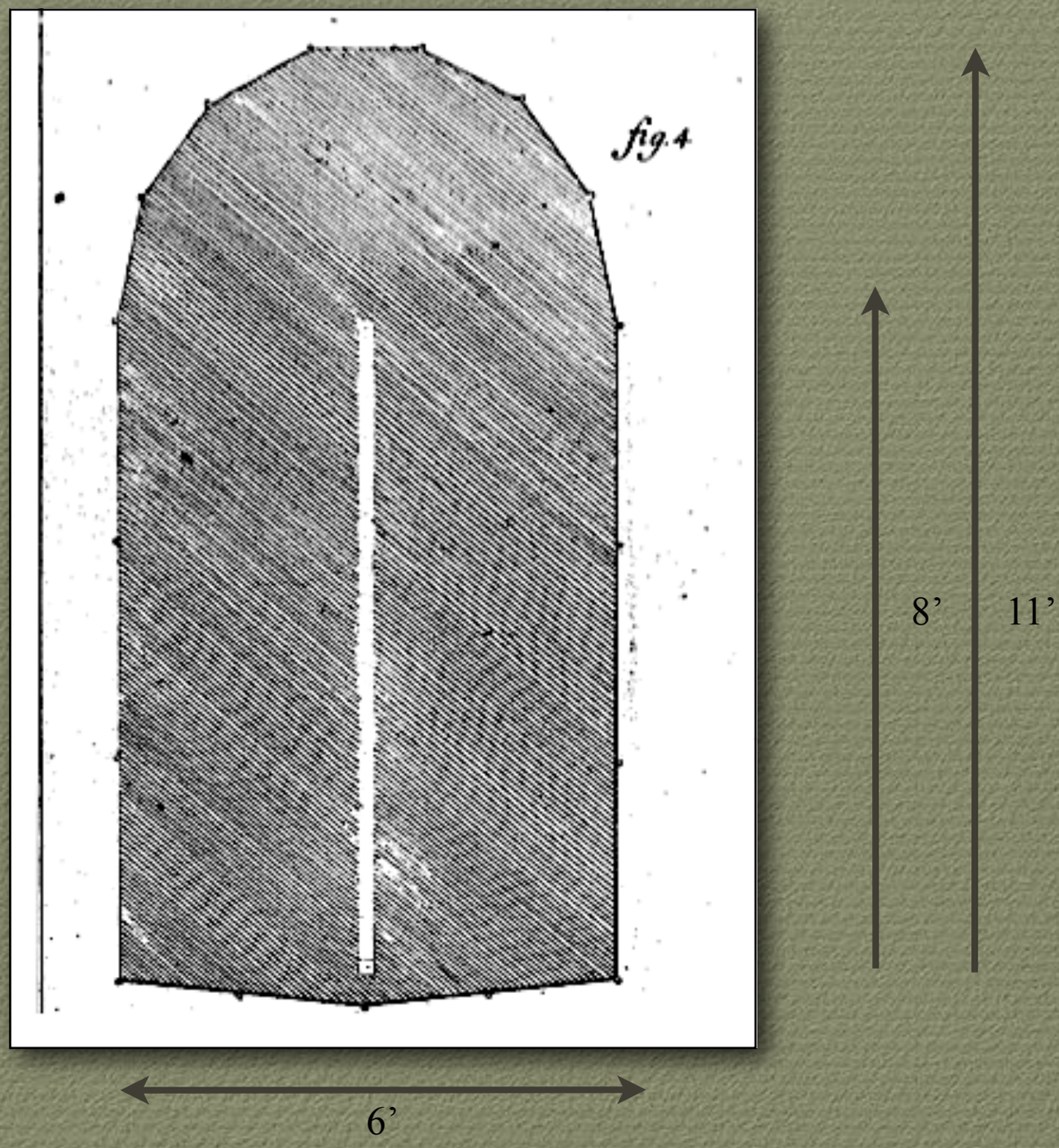
"The officers tents are also fixed by means of two standards, a ridge pole, and a number of pegs; and are generally of the same form, but more spacious in proportion to superior rank.

The tent for a lieutenant and ensign, who have but one assigned to both, is now of the same dimension as that of a captain, and its standards are 8 feet high and a ridge pole 6 feet long.

The ridge pole of the subaltern’s tent has, however, sometimes been thought of sufficient length, when only 4 feet; in which case the inner and outer tents are of the same form, and the entrance is left between the standards; whereas in the other tents, the entrance is in line with the standards.

When the officers, especially subalterns, cannot be accommodated with marquis, they are provided with ***horse tents****: the plan of such a tent is represented by fig. 4.”*

Lewis Lochee
“An Essay On Castrametation” 1778



“fig. 4” Seven Panel Bell “Horse Tent”

Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General

During the era of the American War for Independence, many accounts list the use of "Horseman's Tents" for use by officers.

On July 12, 1781, Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General for the Continental Army elaborated on the construction of such a tent. According to Pickering, Horseman's Tents were to be:

"about 9 feet broad [and] contains four breaths of cloth so as to make it about ten feet or upwards, in length, & the walls are from three to three & a half & four feet high."

Pickering's material list for their construction included:

"56 Yards Duck," "13 D[itt]o Webb," "4 1/2 Do Oznaburgs," "28 Fathom Cord," "30 Hooks & Eyes," and "1 lb Twine;"

Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General

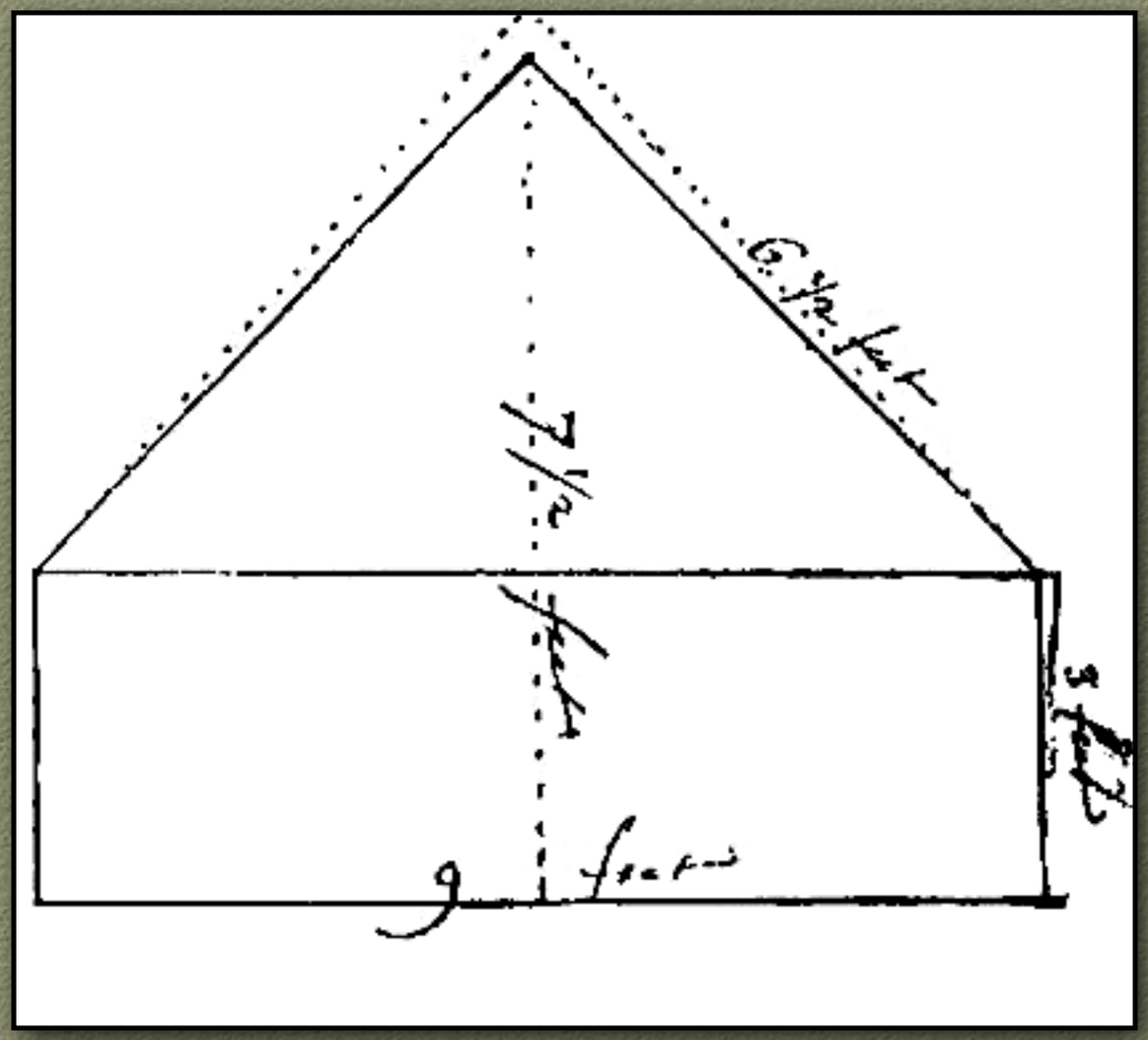
Another Pickering document stipulated that thirty-three yards of duck were required to make a Horseman's Tent.

The inclusion of 13 yards of "Webb" (woven webbing) and 30 "Hooks & Eyes" would suggest that Pickering's rendition of a Horseman's tent likely included a separate wall which would suspend from the base of a tent's canopy as would a wall on a Marquee such as that described for General George Washington.

In January of 1781, the Quartermaster General of the Continental Army, Timothy Pickering, drew the outline of a Horseman's tent. According to Pickering, these tents were to be 7 1/2 Feet tall by 9 Feet Wide with a 6 1/2 foot tall canopy panel.

Pickering to Hatch, 12 July 1781, Numbered Record Books, NA, vol. 127, reel 26, 134-136; "Construction of Tents ... Jany. 1. 1781," Misc. Numbered Records, NA, ,reel 111, item no. 31492. "An Acct. of Duck deliver'd the Tent Makers & of Tents ... to June 19, 1781," reel 79, no. 22836

Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General



"Construction of Tents Dimensions & [height?] Jany.1. 1781"
Horseman's Tent: Flat Front, 7 1/2 feet high by 9 feet wide with a 3-foot Wall

(Miscellaneous Numbered Records (The Manuscript File) in the War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records 1775-1790s, no. 31492 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M859, reel 111), U.S. War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, Record Group 93, National Archives)

Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General

Timothy Pickering also mentioned that the length and height of a Horseman's tent could vary depending on the width of the cloth used in its construction as well as for the number of officers it was to shelter:

"Perhaps this information may come too late, but so far as it shall be practicable to conform to it, without a waste of materials ... should any of the Cloth be of such breath as advantageously to make Horseman's tents of any size, from eight to ten feet in length, and from eight to nine feet in breath, they may be so made. One such tent will serve a Captain, & his two subalterns, as well as a full size'd one will four Officers. Many (I believe most) of the walls of the new wall & horseman's tents, & even some of the Marque's have been made of one breath of Cloth running all round: but this is much disapproved of: they never look well when pitched nor are they so strong as when the length of the Cloth is up & down — the numerous seams gives strength to the tent."

Pickering to Hatch, 12 July 1781, Numbered Record Books, NA, vol. 127, reel 26, 134-136; "Construction of Tents ... Jany. 1. 1781," Misc. Numbered Records, NA, ,reel 111, item no. 31492. "An Acct. of Duck deliver'd the Tent Makers & of Tents ... to June 19, 1781," reel 79, no. 22836

The Orderly Book of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment
Colonel James Chambers

"Head Quarters, Middle Brook, May 27th 1779...
The troops are to apply to the Qr. Master Genl. with Delay, for tents on the following proportion for each Regt.: 1 Marque and one horseman's tent for the field officers; one horseman's tent for the officers of each Company; one wald Tent for the Adjt; one Ditto for the Quarter Master; one Ditto for the Surgeon and mate; one Ditto for the Pay Master; one Common Tent for the Sergt. Major and Qr. Master Sergt.; 1 for the fife and Drum Major; one for the non-Commetitioned officers of each Company; and one for every 6 Privets, includeing the Drums and Fifes. No Regiment to have a Greater Proportion of tents, either for officers or Privets, than above, not even if the officers will furnish themselves at their own expence, as it will be, as it will Increase the Baggage of the army, and Render its operations Slow and Tardy"

Return of Tents and Knapsacks prepared and pre-paring for the campaign 1781.

Whereat	Marquees New	Marquees Old	Horsemans Tents New	Horsemans Tents Old repaired	Small Tents New	Small Tents Old	new half small tents	Common Tents New	Common Tents Old repaired	Common Tents Repairing	Hospital Tents	Knapsacks Goat-Skin	Knapsacks Painted Linen	Knapsacks Linen	Haversacks
Morristown	-	6	..	12	-	3	..	-	-	100	..	..	..	..	63
Fishkill															
Fishkill Landg & Newburgh	12	-	6	116	31	3	..	804	505	120	5	323	125	3782	..
Springfield	20	-	17	6	33	-	-	8	-	-	-	..	-	600	..
Danbury	..	-	..	16	40	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	14	..
Providence	..	-	..	-	..	-	-	..	55	92	..	..	..	..	..
Boston	3	..	..	-	..	-	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boston makg up	3	-	24	-	180	..	10	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In possession of the brigades	-	16	-	62	-	16	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	1829	28
Philadelphia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1400	2000	..
	38	22	46	211	214	26	10	1052	710	312	5	323	1625	8326	91
Total of the different Spaces	..	22	..	211	..	26	..	1. 710 312	..	..	..	..	..	1525 323	
Massachusetts	60	-	207	-	240	-	10	2074	-	..	5	..	..	10.673	91
have agreed to furnish	16	..	20	..	287	..	11	1862	..	..	..	..	..	4000	6000
What States suppose has on hand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3434	1484
Total	76	-	292	..	827	..	22	3636	-	..	6	..	..	18.157	7575

for 7434 knapsacks and [illegible] many Haversacks were demanded of the St[illegible] have agreed to comply with the requisition.

Return of Tents and Knapsacks prepared and pre-paring for the campaign 1781.

Where at	Marquee Tents		Horseman's Tents	Small Tents	half small tents	Common Tents			Knapsacks					Knapsacks
	New	Old	New	Old repaired	New	Old	new half	New	Old repaired	Repairing	Complete	Great Main	Small do	Linen	Knapsacks
Morristown	-	6	..	12	-	5	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	63
Fishkill															
Fishkill Land	12	2	6	116	31	5	..	624	505	120	5	323	125	3732	-

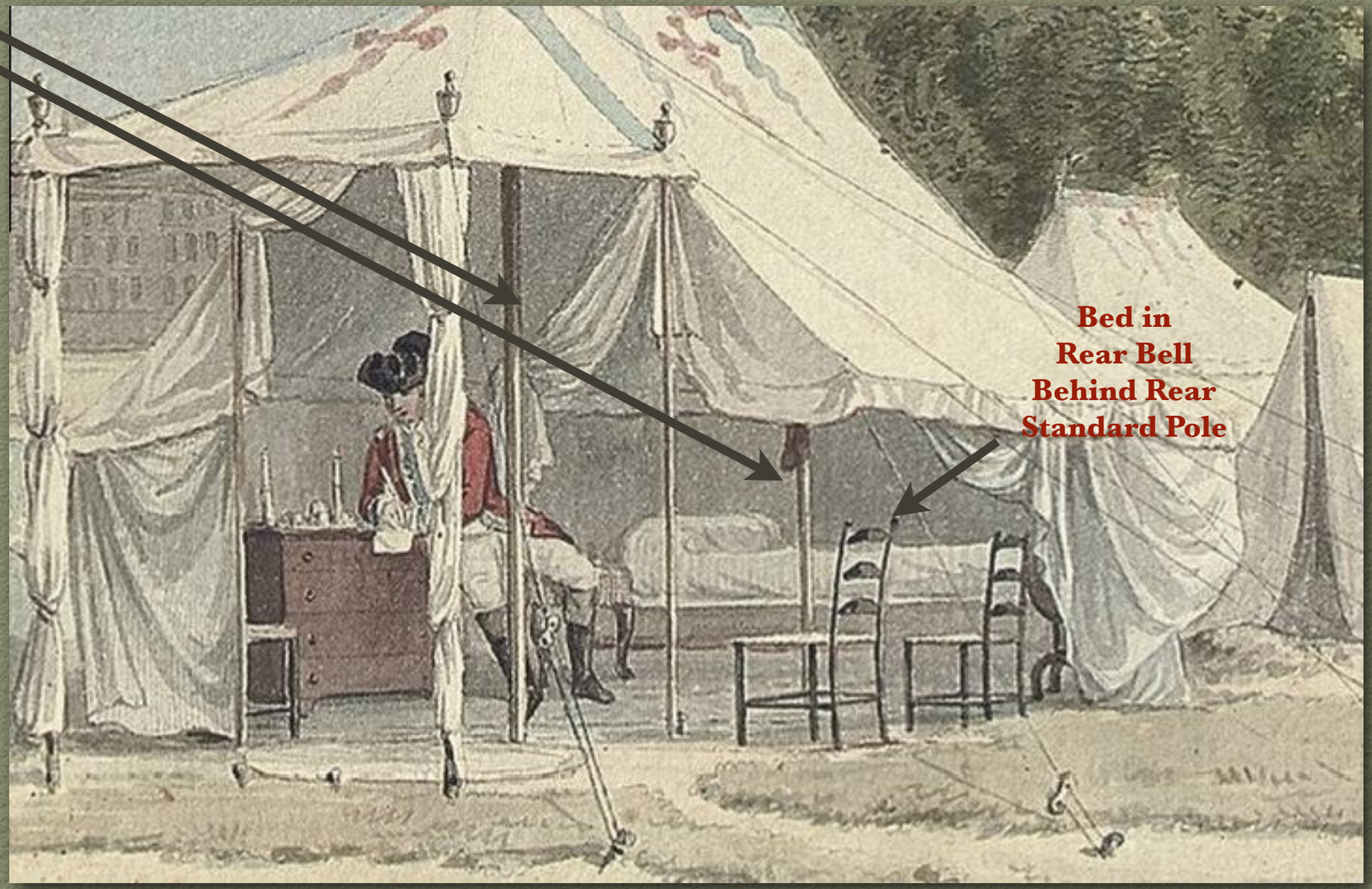
Return of Tents and Knapsacks prepared and pre-paring for the campaign 1781.

Where at	Marquees	Horsemans Tents	Mall Tents	half mall tents	Common Tents		Knapsacks			knapsacks
	New	Old	New	Old repaired	New	Old	old	New	Old repaired	Repairing	Fit for Use	Great Size	Small Size	Linen	Knapsacks
Morristown	-	6	-	12	-	3	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	63
Fishkill															
Fishkill Land	12	1	6	116	31	3	-	624	505	120	5	323	125	3732	-

The Encampment at St. James Park in London
by Paul Sandby 1780

(The British Museum)

The Encampment at St. James Park in London
by Paul Sandby 1780



(The British Museum)

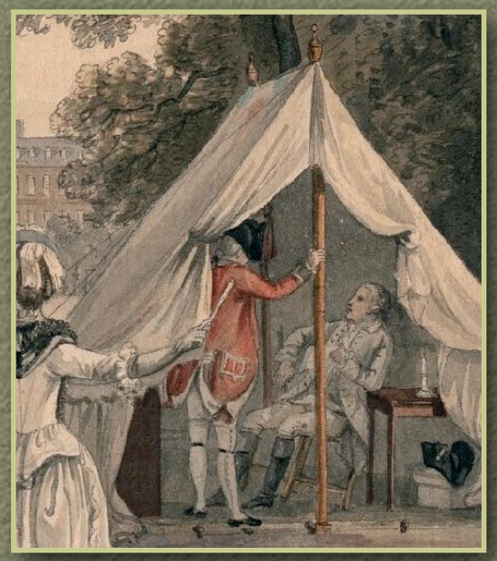
The Encampment at St. James Park in London
by Paul Sandby 1780

(The British Museum)

The Encampment at St. James Park in London by Paul Sandby 1780

A close examination of the "The Encampment at St. James Park in London, 1780" by Paul Sandby reveals the presence of Two Flat Front Officer's Tent (in addition to other high ranking Officer Marquis). Given the description of "Horseman Tents" in other period references, it is possible that this tent may resemble one and the same, less any finials, or a variation thereof.

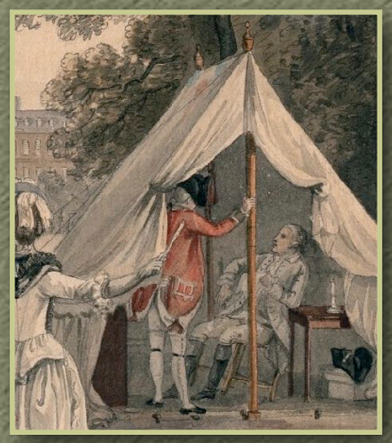
If we take into account that the Officer standing within the doorway of this tent was likely of average height (for the sake of argument: 5 feet, 7 inches), this would make the tent approximately 8 to 9 feet in height by 8 to 9 feet in width. The "Standard" poles supporting the shelter are constructed of two round poles connected to one another by a central sleeve. This sleeve was most likely made of iron.



The Encampment at St. James Park in London
by Paul Sandby 1780

Other notable distinctions of the tent include:

1. Two turned Urn shaped Finials along the Ridge Pole. Each finial supports a Guide Rope which crosses over the other.
2. The Canopy has decorations along the ridge. These decorations consist of Two Pendants and One Cross (per side).
3. A Straight Valence hangs along the entire edge of the Canopy.
4. The Flat Front of the Canopy Opening is sewn together for the first Two Feet (approximately).
5. The Hanging Side Walls are approximately 3 Feet in height.
6. As there are Three tent pegs secured to the earth in front of the tent, this would imply that the front sections of the wall of the tent are made of two panels on each side. The edge of these walls is secured by a central tent peg located in front of the “Standard” Pole.



"A View of Diest from the Camp at Meldart"
by Thomas Sandby 1747

Flat Front Junior Officer's Tent (Possibly a Horseman's Tent) - Canopy Roof constructed with 3 panels per side, 4 ropes per side, a 6 or 7 panel Bell Back, Walls that appear to be 3 or 4 feet tall, Ridge Pole Decoration with 3 Pendants. Judging by the height of the other ranks tents which should be 6 Feet Tall, the height of the Officer's Tent is approximately 8 or 9 feet tall.

(The Royal Collection)

"A View of Diest from the Camp at Meldart"
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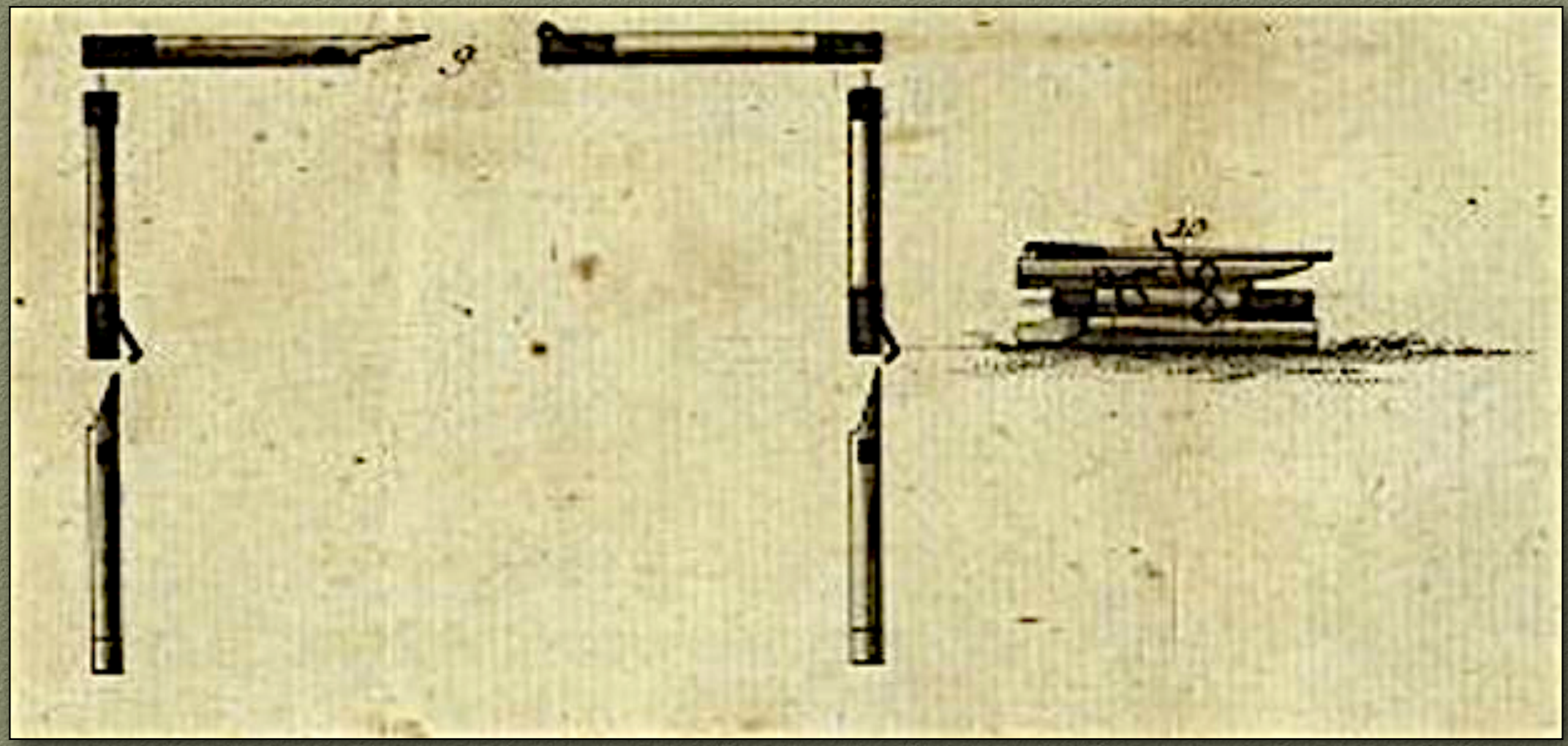


"Was ist jedem Officier waehrend eines Feldzugs zu wissen noethig"
(What it is necessary for each officer to know during a campaign)
Hooks and Clasps details on a German Enlisted Man's Tent

Portrait of a (European) “Chirurgeon”
Mid 18th Century
(Veilinghuis Loedckx, Belgium)

Portrait of a (European) “Chirurgeon”
Mid 18th Century
(Veilinghuis Loedckx, Belgium)

Officer Tents

-

Dining Tents

Henry Hallowell
On the Surrender of General Burgoyne to Gates at Saratoga, October 17, 1777

1777
Henry Hallowell, On the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates at Saratoga, October 17, 1777:

"But Birgoyne and his generals Din'd together with genl gates on a small hill, there being awning taken from vessels placed some like a marquee."

Sanderson, Howard Kendall; "Lynn in the Revolution." Part I. W. B. Clarke Company, Boston. 1909. p. 166-17 (Google Books).

Officer Tents

-

The Danby Tent

Captain William Dansey
H.M. 33rd Regiment of Foot, Light Infantry Co.

Likely June, 1778, before Monmouth, New Jersey

"I am in good Health and Spirits for a Campaign and am look'd upon in the Army as the finest equip'd Man in it. I have a Tent of a very singular construction entirely of my own Invention. I had one of the sort last Campaign which I have improved to such perfection [meaning that this was an improvement over the model with 28 pins] that I am copied by all that can get my Instructions for the making of it. If we have another Campaign the great Utility of them will so much appear that they will be made use of instead of the old Tents and if I can get my Invention patronized by some Great Man I shall [im]mortalise my Name by the simplicity and Use of it, for they are called /Danseys/ now, not Tents. I was bold enough to be singular in the whole Army last year and now have the pleasure of my Invention being generally approved. Was I at home I wou'd get a Patent for it.

It is what I can't well describe to you but if Peace comes you will see the original as I had it pitch'd on the memorable field of Battle of the Brandywine"

Major William Dansey, H.M. 33rd Regiment of Foot
byBritish School c. 1780 - 1783
Duke of Wellington's Regimental Museum

Captain William Dansey
H.M. 33rd Regiment of Foot, Light Infantry Co.

"After procuring a Horse I have been this Month past contriving what things to carry on him that will be most comfortable and convenient and not overload him.

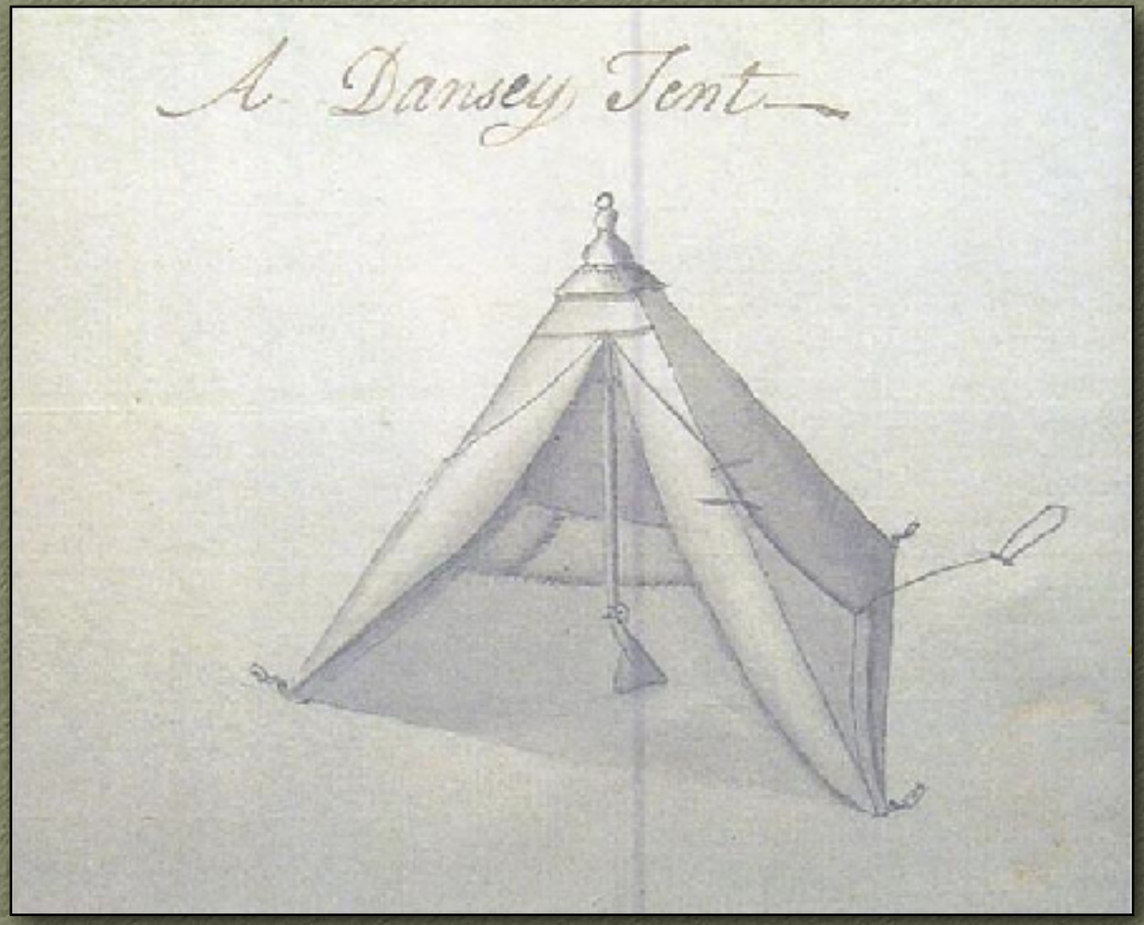
My first thought was a comfortable Tent. I have been lucky in contriving and executing one that is admired by every Body for its convenience, Elegance and Lightness. It holds four people very well either to dine or sleep in, being a square of seven feet and Eight Foot high, lin'd with an Elegant Callicoe. I don't know if ever you saw a Tent or may comprehend my Description. It has only one Pole and twenty Eight pins. It is pitch'd or struck in five Minutes and its Weight with the Valise it goes in, Pole, Pins and Mallet included is but fifty two pounds.

So much for my House. Now for Furniture. First a Floor cloth, which serves as Bedstead as also to cover my Baggage when loaded. A Paillasse, weight about two pounds, to stuff either with leaves, Straw or Grass for a Bed. Two Blankets, my Portugee Cloak, my Bed Cloths. A small Portmanteau holding a change of Necessaries is my Pillow. A pair of Canteens holding my Liquor and Provisions and a small writing Trunk holding Paper and some Nick Nacks. This the whole of my Baggage that I expect to see before Christmas next and these are great Conveniences and Comforts compared with what I had last Campaign."

Captain William Dansey
H.M. 33rd Regiment of Foot, Light Infantry Co.

February 1779

"Upon turning over the paper I find I am writing on a Sheet I have been drawing on, but as it is a Draft of the Dansey Tent, pitched with a firelock and four Bayonets of which I gave you a Description last Spring..."



Servants

Bennet Cuthbertson

"System For The Complete Interior Management and Oeconomy of a Battalion of Infantry"

1776

CHAP. XXIV

Of Servants and Bat-men, with some necessary Rules relative to them.

ART. I.

"It being the indulgence granted to the Infantry, for the Officers to have Servants and Bat-men, from the Company they belong to, care should be taken that they are always chosen from the center-rank, as being employed for any time in that capacity, often hurts them as Soldiers, from the unavoidable indulgence by that means shewn to them; it therefore must be an injury to the appearance of a Battalion to hazard such a chance, with men whose size and figure are an ornament to it."

Bennet Cuthbertson
"System For The Complete Interior Management and Oeconomy of a Battalion of Infantry"
1776

II.

"The wages given to servants and Bat-men should be the same, from the Colonel to the Subaltern, and never ought to exceed one shilling per week, by which means the discontent and insolence that are often experienced in those, who perhaps may have smaller wages than others, might in a great measure be restrained, and Ensign be served with as great attention as the field Officer."

III.

*"It ought to be a fixed rule, that when a Servant or Bat-man quits the service of an Officer for misbehaviour, no other Officer in the Regiment should ever take him ; and least such an event might in the course of years be subject to oblivion by changes and removals in a Corps, it should be particularly marked down in a * registry to be kept for that purpose, in the regimental book of casualties, by which method the conduct of those Men must in general be more satisfactory, and a greater number of good servants be thereby found than are usually so in most Regiments."*

Bennet Cuthbertson

"System For The Complete Interior Management and Oeconomy of a Battalion of Infantry"

1776

IV.

"It is highly improper to take a Recruit for a Servant or Bat-man, until he has been long enough in the Regiment, to encourage an Officer to place so high a confidence in him; at any rate, it should never be allowed until he is perfectly informed of every part of his duty as a Soldier, otherwise he probably will never be thoroughly confirmed in it."

V.

"It being impossible for Soldiers, who are Servants or Bat-men, to to keep their regimentals clean and in proper order if obliged to do the work required from them in that dress; and as their being dirtier in the ranks than other Soldiers, can never be admitted it should be expected that ever Officer provides some kind of frock for his Servant, to prevent so great an inconvenience."

Bennet Cuthbertson

"System For The Complete Interior Management and Oeconomy of a Battalion of Infantry"

1776

VI.

"That the duty may be as little severe as possible upon the other Soldiers, by having both Servants and Bat-men taken from the Companies, the former should always mount guard, and go on commands, whenever their masters do; but as to the others, it will be impossible to spare them from the care of the horses they attend, in which they will find sufficient employment if they perform it as they ought."

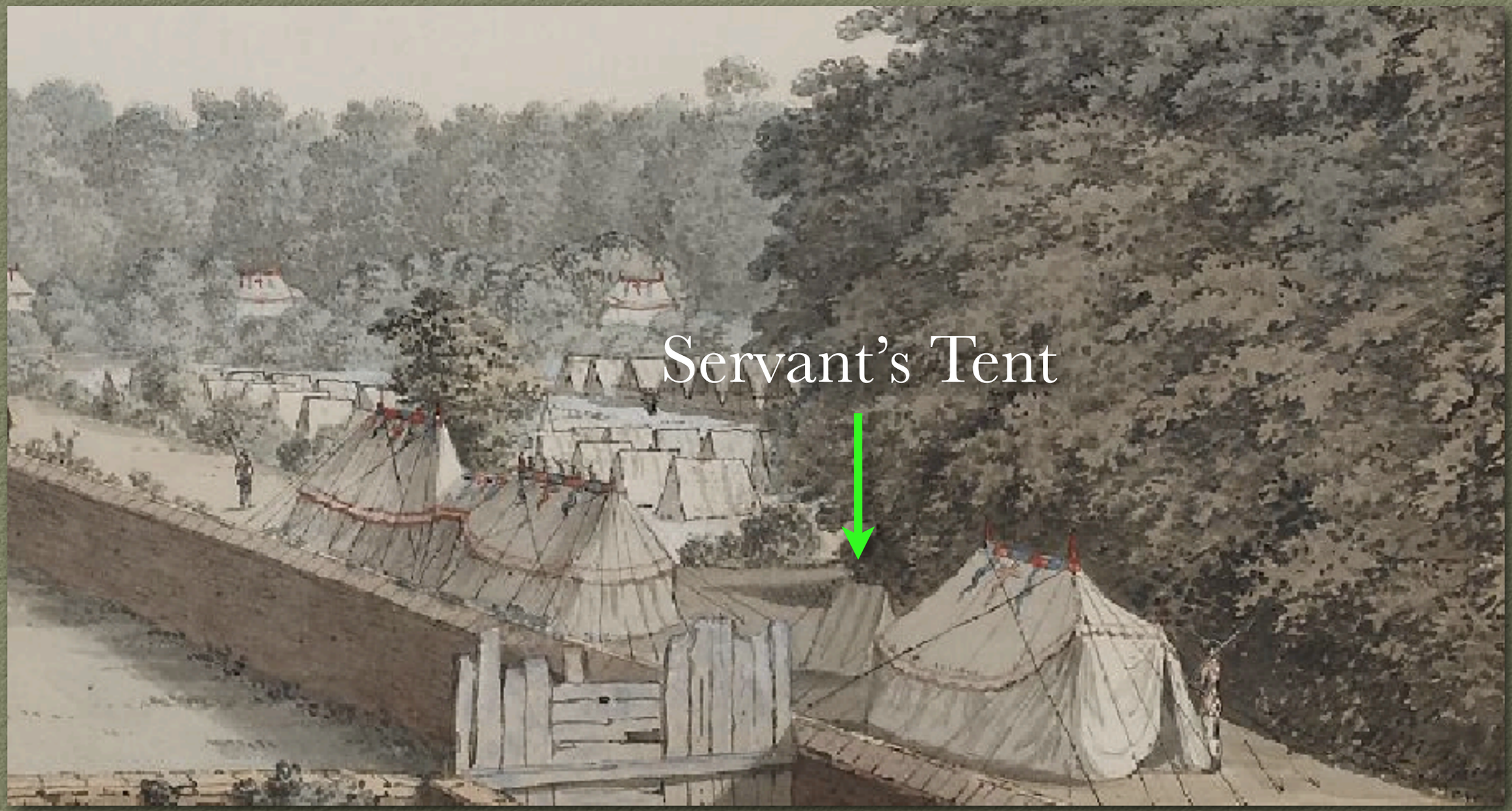
VII.

"Unless upon some very particular occasions, the Officers Servants should never be excused from exercise, or weekly reviews of arms and necessaries, that they may not intirely forget their duty in the ranks, and to remind them of their being Soldiers ; the remembrance of which will be found to contribute very much to their good behaviour as Servants, and prevent their contracting many saucy habits, which might otherwise be the case"

"The encampment outside Montagu House"
by Samuel Hieronymus Grimm
1780

(The British Museum)

“The encampment outside Montagu House”
by Samuel Hieronymus Grimm
1780



(The British Museum)

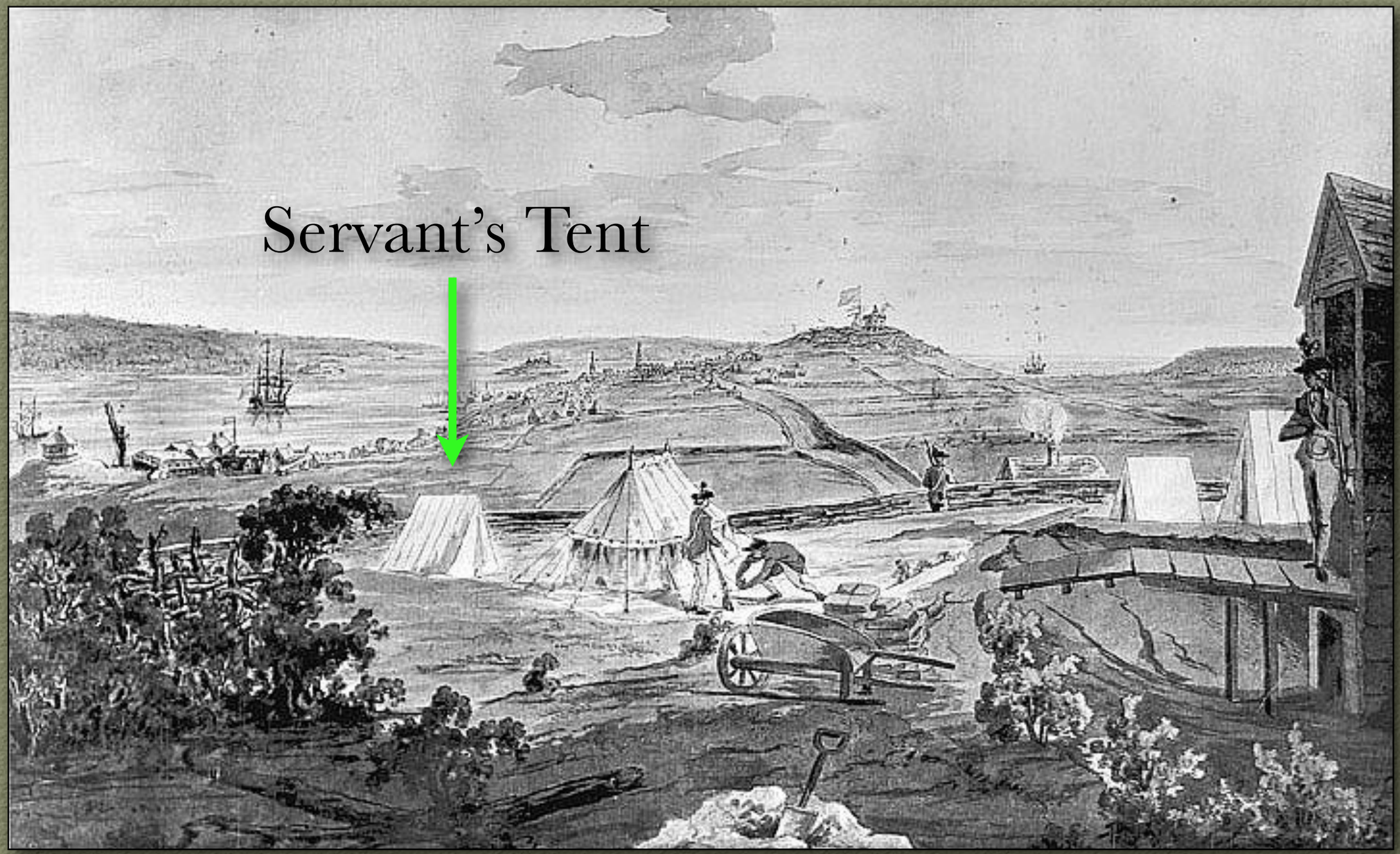
"The Encampment at St. James' Park, London, 1780"
by Paul Sandby
1780

(Christie's Auction House)

"The Encampment at St. James' Park, London, 1780"
by Paul Sandby
1780

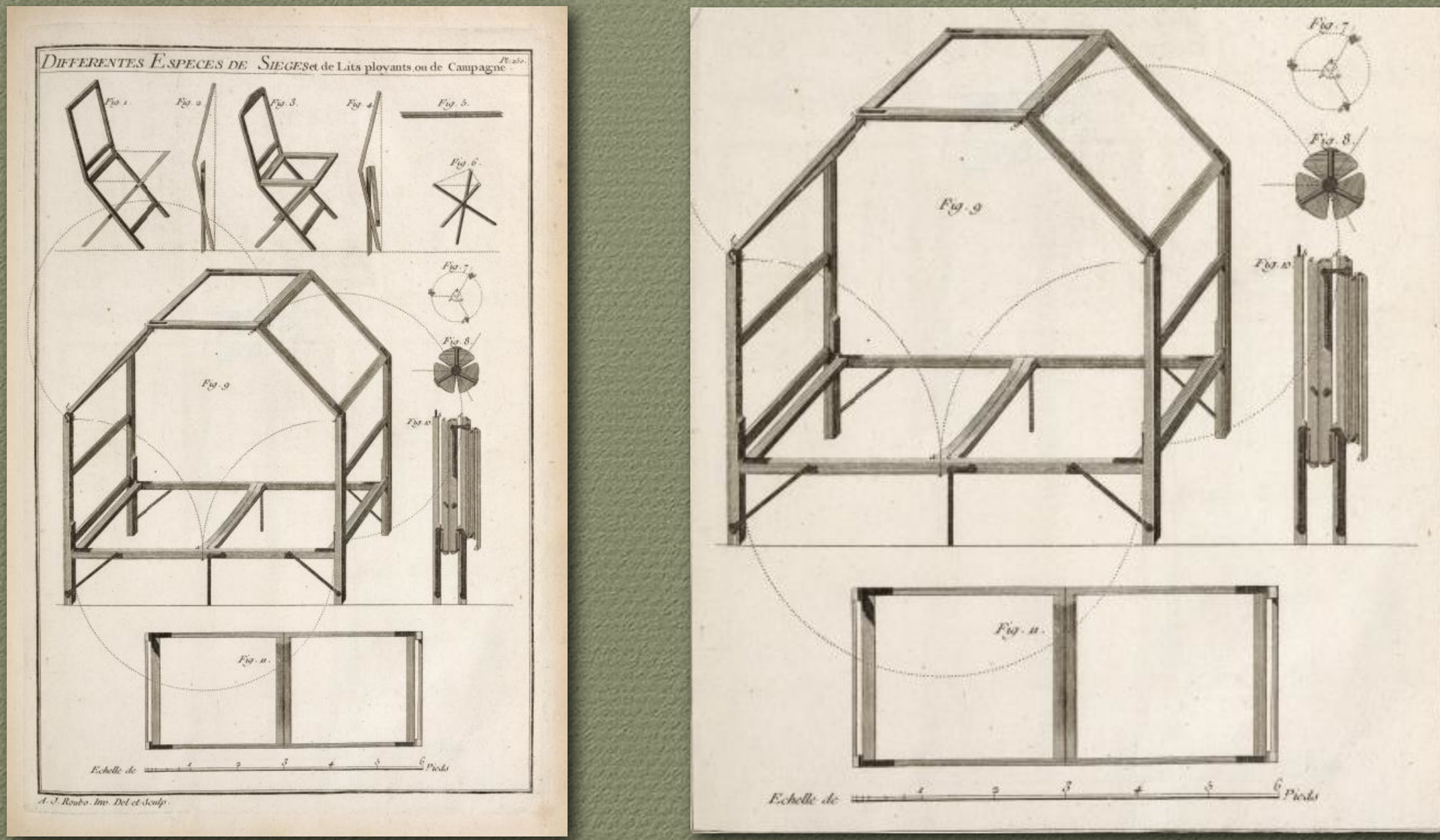
(Christie's Auction House)

Halifax from Fort Needham (Looking South)
by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Hicks, H.M. 70th Regiment of Foot c. 1780



Bedding

“L'art du Menuisier” (“The Art of the Joiner”) by André Jacob Roubo c. 1769 - 1774



“Differentes Especes de Sieges et de Lits ployants ou de Campagne”
(NewYork Public Library)

General George Washington's English or American Field Bedstead Purchased October, 1775, During the War for Independence

(Mount Vernon Association)

General George Washington's English or American Field Bedstead Purchased October, 1775, During the War for Independence

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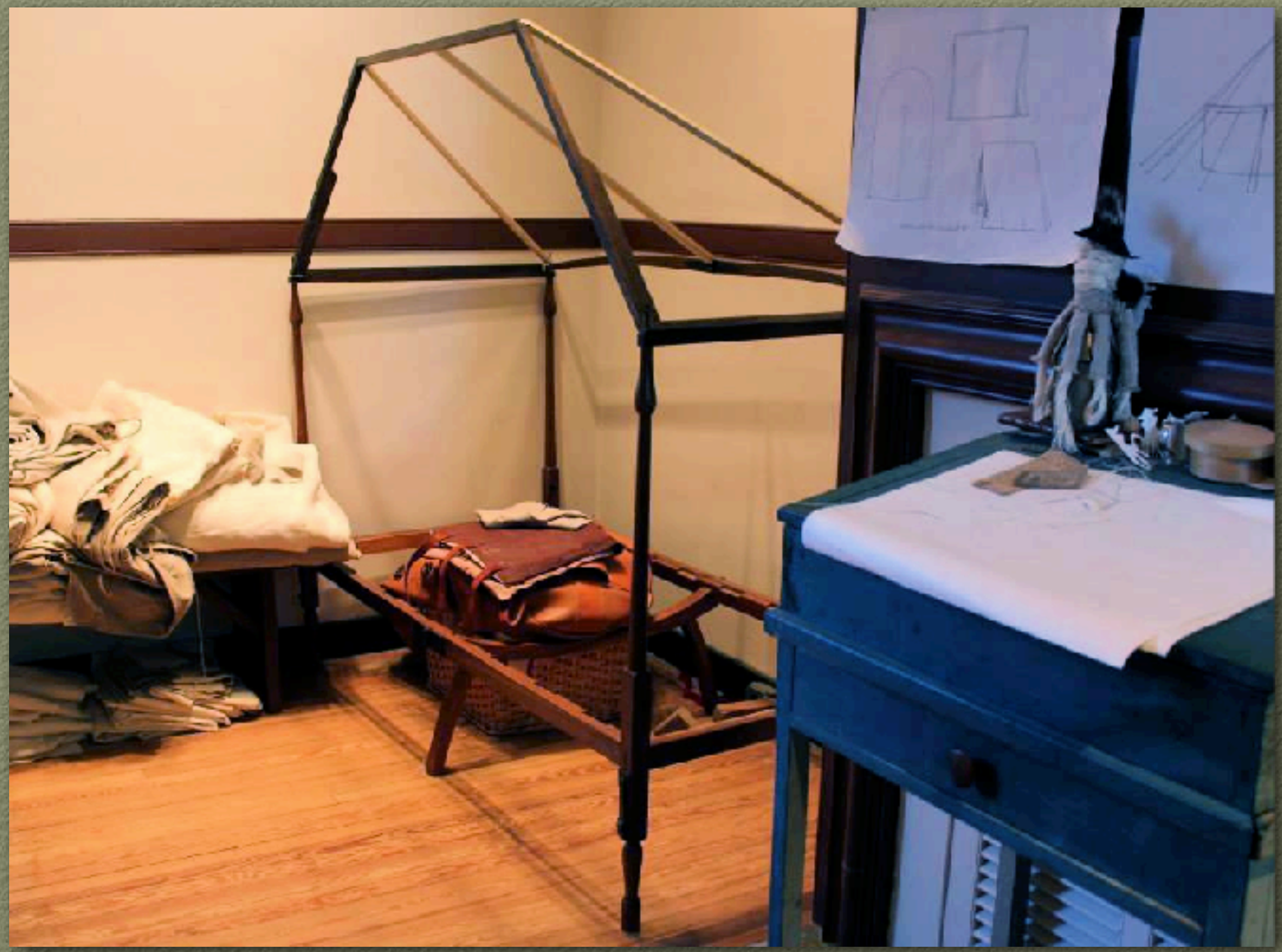

A Recreated Field Bedstead of General George Washington with Modified Tester
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg)

General George Washington's English or American Field Bedstead

A Recreated Field Bedstead of General George Washington with Modified Tester
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg - Photograph Courtesy John U. Rees)

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General George Washington's English or American Field Bedstead

A Recreated Field Bedstead of General George Washington with Modified Tester
(The First Oval Office - Colonial Williamsburg - Photograph Courtesy John U. Rees)

General George Washington
Pine & Linen Campaign Bed

Thought to have been used by General George Washington during the Winter at Valley Forge, 1777
(New York Historical Society)

General George Washington's Campaign Trunk Bed

(Henry Ford Museum)

Washington (?)
Campaign Bed

(Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Washington (?)
Campaign Bed

(Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

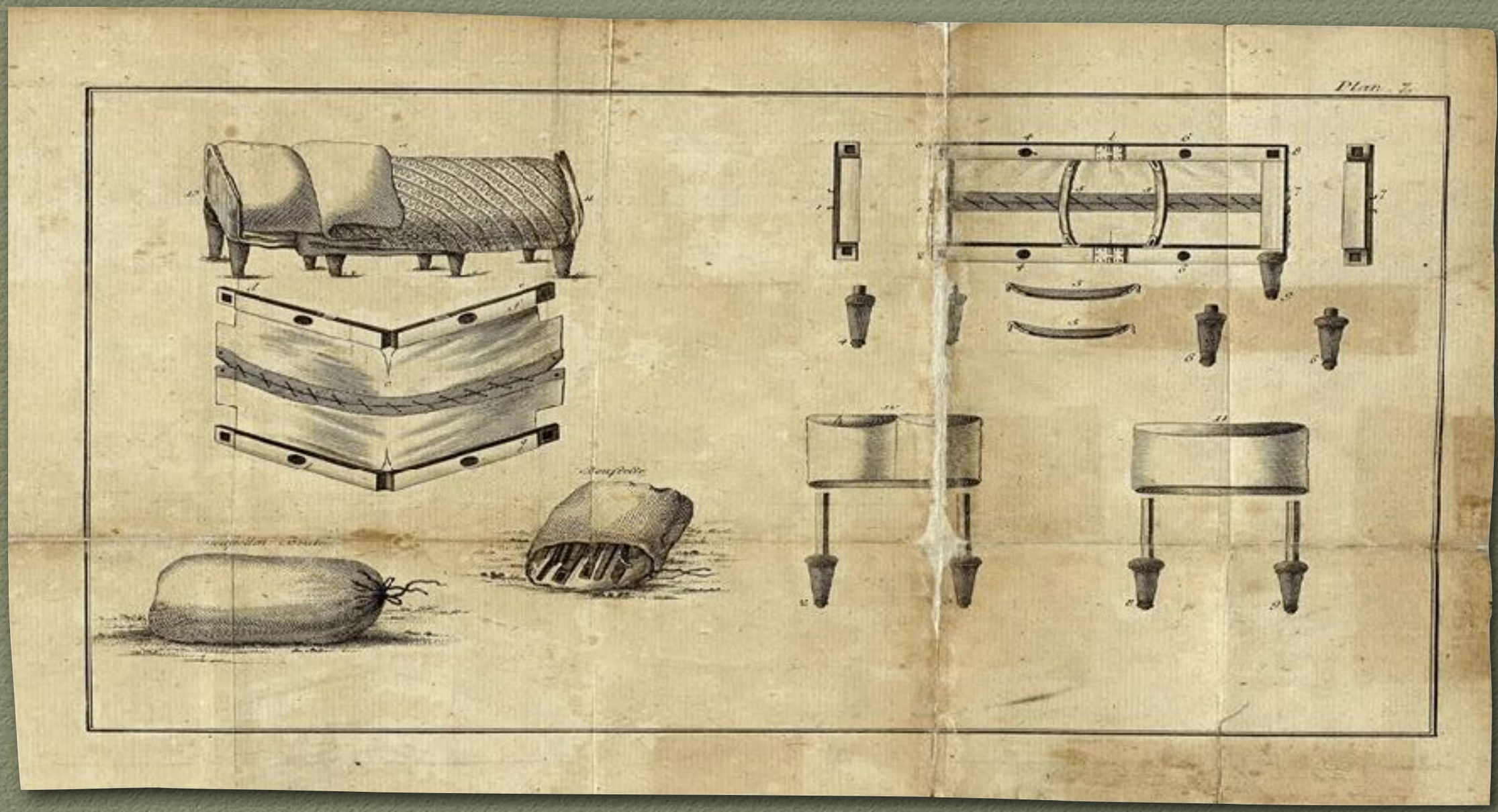
Washington (?)
Campaign Bed

(Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Washington (?)
Campaign Bed

(Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

German Campaign Bed
1788



“Was ist jedem Officier wahrend eines Fedzugs zu wissen nothig"
(What Every Officer Needs To Know During A Campaign)
1788

General Anthony Wayne's Campaign Bed with Modified Tester

(The History Center - Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society)

General Anthony Wayne's Campaign Bed with Modified Tester

(The History Center - Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society)

General Anthony Wayne's Campaign Bed with Modified Tester

(The History Center - Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society)

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General Anthony Wayne's
Campaign Bed with Modified Tester

(The History Center - Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society)

American
Folding Field Bed

c. 1750 - 1780
(New Hampshire Historical Society)

American
Folding Field Bed

c. 1750 - 1780
(New Hampshire Historical Society)

Campaign Bed of Wood & Linen
Late 18th - Early 19th Century

(Private Collection)

Campaign Bed of Wood & Linen Marked "Capt. Barnes"
Late 18th - Early 19th Century

(Private Collection)

Journal by Charles Wilson Peale

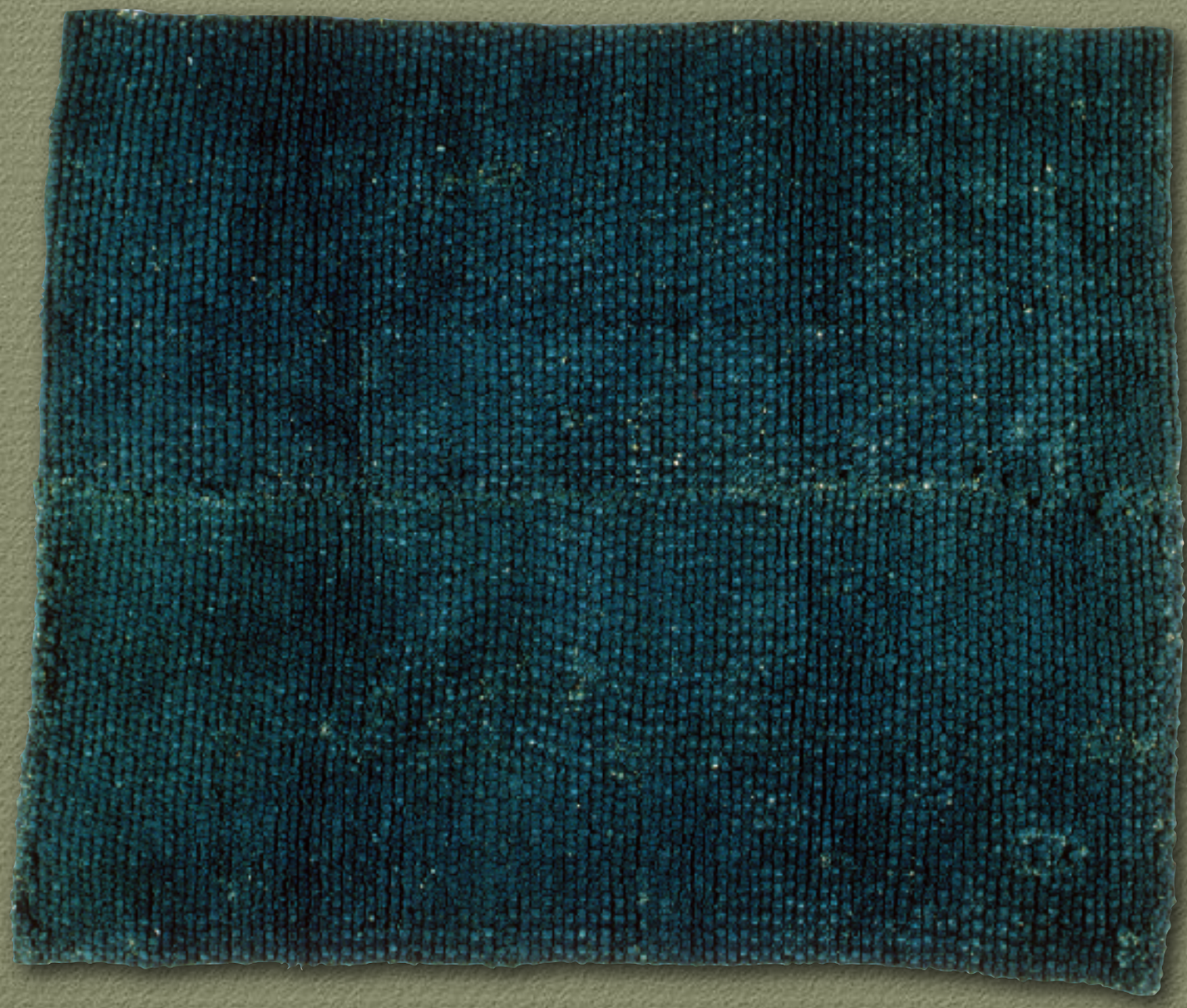
"12th. [December, 1776.] Some rain. Three days' provision ordered to be cooked for a march. Send of all our heavy baggage in a wagon. My chest contained a ***new mattress and a green rug****, my miniature apparatus, 3 or 4 dirty shirts, etc. ordered to be ready to march early in the morning."*

Captain Charles Wilson Peale of the Philadelphia Associators
Self Portrait
(American Philosophical Society)

Captain-Lieutenant John van Dyke
Continental Artillery
“Green Rug”

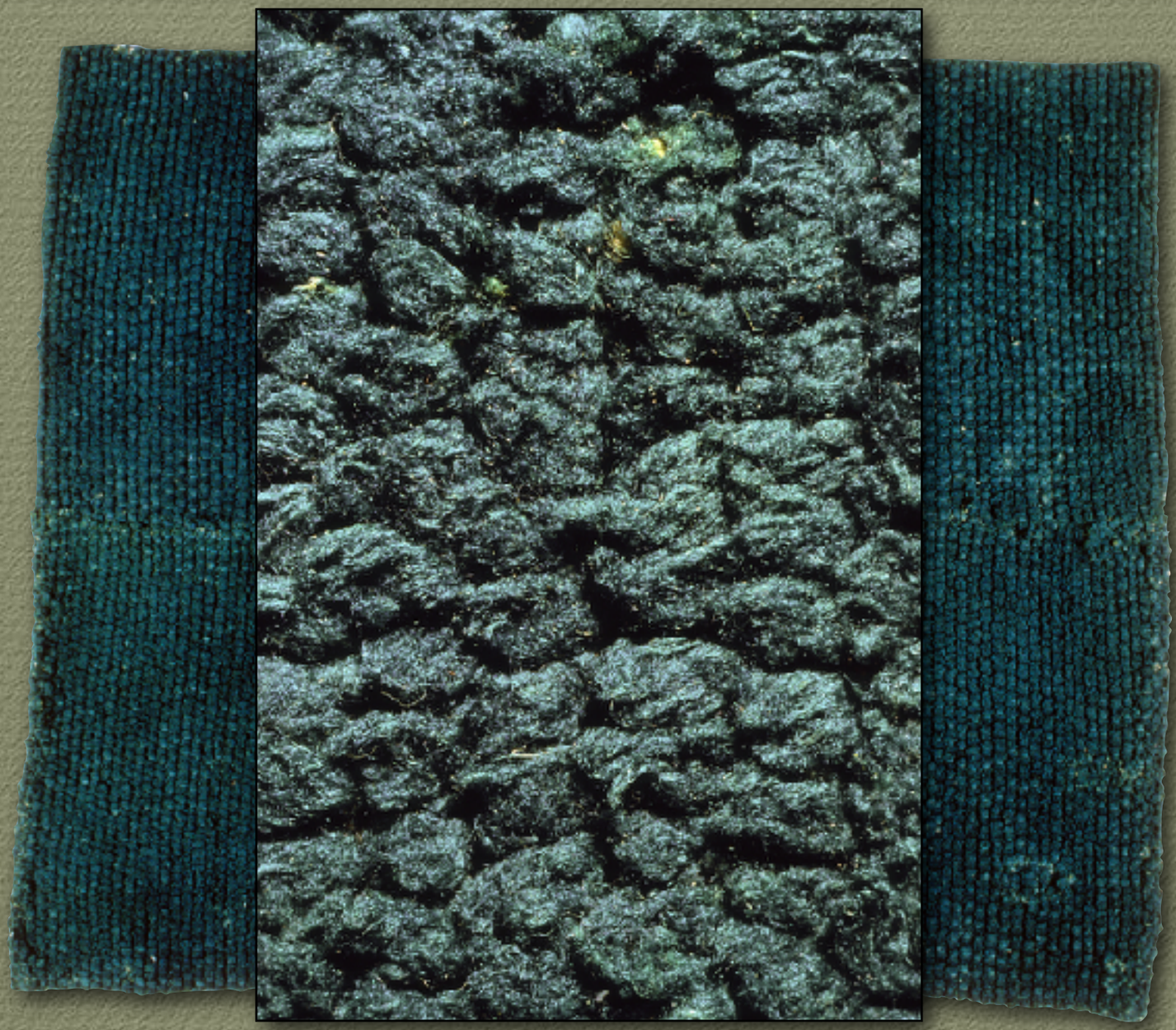
"In the year 1779, the American army lay at White Plains; I obtained a furlough from Major General Knox of the artillery. I went home to see my wife at Elizabethtown; while the British troops came to surprise our troops. With the advice of General Maxwell, I joined Capt. Randel's company of United States artillery of the brigade (.) As my furlough was out after the British left Elizabethtown, I returned to Staten Island (?) In a few days I returned to the camp and joined the army at Quaker Hill. I was attached to General Conway's brigade, in in Capt. Thomas Clark's company of artillery, as a Captain Lieutenant. The day I arrived, Capt. Clark asked me for the use of my bed; he said he had been taking medicine. I insisted that he should occupy it; that I had lain on the ground before, and could again. On the field adjoining the fence of the road, had been a corn field. and the ground ascended up from the fence: the furrows of this corn field were deep. I at this time had ***an old-fashioned green rug****; my waiter folded it four double and laid it on one of the deep furrows for my bed (.) When we retired, as the custom was with the officers of the army, when going to bed to take off all but the shirt, I turned in and soon fell asleep. At this time of life I slept sound; and as far as I can recollect never awoke until daylight; when, behold! in the night there had been a heavy shower of rain, and when I awoke found myself as wet as though I had been dipped in a river. I was soon taken sick with the fever and ague, intermittent fever and yellow jaunders; I had to go into sick quarters; took a waiter with me who used to shoot squirrels to make soup for me, poultry all destroyed and none to be had, I grew worse."*

A Green Bed Rug



American or English Green Bed Rug
c. 1700 - 1800
(Winterthur)

A Green Bed Rug



American or English Green Bed Rug
c. 1700 - 1800
(Winterthur)

Seating

Slat - Back Chair in Black Paint with Rush Seating
Mid 18th Century

(Chair - Skinner Auction House)

American Folding Mahogany, Leather, & Brass Chair from Massachusetts
c. 1760 - 1780

(Winterthur)

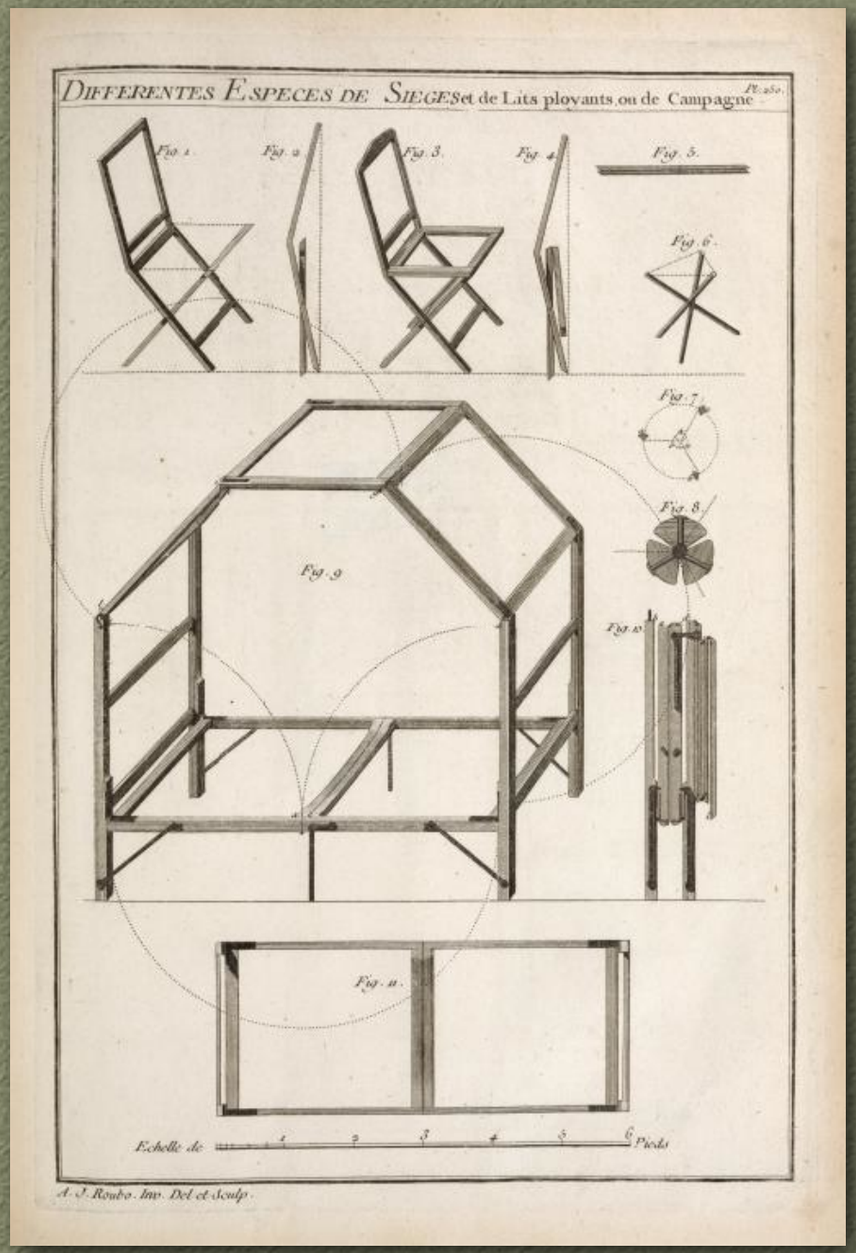
Folding Mahogany, Leather, & Brass "Naval" Chair
c. 1775 - 1800

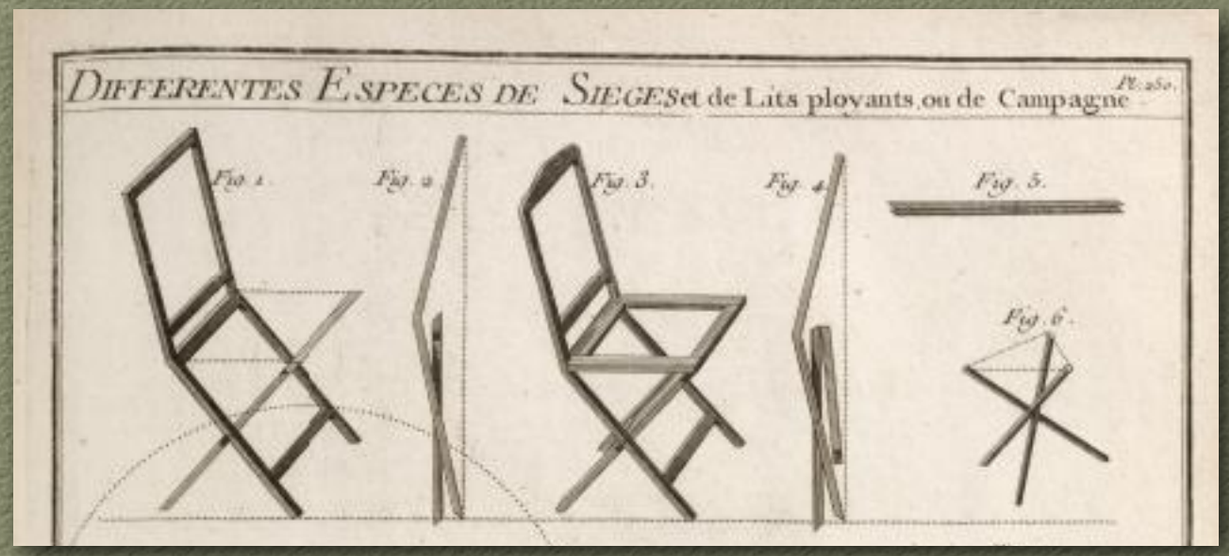
(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

Folding Mahogany, Leather, & Brass "Naval" Chair
c. 1775 - 1800

(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

“L'art du Menuisier” (“The Art of the Joiner”)
by André Jacob Roubo c. 1769 - 1774





“Differentes Especes de Sieges et de Lits ployants ou de Campagne”
(NewYork Public Library)

Detail: "View near the Serpentine River during the Encampment 1780" byPaul Sandby 1780

(The Royal Collection)

“MILITARY MAN-TRAP”
Published by Sayer & Bennett 1780

(The British Museum)

“MILITARY MAN-TRAP”
Published by Sayer & Bennett 1780

(The British Museum)

George III Portable Mahogany Sofa
Height 36.5” Wide x 31.5” Deep c. 1770 - 1790

(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

George III Portable Mahogany Sofa
Height 36.5” Wide x 31.5” Deep c. 1770 - 1790

(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

"The INVITATION, or CAMP Politeness"
by Robert Sayer & John Bennet c. 1781

(The British Museum)

"The INVITATION, or CAMP Politeness"
by Robert Sayer & John Bennet c. 1781

(The British Museum)

General George Washington
Mahogany & Leather Campaign Stool

"In 1776, upholsterer Plunket Fleeson of Philadelphia provided General Washington "18 walnut camp stools" for his Revolutionary War campaign headquarters. The stools originally had seats made of a worsted wool fabric, but Washington later had them refurbished with leather seats."

—- Mount Vernon

General George Washington
Mahogany & Leather Campaign Stool

(Division of Military History & Diplomacy, National Museum of American History)

General George Washington
Mahogany & Leather Campaign Stool

(Division of Military History & Diplomacy, National Museum of American History)

General George Washington
Mahogany & Leather Campaign Stool

(Division of Military History & Diplomacy, National Museum of American History)

General George Washington
Mahogany Campaign Stool (Detail of Linen "Bottoming")

(Tudor Place)

General George Washington
Campaign Stool

"Le Général Washington Ne Quid Detrimenti capiat Res publica"
by Noël Le Mire, after Jean-Baptiste Le Paon, after Charles Willson Peale 1780
(New York Public Library)

General George Washington
Campaign Stool

"Le Général Washington Ne Quid Detrimenti capiat Res publica"
by Noël Le Mire, after Jean-Baptiste Le Paon, after Charles Willson Peale 1780
(New York Public Library)

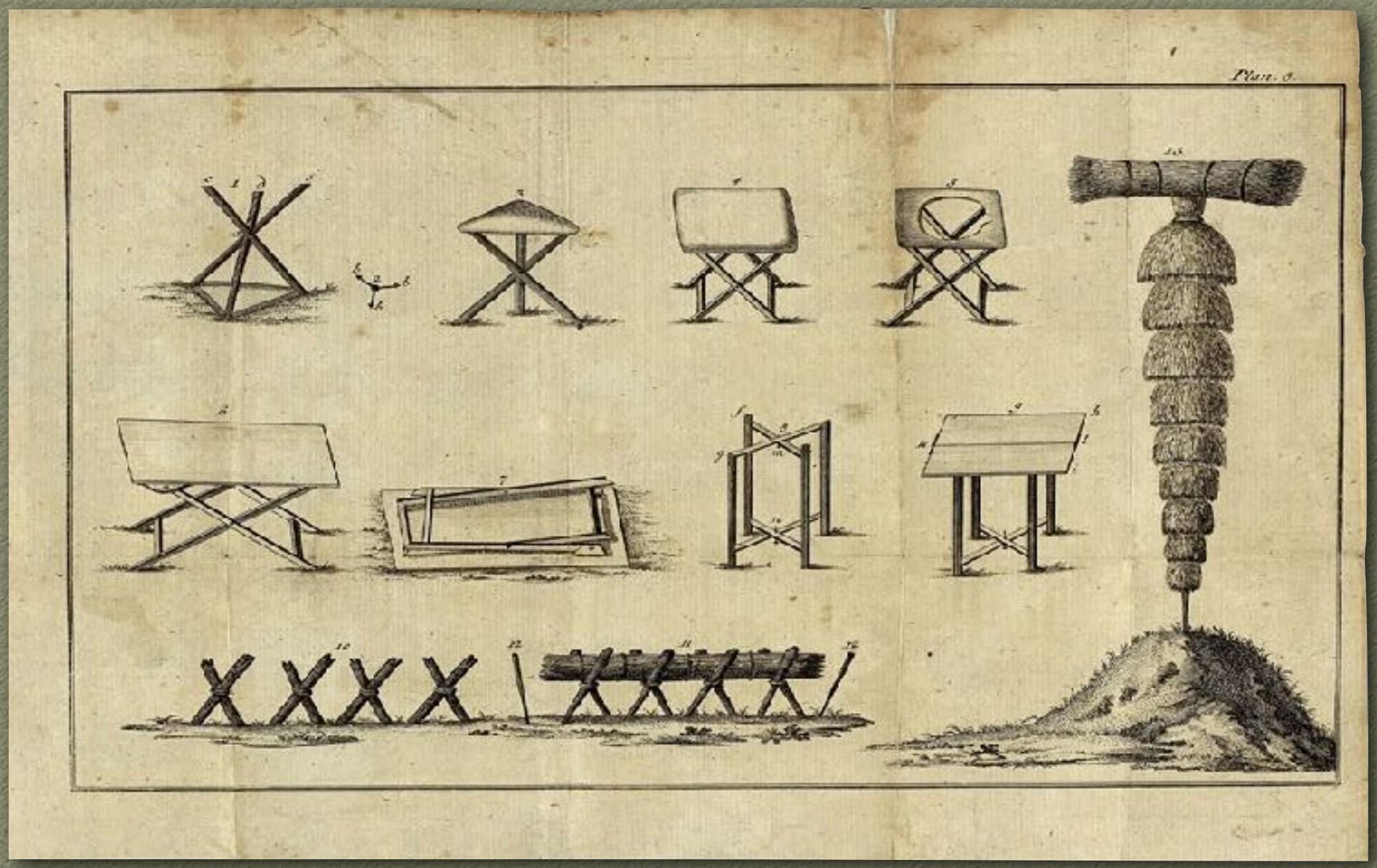
Campaign Stool
Colonel Elisha Williams

Campaign Stool Used During the American War for Independence and Likely the Seven Years War
(Connecticut Historical Society)

Campaign Stool
Concord, Massachusetts, Provenance

(The Concord Museum)

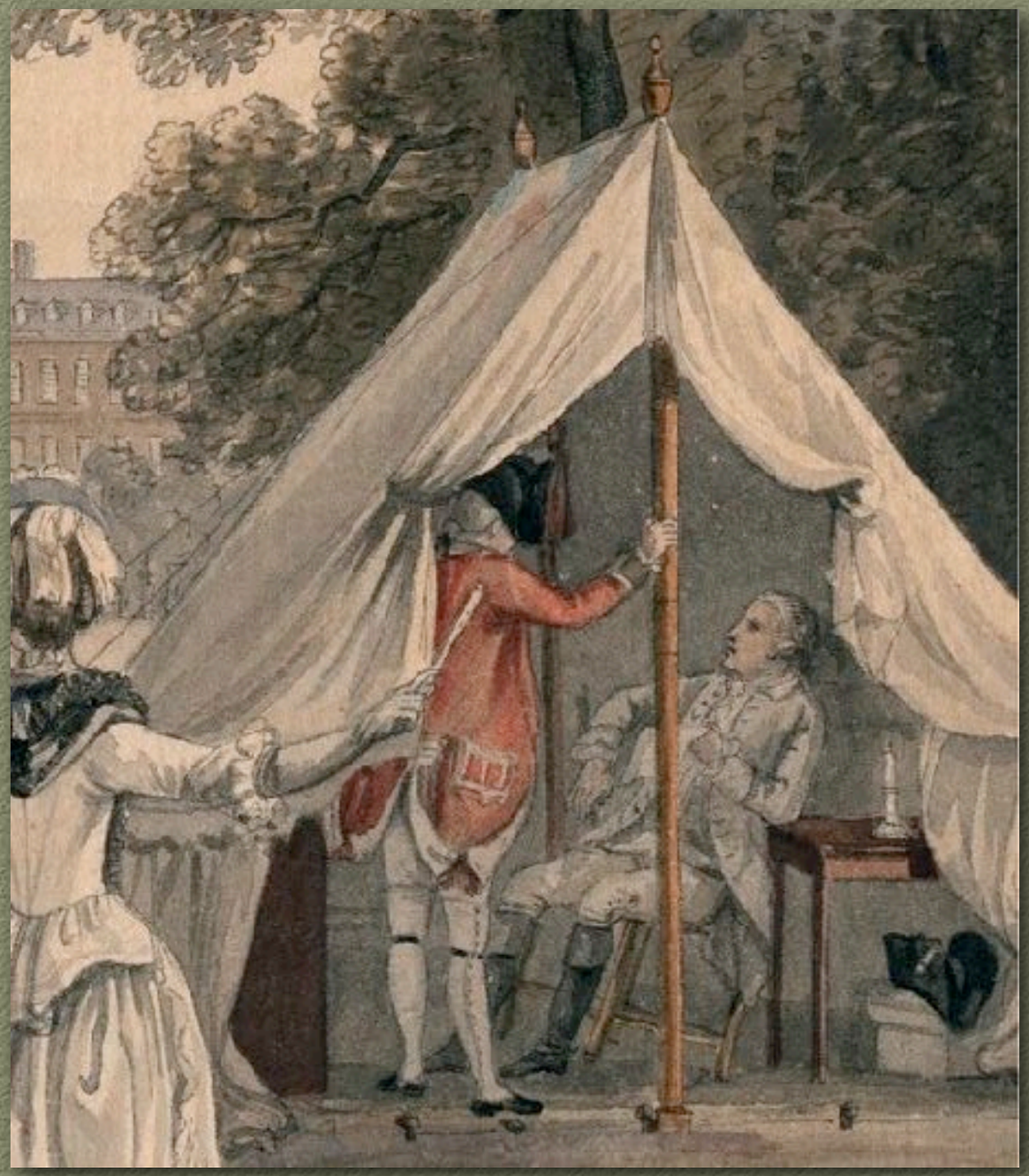
German Campaign Stools & Tables
1788



“Was ist jedem Officier wahrend eines Fedzugs zu wissen nothig"
(What Every Officer Needs To Know During A Campaign)
1788

Tables

Detail: The Encampment at St. James Park in London by Paul Sandby 1780



(The British Museum)

Detail: The Encampment at St. James Park in London by Paul Sandby 1780

Mahogany Concertina Table
Late 18th Century
(Bonhams)

English Portable Mahogany Gate-Leg Table
Mid to Late 18th Century

(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

English Portable Mahogany Gate-Leg Table
Mid to Late 18th Century

(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

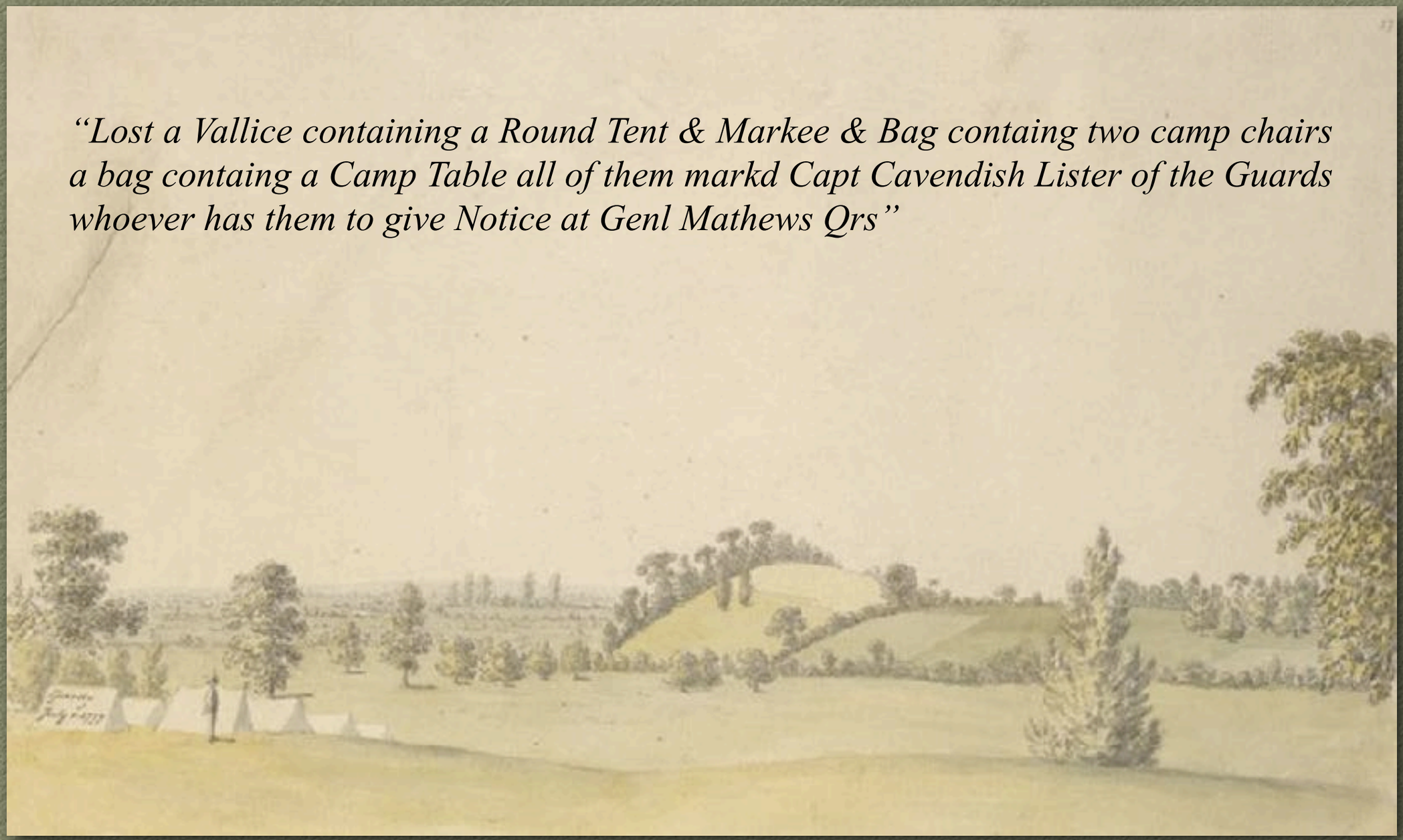
English Portable Mahogany Gate-Leg Table
Mid to Late 18th Century

(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

Portable Campaign Table
Owned by Lord Cornwallis

The Journal of Captain John Peebles
H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot

"Lost a Vallice containing a Round Tent & Markee & Bag containg two camp chairs a bag containg a Camp Table all of them markd Capt Cavendish Lister of the Guards whoever has them to give Notice at Genl Mathews Qrs"



A View from Richmond on Staten Island, 1777
by Lieutenant and Captain Patrick Bellew, Grenadier Co.,1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of Foot Guards

"The POLITICAL RAREE-SHOW: or a picture of PARTIES and POLITICS, during and at the close of the Last Session of Parliament, June 1779."
Published by Fielding & Walker 1778

"The POLITICAL RAREE-SHOW: or a picture of PARTIES and POLITICS, during and at the close of the Last Session of Parliament, June 1779."
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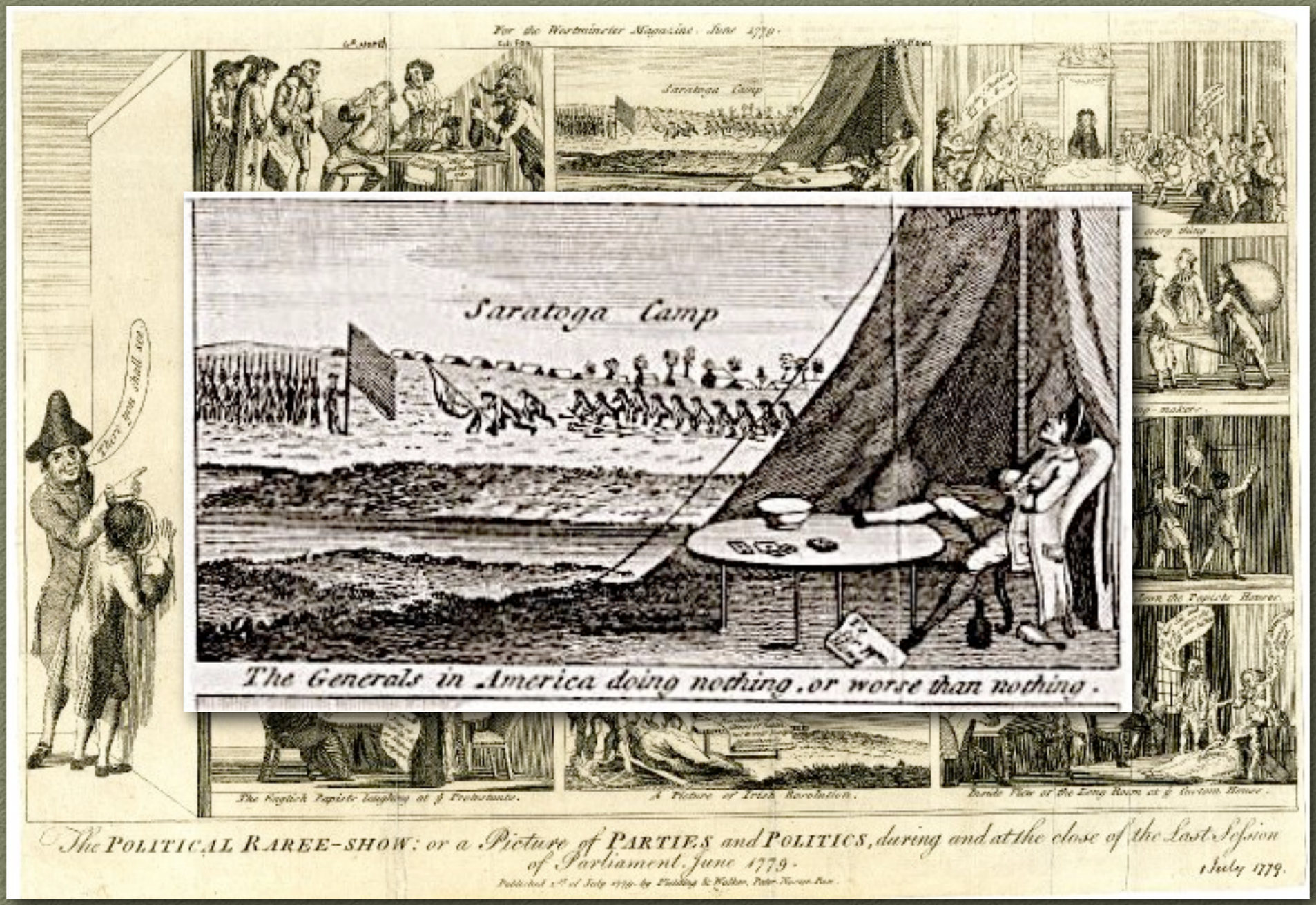


Chaplain James McLagan of H.M 42nd Regiment of Foot to Reverend Hugh McDearmad

"My Dear Sir Camp on Long Island Augt 20th 1778
Your letter of 20th Febry came to hand sometime ago & would have been answered sometime ago too, had I enjoyed my wonted conveniencies, but that is far from me. Sometimes in deed I live in a house, viz in winter commonly; Sometimes I live in a crowd aboard a ship, sometimes I march & sometimes I live in a tent with a few cloths & linnens, a half dozen books, 2 or 3 blankets, some straw or branches, a bottle & a mug. Having been a few weeks in this camp, ***I have fixed 4 stakes in the ground on which I have fixed a bit of deal [a fir or pine board] with nails, & on it I now write..."***

Baroness von Riedesel
August, 1777 - While lodging at the "Red House" a.k.a. "John's Farm" (Between Fort Edward and Fort George at the Southern end of Lake George):

"The country there was lovely, and we were in the midst of the English and German troops. The place where we lived was the Red House. I had only one room for my husband, myself, and my children, in which we all slept, and a tiny study. My maids slept in a sort of hall. When the weather was good we had our meals out under the trees, otherwise we had them in the barn, ***laying boards across barrels for tables****. It was here that I ate bear meat for the first time, and it tasted very good to me. Sometimes we had nothing at all, but in spite of everything, I was very happy and satisfied..."*

"We had no chairs at all, only tree stumps on which to sit, and these were also used for tables by laying boards across them. We lived in this manner quite content for three or four months."

Frederika Chalotte Louise Von Massaw
Baroness (Freifrau) Riedesel Zu Eisenbach

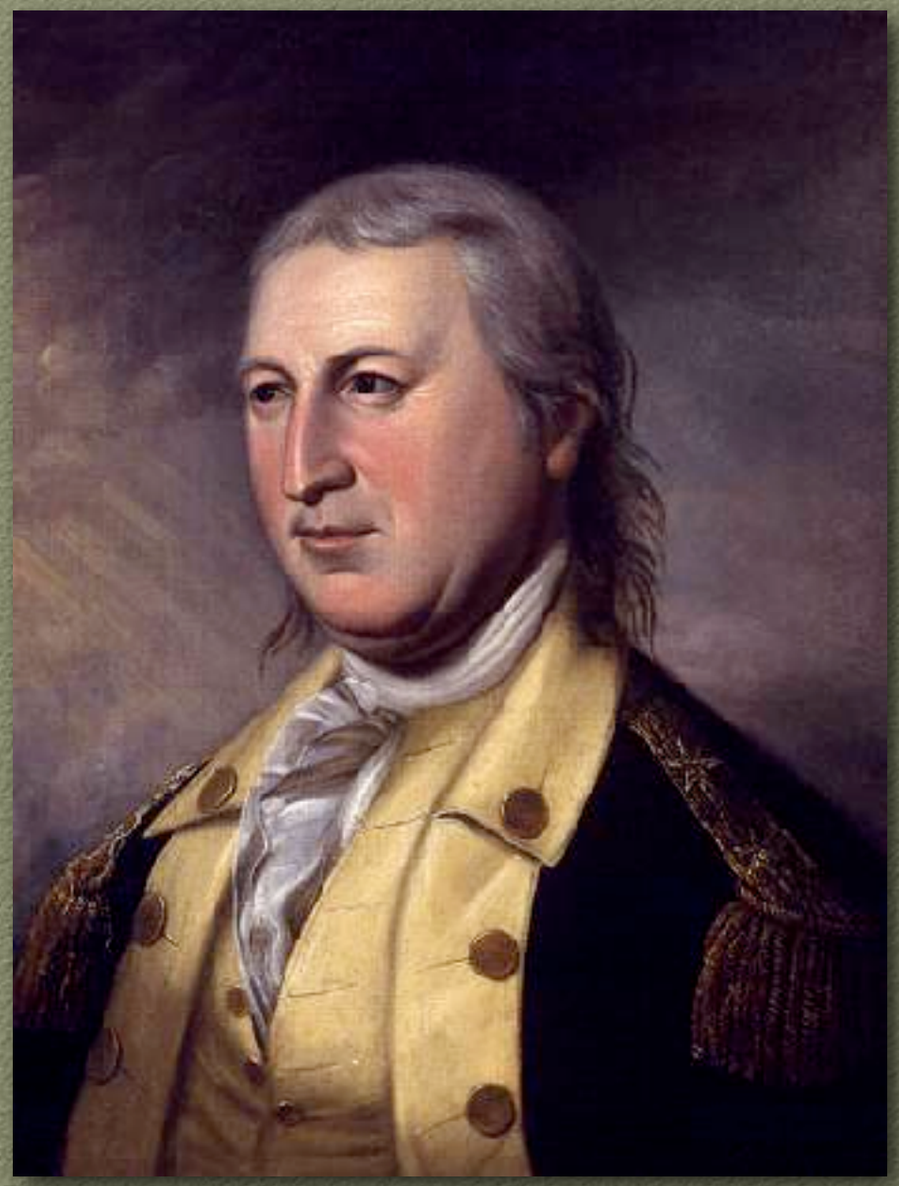
Letter from a Hessian Chaplain:

*"Brookland, near New York, Sept 7, 1776... **I have put up some posts in the ground and laid a board on it for a desk**, upon which I will write..."*

Schlözer, August Ludwig, Stone, William L., ed; "Letters of Brunswick & Hessian Officers During the American Revolution." [Translated from "Schlözer's Letter Exchange," Gottingen, 1776-1782.] Albany, NY, 1891. reprint, Da Capo Press, NY 1970. p. 185

Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser
January 14, 1779

*"General Gates invited General Burgoyne and the other principal officers to dine with him. **The table was only two planks laid across two empty beef barrels**. There were only four plates for the whole company. There was no cloth, and the dinner consisted of a ham, a goose, some beef, and some boiled mutton. The liquor was New England rum, mixed without sugar; and only two glasses, which were for the two Commanders-in-Chief; the rest of the company drank out of basins. The officer remarks, 'The men who can live thus, may be brought to beat all the world."*



General Horatio Gates by James Peale
(National Portrait Gallery)

Reverend John M'Millan
Chartiers, Pennsylvania 1778

"When I came to this country, the cabin in which I was to live was raised, but there was no roof on it, nor chimney, nor floor in it. The people, however, were very kind, assisted me in preparing my house, and on the 15th of December, I removed into it. But we had neither bedstead, nor table, nor chair, nor stool, nor pail, nor bucket. All these things we had to leave behind us; there being no wagon road at that time over the mountains; we could bring nothing with us but what was carried on pack-horses. ***We placed two boxes on each other, which served us for a table, and two kegs served us for seats****; and having committed ourselves to God in family worship, we spread a bed on the floor, and slept soundly till morning. The next day, a neighbor coming to my assistance, we made a table and a stool, and in a little time had everything comfortable around us."*

Chests & Trunks

General George Washington
Dome Top Campaign Trunk

General George Washington's Dome Top Campaign Trunk
Brass Tack Decorations
(Mount Vernon)

General George Washington
Flat Top Campaign Trunk

General George Washington's Flat Top Campaign Trunk
Brass Tack Decorations
(Mount Vernon)

General George Washington
Campaign Trunk Name Plate & Label

General George Washington's Campaign Trunk - Detail of Name Plate & Label
Brass Tack Decorations
(Mount Vernon)

General George Washington
Campaign Trunk Name Plate

(Mount Vernon)

General George Washington
Hair Covered Campaign Trunk

Hair Covered Trunk Used by General George Washington for Correspondence during the American Revolution
Manufactured in Boston by John Head c. 1775
Purchased by Washington after the Evacuation of Boston in 1776
(Mount Vernon)

General George Washington
Hair Covered Campaign Trunk

Hair Covered Trunk Used by General George Washington for Correspondence during the American Revolution
Manufactured in Boston by John Head c. 1775
Purchased by Washington after the Evacuation of Boston in 1776
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General George Washington
Hair Covered Campaign Trunk

Hair Covered Trunk Used by General George Washington for Correspondence during the American Revolution

Manufactured in Boston by John Head c. 1775

Purchased by Washington after the Evacuation of Boston in 1776

(Mount Vernon)

Chest of Captain C. Austin, New York
Surgeon Mate, Continental Artillery 1777

(Conestoga Auction Company Division, Hess Auction Group - Image Courtesy John U. Rees)

Chest of Captain C. Austin, New York
Surgeon Mate, Continental Artillery 1777

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Chest of Captain C. Austin, New York
Surgeon Mate, Continental Artillery 1777

(Conestoga Auction Company Division, Hess Auction Group - Image Courtesy John U. Rees)

Brass Trunk Plate
Captain Hawker, H.M. 62nd Regiment of Foot, Light Infantry Company

“The Elopement, or a Tripp to Scotland”
Published by Sayer & Bennet, London, 1777

(The British Museum)

“The Elopement, or a Tripp to Scotland”
Published by Sayer & Bennet, London, 1777

(The British Museum)

Officer's Chest
Hugh Cossart Baker, H.M. 27th Regiment of Foot
Used while Campaigning in America during the AWI

(Colonial Williamsburg)

Officer's Chest
Hugh Cossart Baker, H.M. 27th Regiment of Foot
Used while Campaigning in America during the AWI

(Colonial Williamsburg)

Label or Trade Card
Samuel Forsaith, London Trunkmaker

Valises & Portmanteaus

Leather Portmanteau
18th Century

(Fort Ticonderoga)

Leather Portmanteau
18th Century

(Fort Ticonderoga)

General George Washington Portmanteau

"Le Général Washington Ne Quid Detrimenti capiat Res publica"
by Noël Le Mire, after Jean-Baptiste Le Paon, after Charles Willson Peale 1780
(New York Public Library)

General George Washington Portmanteau

"Le Général Washington Ne Quid Detrimenti capiat Res publica"
by Noël Le Mire, after Jean-Baptiste Le Paon, after Charles Willson Peale 1780
(New York Public Library)

“School Boys giving Charity to a Blind Man” by William Redmore Bigg 1782

(Michael Finney Antique Books & Prints)

“School Boys giving Charity to a Blind Man”
by William Redmore Bigg 1782

Portmanteau Detail

(Michael Finney Antique Books & Prints)

“A Dinner Conversation”
by Marcellus Laroon the Younger c. 1735 - 1740

(Yale Center for British Art)

“A Dinner Conversation”
by Marcellus Laroon the Younger c. 1735 - 1740

(Yale Center for British Art)

The Journal of Captain John Peebles
H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot

Captain John Peebles
H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot
c. 1778

12 February 1777, New York, preparing to go to New Jersey:
"went aboard and got our heavy Baggage ashore & lodged in the store... Bot a Portmanteau & a pair of boot L7. filled the portmanteau with Campaign articles & left all the rest of my Baggage (except the Canteen Box & my Bedding.) vizt. 2 Trunks, Box with Bedstead, little Case, & tent &ca. in the Regtal. Store"

23 May 1779, preparing to go to Stoney Point area:
"sent our heavy baggage to the Regtal Store in York. my two trunks & box with the bedstead - sent my Cap, Bonnet, broad sword, Rifle, & little Arthur case to Docr. McLeans, for the field, Fly tent, bedding, Portmanteau, & canteen box"

New York area, 2 October 1781:
"the heavy Baggage was to be sent on board o'ship, & waggons to be procur'd to carry our field Baggage... Sent my Trunk & bedsted on board Baggage Ship, reserving on the field as usual my Tent portmanteau Bedding & Canteen"

Mess Kits & Dining

The Journal of Captain John Peebles
H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot

"Wednesday 12th. Febry. [1777, "Eagle" Transport, Fly Market, near New York.] fine clear weather & frosty, went aboard and got our heavy baggage ashore & lodged in the store, & meant to have got our cloathing aboard but Mr. Serjt. Stewart gets drunk & neglects his business. Bot a Portmanteau & a pair of boots £ 7. filled my portmanteau with Campaign articles & left all the rest of my baggage (except the Canteen Box & my Bedding) vizt. 2 Trunks, box with Bedsted, little case, & tent & ca. in the Regtal. Store..."

Peebles, p. 89.

"The INVITATION, or CAMP Politeness"
by Robert Sayer & John Bennet c. 1781

(The British Museum)

“The INVITATION, or CAMP Politeness”
by Robert Sayer & John Bennet c. 1781

(The British Museum)

“HYDE PARK”
Published by William Humphrey 1780

(The British Museum)

“A VISIT to the CAMP”
Published by Sayer & Bennett, London 1780

(The British Museum)

“A VISIT to the CAMP”
Published by Sayer & Bennett, London 1780

(The British Museum)

Irish Volunteer Regiment of 1782
Detail: Officer's Dining Tent

(Quilt Textile - The Ulster Museum)
(Photograph - The Museum of the American Revolution)

Captain George Harris, H.M. 5th Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Company
Undated Letter

"Before we started in the morning, our dinner, consisting of a goose and piece of mutton, had been put on the fire. The moment we marched, our domestic deposited the above-named delicacies on a chaise and followed us with it to our ground. When the fight was over, he again hung the goose to the fire, but the poor bird had been scarcely half done, when we were ordered to return to our station. There we again commenced cooking, and, though without dish, plate, or knife, did ample justice to our fare, which we washed down with bad rum and water, and then composed ourselves to rest on our friendly gate. Our baggage joined us next day."

General George Washington
Mess Kit

(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

General George Washington
Mess Kit

(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

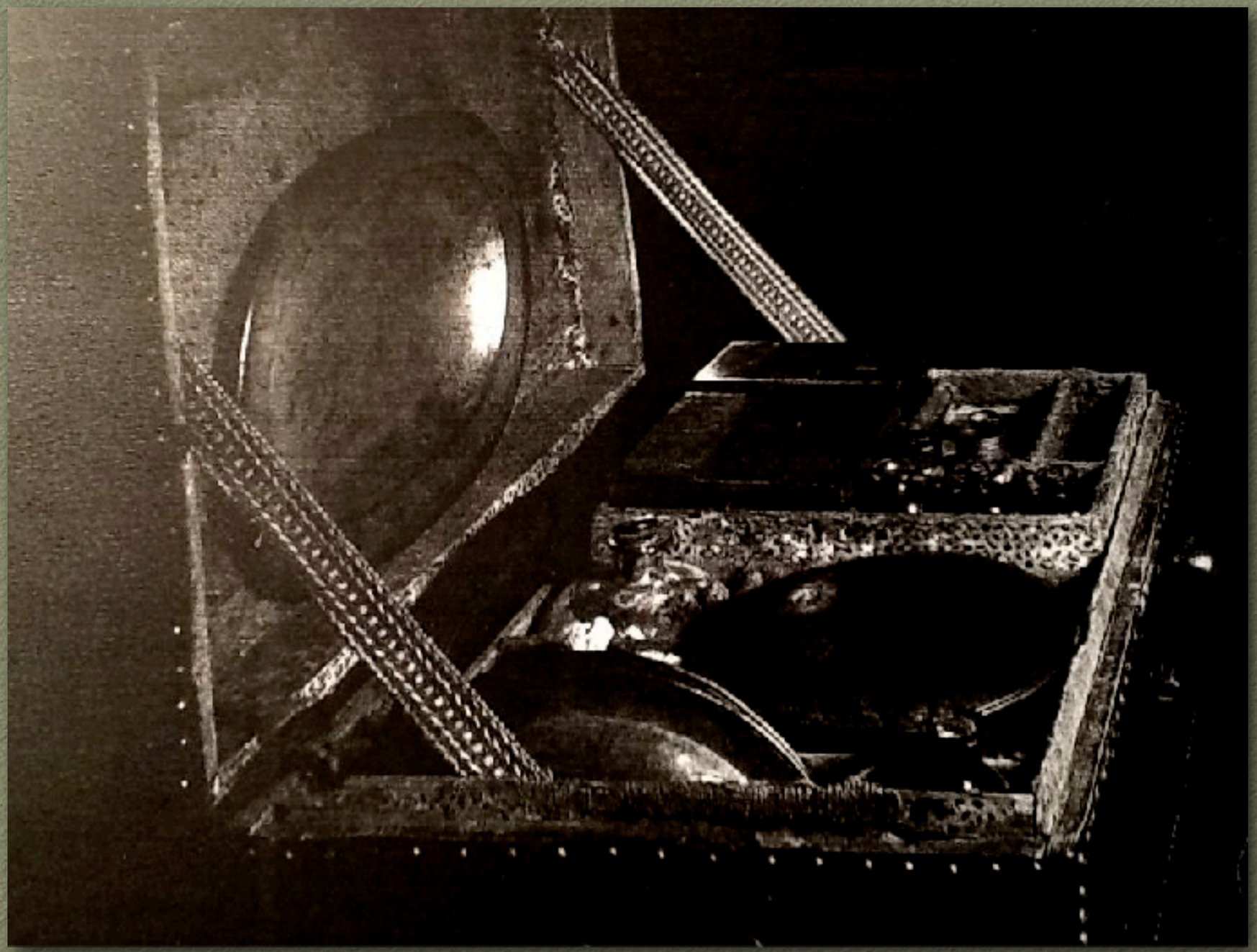
General George Washington
Mess Kit

(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

General George Washington
Mess Kit

(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

General George Washington
Mess Kit



(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

General George Washington
Mess Kit

(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

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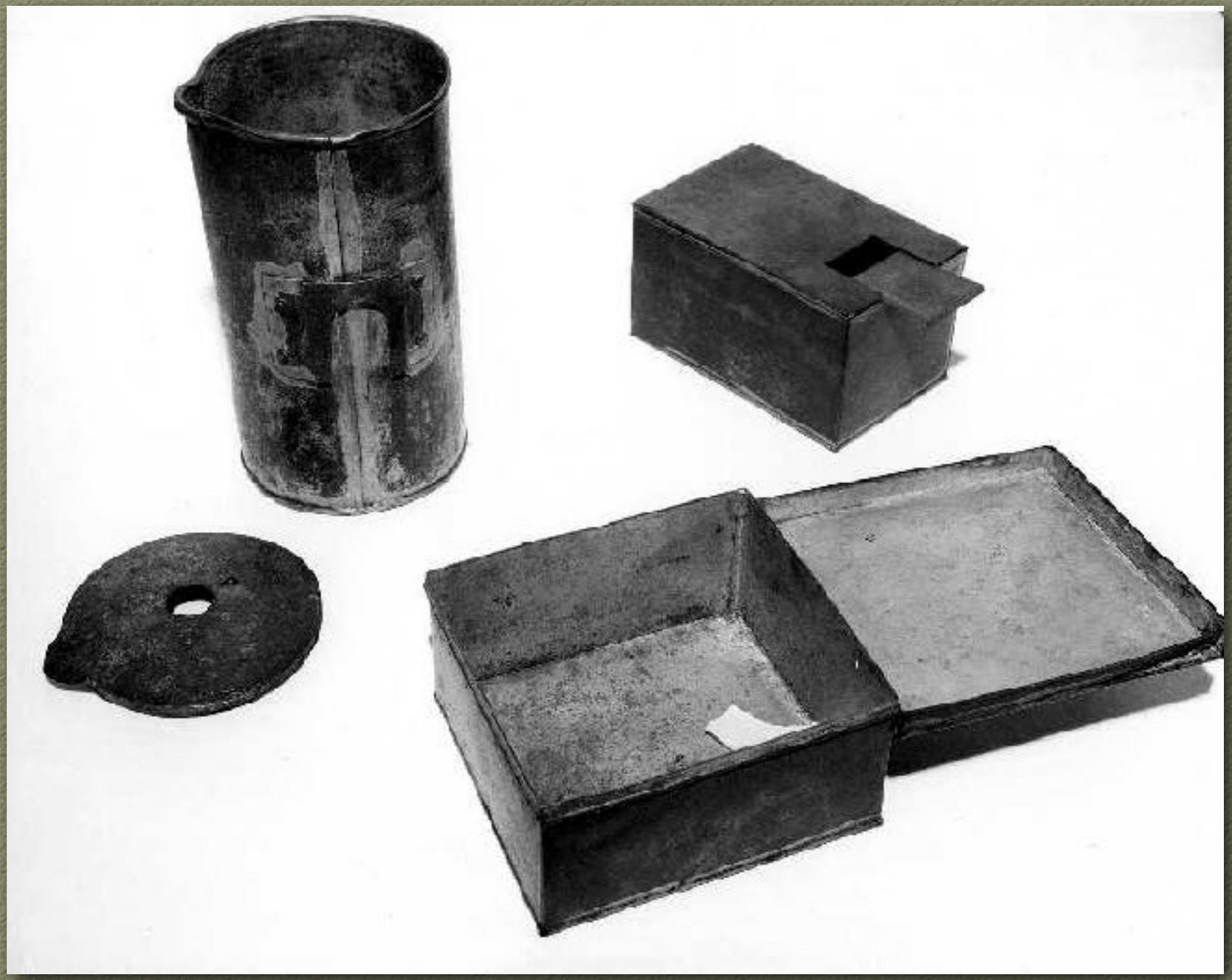

(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

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Mess Kit

(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

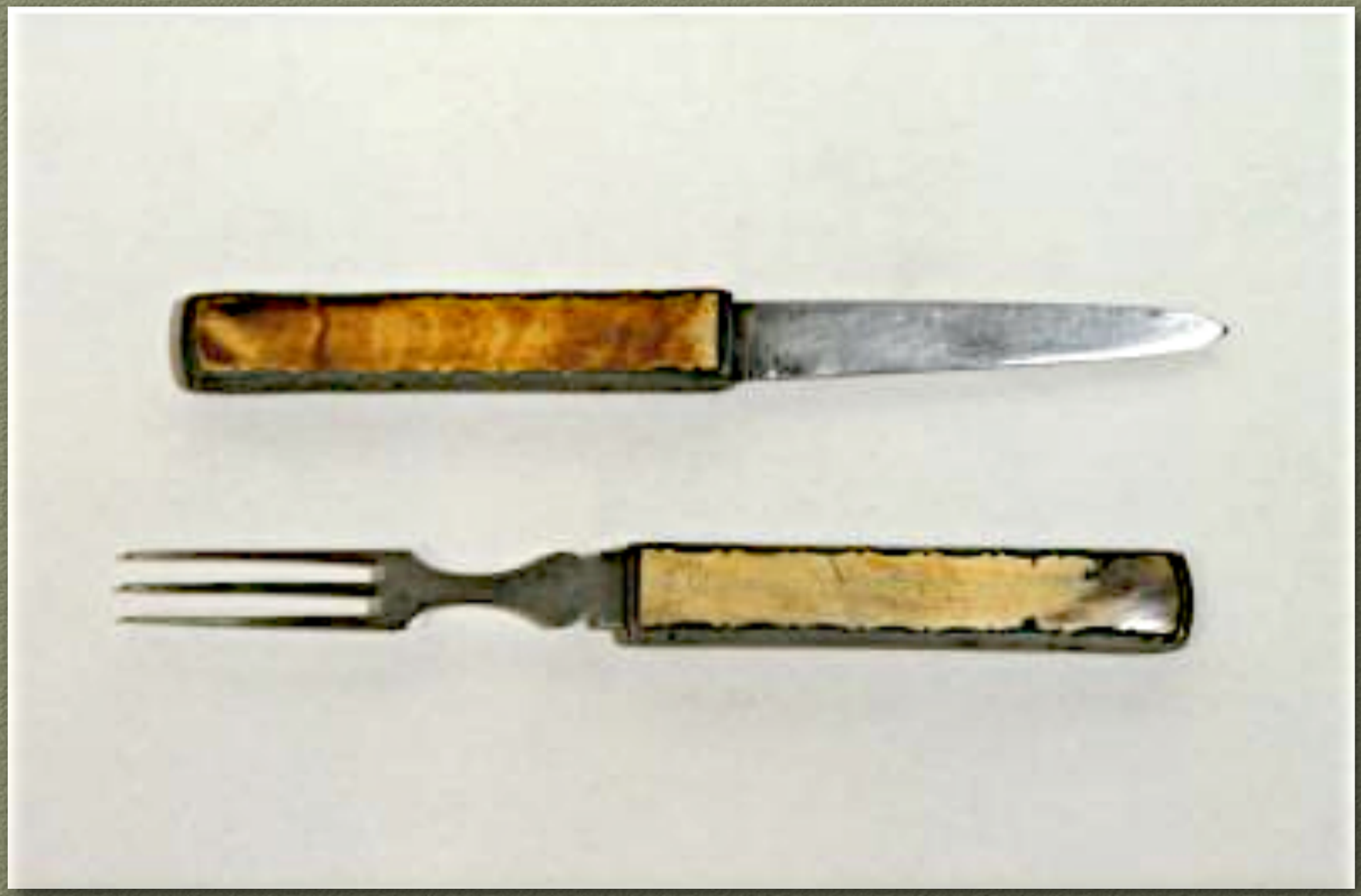
General George Washington
Mess Kit

(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

General George Washington
Mess Kit

(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

General George Washington
Knife & Fork Set Marked "Prosper" c. 1775 - 1800

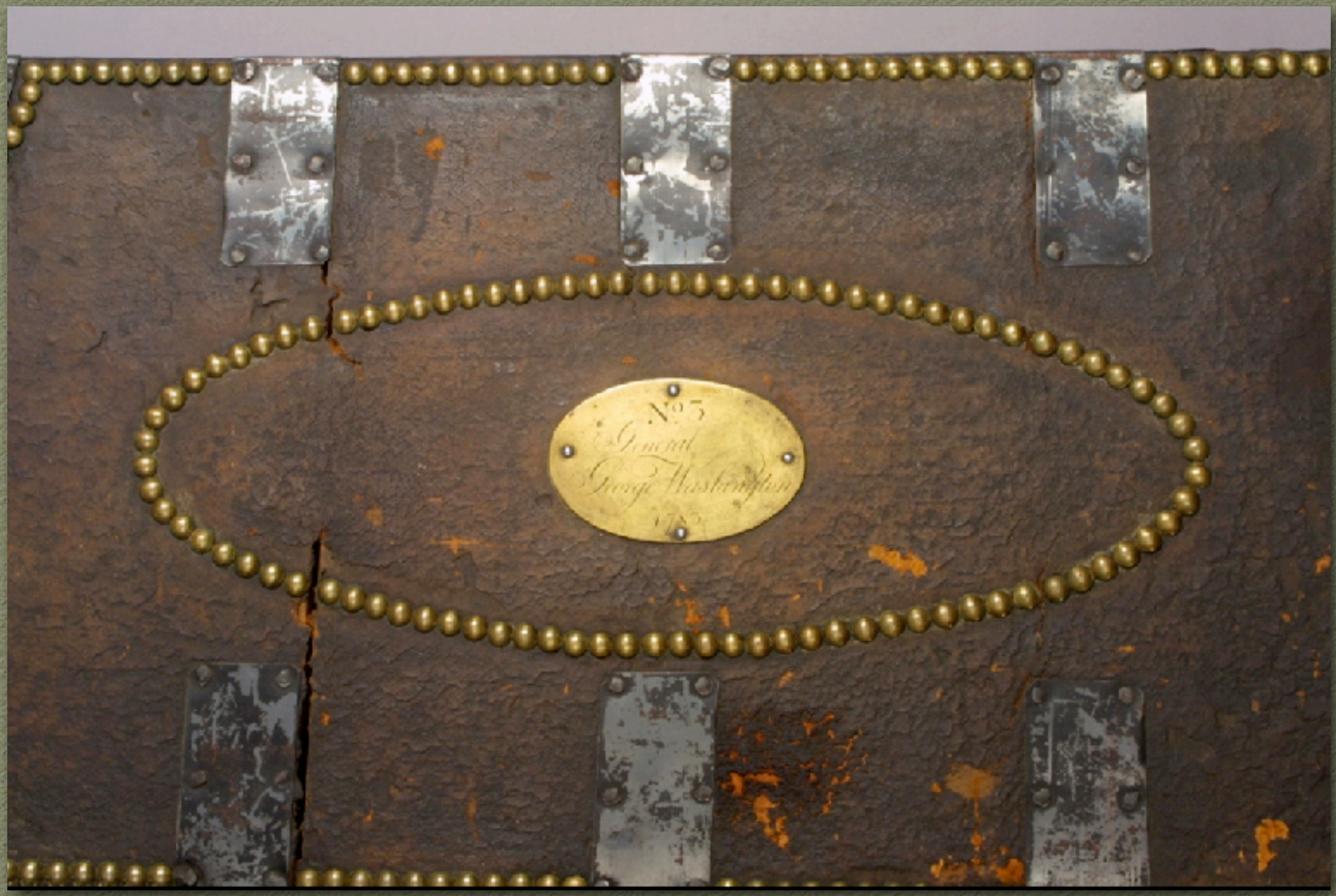


(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)

General George Washington
1783 Canteen / Mess Kit
Made by William Chapple of London, England 1776

(Henry Ford Museum)

General George Washington
1783 Canteen / Mess Kit
Made by William Chapple of London, England 1776



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(Henry Ford Museum)

General George Washington
Silver Camp Cups by Edmund Milne

(Henry Ford Museum)

General George Washington
Silver Camp Cups by Edmund Milne

(Henry Ford Museum)

General George Washington
Silver Camp Cup by Richard Humphrey of Philadelphia 1780

June 25, 1780.

"Half a dozen Large Camp Cups"
"2 Small Camp Cups"
"Engraving as per Bill"

x

General George Washington
Silver Camp Cup by Richard Humphrey of Philadelphia 1780

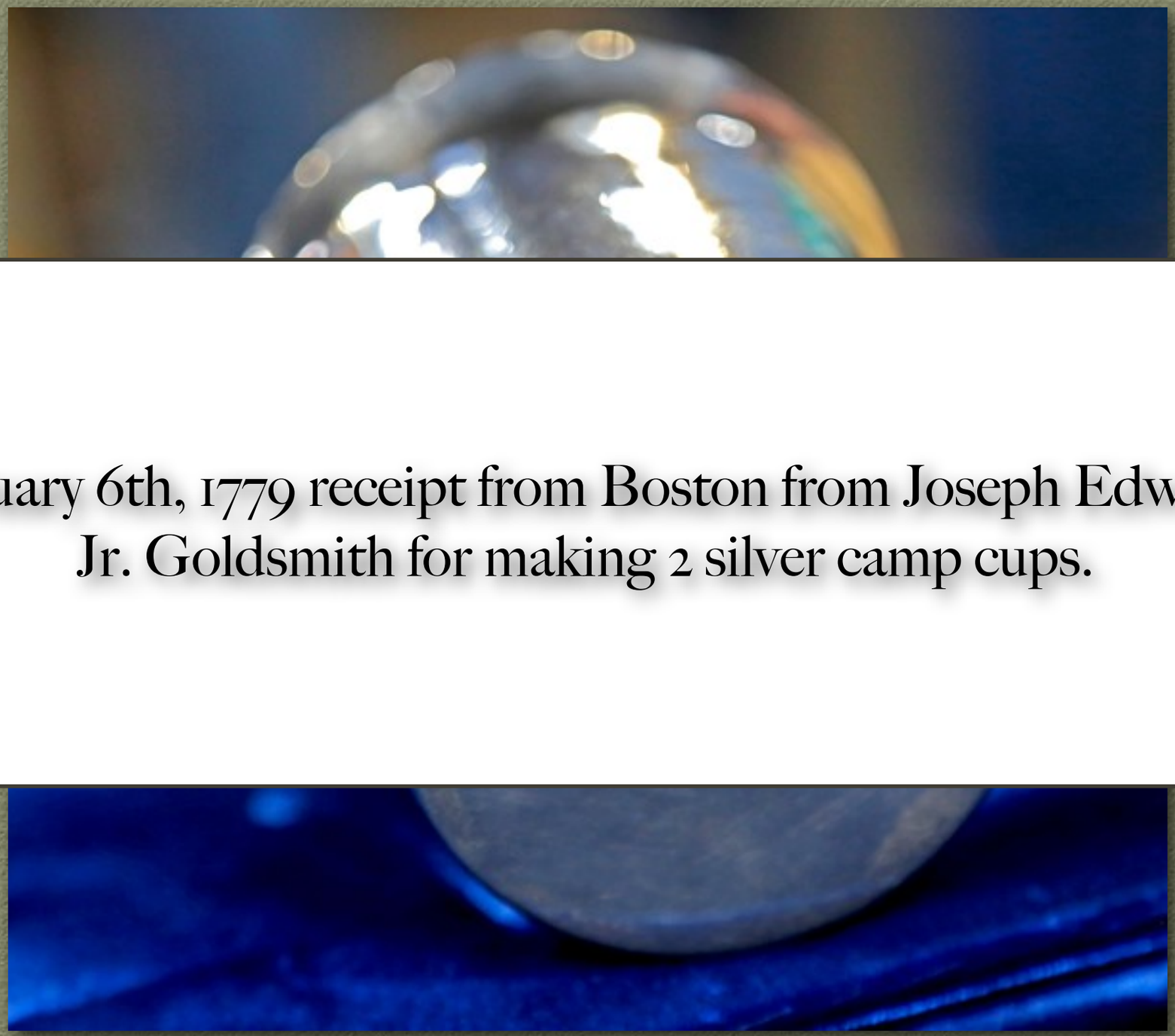
(Yale University Art Gallery)

General Nathanael Greene
One of Eight Silver Camp Cups

(Private Collection)

General Nathanael Greene
One of Eight Silver Camp Cups

General George Washington
Silver Camp Cups by Edmund Milne



February 6th, 1779 receipt from Boston from Joseph Edwards, Jr. Goldsmith for making 2 silver camp cups.

General Nathanael Greene
Set of Six Silver Camp Cups

American Silver Camp Cup
by Lewis Fueter of New York c. 1775

(Sotheby's)

Wrought Iron Braziers

18th Century

(Skinner Auction House)

Copper & Iron Brazier

Brought to America by the Marquis de Lafayette

Presented to Light Horse Henry Lee

(Museum of the American Revolution)

"The Encampment at St. James' Park, London, 1780"
by Paul Sandby
1780

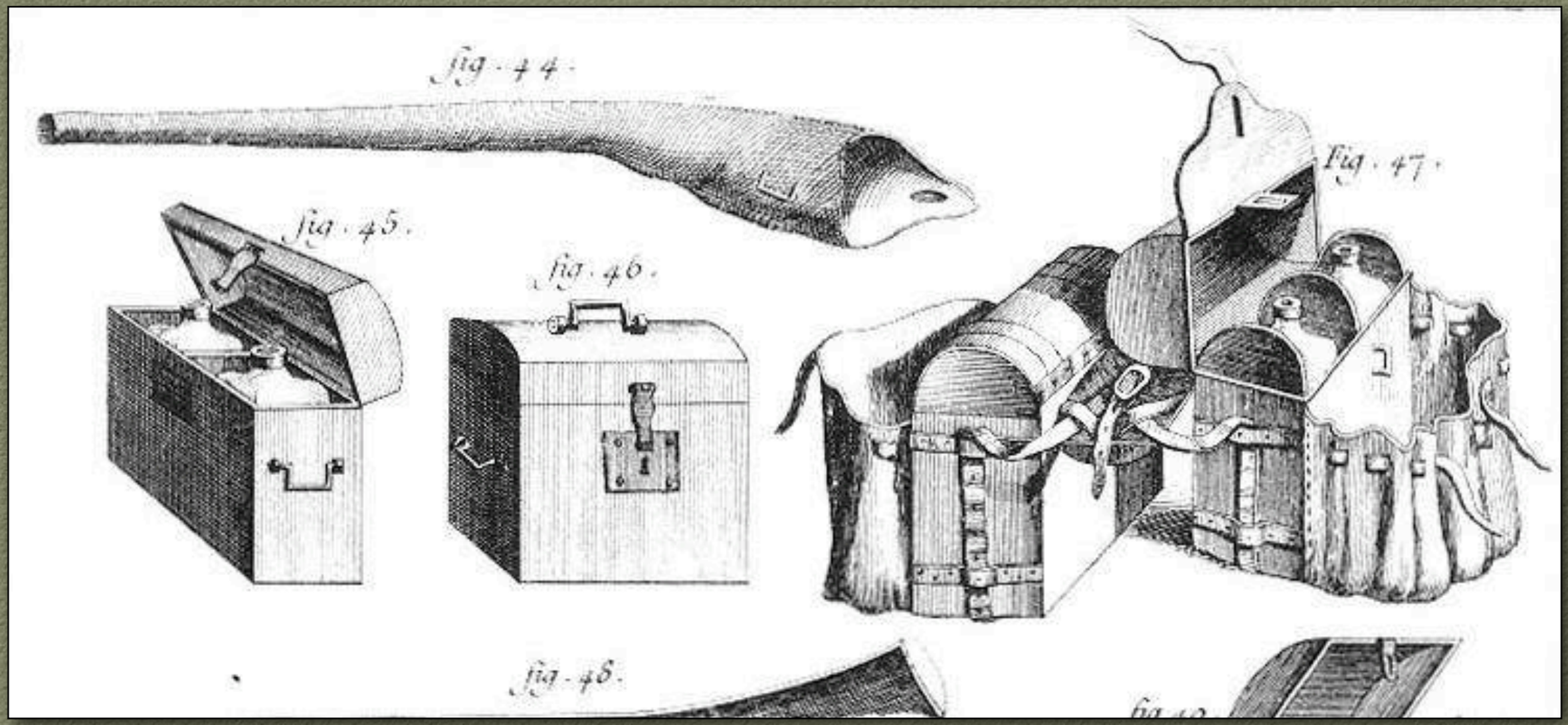
(Christie's Auction House)

An English "Campaign" Dining Set
1726

(Sheffield Museum)

“Canteens”
&
Liquor Chests

"Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et dés Métiers"
Denis Diderot Plates vol. 3 (1763)



Detail of French Officer Canteen Chests and Horse Pack Canteens 1763
"Coffretier-malletier-bahutier"

General George Washington's "Canteens"
Leather, Wood, Linen & Copper - For Liquor & Condiments
Used in 1758, & Likely During the War for Independence

(Mount Vernon Association)

General George Washington's "Canteens"
Leather, Wood, Linen & Copper - For Liquor & Condiments
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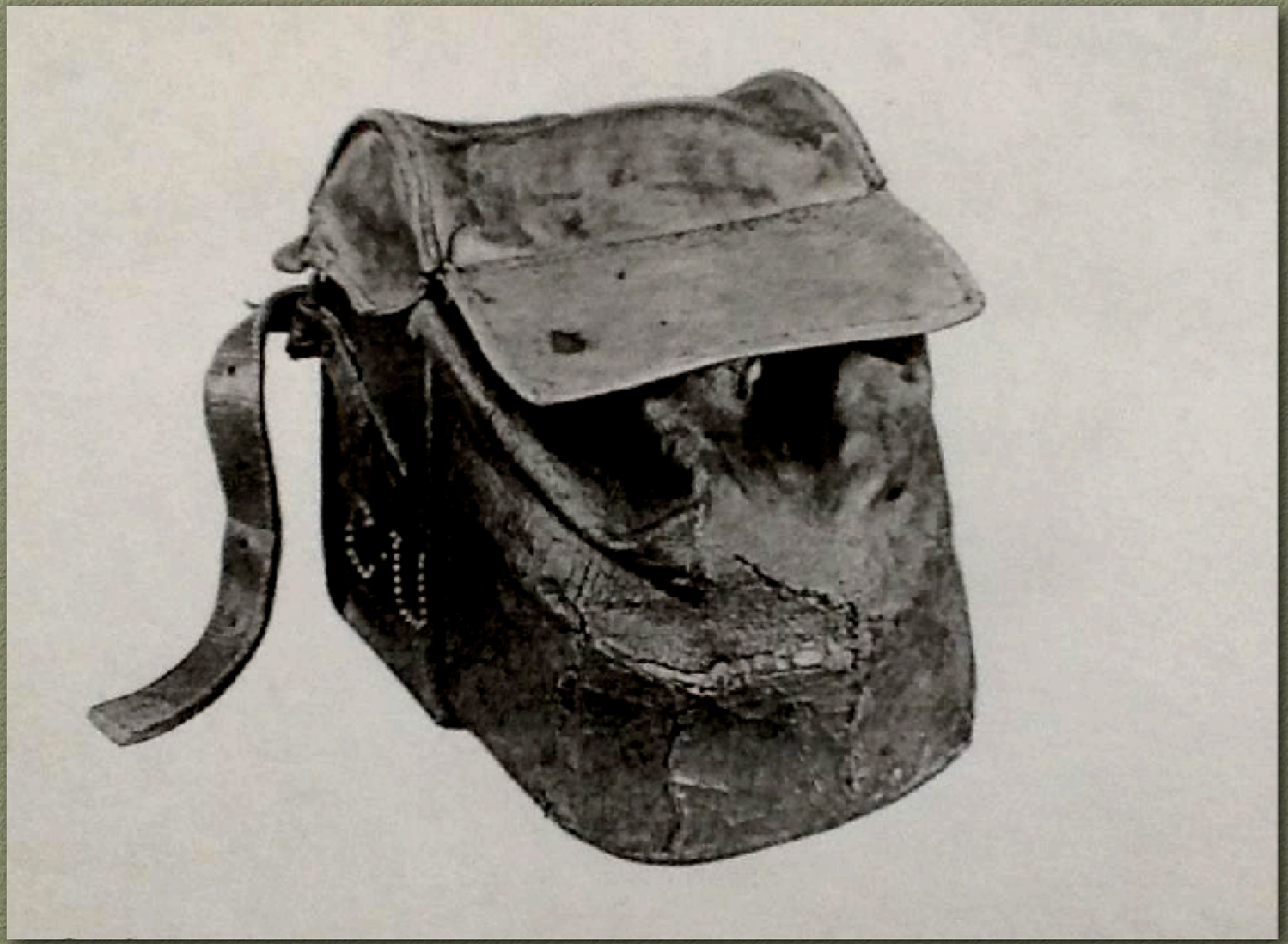

(Mount Vernon Association)

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Checked Linen Covered Wood Frame for the Washington "Canteen"
(Mount Vernon Association)

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Leather, Wood, Linen & Copper - For Liquor & Condiments
Used in 1758, & Likely During the War for Independence

The Washington Canteen Recreated
(Colonial Williamsburg - by Jay Howlett)

General George Washington's "Canteens"
Leather, Wood, Linen & Copper - For Liquor & Condiments
Used in 1758, & Likely During the War for Independence

The Washington Canteen Recreated
(Colonial Williamsburg - by Jay Howlett)

General George Washington's Liquor Chest (Missing Lid) Used During the War for Independence

(Mount Vernon Association)

An English Oak Liquor Chest
Mid - Late 18th Century

(Private Collection)

An English Oak Liquor Chest
Mid - Late 18th Century

(Skinner Auction House)

An English Oak Liquor Chest
Mid - Late 18th Century

(Private Collection)

Document Boxes

Cowhide Dome-Topped Document Box
18th Century

(Private Collection)

Leather Dome-Topped Document Box
18th Century

(Private Collection)

Leather Dome-Topped Document Boxes
18th Century

(Tom Wnuck Collection)

Administration Trunk
General Thomas Gage

Administration Trunk
General Thomas Gage

Document Box

c. 1730 - 1775

(Morristown National Historic Park)

Wood Document Box

1775

(Private Collection)

Wood Document Box
18th Century

(Private Collection)

Writing & Correspondence

An English Oak (?) Writing Desk
Mid - Late 18th Century

(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

An English Oak (?) Writing Desk
Mid - Late 18th Century

(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

An English Oak (?) Writing Desk
Mid - Late 18th Century

(Christopher Clarke Antiques)

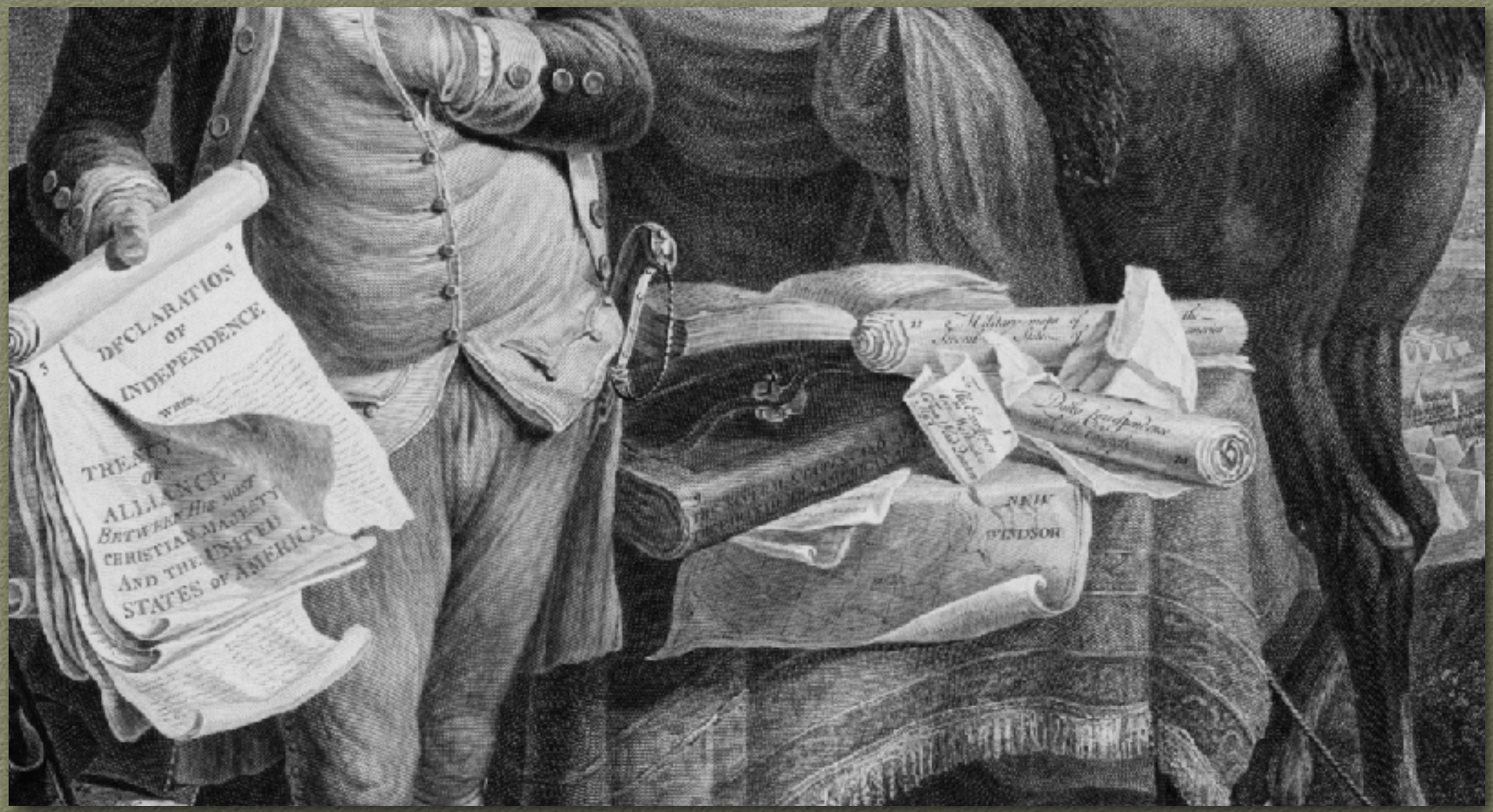
Benjamin Franklin's English Mahogany & Maple Traveling Desk
18th Century

(The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

British Officer's Traveling Writing Box
18th Century

(Bonhams - William H. Guthman Collection)

General George Washington
Valise



"Le Général Washington Ne Quid Detrimenti capiat Res publica"
by Noël Le Mire, after Jean-Baptiste Le Paon, after Charles Willson Peale 1780
(New York Public Library)

A Leather Valise
c. 1750

Leather Valise that Belonged to Samuel Lane (1718-1806) of Stratham, New Hampshire
c. 1750
(New Hampshire Historical Society)

Horn Penners
Mid 18th Century

(John C. Loring Collection)

Glass Inkwell
Mid 18th Century

(Private Collection)

“A JACK IN OFFICE” with his Glass Inkwell
Published by Bowles & Carver, after Robert Dighton c. 1766 - 1790

(The British Museum)

Captain Sir James Murray of the Light Infantry Company
H.M. 57th Regiment of Foot, 2nd Battalion of Light Infantry

"Head of Elke, Maryland, September 1st 1777...
It is so long since I have wrote to you, and so much longer since I have heard from you, that I have exerted myself /au possible/ to procure as much paper pen and ink as may enable me to give some account of my personal welfare and place of abode. I have moreover, to prosecute this purpose, got myself shaded from the rays of the sun, which tho' they might ripen my wits, would infallibly spoil my complexion, and with the help of a table and chair constructed in the most rural taste imaginable, I shall be able to tell you everything of consequence..."

Murray, Sir James; "Letters From America, 1773 to 1780

Detail: An Officer, Horner & Other Ranks
2nd Battalion of Light Infantry
The Battle of Germantown
by Xavier Della Gatta
October 4, 1777
(Museum of the American Revolution)

Telescopes

General George Washington's Mahogany Telescope
by Henry Pyefinch, Cornhill, London c. 1774 - 1783

(Mount Vernon Association)

General George Washington's Mahogany Telescope
by Henry Pyefinch, Cornhill, London c. 1774 - 1783

(Mount Vernon Association)

Shaving, Wigs & Hygiene

“The FEMALE BARBER”
John Dixon, Published by Carington Bowles August 31, 1770

(The British Museum)

Excavated Razors
Dyckman Farm, Washington Heights, Manhattan

(New York Historical Society)

Shaving Razors
Pre - 1790

(Private Collections)

Shaving Case from General Nathaniel Green to Peter Francisco, New Store, Buckingham County, Virginia July 4, 1776

(Private Collections)

Lt. Gabriel Bay, Royal Navy, Shaving
March 1775

(National Maritime Museum)

Razor Box
18th Century

(Private Collection)

General George Washington
Shaving Box

(Mount Vernon Association)

General George Washington
Shaving Box

(Mount Vernon Association)

General George Washington
Shaving Box

(Mount Vernon Association)

General George Washington
Shaving Box

(Mount Vernon)

General George Washington Shaving Box

(Mount Vernon Association)

General George Washington
Honing Stone Given to Him by His Nephew Major George Lewis

(Mount Vernon Association)

European Pewter Barber Bowl
c. 1750

(Private Collection)

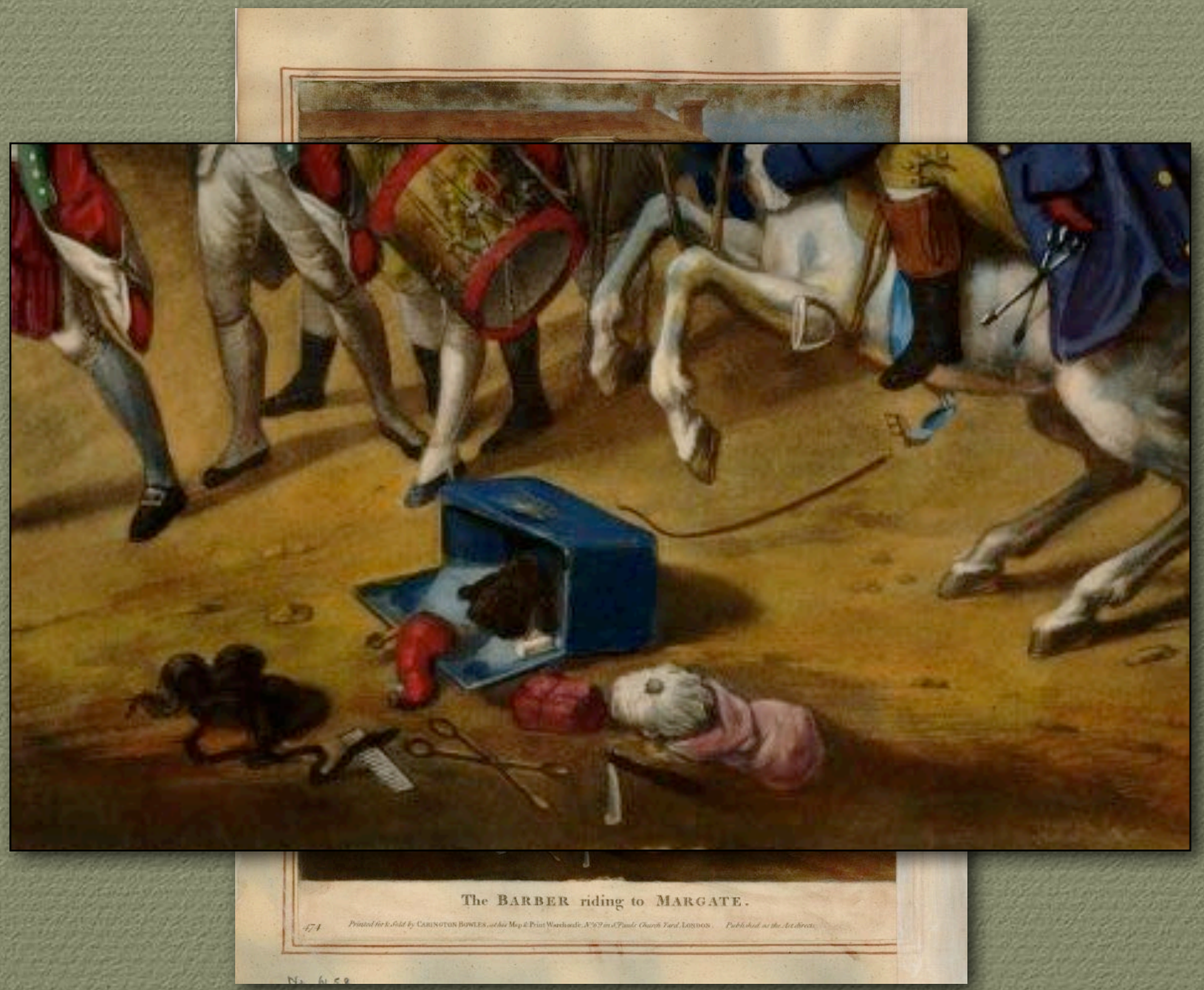
Delft Barber Bowl
c. 1750

(Private Collection)

“The BARBER riding to MARGATE”
by Carington Bowles 1782

(The British Museum)

“The BARBER riding to MARGATE”
by Carington Bowles 1782



(The British Museum)

"The PATRIOTIC BARBER of NEW YORK or the CAPTAIN in the SUDS"
by Sayer & Bennett February 12, 1775

(Colonial Williamsburg)

"The PATRIOTIC BARBER of NEW YORK or the CAPTAIN in the SUDS"
by Sayer & Bennett February 12, 1775

(Colonial Williamsburg)

“A CAMP SCENE”
by Charles White after Henry William Bunbury June 25, 1784

(The British Museum)

Hair & Wig Bellows
18th Century

(Private Collections)

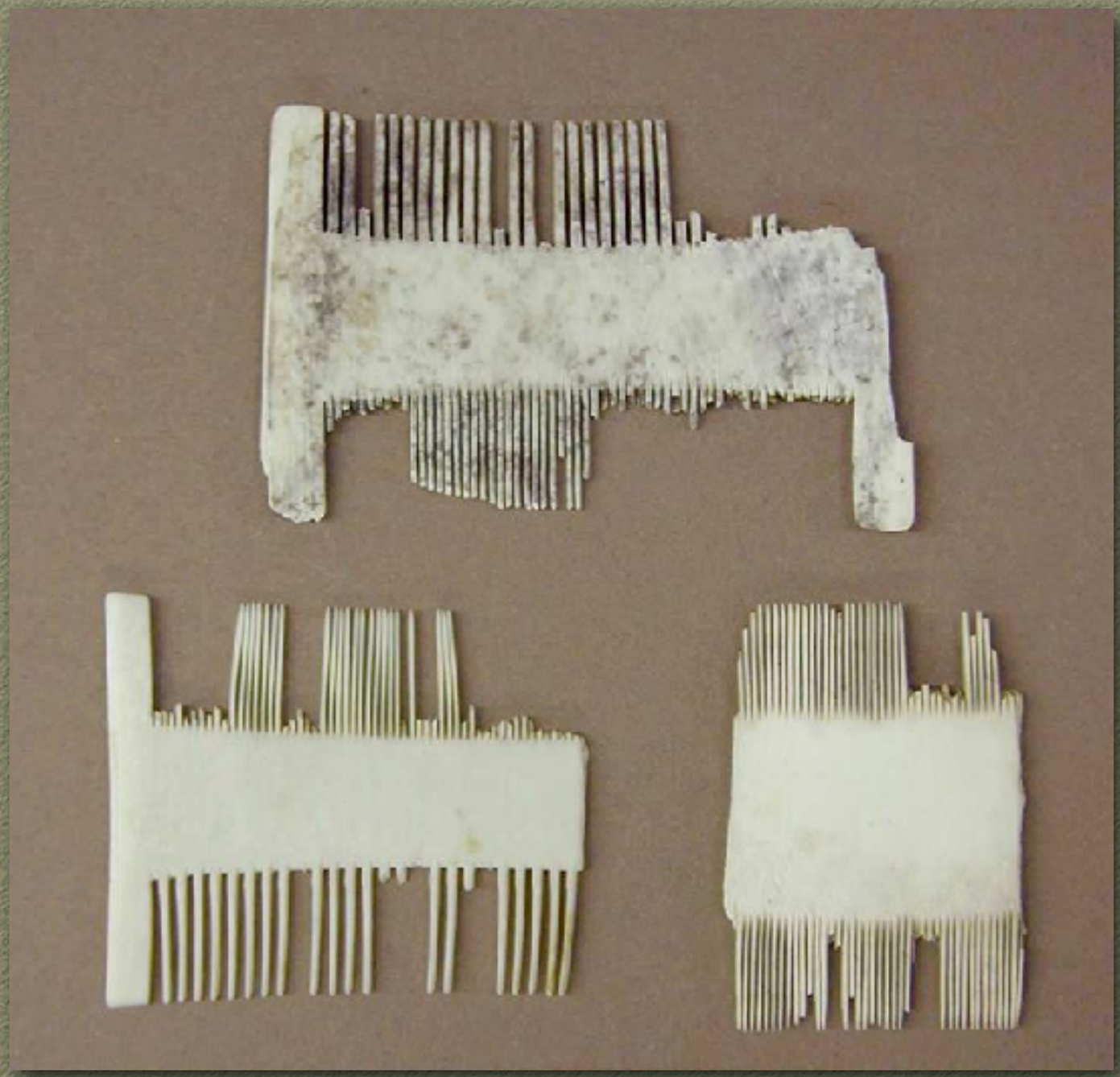
“The ENGLISHMAN in PARIS”
by James Caldwell after John Collet, printed for John Smith and Robert Sayer 1776

(The British Museum)

Wig Curlers of Pipe Clay
Found Near Spitalfields Market, London

(Museum of London)

Combs
18th Century



(Fort Ticonderoga)

The Officer's Mount

"Was ist jedem Officier waehrend eines Feldzugs zu wissen noethig.
Mit zehen Kupferplatten"
Heinrich Medicus (Carlsruhe, 1788)

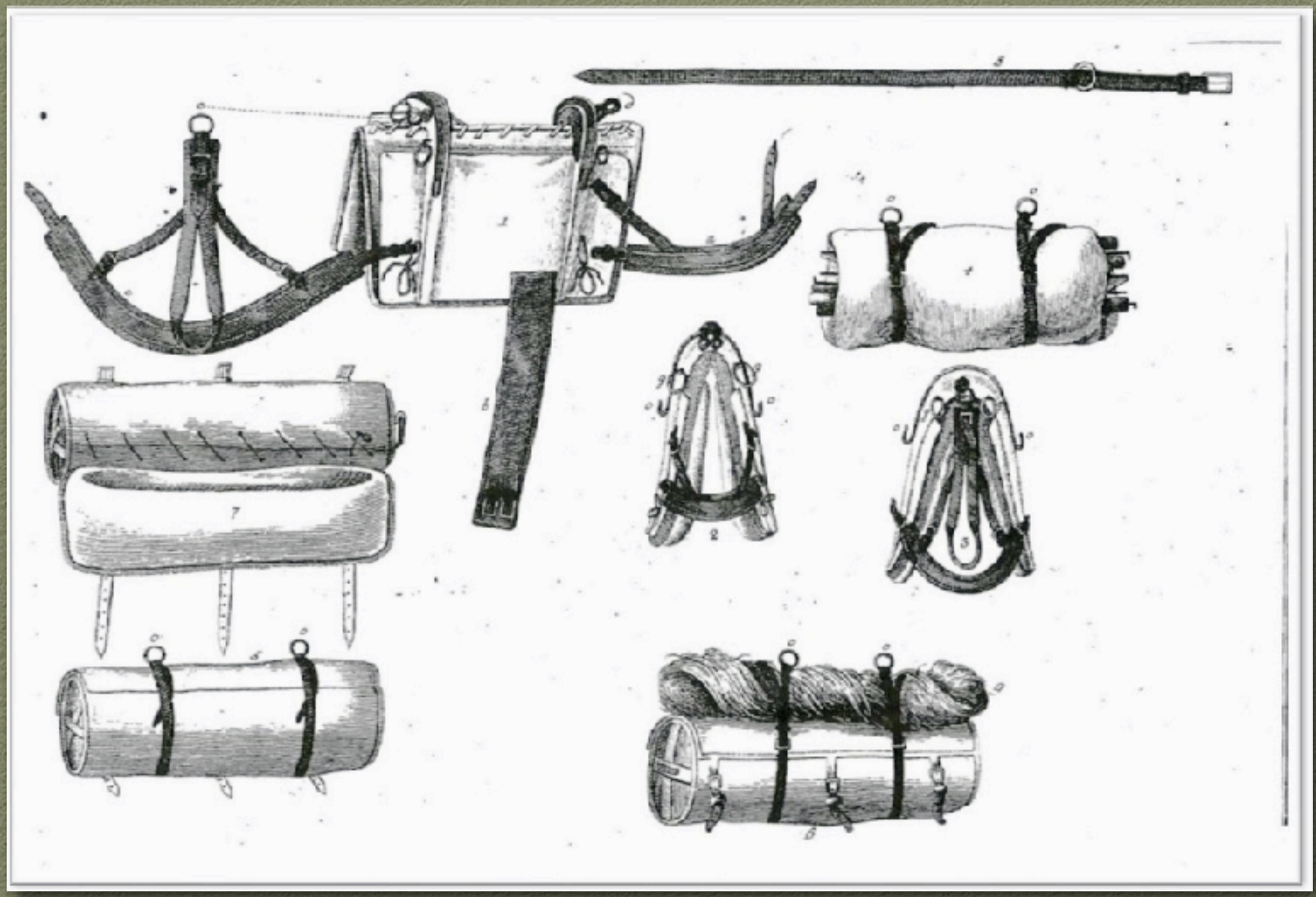


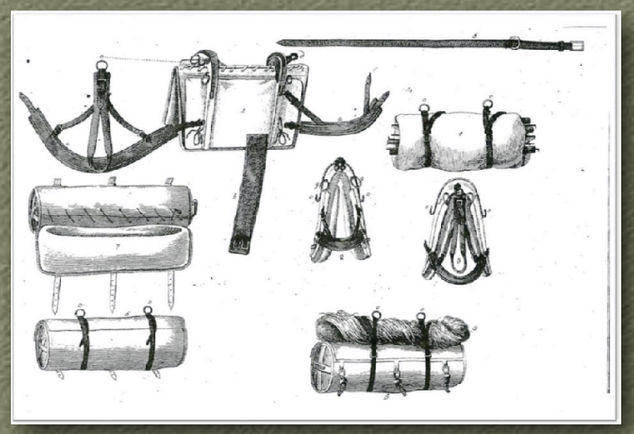
Plate 10, No. 1

“Was ist jedem Officier waehrend eines Feldzugs zu wissen noethig. Mit zehen Kupferplatten”
Heinrich Medicus (Carlsruhe, 1788)

1. Pack Saddle
   a) the Front Strap
   b) the Belly Strap
   c) the Rear Strap
   d) the strap to hang things with, the haunch
   e) is hung into hook "f"
   g) rings into which the fodder/feed bag, boot cleaning material bag, (hair) powder bag and bread bag are tied
2. The Pack Saddle from the front
3. The Pack Saddle from the rear
4. Packed Tent
5. Mantle Sack/Greatcoat Pack ready to be packed (onto the horse) seen from the side facing the horse
6. Mantle Sack with spun hay on it
7. Bed Sack

N(ota) B(ene). During packing the rings o of numbers 4, 5, or 6 are hung into the hooks o.

8. The Pack Strap, of which each Pack Saddle has four



Description courtesy John U. Rees & Translation courtesy Robert A Selig, PhD.

Baldwin, Thomas Williams, ed.; “The Revolutionary Journal of Col.
Jeduthan Baldwin 1775-1778.” Bangor, Maine, 1906. [Google Book Search.]

"The 'Dansey' Letters"
Part IV, The Iron Duke: The Regimental Magazine of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, no. 84 (January 1952), p. 64.William Dansey to his mother, 7 June 1778, Letters of William Dansey (Light Infantry Company, 33rd Regiment of Foot) 1776-1783, Historical Society of Delaware.

([PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES, SECOND SERIES (ed. by John B. Linn and William H. Egle), vol. 1, Harrisburg, 1896)

Notes:

- Captain Johan Ewald criticized British and German officers' preference for campaign portmanteaux crammed with fripperies like hair powder, pomade, playing cards, and light reading. P. 40

- During Howe's campaigns, subalterns were excluded from taking riding and packhorses into the field. P. 41

- Lt. John Peebles, 42nd Regt, in 1776 to 1778 took into the field some spare clothing, a canteen, bedding, and a small personal marquee. P. 41

- Officers commonly dispensed with marquees and portmanteaux and used a common soldier's tent. P. 41

- 1776, days after the battle of Long Island, Capt. the Honorable William Leslie enthused, "It is now a fortnight [that] we have lain on the ground wrapped in our blankets, and, thank God (who supports us when we are most in need), I never enjoyed better health in my life. My whole stock consists of two shirts, 2 pair of shoes, [and] 2 handkerchiefs, half of which I use, [and] the other half I carry in my blanket like a peddler's pack." P. 41-42

- 1777, after the sea voyage to the Head of Elk decimated the draft horses, Lt Loftus Cliffe, "Our field equipage… was reduced to two shirts and a blanket and a canteen for each officer." P. 42

- The letters of Lt. William Hale show these not to be isolated incidents – throughout the NY and PA campaigns Hale and his brother grenadier officers generally had access to only spare linen, their canteens, and shared tents. In 1778, when his baggage failed to catch up to him in Philadelphia, Hale was forced to borrow money to buy himself a new suit of clothes, he was so ragged in appearance. P. 42

- Throughout the war, Crown commanders, officers, and men displayed an unconventional willingness to cut logistical corners to enhance mobility. P. 49

Baldwin, Thomas Williams, ed.; “The Revolutionary Journal of Col.
Jeduthan Baldwin 1775-1778.” Bangor, Maine, 1906. [Google Book Search.]

"The 'Dansey' Letters"
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([PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES, SECOND SERIES (ed. by John B. Linn and William
H. Egle), vol. 1, Harrisburg, 1896)

Reese, John U.; "We... got ourselves cleverly settled for the night..." Soldiers' Shelter on Campaign During the War for Independence: Tents in the Armies of the Revolution, Part I. Originally published in Military Collector & Historian © 1997, 2002

L-1
Lushington, the Rt. Hon. S. R.; “The Life and Services of General Lord Harris, G. C. B., during his Campaigns in America, the West Indies, and India.” John W. Parker, West Strand, London, 1840. [Google Book Search.]

P-1
Peebles Orderly Book

Description of the guest tables at a meeting of the "Bird Fanciers Club":

"In other Rooms, or rather Closets, which are seldom furnished but upon this Occasion, the Leaves of the Tables are rough Deal-boards; so full of ragged Splinters, for want of plaining, that there is as much Danger in laying down a Hand without Caution, as there is in grasping the Branches of an old stubborn Gooseberry-Bush; for the Ceremony of a Table-Cloth was quite laid aside, as if it was as obnoxious to the Company as a Surplice to a Conventicle; so that nothing appears besides batter'd Plates and crack'd Trenchers, to hide the shagged Boards, which are in just the same Condition as they were brought from the Saw-pit, and only loosely laid upon empty Buts and Barrels, that as the Guest sit at their Tables, when over-gorg'd they may piss into the Bung-Holes to make Room for more Liquor. Whoever proposes to make a hearty Meal ought to take special Care to bring a Knife in their Pocket; or, notwithstanding the Feast, they may chance to make a Fast-Day of it, if they depend upon the Borrow; their Seats have hitherto been an odd Mixture of little Forms, Crickets, Buffet-Stools and Runlets; the last of which are generally chosen by the greatest Guzzlers, because when nature is so oprest that they want Leakage, they may turn their Conduit-Pipes into the Tap-Holes of the Casks they sit upon, without giving themselves the Trouble of a remove to the Chamber-pot. Most Parts of the House, besides the Club-Room above, and the Boxes below, are furnish'd upon the Festival after the foregoing Manner, and I make no Doubt but some of the Society, whom my Landlord dare trust, are glad to squeeze into the Cellar, there to stand among Tap-Tubs, devour thier Dinners upon Butt-Heads, and to wipe their greasy Fingers betwixt their Legs upon their patch'd Breeches."

[Ward, Edward;] "A Compleat and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies in the Cities of London and Westminster..." Seventh Edition. J. Wren, London. 1756.

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Rob Welch
Will West
H.M. 63rd Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Co., Recreated