

Royal



Yorkers

With the latest Advices, Foreign and Domestick

POLLING THE MEMBERSHIP: REENACTMENT ON THE ISLE OF JERSEY, 2006

A handful of you will recall the wonderful trip to England with the British Brigade and Continental Line over a decade ago. Captain Cameron is in the early stages of organizing a similar visit to the Isle of Jersey off the coast of France. Our hosts would be the Jersey militia, and Tourism Britain, who will cover our round-trip airfare.

Some History – On Boxing Day, 1780 a French invasion force commanded by Baron de Rullecourt, lay offshore in stormy weather. On January 5, the weather cleared and the force made a night landing at La Rocque, guided by a traitorous islander who was an exiled murderer. Two of their boats smashed against the rocks and sank drowning 200 men [must have been awfully big boats!], including the force's artillerymen and guns. Seven hundred infantrymen landed safely and assembled for attack.

When the citizens of St. Helier awoke the next morning, they could scarcely believe their eyes, as everywhere the streets were guarded by French soldiers. By eight o'clock, the Lieutenant-Governor, Major Corbet, was a prisoner and de Rullecourt had him taken to the Royal Court House to discuss surrender terms. The Baron bluffed, claiming that 4,000 French soldiers had occupied the country parishes, that the English regiment stationed at Grouville had been captured and that 10,000 more troops were on their way from France. Further, he railed that unless Corbet surrendered with all his troops at once, the town would be set on fire. Succumbing to this Gallic bombast, Corbet signed the surrender and sent orders to Captain Mulcaster at Elizabeth Castle, over-



The Death of Major Peirson, by John Singleton Copley

looking St. Helier's harbour, and Major Peirson, who was in charge of the 95th regiment at St Peter's Barracks, to lay down their arms.

The Baron proclaimed himself the island's governor and sent out invitations to the chief inhabitants for a dinner that evening at Government House in St. Helier. At the head of his troops, and with Corbet in tow, he marched to Elizabeth Castle to receive Mulcaster's surrender. However, the captain was of a stubborn disposition and asserted he would never surrender and opened fire. Foiled, the Baron and his troops returned to the Court House with their tails between their legs.

By this time, the Island's British Regulars and Militia had assembled under Peirson's command in preparation for an attack. At mid-day, the French discovered their opponents marching up St. Helier's Broad Street and placed captured guns at the en-

trances to the Square in preparation for battle. Peirson had sent his main body along Broad Street while he led a smaller party up another street to attack from the other side of the square. In the course of the action, Peirson was struck by a ball and fell dead. Looking up from their fallen leader, his men saw the fatally wounded Baron de Rullecourt being carried into the Court House. Dispirited, the French surrendered. Peirson's bold response had won the day.

The gullible Major Corbet, who had previously enjoyed a stellar military career, was Court Martialled in London for neglect of duty. Although found 'Not Guilty,' Corbet never returned to the Island.

Major Francis Peirson was only 24 years old when he was killed. He was buried with great ceremony in St Helier's Church where a memorial com-

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memorating his deeds can still be seen. This battle was the last fought on Jersey soil and no other invasion of the island took place until the Germans arrived in 1940.

The 'Death of Major Peirson' was the subject of a famous painting by Jonathon Copley, an exiled American. A copy by Copley hangs in the Royal Court at St. Helier and the original in the Tate Gallery in London. Captain Cameron used this painting for the cover of his book, "Washington and Caesar"

The Reenactment – The living history section of the Jersey Muzzleloaders & Antique Firearms Association recreates the 1781 Jersey militia's 2nd battalion, 4th (South) Regiment, which was comprised of men from the West of St. Helier. The battalion had the honour of carrying its regimental Colours into battle against the French at St. Helier on January 6. Founded in 2000, the recreated unit has a core artillery detachment of six guns. The 4th Regiment wore artillery and infantry uniforms conforming to the 1768

warrant. Only part of a Jersey Militia officer's jacket of the period is extant – a very familiar story to Royal Yorkers.

A highlight of our visit would be to reenact the various actions between the British and French troops. A major attraction will be the town square of St. Helier where Peirson met his death and gained his victory, as it is virtually the same as 225 years ago. As a further inducement, our foe will be real Frenchmen, imported from the Continent to recreate the Bourbon monarchy's attempt to take the island while Britain was preoccupied with the rebellious American colonies and threats to her interests in the West Indies, Mediterranean, South America & Asia.

Well, were there American loyalists on Jersey? No, of course not. Nor were there any loyalist troops in Britain at any time during the war, or any volume of rebel troops for that matter, but that didn't stop us from playing games a decade ago. How do we fit in? The Marksmen will take the part of Peirson's regiment and the KRR an

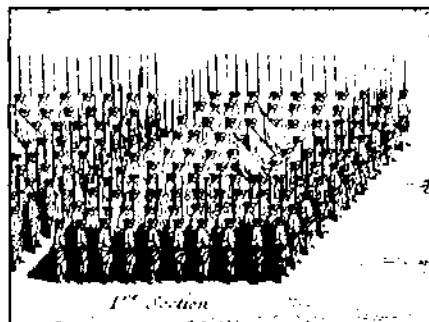
element of the Jersey militia.

Something Else – For those of you who have an interest in the Second War, the island still has a considerable number of German installations from the five years of occupation, some of which are open to prowling.

The Question – Assuming that our costs of airfare are entirely covered, there will still be the expense of meals, grog and souvenirs. Our understanding is that we will be quartered in Elizabeth Castle in St. Helier, so a few hundred dollars should cover it all. Any of you interested? We need feedback. Please respond to me at:

gk.watt@sympatico.ca

LtCol Gavin Watt



1st Section

Coming Events

February 16

~ Drill – Fort York Armouries

March 23

~ Drill – Fort York Armouries

April 20

~ Drill – Fort York Armouries

April 30

~ Yorker Party – Dundurn Castle,
Hamilton

May 18

~ Drill – Fort York Armouries

May 21-22

~ House Tactics School, Westfield



LET'S PARTY AT A CASTLE ~ YORKER PARTY, SAT., APRIL 30

In recent years we have enjoyed the ambiance of Fort York for our Annual Yorker Party, but this year we'd like to try something new (that is still old). With this in mind, the decision has been made to try a different venue. This year the Yorker Party will be held on Saturday, April 30 at Dundurn Castle in Hamilton. If you've never heard of Dundurn Castle, you're probably not alone. It's one of Hamilton's best kept secrets. Check-out their webpage at:

<http://www.city.hamilton.on.ca/culture-and-rec/MUSEUMS/dundurn/>

History: Dundurn Castle was constructed by Sir Allen MacNab over a three year period, and completed in 1835. It was designed by English architect, Robert Wetherall and built around the brick shell of Colonel Richard Beasley's colonial home. Designed as a fashionable Regency style villa, Dundurn (Gaelic for "fort on the water") was nicknamed "Castle" by the citizens of Hamilton. The Castle, with its gardens, grounds and many unusual outbuildings, was one of the finest estates in the province. Sir Allen MacNab was a prominent figure in pre-Confederation Canada. Born in Niagara-on-the-Lake, he came to Hamilton from York in 1826 to begin his career as a lawyer. He was declared a "Boy Hero" for his role in the War of 1812 and was knighted by Queen Victoria for his military leadership during the Rebellion of 1837. Dundurn Castle has been restored to the year 1855, when Sir Allen was at the height of his career as a lawyer, landowner, railway magnate and Premier of the United Canada's (1845-56). His home is built on the land that was occupied by the British prior to the battle of Stoney Creek. If you walk in the cemetery across the street from Dundurn Castle you can still see the earthworks from the army's defenses. In addition to the Castle, the Hamilton Military Museum is housed in the gate house located on the property. The museum has an excellent collection of Canadian militaria dating from the War of 1812 to WWII.

Tour of Dundurn Castle & Military Museum: It would be a tragedy to come to this site for the party and not actually see the inside of the Castle or visit the Military Museum, so arrangements have been made for a group tour. The Castle has over forty rooms, above and below stairs. They are furnished to compare the life of a prominent Victorian family with that of their servants. Costumed staff will guide us through the home, describing daily life in the 1850's. Those who would like to participate in the tour should meet at the gift shop at 4:00 p.m.

We have been given a special rate of \$6.00 per adult and \$2.25 per child. The tour lasts about one hour, and in my humble opinion, is excellent. If you would rather spend the hour exploring the Hamilton Military Museum, admission to this is only \$2.00 for adults and \$1.55 for children. This part of the Winter Party is an OPTIONAL EXTRA. If you do not wish to participate in this activity, you do not need to come until 5:00 p.m. If you do want to take the Castle tour or visit the Military Museum, please indicate this when you

provide your return for the party.

The Party: The Coach House of Dundurn Castle has been converted into a gift shop, restaurant and conference centre. We will be using the Hayloft of the Coach House as the site for our Winter Party.

•Reception - From 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. we will have a reception, with a chance to mingle and drink. A cash bar will be available on the second floor of the Coach House

•Dinner Our Regimental Dinner will start at 6:00 p.m. The meal will include soup, rolls, ham baked in hay and beer, served with a pear raisin chutney, seasonal chef vegetables, chef potatoes, dessert, and coffee/tea.

•Toasts & Presentations - The formal portion of the evening will follow dinner, including toasts, presentation of the *Yorker of the Year Trophy*, entertaining speeches, and the distribution of the 2005 Yorker Calendar.

Silent Auction: Last year the silent auction was a great success, so we've decided to do it again. You are asked to donate one or more items to the auction table. It could be an old hat, an extra musket tool, a mug, a fancy set of buttons, or a roll of cloth you don't intend to use. If you can't bear to part with any of your current kit, you could contribute something that you've made, a good historical book, or a picture you no longer want. The silent auction will run throughout the evening, with a deadline set for the conclusion of bidding. Proceeds from the auction will be used to defray regimental costs.

General: The cost of the evening is \$25 for adults and \$15 for children 10 or under (children will be served a child's meal). As in the past it will be necessary to have an accurate headcount no later than April 22. Your Section NCO will



Let's Party ~ April 30, 2005

be contacting you for your firm commitment before that date. If you are not contacted, you may respond directly to Sjt. Dave Putnam (905-648-4786 or yorker@interlynx.net). If you say you are coming and don't show up, the cost of the party will be charged to your regimental account. If you don't respond and just show up, there will be no place set for you at the dinner. You are welcome to invite guests from other reenactment units, but again, if they don't show up you are responsible for the cost of your guest.

But Hamilton is so far away... Stop your whining! Dundurn Castle is no more than a 40 minute drive from Toronto. For those who are coming from afar, you may want to consider getting

a room at the Admiral Inn, which is located directly across the street from Dundurn Castle.

905-529-2311

www.admiralinn.701.com

149 Dundurn St N., Hamilton

If you setup a hotel squad (similar to a tend squad, but more comfortable) and split the cost with some other guys or another couple, you can have a very inexpensive weekend away.

Direction: Getting to Dundurn is very straight forward. From the QEW (at Burlington) take Hwy 403 to Hamilton. Exit at York Blvd. The ramp will merge onto York Blvd East, and the parking lot for Dundurn Castle will be on your immediate left.

DWP



2005 SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Although the development of the 2005 Event Schedule is still in its early stages, here is a preview of what is being considered.

Again this year we will start the campaign with a little *spring training*. On the long weekend in May (May 21 & 22) we will return to Westfield Village for the Howse Tactics School. In addition to our usual wargaming activities, we will experiment with some of the attack tactics discussed in the last newsletter, in the article "With Zeal and Bayonets Only".

On the weekend of June 18/19 the 2nd Battalion of the Yorkers, along with the eastern Ontario members of the 1st Battalion, will lay-up one of the regiment's retired colours at the museum in Williamstown. That weekend the Yorkers will also play a role in the dedication of the new Jeremiah French grave marker at the Maple Grove cemetery, near Cornwall. Those not involved in these activities will be at Black Creek for the annual village encampment.

On July 9 & 10 we will return to Crysler's Farm (Upper Canada Village) for a repeat of the very successful 2003 event. This will be our Canadian All-Up event for 2005.

On the weekend of August 19 & 21 we will be at Adolphustown. The regiment will lay-up the second retired Colour at the Loyalist Museum there. And of course, this site gives us an opportunity to utilize bateau in our tactical scenarios. For the hardcore folks, take note that the Trek is scheduled for the week of August 13-19, ending at Adolphustown.

Several events are being considered for the Fall. You will hear more about this in coming issues of the newsletter.

This is by no means a full list of what's happening this season, but it gives you some preliminary info about a few of the main events currently being considered. For the final draft, you'll need to pickup your copy of the Yorker Calendar at the Regimental Party on April 30.

DWP

Rank Announcement

Captain Joyner wishes to announce some adjustments in his company.

Dave Gutteridge, who was recently elevated to Sergeant in Singleton's Light Coy, 2B, KRR, has stepped down as Corporal of Duncan's Coy, 1B and returns to lurking in the ranks.

David Smith is promoted to Corporal, vice Gutteridge retired. Smith entered the ranks of Duncan's Coy on Sept 15, 2001 and has been very successful in promoting local events in mid-eastern Ontario. He was one of the team who made Adolphustown so very different and successful. He is a great recruiter, and brought in McGraw and Finnegan last year, happily giving the SjtMjr more meat to grind. With the concentration of mid-eastern Ontario membership, Dave will provide an on-site NCO to hammer the lads into line or lead them in their play, depending on how cooperative they decide to be.

Wannamaker has been heard to say many times, anyone who wants to take the mickey out of Smith is more than welcome to do so.

LtCol Gavin Watt

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You remember Adolphustown!!

What Did The Yorkers Really Wear?

In case you haven't heard, there has been a great deal of discussion lately about the accuracy of the uniforms worn by the recreated Royal Yorkers. Jim Kochan, an authority on military uniforms, has researched the matter and drawn a number of conclusions about the Yorker uniform that are different from our current interpretation. It is anticipated that he will publish an article on the subject in the coming year. The evolution of the uniforms currently worn by the Yorkers is a history in itself. For a complete chronology of the changes, see Gavin Watt's article on the Yorker webpage entitled "Where We've Been, Where We Are, and How We Got There". At the conclusion of this history, Gavin provided a summary of some of the conclusions that Kochan has drawn. He wrote:

Here is a look at what he [Jim Kochan] has shared with us so far. As the information that follows is Jim Kochan's interpretation of primary source material (i.e. original historical documents), it should be viewed with care.

Yorkers Coats and Small Clothes:

Jim Kochan has evidence from a contemporary officer's letter that the KRR was issued uniforms brought into Quebec to outfit the Canadien militia battalions as light infantry for the 1775 campaign. Other than the Quebec City battalions, these uniforms were refused by Canadiens and were available for issue to other units during the siege, such as the Royal Highland Emigrants. The coats were green jackets faced red and the buff coloured, woollen small clothes were breeches and waistcoats of the 1771 light infantry pattern. That all men were wearing jackets, fits with the conclusion reached by analyzing Sir John's Orderly Book.

As to the Royal Yorkers' light infantry wings, Jim reasons that these would have been made from coat colour cloth edged along the bottom in red and a red edged, green epaulette.

Note: This information about government issues to the Royal Yorkers contradicts Sir John's instructions that he was to bear the expense of raising his regiment. Even so, the coatee descrip-



"What do ya mean its not right?!"

tion matches that of the 1778 recruiting serjeant mentioned in Simms.

Yorker hats: Kochan states that, if the KRR NY wore cocked hats, it was the only regiment in Canada to do so. Here's where the 1777 von Germann paintings come into play. In addition to the paintings showing the man wearing a capote and the Royal Artillerymen, there were at least six others representing line regiments that served under Burgoyne. All of these show soldiers wearing cut-down, light infantry style caps with horsehair plumes dyed to their regiment's facing colour. Therefore, the Royal Yorker recruiting serjeant wearing a cap with a red horsehair plume in 1778 fits the profile.

A May 22, 1777 entry in Johnson's Orderly Book stated that the battalion was to be under arms in the evening

with "their Reg'l hats well Cocked." We have always taken this to mean that cocked hats were being discussed. However, Jim Kochan considers the order to mean either that round/slouched hats were to be properly turned up on the right side, or that the caps were to be uniformly constructed.

If the whole battalion wore coatees with 1777-pattern waistcoats and caps, the men would appear as light infantry, as did Burgoyne's Regular regiments. Another thought that occurs, if Jim's research is correct, Butler's Rangers likely drew from the same supply of uniforms and they and the Yorkers would have been almost indistinguishable in 1778 and early '79.

Yorker trousers: Like many of the regiments illustrated by von Germann, Jim reasons that the Yorkers may have worn canvas gaitered trousers in place of the buff woollen breeches, which would have been very hot for summer campaigning.

Yorker insignia: Recent scholarship indicates that virtually all of Burgoyne's British regiments had specifically-ciphered cap and pouch badges and belt plates. Further, these devices were in some way distinctive for the various companies, i.e. unique for Grenadiers, Lights and Hatmen. To date, no identifiable KRR cap, pouch or belt insignia have been uncovered.

Yorker Arms and Accountments: Jim Kochan notes that several thousand stand of Short Land pattern arms and accountments were brought into Quebec in 1775. He believes a number of these were issued to the Royal Yorkers with Belly Boxes, belts and sliding, bayonet frogs. On this basis, he maintains that no buff leather equipment was issued to the regiment at the outset. As Belly Boxes held only eighteen rounds, he reasons that many, if not all, of the men would have augmented their ammunition supply by carrying ball bags and powder horns, either purchased by Sir John or brought from home.

Sober Reflections: Over twenty-nine

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years, the recreated 1st battalion, Royal Yorkers has been unusually successful in recruiting. Three hundred and ninety-five men have served in the ranks. The unit grew from representing a single company to three and added an artillery section, a Colour party and a corps of drums. In some ways, success is a terrible enemy. As

the unit grew in numbers, making changes to our uniforms and accoutrements has become increasingly impractical.

In 2004, the Royal Yorkers have a Staff of four; six Commissioned officers with the three companies; six Artillerists; seven Drummers; nine Grenadiers; eighteen Light Infanteers and forty-six Hatmen for a total of ninety-

six troops. Ignoring the sheer cost of making changes, the logistical problems of doing so are immense, as the membership is spread across Ontario and into New York and Quebec. Understandably, for major changes to be accepted, the members require substantial, virtually irrefutable, proof.

Turning on the March

Last year at the Tactics School we spent time practicing one of the methods of going from Line into Column.

While standing in Line, the command is given, *Brigade will advance from the right in a column of Companies Sections, to the right face.* The right-most Company stands fast, while the rest of the Companies perform a right face. On the command, *March*, the right-most Company (still facing to the front) marches forward from its position. The other Companies (now facing to the right in files) marches to the spot where the first Company stood, turns left on the march, and follows the leading Company. As each Company makes the left turn, the Line is transformed into a Column of Companies marching to the front. Pretty neat!

A similar maneuver is explained in *The Manual Exercise As Ordered by His Majesty in 1764*. It is described as, **Forming COLUMNS By Grand-Divisions from the Right.** The command is given, *By Grand-Divisions form Columns from the Right!* While the first Grand-Division marches to the front, "the other three Divisions face to the Right, march by Files till they successively cover the first Grand Division; then ordered by their respective Officers, *To the front, Turn!*"

At Westfield we all had difficulty turning on the march. As reenactors we rarely perform this manoeuvre, although an examination of period drill manuals shows that it was a common drill movement. Turning on the march made it possible to change the direction of troops while in motion. Otherwise it would be necessary to halt, do a facing, and then march off again.

The question is, how does one turn to the right or left on the march? Unfortunately, most period drill manuals do not provide a detailed description of this movement. However, an explanation has been found in a manual by Timothy Pickering Jr., *An Easy Plan of Discipline for a Militia*. He writes:

"When the men are marching one way, and you would have them change their direction so as to march to the right of it – give the command *To the right!* – and, letting them take two or three steps, then the word *Turn!* as they strike the right foot to the ground; upon which they advance the left foot beyond the right ... setting it down with the toe pointing obliquely to the right and instantly raising the right heel and turning on the right toe, they, without setting the heel down, lift up their right foot and step forward, marching to the right of their former direction. Thus they turn to the right in one step; for in taking the second step, which is with the right foot, they not only turn their bodies completely round, but gain ground to the right."

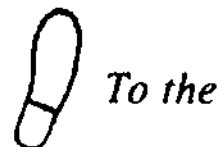
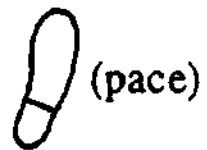
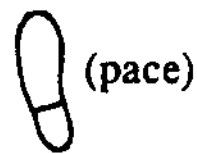
To put it more simply:- The Executive of the command (the word *Turn!*) is given on the right foot. You take a short step forward with the left foot, at the same time turning the foot to the right. You then step out to the right with your right foot. You never miss a beat. If done properly, everyone is still in step, and moving 90 degrees to the right.

Turning to the left is the same, except that the command is given on the left foot and you turn your right foot to the left, etc.

The writer went on to say, "These rules for turning suppose the men to be marching in exact time, to the sound of the fife or drum, all lifting up their feet and setting them down together." In other words, the men had to be marching in step.

Mastering turning on the march gives us all kinds of opportunity to perform common maneuvers, without first halting. Something more for us to master

Sjt. Dave Putnam



Ask the Brigade Surgeon

As the Brigade Surgeon busies himself at his fly, sharpening his scalpel, mixing poultices, sipping brandies (to steady his nerves), he is constantly interrupted by members of the public with a variety of technical medical questions. Here are just a few of the most frequently asked questions.

What caused the mad behaviour of King George?

It is generally agreed that King George's madness was the result of a metabolic disorder called Porphyria. The symptoms include: colic and constipation, muscle weakness, intractableness, incessant talking, agitated mental state, failing eyesight and hearing. Although many Yorkers might consider these symptoms to be admirable traits, in the royal household a remedy was earnestly hoped for, treatments involved the use of emetics, purges, cupping and bleeding.

When this treatment had little effect, Francis Willis, a clergyman, was called upon. Willis' therapy was typical of the time for the treatment of the mentally ill and relied largely upon intimidation and physical restraint. In no way did this arrest the decline of the King's health and, in the end, he went stone deaf and blind with only fleeting lucid moments.

Why is the Northern Brigade Hospital the way it is?

After considerable research, the hospital incorporates many 'new' design features. Primarily its open-air construction prevents the concentration of 'miasmas' or air borne illnesses. The hospital is divided into three treatment areas. Foremost is the surgery for battle trauma, then an apothecary to administer medications, and lastly a bleeding area. The remaining two areas are meant for the recovery of wounded or sick soldiers and a rest area for the well-intentioned, but misguided medical surgeons.

Was alcohol used to prepare patients for surgery?

Alcohol was not normally used as an anesthetic during our time period. Pa-

tients were encouraged to be brave as the surgeon worked as quickly as possible. The record for a complete amputation, without anesthetic, was about three minutes. Unfortunately, the surgeon's assistant lost two fingers during the procedure.

Why was an anesthetic not used in surgery?

Anesthetic is not invented until 1847 when chloroform was used for the first time. A medical account from the 1860's states the patient was so lightly sedated that he could respond to the surgeon's questions. I believe the first question asked was, "Do you have adequate financial coverage for this procedure?"



What would constitute a medical examination?

If you have recently visited a doctor's office you might vaguely recognize some of the common elements of the "Alexandrian Tripod" method of patient examination. The revolutionary war era physician would begin by taking a medical history, but not necessarily from the patient. This was particularly true if the patient was of a higher status than the doctor or a member of the opposite sex. Servants, for example, might be asked how their mistress felt.

The physical examination of the patient was limited to the taking of the pulse at the wrist and measuring its strength or regularity. A physician could also examine stool and urine

samples. Do not expect this of the brigade surgeon!

It was not until the next century that doctors actually placed hands upon their patients. The stethoscope was invented in 1819 because a rather modest Dr. Launec was called upon to listen to a patient's chest and as a proper gentleman, he wished to keep some objective distance between himself and his female patient.

From this very limited examination, the physician would then make the diagnosis.

What was Syphilis?

Named by Fracastro (1478-1553), syphilis broke out in earnest during the siege of Naples in 1496. Known colloquially in Europe as the 'French' disease, later it was re-named the 'Neopolitan' disease by the now newly powerful French Republic. Revenge is oh so sweet.

Symptoms will not be discussed here, but therapies of the day included the use of Guicam and Mercury. Both medications induced sweating and drooling. Mercury also had the added benefit of turning teeth black. Ladies and gentlemen of the day would file their teeth as to conceal their ailment. A popular cautionary adage of the day was, "a night with Venus, a lifetime with Mercury".

Did the surgeon have any medical education?

Hospital-based medical schools were to be a thing of the near future. Medical education was passed on by lectures on theory and a limited number of demonstrations. Ironically, for a time when death lurked over one's shoulders, access to cadavers was very restricted.

Candidates for the medical degree were to pass a licensing exam and could only practice within boundaries set by the school. Doctors from Edinburgh medical school were only to practice in Scotland, for example. Should they wish to move south, they were to apply to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in London for the right to practice. However, these rules were rarely enforced.

Mr. B. Barclay-Fynche, Brig Surgeon

18th Century Army Blankets

John Houlding, author of "Fit For Service", recently communicated with Lawrence Babits concerning his work on a 1785 Baltic wreck named the General Carleton of Whitby. Three GR broad arrow blankets had been found during the excavation, as well as a pair of trousers made from a blanket. Two blankets and the trousers had an X sewn into one corner. The GR and Broad Arrow were not centered, but rather much lower (away from the X'd corner). They could not see a GR and/or Broad Arrow on the other two blankets, and even the one they could see was quite faint after 200 years in the Baltic. Lawrence Babits provided the following information about the find.

The collier General Carleton of Whitby was under contract to the Royal Navy from at least 1781 to 1785. It brought American POW's to NY for exchange, and then assisted in the 1782 evacuation of Savannah (probably) and Charleston. The Loyalists were taken to the West Indies.

Then the ship was refitted in the UK and started its Baltic voyages for timber and iron. It had been loaded with iron bars at Stockholm in September, 1785 and was heading back to GB. A storm blew up and the ship went down toward the end of September, 1785. It was found in 1992-3, and then excavated during 1994-6 by the Centralne Museum Morskie (Central Maritime Museum) in Gdansk. I first became aware of it in 1997. In the Fall of 2003, the museum invited / asked me to write up the clothing for the final report. In March, 2004 Matt Brenckle and I went to Gdansk and recorded the clothing elements and small tools likely to have been part of a sailor's kit. We found there were over 75 clothing items, ranging from hats to shoes and everything in between. Preservation was exceptionally good (for wool and silk), because the iron concreted with the sandy bottom and at least one barrel of birch tar spilled over the site too. This is the best dated collection of common working man/sailor's clothing

for the second half of the 18th century. Unlike most museum holdings, the collection is firmly dated and the clothing was worn, and showed many re-

pairs. Matt wrote his thesis on the clothing and we are preparing a book manuscript to submit to Thomas Publications sometime early next year

Hot Stuff

When the bowls are flowing at the Yorker Tavern, and someone breaks into one of those spirited period tunes, don't you wish you could join in? Well, the time has come to learn the words, and "Hot Stuff" is a good place to start.

In "Songs Naval and Military", published by the noted Loyalist printer James Rivington in 1779, the editor noted that the song "Hot Stuff" was "wrote at Amboy, in the spring of 1759," by Major General Hale, then Lieutenant Colonel of the 47th Regiment, commanded by General Lascelles. However, in an issue of Mr. Rivington's "New York Gazette," printed in 1774, he claims the song to have been written by Ned Bottwood, sergeant of the Grenadiers in the 47th Regiment. Whoever penned the lyrics, the tune, called "Lilies of France", was very popular in the second half of the 18th century.

As a side note, the song contains a reference to the 47th Regiment being mistaken for Governor Shirley's troops. Shirley and Pepperell's regiments were made prisoners at Oswego, and with them the new clothing of General Lascelle's regiment taken by Mons Chateleaut. Therefore, the uniforms intended for Shirley's was issued to the 47th regiment.



Each death doing dog, who dare venture his neck,
Come follow the hero who goes to Quebec;
Jump aboard of your transports and loose ev'ry sail,
Pay your debts at the tavern by giving leg bail,
And he that loves fighting, shall soon have enough
Wolfe commands us my boys, we will give them hot stuff.

Up the river St. Lawrence, our troops shall advance,
To the Grenadiers march we will teach them to dance,
Cape Breton we have taken, and next we shall try,
At their capital to give them another black eye,
Vaudreuil 'tis in vain ye pretend to look gruff,
Those are coming who know how to give ye hot stuff.

With powder in his periwig and snuff in his nose,
Monsieur will come down our descent to oppose;
And the Indians will come, but the Light Infantry,
Will soon oblige them to betake to the tree;
From such rascals as these, can we fear a rebuff,
Advance Grenadiers and let fly your hot stuff.

While the 47th Regiment is dashing ashore,
And bullets are whistling and cannons do roar,
Says Montcalm these are Shirley's I know their lapels,
You lie says Ned Bottwood, we belong to Lascelles;
Tho' our clothing is chang'd, yet we scorn a powder puff,
Then have at ye, ye barbers, here's give ye hot stuff.

With Monckton and Townshend, those brave Brigadiers,
I think we shall soon knock the town 'near him.'
And when we have done with our mortars and guns,
If you please mother Abbess a word with your Nuns,
Each soldier shall enter the Convent in buff,
And there never fear us we'll give you hot stuff.

