

## APPENDIX

Some Notes on the Appearance of the Troops of Montgomery's ExpeditionMontgomery's Highlanders (The Old 77th Regiment of Foot)

The old 77th or Montgomery Highlanders, was raised in 1757 by the Hon. Archibald Montgomery. It served in Canada and at Ticonderoga. The uniform was full Highland, the tartan being similar to that of the 42nd. The facings were at first red and were changed to green; the officers' coats and waistcoats being laced with silver. The regiment served in Canada, at Ticonderoga, against the Cherokee Indians 1760, at Dominique 1761, Martinique and Havannah 1762, and was disbanded in 1763 (Lawson 1963:74).

In order to properly interpret the details of Montgomery's Highlanders uniforms for the purpose of drawings or diorama construction, much research on this specific regiment must yet be done. Details of dress and accouterment, such as tartan, bonnet, belt, drums, Highland pipes, pistols, dirk, Highland Broad Sword, bayonet, grenadier's cap, hose, Feilidh Beag (or Little Kilt), sporan, breeches, drawers, leggings, and lace must all be researched, and the nature of these elements of the Highlander's dress determined as they relate to the Highlanders who were with Montgomery at Ninety Six. The illustration of a piper in Montgomery's Highland Regiment in the frontispiece of this report is an example of the type of fighting man who faced the Cherokees in 1760 (Barnes 1967:Plate V, Fig. 12).

A History of the Highland Regiment, published in 1743, describes the arms and clothing of the Highlanders as follows:

To begin with their shoes, the Highlander wears a sort of thin pump or brogue, so light that it does not in

the least impede his activity in running. In the next place, he wears broad garters under the knœe and no breeches, but his plaid belted about his waist, which hangs exactly like the folds of the Roman garment, which we see in the equestrian statues; besides this, he wears a jacket with straight sleeves; as for his arms, they consist in the fuzil, a broad sword, a dirk or dagger, a Highland pistol all of steel, hung, on the other side of his belt opposite the dirk, and a target (Lawson 1963:56).

The Highland regiments in 1751 were allowed to wear bearskin-fur caps, "with the King's Cypher and Crown over it, on a Red ground in the Turn-up, or Flap" (Lawson 1963:102). In 1759, an order from Albany, New York, stated that soldiers were not to carry swords nor sword belt, but that this order did not apply to The Royal Highland Regiment and the 77th, or Montgomery's Highlanders, and that this decision should be left up to the commanding officer of those regiments (Lawson 1963:46). From this we learn that the infantryman in Montgomery's regiment may well have carried swords. Further details of Montgomery's Highlanders must await more research on the subject.

#### The First Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots)

In 1751 a Royal Clothing Warrant was published, outlining the regulations for the clothing of the regiments of foot and the cavalry. The general information from this warrant is as follows:

THE ROYAL CLOTHING WARRANT, 1751

GEORGE R.

Regulations for the Colours, Clothing, etc., of the Marching Regiments of Foot and for the uniform

Our Will and Pleasure is That the following Regulations for the Colours, Clothing, etc., of Our Marching Regiments of Foot, and for the uniform Clothing of Our Cavalry, their Standards, Guidons, Banners, etc., be duly observed and put in execution, at such times as these particulars

Clothing of the  
Cavalry, their  
Standards, Guidons,  
Banners, etc.

are, or shall be, furnished, viz., Regulation for  
the Colours, Clothing, etc., of the Marching  
Regiments of Foot.

No Colonel to put his Arms, Crest, Device, or  
Livery, on any part of the Appointments of the  
Regiment under his Command.

No part of the Clothing, or Ornaments of the  
Regiments to be altered after the following  
Regulations are put in execution but by Us, or Our  
Captain General's permission.

The King's, or first Colour of every Regiment is to  
be the Great Union throughout.

The Second Colour, to be the colour of the Facing  
of the Regiment with the Union in the upper Canton;  
except those Regiments which are faced with Red or  
White, whose Second Colour is to be the Red Cross  
of St. George in a White Field, and the Union in  
the Upper Canton.

Colours.

In the Centre of each Colour is to be painted, or  
embroidered in Gold Roman Characters, the Number of  
the Rank of the Regiment within a Wreath of Roses  
and Thistles, on the same Stalk, except those  
Regiments which are allowed to wear any Royal Devices,  
or ancient Badges, on whose Colours the Rank of the  
Regiment is to be painted towards the upper Corner.

The size of the Colours, and the length of the  
Pike, to be the same as those of the Royal Regiments  
of Foot Guards. The Cords and Tassels of all Colours  
to be crimson and gold mixed.

Drummers'  
Clothing.

The Drummers of all the Royal Regiments are allowed  
to wear the Royal Livery, viz<sup>t</sup>. Red, lined, faced,  
and lapelled on the breast with blue, and laced with  
a Royal lace: The Drummers of all the other Regiments  
are to be clothed with the Colour of the Facing of  
their Regiments, lined, faced, and lapelled on the  
Breast with Red, and laced in such manner as the  
Colonel shall think fit for distinction sake, the  
Lace, however, being of the Colours of that on the  
Soldiers' coats.

Grenadiers' Caps.

The front of the Grenadiers' Caps to be the same Colour as the facing of the Regiment, with the King's Cypher embroidered, and Crown over it; the little Flap to be Red, with the White Horse and Motto over it, "Nec aspera terrent"; the back part of the Cap to be Red; the turn-up to be the Colour of the Front, with the Number of the Regiment in the middle part behind.--The Royal Regiments, and the Six Old Corps, differ from the fore-going Rule as specified hereafter.

Drums.

The Front or forepart of the Drums to be painted with the Colour of the facing of the Regiment, with the King's Cypher and Crown, and the Number of the Regiment under it.

Bells of Arms.

The Bells of Arms to be painted in the same manner.

Camp Colours.

The Camp Colours to be Square, and of the Colour of the facing of the Regiment upon them (Lawson 1963: 99).

Specific information relating to the First Regiment of Foot is as follows:

The tuft on the top of the Grenadier cap is white (Lawson 1963:30).

In 1749, the coat facings for this regiment were blue (Lawson 1963: 93).

From the Clothing Warrant of 1751, we have the following description of the regimental flag and other details for the First Regiment of Foot.

First Regiment, or The Royal Regiment--In the Centre of their Colours, the King's Cypher, within the Circle of St. Andrew and Crown over it. --In the three corners of the Second Colour, the Thistle and Crown.--The Distinction of the Colours of the Second battalion is a flaming Ray of Gold descending from the upper corner of each Colour towards the centre.

On the Grenadier Caps, the same Device, as in the centre of the Colours; White Horse and the King's Motto over it, on the little Flap.

The Drums and Bells of Arms to have the same Device painted on them, with the Number or Rank of the Regiment under it (Lawson 1963:100).

A clearer description of the appearance of the regimental flag revealing the various colors for the First or Royal Regiment of Foot is:

Blue, with G R in gold on blue field within the green circle of St. Andrew. In the three corners a crown and thistle proper. The colours of the 2nd Battalion are distinguished by a flaming ray of gold, as the pile wavy is here called; scroll without motto (Lawson 1963:172).

In Albany, New York, on May 5th, 1759, an order was issued regarding regulations for British troops in America which provides details of dress:

...officers will take fusil, no sashes but gorgets, either swords or hangers, as commanding officers of battalions shall direct. Regiments to take their colours into the field, the sergeants to carry firelocks, instead of halberts, with cartouche box and bayonet instead of sword, the soldiers no swords nor sword belt, if they can carry their bayonet securely without them; one Drummer per company; the remaining drummers to be put in the ranks; the Grenadiers to take their swords and caps into the field; no woman to be permitted to go with the regiments or to follow (Lawson 1963:46).

As was mentioned previously, the 77th Highlanders of Montgomery were specifically exempted from the regulation regarding no swords. More specific details of uniform are provided by an order regarding the dress of the light infantry which was approved by General Amhurst and Major-General Wolfe:

...the sleeves of the coat are put on the waistcoat, and instead of coat sleeves he has two wings like the Grenadiers, but fuller; and a round slope reaching about halfway down his arm; which makes his coat of no encumbrance to him, but can be slipt off with pleasure; he has no lace, but the lapels remain; besides the usual pockets, he has two not quite so high as his breast, made of leather, for ball and flints; and a flap of red cloth on the inside, which secures the ball from rolling out, if he should fall. His knapsack is carried very high between his shoulders, and is fastened with a strap of web over his shoulder, as the Indians carry their pack. His cartouch box hangs under his arm on the left

side, slung with a leathern strap, and his horn under the other arm on the right, hanging by a narrower web than that used for his knapsack; his canteen down his back, under his knapsack, and covered with cloth, he has a rough case for his tomahawk with a button, and it hangs in a leathern sling down his side, like a hanger, between his coat and waistcoat, no bayonet, his leggins have leathern straps under his shoes, like spatterdashes; his hat is made into a cap with a flap and a button and with as much black cloth added as will come under his chin and keep him warm when he lies down; it hooks in the front, and is made like the old velvet caps in England (Lawson 1963:47).

When Montgomery moved from Ninety Six to Fort Prince George, he marched at the head of the light infantry corps, and the details presented here may be of help in working out interpretive explanations of the appearance of Montgomery's force (SCG, June 14, 1760). Illustrations in the Frontispiece and in Figure 1 should also be of value in this regard.

#### The Third Regiment of Foot (The Buffs) - Garrisoned at Fort Prince George

From the Royal Clothing Warrant of 1751 we learn of the regimental flag for the Third Regiment of Foot (The Buffs), known to have been at Fort Prince George in 1760 (SCG, July 19, 1760).

The Buffs. In the centre of their Colours, the Dragon, being the ancient Badge, and the Rose and Crown in the Three corners of their Second Colour.

On the Grenadier Caps the Dragon; White Horse and King's Motto on the Flap.

The same Badge of the Dragon to be painted on their Drums and Bells of Arms, with the Rank of the Regiment underneath (Lawson 1963:100).

The tuft of the grenadier cap, as shown in Morier's paintings from the early 1750's, is white (Lawson 1963:30). A cap of an officer of the 3rd Foot or "Buffs" is still in existence:

...having a front 10 1/2 inches of buff velvet, in the centre of which is the Dragon, worked in light coloured

silks picked out with orange and green scales, within a crimson Garter. On either side of this is heavy gold embroidery and a rococo design in some thin white metal resembling sequins; this is edged with gold and roses of red and white silk are also introduced into the design. The little flap is crimson having the white horse and the label has the motto worked in gold.\* The crown of the cap is crimson with gold embroidered scrolls and tuft. The turn-up is buff velvet, having the numeral III and a sword and musket saltire worked in gold (Lawson 1963:30).

\*The motto "Nec Aspera Terrent" (Lawson 1963:29-30).

### Some Notes on the Appearance of the Troops of Grant's Expedition

#### The 17th Regiment of Foot

The tuft on the top of the grenadier cap is green and white (Lawson 1963:31).

The color of the facings of the coat is white, with the distinction in the same color being greyish white (Lawson 1963:103).

#### The 22nd Regiment of Foot

The facings for the regiment in 1749 was reddish buff (Lawson 1963:93).

The color of the facings for the regiment in 1751 was buff (Lawson 1963:102).

#### The Provincials, Rangers, and Indians

Considerable research is necessary before a picture of the dress of these troops could be known sufficiently to allow for interpretation in drawings and dioramas. Such research should be done, however, before such interpretation is undertaken.

Bibliography - Chapters 1 through 6

Abbreviations Used:

BPRO British Public Records Office  
JCHA Journal of the Commons House of Assembly  
SCA South Carolina Archives  
SCG South Carolina Gazette

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