

The primary purpose of this study was to determine what uniforms were worn by the 1st and 2nd battalions of the King's Royal Regiment of New York and when; however, these questions are so intertwined with the Canadian Department's supply of other Provincial corps, that I have collected information on a broad front. I have also included information about the various German units where it sheds light on departmental practices.

Before readers venture into this study (at least from the point of view of the KRR NY,) I recommend a review the earlier articles in the Uniform Section of the Royal Yorkers' website, in particular, Jim Kochan's.

After eight months of research, I concluded there is no doubt about Kochan's thesis that the green uniforms worn by the Royal Yorkers in the early years of the war (1776-80) were drawn from British supplies sent to clothe Canadian Provincials.

In this day and age, it may seem odd that the British Government believed that several thousand French Canadians would take up arms to support the Crown. While the reasons for this conviction are not germane, two basic facts are: 1. In Quebec Province, there were over 14,000 males of military age and, 2. several units of Canadian Militia had given spirited service against the rebel invasion of Canada, in particular during the defence of Quebec City and in the subsequent campaign that ejected the rebels from Canada.

It will be seen that Canadian Provincials were expected to act as Light Infantry, so it is entirely reasonable to believe that the uniforms supplied reflected that specialist role – coats would be jackets, as substantiated in the Quarter Master General's Departmental returns, and waistcoats, the Pattern 1771 type with the front edge cut square.¹

My 'cherry-picking' of items from the Quarter Master General's Department's reports does not do justice to their incredible complexity. In the original returns, items like Militia Clothing were often separated from Provincial Clothing by Blankets, or Cabbage and Carrot Seeds, or Nails, or Cross-cut Saws, or Sledge Hammers, or worse, they were run together without differentiation. So, please recognize that although hundreds of items were listed in the reports, I have only selected clothing, footwear and items of personal protection.

Other confusions in the original documents are: the failure of the various compilers to employ the same designations for items from one report to the next, or to employ clear definitions for one class of stores versus another. Therefore, much interpretation has been necessary.

I have retained the original arcane spelling, capitalization and punctuation in my transcripts; however, those found in the Smy Transcripts have been corrected to reflect modern usage.

A year-by-year summary analysis of the clothing for Canadian and American Provincials is found at the end of this study.

01Jul75 Dartmouth to Carleton, Whitehall²

... the most effectual Means of augmenting the Army under General Gage.

The King relies upon the Loyalty & Fidelity of His Canadian Subjects for their Assistance to suppress Rebellion, and it is His Majesty's pleasure that you do, if you see no objection, immediately upon the Receipt of this letter take the proper steps for raising a Body of 3,000 Canadians in such form & manner as you shall judge most proper, **to act as Light Infantry**, either in a separate Corps, or in conjunction with His Majesty's other Troops as shall, upon consulting General Gage, be thought most expedient.

... I have already given the necessary Orders for providing Arms, Ammunition, Cloathing & accoutrements for 3,000 Men, the whole will be ready in 10 days, and will be sent to you in a Ship taken up for that purpose.

The expense of the Cloathing will be defrayed here, and for the rest of the Expenses attending the Levy & Pay of the Men, they must be defrayed by your Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

... I have said that the Officers of the Corps you are authorized to raise are in general to be Canadians, but it is not meant to preclude you from giving a Commission to a natural born Subject in any case in which you shall judge it proper.

12Jul75 Dartmouth to Carleton, Whitehall³

This Letter will be delivered to you by ___ of His Majesty's Ship Lizard who takes under Convoy the Jacob Store Ship Thos Brown Master having on board Arms Accoutrements and Cloathing for 3000 Men and also four light Brass three Pounders.

24Jul75 Dartmouth to Carleton, Whitehall⁴

... upon a Consideration of these Dispatches (from Gage regarding the deepening rebellion), that the Number of Men to be raised in Canada should be double what was first proposed; It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that instead of 3,000 Men which you were authorized to raise by my letter of the 1st of July, the Number to be raised [to] 6,000; and I have accordingly given Directions for an Additional Supply of Arms, Cloathing, & Accoutrements in proportion, which will be sent out in another Store Ship that will be ready to sail in about ten Days.

The manner & form of raising this additional 3,000 is also **left to your Judgment**, and the Commissions which you are to give the Officers must be on the like Conditions as are prescribed in my Letter of the first Instant, Viz, "that none of them when reduced are to be intitled to half Pay, or to Rank in the Army from having served in this Corps."

Does the phrase "left to your Judgment" and the previous instruction about "natural born Subjects" mean that Carleton believed he had permission to clothe and arm corps of American Provincials should the opportunity present?

01Aug75 Maryland Gazette, October 5, 1775 issue⁵

Dateline "London: Aug. 1. It is said that cloathing for 3000 troops, Canadians, was sent off yesterday, and that the same contractor has orders for fitting up 7000 more with all possible dispatch."

02Aug75 Maryland Gazette, October 12, 1775 issue⁶

August 2: Fourteen-thousand suits of green regimentals are ordered to be made up with expedition, and sent for the use of the regulars at Boston. All are to be faced red, and the difference only will be in trimming the button holes with various colours. Officers and private men will be alike.

This misreport likely refers to the orders for Canadian Provincial clothing found in next week's newspaper issue (see following entry.) What is this business of trimming the buttonholes with various colours? Is this coloured twist, as worn by officers of non-laced regiments? And, what is meant about lack of distinctions between officers and men – that all the coats would be trimmed in coloured twist regardless of rank? In any event, narrow silver lace was sent to Canada, presumably for Canadian Provincial officers.

07Aug75 Maryland Gazette, October 19, 1775 issue⁷

Dateline "London: Aug. 7. Cloathing for 9000 Canadians is already shipped for Quebec, which will be followed very soon by cloathing for 5000 more. The uniform is buff waistcoats and breeches, and green coats faced with red."

24Nov75 Quebec Garrison, General Orders⁸

A quotation from General Orders as transcribed in McBarron and Chartrand's article, "A Sergeant of each company to receive a suit of clothes each. It is to be made up immediately & directly, to the Patron [Pattern] which Mr. McLeod, Taylor, will have ready tomorrow which will be a plain green coat, with buff waistcoat and Breeches. As there will not be green cloth sufficient to make cuffs and collars, Mr. McLeod will give as much green cloth as will serve the purpose."

Quoting from the article (internal quotations from General Orders) – "Later orders directed officers to have 'cloathing of the same & so made up, plain green with a cuff & collar a pattern of which Mr. McLeod will show.' The men of the 'Several Companies' now 'thinly clad' were also to have this uniform

made 'as far as possible beginning with the oldest Company.' Silver epaulettes were added to the officers' uniforms on December 12."

When the image of the Quebec City militiamen was painted, presumably neither Chartrand nor McBarron had seen the other documents [sources provided by Kochan] partially transcribed in this study. McBarron's interpretation shows the coats of Militia officers and men as long, i.e. full length, not jackets as sent out for Canadian Provincials and that were known to have been issued to the city's militia.

McBarron drew the private's coat as lapelled on one side and apparently not on the other and the officer's coat as single breasted, i.e. without lapels and with one row of buttons on the right side. Both coats were turned up in white, not buff and the capes/collars were not buttoned down, nor did they have buttonholes. The militiamen's hats were shown as the full-sized, cocked version, not round hats or caps.

Note well that a local tailor provided the green cloth for facings. Several hundred coats at ~1/2yd per coat would have consumed a substantial amount of cloth. This gives us an indication of the amount of cloth held by some local merchants! Also, the fact that McLeod supplied the material suggests that the bulk cloth found later on the QMG's Returns was not sent with the 1775 shipment.

It is also noteworthy that the city's militia battalions were allowed to make their own decision about facing colour and to lay aside the red facings provided with the suits.

07Aug76 Invoice of Clothing Issued to the several Corps in this Garrison by [order] of His Excellency General Carleton⁹

This return appears to deal exclusively with the first shipment of clothing sent out from England for Canadian Provincials and accounts for its disposition. For example: 3120 Privates' suits had been received with 3117 waistcoats and 3117 pairs of breeches, 3300 pairs of shoes, 3117 Privates' hats and 3177 pairs of Hose; 120 sets of Officers' clothing and Hats and 132 epaulettes; 117 Serjeants' coats, 123 Sjts' waistcoats, 120 Sjts' breeches and 123 Sjts' shirts & rollers; 57 Drummers' complete suits. These proportions fit well with the King's authorization of 24Jul75 for a brigade of 3000 men.

Looking at Privates' coats alone – Maclean's Royal Highland Emigrants drew 337; the British and Canadian militia battalions of Quebec City drew 860; the 7th Royal Fusiliers, 79; the ad hoc battalion of Seamen, 471; Marines, 35; Royal Artillery, Artificers and Ordnance, 99 and Capt Beaujeu's Company of Militia, 84. These issues consumed 1965 coats. Another 500 suits were dispatched to Montreal, which left 620 in stores (probably at Quebec City) and 35 in sundry packages.

I was unable to find a record of the landing of the second shipment of 3000 suits of clothing, but later QMG Stores' returns indicate that it arrived prior to May78.

The shipment of 500 suits of Canadian Provincial clothing sent to Montreal prior to 07Aug76, led Jim Kochan to conclude that some were issued to the King's Royal Yorkers before the onset of cold weather. From subsequent evidence, this appears to have been the case.

12Sep76 Quebec Gazette

An advertisement placed by Zachary Macaulay shows, amongst a great many diverse items: a neat Assortment of fine Irish Linens; Jeans [cotton weaves]; Moltons [Melton – stout smooth cloth, nap cut close]; coarse Cloths [cloth always referred to woollen materials]; yarn and worsted [closely twisted yarn of long-staple wool – fibres lie parallel to each other] Hose.

26Sep76 Quebec Gazette

An advertisement placed by Robert Willcocks shows, amongst a great many diverse items: Low-priced Broad-cloths [fine, plain-wove, dressed, double-width]; Strouds [a blanketing material often used for leggings]; Penistons [coarse woollen cloth for garments/linings] and Blankets of different Sorts.

These advertisements illustrate that a wide variety of materials was available on the local economy.

~09Nov76 Journal of Georg Pausch, Hesse-Hanau Artillery.¹⁰

The following winter clothing was supplied. Everyone received a pair of long blue cloth overalls, such as the boatmen wear, high over the hips and reaching down to the shoes with a regular leggings strap, and

on each side, up to the calf, a row of five buttons; one large blue woolen cap; four blue, wool-lined mittens; one large underwaistcoat with sleeves, made of a strong white wool; one Canadian overcoat with hood and cuffs, made from white woolen blankets, with a blue strip at the bottom of the coat. The hood and cuffs of heavy white twilled cloth, drawn tight with a bright blue woolen tape, and are fastened down the front with three toggles. There are three rosettes made of the same cord on the coattails. This last item is called a "Capot" everywhere in Canada.

... The blue cloth [for overalls] and lining [for what?], already in September, because I was so far from Montreal, was purchased at the same time as that for the English Artillery, and sent to me upon my return to Montreal from St. Jean.

Besides illustrating the variety of materials available on the local economy, this description of capote construction indicates that the hood and cuffs were made from a different material than the coat body.

29Nov76 Carleton to MGen Phillips¹¹

Major Gray... may either cloath them [Jessup's people] as the Royal Reg't of New York, or buy them some cheap uniform cloathing to keep them from the severity of the weather as you shall be pleased to direct.

31Dec76 Private letter from Canada to Lower Saxony, Germany, Parish of St. Anne, 09Mar-20Apr77.¹²

At 10 o'clock, the civic and military authorities, as well as all visiting and resident gentlemen, whether Canadian or English, assembled at the Government-House. All the resident gentlemen of Quebec, in accordance with their rank as officers of the militia, wore green suits with *paille* [straw] facings, waistcoats, knee-breeches, and silver epaulettes upon their shoulders.

This report of Quebec City militia officers in their green Canadian Provincial coats and buff small clothes fits well with Kochan's descriptions, except for the coats' facing colour. The Maryland Gazette article stated that the bundles of unmade suits had red facings. Kochan reasons that some buff small clothes might have been sacrificed to alter the facings on these sixty officers' coats.¹³ On the other hand, the German officer, von Specht, noted on 12May77 that the uniforms had been shipped with different coloured facings. Whatever the case, the QMG's Returns reports quantities of buff and green cloth in stores. Chartrand speculates that the officers' coats were from after the siege had been lifted and when the supply situation had improved.

1776 General Abstract of Arms and Necessarys Bo[ugh]t. For the use of the Troops under the command of Sir John Johnson [clothing items only]¹⁴

At Johnstown and St Ridgis [St. Regis, i.e. Akwesasne]

66½ Ells [1 Ell = 45in.] Russia Sheeting

19½ Yards -do-

6 pairs Leggans

55 Yards Linen

10 yds -do-

161 pairs Indian Shoes

8 Blankets

5 Blanket Coats

4 hatts

17½ Yards Stript Cotton

2½ pounds thread

3 pounds -do-

At Montreal

103 pairs Shoes

At Montreal

6 pairs pumps

16 pairs Stockings

7 hatts

09Jan77 Quebec Gazette

An advertisement dated 02Jan77 placed by Captain Napier shows, amongst a great many diverse items, such as ready made Shirts, Quilted Tambour [embroidered] Waistcoats, Hats, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes.

11Jan77 Major Gray to Carleton, Point Clair¹⁵

Some time ago I received your Excellency's orders and directions concerning the Messrs Jessups and followers, according to those, & Major General Phillips's I have acted; Bought them an uniform the cheapest that could be got at Montreal, very common Red Stuff turn'd up with Green; as Red seemed to be their favourite colour and being got rather cheaper than any other I gratified their taste.

NB: 1. Gray was able to buy a large quantity of cloth on the local economy. 2. Jessup's people were permitted to make their own choice of uniform colours.

A Jessup's muster roll taken at Point Clair 24Jan77,¹⁶ listed seventy-nine all ranks. In anticipation of recruits, one would expect that additional unmade uniforms were cut, but Gray's letter of 20Apr77 hints otherwise. See below for evidence that John Peters was allowed to outfit his men in this same uniform. No definitive roll of Peters' party has yet been found for the fall of 1776 and winter of 77, but a later roll shows that forty-one men began the campaign on 25Jun77 and these could be the men who were with Peters in Quebec.¹⁷ Dr. Samuel Adams' Ranging company apparently was also supplied these uniforms.

23Jan77 Journal of Georg Pausch, Hesse-Hanau Artillery¹⁸

It was necessary for them to dress properly every day, and to have their hair trimmed and powdered, as the general daily inspects each man of the artillery personally. My battalion allowances and forage money however, is exhausted by this neatness, so that I do not know where it goes, because I have had to issue four good underwaistcoats, two new shirts with two sets of sleeves, two pairs of shoes to every man, and to almost everyone, new stockings, in order to maintain their proper appearance. In addition to this, I have had the misfortune to lose my chest with another 47 pairs of white breeches and 49 pairs of new white leggings, which I have had to replace here and issue to the company. The white breeches are made of a bleached, fine white cotton cloth because I could not get strong linen here which was white enough. [a dissertation follows on the relative expense of purchases in Quebec versus Hanau] Shoes and leather are likewise excessively expensive here, as are all necessities, call them what you will. Every pair of boots costs 20 florins here, a pair of leather breeches, 20 florins, a coat five time more than in Hanau.

Here is further proof that officers purchased materials from the local economy to make up for shortages.

26Jan77 Major Gray to Captain Foy, Pt Clair¹⁹

Gray wrote of clothing a number of Mohawks who were unable to return to their homes in the Mohawk Valley. These would primarily be the Fort Hunter Mohawks who settled temporarily at Lachine. He then continued, "There are a Number of Officers belong to that Department of the Five Nations, who are in want of both money and Cloathing... I shou'd be glad to have his Excellency's orders how I am to act upon this occasion."

04Feb77 Major Gray to Captain Foy, Pt Clair²⁰

I here transmit you a List of The Inhabitants from York Provance that has taken the Oaths of Alligence, I have added one Adams in the List wt the Jessups & Jone's [Jonathon, John and David Jones were early partisans with the Jessups], but as they will not Joine my Compy they are neither Cloath'd nor mustered, which is the same Case with the 28 men wt Capt McKay in Montreal. If His Excellcy desires I should doe any more with them, I am ready to obey.

24Mar77 Major Gray to Capt Foy, Montreal²¹

I send you the Pay Bills, according to Capt Mairs form, and a List of all the men and Officers from the Province of New York, that's under my Command. I likewise send the Merchts Acct for the Cloathing which was Bought for those People By Orders – Youll find By the Pay Bills that the Rations are only made up to the 24 Decr being Mr. Days order, but Jessups I made up to the 24th Febey.

The List of Officers where Peters is marked in, I shall be glad to know from what date they are to be paid as I cannot make up proper Pay Bill till thats done; those men join'd Jessups Core gives me more trouble then I ever had, some of them Join'd and took Arms and Cloathing, one of the Ring Ledders Hume Joined our Regt as a Volunteer, the other ledder I sends out Cascalian, with twelve men which I find, Mr. Adams has a hand in it, if my Intelligce be true...

Enclosing List of Jessups Party, & acc of Cloathing purchased for them.

02Apr77 Accot & Return of Provisions & Blankets furnished to Forty one Canadians Discharged & Deserted from the Kings Royal Regiment of New York and in Major Gray's Company between the 1st & the 31st July 1776, Pt Clair²²

To 16 Blankets from the Regimental Store JaGray major

Proof that the regiment had its own storage for cloth items.

03Apr77 Quebec Gazette

Advertisement listing a variety of goods for sale by William Wilson including: low pric'd Irish Linens; five-eights Russia Linen; Linen and Cotton Checks; ruffled and plain Shirts; felt and Castor Hats.

09Apr77 Orderly Book entry²³

A Review of Arms Accoutrements and Necessaries of friday at Eleven O'Clock as the Major desires that the men from St. Anns Under the Command of Capt. Brown be sent to their Companys that they be Provided in time with Necessaries to take the field when ordered, & Capt. Brown to take the Light Infantr Comp'ny, which he is to Compleat Immediately from the Battalion: the old men from Capt. Watt's Compy change their coats with those from other Companys who shall come in their places; if their Coats do not Answer let the wings be taken off & given to those that come in; Capt. Brown to fix that as he thinks fit.

NB: the regiment's coats were all the same length, i.e. jackets, as Light Infantry would not have worn full-length coats.

20Apr77 Major Gray to ?, Point Clair

You'll find by the Merchants accounts sent you for Cloathing, that the Messrs Jessups' party & the Twenty Seven Men that Petition'd the General [is this Peters' party?] were all provided for, but there was Adam's & his Eight Men [Dr. Samuel Adams of the New Hampshire Grants who wished to raise an independent company of rangers] who are still unprovided for, as they at that time wou'd not accept of the Cloathing, tho' Adams has now agreed to join as a Lieut in Jessups Corp, Yet there's Eight Suits of Cloaths wanted to compleat the Royalists under my Command, they are now willing to take the Cloathing, which I have not to give till I am ordered to buy for them; some of them refuse to take arms or be under any Command but to go along with the Army, the Devil knows what the scoundrels wou'd be at[.] I have been thirty Years a soldier, but never had so much trouble as with those fellows; I have try'd every Method to please them, & to show them the Generals good intentions towards them.

27Apr77 Major Gray to Foy?, Pt. Clair²⁴

I inclose you Messrs Jessups Pay bills and have included the 27 men at Montreal and Adams & his Party which in all makes 97 men beside three Capts 5 Lt. & three Enss. Youll find by the pay bill to the 24 Febr. One Officer & three men Dead. As Mr. Day Could not give in the Provisioin Rcept for Adams Party or the 27 men, I thought it the Best way to Charge them from 4 Novr. To put them upon the same footing with Jessups Party[.]

04May77 Major Gray to Captain Foy, Point Clair²⁵

Gray wrote concerning nine men who had come into the Province from the Mohawk Country, but were reluctant to enlist. "... its hardly worth the while to give the Cloathing intended for the Regt... Can we fill them out for a Campaign with such Necessarys as we have done the Regt. - Since writing the above Seven of the men have Agreed to Join... upon which I am going to Cloath them with the Cloathing of the Regt."

This is a typically imprecise comment about KRR uniforms; however, it is clear that Carleton had dictated what the clothing was going to be, i.e. "intended for the Regt. By his Excell.." Eight days later, when Gray wrote about a large number of recruits from the Mohawk Valley, he again says, "I shall Give them the Cloathing of the Regt."²⁶

12May77 Johann Friederick von Specht to Duke Carl I of Brunswick²⁷

...several young Canadians have been recruited from each parish a few days ago with whom it is planned to organize 1 company each in Québec, in Rivière-du-Loup and in Montréal and make them advance guards under the name of volunteers. Each company is said to be 100 men strong and 50 Savages are said to join each company. The Canadians, who have already furnished volunteers for our army in previous campaigns but have engaged themselves to their liking for only 6, 8 or 12 weeks, are now bound to furnish these men for an entire year. Each company will receive green uniforms with straw-coloured waistcoats and breeches **but with different facings**. Captain Mackay will be in charge of one company. Captain Boucherville, who formerly was in the service of the Royal French [army] and has established himself in Canada, will receive the 2nd; the 3rd, a Captain Monin, likewise a Canadian had already commanded a small corps of volunteers in the last campaign.

Perhaps the uniforms for these three companies of 300 Canadian volunteers were to be taken from the 500 suits shipped to Montreal the year before; however, it is more likely that additional shipments had been made from Quebec City inventory. It is possible that the second shipment of 3,000 suits had been received from England by this time; however, the following comment by another German officer suggests otherwise.

15May77 Journal of Georg Pausch, Hesse-Hanau Artillery²⁸

It has been ordered in the English Artillery for all their troops to be provided with long, large, and wide, coarse linen overalls, such as the boatmen have, very wide from under the shoes upward in a single piece with leggings straps. For the most part these are to be made out of old tents.

I found this item of clothing to be well-suited to the local situation and climate, and especially commodious for the troops when marching and against the small insects here, and a sort of bad snake which make it very unpleasant for the men in camp and their tents... I have no old tents here, and because I must perform duty with the artillery on a daily basis, to make this unique uniform item... I thought nothing of buying the necessary Russian linen at the cheapest price and to have this style of breeches made and to deduct the actual cost from every non-commissioned officer, musician, and cannoner each month for two months, because these, like the winter apparel, are clothing items which no one can possibly argue are in anyway included in the fund for prescribed uniform items. These overalls have all been made and are worn in the barracks except when not on duty, and during the early morning at exercise.

This is another illustration of relying upon the local economy to find tailoring materials. As tents were generally made from Russia Linen,²⁹ Pausch simply purchased the same material for his men's overalls, albeit new, not worn in.

16May77 Sir John's Orderly book, La Chine³⁰

... the Trowsers & Every thing else to be Ready on Saturday Next: the whole of the Taylors of the Regt. to be kept at Work & free from Duty till then for that purpose – Jessup's Corps' to see that thay are Ready in Case of Orders for their Marching, & to have their Clothing Ready according to the Above Orders for the Regt.

Jim Kochan believes that, like other British regiments, when the KRR was warned for active service, the men laid aside their woollen breeches in favour of more practical trousers (worn with short, black spatterdashes) or overalls with integral gaiters. The Orderly Book proves this contention. Although the entry indicates that 'Trowsers' were being tailored, there is no evidence of these being worn in the von Germann paintings. Of the seven British regiments he painted, four were in overalls and three in breeches with spatterdashes. Perhaps the officer keeping the KRR Orderly Book used the word "trousers" when he meant overalls.

22May77 Orderly Book entry³¹

It is the Commanding officer's orders that the Commissoon'd[,] Non Commissoon'd officers & Soldiers of the King's Royal Regt. of New York to be Under arms this Evening at the Usual Place of Exercise at four o'clock; the Non Commission'd officers are to see that the mens arms are in Duty order; their Regtl's Clean; their Regtl hats well Cocked, & their hair Properly Dressed, So as to appear Decent Saturday Next at the Review.

Jim Kochan commented, if the Royal Yorkers wore cocked hats, they would have been the only British regiment in Canada to do so. He conjectures that the KRR wore either a narrow brimmed round hat, or that same hat cut down to a cap. Jim believes that the round hat was shipped as part of the Canadian Provincial clothing, but I have been unable to confirm this. As to caps, he cites the von Germann images³² in which all seven Regular regiments portrayed wore caps. As well, the story told by Jephtha Simms (see below) states that a Royal Yorker recruiting serjeant was wearing a cap in 1778.

Yet, the above instruction in Sir John's Orderly Book states "their Regtl hats [should be] well cocked." Kochan theorizes that the order refers either to the proper construction of the caps (i.e. the cocking of the front shield,) OR to a standard method adopted by the regiment for turning up round hats.

Steve Sandford (OC 1KRR Light Company and 18th Century hatter by avocation) offers the possibility that the narrow brim round hat may have been cocked with cord tie-ups at front and secured with a hook and eye in back. This allowed the soldier to turn the hat around on his head and 'uncock' the back, which created a bill to give his face protection from the elements on campaign; however, if this was the hat worn by the Royal Yorkers, they would have been the only British regiment in Canada to do so and, again, that seems unlikely.

27May77 Carleton to Germain³³

I informed your Lordship that this Army had been joined at Crown Point by parties of the loyal inhabitants of the adjacent Provinces, who had fled from the persecution they were suffering in the places of their residence; during the winter their numbers have increased considerably; a body of near a hundred came here under the conduct of a Mr. Jessup of the province of New York, his brother and several other men of some note in the neighbourhood of Albany. They have all been sent to Sir John Johnson's Corps, but being of a different part of the country, they desired not to be drafted into that Regiment. I have cloathed them, which they were much in want of, and armed them and they receive pay as private men, non-commissioned officers, and officers in proportion according to the request of their leader. Several other similar parties [presumably Peters' and Adams'] have come in and been disposed of in the same manner...

29May77 Quebec Gazette

An advertisement for goods just arrived from Bristol by Isaac Roberts shows, amongst a great many diverse items, Irish linens; sheeting [broad piece of linen or cotton]; cambricks [fine white linen]; lawns [ultra-fine white linen almost transparent]; cotton checks; worsted shags [long, coarse napped cloth]; Russia duck [strong, untwilled linen-hemp, lighter than canvas]; white, red and blue bays [baize – coarse cloth with long nap]; Salisbury flannels [open woollen stuff of loose texture usually without a nap]; superfine broad cloths of various colours; serges [very durable twilled cloth of worsted, or with warp of worsted and the woof of wool]; glaz'd [lustrous surfaced] linen; mens black and white hats.

31May77 Sir John's Orderly book, Point Clair³⁴

... the Quarter Master Sergt to see that there is Cloathing taken for the use of the Recruits which the Taylors are to make at Lachine; what Cloathing is finished to be Given Out to the Recruits; & Sergt Hillyer [a tailor from Johnstown] to pack up what is not finish'd to be Carri'd along to Morrow.

This entry about completed uniforms being given to recruits gives rise to the question about the frequency of issuing clothing to Provincials. Regulars were supposed to be given a suit of clothing each year, ideally in June. In the Yorker case, was the issue simply to recruits who had no regimentals? And, the others, who already had suits from the previous fall, clothed later? OR, did it mean that only recruits were to receive clothing and the others were to make do with their earlier issue?

01Jun77 Sir John's Orderly book, La Chine³⁵

... the Taylors to begin Directly to work at the men's Cloathing and to keep Close at them till they are finished; they are to work in Mr. Pridones Garret.

13Jun77 Sir John's Orderly book, La Chine³⁶

General Orders – As Cleanliness and a Strict Attention to Duty are Indispensable Necessaries in a Soldier, Colonel St Leger Desires the troops Under his Command may be Immediately furnished with Necessaries & Each a black Stock.

Was St. Leger using loose terminology, or did he really mean a stock, as opposed to a roller. Rollers were often mentioned in the QMG's Returns, but never stocks.

13Jun77 Journal entry by a Brunswick officer³⁷

Here we found such quantities of mosquitoes that we had to pull caps and gauze-like material we had ordered for ourselves in Chambly over the whole head and hat.

Another illustration of the local economy in action.

Undated A Hessian officer's letter home (translated by Jim Kochan)³⁸

Two years ago, the King had... uniforms shipped here to dress the [Canadian] Volunteers... The men were very offended, saying they were ready to serve the King but not in this clothing. All entreaties were made but to no avail, and the regimentals were used to clothe the New York Regiment.

What an inexplicable observation! As we have seen above, the Canadian Quebec City militia battalions and Beaujou's company of militiamen received the clothing without any protest. More pertinent – there was only one regiment in Canada at that time that could be known as the "New York Regiment" and that was the King's Royal Regiment of New York.

16Jun77 von Specht to the Duke of Brunswick³⁹

... as several companies of Canadians, who had recently been levied, likewise left St. Jean on this day. The latter's regimentals consisted of brown camilsoles [said to be waistcoats] and very short jackets, which according to the company were trimmed in red, green or blue ribbons [lace?], and of round ungarnished hats trimmed with the same sort of ribbons.

En: Captains David Monin's and René Amable Boucher de Boucherville's Canadian companies were assigned to Burgoyne's army. Captain Hertel de Rouville's went with LCol Barry St. Leger's corps. Monin's company was from the Montréal, Boucherville's from the Québec and Rouville's from the Trois-Rivières Districts of the province. As early as the middle 17th century, each district had its own distinctive color: red for Québec, blue for Montréal and white for Trois-Rivières. The different colored trim on the companies' uniforms no doubt indicated the district from which they came. The company from Trois-Rivières may have chosen green instead of traditional white because of the difficulty in keeping white clean while on campaign. Green is also less visible in the woods. Charles McBarron and René Chartrand, "The Quebec Militia, 1775-1776," Military Uniforms in America, Plate No.354.

08Jul77 Sir John's Orderly Book entry.⁴⁰

... the Taylors of the Regt begin to work to morrow morning to compleat the mens cloathing.

As discussed above – should it be interpreted that new clothing had been issued to all the men (300+) and required the usual adjustments to fit the men? Or, that only the new recruits had received clothing and theirs was being adjusted?

11Jul77 Burgoyne to Sir John, Chambly⁴¹ (my emphasis in bold)

I mentioned to Genl Carleton according to your desire the Subject of **Levy money**.⁴² His Excellency is of opinion that the Corps to be raised by you, & that raised last Year by Lt. Col. Maclean are upon very different Grounds. **The latter was undertaken by a Gentleman without any personal weight or Authority in the Country, He received no Additional Rank in the Service, & the Regiment, when raised, was like all others upon the Brittish Establishment, liable to be sent to any part of the**

World at the pleasure of the King. This consideration alone made pecuniary Encouragement more necessary; & the Lt. Col. Receiving no advantage by what he was well entitled to from his military pretensions, cou'd not be expected to advance any money from his private purse.

The light in which your proposal, Sir, is regarded, is that of a great, opulent distinguished Subject, who after the Example of a most honourable Predecessor, steps forward in a time of difficulty & danger, to vindicate the Rights of his Majesty's Crown, & restore the blessings of legal Government, combining, as is most just, with those elevated principles the protection of private property, not only that of the Chief, but also of every Individual who shall take Arms under his Banner, and for this purpose, the Corps is not to be removed out of America, nor unless upon Exigencies in which every well affected American Subject is interested, is it intended, I believe, to march them from their own Province. Your plan therefore is exactly upon the footing with that of the several English Noblemen, who in the year 1745 raised Regiments in their own Counties, and at their own Expense, **receiving in return military Rank, 'though they had never served in the Army, together with pay according to that Rank.** It is presumed upon the whole that upon the Representation of so respectable a Chief, as yourself, the Inlistments will be made with little Expense; or should it be otherwise, that the Commander in Chief would not be justifiable in advancing it without express Orders.

I hope all the arrangement as it now stands will upon reflection be acceptable to you. Every thing appears fair for the execution of the project we conversed upon. [i.e. the expedition to the Mohawk Valley] I shall think myself happy in that opportunity, as in every other, to recommend myself to, your friendship...

*Previously, I had only seen the excerpt of this letter in Cruikshank's history of the regiment⁴³ and understood that **all** the expenses of raising the regiment were to be met by Sir John. Having seen the complete letter, it became clear that only the expenses of recruiting were to be met by Johnson and he could expect support from the government for uniforms, arms, accoutrements and camp equipment. In comparison, see the Butler's Rangers' Beating Order which follows.*

Despite Burgoyne's comment to Johnson, Maclean's RHE was not put on the British Establishment at its founding. The RHE served as Provincials until 1778, when the regiment was elevated and numbered the 84th.

15Sep77 Butler's Rangers' Beating Order, Quebec⁴⁴

To John Butler Esqr appointed Major Commandant of a Corps of Rangers to serve with the Indians. By virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the King, I do hereby authorize and empower you, or such officers as you shall direct, by the beat of the Drum, or otherwise, forthwith to raise, on the Frontiers of this Province, as many able bodied men, of His Majesty's loyal subjects, as will form one Company of Rangers, to serve with the Indians, as occasion shall require: which Company shall consist of a Captain, a first Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, three Serjeants, three Corporals and fifty private men; and when you shall have compleated one Company as aforesaid, you are further empowered to raise and form another in like manner, and of like numbers as the first, and so on, untill you shall have compleated a number of companies of rangers as aforesaid, not exceeding in the whole eight companies; observing that the first be compleated, armed and fit for service, and have passed muster, before such person as shall be appointed for that purpose, by some one of the Commanding Officers of His Majesty's Troops, nearest to where the said companies so raised, shall be at the time, before another be begun to be raised. And of which eight Companies, or such part thereof as you shall be able to raise, you shall be Major Commandant, two of the Companies aforesaid (to be composed of people speaking the Indian language and acquainted with their Customs and Manner of making War) for their encouragement shall be paid at the rate of four shillings New York Currency by the day, non Commissioned Officers in proportion from the day of their inlisting, and the other said companies (to be composed of people well acquainted with the Woods) in consideration of the fateague they are liable to undergo, shall be paid at the rate of two shillings New York Currency by the day; Non Commissioned Officers in proportion, **the whole to cloath and arm themselves at their own expense.** You and the Officers so raised, to be paid as is customary to the Officers of like rank, in his Majesty's service, and you are carefully to obey and follow such orders and directions; as you shall from time to time receive from me, or the Commander in Chief for the time being, or any other of your superior Officers, according to the rules and discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my hand and Seal at Quebec this 15th day of September one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven and in the Seventeenth year of the Reign, Guy Carleton

03Oct77 LCol Carl von Kreutzbourg to the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Kassel, Wilhelm of Hesse Hanau, Ticonderoga⁴⁵

The many thickets and dense forest that make passage difficult have been the cause of the loss of many hats. The corps is shy of about 14 hats even though I had bought quite a number of them wherever possible. For this reason I propose that the present style be supplanted by a very small hat with the brim bent up in the back and the sides and front of the brim cut off close to the crown which would be better than the present shape. This style of hat would require neither cockade nor cord, but solely a button with a white woolen string which would hold up the brim in the back; and instead of the green and white plume, it could carry colors to distinguish one company from another. Under the present system a Jäger or a Dragoon cannot be distinguished from one another, neither can their companies be distinguished by their plumes. I believe that either entirely white, entirely yellow, entirely red, and entirely green plumes should be given to a company of Jägers, and none to the dragoons for whose hats have all thus far have been lost or torn off, anyway.

01Feb78 Von Kreutzbourg to the Hereditary Prince, St. Antoine, QC⁴⁶

I ordered overalls of gray sateen to be made for the entire corps, and these were made to fit over the shoes like gaiters. They had horn buttons along the leg up to the knee and from there they started to bulge out up to the waist line to a band, on to which, if necessary, an undershirt could be buttoned. This time, the men have paid for their breeches with their own money, but in the future, I would earnestly propose that the eight shillings trouser money as proposed to Your Serene Highness previously may be granted to them, especially since all leather breeches have been completely spoiled by water.

01May78 General Return of Stores in the Quarter Master Generals Department in the several Storehouses at Quebec... – Montreal⁴⁷

Articles		Quebec	Montreal	Chambly	St John's
Great Coat and Legging Cloth	Bales	119			
Trimmings for ditto	Bales & Casks	10			
Shoes	Pairs	8069	1236		
Shirt Linnen &c	Cases	9	3½		
Mittens	Bales & Casks	14			380 pairs
Stockings	Pairs	1433			
Oil Cloths Containing 20 in Each	Cases	3			
Canvas	Bolts	7			
Clothing for Provincials	Suits	700	217		
Leggings made up for ditto	Pairs	700	150		
Canadian Shoes for ditto	ditto	1400	1232		
Stockings for ditto	ditto	700	284		
Hatts for ditto		700	314		
Cloathing for Canadian Provincials					
Provincials not made up,	}				
with Serjeants, Drummers	}	619	2085		
Coats &c in proportion	}				
with Trimmings &c for ditto	}				
Cloathing made up	Suits		141		
Cloathing for Canadian Provincials					
Fine Green Cloth	Pieces		6		
Coarse ditto	Bales		9		
Coarse ditto	Pieces		13		
Articles		Quebec	Montreal	Chambly	St John's
Fine Buff Cloth	Pieces		3		

Shalloon	Pieces	14
Scarlet	ditto	½
White Fustian for Lining	Pieces	16
Buckram	ditto	7
Serjeants Stockings	Pairs	54
Silver Lace for Officers Hatts	Pieces	3
Narrow ditto for Coats	ditto	3
Ditto for Serjeants Hatts	ditto	3
Silver Epaullets	Pairs	50
Hatts	Casks	19
Coarse Watch Coats		49
Officers Silver Plated Buttons	Gross	22
Waistcoat Ditto	ditto	12
Thread Hatt Lace	Bundles	32
Shirts	Bales	5
Ditto Unbaled		70
Coarse Sheeting	Bales	14
Officers Hatts		98
Common Garter Buckles	Pairs	29
Blanket Coats		190

N.B. 1350 Blanket Coats at St John’s And 142 ditto at Montreal made by Order of Lieut. General Burgoyne –

75 Suits of Provincial Cloathing made by Order of Lieut. General Burgoyne

Immediately, we are faced with the necessity to interpret. What was the difference between “Cloathing for Provincials” and “Cloathing for Canadian Provincials”? Was the former the red faced green coats purchased by Major Gray for Jessups,’ or was it the blue faced white coats so disliked by the Royalist Corps? In fact, probably both! Judging from the sheer volume of what was held in stores, the Canadian Provincial clothing was the green clothing sent from Britain, not the brown suits made for the three ‘volunteer’ Canadian companies that accompanied Burgoyne and St. Leger.

Unfortunately, nothing was said about the facing colour of the made up suits, or which colour of pre-cut facings was in the baled clothing. Obviously, the presence of fine and coarse green cloth suggests that facings could be made in that colour if desired. Also, the large quantity of fine buff cloth indicates that this was available for officers’ clothing.

01May78 Return of Regiments Cloathing in the Kings Stores in Canada, Montreal⁴⁸

Regiments	Quebec	
	Bales	Cases or Casks
Royal Highland Emigrants	3	12

As noted above, Maclean’s Highland Emigrants drew Canadian Provincial clothing in the fall of 1775 and wore it until their Scottish pattern clothing arrived from Britain. The clothing referred to in this document is the Scottish pattern that matched the 42nd Foot Black Watch, as dictated in the regiment’s Beating Order.

21May78 Quebec Gazette newspaper article⁴⁹

Run away on Saturday night the 10th Instant, a Negro man named JACK, about five feet eight inches high, had on when he went away a red coat faced with green, buff waistcoat and breeches, and an old blanket coat, speaks no other tongue but English, and that upon the Guinea accent, his foretop turned back, very black, with a large beard, was lately purchased of Captain Covells, of Colonel Peters Volunteers. Whoever will secure the said Negro, that his Master may get him again, shall have a Reward of EIGHT DOLLARS and all reasonable charges paid by FINLAY & GREGORY, merchants near the Marketplace Montreal. MONTREAL, May 13, 1778.

This wonderfully complete description of a servant from Peter’s Queen’s Loyal Rangers is exactly what we hoped to have found in the provincial newspapers for the KRR NY. Note – the man was wearing the red

coat faced green as supplied by Major Gray for Royalists. He was also wearing a buff waistcoat and breeches that may have been purchased on the local economy, as no issuing documents have yet been found that prove the QLR drew from Canadian Provincial inventories.

04Jun78 Captain Walter Butler to Carleton, Quebec⁵⁰

The Rangers, when they join the Corps, are nearly destitute of clothing and necessaries, and having no bounty allowed them confirmed by the General, their being obliged to pay for their arms brings them greatly in debt and subjects Major Butler to many losses, either by their being killed or by natural death.

12Jul78 LCol von Kreutzbourg to to the Hereditary Prince regarding the Hesse Hanau Infantry detachment under Captain von Schoell.⁵¹

These poor fellows all look miserable in their old uniforms. I am told that no new equipment has been sent for the new arrival of recruits from London to Portsmouth, but hope is expressed that some will be sent shortly. If it does not arrive during this year, it will be impossible for these recruits to do service, as they do not even have muskets.

26Aug78 Lieut William Fraser to Haldimand, Isle aux Noix⁵²

Fraser wrote to the governor about the formation of his Independent Company. "Nothing is wanting to render them fit for immediate Service but Cloathing and light Arms, concerning which would be glad to receive your Excellency's Orders, in what manner they are to be provided for in these Particulars."

07Sep78 LCol Carl von Kreutzbourg to the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Hanau, Terrebonne⁵³

Since no new equipment will be received this year and since the cloth used for the uniforms has been of very poor quality, more than 200 men of the Jäger Corps had new uniforms made for themselves.... The eight pieces of green and one piece of carmine cloth which were sent to me I will keep in reserve until this winter when I expect to use them up for necessary repairs.

Some time ago I proposed in a letter from Ticonderoga an amount of 8 shillings per year for trouser money. This is not necessary anymore and can be saved by supplying the Corps in America with a pair of heavy linen overalls for the summer, and grey ones, made of cloth instead of the leather breeches which were included in previous equipments for winter wear. The Captain took along samples of the new style of trousers [I presume he means Captain von Schoell of the Hesse Hanau Erbprinze infantry detachment – Justin Boggess.] For the rest of the time, one pair of trousers not being sufficient for two years, I will make arrangements for the men to buy their own.

15Sep78 Von Kreutzbourg to the Hereditary Prince, Terrebonne⁵⁴

Von Schoell's detachment appeared with a force of 214 men; all were dressed in white linen trousers since the black winter trousers are not ready. Your Serene Highness undoubtedly would not approve of such long black trousers for wear in Europe. However, in this country they are very useful to the men. This black cloth was given as a present to the men who served in the campaign of 1777. This black cloth for sergeants was given by General Carleton to recruits, staff employees, and servants so that all are dressed alike in formation. For the officers and sergeants I ordered very dark brown garments and the recruits had to pay the sergeants for the black cloth.

26Sep78 A General Return of Stores in the Quarter Master Generals Department in the Kings Magazines at Quebec⁵⁵

- 19 Bales of Legging Cloath
- 8 Casks and Boxes for Trimming Ditto
- 10 Casks & Bales of Mittens, 297 pair loose
- 1541 Pairs of Stockings
- 39 Casks of Shoes Containing 5200
- 3 Casks of Oyl Cloaths, 20 in each
- 9 Cases of Shirting Linnen Supposed to contain near 20,000 Yards

Militia Cloathing

23 Bales & Casks Containing 374 Suits
50 Hatts Serjeants

Provincial Cloathing
687 Suits of Cloathing
1377 Pairs of Mogasins
696 Pairs of Leggins made up
681 Hatts
35 Serjeants Suitts of Cloaths

Oct78 Report by LCol St. Leger⁵⁶

St. Leger advised that a large fatigue party from the KRR NY was employed with other loyalists in constructing barracks and fortifications at Sorel where he was commandant. The colonel sympathized with their complaints about clothing, which, he said, was in a deplorable state and declared that the contractor who supplied it deserved to be hanged.

Was St. Leger referring only to the clothing of the "other loyalists" or to all the men's clothing including the Royal Yorkers?

01Oct78 Von Kreutzbourg to the Hereditary Prince, Terrebonne⁵⁷

I ordered fur caps for the entire corps made of the pelt of the American lynx to be worn during the winter duty. The crown is made of green cloth and has a cockade of feathers on the left side; my company's feathers are white; Captain von Francken's, white and black, striped lengthwise; Captain Count von Wittgenstein's, white with a black border at the bottom; and, Captain Castendyk's, black on top and white on the bottom. The effect is very fine if a company is assembled. The caps are made so that Jägers can turn down the sides and in that way they protect the entire head and neck as well as part of the shoulders. During the present cold weather these caps served to very good advantage.

14Oct78 Return of Cloathing in Store at Sorell.⁵⁸

		Number
Provincial Cloathing made up	Bales	4
Canadian Do unmade	Bales (50 each)	6
Do Do Do	Hogshds (100 Do)	4
Hatts	Cases	18
Green Cloth	Bales	5
Legging Cloth	Bales	20
Trimings for Legings	Boxes	2
Stockings	Bales	1
Shoes	Casks	1
Shirts	Bales	3
Blanket Coats	Bales (50 each)	2"

Once again, interpretation is necessary. What was Provincial and what was Canadian? Presumably, the Provincial was blue faced white or red faced green. The Canadian was part of the shipment from Britain. Again, note the large volume of bulk green cloth.

30Oct78 Sir John to Haldimand, Montreal⁵⁹

... the Men of my Regiment are in great want of the necessaries due to them, returns of which I gave into Your Excellency at Sorell...

21Nov78 Haldimand to Germain.⁶⁰

I also keep the Cloathing which Remains of General Burgoyne's Army for the Supply of the Troops under my Command; considering the difficulty and Risk attending the transporting of Supplies to the Country.

"Troops under my Command" most probably refers to Regular regiments only. This clothing was reported in detail in several QMG Department reports. In the late war, the 84th was issued with uniforms of the 21st Regiment taken from this inventory. The balance was ultimately returned to Britain.

02Dec78 Eben Jessup, Sam'l Adams, Robt Leake, Edward Jessup & Jer. French to Haldimand, Sorel⁶¹

With all Respect and due difference we the subscribing Officers of the Loyalists beg leave to represent to Your Excellency, that the Cloathing in Store at this Garrison being Blue faced with White, the same as the Uniform of many Regiments of our Enemies, we are apprehensive that should we be sent on service with this Cloathing, many fatal accidents might happen, from mistakes of Indians and our own Scouting Parties, as was actually the case several times last Campaign. We are aware that to expect this Cloathing should be totally laid aside, for such reasons, after the great expense the Crown has been at, must be deemed unreasonable; our wishes only are that Your Excellency will Order us, Red Clothing, as along as any remains in Store, and that the Blue may be made use of the last.

Lieut Colonel St. Leger has been pleased at our request to suffer us to draw only half Mounting, for the present, the Blanket Coats we have purchased for the Men by his directions, supplying the place of the Coats, untill Your Excellency will be pleased to decide for us; and whatever that decision may be we shall be entirely satisfied – The Transporting the Cloathing at this Season, we are sensible will be attended with some Expense to Government, which we do not wish to burthen it with; but should Your Excellency Order us the Red Clothing we will chearfully defray the Expense of Carriage.

Jim Kochan concluded that these blue uniforms faced white were 'prize' clothing either taken from rebel storehouses after the expulsion of the Continental Army from Canada in 1776, or found in stores at Ticonderoga in 1777. Yet, the wording of this letter suggests otherwise, i.e. "the great expense the Crown has been at." Was it not more likely referring to the purchasing and shipping of the clothing?

Another consideration – the blue and white clothing was issued as early as 1777, yet the first mention of "Prize" clothing was in the 31Dec78 return noted immediately below. Very mysterious.

31Dec78 General Return of Stores in the Quarter Master Generals Department in the Several Store Houses... Montreal⁶²

Articles	Quebec	Montreal	Chambly	St John's	Sorell
Great Coat & Legging					
Cloth	Bales	87	pieces 3		17
Articles	Quebec	Montreal	Chambly	St John's	Sorell
Trimmings for Ditto					
Bales & Cases	8	cases 2			cases 2
Shoes	Pairs	5024	702		318
Shirt Linnen &c	Pieces	887	150		72
Mittens	Bales & Casks	10	Pairs 701	Pairs 375	Pairs 100
Stockings	Pairs	860	264		
Articles	Quebec	Montreal	Chambly	St John's	Sorell
Oil Cloths Contg					
20 in each	Cases	2¾		cloth 1	cloths 8
Clothing for Provincials					
Suits	614	7			375
Leggings made up for ditto					
Pairs	614	150			
Clothing for Provincials					
Canadian Shoes for Ditto					
ditto	1228	400			400
Stockings for ditto	ditto	614	76		383

Hatts for ditto	614	163	
Clothing for Canadian Provincials not made Up with Serjts Drummers Coats in Proportion with Trimmings &c for Ditto			
suits	344	1500	625
Fine Green Cloth Pieces		6	
Coarse Ditto ditto		10	
Coarse Ditto Bales		3	5
Fine Buff Cloth Pieces		3	
Shalloon ditto		13	
Scarlet Ditto		½	
White Fustian for Lining			
ditto		12	
Buckram ditto		8	
Serjts Stockings Pairs		44	
Silver Lace for Officers			
Hatts Pieces		3	
Narrow Lace for Coats ditto		3	
Ditto for Serjts Hatts ditto		3	
Silver Epaullets Pairs		50	
Hatts Casks			18
Officers Silver Plated Coat			
Buttons Gross		22	
Waistcoat Silver Plated			
Buttons Gross		12	
Shirts Bales		1	2
Ditto Unbaled		92	101
Coarse Sheeting Bales		4	6
Officers Hatts		98	
Common Garter Buckles			
Pairs		29	
Blanket Coats			187
Canadian Caps			11
Prize Clothing for			
Provincials Suits	172		

Prize Clothing!? As 'prize' is a common Naval term, the clothing may have been taken from a rebel ship, as several were captured and brought into Quebec City during the war.

08Mar79 Sir John to Haldimand, La Chine⁶³

Captain Sherwood informs me that he has been at considerable expense since his Appointment at St Johns by General Carleton, and that he was promised Extra Pay, he beg[g]ed I would mention it to Your Excellency, in hopes of Receiving a favourable Answer. – he also acquaints me that he could engage a number of Men to Serve for six Months under his Command as Rangers, receiving the same pay and Cloathing that the other Loyalists do, they have no objection to Serving in a Battalion for that time...

Haldimand had slapped a recruiting moratorium on all of Burgoyne's Provincial corps in favour of completing the Highland Emigrants and Royal Yorkers. This is why Sir John, who was managing the various Royalist corps as well as the KRR, posed the question on Sherwood's behalf.

01Apr79 General Return of Stores in the Quarter Master General's Department in the several Storehouses... Head Quarters, Quebec⁶⁴

At Quebec

Legging Cloth	Bales	85
Trimmings for Do	Bales & Casks	7½
Shoes	Pairs	4887
Shirt Linen	Pieces	872
Mittens	Casks & Bales	10
Stockings	Pairs	350
Oil Cloths		55
Cloathing for Provincials	Suits	214
Leggings made up for Do	Pairs	214
Canadian Shoes for Do	Do	428
Stockings for Do	Do	214
Hats for Do		214

Cloathing for Canadian Provincials not made up, with Serjeants & Drummers Coats in proportion & Trimmings for Do Suits 344

Prize Cloathing purchased for Provincials

Do 173

At Montreal

Shoes	Puncheons	2 – Pairs 14
Shirt Linen &c	Pieces	116
Mittens	Pairs	506
Stockings	Ditto	120
Oil Cloths		20

Cloathing for Provincials (Two of the Coats Rotten)

	Suits	7
Canadian Shoes for Do	Puncheons	1
Stockings for Do	Pairs	45
Hats for Do		163

Cloathing for Canadian Provincials not made up with Serjeants, Drummers Coats &c in proportion with Trimmings &c for Do

Bales 56 Suits 130

Fine Green Cloth	Pieces	6
Coarse Do	Do	10
Do Do	Bales	3
Fine Buff Cloth	Pieces	3
Shalloon	Do	13
Scarlet	Do	½
White Fustian for Lining	Do	12
Buckram	Do	7
Serjeants Stockings	Dozens	3
Silver Lace for Officers Hats	Pieces	3
Narrow Lace for Coats	Do	3
Ditto for Serjeants Hats	Do	3
At Montreal		
Silver Epaulets	Pairs	50
Officers Silver Plated Coat Buttons	Gross	22
Waistcoat Do	Do	12
Shirts	Bales	1
Do	unbaled	72
Coarse Sheeting	Bales	4

At Montreal

Officers Hats		98
Common Garter Buckles	Pairs	29

At Saint Johns

Blanket Coats		187
Mittens	Pairs	620
Canadian Caps		4
Coarse Sheeting	Yards	204
Fine Do	Do	493
Stockings	Pairs	187
Shoes	Do	46
Leggings	Do	56
Legging Cloth	Yards	128
Indian Shoes	Pairs	86
Mogasons	Do	42
Breeches	Do	17
Waistcoats		18
Coats		19

Donations

20 Bales of Legging Cloth Contg	Yards	4750
2½ Do of Stockings	Pairs	887
5 ½ Do of Mittens	Do	5467
Shoes	Do	157

27 Bales of Blanket Coats Marked

Lieut. Genl. Burgoyne	Containg	1350
10 Bales much damaged by the Rats		

At Sorel

Legging Cloth	Bales	17
Leggings made	Pairs	160
Blanket Coats long and short		260

Provincial Cloathing	Suits	439
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Canadian Cloathing unmade

(in Casks)	Do	200
Ditto	Do	
(in Bales) 25 Suits ea	Bales	14

Shirts	Do	2
Stockings	Pairs	476
Shoes, English	Do	280
, Canadian	Do	500
Mittens	Do	92
Coarse Sheeting	Bales	6
Blankets	Bales of 80 ea	4
Hats	Cases	18
Do	Loose	153
Cases of Linen		2
Oil Cloths		16
Boxes of Trimmings for Leggings		2
Oznaburgh	Pieces	3

16Apr79 Germain to Haldimand.⁶⁵

The Clothing and other Necessaries sent for 2000 Provincials is meant to enable you to supply the Canadian Corps you are authorized to raise, as well as those already on foot.

Despite the failure of both Carleton and Burgoyne to raise Canadian Provincials in 1776&77, in the latter half of 1778, Haldimand's Secretary, Edward Foy, was convinced that the province's inhabitants now recognized where their best interests lay and that Provincials could be raised. He persuaded the governor to make preparations for this new venture and the ordering of the above supplies was the result. Foy died on 27Apr 79, and the dream died in Quebec, although the home government never lost hope.

Haldimand, whose army in Canada was always small and disparate, knew he would have to rely on the Canadian Militia in the event of a second American invasion. He believed Canadian support was possible only if there was no participation by the French army or navy. Year after year, Canada was threatened with a second invasion and, to meet such an emergency, the governor held back a substantial inventory of uniforms and arms.

Question – did the phrase, “those already on foot,” include the KRR NY?

08May79 Return of Half Mounting wanting for Recruits Join'd The Kings Royal Regt of New York, Since the 1st Octr 1778, Montreal – signed John Johnson

Companys	No of Men	Shirts	Rollers	Stockgs	Shoes
Lieut Col Sir John Johnson's	7	7	7	7	7
Major James Gray's	6	6	6	6	6
Captains					
John Munro	6	6	6	6	6
Patrick Daly	2	2	2	2	2
Richd Duncan	3	3	3	3	3
Saml Anderson	3	3	3	3	3
John McDonel	6	6	6	6	6
Angus McDonel	1	1	1	1	1
Alexr McDonel					
Joseph Anderson	1	1	1	1	1
Total	35	35	35	35	35.

10May79 Sir John to Haldimand, La Chine⁶⁶

I inclose herewith two returns for Arms, half-mounting &c wanting to compleat my Regiment at the same time I must beg leave to remind your Excellency of a Return given in last fall for Blankets which, I believe, was given to Captain Barnes, as the Men can no longer do without them.

I wish your Excellency would allow me to give in a Return for every thing Necessary to Compleat the Regiment to its full Establishment as I am in daily expectation of getting Numbers sufficient to fill the Regiment, and should it be ordered upon service, it would be best to have more than is Necessary for the Regiment, as I am pretty confident great Numbers of Men will be coming in from the frontiers, if they find us near them.

13May79 Haldimand to Sir John, Quebec⁶⁷

I expect Lieut. Colonel [Thomas] Carleton [Quarter Master General] here in a few days and I shall then arrange and order, the arms, and Blankets, you have sent Returns for.

I should be glad to have a return from you, of what is wanting to compleat the Regiment, but must observe, that as Our Stores in the Province are not considerable, and Our Supplies uncertain then nothing may be asked for but what is absolutely necessary.

17May79 Sir John to Haldimand, Montreal⁶⁸

Sir John, who was also managing the Secret Service at this time, wrote of John Dafoe/Defau, who was being regularly employed as a courier of dispatches – “I thought it best to return him on the List of Loyalists for Eleven Pounds a Muster, and have also fitted him out with Cloaths &c...”

20May79 Sir John to Haldimand, La Chine⁶⁹

Inclosed herewith I transmit the Return of Arms[,] Regimentals &c to compleat the Regiment to its Establishment... I have not mentioned Tents, or Camp Equipage, tho' they [are] wanting for the whole Regiment.

20May79 Return of Regimentals & Blankets wanting to Compleat The Kings Royal Regiment of New York agreeable to the Establishment, Montreal – signed by John Johnson

Sergt Majors Suit	1
Sergeants Suits	2
Drum Majors Suit	1
Sergts Shirts & Rollers	4
Sergeants Stockings	4
Sergeants Hatts	4
Privates Suits	151
Drummers Suits	4
Privts Shirts & Rollers	187
Privates Stockings	187
Privates Hatts	187
Shoes	188

This return confirms Kochan's contention that the KRR NY drew clothing from general stores during the first clothing period – 1776-1779. As the Apr79 regimental strength of 376 privates was twice the numbers shown here, the question again arises about how long clothing was expected to last in Provincial corps. It appears that Haldimand's stricture to Johnson to limit the request to what was "absolutely necessary" was adhered to and that half the regiment was expected to make-do with the previous issue of clothing.

23May79 Haldimand to Sir John, Quebec⁷⁰

I have received your Letter of the 20th Instant, with the enclosed returns for Arms, and Accoutrements, also for Cloathing and Blankets, and shall send you my determination, respecting these Articles in a Short time.

15Jun79 Sir John to Haldimand, La Chine⁷¹

Sir John explained the state of Leake's Company's clothing, "... he also informs me that the Cloathing received last Winter, from the badness of its Quality, cannot possibly last through a Campaign of any length, being certain from its present state, that the men will be almost Naked before the end of August."

17Jun79 Haldimand to Sir John, Quebec⁷²

Captain Lakes... Cloathing must likewise be repaired, so as to last the Campaign – All the Regiments in the Province are, in that Respect, in the same predicament, and there are some who are wearing the Cloathing of 1777.

06Sep79 Sir John to Haldimand, Montreal⁷³

I wish Your Excellency would be pleased to Issue an Order to the Quarter Master General to furnish the Cloathing and other Necessarys wanting to Compleat my Regiment agreeable to the Returns long since given in, having many Recruits Entirely destitute of Cloathing and everything else Necessary to fit them for Service for which reason I shall be obliged to leave many good men behind.

08Sep79 A List of Sundry Articles Wanted for the Use of Major Butler's Corps of Rangers⁷⁴

- 2 pieces fine green cloth for officers
- 4 do white do
- 3 do middling green for Sergeants
- Buttons and trimmings suitable for the above
- 360 suits of clothing for men
- 360 blanket coats or blankets in proportion

50 pieces of binding for ditto
 1500 pairs men strong shoes
 1500 shirts
 1440 pairs stockings
 30 dozen hatts
 40 pieces of Russia sheeting for trousers
 30 doz shoe buckles
 30 do knee do
 30 do sleeve do
 10 pieces Russia Drilling for knapsacks

This list appears to be a survey of requirements made in preparation for the purchase of cloth, etc... for the next season. It raises an obvious question, just what colour of facings were on the Rangers' coats? Conventional wisdom is that Butler's coats were green with red facings. If so, where is the red cloth on the above list?

As a simple, inconclusive exercise – using the 1:2 ratio of fine green cloth to fine white as noted on the list, the utilization of cloth may be interpreted as 2¼ yards of green for a jacket to 4½ yards of white for a set of jacket facings @ ½ yard; two waistcoats @ 2 yards and two pair of breeches @ 2 yards. From this analysis, one may conclude that Butler's coats were faced in white, at least in 1779.

There is little doubt the Ranger's regimentals were green. Glenn F. Williams of the U.S. Army Center of Military History notes, "In my research I came across references to Butler's Rangers wearing uniforms from American sources. One described that, during a raid by Brant in the Catskill area in June [1778,] before Major Butler attacked Wyoming, that "two green coat soldiers" arrived with an express for Brant from Butler (this would have been for the council at Tioga)." In another, Robert Jones gave a deposition to a justice of the peace regarding the arrival of Brant in the Old English District – Butternuts settlement in May 1778 with "Six Indians and 2 or 3 green Coat soldiers."⁷⁵ Glenn believes the observer was referring to a Sergeant John Young and Ranger Richard McGinnis, as in a letter from Major Butler to Governor Carleton carried by Walter Butler from Canadesaga in May, those two men are mentioned as having been detached with Brant to gather supplies and bring in some recruits from Unadilla and Onaquaga [Oquaga.]

09Sep79 Haldimand to Sir John⁷⁶

I shall give the Qutr Mastr General Orders to Compleat Your Detachment with every necessary they may have occasion for, & if possible those at Carleton Island, which will be delivered to you at Sorel, or Montreal.

13Sep79 Haldimand to Germain.⁷⁷

The governor commented, "The Cloathing sent out for Provincials has, upon variety of Occasions, been very serviceable."

24Sep79 Von Kreutzbourg, Hanau Jägers to the Hereditary Prince⁷⁸

[T]he results of my demands have awarded to the detachment of 1 captain, 2 officers, 8 non-coms, 3 helicon players [hornists], 1 field surgeon, and 100 Jägers which marched to Carlton Island on the 10th of this month, not only new tents, from the government, but also new kettles, bottles [canteens], tent covers, axes, hatchets, as well as a pair of new shoes and long woollen trousers for each man.

01Oct79 General Return of Stores in the Quarter Master Generals Department in Canada – Head Quarters, Quebec⁷⁹

At Quebec		
Legging Cloth	Bales	41 & 142½ Yds
At Quebec		
Trimnings for Do	Cases	3
Shoes	Pairs	8477
Shirt Linnen	Yards	40333
Mittens	Pairs	1452
Stockings	Bales	45 & 125 Pairs
Oil Cloths		26

At Quebec

Militia Clothing	Bales & Casks	20
Clothing marked Capt. Foy	Suits	250
Unmade Clothing	Bales	3
Hatts	large Case	1
Do	loose	229
Officers Hatts		14
Facings Red & Green	Cask	½
Canadian Shoes	Pairs	973
Leggings	Pairs	82

At Montreal

Oil Cloths		4
Coarse Linnen	Pieces	7
Coarse Hatts		117
Shirting	Pieces	12
Shirts		46
Stockings		21
Shoes	Pairs	96

At Sorel

Made Canadian Cloathing		
Green	Bales	3
Unmade Do	Do	64
Green Cloth	Do	9 & 9 Pieces
Fine Green Cloth	Pieces	5
Fine Buff Do	Do	3
Fine Scarlet Do	Do	½
Shalloon	Do	13
Buckram	Do	6
Fustain	Do	12
Hatts Fine		92
Do Coarse		1853
English Shoes	Pairs	248
Canadian Shoes	Do	520
Legging Cloth	Bales	19
Trimmings for the Legging	Boxes	2 – Cask 1
Coarse Sheeting	Bales	8
Linnen for Shirtg	Loose Pieces	794
	Cases 2/Containing Pieces	94
Shirts & Rolers Loose		112
	Bales	1
Trimmings for Officers Clothing		
Narrow Silver Lace	Pieces	3
Epaulets		50
Buttons, Coat	Groce	19
, Waistcoat	Do	8
Mohair Buff	Bundles	12
Hatt Laces, Officers	Pieces	3
, Serjeants	do	2
Stockings fine	Pairs	36
Provincial Clothing Made		
Red faced Blue, Bales 2 Containing Suits		75
Blue faced White	Suits	130
Brown, Bales 2 Containing Suits		66

At Sorel		
Stockings	Case	1
	Loose Pairs	266
Blanket Coats, Long	Bales 5 Contg	331
, Short		167
Mittens, Loose	Pairs	20
, Casks		2
, Bales Contg 1000 pair each		5
Oil Cloths, Cases Contg 20 each		2
, Loose		10

At St. Johns		
Blanket Coats		187
Pairs of Mittens		371
Canadian Caps		4
Yards of Coarse Sheeting		204
Do of Fine		451
Pairs of Stockings		106
Do of Shoes		46
Do of Leggings		54
Yards of Legging Cloth		128
Pairs of Canadian Shoes		86
Do of Mogasons		3
Do of Breeches		16
Waistcoats		17
Coats		18
Donations		
20 Bales of Legging Cloth Containing		
	Yards	4747¼
2½ Do of Stockings	Pairs	886
5½ Do of Mitts	do	5467
Shoes	do	157

04Nov79 Sir John to Haldimand, La Chine⁸⁰

The Cloathing for my Regiment being arrived, and the Agent pressing for the payment I must beg leave to remind your Excellency of the remainder of the Off Reckonings⁸¹ due to me, for which I hope you will grant me a Warrent, that I may be enabled to transmit the money to the Agent by the first Opportunity.

Perhaps the seventy-five suits of red faced blue at Sorel were part of this shipment. This letter was the first indication I have found in military correspondence that Sir John had a regimental agent.

28Dec79 Von Kreutzbourg to the Prince, Longeuil, QC⁸²

The deduction of one half pound of flour per day per man by the government has caused much displeasure in the entire army. The general however has managed to overcome this in another way by giving every man in the army black cloth for overcoats [presumably coats] and brown cloth for long trousers, a pair of shoes, a pair of soles, and a pair of woollen gloves. I ordered the overcoats for the Jägers to be supplied with green collars and trimmings in the same colors making a very good appearance and this distinguishes the corps from all other troops.

17Mar80 Germain to Haldimand, Whitehall.⁸³

Sir John Johnson's great merit intitles him to particular Attention upon this occasion and if it should happen that the Service in which he is engaged should prevent him from availing himself of the Encouragement now given to complete his Corps as soon as others, you will nevertheless preserve to his Corps it's Rank & Seniority when it's Condition shall enable you to report in it's favour.

Prompted by the repeated assertions of John Peters and Eben Jessup, Haldimand decided to allow them to re-recruit their battalions to a semblance of full strength on the understanding that they would do so promptly and without unduly disturbing the recruiting efforts of the 84th RHE or the KR. Germain offered the above assurances to Johnson in view of Haldimand's decision.

Jim Kochan believes that some sort of official decision altered the KRR's status in 1779, which allowed Sir John to purchase his own design of uniforms for the following year; however, a thorough search of correspondence has not uncovered what that decision might have been. Does this arcane letter from Germain tell us something? Looking at Germain's assurances pragmatically, of what value could it have been to Sir John and his regiment to retain seniority on the Provincial establishment in Canada, other than simple vanity? It would not give the officers half-pay for life, nor give the men access to the Pensioners' Hospital at Sorel (the Canadian equivalent of Chelsea) if their health failed.

In any event, seniority was based upon the date of the Beating Order, not the size of the regiment and, by that measure, the KRR NY was senior to all others. So strange...

20Mar80 Sir John to Haldimand, Montreal⁸⁴

I take the Liberty to transmit here with returns for Cloathing half mounting Donations and Blankets wanting to Compleat my Regiment up to June 1780 – the want of which has occasioned no small uneasiness in the Regiment.

Donations!? I have found no answer as to what constituted donations, in any context.

23Mar80 Haldimand to Sir John, Quebec⁸⁵

I have Received Your Letter of the 19th Instant, covering Returns of Cloathing &c. due to your Regiment up to June next. They shall be given to the Qr Mstr General with directions to Compleat the Regiment with the several Articles due to the above mentioned period.

The governor must have been referring to the half mountings requested, as Johnson had already received advice that the red clothing from Britain had arrived.

01Apr80 General Return of Stores in the Quarter Master Generals Department in Canada, Head Quarters, Quebec⁸⁶

At Quebec

Legging Cloth	Bales 40 Pieces 16 Yards 89½
Trimnings for Leggings	Cases 3
Shirting Linnen	do 17 Pieces 68 Yards 20
Stockings	Small Bales 46 Pairs 119
Shoes	Pairs 8238
Shoe Soles	do 10475
Canadian Shoes	do 951
Leggins Green	do 77

Militia Clothing	Bales 16
Ditto marked C	Casks 4

Made Cloathing	Bales 1
Unmade Do	do 3

In Seven Bales	
Jackets, Marked Capt Foy	249
Waistcoats Do	235
Breeches Do Pairs	242

Hatts Fine	14
Ditto Coarse	Large Case 1, Loose 221
Facings Red & Green	Cask 1
Shirt Buttons	Gross 3

At Quebec

Mittens	Pairs	1027
Russia Drill	Malled Bales	10
Oil Cloths		26

At Montreal

Provincial Cloathing

Shirting	Pieces	12
Coarse Linnen for Linings	do	6
Coarse Hatts		112
Shirts		46
Stockings	Pairs	19
Shoes	do	8

Donation Cloathing

Brown Cloth	Pieces	2
Black Do	do	7½
Mittens	Pairs	451

At Sorel

Made Canadian Cloathing	Bales	3
Unmade Do	do	64
Green Cloth	do	9 Pieces 9
Do Fine	Pieces	5
Buff Do	do	3
Scarlet Do	do	½
Buff Shalloon	do	13
Buckram	do	6
Fustain	Pieces	12
Fine Hatts		92
Coarse Do		1807
English Shoes	Pairs	109
Legging Cloth	Bales	13
Trimmings for Legging	Casks	1 Boxes 2
Coarse Sheetting	Bales	7½
Shirting Linnen	Case	1 Pieces 789
Shirts & Rolers	Bale	1 Loose 61
Stockings Fine	Pairs	36
Officers Hatt Laces	Pieces	3
Serjeants Do	do	2
Blanket Coats, Long	Bales 5 Contg	331
Ditto Short		167

Trimmings for Officers Cloathing

Narrow Silver Lace	Pieces	3
Epaulets		50
Coat Buttons	Groce	19
Waistcoat Do	do	8
Mohair Buff	Bundles	12

Provincial Cloathing Made

Red faced blue	Bales 2 Contg	75 suits
Blue faced white	Suits	84
At Sorel		
Brown	Bales 2 Contg	do 66
Stockings Coarse	Case 1 Pairs	5

At Sorel

Mittens	Bales Contg 1000 Pair Ea	5	Casks	2	Pairs	20
Oil Cloths	Cases Contg 20 Each	2	Loose			10

At St. Johns

Narrow Tape	Yards	290
Broad Do	do	300
Coats		16
Waistcoats		17
Breeches	Pairs	15
Leggings	do	33
Linnen fine	Yards	308
Do Coarse	do	80
Blanket Coats		848
Black Cloath	Yards	1110
Brown Do	do	1117 ³ / ₄
Mittens	Pairs	4050
Stockings	do	812
Shoes	do	424
Mogasons	Pairs	22

In this return, a substantial number of jackets, waistcoats and breeches continued to be held in the name of Captain Foy, who had died the previous year. For some mysterious reason, this quantity, with tiny variations, would be held in Foy's name until the end of the war. See subsequent returns and comments.

04Apr80 Germain to Haldimand, Whitehall.⁸⁷

... the whole is now shipped in the Bridgewater Storeship which will sail with this Convoy; Other Necessaries for the Troops have also been provided and sent out in this Ship agreeable to the inclosed List calculated for the Supply of 5,500 Regulars and 3,000 Provincials; A Blanket, a pair of Mittens and Leggings have this and the former year been superadded to the Ordinary Regimental Clothing of the Troops by His Majesty out of his Royal Bounty in humane Consideration of the Severity of the Climate and the Hardships the Men may be exposed to in a late or early Campaign and as an Encouragement to a cheerful performance of such laborious Services as you may find it necessary to employ them in.

08Jun80 Major Daniel McAlpin to Captain Mathews, Montreal⁸⁸

McAlpin had replaced Sir John as the senior officer of the small royalist corps. "When I was at Quebec last fall I give in a Return for Cloathing for the Corps of Loyalists but from the hurry of other business I suppose it was forgot.

The Loyalists that are called Corps wishes to get the same Clothing with Sir John Johnson's Regiment as they think they are the same Kings soldiers they ought to be Equally Clothed[.] [T]he last Clothing they got was very bad and they are now very much in want of others[;] it is above a year and a half since they have received the last Clothing which was in November 1778."

24Jun80 LCol Cornelius Dubois, 11th Albany County Militia to NY Governor Clinton, Catskill Landing⁸⁹

... Peter Plank said that the 14 of June last, that there Came three men at his house dressed in green Coats turned up with white; they demanded provition; Plank said he had none to spare; they tould him they would have some, and Likewise took it; then Plank ask them if they had no Indians with them; they tould him no; Plank said I beleave you have, for I have seen one; then they Caled to the Indians and told them to com in; then they told Plank that they was a scout from Nigary sent by Coll. Bottoler, and that they was in great want of provition and that they was agoing to Bealsex but Plank says he thinks they are gone bak. There was three white men and two Indians...

Were these three men Butler's Rangers? Butler sent recruiting and scouting parties to the Catskills, so on that basis, they could be his. There were Indians with them, which made it very unlikely that they were loyalist troops out of New York City. Might they have been Royal Yorkers, or Royalists from one of

Burgoyne's old corps? Possibly, but what reason would they have for claiming to be Butler's men, if they were not?

So, if these men were Butler's Rangers, here is a second piece of evidence that the coats worn by that regiment were green faced white, at least in 1780.

09Jul80 Return of Militia & Provincial Cloathing in the Quarter Master Generals Stores at Quebec, Head Quarters, Quebec⁹⁰

Militia Cloathing

Made Cloathing (1 Bale Contg)	Suits	25
Unmade (7 Bales do)	Coats	386
Ditto (2½ Bales) Supposed to contain Waistcoats & Breeches for the above Coats		
Green Cloath (3 Bales Contg)	Yards	396
Gray Cloth (2 Bales Contg)	Do	264

Provincial Cloathing, Marked Capt Foy

In Seven Bales

Jackets Red faced Green & Blue Faced White		241
Waistcoats		227
Breeches	Pairs	234

N:B: Cloathing Issued Marked Capt Foy

1779

December 7th 2 Serjeants Suits Blue faced White to }
 2 Private Suits Do Do } The King's Rangers

16th 1 Serjeants Suit Do to Lieut Breckinridge of Do

1780 1 Private Suit Do to a Rebel Prisoner

March 15th 1 Private Suit Do to Ignace Vallet

April 26th 1 Private Suit Do to Augustine L'Chance

13Jul80 Captain Francis Le Maistre, Haldimand's Secretary, to Sir John⁹¹

The captain wrote, "The Cloathing necessary for the use of your Battalions the General cannot at present determine in what manner to provide. He expects to have it in his power as soon as the fleet arrives from England to supply their present necessity from the Cloathing which was destined for some of the Regiments, now under convention." It appears that the new clothing had not yet arrived for the Royal Yorkers and Sir John had applied to Haldimand for assistance.

28Aug80 Sir John to Haldimand⁹²

From the nature of the Service the Troops destroy their Cloaths surprisingly. The Indian Shoes they received for the last Expedition [May80] were scarcely worth accepting. Blankets, overalls, and Shoes are necessary, which I hope Your Excellency will order for them as an Encouragement to go through the Service with cheerfulness.

04Sep80 Haldimand to Sir John⁹³

A few of the best marksmen of the Chasseurs [Hanau Jägers] would I think be useful to you, and as the Indians are not partial to them, they could be employed about yourself disguised in Blanket Coats[.] I shall give Directions to Capt Fraser to Order any number You Require.

05Sep80 Eben Jessup to Haldimand, Quebec⁹⁴

I wish to know if your Excellency will give me leave now to furnish my Corps with Cloathing and will Please to Order the two Pence pr. Day pr. Man to be paid for the Same; and if I may at my Own Risk Order Six Hundred Suits of Cloaths for New Year, and the stoppages only to be made from Men in Actual Service to pay for the same as far as it may go in Case the Regiment will not be Compleat next year. -

06Sep80 Jessup's Orderly Book – Haldimand to Jessup and Peters

This entry included instructions for when they could take rank as LCol and announced the continuation of subsistence for their Officers while they were completing their companies. "... in Regard to Cloathing I Shall Take Care that a Sufficiant Quantity Shall be Provided as Recruits Comes in."

07Sep80 Sir John to Haldimand⁹⁵

I have received no Blankets[,] Leggens or Indian Shoes, and I fear Colonel Bolton will only supply those with them who are to come from Niagara... As the men of my second battalion are entirely destitute of proper Cloathing for the approaching Season, they will not be fit for any immediate Service...

Sir John would not have ordered clothing from England for his 2nd battalion in 1779, as he did not have the manpower and could hardly have forecast the huge recruitment success he enjoyed in May80.

So from this entry, it appears that the recruits of the 2nd battalion drew clothes from the QMG's Department for the fall of 1780 and winter of 1781, but we can only speculate whether the coats were green, brown or blue faced white.

09Sep80 Haldimand to Sir John, Quebec⁹⁶

... that the equipement of Blankets &c for Your Detachment may be Drawn from the Indians Store at Oswegatchie or Carleton Island, or purchased from the Merchants if they cannot be procured from the former.

Sep80 Captain John Munro to Captain Mathews, Point Clair, 30Jul81⁹⁷

Munro wrote the following about the preparations made by Sir John and himself for their October expeditions. "... when Sir John Johnson went off with his detachment the Men and Arms were picked from the whole Regiment – when I rec'd my Orders, I had no Arms fit for Service, many of the Men which went with me were Recruits [who] did not receive their Cloathing and the party in General in want of every thing fit for the Service they were [enter]ing upon, which obliged me Imediately to employ all the Gunsmiths, Taylors, Shoemakers &c in the Regiment and Montreal in order to get ready. I made application to the Kings Stores For Arms and Other Articles, and all I received was 12pr of Shoes and Six Blankets for which I gave my obligation to return the Same in Quantity and Quality, I supplied every Man with 2pr of Shoes, Trousers, Knapsacks, &c &c for which they have pay'd – I found myself under the necessity of purchasing all those necessary to Complete the Men for the duty which they had to perform.

The Articles which I have charged in said Acct. were of the cheapest sort that could be found, and for the other Articles it was Impossible to avoid them unless I would suffer the Men to die in the woods.

The Men also observing all the Loyalists Completely Cloathed at St John's, who had only to go by water with Major Carleton to Crown Point, and remarking that their Brother Soldiers which went with Sir John Receiv'd all Necessarys for a Campaign..."

11Sep80 Major Ross to Captain Mathews?, Coteau du Lac⁹⁸

I hope youll be kind enough to put His Excellency in mind of the Cloathing and Arms for the [2nd] Battalion.

22Sep80 Sir John to John Blackburn, regimental Agent, Oswego⁹⁹

I wrote you sometime ago and enclosed you a Bill on Drummond's Bank for £2,000 and an order on Mr. Baker for whatever money of mine he might have in his hands. Letters to him have miscarried. I send you another which makes the third, having sent them by Halifax in the month of January. You will also receive herewith a second Bill of Exchange for £2,000 which I must earnestly wish may come safe to hand having been so long already kept out of it to my no little mortification. The favourable opinion entertained of my constant endeavours to promote the service of my most gracious Sovereign are highly flattering to me, and I hope the result of the expedition I am now going upon will prove serviceable and that my conduct will merit further approbation and be the means of procuring an establishment for my regiment, which now consists of two battalions, the Generals Beating order for which, dated 12th July last I have ordered to be sent to you that you may apply for the 20 months offreckonings to enable you to send me their cloathing and accoutrements which I would have you do by the safest conveyance next year, together with the cloathing for the first battalion which must be ordered to be made larger than

the last, they proving too small for most of the men. You will find by the Beating order that the establishment of each battalion is five-hundred-and-sixty rank and file whereas you only sent cloathing for the provincial establishment.

You should also send a sergeant major's and drum major's suit, the appointments to be the same for both battalions. [next followed a discussion a four-man band of Musick and their instruments] When I see the arms coming out for the officers of the first battalion I shall send for the like proportion if they are approved of for the gentlemen of the second.

PS I would wish to have a Blue Worm in the mens lace.

Johnson also mentioned wanting a better quality, but not wider lace, for the Officers.

This letter made it clear that Sir John had earlier ordered specific clothing and officers' arms [side arms only or fusils as well?] for the 1st battalion and noted the placement of an order for the 2nd battalion's clothing. It also indicated that the uniform crisis of July, which Le Maistre had written about, had passed, as the 1st battalion's new clothing had been received from Britain and was found wanting for size.

01Oct80 General Return of Stores &c in the Quarter Master Generals Department in Canada, Quebec¹⁰⁰

At Quebec

Legging Cloth	Bales	96,	Pieces 6,	Yds 202
Trimmings for Leggings	Cases	11		
Shirting Linnen	do	17	Pieces 66	
Stockings	Bales	36,	Pairs 113	
Shoes	Pairs	4943		
Canadian Shoes	do	945		
Leggings Green	do	77		
 Militia Cloathing	 Bales	 15,	 Casks 4	
Made Cloathing	Bales	73,	Casks 32 [is this Canadian Provincial]	
Unmade Do	do	3		

In Seven Bales

Jackets Marked Capt Foy		235
Waistcoats Ditto		221
Breeches Ditto	Pairs	228

Fine Hatts		14
Coarse Ditto	large Cases	1, Loose 215
Facings Red & Green	Cask	1
Mittens	Pairs	9565
Russia Drill	Matted Bales	6
Oil Cloths		17
Blanket Coats long		100

At Sorel

Legging Cloth	Bales	13½
Trimmings for Legging	Boxes	1, Cask 1
Shirting Linnen	Pieces	818
Stockings	Bales	9, Pairs 46
Shoes	Hhds	5, Pairs 421
Leggings	do	13
Made Clothing	Bales	3
Unmade Do	Do	64
Fine Hatts		92
Coarse Do	Casks	12½
Mittens	Pairs	4030
Oil Cloths		38

At Sorel			
Green Cloth	Bales	9,	Pieces 9
Ditto Fine	Pieces	5	
Duff Ditto	do	3	
Scarlet Ditto	do	½	
Shalloon Buff	do	13	
Buckram	Pieces	6	
Fustain	do	12	
Shirts & Rolers		109	
Trimmings for Officers Cloathing			
Coat Buttons	Gross	19	
Waistcoat Do	Do	8	
Narrow Silver Lace	Pieces	3	
Epaulets		50	
Mohair Buff	Bundles	12	
[Thread] Buff	lbs	4	
Scarlet	Do	½	
Green	Do	2	
White	Do	3	
Officers Hat Lace	Pieces	3	
Serjeants Do	Do	1½	
Blanket Coats long		143	
Ditto Short		167	
Made Provincial Clothg			
Brown	Suits	66	
Blue faced white	Do	175	
At Montreal			
Legging Cloth	Bales	7,	Pieces 6
Shirting Linnen	Pieces	16	
Stockings	Pairs	15	
Shoes	Puncheon	4	
Coarse Hatts		110	
Mittens	Pairs	1451	
Shirts		6	
At St. Johns			
Oil Cloths		4	
leggings	Pairs	100	
Blanket Coats		620	
Legging Cloth	Yards	1682	
Linnen	Do	312	
Tape Broad	Do	1803	
Tape Narrow	Do	1472	
Buttons	Groce	80	
Blue Cloathing	Suits	15	
Shoes	Pairs	206	
Stockings	Do	750	
Mittens	Do	4050	

05Oct80 Capt Mathews to Major Ross, Quebec¹⁰¹

You will likewise be furnished with cloathing and Arms (such as can be procured) by sending down a Batteau to Montreal and transmitting to Brigadier General Maclean a Return of the Number You will have occasion for...

Think how cold the weather would be along the St. Lawrence River by October, and still the men had not been properly supplied.

09Oct80 Captain Leake to Haldimand, Carleton Island¹⁰²

I must beg leave to remind Your Excellency, there is Cloathing yet due to the five Serjeants, the same number of Corporals, and two Drums, of the Detachment under my Command, and Humbly to request you to Order an allowance, Your Excellency may judge Proper to be paid to them in place of the Deficiency.

15Oct80 Captain Gumersall to Sir John, Oswego 08Sep83

... was orderd by the following Regimental order to proceed to Montreal on that Duty viz "Capt Gumersall to proceed immediately to Montreal to receive Arms for the Regt from Colo. Campbell, and Cloathg which his Excellency had orderd to be Issued from the Qr. Mr. Genl Stores..."

Col John Campbell was the superintendent of the Quebec Indian Department.

16Oct80 Captain Jacob Maurer [2KRR & Quebec's DQMG] to Captain Mathews¹⁰³

I have wrote to Lt't Duport about the Colour of Sr. John's 1st. Battn. Regimt[.] Should no answer be given yet by His Exclly begg you'll Please to let me have one by next Post.

17Oct80 Major Ross to Captain Mathews, Coteau du Lac¹⁰⁴

I hear my Quarters are fixed for Carleton Island, I have sent the only Officer here (except Ensn Arden) for Cloathing and Arms to Montreal.

Oct80 Interrogation of Daniel Uhlendorf of Butler's Rangers¹⁰⁵

He sat out from Niagara with about a hundred of Butler's Greens and a small number of Regulars of the 34th on board a vessel.

This is the only reference I have found to Butler's Greens. The Royal Yorkers' two sobriquets, Johnson's Greens and Royal Greens, so frequently found in 19th & 20th Century accounts, are not found in 18th Century letters, reports or returns.

08Nov80 Sir John to John Blackburn¹⁰⁶

... send clothing for officers of both battalions, but officers' belt plates gilt, not silver – we have been obliged to have [the last ones] gilded here.

09Nov80 Israel Ferguson to Captain Mathews, St. Johns¹⁰⁷

I am desired by Major Rogers To write to you, as he has not yet returned from the Expedition, Concerning Clothing for what men we have, we Expect to be on service in a short time, Major Rogers has wrote to Colonel Rogers at Hallafax for clothing to be sent round to Quebec this fall, and has likewise Applied to Captn. Prentis to write to him when it might arrive their. If it has not come to Quebec beg you will mention it to his Excellency General Haldimand Beging he will allow Some Sort of Clothing to secure them from the rigars of this approaching winter. [T]hay are Unfit for Service for want of Clothing at preasant.

14Nov80 Major Ross to Captain Mathews, Coteau du Lac¹⁰⁸

PS The Letter I suspected in my last to be lost by Mr. McComb, actually was so, my orders for Cloathing and Arms came from Brigadier McLean.

20Nov80 Captain John Munro to Captain Richard Lernoult, Lachine¹⁰⁹

... the men in great want of Provisions; and was distressed for everything having wore out all their Shoes, Mockosins, Trowsers, Leggings, &c...

Note this strange mixture of clothing – trousers and leggings, shoes and moccasins – items that were usually mutually exclusive. Was Munro's company outfitted with trousers and shoes and the other KRR company on the expedition with breeches, leggings and moccasins, or visa versa, or some other combination?? Or, were the Yorkers thoroughly mixed in their issues?

01Dec80 Eben Jessup to Captain Mathews, Verchere¹¹⁰

Major Nairn told me that he had Sixty Suits of Cloathing Which he Should Distribute to the Men to be at Yemaska Post, and the Recruits for the Late Major McAlpins Corps – The Severity of the weather makes me ask Cloathing for our Men also –

09Dec80 Jessup's Orderly Book – Regimental Orders, Vershere

Major Nairne requires all the officers and Men belonging To the Several Corps of Royalists Quartered in this Parish to assemble at his quarters on thirsday 12th Instant...

What ever arms and accutrments the officers and Men are Possessed of are to be Brought along with them that all Deficiencies May appear and Proper applications Shall be made for Every Necessary Equipment for those who are ancious to Serve as Soldiers During the war...

When Daniel McAlpin died, Major John Nairne was transferred from 1-84/RHE to command the remnants of Burgoyne's Royalist units. Nairne was an experienced officer who had served in Fraser's Highlanders during the Seven Years' War and settled in Canada before taking up the sword again with Maclean.

04Jan81 Jessup's Orderly Book – Regimental Orders, Vershere

Ensign John Fraser and Every Non Commissioned Officer and Private man of the Several Corps of Royalists Who have Received New Cloathing are Ordred by Major John Nairne to be Paraded at his quarters on Monday... to March to the Post of Yamaska and to be Releived those that are Now there.

The Commander in Cheif having Ordred that Mr. Wm. Frasers Company Shall be Stationd as Soon as Possible at the Post of Yamaska there Cloathing must Be Made up with all Expedition Mr. Titus Simons is Required to over look the Taylors belonging to the Corps of Royalists and Take Peticolar Care that They Shall on No Pretences Do Any Other Work Till the Clothing of Mr. William Frasers Company is finished...

27Jan8[1] Jessup's Orderly Book – Regimental Orders, Vershere

It Being Necessary that a Return Should be Made of the Names of all the able bodied Serjeants Corporals and Private Men of the Several Corps of Royalists Now in Cantonments at this Place Country Cure and St. Oars Mentioning those that have Received Cloathing Either here or at Quebec &c &c...

01Apr81 General Return of Stores And Batteaux in the Quarter Master Generals Department in Canada – Head Quarters Quebec¹¹¹

At Quebec

Legging Cloth	Bales	58,	Pieces 9,	Yards 412
Trimmings for Legging	Cases	8		
Shirting Linnen	Do	21,	Pieces 61,	Yards 14
Stockings	Bales	32,	Pairs 79	
Shoes	Pairs	509		
Canadian Shoes	Do	916		
Leggings Green	Do	69		
Militia Cloathing	Bales	15		
Ditto Marked C	Casks	4		
Fine Hatts		14		
Coarse Ditto	Case	1,	Loose 167	
Caribeana Macazons	Pairs	297		
Mittens	Pairs	6572		
Russia Drill	Bales	6		

At Quebec			
Made Cloathing Green	Bales	27,	Brown 10, Bales
Unmade Ditto	Do	3	
Jackets Marked Capt Foy		232	
Waistcoats Do		216	
Breeches Do	Pairs	223	
Oil Cloths		28	
Blanket Coates	Long	100	
Shirts	Bales	5	
Stockings	Do	9	
Shoes	Casks	11	
Hatts	Do	12	
Stock Buckles	Case	1	
Drum Slings	Do	1	
Facings Red & Green	Cask	½	
At Sorel			
Canadian Cloathing Made	Suits	100	
Ditto Unmade	Bales	30	
Green Cloth	Do	4,	Pieces 9
Ditto Fine	Pieces	5	
Buff Do	Do	3	
Scarlet Do	Do	½	
Shalloon, Buff	Do	13	
Buckram	Do	6	
Fustain	Do	12	
Fine Hatts		92	
Coarse Do	Casks	6	
Shoes	Pairs	110	
Legging Cloth	Bales	3,	Pieces 6
Leggings Made	Pairs	370	
Trimmings for Legging	Cases	1	
Linnen for Shirting	Pieces	550	
Russia Drill	Bales	3,	Pieces 6
Shirts and Rolers		126	
Stockings	Pairs	756	
Blanket Coats	long	143,	Short 150
Oil Cloths		36	
Trimmings for Officers Cloathing			
Narrow Silver Lace	Pieces	3	
Coat Buttons	Groce	19	
Mohair Buff	Bundles	12	
Epaulets		50	
Waistcoat Buttons	Groce	8	
Provincial Cloathing Brown	Suits	66	
Do Blue faced white	Do	89	
Mittens	Pairs	1000	
At Montreal			
Macazons	Pairs	665	
Provincial Cloathing	Bales	17	
Ditto Shoes	Pairs	107	

At Montreal			
Ditto Coarse Linnen	Pieces	2	
Ditto Coarse Hatts	Cases	3,	Loose 112
Ditto Shirts	Bales	1	
Stockings	Pairs	330	
Shoes	Pairs	18	
At St. Johns			
Oil Cloths		4	
Leggings	Pairs	234	
Blanket Coats		570	
Red Caps		123	
Legging Cloth	Yards	500	
Linnen	Do	325	
Provincial Cloathing	Bales	5	
Green Cloathing	Suits	41	
Hatts		97	
Broad Tape	Yards	1160	
Narrow Do	do	400	
Buttons	Groce	113	
Cloathing Blue	Suits	15	
Shoes	Pairs	66	
Canadian Shoes	Pairs	96	
Stockings	Do	660	
Mittens	Do	2400	
Deer Skins		20	
Macazons	Pairs	140	

06May81 Captain Walter Butler to Major Lernoult, Adjt Genl, Niagara

Lieutenant-Colonel Butler having ordered out on his private credit a complete stand of arms and accoutrements and this year's clothing for his Corps, without having any stoppages in his hands to enable him to pay therefore, which said arms and clothing were ordered out in the very first running ship for this province and bills promised payment on their landing.

Like other northern loyalist commanders, John Butler's substantial wealth was comprised of real estate located in rebel-held New York State. Consequently, his personal credit was limited and the government's halting payment of bills could provide great embarrassment.

31May81 Account of Contingent Expenses incurred by Sir John Johnson on Account Of Government by Order of His Excellency General Haldimand in Sundry Services between 25th June 1778 and the 24th December 1780.¹¹²

1778 Aug 29th To cash to John Mittlebergers & Danel. Fishers accounts of Cloaths furnished Scouts between 16th Sep 1778 & 24th June 1779

1780 Novbr 15th To Cash to Daniel Fisher for Cloaths made & furnished Scout between the 25th June 1779 & the 24th Decr 1780

18Aug81 Return of Army Cloathing and Stores Received from the *Shrewsbury* and Shipped on board the *Neptune* Navy Transport Victualler – Received 18th Augt 1781 by the *Pandora*¹¹³
This listing is organized by the following regiments – 8th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 47th, 84th and Sir John Johnson. For the latter there were:

“No.1 to 13 – Eleven Bales, Cases & Diff Packages Twenty Eight Baggs Pegs”

14Sep81 In Persuant to your Excellencys Warrant dated the 14th day of Spetr. 1781... to have Examined the Cloathing of the following Regiments which came from on Board the Neptune Navy Transport...¹¹⁴

8th (or Kings) Regiment

Cask No.33 58 Privates and 3 Serjts Hatt Caps, intirely damaged and unserviceable

26Oct81 Return of Donations Remaining in the Quarter Master Generals Stores at Quebec – Head Quarters Quebec¹¹⁵

Legging Cloth (Equal to an Equipmt for 4800 Men) Yards 6000

Stockings Pairs 6480

Shoes Do 280

Mittens Do 2907

NB A Complete Equipment has been sent to Montreal for Two Thousand and One Hundred Men the 17th July last Which are not included in the above.

08Nov81 Return of Legging Cloth Shippd on Board the Schooner Coquette for Sorel... for the use of the Brunswick Troops, being Two Yards and Quarter Each Man in lieu of a Blanket – Head Quarters Quebec

Legging Cloth Yards 787½

NB The Hessians under the Command of Brigadier D'Loos had only a Blanket given them on their Arrival from New York.

02Jan82 Edward Jessup to Captain Mathews, Varchaire

Pleas to acquaint the Commander in Chief That the men in the Corps of Royalists are in great want of Cloathing and that I Beg His Excellancy will pleas to give orders for their being issued of the green Cloaths as we understand there is a sufficient Quantity of that sort to Cloath the whole Corps. – Capt Sherwood tells us that his Coat is approved of as a pattern for our uniform which we shall Immetate but shall need some green Cloath for facings (as the Present facings are Red) I thought it would be but Little Expencc if any Rateaten or Damaged Coats Should be in the Store.

This request yields two important pieces of information. 1. the green coats in QMG Stores in 1782 were faced red. 2. a commander felt free to request a change of facing colour.

12Jan82 Jessup's Orderly Book

R. Orders. The Captains and Commanding Officers of Companys are to Deliver with out delay to Acting Adjutant an Exact Return of their non Commissioned Officers Drummers and Private Men in their respective Company for whosoever it will be Necessary at Present to give Cloathing – those Employed at work or absent from the Corps or Who have Recd. Cloathing since 24th of June Past are Not to be Included –

14Feb82 Major Edward Jessup to Captain Mathews, Varchare¹¹⁶

Captain Sherwood hes requested that I Should apply for Cloaths for the men at his post [Loyal Blockhouse] and I here send you a Ccopy of that part of his Letter Viz.

I am informed that Capt Fraser Draws Ranging Sutes for 32 men at Yamasco[.] I wish you would have the goodness to apply for 20 Such Sutes for this Post or for Blanket Coats Caps Mitts Legens & Mogersonons for 20 men which Last I think will be better here then the Ranging Sutes. I think no post Can require those things more than this as we are obliged to keep up a Constant round of Scouts. I am Confident the General will not refuse them when you Let him know I have applied to you for Such Equipment and that I have already been obliged to furnish Several of the men from my Store for Secret Service and must furnish Several More Soon or not get any Scouting from them.

Ranging suits!? No such item appears in the QMG Stores. Is this the brown Provincial clothing?

21Feb82 Return of Cloathing Issued out of the Quarter Master Generals Stores to the undermentioned Corps & distressed Families of Royalists, Sorel¹¹⁷

To Whom Issued	Sjts Suits Compleate	Drummers Suits	Privates Suits Green f/Red	Shirts	Stockings Pairs	Hatts	Moccasons Pairs
Major Jessup	17	6	174	122	197	197	394
Major Rogers	8	3	157	168	168	168	336

Note, the Loyal Rangers is drawing the green coats with red facings, but whether, as requested by Major Jessup, the regiment received green cloth to alter the facings is an unanswered question.

21Mar82 Sir John to Daniel Claus, London.¹¹⁸

I have now the further pleasure to inform you that I have the Appointment of Superintendent General, and Inspector General of Indian Affairs and am to be Appointed Colonel Commandant with the Rank of Brigadier General on the American Establishment and have Obtained with some difficulty an American establishment for my first Battalion[,] the Second must wait the Generals [Haldimand's] recommendation of it, which I have no doubt but he will favor it with...

01Apr82 General Return of Stores &c in the Quarter Master Generals Department in Canada, Quebec¹¹⁹

Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St John's
Cloathing Canadian					
Made	Suits		9		
unmade	Bales		17		
Loose do	Suit		1		
Provincial					
made (Green)	Bales	27		4, Cask 1	Suits 199
do Serjeant Majors Coats (Green faced Red)		3			
do Drum Majors do (ditto)		3			
do Serjeants do (ditto)		12			
do Serjeants Waistcoats (Buff)		45			
do Sjts breeches do		10			
do Suits (Brown)	Bales	10	2, Suits 66	Bales 9	
do do (Blue faced White)	Suits		135	90	15
do do (Red faced Green)	do		124		
Unmade (Green)	Bale	1			
do Coats do		16			
do w/coats (Buff)		72			
do Breeches do	Pairs	36			
Stockings	Bales	8		Pairs 110	
Shirts	Bales	2		Loose 219	
Hatts	Casks	8		3, Loose 16	
Coarse Linnen	Pieces			7	
Stock Buckles	Case	1			
Drum Slings	do	1			
Green Cloth	Bales	2	9		
Gray do	do	2			
Fine green cloth	Pieces				4
Do buff do	do		3		
Do scarlet do	do		½		
Shalloon (Buff)	do		13		
Buckram	do		6		
Fustaine	do		12		

Articles	Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St	John's
Hatts, Fine		13	92		
, Coarse	Case	1, Loose 39	Casks 3	Loose 76	
Shoes, English	Pairs		240	223	3
, Canadian	do	412			76
Mocasins	do	2080	706	1670	360
Legging, Cloth	Bales	21	7		
, ditto	Pieces	6, Yds 26			Yards 214
, Made	Pairs	55	446		101
Shirting Linnen	Cases	21, Yds 30	Pcs 328	Pieces 10	Yards 101
Shirts			56		
Stockings, Fine	Pairs		36		
Do, Coarse	Small Bales	27, Pairs 60	Pairs 4		Pairs 600
Blanket Coats		78	262		70
Mittens	Pairs	2080	350	1960	1300
Russia Drill	Bales	4, Pieces 30	3, Pieces 6		
Deer Skins				19	24
Canadian Red Caps			6		67
Trimmings for Officers Cloathing					
Narrow Silver Lace	Pieces		3		
Epaulets			50		
Button, Coat	Groce		19		
, w/coat	do		8		
Mohair (Buff)	Bundles		12		
Hatt Lace, Offs	Pieces		3		
, Sjts	do		½		
Black Buttons	Groce				40
Broad and Narrow Tape	Yds				2080

02May82 Regimental Orders, 29th Regiment, Terrebonne¹²⁰

The Commanding Officers Order that the red Mains be cleaned in the best manner they possible can and put in the old Caps as the New Cloathing are to be wore on Sunday Next...

The red "Mains" referred to are dyed horsehair. Of significance - the 29th were also wearing caps in 1781.

01Jun82 Return of Stores in the Quarter Master Generals Department at this Post, Sorell¹²¹

Canadian Clothing, Made	Suits	9
, unmade	Bales	16
, Loose	Suits	11
Green Cloth	Bales	9
Fine, Green Cloth	Pieces	4
, Buff do	do	3
, Scarlet do	do	½
Shalloon Buff	do	13
Buchram	do	6
Fustian	do	12
Hatts, Fine		92
, Coarse	Casks	2½
English shoes	pairs	80
Mocasines	do	650
Leggings, Cloth	Bales	8, pieces 1
, Made	pairs	444
, Trimmings	Boxes	1
Linnen for Shirting, Loose	pieces	589

Russia Drill	Bales	3, pieces 1
Shirts		348
Stockings, Fine	pairs	36
, Coarse	Bales	10
Trimmings for Officers Clothing		
Narrow Silver Lace	pieces	3
Epaulettes		50
Buttons, Coat	Gro	19
, Waistcoat	do	8
Mohair Buff	Bundles	12
Hatt Lace, Officers	pieces	3
, Serjeants	do	½
Blanket Coats, Long		142
, Short		118
Oil Cloths	Case contg	20
	Loose	16
Provincial Clothing Made		
Brown Bales 2 Contg	Suits	66
Blue Faced White do		135
Red Faced Green do		124
Mitts	pairs	350
Canadian red Caps		6

14Jul82 Von Kreutzbourg, Hanau Jägers to Hereditary Prince, Quebec¹²²

I send my most respectful thanks for gracious advancements and would request a new supply of uniforms and some cloth for repairs. After uniforms have been worn for three years and will continue to be worn, a great amount of repairs are unavoidable. It is impossible to buy the necessary supplies for the repairs in this country because everything is terribly high priced and this would be very detrimental to our cash account.

10Sep82 Von Kreutzbourg to the Prince, La Prairie, QC¹²³

If it is necessary for the uniform of the corps to be worn for more than three years, then I would respectfully ask if the cloth necessary for repairs, should be purchased here in this country or if we should expect to receive materials every year with the equipment from Hanau. The men only have very ragged apparel, and I cannot understand how they will be able to survive this winter if no new equipment arrives for them. They have been using their present equipment since 1779 and because of expeditions, commands, and scouting parties they have been badly ruined.

Blankets were issued to the corps in 1777 at Portsmouth but, ever since then, the men had to carry them around their bodies on every march, and they used them as beds in winter quarters. Consequently, hardly more than ten usable blankets can now be found in possession of the corps. At different times I have made requisitions to the General for new blankets, but I was always informed that Your Serene Highness had to supply them since the King would not give blankets to any foreign regiment.

01Oct82 General Return of Stores and Batteaux in the Quarter Master Generals Department at Several Posts of Quebec... Head Quarters, Quebec¹²⁴

Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St John's
Canadian Cloathing					
Made	Suits		9		
Unmade	Bales		13		
Loose do	Suits		19		
Provincial Cloathing					
Made (Green)	Bales	27		4	Suits 197

Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St John's
do Serjeant Majors Coats (Green faced Red)		3			
do Drum Majors do (ditto)		3			
do Serjeants do (ditto)		12			
do Serjeants w/coats (Buff)		45			
do Serjeants Breeches do		10			
do Suits (Brown)	Bales	10	2	9	
do Blue faced White	Suits		135	90	14
do Red faced Green	do		124		
Unmade (Green)	Bale	1			
do Coats do		16			
do w/coats (Buff)		72			
do Breeches do	Pairs	36			
Velvet Stocks	Case	1			
Stockings	Bales	8			
Shirts	do	2			
Hatts	Casks	8			
Coarse Linnen	Pieces			7	
Stock Buckles	Case	1			
Drum Slings	do	1			
Green Cloth	Bales	2	9		
Gray do	do	2			
Fine Green Cloth	Pieces		4		
Do Buff do	do		3		
Do Scarlet do	do		½		
Shalloon	do		11		
Buckram	do		5		
Fustain	do		8		
Hatts, fine		13	82		
, Coarse	Case	1, Loose 39	Casks 2	Casks, Loose 15	
Shoes, English	Pairs		55	215	10
, Canadian	do	412		434	
Moccasins	do	787	200	1475	320
Legging, Cloth	Bales	16	7		
do	Pieces	6½	4	1	Yards 125
, Made	Pairs	43	444		
Trimmings for Leggings	Cases	4	2		
Shirting Linnen	do	19, Pieces 28	Pieces 580	Pieces 8	Yards 125
Shirts			260	214	
Stockings, Coarse	Small Bales	20, Pairs 40	7, Pairs 160	Pairs 90	
, Fine	Pairs		36		
Blanket Coats		72	260		70
Mittens	Pairs	2068	350	1960	1300
Russia Drill	Bales	4, Pieces 26	2, Pieces 20		
Deer Skins				18	20
Canadian Red Caps			6	60	
Narrow Silver Lace	Pieces		3		
Epaulets			50		
Trimmings for Officers					
Buttons, Coat	Groce		18		
, W/coat	do		7		
Mohair (Buff)	Bundles		12		
Hatt Lace, Officers	Pieces		3		
Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St John's
, Serjeants	do		½		

Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St John's
Black Buttons	Groce			20	40
Broad and Narrow Tape	Yards				2080
Russia Sheetting	Pieces		2	4	
Camp Equipage					
Oil Cloths		47	30	53	2

08Nov82 Von Kreutzbourg to the Prince, La Prairie¹²⁵

(talking about a fire which destroyed a hut full of equipment) The Lieutenant was forced by this accident, to open the cases containing the Corps' uniforms and other wearing apparel and to take there from, 45 complete sets of equipment. Consequently, now I can only make further promises to the men here who have no such equipment. Therefore, I most respectfully request the soonest possible replacement of these 42 appropriated accoutrements including hats, stockings, and trousers...

Further, I have not received a detailed list of the equipment which was sent to me. No shoes were contained therein as was formerly the custom, and the above created a great additional expenditure for the men. Leggings were omitted also, but green pantaloons [breeches] were included though they are useless here in this land. Your Serene Highness will undoubtedly recall that when the corps was formed the men were promised shoes and stockings for their yearly equipment and new leather breeches in their equipment every second year. These leather pantaloons are as useless here as the ones made of green cloth. Shoes, however, are very essential commodities, so much so that I am compelled to ask Your Serene Highness to have them sent here for the corps this coming new year. Your Highness will be able to reduce the cost of shoes and stockings by curtailing the equipment and withholding leather or cloth breeches and leggings.

01Jan83 General Return of Stores and Batteaux in the Quarter Master Generals Department at Quebec – Head Quarters Quebec¹²⁶

Cloathing, Provincial

Made	Bales	29, Coats 19
do Serjeant Major's Coats (Green f/Red)		3
do Drum Major's do ditto		3
do Serjeants do ditto		9
do Serjeants Waistcoats (Buff)		46
do Serjeants Breeches ditto	Pairs	11
do Suits (Brown)	Bales	15
do Jackets (Blue faced White)		21
Unmade (Green)	Bales	1
do Coats do		4
do Waistcoats (Buff)		71
do Breeches do	Pairs	22
Stockings	Bales	Included in the Cloathing
Shirts	Loose	364
Hatts	Casks	9, Loose 41
Velvet Stocks	Case	1
Stock Buckles	do	1
Waistcoats (white)		2
Breeches do	Pairs	36
Green Cloth	Bales	2, Pieces 1
Grey Cloth	do	2
Hatts, Fine	Loose	13
, Coarse	Case	1
Canadian Shoes	Pairs	596
Moccasins	do	2669
Legging, Cloth	Bales	14
, ditto	Pieces	7, Yards 12
, Made (Green)	Pairs	42

Cloathing, Provincial		
Trimmings for Legging	Cases	3
Shirting Linnen	do	14, Pieces 27, Yds 71½
Stockings	Small Bales	10, Pairs 235
Blanket Coats		74
Mittens	Pairs	2988
Russia Drill	Bales	4, Pieces 18
Deer Skins		174
Jackets (Brown)		23
Waistcoats do		23
Damaged Cloathing, Provincial		
Coats (Green)		11
do (Red faced Green)		11
do (Blue faced White)		1
Waistcoats		44
Breeches	Pairs	8
Hatts		28
Blanket Coats		3
Stockings	Pairs	143

01Apr83 General Return of Stores and Batteaux in the Quarter Master Generals Department at the Several Posts... Head Quarters Quebec¹²⁷

Articles	Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St Johns
Cloathing, Provincial				
Made (Green) Bales				26
do Serjt Majors Coats (faced red)				2
do Drum Majors do do				2
do Serjeants Suits (Brown)				12
do Serjeants Waistcoats (Buff)				11
do Suits (Brown) Bales	10	2		Suits 184
do Coats do Loose				7
do do (Green) do	21		156	14
do do (Blue faced White) do	21	119	93	Suits 13
do do (Red faced Green) do		124		
do Waistcoats (White) do	2	243	284	14
do Breeches do Pairs	36	243	235	14
Unmade Waistcoats (Buff)		17		
Stockings Bales	8			
Shirts	353	25	12	
Hatts Casks	9, Loose 41		Loose 10	Loose 53
Velvet Stocks Case	1			
Stock's Buckles do	1			
Drum Slings & Sword Belts				
Case	1	Loose 110		
Fife Slings Loose		6		
Corporals Epaulets do		86		
Hatt Lace Bundles		20		
Metal Buttons, Coat Groce		100		38
, Waistcoat do		6		
Clothing				
Green Cloth Bales	2, Yds 114	9, Piece 1		
Grey Cloth do	2			

Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St Johns
Fine Green Cloth	Pieces		4		
Buff do	do		3		
Scarlet do	do		½		
Shalloon (Buff)	do		10		
Buckram	do		5		
Fustain	do		5		
Hatts, Fine		12	81		
, Coarse			87		
Shoes, English	Pairs		26	19	
, Canadian	do	17	67	226	7
Moccasins	do	1841	61	165	268
Legging, Cloth	Bales	13			
, ditto	Pieces	7, Yds 3	Pieces 8		Yds 391
, Made	Pairs	42	640		531
Trimmings for do	Cases	3			
Shirting Linnen	do	13	Pieces 397	Pcs 8, Yds 29	Yds 274
Stockings, Fine	Pairs		36		
, Coarse	Small Bales	16, Pairs 198	Pairs 944	Pairs 50	Pairs 454
Blanket Coats		72	261		13
Mittens	Pairs	2940	320	1293	654
Russia, Drill	Bales	4 Pieces 13	2, Pieces 20		
, Sheeting	Pieces		2	4	
Canadian Red Caps			6		55
Horn Buttons	Groce		500	8	38
Tape	do		40		Yds 2030
Coarse Linnen for Lining	Pieces			4	
Trimmings for Officers Cloathing					
Narrow Silver Lace	Pieces		3		
Epaulets			50		
Buttons, Coat	Groce		17		
, Waistcoat	do		5		
Mohair (Buff)	Bundles		11		
Hatt Lace, Officers	Pieces		3		
, Serjeants	do		½		
Brown Jackets for Scouts		22			
Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St Johns
Ditto Waistcoats do		22			
Deer Skins		174	6	27	2
Damaged Cloathing, Provincial					
Green Coats		7			13
Red do (faced Green)		11			
Blue do (faced White)		1			
Waistcoats (White)		47			13
Breeches do	Pairs	9			13
Hatts		28			
Stockings	Pairs	144			

18May83 Regimental Order, 29th Regiment, St. Johns

The Jacketts, Summer Caps & Leggings, to be worn upon all Duty & in future, Fatigues Excepted & the men to be provided with Summer Westcoats, to be made up after the Regtl form. The Blanket Coats to be washed and taken to the Store, with the fur Caps of the respective Companys.

Here we are in 1783, and again, 'caps,' and note, 'jackets' and 'leggings' are being worn. Also, 'Summer Waistcoats' – were these simply sleeveless? The fur caps mentioned are Canadian Caps such as von

Germann painted in his image of a British Regular marching his winter post in a capote and what look to be blue cloth overalls. As noted above, a small quantity of "Canadian Red Caps" was held in inventory by the QMG's Department from 1778 onwards.

01Oct83 General Return of Stores and Batteaux in the Quarter Master Generals Department at the Several Posts... Head Quarters Quebec¹²⁸

Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St Johns
Cloathing, Provincial					
Made (Green)	Bales	26			
do Serjt Majors Coats					
(Green faced Red)			2		
do Drum Majrs Coats					
(Green faced Red)			2		
do Serjeants Suits (Brown)				12	
do Serjts Waistcoats (Buff)			9		
do Suits (Brown)	Bales	7	2		Suits 64
do Coats do	Loose			6	
do do (Green)	do	21		56	14
do do (Blue faced White)	do	14	76	93	17
do Waistcoats (White)	do	2	193	183	31
do Breeches do	Pairs	35	186	134	22
Unmade Waistcoats (Buff)			17		
Stockings	Bales	8			
Articles					
		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St Johns
Shirts		241	25	6	
Hatts	Casks	7, Loose 14		Loose 9	
Velvet Stocks		980			12
Stock Buckles		1140			12
Drum Slings & Sword Belts	Case	1	Loose 110		
Fife Slings			6		
Corporals Epaulets		100	86		
Hatt Lace	Bundles		20		
Metal Buttons, Coat	Groce		100		7
Green Cloth	Bales	2, Yards 114	7, Pcs 5½		
Grey Cloth	do	2			
Fine, Green Cloth	Pieces		4		
, Buff do	do		3		
, Scarlet do	do		½		
Shalloon (Buff)	do		10		
Fustain	do		5		
Buckram	do		5		
Hatts, Fine		7	69		
, Coarse			75		
Shoes, English	Pairs		46	19	
, Canadian	do	10	25	214	7½
Moccasins	do	945	335	79	5
Legging, Cloth	Bales	4	4	1	
, ditto	Pieces	7	4	1½	Yds 457½
, Made	Pairs	41	1140		531
Trimnings for do	Cases		3Incomplete		
Shirting Linnen	do	13	Yds 351	Pcs 8, Yds 29	
Stockings, Fine	Pairs		36		
, Coarse	Small Bales	16, Prs 82	Prs 730	Pairs 13	Pairs 347
Blanket Coats		76	313		17
Mittens	Pairs	2968	820	1236	1275

Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St Johns
Russia Drill	Bales	4, Pcs 11 1/3	2, Pcs 20		
, Sheeting	Pieces		2	4	
Canadian Red Caps			6		
Horn Buttons	Groce		500	8	50
Coarse Linnen for Linings	Pieces			4	
Tape	Groce		38		35
Trimnings for Officers Cloathing					
Narrow Silver Lace	Pieces		3		
Epaulets			47		
Buttons, Coat	Groce		17		
, Waistcoat	do		5		
Mohair (Buff)	Bundles		11		
Hatt Lace, Officers	Pieces		3		
, Serjeants	do		1/2		
Brown Jackets for Scouts		18			
do Waistcoats do		18			
Deer Skins		174	5	27	3
Damaged Stores					
Green Coats		7			
Red Faced Green do		11			
Blue faced White do		1			
Waistcoats White		47			
Breeches do	Pairs	9			
Hatts		38			
Stockings	Pairs	144			

24Dec83 General Return of Stores and Batteaux in the Quarter Master Generals Department at the Several Posts... Head Quarters Quebec¹²⁹

Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St Johns
Cloathing, Provincial					
Made (Green)	Bales	14	12		
do Serjt Majr Coats					
(faced red)			2		
do Drum Majrs do ditto			2		
do Serjeants Suits (Brown)				11	
do Serjts Waistcoats (Buff)			9		
do Suits (Brown)	Bales	3	5		Suits 64
do Coats do	Loose			6	
do do (Green)	do	21		56	12
do do (Blue faced White) do		14	42	93	17
do do (Red faced Green) do			134		
do Waistcoats (White) do			159	184	29
do Breeches do	Pairs	29	159	135	20
Unmade Waistcoats (buff)			17		
Stockings	Bales	6			
Shirts		58	199	2	
Hatts	casks	3, loose 44	Casks 4	loose 9	
Velvet Stocks		980			12
Stock Buckles		1140			12
Drum Slings & Sword belts Case		1	loose 110		
Fife Slings			6		
Corporals Epaulets		100	86		
Hatt Lace	Bundles		18		
Metal Buttons	Groce		100		6 1/3

Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St Johns
Green Cloth	Bales	2, Yds 11¼	7, Yds 5½		
Grey Cloth	do		2		
Fine, Green Cloth	Pieces		4, Contg 59 Yds		
, Buff Cloth	do		3, Contg 68 Yds		
, Scarlet Cloth	do		½ Contg 10½ Yds		
Shalloon (Buff)	do		10		
Buckram	do		5		
Fustain	do		5		
Hatts, Fine		7	68		
, Coarse			78		
Shoes, English	Pairs		46	6	
, Canadian	do	9		214	5½
Moccasins	do	768	791	77	5
Legging, Cloth	Bales	2	7	1	
, ditto	Pieces	1, Yds 21	Pieces 4	Yds 34	Yds 453½
, Made	Pairs	41	1066		529
Trimmings for do	Cases	1	2		
Shirting Linnen	do	5, Pcs 15, Yds 4½	7, Pcs 347½	Pcs 6, Yds 10	
Stockings, Fine	Pairs		36		
, Coarse	Small Bales	6, Pairs 5	11, Prs 503½	Prs 13	Prs 345
Blanket Coats		76	313		15
Mittens	Pairs	968	2749	1236	1273½
Articles		Quebec	Sorel	Montreal	St Johns
Canadian Red Caps			6		53
Russia Drill	Bales	2, Pcs 11, Yds 9	4, Pieces 20		
, Sheeting	Pieces		2	2	
Horn Buttons	Groce		473	4	50
Tape	do		38		35
Coarse linen for Lineings	Pieces			4	
Trimmings for Officers Clothing					
Narrow Silver lace	Pieces		3		
Epaulets			47		
Buttons, Coat	Groce		17		
, Waistcoats	do		5		
Mohair Buff	Bundles		14		
Hatt lace, Officers	Pieces		3		
, Serjeants	do		½		
Brown Jackets for Scouts		18			
Do Waistcoats for do		18			
Deer Skins		174	4	18	3
Damaged Stores					
Green Clothing	Puncheons		2		
Red & Green faceings	Casks		2		
Brown Cloth	do		1		
Green do	Pieces		2		
Serjts Coats Green faced Red			4		
Serjts Waistcoats			3		
Serjts Breeches	Pairs		2		
Blanket Coats			5		
Linnen	Pieces		11		
Canadian Shoes	Pairs		90		
Hatts			20		

NB. ... 100 pairs of new Moccasins are distributed at the different Posts that are not included in this Return.

Jan84 Memorial of the Associated Loyalists, Sorel¹³⁰

One years Clothing to be issued to Each Family in proportion to their Numbers in the different species of Articles Issued to those gone to Nova Scotia.

14Nov84 Haldimand to St. Leger, Quebec¹³¹

... such Temporary supplies of provision, or clothing & extraordinary objects, for which requisitions from the Lieutenant Governor in writing will be made to you, such articles of clothing as may be wanted on these occasions are to be drawn from the Quarter Master General's store (beginning with the slops which were provided for the Marine Department) but no purchases are to be made on this account.

AN ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN PROVINCIAL CLOTHING

A Canadian Provincial suit comprised a jacket, a waistcoat and a pair of breeches. Suits were most often reported as a single inventory item. As unmade suits were stored in bales and, as there seemed to be no mandated number of suits per bale, I have not been able to track the number consumed from year to year.

The Quebec City Militia battalions were issued with Canadian Provincial clothing in the fall of 1775 and a proportion of this clothing may have been laid aside in the Quebec City depot to clothe these battalions in later years, although Chartrand advises they were stood down on May 22, 1776 and only assembled again on special occasions, such as the Grand Ball of December 31, 1776, or for a review under arms. Chartrand's research indicates that the city's battalions had no need to draw new clothing again during the war and that supplies designated for militia in the city's depot must have been intended to meet an emergency, although the quantity stored fluctuated over time indicating that some issues were made.

By Aug 7, 1775 there were 620 suits of Canadian Provincial clothing remaining in Quebec City stores. No QMG's records have yet been found for 1776&77.

In May 1778, there were 619 Canadian Provincial suits in stock in Quebec City and 2,226 in Montreal. Although there was no Canadian Provincial clothing held at Sorel that May, by October there were 700 suits in bales and hogsheads, reflecting Haldimand's plan to concentrate his stores there. By year-end, the number of suits in Quebec City had shrunk to 344 and at Montreal to 1,500 with 625 at Sorel for a grand total of 2,479. Therefore, from May to December, 366 Canadian Provincial suits had been issued, which would have been more than enough to clothe the privates of the 1KRR, which on June 1, 1778 numbered 298.

In mid-April 1779, Haldimand was advised that additional clothing for 2,000 Canadian Provincials was being sent out from Britain. That same month, the QMG's Return listed 344 suits at Quebec, fifty-six bales and 130 suits at Montreal and 550 suits at Sorel. To the month one year later, there was sixty-seven bales at Sorel, but by October '80 only three, unidentified bales remained; however, at Quebec, there were thirty-two casks and seventy-three bales of unidentified made clothing and three bales of unidentified, unmade. By process of elimination, this unidentified clothing was Canadian Provincial and, if this was the case, the new shipment must have arrived.

In April 1781, there were twenty-seven bales of "green" made clothing at Quebec and three bales of unmade. At Sorel there were 100 made up Canadian Provincial suits and three bales of unmade and at St. John's, there were forty-one made suits of "green" clothing.

No return has been found for October 1781; however, a report of February 1782 indicates that both Jessup's Loyal Rangers and Rogers' King's Rangers were drawing green coats faced

red for serjeants, drummers and privates. The utilization of Canadian Provincial clothing had entirely shifted away from the KRR NY to other American Provincials.

In April 1782, there were twenty-seven bales of made up Provincial 'green' clothing at Quebec that were not listed as Canadian Provincial, four bales and one cask of the same at Montreal and 199 loose suits at St. John's. (If not Canadian Provincial, what could it have been?) In addition, at Quebec, there were the following made, green faced red suits: three Serjeant Majors, three Drum Majors and twelve Serjeants; also, forty-five buff waistcoats and ten pair of buff breeches. At Quebec, in unmade green clothing there was one bale (fifty suits) and sixteen loose coats with seventy-two buff waistcoats and thirty-five pair of buff breeches. Six months later, the only change to this inventory was to the made up suits at St. John's, where two suits had been issued, which prompts the obvious question – if these uniforms were being issued to the Loyal and/or King's Rangers, why wasn't the inventory dramatically reduced?

AMERICAN PROVINCIAL CLOTHING

If the distribution of Canadian Provincial clothing is considered a complex topic, the clothing for American Provincials is worse. First, a brief review – the first American Provincial unit in Canada was the Royal Highland Emigrants. Raised as a pan-North American formation untied to any one province, the term "provincial" did not perfectly describe the regiment's special status. The embryonic regiment found itself in Quebec in 1775 and became a keystone in the country's defence. In the fall, the RHE was clothed in the uniforms sent from Britain for Canadian Provincials, but the next year, their distinctive Highland uniforms arrived and they no longer wore the Canadian Provincial pattern. The RHE was elevated to the British Establishment as the 84th in April 1779 and passed from the purview of this study.

In 1776, a second American Provincial unit was raised in Canada from refugees from New York Province and named by Governor Carleton, the King's Royal Regiment of New York. This regiment was issued green Canadian Provincial clothing.

Several smaller bodies of New York refugees also arrived that year, but declined to join the KRR NY. In the winter of 1777, two of these groups were established as nascent regiments known as Jessup's King's Loyal Americans and Peters' Queen's Loyal Rangers. A third, Adams' Rangers, was soon after established as an independent company. These three formations were unwilling to accept the Canadian Provincial green clothing and were provided with red coats turned up in green, which were purchased in Canada from local sources.

At the same time, three independent companies of Canadian Provincials were raised to support the 1777 campaign. These companies refused to accept the green clothing sent out specifically for Canadian Provincials and were supplied with brown suits trimmed with different coloured lacing or twist to reflect the parishes from which each was raised. This clothing must have been purchased from Canadian sources.

As the campaign developed, KLA and QLR recruits were presumably clothed in the red coats faced green until stocks ran out. Other American Provincial units joined Burgoyne's expedition. These were: Van Pfister's Loyal Volunteers, McAlpin's American Volunteers and Van Alstine's Bateaux Company. At the highpoint of Provincial recruitment in August, Burgoyne had over 800 American loyalists in his army.

When the red clothing was tailored in Quebec in the winter of 1777, it was unlikely that more than two or three hundred men had been provided for; however, from somewhere a quantity of blue clothing faced white came into stores and, it is known from a 1778 letter of complaint from officers of the KLA, QLR and LV, that many of Burgoyne's Provincials were given these uniforms despite the obvious danger of being mistaken for American rebels. It is also known that American Provincials with Burgoyne were ordered to obtain Blanket Coats

when the weather grew colder and it is highly likely that the remnants of these corps were clothed in capotes when they returned to Canada. A 1778 QMG's return reported that 1,350 blanket coats ordered by Burgoyne were in inventory, presumably for his Regulars who, by that time, were held captive in Virginia.

In September 1777, John Butler received his beating order to raise a corps of Rangers. His recruits were required to provide their own arms and pay for their uniforms, which he purchased in Britain. None of the QMG's returns identify any uniforms in inventory as belonging to Butler's Rangers. Several pieces of evidence show that Butler's regiment was clothed in green; however, to date, the only references found indicate that, as late as 1780, the coats were faced in white, contrary to conventional wisdom.

In May and October 1778, the QMG's returns listed Provincial clothing separate from Canadian Provincial clothing without describing the garments. In December 1778, a supply of 172 suits designated as "prize clothing for Provincials" appeared, but was not described. Is this what was left of the blue faced white clothing that some American Provincials had been supplied in 1777? In mid-1778, Leake's Independent Company was created from the remnants of the Loyal Volunteers. The men were not given new uniforms and had to make do with their clothing from the 1777 campaign, which presumably was the unpopular blue faced white.

Then, in 1779, red faced blue; blue faced white and brown clothing appeared in moderate quantities on the QMG returns as Provincial clothing. Presumably, the red faced blue coats belonged to the Royal Yorkers as part of their second clothing period. In any event, these red jackets had disappeared from QMG Stores by April 1780, indicating that the regiment had warehoused its own clothing.

The "brown clothing" is more mysterious. No clue has been found whether this was a different design than that worn by the three Canadian Independent companies in 1777. Two of them had been reduced at the end of the campaign, and only the officer cadre of the third was maintained in later years. So, this new clothing was not intended for them.

There is mention of "ranging suits" in correspondence in 1781 and perhaps this new brown clothing was issued to Secret Service operatives and scouts. In any event, the sixty-six suits that first appeared in October 1779 at Sorel were still there in April 1782, and a total of twenty-one bales of brown cloth was held at three posts. In October that year, the brown suits were returned in bales, two at Sorel, nine at Montreal and ten at Quebec City. This represented a substantial volume of suits for which no similarly large-scale use has been determined. Perhaps they were being held for Canadian Provincials to be raised in the face of an American invasion.

Remarkably, the supply of blue faced white coats grew over the years. If the coats had been taken from rebel warehouses or as prizes from rebel shipping, one could sensibly expect the supply to be limited; however, the total grew from eighty-four at Sorel in October 1779 and April 1780, to 175 in October 1780, to 240 at three posts in April 1782. No answer has been found about where these supplies came from or why.

In April 1780, a new category was returned at Quebec City in the form of pieces of brown and black cloth designated as "Donation Clothing" and periodic references to this mysterious classification are found in later returns. I have found no explanation for this category.

In October 1780, yet another category appeared in stock – fifteen suits of "blue clothing" at St. John's, presumably to clothe the naval detachments on Lake Champlain.

In the April 1782 return, the various categories were strangely blended. Canadian clothing (presumably green) was stored at Sorel, but made and unmade green Provincial clothing and

green faced red serjeant's suits were stored at Quebec and Montreal. And listed with this green Provincial clothing was brown clothing in bales and suits, blue faced white in suits and, a new entry, 124 red faced green suits (which had not been seen in inventory since 1777) at Sorel.

By 1782, only five American Provincial units were stationed in the Canada Department.

1. Eighteen companies of the two-battalion, King's Royal Regiment, in red faced blue.
2. Ten companies of Butler's Rangers in green uniforms, with either white or red facings.
3. Ten companies of the Loyal Rangers, whose commandant had requested green uniforms which he would alter from red facings to green, although that wish does not seem to have been fulfilled.
4. Three oversized companies of Rogers' 2nd battalion King's Rangers. The unit had drawn a handful of blue faced white uniforms in 1779 and by 1782 was clothed in green faced red.
5. Herkimer's Bateaux Company, for which no information about uniforms has emerged.

Which of these units were destined to draw the red faced green coats? Possibly they for Indian Department officers and men.

THE MYSTERY OF THE INVENTORY HELD IN CAPTAIN FOY'S NAME

Despite previous failures, Haldimand's military secretary, Captain Edward Foy, formerly Carleton's Adjutant General, somehow persuaded the governor that there were excellent prospects to raise a corps of Canadian Provincials in 1778. Clothing and arms were ordered; however, Foy died in April 1779 and, without his guiding hand, the initiative faded away, which it probably would have done in any event.

Six months after Foy's death, it was reported that 250 suits were being held in Quebec City stores in his name. Nearby in the return, it was listed a ½ cask of red and green facings, but whether the cask related to Foy's special inventory is unknown.

In April 1780, the Foy suits were more precisely defined as seven bales of jackets, waistcoats and breeches. The bales contained 249, 235 and 242 of each garment respectively. Again, there was a cask of red and green facings listed in close proximity to Foy's inventory. (had the ½ cask really grown to a full one?)

By October 1780, exactly fourteen jackets, waistcoats and breeches had been issued from Foy's special stock and the cask of green and red facings was returned in close proximity to the suits.

Jumping to July 1783, the seven bales of Captain Foy's Provincial clothing were still held in Quebec City's stores and were reported to contain a mixture of red faced green and blue faced white jackets totalling 241 with 227 waistcoats and 234 pairs of breeches. The only issues from this stock were in December 1779 with two serjeant's and one private's blue faced white coats going to the King's Rangers and in 1780, three blue faced white private's suits were issued, one to a rebel prisoner and two to French Canadians.

So, it appears that these seven bales, with the exception of the five suits issued, remained untouched from 1779 to 1783 – although often accounted for with slightly different numbers. Once Foy had died, what could possibly have been their purpose? And, in view of the great need by the various loyalist corps, why were they not put into general circulation after 1780?

- ¹ Justin Clement, "The 1771 Pattern British Light Infantry Waistcoat." See Research section of the website of the Company of Select Marksmen. <http://www.csamid.com>
- ² **NAC, CO42/34**, pp.112-14.
- ³ *Ibid*, p.119.
- ⁴ **NAC, HP, AddMss21687**, f.102.
- ⁵ **Archives of Maryland Online**, Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, M 1282.
- ⁶ **Archives of Maryland Online**, Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, M 1282.
- ⁷ **Archives of Maryland Online**, Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, M 1282.
- ⁸ H. Charles McBarron, Jr. & René Chartrand, "The Quebec Militia, 1775-1776," **Military Uniforms in America – The Ear of the American Revolution 1755-1795 from the Series Produced by The Company of Military Historians**, John R. Elting, ed. (San Rafael, CA: Presidio Press, 1974) ex NAC, C1713, MS Quebec Garrison, General Orders.
- ⁹ **WO1/11**, p.5; Todd Braisted research: Shipment to Mtl – 30 Sjt's Coats & Waistcoats & Breeches, 20 Drummers Compleat Suits, 500 Private Coats & Waistcoats, 3 Dozn Ps Lace for Hats, 550 Pairs of Shoes, 520 Private Hats, 30 Sjt's Hats & Shirts & Rollers & Hose, 158 Private Hose & Shirts & Rollers, 39:26 Ps Hessen for lining, 27 Suits of Officers Clothing w/Trimmings, 30 Officers Hats w/Lace, 15 Officers Epaulets, 270 Yds of Silver Braid.
- ¹⁰ Pausch, Georg, **Georg Pausch's Journal and Report of the Campaign in American**, Bruce E. Burgoyne tr. (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1996) pp.46&47; Pausch's company of Hesse-Hanau artillery accompanied the Burgoyne expedition and was closely integrated with the British artillery, to the extent of having their unique artillery pieces replaced with British ordnance and their training modified to fit British practice.
- ¹¹ Hadden, Lieut. James M., **A Journal Kept in Canada and Upon Burgoyne's Campaign in 1776 and 1777**, Horatio Rogers, ed. (Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1884) 69fn.
- ¹² **Letters of Brunswick and Hessian Officers during the American Revolution**, William L. Stone, tr. (Albany Joel Munsell's Sons, 1891) 67.
- ¹³ Stanley, George F.G., **Canada Invaded 1775-1776** (Toronto – Samuel Stevens Hakkert & Company, 1977) Appendices III & IV, 158-60.
- ¹⁴ **NAC, HP, AddMss21818**, 6-8.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid*, 10&11.
- ¹⁶ Stuart, E. Rae, "Jessup's Rangers as a Factor in Loyalist Settlement," **Three History Theses** (Toronto – Ontario Dept of Public Records and Archives, 1961) Appendix B, 123&24 ex NAC, HP, B167.
- ¹⁷ Subsistence wanted for the Queens Loyal Rangers commanded by LtCol John Peters On the Expedition under the command of Lieut. Genl. Burgoyne commencing the 25th June... Peters' Papers, **New York State Library**, Items 3580&3605.
- ¹⁸ Pausch, Georg, **Georg Pausch's Journal and Report of the Campaign in American**, Bruce E. Burgoyne tr. (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1996) pp.46&47.
- ¹⁹ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 13.
- ²⁰ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 15.
- ²¹ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 19.
- ²² NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 24.
- ²³ **Orderly Book of Sir John Johnson during the Oriskany Campaign, 1776-1777**, [SJJ OB] William L. Stone, tr. (Albany – Joel Munsell's Sons, 1882) 29&30.
- ²⁴ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 31.
- ²⁵ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 33.
- ²⁶ *Ibid*, 34.
- ²⁷ Specht, Johann Friederich, **The Specht Journal – A Military Journal of the Burgoyne Campaign**, Helga Doblin, tr. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1995) 41&42
- ²⁸ Pausch, Georg, **Georg Pausch's Journal and Report of the Campaign in American**, Bruce E. Burgoyne tr. (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1996) pp.46&47.
- ²⁹ NAC, HP, AddMss21849. A report of the QMG Stores for 31Dec78 listed 130 pieces of Russian Linnen for making Tents, 20 pieces of Osenberges for making Camp Equipage, 10 pieces of Ticken[Ticking] for making Bells of Arms.
- ³⁰ SJJ OB, 36.
- ³¹ SJJ OB, 39.
- ³² **The Von Germann Watercolors of the American Revolution 1776-1783, Volume 1: British Regiments** (Gansevoort, NY: Corner House Historical Publications, n.d.) These are 19th century reproductions of von Germann's original paintings which are now lost. How much misinterpretation and licence the new artist took is of course unknown.
- ³³ Ernest A. Cruikshank & Gavin K. Watt, **King's Royal Regiment of New York** (KRR NY) (Toronto: Gavin K. Watt, 1985) 15.
- ³⁴ SJJ OB, 42.
- ³⁵ SJJ OB, 43.
- ³⁶ SJJ OB, 54.
- ³⁷ Von Hille, Ensign Ludwig Julius Friedrich, "Journal of an Officer in the Prinz Friedrich Regiment, The American Revolution, Garrison Life in French Canada and New York – Journal of an Officer in the Prinz Friedrich Regiment, 1776-1783, Helga Doblin tr. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1993) 70.
- ³⁸ Letter 'O,' Journal of the Hesse-Hanau Jaeger Corps in America, Lidgerwood Collection of Hessian Transcripts, Morristown NHP. As of this date, I am attempting to get a copy of this entire letter to see what else was commented upon.
- ³⁹ Specht, 46.
- ⁴⁰ SJJ OB, 65.
- ⁴¹ NAC, HP, AddMss21818.
- ⁴² "When it was proposed to raise a regiment from scratch... the enterprise was launched by an allowance of 'levy money.' The usual method of providing levy money was to issue a warrant permitting the unit to be mustered as if complete from the date of the beating order which authorized the officers to raise recruits by beat of drum... As an alternative to mustering complete, it was

possible for the regiment to be credited with a lump sum of levy money, and in other circumstances the War Office appealed to ambitious officers to provide their own bank of levy money in return for promotion into the new unit.” Alan J. Guy, **Oeconomy and Discipline – Officership and administration in the British army 1714-63** (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1985) 63&64.

⁴³ BGen Ernest A. Cruikshank & Gavin K. Watt, **The King’s Royal Regiment of New York with the additions of an Index, Appendices and a Master Muster Roll** (Toronto: Gavin K. Watt, 1984) 10&11.

⁴⁴ **NAC, HP, AddMss21700**; Butler’s Rangers became the most effective British unit operating in the north. Their creation must be viewed as one of Carleton’s most important actions. More than any other regt, BR’s constantly took the war to the very doorsteps of the rebels, as far east as New Jersey, south to Virginia and west to the Illinois & Ohio countries.

⁴⁵ **The Narration of the Hesse Hanau Jäger Corps in America**, John C. Zuleger, tr. Lidgerwood Collection “O,” 40&41.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 48.

⁴⁷ NAC, HP, AddMss21849.

⁴⁸ NAC, HP, AddMss21849.

⁴⁹ **Quebec Gazette/Gazette de Québec**, Robarts Library, University of Toronto.

⁵⁰ Smy Transcripts, BL, AddMss21756.

⁵¹ Research of Justin Boggess. Journal of the Hesse-Hanau Jaeger Corps in America, Zuelger tr. Lidgerwood Collection of Hessian Transcripts, Morristown NHP, 67.

⁵² NAC, HP, AddMss21874, 52.

⁵³ Research of Justin Boggess. Journal of the Hesse-Hanau Jaeger Corps in America, Zuelger tr. Lidgerwood Collection of Hessian Transcripts, Morristown NHP, 56.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 18.

⁵⁶ KRR NY, 23.

⁵⁷ Research of Justin Boggess. Journal of the Hesse-Hanau Jaeger Corps in America, Zuelger tr. Lidgerwood Collection of Hessian Transcripts, Morristown NHP, 74.

⁵⁸ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 20.

⁵⁹ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 41.

⁶⁰ **CO42/39**, p.65.

⁶¹ **NAC, HP, AddMss21821**.

⁶² NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 26-29.

⁶³ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 59.

⁶⁴ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 56-59.

⁶⁵ **CO42/39**, p.19.

⁶⁶ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 69.

⁶⁷ **NAC, HP, AddMss21819**, 9.

⁶⁸ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 71.

⁶⁹ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 73.

⁷⁰ NAC, HP, AddMss21819, 19.

⁷¹ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 87.

⁷² NAC, HP, AddMss21819, 29.

⁷³ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 99.

⁷⁴ Smy Transcripts. BL, AddMss21760.

⁷⁵ Also in Smy Transcripts, Clinton Papers, III, 539-44.

⁷⁶ NAC, HP, AddMss21819, 43.

⁷⁷ **CO42/39**, p.261.

⁷⁸ Narration Hesse Hanau Jäger Corps in America, John C. Zuleger, tr. Lidgerwood Collection “O,” 85.

⁷⁹ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 67-71.

⁸⁰ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 121.

⁸¹ Guy, 147. “The administration of the off-reckonings – The balance of the pay of the rank and file after subsistence had been issued was known as the ‘gross off-reckonings’; the residue after deduction of ‘poundage’, the one day’s pay for the up-keep of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, the widows’ pensions and the twopences for agency was known as the ‘nett off-reckonings’. The soldier was understood to have made over this portion of his pay to the colonel in return for his regimentals, accoutrements and some of his weapons; he rarely had the opportunity of fingering any part of it.”

⁸² Narration Hesse Hanau Jäger Corps in America, John C. Zuleger, tr. Lidgerwood Collection “O,” 89.

⁸³ **CO42/40**, p.35.

⁸⁴ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 136.

⁸⁵ NAC, HP, AddMss21819, 79.

⁸⁶ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 81-87.

⁸⁷ **CO42/40**, p.47.

⁸⁸ NAC, HP, AddMss21821, 87.

⁸⁹ Clinton, George. **Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York, 1777-1795. 1801-1804** (6 Vols., New York & Albany: State of New York, 1902) V, 885.

⁹⁰ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 89.

⁹¹ **NAC, HP, AddMss21741, pt.1**.

⁹² KRR NY, 46.

⁹³ NAC, HP, AddMss21819, 137.

⁹⁴ NAC, HP, AddMss21821, 113.

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- ⁹⁵ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 185.
⁹⁶ NAC, HP, AddMss21819, 145.
⁹⁷ NAC, HP, AddMss21821, 268-69.
⁹⁸ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 189.
⁹⁹ Johnson, Sir John, Sixth Baronet of New York, **The North American Johnson, A Short Story of Triumph and Tragedy** (London – PRM Publishers Limited, 1963) 64&65; **BL, AddMss24323**, 32-35.
¹⁰⁰ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 93.
¹⁰¹ NAC, HP, AddMss21819, 147.
¹⁰² NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 199.
¹⁰³ NAC, HP, AddMss21848.
¹⁰⁴ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 201.
¹⁰⁵ Uhlendorf was captured in May80. Smy Transcripts. Clinton Papers, V, 700-01.
¹⁰⁶ BL, AddMss24323.
¹⁰⁷ NAC, HP, AddMss21821, 164.
¹⁰⁸ NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 219.
¹⁰⁹ *ibid.*, 57&58.
¹¹⁰ NAC, HP, AddMss21821, 171.
¹¹¹ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 108-15.
¹¹² NAC, HP, AddMss21818, 252.
¹¹³ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 124.
¹¹⁴ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 127.
¹¹⁵ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 141.
¹¹⁶ NAC, HP, AddMss21821, 355.
¹¹⁷ NAC, HP, AddMss21849.
¹¹⁸ **NAC, Claus Papers, MG19, F1, 3**, 115-17.
¹¹⁹ NAC, HP, AddMss21849.
¹²⁰ Justin Clement's advice of Todd Braisted transcripts. **NAC, MG23, K1**. Malcolm Fraser Papers, V.XXVIII (Orderly Book, 29th Regiment of Foot, 9 December 1781 – 16 November 1783.)
¹²¹ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 171-72.
¹²² Narration Hesse Hanau Jäger Corps in America, John C. Zuleger, tr. Lidgerwood Collection "O," 124.
¹²³ *ibid.*, 128.
¹²⁴ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 178-82.
¹²⁵ Narration Hesse Hanau Jäger Corps in America, John C. Zuleger, tr. Lidgerwood Collection "O," 134.
¹²⁶ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 194-98.
¹²⁷ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 206-12.
¹²⁸ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 218-24.
¹²⁹ NAC, HP, AddMss21849, 234-43.
¹³⁰ Cruikshank, BGen E.A., **The Settlement of the United Empire Loyalists on the Upper St. Lawrence and Bay of Quenite in 1784** (Toronto: Ontario Historical Society, 1934) 41.
¹³¹ Cruikshank, Settlement, 174 ex B221, 28-30.