

18th Century Material Culture  
Military Alcohol & Sutlers  
Gregory S. Theberge



Liquor  
&  
Recruiting

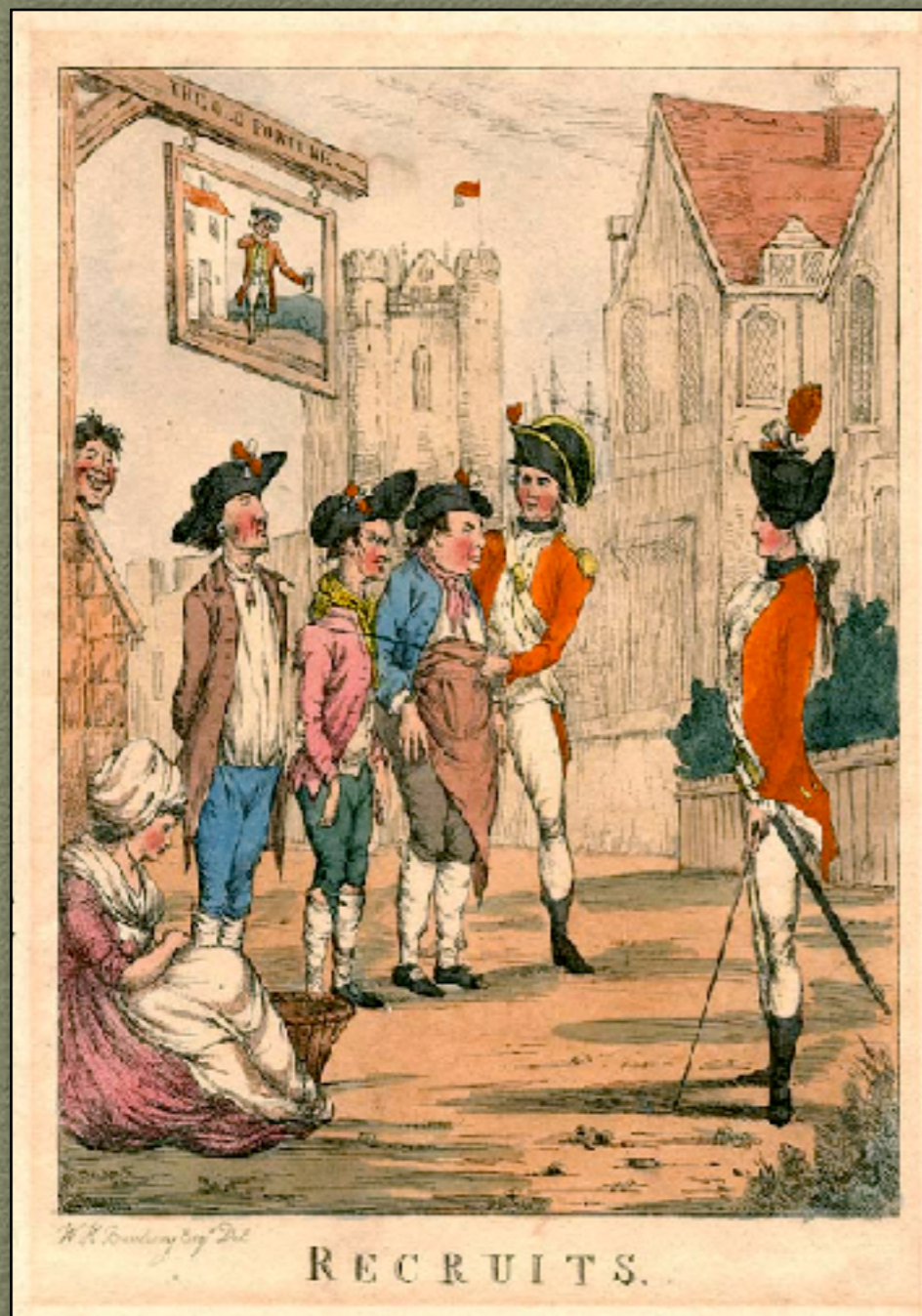
# Liquor & Recruiting

For many components of 18th century society, the consumption of alcoholic beverages was considered widely acceptable. Taverns were present in nearly every town throughout the British Isles and North America. Not only were they a source of drink and entertainment, they were also the primary center for social interaction and the exchange of news within a community. In the tavern, one could encounter people from all walks of life; from the most affluent, to the most downtrodden.

Throughout the course of history, whenever people get together, it is not unusual for politics to enter into the discussion. As such, taverns often became the meeting place for political debate. Dare it be said that the American Revolution was conceived in the taverns of Boston, and born with the blood shed of her patriots.

In the 18th century, taverns were also an important recruiting site for the British Army. Taking advantage of large gatherings of people, especially those under the influence of alcohol, these establishments were a tremendous resource for recruiting officers with quotas to fill. It should come to no surprise that the British soldier was therefore quite familiar with the consumption of alcohol long before he took the King's shilling.

# Liquor & Recruiting



**“RECRUITS.”**  
by Henry Bunbury  
“The Old Fortune” Army Veteran

# Liquor & Recruiting



**“The Manchester Hero”**  
A Tavern Keeper Recruited into His Majesty's Service



**Stoneware Mug by Hammersmith & Fulham**  
London c.1701 - 1710  
(Museum of London)

# Liquor & Recruiting



BEATING UP FOR RECRUITS.

*Printed by Robert Sayer 79 St. Pauls Church-Yard*

BM 5796  
L-A, Vol. VI., c. 1780 ?

“BEATING UP FOR RECRUITS”

by Robert Sayer c. 1780

British  
Rum & Spruce Beer  
Rations

# The British Ration - Rum

## **Rum:**

Rum was a staple of the British army and navy during the 18th century.

During the American War for Independence, the British army consumed more than 360,000 gallons of rum per year. It was single most expensive ration among all government provisions. During the American Rebellion, a soldier typically received one gill (4 ounces) of rum per day. This was usually mixed with three parts water and filled into his canteen.

# The British Ration - Rum

**Wolfe to Amherst**  
**June 1758**

*“The excess of rum is bad, but the liquor delivered out in small quantities - half a gill a man, ad mixed with water - is a most salutary drink”*

**Colonel Andrew Rollo to Amherst**  
**July 1761**  
**Wray Papers**

*“The Excessive heat... hath putt me under the Necessity of giving a Gill of Rum per day to each private Man”*

*“I was advised it was Necessary to the Mens healths... The care of the Mens health is the grand object of my attention”*

# The British Ration - Rum

**Orderly Book, H.M. 40th Regiment of Foot  
June 11, 1777**

*"One days rum only to be Issued which the Offrs will see Mixd with 3 Watters put into the Canteens this Evening at sun set and giveing in Charge to the Different Non Commisssd Offrs Ready to be Deliverd to the men before the Regt marches in the morning"*

**Orderly Book, H.M. 40th Regiment of Foot  
June 23, 1777**

*"The rum is to be Deliverd Regulary to ye Compy Every day at 12 Oclock Which the Offr of the day is to see Mixd with three Watters as soon as Ever he Returns from the Wattering..."*

# The British Ration - Rum

## **Orderly Book, H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Company Camp at River Bouquet, June 11, 1777**

*“Brigade Orders. Brigadier General Fraser has been pleased to Order a Gill of Rum per Man for the Corps.”*

## **Burgoyne’s Orderly Book Ticonderoga, New York, July 5, 1777**

*“Camp near Ticonderoga, 5th July, 1777.*

*In consideration of the heat of the weather and the alacrity with which the men have worked, a Refreshment of Rum will be given to the whole Army. The Qr. Master with proper parties will receive it this evening from Mr McKenzie at Threemile Point at the rate of half a Pint a man.*

*The Brigadier will regulate the Portion of water to be mixed with it, and the times of distribution.”*

# The British Ration - Rum

## **Orderly Book, H.M. 40th Regiment of Foot June 25, 1777**

*"Two Waggons to be Allowed on the march to each Regt of Dragoons & Two to each Battn of Infantry wh four horses to Each One Waggon to Carry the Offrs Provision & two days Rum for the Men the Other to be A spare Waggon & Kept Empty"*

When a British soldier served in a working party or posted guard in inclement weather, he was often given an extra gill of rum for his service.

## **General Orders, America April 25, 1775**

*"The Commander in chief is pleased to allow those men employed on the works, two Gills of Rum per day; one to be given them in the morning, the other in the evening. A Hogshead of Rum be given in charge to each Regiment for the above purpose, and the Commanding officers will direct their Quarter Masters to distribute it; who will keep a particular account of the number of men served each day, and settle with the Quarter Master General, for the same as soon as compiled"*

# The British Ration - Rum

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## **The Orderly Book of General Sir William Howe January, 1776**

*"When Working parties of any sort receive Rum from those that employ them, they are not to be drawn for by the Corps. nor to receive Rum in double Capacity"*

# The British Ration - Rum

**Major Peter Traile, Commander of the Royal Artillery**  
**Petition from Artificers Attached to the Artillery at Charleston**  
**1780**  
**Wray Papers**

*“Your Petitioners cannot but reflect with the utmost Regret on the General Orders of the 10th Instant, whereby they are deprived of the usual Allowance of Rum, an Article we humbly conceive to be essentially necessary to the health of the Labouring Men in this sultry Climate... neither can it be thought that your humble Petitioners can Work hard from 6 o’Clock in the Morning to 6 in the Evening on simple Water, which is peculiarly bad in this Town.”*

# The British Ration - Spruce Beer

## **Spruce Beer:**

Throughout the American War for Independence, spruce beer was issued to the British troops in great quantities. In the 18th century, this antiscorbutic beverage was often used for the prevention of scurvy. It was also used as an alternative to water when the source of that water was often a concern with regards to contamination. Spruce beer was made from the buds, needles, or essence of spruce trees. It was often fermented with molasses and occasionally brewed with hops.



# The British Ration - Spruce Beer

Spruce beer was given great accolades in the February 1764 edition of the *London Magazine or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer* (Edition 33):

*“I think it the wholesomest drink that is made; I am seldom without it when I can get spruce. When I lived in New England, I had a vessel that went from thence to the West-Indies, and the bay of Honduras, for logwood: I always charged the master of her to take black spruce with him, and give his men beer all the voyage, which he did, and his men were healthy and well in the West-Indies and in the Bay, when others, at the same time and places, that drank water, were very sickly. I have so great an opinion of the beer, that I wish it was used in all our ships on the coast of Guinea, and in the West-Indies; and where at many places the water is very bad, which if brewed into this beer, by the fermentation would likely make it good drink, and with the help of the spruce nothing so easy to make.”*

In 1757, James Lind, M.D., wrote about the benefits of spruce beer, especially when fermented with molasses, in his *“Treatise on the Scurvy”*:

# The British Ration - Spruce Beer

“I am inclined to believe, from the description given by Cartier of the ameda tree, with a decoction of the bark and leaves of which his crew was so speedily recovered, that it was the large swampy American spruce tree (m). For although the pines and firs, of which there is a great variety, differ from each other in their size and outward form, the length and disposition of their leaves, hardness of wood, &c. yet they seem all to have analogous medicinal virtues, and great efficacy in this disease. The shrub spruce, of that sort vulgarly called the black, which makes this most wholesome drink, affords a balsam superior to most turpentine, though known only to a few physicians.

*A simple decoction of the tops, cones, leaves, or even green bark and wood of these trees, is an excellent antiscorbutic: but it will I am apt to think become much more so when fermented, as in making spruce beer; where the molasses contributes, by its diaphoretic quality, to make it a more suitable medicine. By carrying a few bags of spruce to sea, this wholesome drink may be prepared at any time. But where it cannot be had, the common fir-tops used for fuel in the ship, should be first boiled in water, and the decoction afterwards fermented with molasses, in the common method of making spruce beer; to which a small quantity of wormwood and horse-radish root (which it is easy to preserve fresh at sea) may be added. It ought to be drunk when pretty brisk or new, and taken in sufficient quantity which will be found the most efficacious antiscorbutic perhaps of any fermented liquor, as being of a diuretic and diaphoretic quality. In extremity tar-water may be tried fermented in a like manner; by which it will certainly become much more antiscorbutic ”*

# The British Ration - Spruce Beer

Captain James Cook also wrote of the benefits of spruce beer. This was published in the 1784 edition of *“A Voyage To The Pacific Ocean; Undraken by Command of his MAJESTY, For Making DISCOVERIES in the Northern Hemisphere; Performed under the Direction of Captains COOK, CLERKE, and GORE, In the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780.”*:

*“Two of our men were employed in brewing spruce beer; while others filled the water-casks, collected grass for the cattle, and cut wood ... Besides fish, we had other refreshments in abundance. Scurvy-grass, celery, and portable soup, were boiled every day with the wheat and pease; and we had spruce beer for our drink. Such a regimen soon removed all seeds of the scurvy from our people, if any of them had contracted it. But indeed, on our arrival here, we only had two invalids in both ships.”*



**Captain James Cook**  
by Nathaniel Dance c.1775

# The British Ration - Spruce Beer

## **General Orders, America Boston, October 25, 1775**

*"Spruce beer being recommended by the Physicians of the hospital as a preservative against the Scurvy, the Corps... will receive ... Spruce beer at the allowance of three pints per day for each man....brewed with 5 quarts of Molasses, and 10 quarts of essence of Spruce. A Quarter Master from the line will attend each brewing, to see that the beer is brewed with these proportions of Molasses and Spruce."*

## **Kemble's Orderly Book New York, December 28, 1776**

*"Spruce Beer will be issued to the Troops at Mr. Horsfield's Brewery at the Rate of 4 Shillings per Barrel of 30 Gallons."*

# The British Ration - Spruce Beer

## **Kemble's Orderly Book** **Halifax, April 8, 1776**

*"Officers of Corps will immediately send returns to Mr. Butler, of the Quantity of Spruce Beer they may want for their respective Regiments, who will Brew it as soon as Possible and deliver it at 7 farthings per Gallon. A Quantity of Port Wine and some Limes will be sold"*

## **Orderly Book, H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Company** **June 16, 1777**

*"The Quarter Masters to be particularly attentive that provision is regularly sent to the Cartridge makers, of each Battalion, and when Spruce Beer is delivered out to the Men if possible to send them there share."*

# The British Ration - Spruce Beer

## Orderly Book, H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot Camp at Freeman's Farm, September 27, 1777

*“As there appears not to be Spruce Beer sufficient for the 4 Regts they will it day about going for it in the morning in the same Order as mentioned yesterday & as the 21st got none this day they & the 20th will begin this rule tomorrow.”*



Other Ranks

H.M. 47th Regiments of Foot c.1777  
After Friedrich Konstantin von Germann

# The British Ration - Spruce Beer

**Journal of Lieutenant John Charles Philip von Kraft, Regiment von Bose  
March 7, 1779**

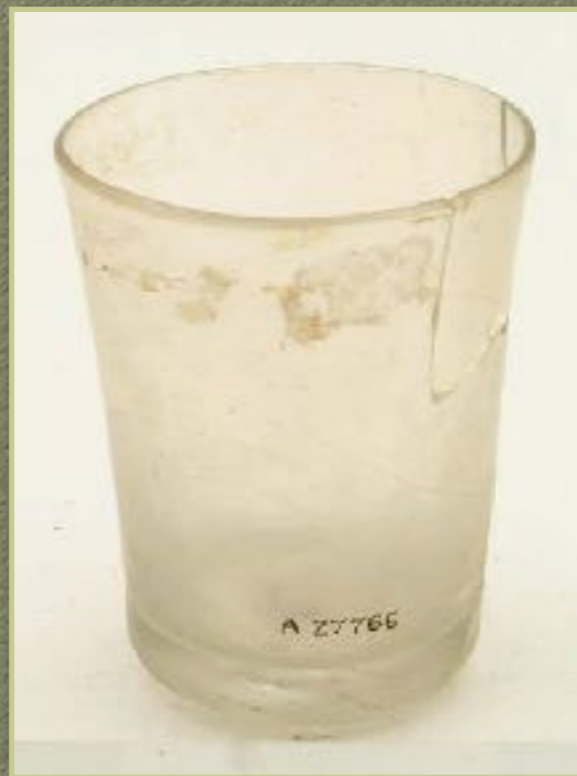
*"7 Mar. Sund. (1779. New York.) Each man of the regiments received Spruce Beer which was taken daily to every hut in a camp kettle."*



# The Vices of Alcohol

# The Vices of Alcohol

In order to function to the best of his ability, a soldier must first and foremost maintain his health. In addition to eating well, he was also expected to stay sober. Unfortunately, achieving this ideal was a difficult task for both the British and Continental armies. When a soldier had extra money in his pocket, he often sought to spend it. With few alternatives to choose from, he frequently did so on gambling and alcohol.



**Glass Tumblers Commonly Found on North American Military Sites**

(London Museum)

(Excavated at Independence Hall, Philadelphia)

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

**A Letter From Major - General James Wolfe to Lord George Sackville  
May, 1758**

*“Too much rum necessarily affects the discipline of an army. We have glaring evidence of its ill consequences every moment. Sergeants drunk upon duty, two sentries upon their post and the rest groveling in the dirt.”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

**The Journal of Governor James Murray During the Siege of Quebec  
November 14, 1759**

*“Any soldier that is found drunk will receive twenty lashes per day until he owns where he got the liquor, and his allowance of rum will be stopped for six weeks”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

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**Lieutenant - Colonel Eyre Massey to Gage  
January, 1760**

*“Capt. (John) Foxen has reported to me, that he has stop’d a great deal of Rum at Fort Herkermer”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

**Lieutenant John Knox During the Siege of Quebec by the French  
April, 1760**

*“Immense irregularities are hourly committed by the soldiery, in break - open store and dwelling houses to get at liquor: this is seemingly the result of panic and despair, heightened by drunkenness.”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

**Lieutenant - Colonel John Beckwith to Gage**  
**La Prairie, Near Montreal**  
**April 2, 1761**

*“Some time ago I gave out orders forbidding any persons to sell any Spirituous Liquors to any of the Soldiers o pan of the Severest punishment;... I am Convinced Rum is the Bain of the English Army and Could wish there was none Allowed to Come into the Country whilst we remain in it.”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

**Captain William Dunbar to Gage**  
**October 7, 1761**

*“You accuse me of permitting Liquors to be sold at Chambil; I must beg leave to inform you that... if I found any Soldier presuming to Sell Liquor, he was Severely punish'd, if a woman she was Drum'd out, & many Examples have been made of those men who were found Drunk.”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

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**The Earl of Albemarle to Sir Jeffrey Amherst  
Martinique  
May 1762**

*“Upon my arrival here I found the troops very Sickly, many dead, & the Sick list increasingg daily, chiefly owing to the bad rum they got on shore.”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

**Gage to Lieutenant James Douglass of H.M. 15th Regiment of Foot,  
Commander at Crown Point, New York  
August 17, 1767**

*“which inflicts large fines on any People who Sell Rum to Soldiers. You should Endeavor to have this fine levied on all Delinquents.”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

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**Colonel William Taylor, Commandant of St. Augustine, to Gage  
January 10, 1768**

*“The Rage of Drinking is so strong that it has introduced a disposition to pilfering to supply them with Rum”*

# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

**“Regulations for the 37th Regiment. Lieut. Col. Pennington”**

**“General Regulations” 1774**

**(Royal Hampshire Regimental Museum, Winchester, England)**

*“Drunkenness is a Vice of all others, the most brutal in its Nature, the most Ruinous in its Consequences, and unfits a man for every station and duty, it is the source of every irregularity, from it Proceeds idleness, slovenliness, neglect of orders, and a total loss of all Military appearance, and character. It breeds disobedience, creates Mutiny, ruins health, and is destructive to the constitutions of men... it is the source of almost every crime the Soldier dose in generall Committ. Were there no Drunkenness there wd. be but few Courts Martial in the Regiment. The Lieutenant Colo. holds in such abhorrence and detestation this unsoldierlike unmanly Vice, That he solemnly assures the Regiment he will never give his Pardon to any Person who may hereafter be convicted of it.”*



# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

### Orderly Book

Colling's Company, H.M. 12th Regiment of Foot, Gibraltar  
Suffolk Regimental Museum, Bury St., Edmunds, England

*“13 July 1776*

*few Men are brought to the Halberts, that Drunkenness has not been the Occasion.  
If the Men will but be Sober, few of them will be punished.”*

*“30 July 1776*

*there are now 18 prisoners in the Regiment, and all of them but one for being  
Drunk.”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

**General, Sir William Howe**  
**General Orders**  
**23 January, 1776**

*“The Commanding Officers of  
Corps to Suppress all Dram Shops  
in their Respective Districts that are  
not licensed by Brig.-Gen.  
Robertson.”*



# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

**General Orders, W.O.**  
**Rhode Island**  
**23 December, 1776**

*“No soldiers wife is upon any account to keep a shop, without permission in writing signed by the commandant, or Deputy Com-mandant of the Town, for which they must be recommended by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which they belong. The General is concerned that no recommendation will be given to any woman without a certainty she will not make bad use of it, by selling spiritous Liquors.”*

# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

**Orderly Book**  
**General John Burgoyne**  
**4 August, 1777**

*Ticonderoga August 4th 1777*

*“Brigadier Hamilton cannot longer see the Distresses dayly occasioned by the intemperance of those men recovering from dangerous wounds, without being affected, not only on their own accounts, but that of the public. Out of justice to both and most particularly to the medical Faculty to whom so much praise is due, the Brigadier Orders that spirituous liquors of no kind be vended on Mount Independence, and that no Convalescent be suffered to pass to Ticonderoga, excepting a number sufficient with any assistance, thought requisite by Lt Naylor of the 62d. Regiment for carrying in Batteaux the spruce for those who have the liberty to drink it.—The two Hospital carts it is expected will make this easay easy and save the weak from much fatigue—and to prevent complaints from the settlers near Mount Independence,”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

**Standing Orders  
H.M. 71st Regiment of Foot  
15 August, 1778**

*“Whereas the great Drunkenness that prevails among the Soldiers, proceeds from the Soldiers wives being allowed to keep little shops out of the districts of their Regiments, the Commanding Officers will give directions that they are not permitted to live out of the quarters of the Regiment they belong to.”*



**Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell**  
2nd Battalion, 71st Regiment of Foot

# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

## Orderly Book of the 1st Battalion Light Infantry August 4 - October 13, 1778

*"any Woman detected in Bringing Rum into Camp is immediately to be sent to Provost."*

Presidential Papers of George Washington, Series 6B Vol. 6, Library of Congress. Mss. p.83.



# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

This battle of intoxication would continue to be fought throughout the war. Alcohol was simply too available. At times, the British command attempted to disarm this issue by paying the men more frequently. Theoretically, having less money in a soldier's pocket limited his ability to overindulge (even after his stoppages were deducted from his pay of 8 pence a day). To "*Remove this infatuation (of alcohol) & to Establish more order and Consistency in their payments*", the 71st Regiment of Foot began spreading a soldier's pay 9 ways over the summer of 1778 in order for "*one proportional part only to be paid to the soldier weekly as pocquet money*"



# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

During the American War for Independence, one of the issues the British command had to deal with was the practice of soldiers visiting small unregulated drinking establishments located along the outskirts of an encampment or nearby town. Commonly known as “tippling” or “dram” houses, these shoddy little dens sold liquor at discount rates. In many cases, they were run by the wife of a soldier. Since they were completely unregulated, these women often sold products that were unfit for human consumption. Many soldiers became intoxicated or sick after drinking their swill.



**18th Century Horn Cups**  
(Tom Wnuck Estate, Rochester, New York)

# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

**General Orders, W.O.  
London  
Undated (probably February, 1775)**

*“When soldiers are found frequenting houses occupied by soldier’s wives who sell liquor without a license, from whence the greatest irregularities proceed, and the liquor sold in such houses proves fatal to many soldiers. The commanding officers will direct such persons to be carried before a Magistrate with proper witnesses who will order them to be fined, and proceeded against in other respects according to the law”*



# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

**Diary of Lt. Frederick Mackenzie, H.M. 23rd Regiment of Foot  
Boston 1775, Rhode Island 1776 - 1778, New York 1781**

**Boston**

**2 February 1775**

*“Notwithstanding the pains which have been taken to prevent Spirituous liquors from being sold to the Soldiers, Soldiers wives and others find means to dispose of the New England Rum to them in such quantities, and at so cheap a rate, that numbers of them are intoxicated daily”*



# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

### General, Sir William Howe's Orders 23 January, 1776

*"The Commanding Officers of Corps to Suppress all Dram Shops in their Respective Districts that are not licensed by Brig.-Gen. Robertson."*



# The Vices of Alcohol The British Army

**General Orders  
War Office  
Rhode Island  
11 December, 1777**

*“Whereas the great Drunkenness that prevails among the Soldiers, proceeds from the Soldiers wives being allowed to keep little shops out of the districts of their Regiments, the Commanding Officers will give directions that they are not permitted to live out of the quarters of the Regiment they belong to.”*



# The Vices of Alcohol

## The British Army

**Letter of General Pattison  
To Colonel de Bishausen  
New York  
May 28, 1780.**

*“Sir,*

*Complaint having been made to the Commandant that the Licensed Publick Houses in this City, encouraged the Convalescent Soldiers in the different Hospitals to purchase Spirituous Liquors, and absolutely (sold) them to them, the General took the Precaution of Ordering all Soldiers, who came under that Description to wear an H upon each arm and to forbid all Tavern Keepers from Harboursing or selling Liquor to such as bore this Badge. This has driven them from Town, and a number were detected the other day at a Tent Kept on the Greenwich Road, by one of the Musicians of the Regiment de Bose who has no License from the Magistrates of Police. As this is contrary to the Arrangements established for the Garrison, the Commandant requests that you will be pleased to give directions for this disorder and irregularity being immediately suppressed.*

*I have, &*

*S.P.A. (Captain S. P. Adye, General Pattison's A.D.C.)”*

# The Vices of Alcohol The Continental Army

Head-Quarters, Cambridge, 27th August, 1775.

**H**IS Excellency General WASHINGTON has been informed that great Quantities of new Cyder are daily brought into this Camp and sold to the Army under his Command ; and as the Use of such poisonous Liquor will inevitably produce Disorders of the most fatal Tendency to the Soldiers, the General finds it necessary to forbid the Sale of it in this Camp ; and recommends to all the Officers under his Command to prevent as much as possible the Sale and Use of it in their respective Departments.

Those Persons who are found in this Camp selling new Cyder to the Soldiers will be considered as Enemies to America, and be treated accordingly.

THO. MIFFLIN, Q. M. G.

Francis Grose

"A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" 1788

**COOL LADY.** A female follower of the camp who sells  
brandy.



# Sutlers

# Sutlers

Since the 17th Century, British and Continental European armies sought a means to offset drunkenness and the consumption of inferior and often hazardous liquors within its ranks. To maintain sobriety and ensure that the men under their command remained fit for service, they licensed civilian merchants to sell alcohol and other provisions that were not provided by the army itself. These individuals were known as “Sutlers:.” “necessities of life” included such items as victuals, tobacco, soap, and the occasional article of clothing. Each and every sutler was held accountable to the command of the British army for the quality of the goods he or she provided. If they did not, their goods would be confiscated. With the onset of the American War for Independence, the Continental Army, having roots in the British Army itself, would follow suit with this practice.

# Sutlers

**Johnson, Samuel**  
**“A Dictionary of the English Language”**  
**London, 1755**

*SUTLER: N.f. (soetler, Dutch; sudler, German): A man that sells provisions and liquor in Camp.*

*PUBLICAN: A man that keeps a House of General Entertainment.*

# Sutlers

**Smith, George**  
**“An Universal Military Dictionary”**  
**London, 1779**

*SUTLER: In War, one who follows the army, and furnishes provision for the Troops. They pitch their tents, or build their huts, in the rear of each Regiment, and about Headquarters.*

*PROVISIONS: In a military sense in prize all manner of eatables, food, or provender used in an army, both for man and beast.*

*PROVENDER: Dry food for Brutes; hay or corn.*

# Sutlers

**Grose, Captain Frances**

**“A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue”**

**1785**

*SUTLER: A camp Publican; also one that pilfers gloves, tobacco boxes, and such Small moveables (Former in Shakespeare (O), and good English)*

*TIPPLE: Liquor. (Both noun and verb are very old; tippler originally meant an Alehouse-keeper.W.)*

*TIPPLERS: Sots who are continually sipping*

*TIPSEY: Almost drunk (From tip, to upset, tilt up.W.- From ca. 1570.OD.)*

*SOT WEED: Tobacco.*

*The Whirligig, used for the punishment of “petit sutlers, jews, brawling women, and such persons” was “a kind of circular wooden cage, which turn’d on a pivot; and when set in motion, whirled round with amazing velocity, that the delinquent became sick, and commonly emptied his or her body through every aperature.”*

# Sutlers

Depending on the quantity and variety of goods they provided and offered for sale, sutlers were labeled as either a “Grand” or “Petty” sutler. A Petty sutler was an individual who sold goods in limited numbers. On occasion, a soldier’s wife held this position if she was granted a license to legally sell spirits or other market goods. It is very likely she transported her provisions in a simple basket, cart or wheelbarrow.

Sutlers followed the army whether it was in the field, on campaign, or stationed in quarters. Depending on the circumstance, they sold their wares in a variety of structures, all of which were collectively known as “Canteens” or Sutler booths.

# Sutlers

If an army went on campaign, a sutler packed up his belongings and sold his products out of a wagon, cart, or makeshift covering of canvas or wood.

During those occasions when an army was quartered or encamped in a permanent or semi-permanent location, sutlers often set up their establishments in more elaborate booths or tents. When an army was garrisoned in a city, they often operated out a building or homestead. Shelters in the field varied in complexity. In Paul Sandby's contemporary illustrations of the semi-permanent British encampment during the 1780 Gordon Riots in London, we can see that these establishments were very elaborate structures. While we cannot assume that these same canvas structures were present in North America during the American War for Independence, they can, nonetheless, give us some insight as to their possible appearance. That said, we have to take into account that these booths were set up in a semi-permanent encampment in downtown London where goods and furniture were readily accessible. Taking into consideration that a sutler had to purchase and transport his own property, it is quite likely that he tried to conduct his business with as little baggage as possible.

Sutler booths were generally located to the rear of an encampment. We can determine their placement in Lewis Lochee's "An Essay on Castremetation" (London, 1778)

# “An Essay on Castremetation”

Lewis Lochee 1778

*“Distribution of the Depth of the Camp of a Battalion of Ten companies of 60 Men each, which is 253 Yards*

<i>From the second row of the batmen’s tents, to the front of the grand sutler -</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>From the front of the grand sutler, to the center of the kitchens -</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>From the center of the kitchens, to the front of the petty sutlers’ -</i>	<i>15</i>
	<i>-----</i>
	<i>238</i>

*The grand sutler, for the sake of convenience, is placed in the rear of the colonel’s tent.”*

*Of the Camp of Cavalry*

<i>From the front of the colonel’s tent, to the front of the staff officers’ tents -</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>From the front of the staff officers’ tents, to the front of the grand sutler’s -</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>From the front of the grand sutler’s, to the center of the kitchens -</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>From the center of the kitchens, to the front of the petty sutler’s -</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>From the front of the petty sutlers, to the center of the bells of arms of the rear guard -</i>	<i>15</i>
	<i>-----</i>
	<i>220”</i>

British Army  
Sutler Accounts

# A Sutler Poem by Obadiah Harris

August, 1758

*Now we begin to live again -  
The butter, it Is come,  
And for our money we can have  
Our bottles filled with Rum.  
Yet some of us, they do complain,  
Are all filled up with evil;  
For of (their) money they do spend,  
And the Dutch they beat the d---l.  
Their sauce unto us they will sell,  
Their price, it Is so bad,  
For squash and beans and pursley, too,  
Which makes us very mad.  
The sutler he will 'tend full fast  
And for our wages call:  
When we get home,  
we shall have none -  
For we shall spend it all.*

# British Army Sutlers

the sick Soldiers of such Troop or Company to which the Offender does belong.

## II.

If any Sutler, in any of our Forts, Garrisons, Camps, Barricks, or Guards, shall, during Divine Service or Sermon, presume to sell any Beer, Brandy, Wine, or other Liquors, or any kind of Victuals, or other Merchandize, he shall be delivered over to the civil Magistrate to be punished according to Law.

## III.

Whosoever shall use any unlawful Oath or Execration (whether Officer or Soldier) shall incur the Penalties expres'd in the first Article.

## IV.

# British Army Sutlers

During the American War for Independence, sutlers were allowed to sell their goods if, and only if, they complied with a series of very strict regulations set before them by the British Command. Those sutlers who did not comply to these demands faced a courts marshal. This usually resulted in the revocation of their license and the confiscation, or destruction, of their goods. Essentially, it was fiscally irresponsible for a sutler to sell his liquor outside the law.

In the British Army, these requirements of operation were clearly stated in the “Rules and Articles for the Better Government of His Majesty’s Horse and Foot Guards, and all other His Majesty’s Forces in Great Britain and Ireland, Dominions beyond the Seas, and Foreign Parts, from the 24th day of March, 1778”

# British Army Sutlers

**“Rules and Articles for the Better Government of His Majesty’s Horse and Foot Guards, and all other His Majesty’s Forces in Great Britain and Ireland, Dominions beyond the Seas, and Foreign Parts, from the 24th day of March, 1778 Section. VIII” (page 20)**

## *ARTICLE I.*

*“No Sutler shall be permitted to sell any Kind of Liquor or Victuals, or keep their Houses or shops open, for the Entertain- ment of Soldiers, after Nine at Night, or before the Beating of the reveiles, or upon Sundays, during Divine Service or Sermon, on the Penalty of being dismissed from all future Suttling.*

## *ARTICLE II.*

*All Officers, Soldiers, and Sut-tlers, shall have full Liberty to bring into any of Our Forts or Garrisons, any Quantity or Species of Provisions, eatable or drinkable, except where any Contract or Con-tracts are or shall be entered into by us, or by Our Order, for furnishing such Provisions, and with respect only to the Species of Provisions so contracted for.*

# British Army Sutlers

## *ARTICLE III.*

*All Governors. Lieutenant Governors, and Officers commanding Our Forts, Barracks, or Garrisons, are hereby required to see that the Persons permitted to suttle shall supply the Soldiers with good and wholesome Provisions, at the Market Price, as they shall be answerable to Us for their Neglect.*

## *ARTICLE IV.*

*'No Governors, or Officers, commanding any of Our Garrisons, Forts, or Barracks, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or Stalls let out to Sutlers, or shall connive at the Exactions in others; nor by their own authority, and for their private Advantage, shall they lay any Duty or Imposition upon, or be interested in, the Sale of such Victuals, Liquors, or other Necessaries of Life, which are brought into the Garrison, Fort, or Barracks, for the Use of the Soldiers. on the Penalty of being discharged from Our Service.'*

# British Army Sutlers

A sutler was licensed to a specific regiment or battalion. He was not allowed to sell his liquor without a license or to anyone outside his corps..

In order to maintain the proper function of the army, sutler booths licensed to the British army could not operate before reveille or after 9:00 at night. They were also closed on Sundays and during the times of Divine Service. A sutler had to see that the men patronizing his establishment maintained a state of sobriety at all times. The goods he sold were required to meet certain standards of quality or they would be destroyed. In addition, a sutler had to sell his products at a fair, yet equitable, market price. He also had to accept payment from any soldier wishing to purchase his goods.

By far, the most common product sold by a sutler during the American War for Independence was alcohol. Rum and whiskey topped the list of these liquors, but other spirits, such as flavored brandies and gin, were also available. On occasion, beer and the fortified wines, Port and Madeira, were also placed on the menu.

In addition to liquor, sutlers also sold other goods as they became available. This included such items as produce, sugar, coffee, and chocolate. They also carried what was referred to as the “necessities of life”. This included such items as tobacco, soap, spices, and, on occasion, limited articles of clothing.

# British Army Sutlers

**General Orders, America  
London**

**Undated (probably January, 1775)**

*“Altho’ canteens have been allowed the several Regiments for the convenience of the soldiers, there are notwithstanding still complaints of soldiers wives keeping dram shops in the different parts of the town, where men get intoxicated in a very extraordinary manner, and two soldiers have been killed (with the poisonous liquors they sell) in one night.*

*The Commanding officers will make enquiry amongst their Regiments, and give in return such women as hire rooms in the town to sell drams, where they live, and from whom they hire rooms.”*

# British Army Sutlers

**General Orders, W.O.**

**Boston**

**22 June, 1775 (5 Days After the Battle of Breed's Hill)**

*“All persons belonging to, or followers of the Army, are forbid to sell spiritous liquors, excepting at the regimental Canteens, one and only one of them is allowed for each Regiment subject to the regulation of the Officer Commanding it; and as the appointment of the Sutler depends on the commanding Officer of the Corps, it is expected hence-forward they will be answerable for the sobriety of the Soldiers under their Command, all other sources for Spiritous liquors but that of the Canteen, being effectually stopped up from the A G Officers and Soldiers by the Proclamation”*



# British Army Sutlers

**General Orders, W.O.  
Boston  
14 October, 1775**

*“The Commanding Officers of Corps not to allow their Sutlers to sell liquors to Soldiers, or any other persons who do not belong to their respective Corps; Upon a conviction of a disobedience of this order, the liquors will be destroyed, and the delinquent not have leave to sell any in the future.*

*Women belonging to the Army convicted of selling Spiritous liquors, will be confined in the Provosts till there is an opportunity of sending them from hence.”*



# British Army Sutlers

**General Orders, W.O.  
White Plains, New York  
26 November, 1776**

*“No follower of the Army can be allowed a Horse Except the Sutler of each Regiment.”*



# British Army Sutlers

## Orderly Book

H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot

Camp at River Bouquet

16 June, 1777

*“The Sutlers are not on any pretence to sell Rum or any other Spirits to the Men without a Written Order from a Commission’d Officer and never in less Quantity than a Quart”*

According to the Orderly Book of H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Company, a Board of Officers established prices on the Inventory of a “Mr. White” who was appointed Advanced Brigade Sutler during the 1777 Saratoga Campaign. Through this account, we can gain an understanding on the types of goods sold by sutlers licensed to the British army.

# British Army Sutlers

## The Inventory of “Mr. White”, Advanced Brigade Sutler Orderly Book, H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot

Article	Pounds Sterling	Shillings	Pence
Madeira per Gallon	0	16	0
Claret (Wine) per Dozen	2	8	0
Spirits per Gallon	2	8	0
West Indian Rum per Gallon	0	10	0
New England Rum per Gallon	0	8	0
Porter per Gallon	0	4	0
Hams per Pound	0	1	8
Cheese per Pound	0	1	8
Brown Sugar per Pound	0	1	8
Bohea Tea per Pound	0	1	6
Soap per Pound	0	1	4

# British Army Sutlers

## Grenadier Battalion Orderly Book Saratoga, New York

*“Wednesday*

*Camp at Three Mile Point 2d. July 1777*

*Morning Brigade Orders 6 O’Clock*

*As much evil is like to Arise from the Intemperance and irregularity of Savages, it is positively Ordered that no Officer should give them Liquor, and that no soldier, Soldiers Wife, Suttler, or follower of the Army should presume to sell them any—Captns. of Companys are immediately to see if their be any improper Quantity of Liquor in possession of the women of their respective Companys and if any such quantitys are found in Kegs or other Vessells they will give directions for breaking and Staveing the same instantly, it is expected that the Captains will carefully see these Orders carried into Execution and that they will strike off the provision Returns all women who may be discovered harbouring such and have them sent back to Canada by the firts Opportunity—Commandg. Officers of Battalions will appoint as soon as they think proper three petty Suttlers p Battalion who are to be allowed to vend Rum to the Men under precise regulations and no others; no Tents to be pitched near the Batteaux except those of the Guards thereof---*”

# British Army Sutlers

**Orderly Book**  
**General John Burgoyne**  
**Camp at Skeinesborough House**  
**18 July, 1777**

*Ticonderoga July 21st 1777*  
*Orders received today from—*  
*Head Quarters*  
*Skenesborough House*  
*July 18th 1777*

*“Each Brigade to send to the Adj: Gen. the names of their Petty Sutlers and other followers not Servants. All persons desirous of establishing huts or tents in the rear of the army, for the sale of useful commodities, are to apply to the Adj Generals in order that the character of the nature of their traffic may be inquired into—and any persons presuming to traffick with the Troops without a proper permit in writing or who shall abuse such permit by retailing liquors to Soldiers or Indians will be punished with severity.*

*The disturbance of the 16th inst. between some British and German Soldiers was occasioned by liquor and one of the greatest principales of Military Orders was so far forgotten by some British Soldiers, that a Guard was insulted.”*

# British Army Sutlers

## Orderly Book

## General John Burgoyne

## Camp at Skeinesborough House

23 July, 1777

*“Lieut. Atherton is appointed to act as Provost to this Army... Besides Patroles of the Provost to be made daily, and occasionally at night, to preserve the regularity and cleanliness of the Camp, he has Orders to enforces in the strictest manner, the Regulation of the 18th Inst. relative to the vending of Spirituous Liquors by the Sutlers or any other followers of the Army. For this purpose he is directed diligently to examine all Huts, Tents, or other abodes in the rear of the Encampment, and wherever any Person shall be found trafficking without a permit from the Adjutant General, or (having such a permit) of retailing spirituous Liquors to Soldiers, Women or Savages, or presuming to sell such liquors to Servants of Officers or other Persons whatsoever without a Certificate in writing signed by a Commission Officer, the Provost is instantly to make the Offender Prisoner, to have all the Liquors belonging to him or her destroyed, and burn the dwelling.  
The Army to be Victualled to the first of August.”*

# British Army Sutlers

**Orderly Book**  
**H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot**  
**4 September, 1777**

*“[Memorandum] — 4 [September 1777]  
Jno Grant Suttler at Fort George has  
the following articles to sell—Tea,  
Sugar, Chocolate, Rum, Spirits of all  
sorts, Port & Merchandize of Do [all  
sorts].”*



**Enlisted Man, H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot c. 1777**  
After Friedrich Konstantin von Germann

# British Army Sutlers

During the American War for Independence, Ann Bates, wife of Joseph Bates, a former “Armourer in the Royal Train of Artillery under the command of Major Trail”, was employed by the British army as a spy for “bringing and Conveying Intelligence from the Rebel Camps in America under the Command of General Washington”. Setting up a plan with an officer of H.M. 8th Regiment of Foot, she stated that:

*“the Next morning the 28th June [1778] Mr Cragge brought me five Guineas to Furnish me with Necessaries for my Journey; with this Money I Purchased Rhubarb, Thread, Needles, Combs, Knives &c., to sell in the Rebel Camp, Which his Excellency Sr Heny Clinton approv’d very much of when acquainted with my Proceedings.”*

After she reached the Rebel encampment, she:

*“Divided my little Stock in Different lots as near as I could form an Idea of their Number of Brigades allowing one lot for Sale in Each Brigade, by which means I had the Opportunity of going through their whole Army remarking at the same time the strength & Situation of each Brigade, & the Number of Cannon with their Situation and weight of Ball each cannon was charge’d with...”*

# British Army Sutlers

## **XXXVth Regiment.**

**W**ANTED, a sutler for the OFFICERS of  
said regiment, Any person qualified and  
having a good recommendation may apply to the  
Adjutant in camp at Brookline.

# British Army Sutlers

**A SUTLER**  
**P**ERFECTLY qualified and ap-  
proved in that Branch, may find  
Employment, on repairing to the Ad-  
jutant of the  
**XXXVth REGIMENT,**  
**In Camp at BROOKLYN.**

Advertisement Seeking a Sutler for the 35th Regiment of Foot in Camp at Brooklyn, New York  
The Royal Gazette (New York)  
July 15, 1778

# British Army Sutlers

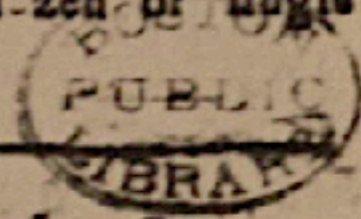
and he will be rewarded for it.  
August 20, 1778.

**ALEXANDER BRYSON,**  
SUTLER to the ROYAL ARTILLERY.  
Has for SALE, at his House on the  
POINT, the undermentioned ARTI-  
CLES, all of the best Quality and at  
the cheapest Rates, viz.

**BEST MADEIRA,**  
PORT &  
SHERRY WINE,  
per Dozen or smal-  
ler Quantity,  
Best Jamaica Spirits  
per Gallon,  
Ghee and Bohea

Tea per Pound,  
Cheshire, Gloucester  
and Irish Cheeses,  
Best flav'd York-  
shire Hams and  
Bacon,  
Split Pease sundry  
other Articles.

N. B. Also some of the choicest Lon-  
don bottled PORT and SHERRY. Best  
Dutch Mustard by the dozen or single  
Bottle.



**Philip Robinson,**

Coarse cloth  
Boats, per  
Large Cam  
Madeira W  
or per  
Claret, per  
Sorted H  
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# British Army Sutlers

**Simes, Thomas**

**The Regulator - “Of the Colonel and His Duties”**

**London, 1780**

*“No non-commissioned officer’s or soldier’s wife is to suttle or sell liquors without permission; and leave will be granted to such as are particularly recommended by commanding officers of companies, and who will pay due attention to all orders concerning them.*

*That no sutler off to harbor any body in the line of the regiment without the Major’s leave.*

*No more than one grand sutler and five petty ones will be allowed; and any sutler who refuses to change the men’s money, or ask reward, shall be drummed out of camp.”*

# British Army Sutlers

**Letter of General Pattison  
To Colonel de Seybothen  
New York  
May 30, 1780.**

*“Sir,*

*In consequence of a Report made to me that the Convalescent Soldiers in the General Hospital had evaded the Regulations I established, to prevent their getting Spirituous Liquors, by Going to Suttling Tents, on the North River, My Aide-de-Camp, by my direction ordered the Provost Martial, to make enquiry by whom these Tents were Kept.----Upon his Report that one of them was Kept by a Soldier of the Regiment of Bose, without Licence from the Magistrates of Police, I desired Capt. Adye to write to Col. Bishausen Commanding that Regiment to order a stop to be put to such Irregularities and liquors being sold to the British Soldiery. The Provost*

# British Army Sutlers

*Martial in making his Rounds discovered also a House on the North River, Known by the sign of the Cagg, the owner of which had no Licence from the Police, as also a Suttling Tent, the owner of which said he was particularly authorized by you, --- All the Liquor in the former the Provost Martial with-out Ceremony, and consequent to a Standing order destroyed; but his Respect, as he Assures me, to your authority prevented his taking any other steps with Regard to the latter than merely Reporting the circumstance and upon that Report the same request was intended to made to you, as had been upon the same Occasion to Col. Bishausen; The Provost Martial having repaired to this Tent, with a Body of Armed Men, was a Casual Matter : The provost Martial being Ordered Occasionally to patrole with a Party of this Sort, to suppress Irregularities. The Provost Martial Is ordered to wait upon you with This Letter, and to explain to you the Causes of his Behavior, should This not be thought satisfactory he shall be brought to a Court-Martial, to answer for his conduct.*

*I have, &~ J.P.”*

# British Army Sutlers

**Diary of John Peebles' American War, H.M. 42nd Regiment of Foot  
2nd Battalion of Grenadiers**

**1776 - 1782**

**Brooklyn, 19 Aug 1781**

*“The Two Battns Encamp'd in a line with a little space between them for the QrMr  
& Sutlers”*



# British Army Sutlers

**The Description of Capt. Hayden  
1st Battalion, King's American Rangers  
(formerly of the 4th Battalion N. Jersey Volunteers)  
Walter Patterson, Governor of St. John, Nova Scotia,  
to Lord Sydney  
October 1, 1784**

*“Captain Hayden, when he first got the Command, shewed a disposition to be useful, and in hopes of confirming him in such sentiments; without waiting to know his real Character, I appointed him one of the Council. But I very soon discovered him to be a Tyrant where he had power. Avaricious and mean. He Sutled to his men in the lowest manner, and when they offended himself, he had them punished severely; often by his single authority: when at the same time he would screen public Robbers. I could not be on good terms with such a Character, for which reason he embraced every opportunity and occasion which Malice could invent to injure me.*

# British Army Sutlers

*He even obliged by threats of punishment one of his Men, to give false evidence against me, nevertheless, I continued him in the Council for sake of Peace. After the reduction of the Troops, the stories which were told of him, were so many, and so scandalous, I was ashamed of sitting at the same Board with him. He was charged with defrauding the Men, with Coining of Money, with drawing the King's Bounties for the disbanded men, and with appropriating the whole to his own use. I discovered myself he had made a false return, which I have had the honor to take notice of in a former Dispatch. He was bred a Watchmaker and has again taken up his Trade.*

*The above, and many other reasons, at least obliged me to vacate his Seat as Member of the Council. And I shall hope the measure will be honored with your Lordship's approbation."*



**British Sutler Booth**  
by Francis Vivares 1739  
(The British Museum)



A. Menageot Pinx.

CARISBROOKE

NEW FORT

J of W

GB-P1741 2-1

**View of the camp in the Isle of Wight**  
by Auguste Menageot 1747  
(Public Domain)



**View of the camp in the Isle of Wight**  
by Auguste Menageot 1747  
(Public Domain)



**View of the camp in the Isle of Wight**  
by Auguste Menageot 1747  
(Public Domain)



**“The Way to Preferment”**  
1758  
(Lewis Walpole Library)



**“The Way to Preferment”**  
1758  
(Lewis Walpole Library)



**“The Way to Preferment”**

1758

(Lewis Walpole Library)



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**“The Way to Preferment”**  
1758  
(Lewis Walpole Library)



**Colonel George Pitt, First Lord Rivers, Dorset Militia, Before a Sutler Booth**  
by Thomas Gooch 1782  
(Private Collection)

# The Works of Paul Sandby



The following illustrations by Paul Sandby and others depict British Army Sutler Booths as they appeared in London, mostly during the wake of the Gordon Riots. As these encampments were semi-permanent living quarters in a large metropolitan city, these booths do not necessarily represent the appearance of those sutler booths which saw service during the American War for Independence.



**“The Encampment in Hyde Park MDCCLXXX”**

Sutler Booth in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
Poole’s “Butt” (Keg) Beer, Fine Ale & Amber. Note the Woman Selling Pears and Cakes  
(The British Museum)



**“The Encampment in Hyde Park MDCCLXXX”**

Sutler Booth in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
Poole’s “Butt” (Keg) Beer, Fine Ale & Amber. Note the Woman Selling Pears and Cakes  
(The British Museum)



**“View of St. George’s Row from Hyde Park 1780”**

Sutler Booth (Note the Soldier Urinating on the Left) in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
(The British Museum)



**“View of St. George’s Row from Hyde Park 1780”**

Sutler Booth (Note the Soldier Urinating on the Left) in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
(The British Museum)



A. Camp Kitchen in Hyde Park 1780  
Published as the Act directs by P. Sandby

**“A Camp Kitchen in Hyde Park 1780”**

Sutler Booths (to the Left) in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
(The British Museum)



**“A Camp Kitchen in Hyde Park 1780”**

Sutler Booths (to the Left) in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
(The British Museum)



**“A Camp Kitchen in Hyde Park 1780”**

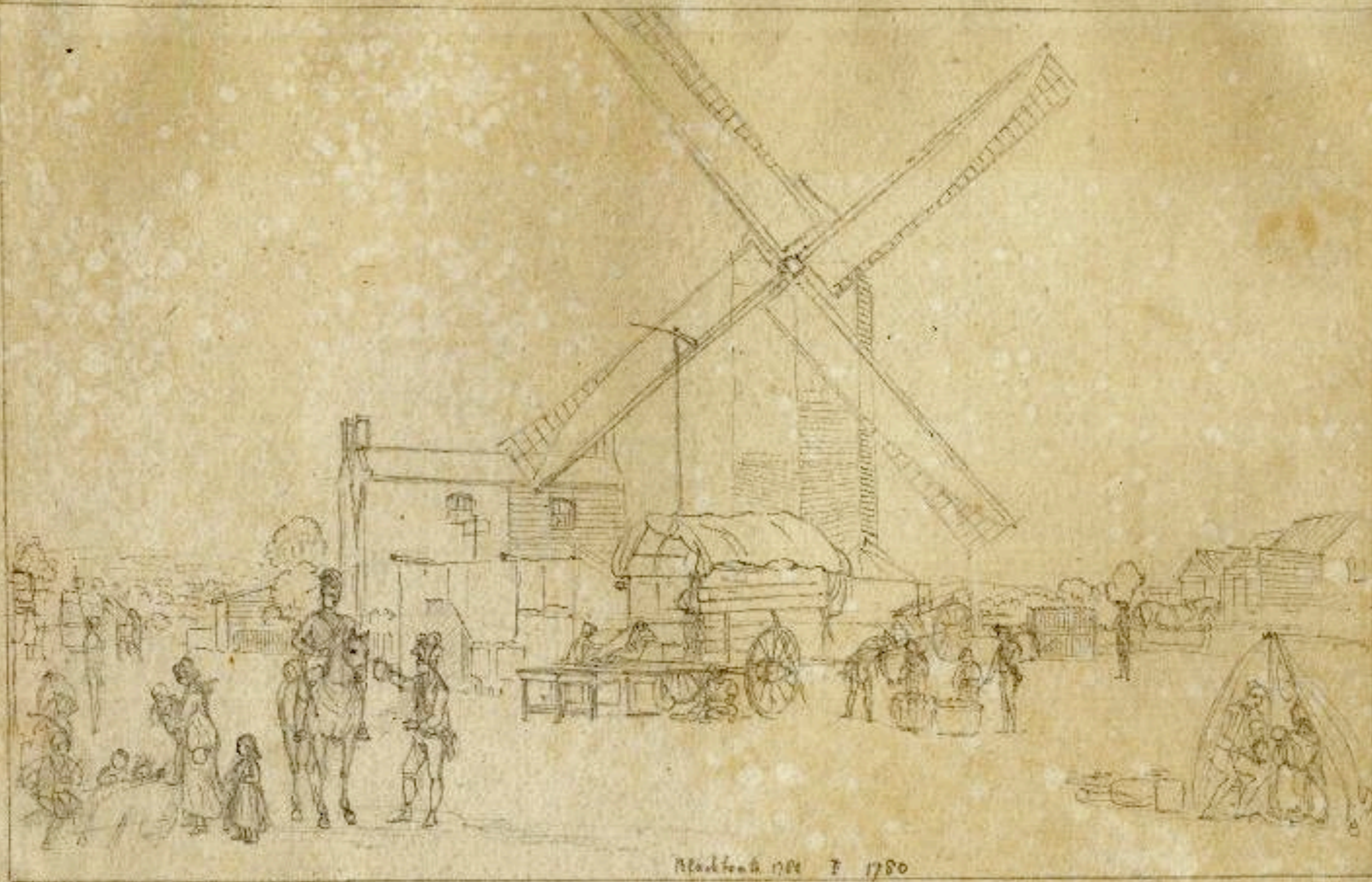
Sutler Booths (to the Left) in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
(The British Museum)



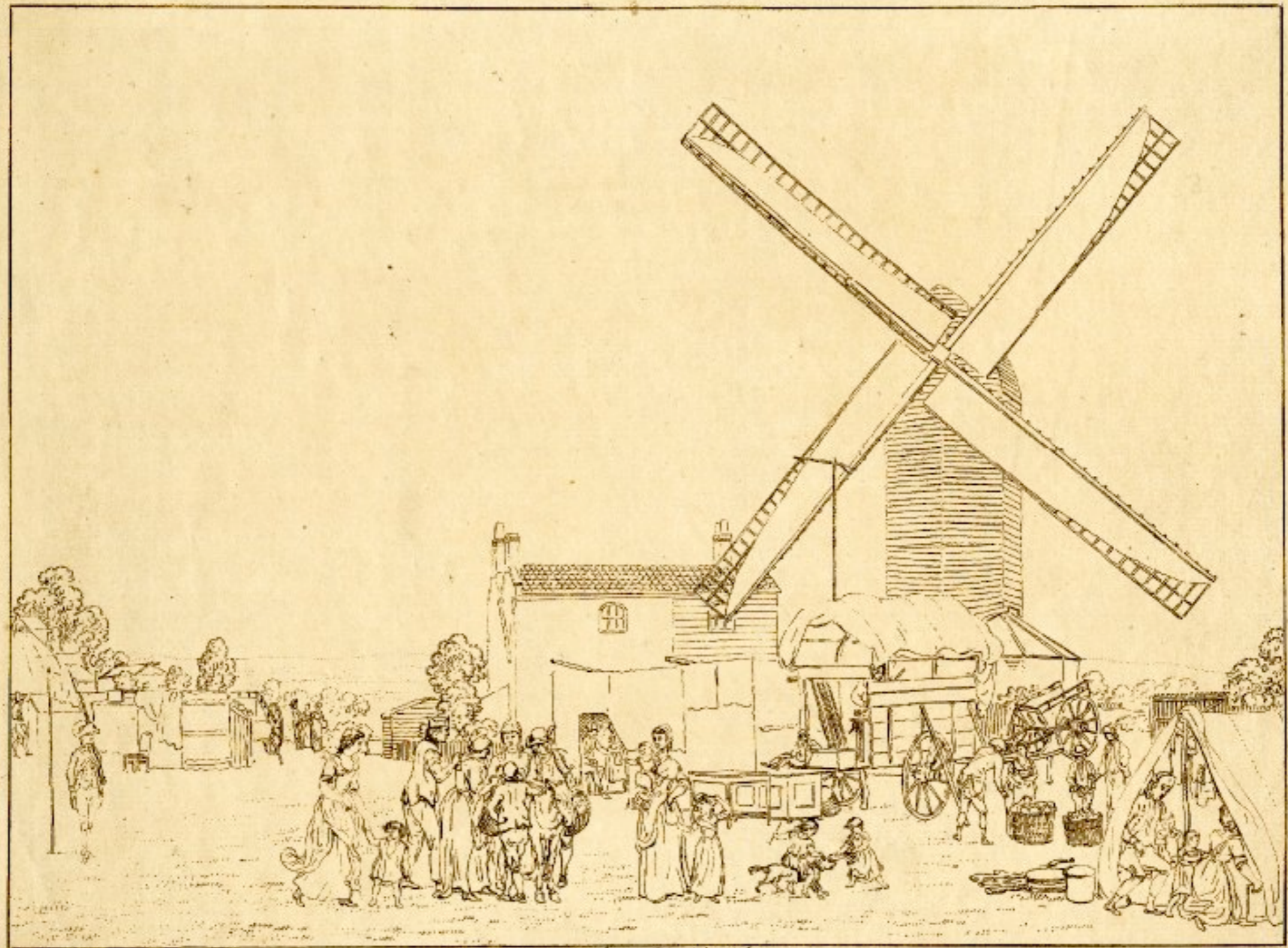
**“Ten Views of ENCAMPMENTS in HYDE - PARK and BLACK HEATH”**  
Sutler Booth in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
(The British Museum)



**“Ten Views of ENCAMPMENTS in HYDE - PARK and BLACK HEATH”**  
Sutler Booth in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
(The British Museum)



**Study for "The Gunsmith on Blackheath 1780"**  
Petty Sutler Selling their Wares out of Baskets by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



The Gunsmith on Blackheath 1780 .

*After the Art. drawn by P. Sandby & engraved by R. D. White*

X

**“The Gunsmith on Blackheath 1780”**

Sutlers & Petty Sutlers Selling their Wares out of Baskets by Paul Sandby 1780

(The British Museum)



**“The Gunsmith on Blackheath 1780”**

Sutlers & Petty Sutlers Selling their Wares out of Baskets by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



The Butcher and Sutler in Hyde Park 1780

**“The Butcher and Sutler in Hyde Park 1780”**  
Sutler Booth in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780  
(The British Museum)



Provision for the Camp &c. in Hyde Park 1780  
 Engraved in the Act directed by P. Sandby

**“Provision for the Camp &c. in Hyde Park 1780”**  
 by Paul Sandby  
 (The British Museum)



The Fair Stationer in Hyde Park 1780

A direct view of the Stationer's Tent &c.

III

**“A Sutler’s Tent near the Serpentine River , Hyde Park , 1780”**  
An Old Carriage and Canvas Tents Used for Sutler Booths by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



**“A Sutler’s Tent near the Serpentine River , Hyde Park , 1780”**  
An Old Carriage and Canvas Tents Used for Sutler Booths by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



The Filbert Merchant in Hyde Park 1780  
Engraved on the Act directed by George Stanger Esq.

VII

**“The Filbert Merchant in Hyde Park , 1780”**  
A Canvas Sutler Booth and Pack Mule Petty Sutler by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



**“The Filbert Merchant in Hyde Park , 1780”**

A Canvas Sutler Booth and Pack Mule Petty Sutler by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



**“ View near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, during the Encampment of 1780”**

by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The Royal Collection)



**“ View near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, during the Encampment of 1780”**

by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The Royal Collection)



**“ View near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, during the Encampment of 1780”**

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(The Royal Collection)

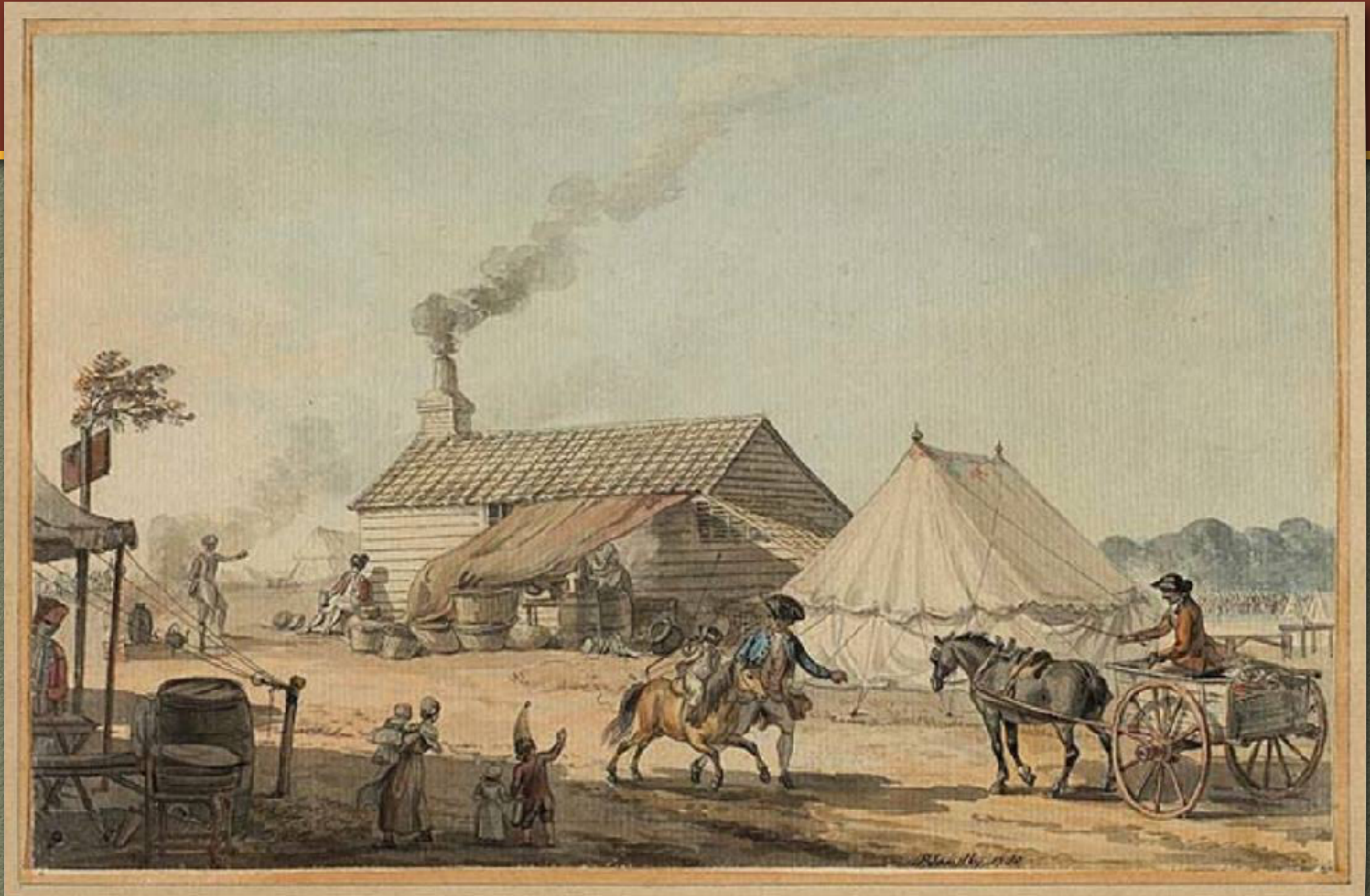


**“ View near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, during the Encampment of 1780”**

by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The Royal Collection)



**“The Filbert Merchant in Hyde Park”**  
By James Malton after Paul Sandby 1785  
(The British Museum)



**“A Camp Kitchen in Hyde Park”**  
by Paul Sandby 1780  
(National Gallery of Canada)



A Camp Kitchen in Hyde Park  
Engraved by Paul Sandby from a drawing by J. Goussier

**“A Camp Kitchen in Hyde Park”**  
by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



The Amusements of Men and Children in Hyde Park

1780  
Published in the first volume of the Society

IX

**“The Amusements of Men and Children in Hyde Park 1780”**  
A Sutler Booth by Paul Sandby  
(The British Museum)



A Prostitute Drum'd out of the Camp in Hyde Park 1780  
*Engraved on the Act drawn by P. Sandby*

**“A Prostitute Drum’d out of the Camp in Hyde Park 1780”**  
A Sutler Booth by Paul Sandby  
(The British Museum)



**“The Jolly Landlady in Hyde Park 1780”**  
A Female Sutler Booth by Paul Sandby  
(The British Museum)



**“The Jolly Landlady in Hyde Park 1780”**  
A Female Sutler Booth by Paul Sandby  
(The Royal Collection)

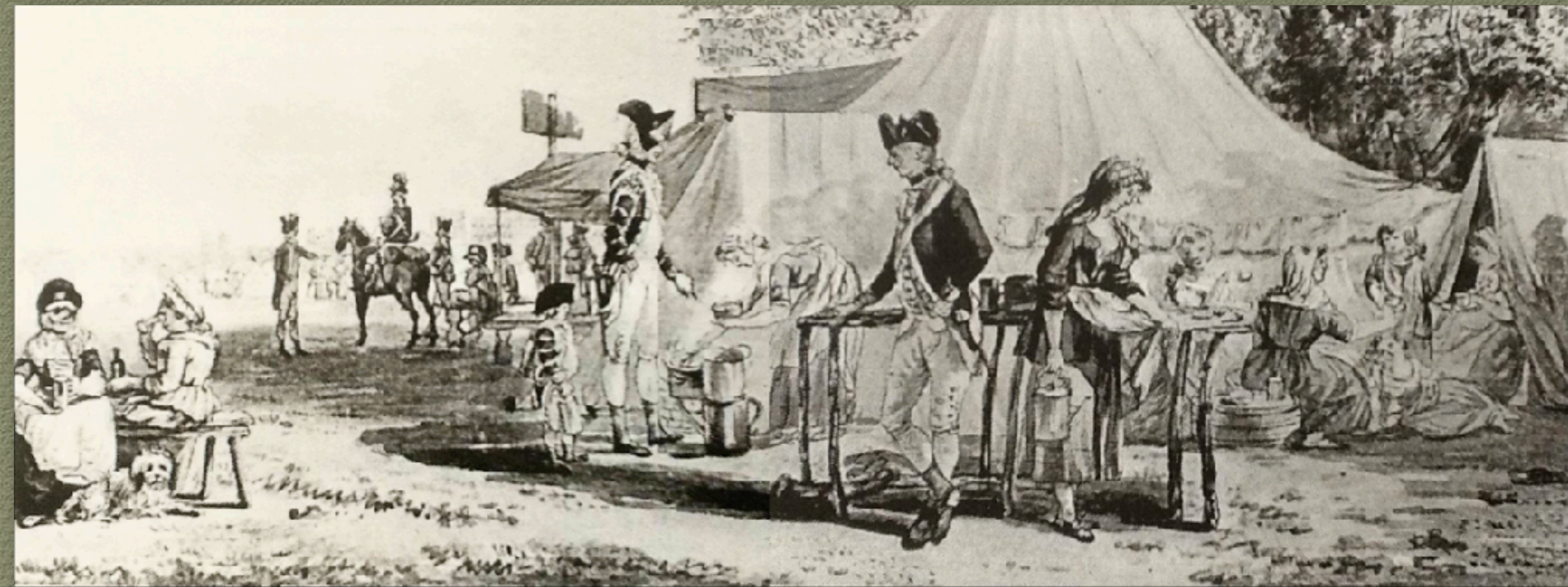


**“The Jolly Landlady in Hyde Park 1780”**  
A Female Sutler Booth by Paul Sandby  
(The Royal Collection)



**“The Jolly Landlady in Hyde Park 1780”**

A Petty Sutler Sells His Wares from a Pack Mule by Paul Sandby  
(The Royal Collection)



Sutler Booth in Hyde Park  
by Paul Sandby 1780  
(Public Domain)



**“The Butcher and Sutler in Hyde Park 1780”**

Sutler Booth in a Semi-Permanent London Encampment by Paul Sandby, 1780

(The British Museum)



**“THE ENCAMPMENT AT BLACKHEATH MDCCLXXX”**

A Petty Sutler Playing Cards Has His Pack Mule Baskets Robbed Behind Him by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



**“THE ENCAMPMENT AT BLACKHEATH MDCCLXXX”**

Petty Sutlers Selling out of a Wagon by Paul Sandby 1780

(The British Museum)



**“THE ENCAMPMENT AT BLACKHEATH MDCCLXXX”**

A Petty Sutler Playing Cards Has His Pack Mule Baskets Robbed Behind Him by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



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*View near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park during the Encampment of 1780*

Sandby Cat: 172

14681

**“View near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, during the Encampment of 1780”**

A Sutler Sells Liquor, Likely Beer, Off the Back of a Wagon, by Paul Sandby 1780

(The British Museum)



**“View near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, during the Encampment of 1780”**

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**“View near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, during the Encampment of 1780”**

A Petty Sutler or Market Girl Sells Produce in Camp, by Paul Sandby 1780

(The British Museum)

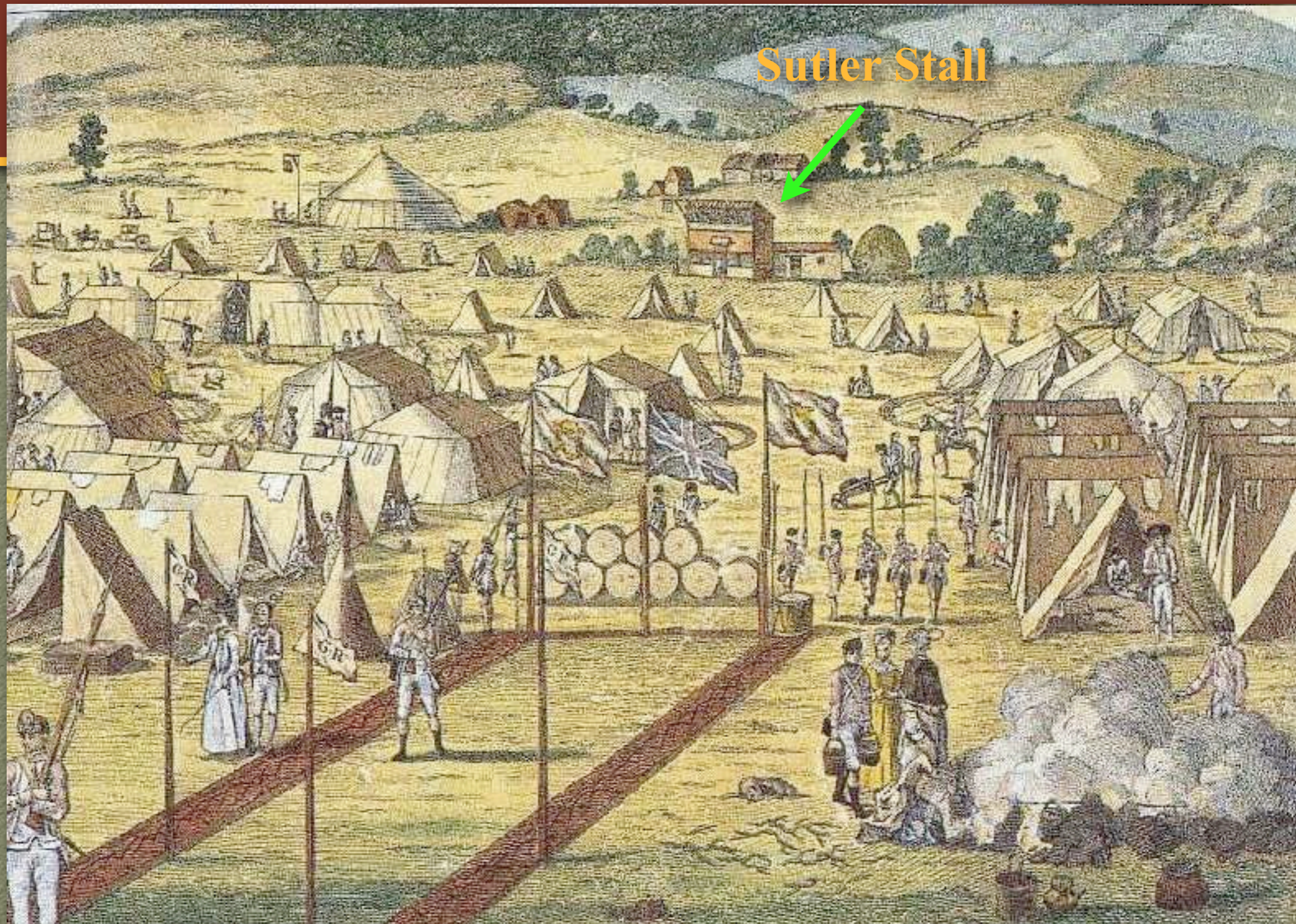


**“View near the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, during the Encampment of 1780”**  
A Petty Sutler or Market Girl Sells Produce in Camp, by Paul Sandby 1780  
(The British Museum)



**A Sutler's Camp "Park Encampment"**

Attributed to James Malton (Who Worked with Paul Sandby & Francis Wheatley) c. 1780  
(Huntington Library)



**“A Perspective VIEW of an ENCAMPMENT” by Bowles & Carver 1780**  
Possible Wooden Sutler Booth or Stall in the Rear of the Encampment  
(Ann S.K. Brown Collection, Brown University)



THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

*A lucky day last Whitsuntide! | His Tent which stands near yonder Tree  
When my faithful Soldier died! | Affords no shelter now for me!*

Published Jan. 26, 1793, by E. Walker & Co. N<sup>o</sup> 7, Cornhill, London.

**“THE SOLDIER’S WIFE”**  
William S. Leney, After Emma Crew 1793  
(Yale Center for British Art)



**“THE SOLDIER’S WIFE”**  
William S. Leney, After Emma Crew 1793  
(Yale Center for British Art)

# The Army Serving His Britannic Majesty, King George III



**A Recreated Sutler's Booth or Canteen**

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# The Army Serving His Britannic Majesty, King George III



**The Recreated Sutler Booth of John Inglis**  
Sutler to the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry 1777

# The Army Serving His Britannic Majesty, King George III



A Recreated Petty Sutler

# The Army Serving His Britannic Majesty, King George III



A Recreated Petty Sutler

# The Army Serving His Britannic Majesty, King George III



**A Recreated Petty Sutler**

# The British Army

**"Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser"**  
**August 3, 1778.**

*"A Trip to the Camp at Warley Common.*

*One begins to see the effects of the camp two miles before arriving at it. The villager's wives round the country are employed in washing the officer's linen, and every garden looks like a bleaching-ground. The houses at this distance are also engaged as Hospitals for the sick soldiers.*

*On advancing to the camp, the prospect is delightful beyond description. Tho' it is called one camp, it is properly three. The main camp is on a sloping ground, opposite to which, at the distance of half a mile, is an inferior camp; and near half a mile to the north of the principal one, is the camp of the Artillery, in which are about forty pieces of cannon, and eighty ammunition waggons.*

# The British Army

*Between the different camps, and round the whole, are Huts erected for the accommodation of the soldiers' wives and families' but no description can do justice to this scene. The huts are built with sticks, straw, turf, and boughs of trees. Many of them are divided into two, and some of them into three apartments. They form streets, courts, lanes and alleys. Almost every soldier's wife seems a washerwoman by profession; and one would be astonished to think how they are supplied with soap.*

*Many of the huts are formed on the declivity of banks, with a step or two descending to the parlour or bedchamber; so that in case of a sudden and violent shower, they must be consequently overflowed.*

*Among these huts are shops of all kinds, as butchers, bakers, tailors, chandlers, and fish stalls. The number of temporary public-houses is incredible, perhaps not less than a hundred and fifty. The signs are adapted to the place and company, nor are the inscriptions less so. One is called the Worcestershire House; another the Liverpool; and on others is wrote success to this or that particular regiment of Militia, as the inclination or situation of the sutler may direct him.*

# The British Army

*The streets formed by the Huts are all named, such as Queen Street, Westcote Street, Pye Corner, and Gloucester Street. One of the drinking booths is called the Green House Tavern, and very properly; for the whole of it is composed of boughs.*

*The principal division of the camp is what is called an oblong square, the tents ranged in the utmost order, and regularity prevailing through the whole.*

*The officers' marquees are inclosed by ditches of a foot deep, dug round them, at the distance of a few yards from each tent, and the space between the marquee and ditch is made into a kind of garden or pleasure ground, interspersed by walks of gravel, chiefly in the Serpentine form; and small as these little gardens are, the taste and neatness of them have a very happy effect on the eye.*

*On the borders of the camp are coffee-houses and taverns of mud erection, covered with turf, at which the London papers are taken in; so that the traveller may suppose himself not only to enjoy /Rus in urbus/, but /Urbis in campania/.*

# The British Army

*Persons go round the camp crying beans, peas, cabbages, hot puddings and pies; so that there is no want of provisions, if there be but money to pay for them. The soldiers, however, do not seem to be in any distress: our correspondent saw more than 300 of them, in different parts, boiling beef in tin kettles, suspended on sticks laid across banks formed by cutting hollows in the earth.*

*There is not an Inn on the road from London to Warley Common in which they have not ducks and fowls in abundance fattening, to feed the casual vagrants from the metropolis. The inns near the place are so crowded, that there is not stable room for the horses; and the houses are so filled with servants, that they jostle each other.*

*Of all the curiosities on the common, that of the ladies' heads was the greatest. A gentleman observing that one of them could not get into a tent, 'How the devil should she', (said another), 'when her head is as big as a marquee?'*

*Upon the whole, however, the sight could not but warm the heart of an Englishman, who feels for the honour of his insulted country."*



**“Sir Richard Dalton, General Pyeman to Warley Camp”**

by Anonymous c. 1772

(The British Museum)

# The British Army - Native Americans

During the Northern Campaign in Canada and New York, the British Command often had to deal with the sale, trade or consumption of alcoholic beverages to their native American allies.

**The Journal and Orderly Books of Lieutenant James M. Hadden  
Royal Artillery  
Montreal, 24 June, 1776**

*“Any non-commissioned Officer or Soldier detected in trafficking with the Indians in Rum, or anything else is to be punished in the severest manner.”*

**The Journal and Orderly Books of Lieutenant James M. Hadden  
Royal Artillery  
St. John’s, 13 September, 1776**

*“There being reason to suspect that some of the Soldiers sell their Allowance of Rum to the Indians, it is ordered that all Rum, drawn for Soldiers in Camp, be mixed with Water, under the Inspection of an Officer before they receive it.”*

# The British Army - Native Americans

## Orderly Book Royal Regiment of Artillery Montreal, 1 May, 1777

*“It is most strictly forbid for any person to sell or exchange Rum with the savages for Trinkets or anything else. Any Non Commissioned Officer found guilty of disobeying this order will be immediately broke, if a private severely punished and if a follower of the army not only punished but application will be made to his Excellency the Governor that he be bannished the province.”*



# The British Army - Native Americans

**Orderly Book**  
**H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot**  
**Grenadier Company**  
**Camp at River Bouquet, 13 June, 1777**

*“After Brigade Orders The Men are not to be allowed to cross the River to the Indian Encampment nor is any Soldier or others, on any pretence whatever to be suffered to sell Spirits or other Liquors to the Indians, or exchange Rum for Belts or other Sorts of Goods with them.”*



# The British Army - Native Americans

## Orderly Book, General John Burgoyne Camp at Skeinesborough House 18 July, 1777

*“All persons desirous of establishing Huts or Tents, in the rear of the Army, for the sale of useful Commodities, are to apply to the Adjutant General, in order that their characters, and the nature of their Traffick may be inquired into; and any person presuming to Traffick with Troops without a proper permit in writing, or who shall abuse such permit by retailing Liquors to Soldiers or Indians, will be punished with severity.*

*The Disturbance of the 16th Inst. between some British and German Soldiers, was occasioned by Liquor, and one of the greatest principles of Military Order was so far forgot by some British Soldiers that a Guard was indulted.”*



# The British Army - Native Americans

## Orderly Book, H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Company Camp at River Bouquet, 20 June, 1777

*“Evening Brigade Quarters. Notwithstanding the Brigade Orders of the 13th Inst. The Brigadier General is extremely mortified to find that Liquor has been Sold and distributed among the Savages so as to make them disorderly & Riotous in Camp. ‘Tis painful to him to repeat it once more that the Soldiers and Women are strictly prohibited selling or giving any kind of Spirits to the Indians should any woman be discovered vending Liquor to them she will be immediately brought to the head of the Battalion which she follows, Drummed out of Camp; and never more Suffered to appear in it. The Officers are relied on not to infringe this Order by giving the smallest Quantity of Rum or other Spirits to the Savages, or exchanging any kind of Liquor with them for their Trinckets &c.”*

# The British Army - Native Americans

## Orderly Book, H.M. 47th Regiment of Foot, Grenadier Company Camp at Three Mile Point on Lake Champlain, 2 July, 1777

*“Morning Brigade Orders. As much evil is like to Arise from the Intemperance and irregularity of Savages, it is positively Ordered that no Officer should give them Liquor, and that no soldiers, Soldiers Wife, Suttler or follower of the Army should presume to sell them any- Captains of Companys are immediately to see if there be any improper Quantity of Liquor in possession of the women of their respective Companys and if any such quantitys are found in Kegs or other Vessells they will give directions for breaking and Staving the same instantly. It is expected that the Captains will carefully see these Orders carried into Execution and that they will strike off the provision Returns all women who may be discovered harbouring such and have them sent back to Canada by the first opportunity.”*

# The British Army - Native Americans

## Orderly Book, General John Burgoyne Camp near Ticonderoga, 3 July, 1777

*“It being apparent that Liquor is sold or given to the Savages, notwithstanding the positive and repeated Orders to the Contrary, the Commanding Officers are to assemble the Sutlers and Women of the respective Regiments, and inform them that the first person found guilty of disobedience shall instantly have their liquors and sutling stores destroyed and turned out of Camp, besides receiving such Corporal Punishment as a Court Martial shall inflict. All Officers are also to communicate to their men this prohibition of supplying the Savages with Spirituous Liquors. And it is expected that Officers, instead of screening Offenders, will be the first to bring them to condign punishment; and to give further force to this prohibition, ten Dollars will be paid by the Adjutant General to the first person who shall discover an Offender, upon Conviction of such Offender before a Court Martial. Till further Order the Regiments are never to be without two days’ Provisions ready cooked.”*

# The British Army - Native Americans

**Diary of Julius Friedrich Wasmus  
Company Surgeon  
Braunschweig Dragoon Regiment  
3 July, 1777  
Camp before Ticonderoga**

*“Orders were given today that no sutler was to sell rum to the Savages. Whoever sells rum to the Savages will receive corporal punishment and be chased from the army. Every informer will receive 10 piasters. This is very good, for when the Savages are drunk, they scalp both friend and foe.”*



*Braunschw. Dragoner Regt.*

# Continental Army Sutlers

# Continental Army Sutlers

## The Writings of General George Washington

### “GENERAL ORDERS

*Head Quarters, Cambridge, September 6, 1775.*

*Parole Albany. Countersign Bolingbroke.*

*Whereas a number of pretended Sutlers utterly disregarding the good of the service, sell Liquors to everyone indiscriminately, to the utter subversion of all order and good Government; the Troops being continually debauched, which causes them to neglect their duty, and to be guilty of all those crimes which a vicious, ill habit naturally produces. To prevent such evils from spreading in the Camp: No Person is not the future to presume to sell any Stores, or Liquor to the troops, unless he be first appointed Sutler to some Regiment, by the Colonel or Officer commanding the same, who will immediately punish such Sutler for any Transgression of the Rules and Orders he is directed to observe; And if any Person, not regularly authorized and appointed, shall presume to sell Liquor, or Stores to the Troops in the Camp: It is recommended to the Brigadier General, to issue an order for securing their persons and effects. The Delinquent to be punished at the discretion of a General Court Martial and his Effects to be applied for the Refreshment of the the Fatiguemen, and out Guards belonging to the brigade. (cont.)*

# Continental Army Sutlers

*This Order is meant to extent to those Sutlers who are appointed by the Government, and who are permitted to act as Sutlers to the regiments for which they were appointed; they being subject to all Rules and Regulations of the army, the same as if appointed by the Colonels.”*

# Continental Army Sutlers

**The Pennsylvania Gazette**  
**Bucks County, Pennsylvania**  
**July 10, 1776**

*“ \*\*\*No person will be allowed to attend the encampment of troops from this province in the character of a sutler, but such as obtain a certificate in writing from the commanding officer of any battalion of their appointment; nor will more than one sutler be allowed to a battalion. By order of  
Brigadier General ROBERDEAU, WILLIAM BRADFORD, jun. Brigade Major.”*

# Continental Army Sutlers

**Israel Shreve to His Brother in Law, Thomas Curtis  
Mount Independence Opposite Ticonderoga  
August 26, 1776**

*“Dear Brother*

*...provisions plenty, Good pork & fresh  
beef, Bread. No Sauce for the men. Col. Maxwell and myself each purchased a Cow  
which Gives us plenty of Milk, our Captain has 2 more, pasture plenty; there Is  
three Scotch farms within about 1 1/2 miles of us, where we Git some peas, potatoes  
and Roasting ears of corn - these Articles a Rarity among us. Good West India rum  
here Is 6 (?) New England Do. (12/0 or 16/1), Brandy 18/, Gin 22/, Wine that Is  
Madairy 30/ p Gallon, Chocolate 2/6, and hard Soap 2/0 per pound. If you had all  
the Cheese here you make in one Season, you might sell it at 2/6 York (currency) in  
10 days for cash.*

# Continental Army Sutlers

*A few Days ago I set down and calculated the cost of Transporting Cheese from your house to this place, provided the North River was Clear, and I think It would not Cost a penny half penny p. pound. Now Reckon the profit I would Advise you to keep this years Cheese over Winter and try it next Campain when you would clear 1/6 p pound that Is ... 75. (Pounds) for every thousand Weight - now throw away one third for the Risks and Accidents. Bring 6000 Weight, the Clear profits would amount to three Hundred pounds of New Jersey, this may all be depended upon - and I believe that Quantity might be sold here at this time in one Week for Cash, a number of Settlers will make small fortunes here this Campaign, Shugars, Chocolate, Coffee, Pepper, Shoes, Shirts fit for officers, Stockings, Do. Dimity or any thing fit for officers summer Vests & Breeches would answer Extremely Well the time to Come would be Just after harvest or a month sooner only that would not (?) by this time the officers Stores Is Gone. I have give half a Dollar a Quart for Common Good Cider Vinegar and Glad to get it to; no more.”*

# Continental Army Sutlers

## Anonymous Orderly Book Ticonderoga, New York 1777

*“February 18, 1777:*

*Various Frauds, Impositions and Abuses being every day Committed by Traders and Huksters in and about the Camp Major Hay will Immediately Regulate the prices to be paid for the Several Commodities brought to sell Particularly Garden stuff Cheese— Butter and all manner of Vegetables and eatibles.*

*For the future all persons bringing any of these articles immediately for Sale, are to carry them in front of the New Block House between Head Quarters and the Old Fort when the Market to be Constantly held should any person or persons be Detected monopolizing or forestalling the Market thus will be punished by a Court Martial and have all their goods Seized for the Benefit of the hospital.*

*Sutling is become so frequent and so pernicious in this camp that it is absolutely Necessary to Suppress it.*

*Col Wayne therefore Recommends it in the Strongest manner to the Officers in General to Seize all the Rum and Spirituous Liquors from Sutlers and from those who keep Sutling houses that are Detected making private sales thereof-(if not having Recd a permit from Head Quarters-- ) and Given the same to the Coms who will give his Rect for it.”*

# Continental Army Sutlers

**The New York Gazette The Weekly Mercury**  
**28 April, 1777**

*“Last Monday about 50 of the Royal Bergen Volunteers under the Command of Capt. Van Allen, went in quest of a Party of Rebels that infested Clouster, who, on hearing of their Approach made off, but in pursuing them smartly some miles, they took three Rebel Suttlers, with their stores of Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, etc. to the Amount of Seven Wagon Loads, without losing a man.*

*One of the Suttlers is named David Phillips, who formerly kept a Beer house at the Sign of the Horse and Cart in this City.”*

# Continental Army Sutlers

## General Orders 1 June, 1777

*"Head Quarters, Middle-Brook, June 1, 1777 ... The Provost Marshall to patrol the camp, and its environs frequently - to take up all who cannot give a good account of themselves, and all disorderly persons - He is to see that the Suttlers do not deal out liquors &c at an untimely hour, but conform to such rules as have been, or may be formed, relating to them."*

General orders, 1 June 1777, John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources 1745-1799*, vol. 8 (Washington, DC, 1933), pp. 155-156.

# Continental Army Sutlers

**August 23, 1777**  
**Brigade Orders**

*"Nicholas Fisher has permission to sell liquor to my Brigade, provided it is good & Merchantable, Rum at 12/ per Quart Wine 12/ per Quart and Beer at 9d per Quart.*

*John Glover, B: Genl"*

# Continental Army Sutlers

**Thomas Wharton to Henry Laurens**  
**3 November, 1777**

*"By the quantity of cloathing delivered to the army, by the clothier General, within a few months, and the wants which are now evident there Is too much reason to fear that the attention of the officers hath not prevented the soldiers from selling their cloathing, perhaps for the purpose of purchasing whiskey, which at an enormous price it Is now sold by the sutlers at camp, Is alone sufficient in a few weeks to strip a soldier to the skin."*

The Papers of the Continental Congress 1774-1789, National Archives Microfilm Publications M247, (Washington, DC, 1958), reel 83, p. 429.

# Continental Army Sutlers

## A Whitemarsh Orderly Book 24 November, 1777

*“Head Quarters Whitemarsh November 24th. 1777*

*Information Having been given that Divers of the Late Sutlers and some of the Inhabitants have opened Tiplinghouses within and adjacent to the Encampment of the army, by which the Design of Banishing the Sutlers from the army Is a Great Measure frustrated the deputy Quartermaster Genl. Is Required forthwith to make Diligent Enquiry and Examination for Discovering such Houses and supressing them and to assure all who are Driving this Pernissous trade that if Continued any Longer their Liquors shall be siezed. and they expelld from the Neighbourhood of the Army on Pain of the Severest Punishment if they Return.”*

Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography, vol. 45, no. 3 (1921), pp. 211-212.

# Continental Army Sutlers

## The Continental Army Hut Camp At Bottle Hill, Madison, New Jersey Winter 1777-1778

*"Mr. Ichabod Bruen, who is living in this place, at the age of eighty years, remembers that, when he was in his sixth year, A soldier who was quartered at his father's house took him up, one day, to the Lowantica encampment, before breakfast. It was on the occasion of a General Parade, when all the soldiers who were billeted in private houses, as well as those in the camp, were required to be present and to be drilled and reviewed by their officers. While he was there, the soldiers were taking their breakfast. In the hut where he happened to be, the wife of one of the soldiers attended to the cooking; and the meal consisted of beef-steak and coffee, the latter of which was taken from little wooden bowls. In most cases, what was called a 'mess' lodged in a single cabin; and each man having drawn his rations from the Commissary's office, they usually took turns in preparing their food for the table.*

*A number of men, Mr. Bruen stated, were employed to do the butchering for the Army; and, at the time above referred to, he saw them slaughter and dress an ox. Among those who acted as Suttlers in the camp, were Jonathan Bruen, Thomas Coyle, Daniel Thompson, and Jonathan Nicholas, all of them residents of Bottle-hill."*

# Continental Army Sutlers

**Orderly Book**  
**General Edward Hand**  
**Valley Forge, Pennsylvania**  
**January - May, 1778**  
**26 January, 1778**

*"HEAD QUARTERS,*

*...A Board of General Officers having recommended that a suttler be appointed in each Brigade whose Liquor shall be inspected by two officers appointed by the Brigadier for that purpose, and those Liquors sold under such restrictions as shall be thought reasonable, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of the recommendation and to order that such Brigade Suttlers be appointed and Liquors sold at the following prices and under the following regulations: Peach Brandy by the Quart 7/6, by the pint 4/, by the Gill 1/3; Whiskey and apple Brandy at 6/ quart and 3/6 pint and 1/ by the Gill; Cider at 1/3 by the quart; Strong beer 2/6 by the quart; Common beer 1/ by the quart; vinegar 2/6 by the quart.*

# Continental Army Sutlers

*Any Suttler who shall be convicted before a Brigade Court Martial of having demanded more than the above rates, of having adulterated his Liquors or made use of deficient measures shall forfeit any quantity of his Liquors not exceeding Thirty gallons or the Value thereof, at the foregoing rates the fourth part of the Liquor or the Value thereof so forfeited to be applied to the benefit of the Informer and the remainder of the Liquor to be put in the hands of a person appointed by the Brigadier, who shall deliver it out to the Non Commissioned Officers and privates of the Brigade at one Gill per Man per day, if money the and privates of the Brigade and distributed in due and equal proportion; the Brigade same to be laid out in Liquors or necessaries for the Non Commissioned Officers Suttler is also at Liberty to sell leaf Tobacco at 4/ Pound, Pigtail at One Dollar Pound, and hard soap 2/ pound, but no other Articles rated for the public Market shall be sold by him or any person acting under him on any pretence whatever..."*

# Continental Army Sutlers

*Ord 26 May 1778*

*HEAD QUARTERS VALLEY FORGE,*

*A sub., serjt corpl & eight men with the Commissary from each brigade, are to be sent immediatly into vicinity of their respective Brigades to seize the Liquors they may find in the unlicenced tipling houses; the Commissarys will give Recpts for the liquor they may seize and notefy the inhabitants or persons living In the vicinity of the Camp, that unconditional seizure shall be made of all Liqurs they shall presume to sell in future..."*

Edward Hand, "Orderly Book of General Edward Hand, Valley Forge, January, 1778" (edited by William R. Read, Esq.), Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography (41-1917) Pgs. 460-46.

# Continental Army Sutlers

## Orderly Book

Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line

Colonel Henry Bicker

Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

April and May, 1778

16 April, 1778

*"HEAD QUARTERS VALLEY FORGE, The Commander-in-Chief directs, that only one Sutler be allowed to each Brigade, who shall have a Sutleing Booth, within the limits of the Brigade and shall sell Liquors to no others but the Brigade he belongs to; he shall sell his Liquors at the following prices, to the Officers and men of the brigade to which he belongs and on no pretence to any other, under penalty of having his whole stock seized, and rendered incapable of ever serving as a Sutler in the Army:-Gin: Whiskey: Peach Brandy: Apple Brandy: Cordials of all kinds: and any other homemade spirits at 15 per Gallon, pr Quart 4; pr pint 2 pr half pint 1: 3d West India full proof 15 pr Quart a bowl of Toddy containing half a pint of Spirits 7.6d And no persons besides such Sutlers or Commissarys sent by particular*

# Continental Army Sutlers

*States shall sell any kind of Liquors in Camp or within 7 miles of Camp under penalty of having their stock seized. Except that the Quartermaster Genl Is authorised to allow one or more houses Of entertainment to accomodate strangers or travilers, which must necessarily be in the vicinity of the Camp, the persons receiving their licence for that purpose giving sufficient security, not to vend their liquors to any persons to the Army; the Brigadier's and Officers commanding Brigades are to report the Name of the Sutlers belonging to the respective Brigades, to the Adj. Genl. And where any change happens they are to report it accordingly."*



*15 May 1778*

*HEAD QUARTERS VALLEY FORGE*

*...No sutlers or soldiers are to give or sell, any rum or liqures to the Indians on any pretence what ever; A breech of theis order will be severely noticed..."*

Henry Bicker, "Orderly Book of the Second Pennsylvania Continental Line, Col. Henry Bicker" (edited by John W. Jordan), Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography (36-1912) Pg. 247-248

# Continental Army Sutlers

## Orderly Book

### Brigadier General Peter Muhlenberg's Virginia Brigade 16 April, 1778

*"Head Quarters (Valley Forge) Ap'l 16, 1778*

*(General Orders) The Commander in Chief directs that only one Suttler be allowed to each Brigade who shall have one Suttling Booth within the limits of the Brigade (& shall sell liquor at no other) where he shall sell his liquors at the following prices to the Officers and Men of the Brigade to which he belongs and on no Pretence to any others under penalty of having his whole Stock Seized and being rendered incapable of ever serving as a suttler in the Army again -- Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy Cordials of all kinds and any other home made Spirits at 15/p Gallon, p Quart 4/, p half pint 1/3, West India Spirits full proof p Quart 15/, a bowl of toddy Containing half a pint of Spirits 7/6, no persons*

# Continental Army Sutlers

*whatsoever besides such licenced Suttlers or Commissary sent by particular States shall sell liquors of any kind in Camp or within Seven Miles of Camp under penalty of having their whole Stock seized without payment for the use of the Army, except that the Quarter Master Gen'l Is authorised to allow one or more houses of Entertainment to accommodate Travellers and Strangers who must necessarily be in the Vicinity of the Camp. The person receiving their License for that purpose giving sufficient Security not to sell their Liquors to any person belonging to the army The Brigadier and Officers Commanding Brigade are to report the Adjutant General (Alexander Scammell) the name of the Suttlers of their respective Brigades, and when any change happens they are to report it immediately...”*



**The Pistols of Brigadier General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg**  
(Museum of the American Revolution)

# Continental Army Sutlers

**Fort Arnold**  
**Fri 03 Jul 1778**  
**Garrison**  
**BG Glover**

*"Commissary Elderkin will serve but two days' Provisions at a time, while the hot weather continues. One day salt (if he has it) and one day fresh."*

*"Permission to Suttle at 25% Profit"*

# Continental Army Sutlers

**Fort Arnold**

**Wed 08 Jul 1778**

**Garrison**

**BG Glover**

*"Jeremiah Jones & Nath. Brown Torey are Appointed Sutlers to the Massachsuetts forces at this post, they are to give in an Invoice of the Articles they have to Sell, on which they will be Allowd twenty five pr Cent Advance they are to be Subject to the Orders of the 6th, for the Regulation of Sutlers-----"*

*"Mrs. Warren wife of Josiah Warren has permission to Suttle to the detachment under Capt flowers at Fort Constitution, she Conforming herself to the Regulations--"*

# Continental Army Sutlers

**West Point**

**Sun 02 Aug 1778**

**Garrison**

**COL Wm Malcolm**

*"No person is allowed to bring Spiritous Liquor in to the Garrison For Sale but such as also bring an assortment of Provisions and other Articles Necessary for the troops, the price of Rum is limited for the present 1/3 of D pr Jill, Disobediance of this order the future of the property, & the Q. Masters of the Garrison must answer for it . "*

# Continental Army Sutlers

**The Pennsylvania Packet**  
**Trenton, New Jersey**  
**15 August, 1778**

*“WE hear that on Thursday the ship Love and Unity from Bristol, with 80 hogsheads of loaf sugar, several hundred thousand bottles of London porter, a large quantity of Bristol beer and ale, beside many other very valuable articles, was designedly run on shore near Tomriver; since which, by the assistance of some of our militia, she has been brought into a safe port, and her cargo properly taken care of.”*

# Continental Army Sutlers

## Orderly Book of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment October, 1778 - May, 1780

*"11 Oct 1778*

*HEAD QUARTERS, FORT McINTOSH,*

*As some narrow-minded persons, who not regarding the good of their country, nor yet the rules of common honesty, have presumed to approach this camp, and in defiance of all order & regularity, without license, at the most exorbitant price sold liquor to soldiers: Therefore in order to deter all persons from committing the like abuses for the future: the Col. Commt doth direct that no person whatever shall presume to sell liquor to either officer or soldier without first having obtained leave from the Commanding Officer present, or from the General...the Col. Commt doth promise to give reward of 5s pr gallon to any soldier who shall give the earliest notice of such trespassers, & the liquor so seized shall be issued to the troops."*

"Orderly Book of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment" in *Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio 1779-1780* (Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison), Appendix pages 431-459 [2NN109-178]. (Numbers in [ ] refer to specific document numbers within the Draper Manuscript Collection.

# Continental Army Sutlers

## **Brigade Orders 1st Pennsylvania Brigade 10 March, 1779**

*" The Sutler of the first P.B. is ordered imediately to depart from Camp, & all other persons selling Liquors is immediately to quit selling Liquors."*

Orderly Book of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, 2 February 1779 to 15 1779, John B. Linn and William H. Egle, eds., Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd series, vol. XI (Harrisburg, Pa., 1880), p. 414.

# Continental Army Sutlers

## Orderly Book of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment Orders of Colonel Richard Butler, Commander 2nd Pennsylvania Brigade March 10, 1779

*“As the State of Pennsya have Been Pleased to send Stores for the use of the troops to be sold at as Reasonable a rate as possible (for Cash only) and as the Exorbitant prices exacted by the sutlers for every article they bring to Camp only tends to Impoverish and not to serve the troops they sell to, in Order therefore that the men may have the Benefit of their pay and that the good intentions of the state shall not be frustrated, it is ordered that sutlers now selling Liquor of any kind in the 2nd Pennsya Brigade shall depart from the camp by the 14th instant, and that from this time they do not Presume to sell or Deliver to an soldier or Non Commissd Officer on any Pretense whatever Liquor of any kind without a written order Sign'd by the Command'g Officer of the Company he may be long to, and that in future no person be permitted to bring in to Camp, any Whisky, Rum or Cyder royal or keep any Tippling place or Dram Shop within the said Brigade, Cyder only excepted, which may be sold by Permission of the Commg Officer of each Regt. to the soldiers of the regiment only.”*

# Continental Army Sutlers

## Orderly Book of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment October, 1778 - May, 1780

22 May 1780 -

*HEAD QUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, ...Whereas it has been represented to the Commandant, that soldiers are frequently found among the inhabitants of Pittsburgh much disguised in liquor, even after tatoon beating; he therefore directs that officers of the day do take with them at least two files of men from the fort guard, & at least twice a night patrol the streets & make prisoners of the soldiers found absent from their quarters after beating the tatoon - except where such soldiers have permission in writing from a field officer commandg a regt, to remain at their quarters in town & are not found in abuse of the indulgence.*

*...The officers of the day are to seize all liquors in the possession of persons vending them to the troops or others, agreeably to former orders, & report their names in order that those tippling houses may be pulled down & destroyed."*

"Orderly Book of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment" in *Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio 1779-1780* (Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison), Appendix pages 431-459 [2NN109-178]. (Numbers in [ ] refer to specific document numbers within the Draper Manuscript Collection.)

# Continental Army Sutlers

## A Sutler's License 8-9 October, 1781

*“To Mr. . . . of . . . .  
You are hereby permitted to exercise the functions of a sutler in the  
American army now laying before York; conforming yourself to the  
Rules and regulations of the army; & particularly to such as are or  
Shall be made respecting sutlers. Given under my hand in camp be-  
fore York the . . . day of . . . 1781*

*T. Pickering QMG  
License form, 8-9  
October 1781”*

# Continental Army Sutlers

## Orderly Book

General William Irvine, Commander Western Department  
7 December, 1781

"PITTSBURGH,

*...The general expects that officers of every rank will exert themselves to prevent unnecessary destruction or embezzlement of arms, ammunition, clothing and public property of every kind. He is sorry to observe that so little progress has been made in the mode proposed in altering and enlarging the soldiers' clothes and for repairing the barracks so as to make the quarters comfortable. It is in vain for the men to allege, in excuse, that they have not money to purchase thread, needles, etc., or to pay taylor's, when it is evident that their credit is large with vendors of whiskey..."*

C. W. Butterfield, Washington-Irvine Correspondence (Madison, WI 1882) Pg. 85, note 2.

# Continental Army Sutlers

## Regulations for the Government of Sutlers 8 September, 1782

*“1st*

*All the liquors and provisions which a sutler shall expose to Sale shall be of good and wholesome quality & for this reason subjected to the Inspection of the quarter master general, or such officer as he shall appoint for the purpose.*

*2d*

*The prices of the articles shall be reasonable, and to prevent imposition, a list of the prices shall be posted up at his quarters.*

*3d*

*For Liquors and other articles sold to non commissioned officers & soldiers, artificers & waggoners, nothing shall be taken in payment but money.*

# Continental Army Sutlers

*4th*

*No soldier or others described in the 3d Article are to be suffered to remain Tipling about a sutler's quarters.*

*5th.*

*At the beating of the tattoo, each sutler Is to shut up his stores, and sell nothing more until after Reveillee the next morning.*

*6th.*

*Each sutler Is without delay to report to the quarter master general the place where he fixes his quarters.*

*7th.*

*These regulations are to be posted up by each sutler in a conspicuous place at his quarters*

*Camp Sept 8, 1782 Tim. Pickering QMG*

*Timothy Pickering, "Regulations for the Government of Sutlers,"*

*8 September 1782, National Archives, Numbered Record Books, vol. 84, reel 27, pp 96-97*

# Continental Army Sutlers

## General Orders Newburgh, New York 13 May, 1782

*“Head Quarters, Newburgh, Monday, May 13, 1782.*

*Mr. Nathaniel Sackett has obtained permission from the Commander in Chief to suttle to the Army untill further orders, upon conforming to the regulations for Conducting that business which will be pointed out to him by the Quarter Master General”*

The Writings of George Washington from the Original Manuscript Sources 1745-1799, vol. 24 (Washington, DC, 1938), p.250

# Continental Army Sutlers

## **Sutler's License Camp at Verplanks Point 8 September, 1782**

*“To whom it may concern  
Camp at Verplanks point Septr 8th 1782*

*Mr. Joel Abbot being duly recommended,  
Is hereby licensed as a sutler with the main army; he conforming to the regulations which  
shall be made for their government.*

*Timothy Pickering QMG”*

Numbered Record Books Concerning Military Operations and Service, Pay and Settlement of Accounts, and Supplies in the War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, Record Group 93, National Archives Microfilm Publication M853, vol. 84, reel 27, p. 96

# Continental Army Sutlers

**Joseph Plumb Martin**  
**December, 1778**

*"I had often heard of some of the lowbred Europeans, especially Irishmen, boxing with each other in good fellowship, as they termed it, but I could not believe it till I was convinced by actual demonstration. While we tarried here, I was one day at a sutler's tent, or hut, where were a number of what we Yankees call "Old Countrymen." Soon after entering the hut, I observed one who was, to appearance, "pretty well over the bay." Directly there came in another who, it appeared, was an old acquaintance of the former's. They seemed exceeding glad to see each other, and so must take a drop of "the cratur" together; they then entered into conversation about former times. The first-mentioned was a stout athletic fellow; the other was a much smaller man. All of a sudden the first says, "Faith, Jammy, will you take a box?" "Aye, and thank ye, too," replied the other. No sooner said than done, out they went, and all followed to see the sport, as they thought it, I*

# Continental Army Sutlers

*suppose. It was a cold, frosty day in the month of December; the ground all around the place was ploughed and frozen as hard as pavement. They immediately stripped to the buff, and a broad ring was directly formed for the combatants (and they needed a broad one), when they prepared for the battle. The first pass they made at each other, their arms drawing their bodies forward, they passed without even touching either. The first that picked them up was the frozen ground, which made the claret, as they called the blood, flow plentifully. They, however, with considerable difficulty, put themselves into position for a second bout, when they made the same pass-by as the first. The little fellow, after getting upon his feet again, as well as he could, cried out, "I am too drunk to fight," and crawled off as fast as he was able, to the sutler's hut again; the other followed, both as bloody as butchers, to drink friends again, where no friendship had been lost. And there I left them and went to my tent, thankful that the Yankees, with all their follies, lacked such a refined folly as this."*



**Recreation of Soldiers “Stripped to the Buff” and “Taking a Box” Before a Sutler Tent**

# Continental Army Sutlers

## Proclamation on Market at Valley Forge

*Head Quarters, Valley - Forge, January 30, 1778*

*To the Inhabitants of the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware*

*The good people of the State of Pennsylvania, and particularly those in the vicinity of this Camp, having expressed a desire of furnishing the Army with the produce of the country were Markets regularly established for that purpose: In order to encourage so laudable a design, I have thought fit to make known, that on the second Monday in February, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Market will be opened at the Stone - chimney Picket, in front of the Camp, and that the same will be continued on every Monday and Thursday following at that place. That on every Tuesday and Friday the Market will be held on the east side of Schuykill, near the New - Bridge. And on every Wednesday and Saturday, in the rear of the Camp, near the Adjutant General's Office. That a Clerk of the Market, an inhabitant of this State, will attend on the respective days and at the places before mentioned, whose duty it shall be to protect the inhabitants from any kind of abuse or violence that may be offered to the persons or effects. and to see that they receive pay for their articles according tot he prices hereafter mentioned, and for others not particularly enumerated in the proportion, viz.*

# Continental Army Sutlers

		<i>£.s. d.</i>
<i>Fresh Pork</i>	<i>per lb.</i>	<i>0.1.0</i>
<i>Roasting Pig</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Mutton</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>0.10</i>
<i>Veal</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>0.10</i>
<i>Fat Turkey</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<i>Fat Goose</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Fat Ducks</i>	<i>each</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<i>Fat Fowls</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>Fresh Butter</i>	<i>per lb.</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<i>Firkin ditto</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>Hogs Lard</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>Cheese</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>Sausages</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>3.99</i>
<i>Eggs</i>	<i>per dozen</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Rough-skinned Potatoes</i>	<i>per bushel</i>	<i>10.0</i>
<i>Spanish ditto</i>	<i>per do.</i>	<i>7.6</i>
<i>Turnips</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>5.0</i>
<i>Cabbages</i>	<i>per head,</i>	<i>1.0</i>

# Continental Army Sutlers

		<i>£.s. d.</i>
<i>Onions</i>	<i>per half -peck</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>Beans</i>	<i>per quart,</i>	<i>1.3</i>
<i>Sour-cROUT</i>	<i>per half-peck.</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<i>Apples</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Dried ditto</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<i>Indian Meal</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<i>Leaf Tobacco</i>	<i>per lb.</i>	<i>4.0</i>
<i>Vinegar</i>	<i>per quart</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>New Milk</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Soft Soap</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Cyder</i>	<i>per barrel</i>	<i>4.0.0</i>
<i>Cheese</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>Small Beer</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>1.10.0</i>

*The Clerk of the Market is also to take effectual care that there be no fraud in weight or measure, and that whatsoever is offered to sale be of good quality.*

# Continental Army Sutlers

*All persons coming to the Markets aforesaid, for the purpose of supplying them, or returning from the same, may depend their carriages and cattle shall not be impressed or otherwise detained. The inhabitants are to take notice that they will not have liberty to receive from the Soldiery, any ind of clothing or military stores in pay for their provision, or upon any pretense whatsoever.*

*It is hoped that all persons well affected to their country, both for their own advantage and from a regard to the accommodation of the Army, will manifest their zeal upon this occasion, and cheerfully contribute to the success of a plan intended to answer the valuable purpose.*

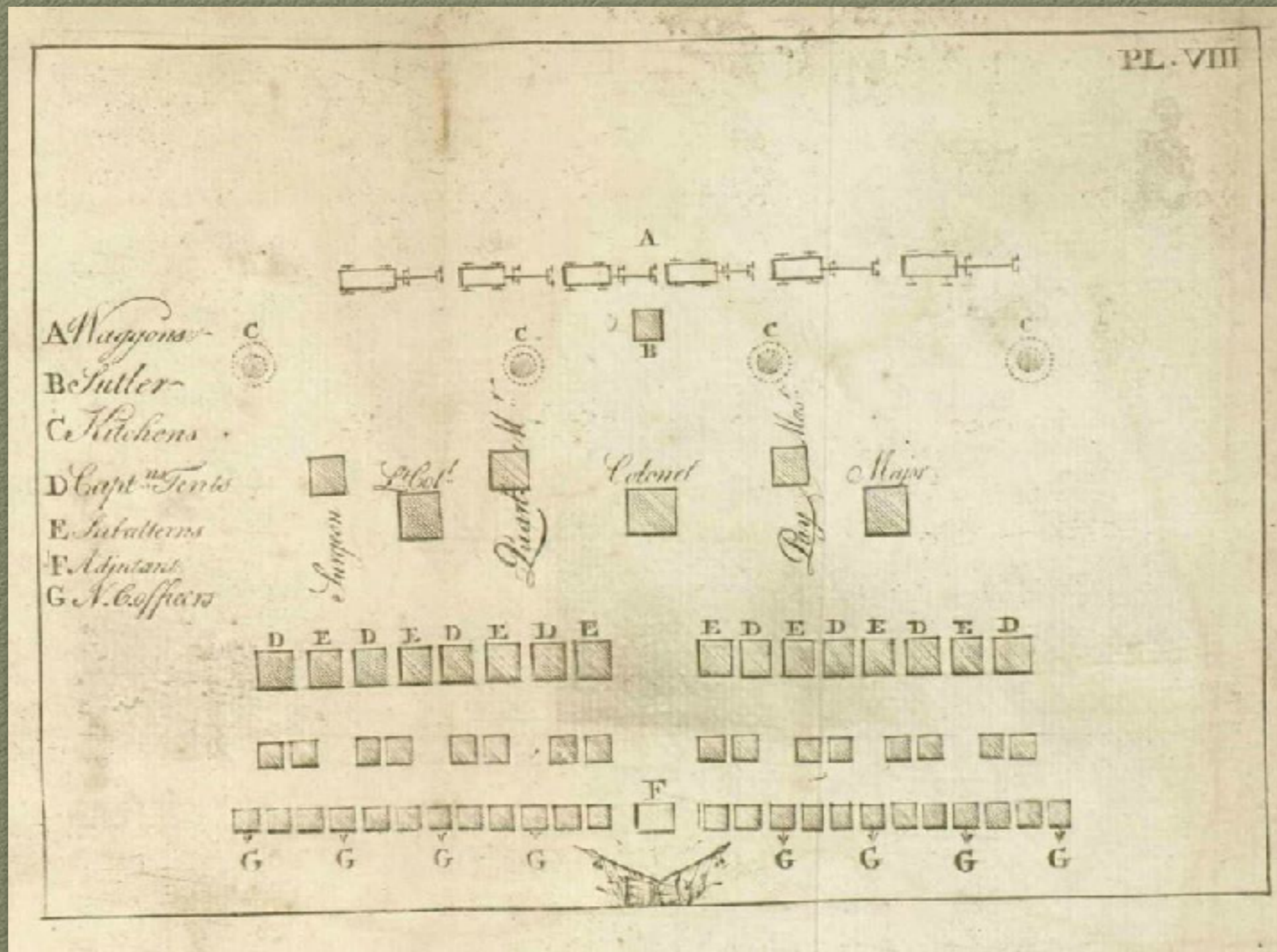
G. WASHINGTON

*Pennsylvania Gazette (York), 7 February, 1778*

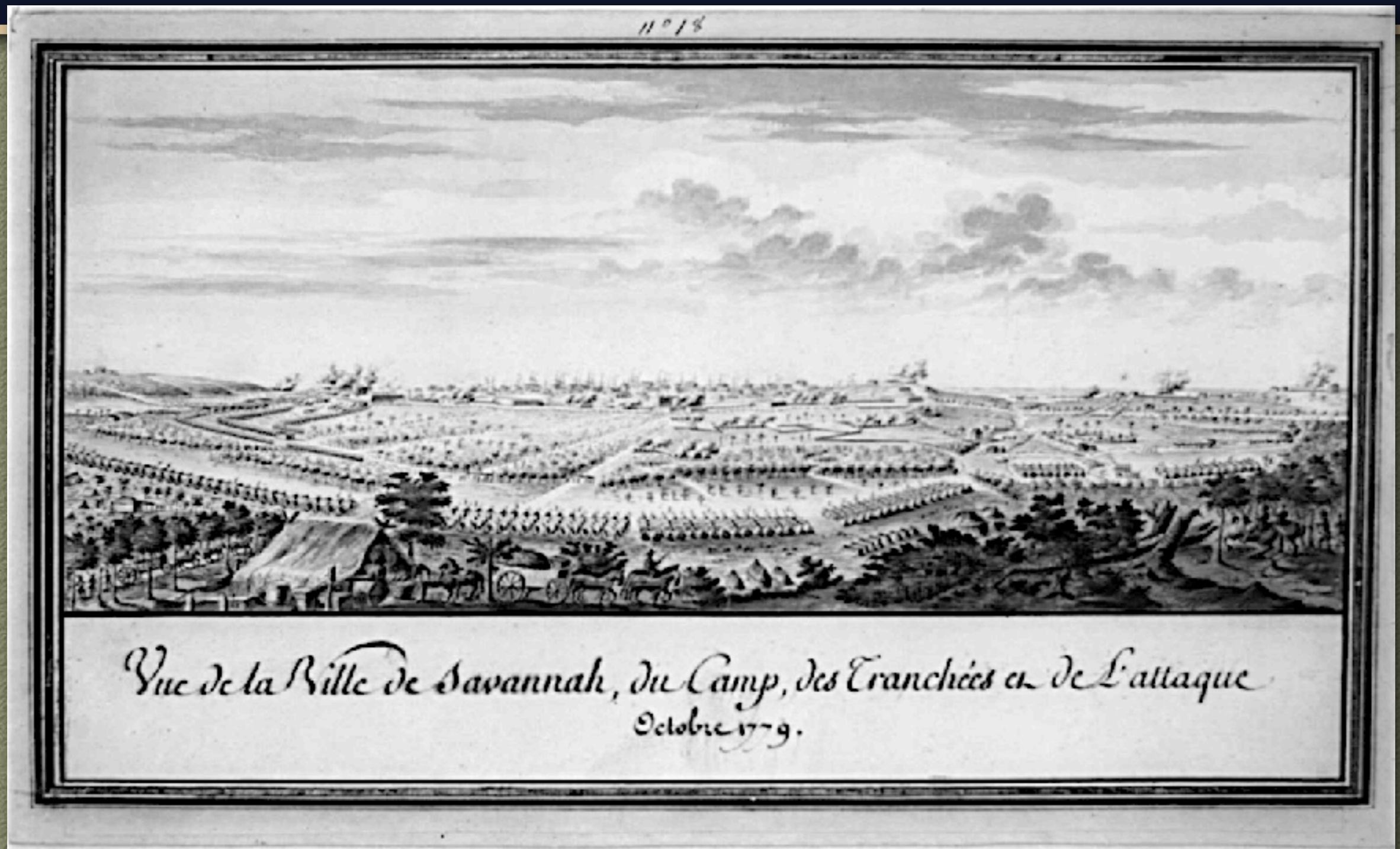
*Pennsylvania Packet (Lancaster), 18 February, 1778*

"Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States"  
 Printed by Styner & Cist, 2nd Street, Philadelphia

1779



# Continental Army Sutlers

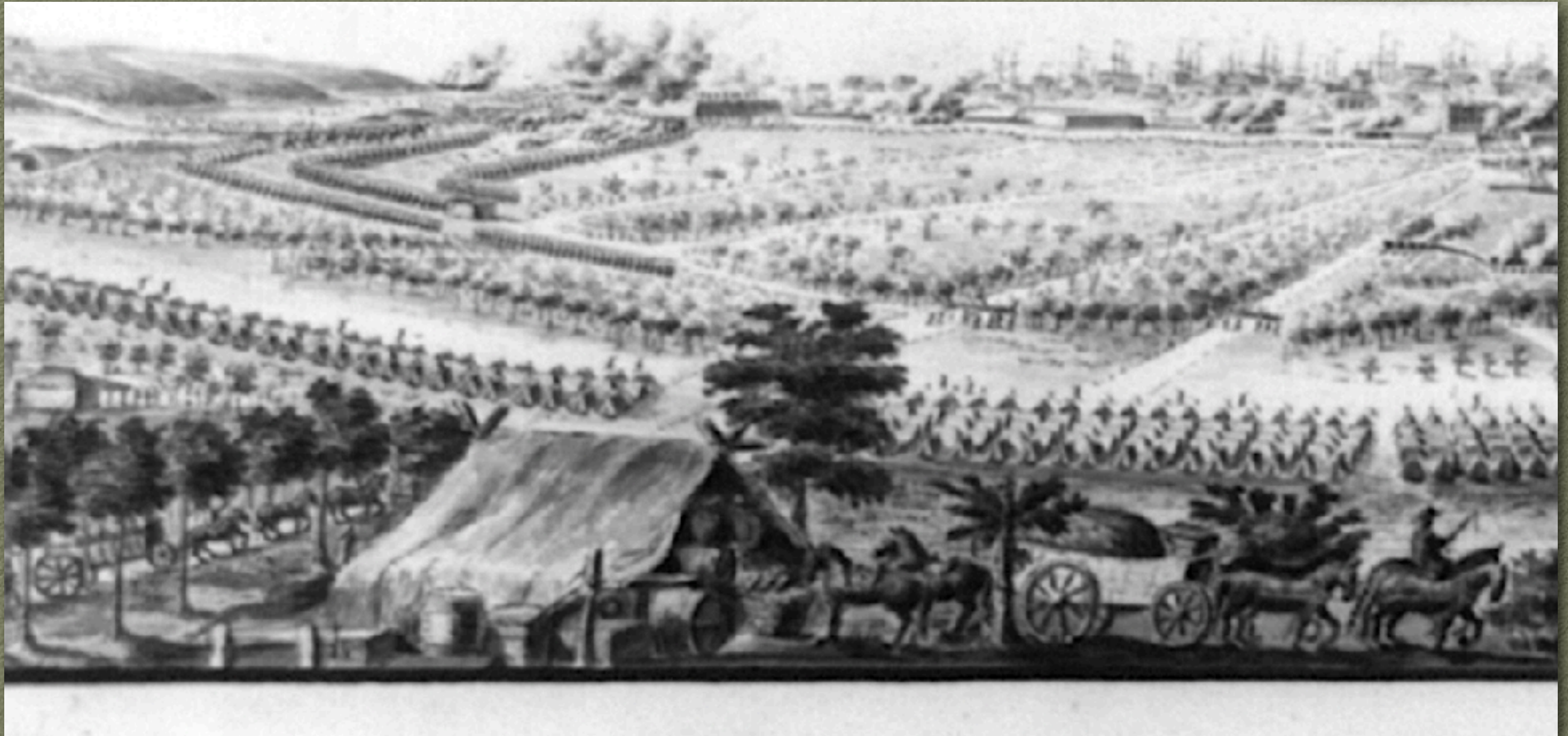


**“Vue de la Ville de Savannah, du Camp, des tranchées et de l’attaque Octobre 1779”**

by Pierre Ozanne 1779

(Library of Congress)

# Continental Army Sutlers



**“Vue de la Ville de Savannah, du Camp, des tranchées et de l’attaque Octobre 1779”**

by Pierre Ozanne 1779

(Library of Congress)

# French Sutlers



**"Idylls of War"**  
by Antoine Watteau 1715  
(The Hermitage, St Petersburg)



*A View of y<sup>e</sup> Scotch & French Champ in Scotland, 1746.*

**“A View of ye Scotch & French Champ in Scotland, 1746”**

c. 1750

(Lewis Walpole Library)



**“A View of ye Scotch & French Champ in Scotland, 1746”**

c. 1750

(Lewis Walpole Library)



LE TESTAMENT DE LA TULIPE.

*Tiens garde ma Pipe et agis mon Briquet  
Et si la Tulipe fait le noir trait;*

*Que tu sois la seule dans le Regiment  
Qui ait le Brule-gueule de son cher Amant.*

*A Paris chez Lefebvre rue d'Anjou sur la vis celle de Mazarin à Saint-Marc.*

*Paris chez Lefebvre rue d'Anjou sur la vis celle de Mazarin à Saint-Marc.*

*Paris chez Lefebvre rue d'Anjou sur la vis celle de Mazarin à Saint-Marc.*

“LE TESTAMENT DE LA TULIPE.”

by Pierre Lenfant c. 1758  
(Brown University Library)



**“LE TESTAMENT DE LA TULIPE.”**

by Pierre Lenfant c. 1758  
(Brown University Library)



**Enamel Snuff Box, French?**  
Attributed to Philipp Ernst Schindler, Vienna, 1765  
(Private Collection)



**Alsace-Anhalt-Lamarck-Royal Suédois**  
by Nicolaus Hoffman  
(Château de Blérancourt)



**Rouergue-Bourgogne-Vermandois**  
by Nicolaus Hoffman  
(Château de Blérancourt)



**Forez-Bearn-Agenais**  
by Nicolaus Hoffman  
(Château de Blérancourt)



**Dillon-Berwick-Barrois**  
by Nicolaus Hoffman  
(Château de Blérancourt)



**Cambréris, Guyenne, Viennois**  
by Nicolaus Hoffman  
(Château de Blérancourt)



**La Sarre, La Fère, Beauvoisis**  
by Nicolaus Hoffman  
(Château de Blérancourt)



**Grenadiers Royaux**  
by Nicolaus Hoffman ?  
(Private Collection)



**St. Germain**  
by Nicolaus Hoffman ?  
(Private Collection)



**Ral. Ecossois**  
by Nicolaus Hoffman ?  
(Private Collection)



"Revue du régiment d'Alsace passée à Strasbourg par le comte Jacques-Philippe de Choiseul-Stainville, Inspecteur Général de l'Infanterie, en présence de sa famille et des deux princes de la Maison de Deux-Ponts Après 1775"  
by Charles Lepeintre 1775  
(Versailles, châteaux de Versailles et de Trianon)



"Revue du régiment d'Alsace passée à Strasbourg par le comte Jacques-Philippe de Choiseul-Stainville, Inspecteur Général de l'Infanterie, en présence de sa famille et des deux princes de la Maison de Deux-Ponts Après 1775"  
by Charles Lepeintre 1775  
(Versailles, châteaux de Versailles et de Trianon)

# European Sutlers

**S**TOLEN and taken away last night from  
Sutler Mullen's tent, in the Yager  
camp: a **SACK**, with two pieces white, two  
pieces coloured, and one piece of grey linen;  
two pieces of blue and red, and one of red  
and white handkerchiefs; fifteen pieces of  
all sorts of ribbons.—Should any person bring  
said things for sale, it is requested that such  
person may be arrested, and notice given to  
Colonel de Wurmb thereof; and those who  
can find out the person who stole the above-  
mentioned sack, and come and tells it to the  
Colonel, shall have two guineas reward, and  
his name shall be kept a secret.

**O C H S E,**  
Lieutenant and Adjutant  
of the Yagers.

*At Camp Great Neck, July 16. 1782*

Yager Sutler Account



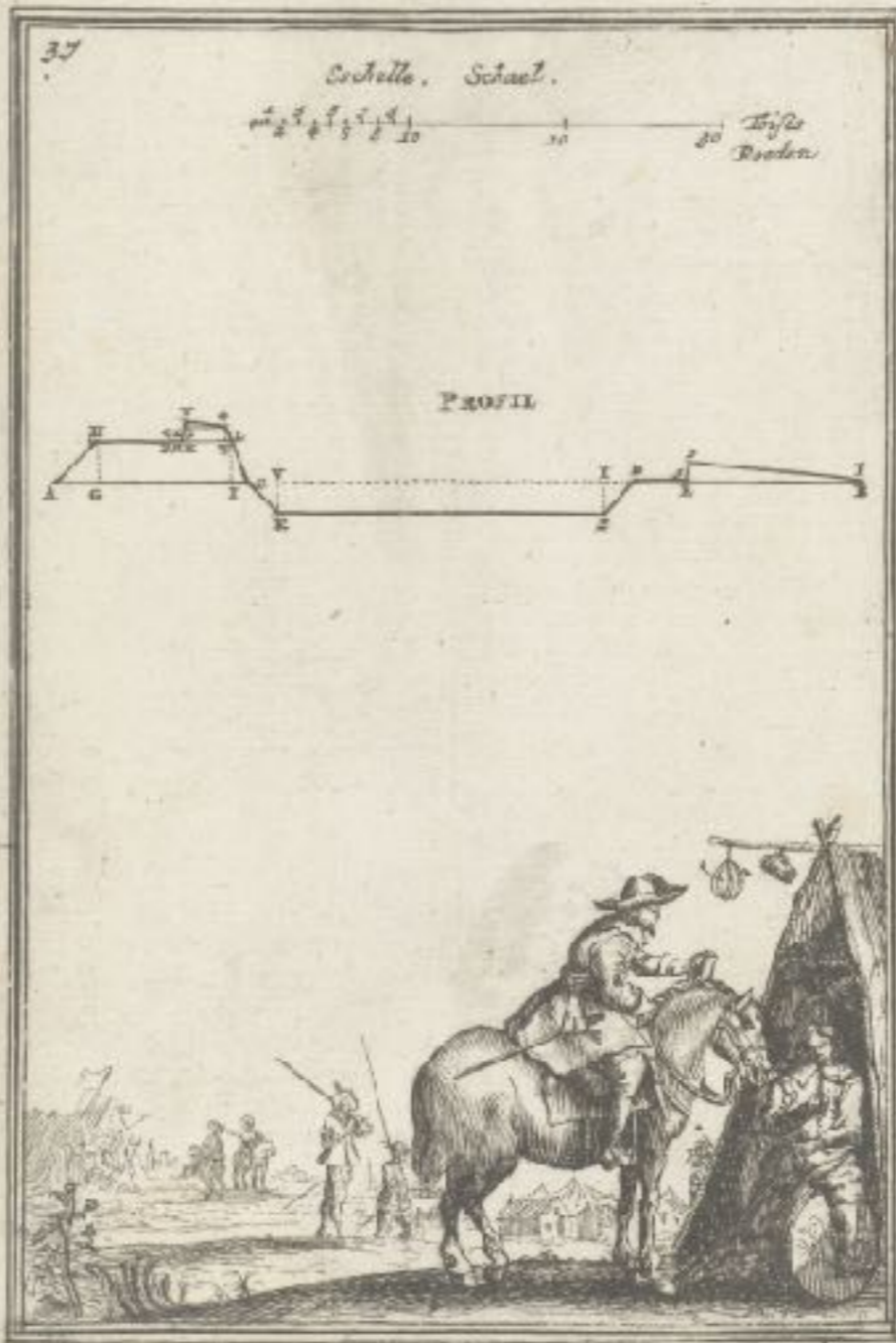
**Dutch Sutler Tent**  
c. 1670  
(Rijksmuseum)



**Dutch Sutler Tent**  
c. 1670  
(Rijksmuseum)



**Dutch Sutler Stall**  
c. 1670  
(Rijksmuseum)



**Dutch Sutler Tent**

“Mars Labor” by Allain Manesson Mallet, Romeyn de Hooghe 1672  
(Rijksmuseum)



**Dutch Sutler Tent**

“Mars Labor” by Allain Manesson Mallet, Romeyn de Hooghe 1672  
(Rijksmuseum)



**European Sutler Tent (?)**  
18th Century  
(Public Domain)



**Austrian Sutler Tent**  
by Austrian School 18th Century  
(MutualArt)



**A Military Camp**  
by Georg Balthasar Probst c. 1745  
(Public Domain)



**A Military Camp**  
by Georg Balthasar Probst c. 1745  
(Public Domain)

# An Early Sutler Booth



**A Sutler Booth**  
18th - Early 19th Century  
(Public Domain)

# Synopsis

## Goods Sold

# Synopsis of Items Sold by Sutlers & Petty Sutlers / Peddlers To the British & American Military

## “LIQUOR”

“Spirits”

“Homemade Spirits”

Rum

West India Rum

New England Rum

Whiskey

Gin

Brandy

Peach Brandy

Apple Brandy

Madeira Wine

Claret Wine

“Bowl of Toddy”

“Cordials”

Porter

Strong Beer

Common Beer

Cider

# Synopsis of Items Sold by Sutlers & Petty Sutlers / Peddlers To the British & American Military

## “VICTUALS”

“Sauce”

Squash

Beans

Parsley

“Rhuberb”

Beans

Peas

Potatoes

“Roasting” Ears of Corn

Cabbages

Hams

Cheese

Bohea Tea

Coffee

Chocolate

Cider Vinegar / Vinegar

Pepper

Sugar

Brown Sugar

Durham Mustard

Hot Puddings

Pies

# Synopsis of Items Sold by Sutlers & Petty Sutlers / Peddlers To the British & American Military

## “NECESSARIES OF LIFE”

Soap / “Hard Soap”  
Leaf Tobacco  
Pigtail Tobacco  
Thread  
Needles  
Combs  
Knives  
Shoes  
Shirts Fit For Officers  
Stockings  
Dimity

# Acknowledgements

Phil Dunning  
Don Hagist  
Patrick Morton  
Roy Najecki

# Acknowledgements

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