

Pre-Course  
Mailing

THE  
CRITERIONS  
of  
being a  
BRITISH SOLDIER

of the  
Tenth Regiment of Foot  
American Contingent

of  
1775

per order

Hon. Colonel Vincent J-R Kehoe

July , 1973

To be the British Soldier of 1775 must be the prime and moving factor of anyone who wishes to be a member of the American Contingent of this Regiment in its role of re-creation of the Tenth Foot as it was in those early days of the War of Independence.

As such, being an authentic re-creation of the soldiery requires that the ground rules for the terms be specified and clarified. Authentic means certain things to one person, and others to another. Degree of authenticity as well as the actuality of it is also a necessary factor. This degree is governed by availability of materials, costs, research and other elements, known and unknown, which affect the overall completed picture. Although the quality of the degree will vary according to taste, adherence to principle, and stringency of purpose and design, it should not even be allowed to deteriorate to either complacency or make-do-ness which will always affect the esprit-de-corps of a unit. Pride is built on strong and firm rules. Knowing you are best because your position and work is more difficult or demanding than others is always more viable and pleasurable than one who is self-satisfied with himself. Research and constant searching out of the best or most correct only, will produce the best unit with the most pride in itself.

Nor should a unit that wishes to be authentic be afraid to change an item or part of their uniform, equipment or thinking, even though at times the cost might be a major factor. To be authentic in every degree of research does cost considerably more when one takes into consideration that new discoveries are being made every day now that people are actively engaged in research on the 18th century period--moreso than heretofore due to the coming Bicentennial.

Another measure to consider is that logistics of the size of the re-created unit will play its part as well in many determinations of authenticity, appearance and related particulars. With a small four to ten man unit, the transportation problems, the supply issues and the construction of parts are far less a matter than a unit with fifty or sixty men. No longer will the two autos suffice to get from one point to another, and no longer will the one bolt of proper cloth, or even mill-end, be sufficient to clothe the soldiers. The large unit must think of having the supplies on hand for new recruits (larger units seem to attract more new interested parties than smaller ones--which is logically how they got large in the first place!) in quantities sufficient to provide for them. This, of course, requires prior purchase of many items such as cloth, leather, metal objects and the like so that the unit will all have the same products to work with in construction, and so that the unit will all have the same finished articles when they are complete.

With all these factors taken into consideration, I submit the following degrees and levels which shall govern the Tenth Regiment of Foot, American Contingent's re-creation of their Regiment of the 1775 period.

## CLOTHING PATTERNS AND CLOTH

Who has correct Foot Soldier clothing patterns and the exact weave and colour of cloth for them? To date, no one has for certain! There are a number of examples of Officer's clothing, well documented and preserved, but of the lowly common regimental soldier of the 1775 period, little and often nothing has come down to us from those days. The uniform cloth was simply re-used over and over until it was useless, and fell apart! One issue of the clothing per year, plus the cutting up of the remaining good parts of the cloth for waistcoats, forage caps, &c, left little for the museum of today. So far no one has come up with a full private's coat, waistcoat, breeches, shoes, hat and many other parts which were British Army issue of 1775, so we must all base our patterns on items which were contemporary to the period or of existing Officer's preservations in the museums.

If we are to believe the books on the subject, the so-called British Army red was a grey (unbleached) wool dyed with the same dyestuffs (madder, &c) employed for the Officer's scarlet--who used a finer and better prepared, maybe bleached out, wool cloth. In any case, it is without doubt that great variations existed then as they do today in defining any red cloth. Not only must we then select a wool material (which should not in any case contain synthetics if we are to follow this degree of authenticity--even though in the 1970's all-wool cloth is becoming increasingly harder to get at any price) which is as close to the idea of red and scarlet as is possible, but feasibly it must be available in sufficient quantities to supply the largest of contemplated units.

Weight of the cloth is another criterion and another degree of authenticity. We have seen excellent 18-20 oz. cloth made in England, but at a cost of some \$14.00 per yard plus delivery. At this rate, this would price-out many recruits (whose cost is up to at least \$250.00--without arms), and as well, and most important, the supply is unsure. Cutting the cloth with raw edges as was done in the 18th century works only if the cloth is at least of that weight and very tightly woven or fullled. With 12 to 13 oz. cloth, edges must be turned and seamed, but this material is available in quantity, and the price is less than a third of the example given above.

The Tenth Foot, American Contingent is then satisfied to make their coats with the colours of red and scarlet in 13 oz material with the same weight facing colour (However, the actual colour has been checked with the Queen's Librarian as was the lace and the pattern of folding it and ours corresponds exactly) with seamed edges to prevent ravelling (which 12-13 oz. cloth will do making the garment appear just as un-authentic as seamed edges!), and to employ the patterns deemed closest to those in contemporary prints and painting of the period through close research and having been approved by Major N.P. Dawnay, assigned to us as the "uniform arbiter" for and by the Tenth Foot Royal Lincolnshire Regimental Association.

## ACCOUTREMENTS, BADGES and PLATES

Cartridge boxes shown in contemporary paintings of the 18th century often differ greatly in size (they seem smaller) than the ones seen in museums or described to hold 40 to 60 rounds plus other equipment (pick, brush, worm, &c.). However, it is noted in many cases that the boxes of the L.I. were smaller, so one of 24 rounds for the holder size is as correct as can be researched. Space under the holder is allowed which can hold more to replenish the supply in the holder. Belting for the Grenadiers and Battalion companies should be buffed leather in which of at least 8 oz. Where actual buffulo hide might have been employed, there is no evidence to show that all "buff" or "buffed" leather was really buffulo. It is entirely feasible that buffed oxen hide was used--being certainly cheaper than a hide imported from India or wherever water buffulo hides came from in those days! Today we can find a latigo tanned hide in white leather which can be made to very closely resemble the buff leather of those days. Availability and cost--two factors which again will always have to be faced for the growing Battalion--must ever be considered in the case of leather too.

Gorget, shoulder belt plates, buttons, buckles, hooks, &c.--all the metal object which hold the uniform or accoutrements together or decorate the uniform in one way or another should be based on:

1. Actual examples of a specific Regimental type.
2. Actual examples of a type employed by other Regiments of the period whose only difference might have been the number of the Regiment engraved or shown on the part.
3. Re-constructions of described articles, or those shown in contemporary art of the period by reputable artists.
4. Use of the same type of materials to re-create or re-construct the particular part in each case.
5. Sewing of any type on leather goods should be with linen thread, and no modern fasteners be employed in constructions (such as metal eyelets, modern buckles, &c.) of leather goods.

Light Infantry equipment should be blackened tanned leather and not buff (according to the Inspection Returns). Light Infantry caps are often unavailable in Regimental styles as few of them exist. A painting of Thomas Hewett as Captain of the L.I. of 1780 does show the construction and style of the Officer's cap, but there is no rank and file cap available of Regimental style. The Tenth R&F cap is based on the one cap which is extant in the Scottish United Services Museum which conforms to the description given to L.I. caps by the Report of the Board of Officers in 1771. However, all the caps, accoutrements and metal parts of the uniform which are not actual Regimental specimens will be constructed in the best available patterns, styles or modes until an actual one is discovered. Rather than do without--and appear without a particular part--it shall be deemed better to adapt another Regiment's style and change the number, or re-create the part from the best currently available information.

## PROPER HAIRDRESSING FOR GUARD

During the ARW period, there were many items of dress, or drill, or custom that all armies of the day employed either in an exact copy of each other or a version of the same. The British often emulated the Prussian manner, and certainly, due to their background, the Americans had many similarities to the British Army. The dress of the hair was one of these items (that is often disputed, mainly due to lack of research and knowledge, by re-created units today) that bore such similarity. The following is an entry in Capt. Robert Kirkwood's Order Book dated Brigade Orders 9 June 1777 when they were in the Princeton area:

"Genl Smallwoods Brigade Consisting of the 1st 3rd & 7th Maryland Regt & D.R. to be on the parade every morning at Revellie Beating in the field in front of the encampment every Off. to be on the field with their Regts agreeable to Genl Orders, morning reports to be made from each Regt & Deliver'd to Col. Stone at his encampment, every Soldier for guard to be dress'd neat and Clean & head powdered each Regt to Draw what Catridges are Necessary to Compleat each man with 24 rounds."

The above could easily have been issued by a Regular British unit, with either identical or quite similar wording and content. By 1777, the American Army had to act and appear like an Army of the day, and in a great many cases were not the rag-tag-bobtail units many idealists like to feel they were. The powdering of the hair for the guard was a custom enforced in the British Army, and if we are to consider the above, certainly this order was the same for the American Army.

To authentically re-create the soldier of the 18th century, it is NOT sufficient to be just a partially authentic-minded man who conveniently overlooks one item (or two), but is strongly adamant about others! Certainly the horror and aversion of one man to the modern synthetic materials of today for uniform parts should also be matched by his overlooking the short haircuts, long sideburns, full beards or droopy moustaches which were certainly not a part of the American or British Armies of the ARW period! Hair dress is just as important to the full portrait of the soldier--and profuse & many orders were issued by the armies in opposition to anyone cutting his hair!--as is any other uniform part or equipment.

However, to simulate the messy powdering of the hair, is it not better to mount a guard with a white wig (often employed by armies of that period) than to appear without it? Once more, it has to be the dégré of authenticity selected as a criterion by a unit which governs this point of authentic dress.

As has been the custom of the American Contingent of the Tenth, no new men, whether Officers or men, are allowed ANY FACIAL HAIR WHATSOEVER, and this includes beards, moustaches, long sideburns or whatever, and he is to have two wigs--one a natural colour one and the other white for balls, guard mount and ceremonial parades. Nor are men allowed to grow any facial hair while in the Regiment. Captains are to pay strict attention to these rules, and enforcement of them.

**KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, GAITERS, TENTS, &c.**

These items are made of a type of canvas and cord which may be either linen or cotton—both were available during the 18th century period.

Although the individual soldier was issued his gaiters and haversack, as well as later a knapsack for field service, as per the W. 26 29/467 order in the PRO:

"Tents are issued by the Ordnance. The remaining articles are provided by the Colonels who are reimbursed at the rates specified on the paper marked No. 10. The government allows two blankets per tent."

The entire contents of this Order are carried on page C-7 **Part 6 Castrametation**, and include; iron kettles with bags, hand hatchets, Bell tents, Camp Colours, Drum Cases, Powder bags, canteens and water flasks, haversacks and knapsacks.

Individual men's issued equipment in the American Contingent will consist only of his gaiters and haversack (and possibly the knapsack), but during any inspection of equipment, the remaining articles shall be considered to be Regimental.

**THE ARMS OF THE RE-CREATED SOLDIER OF THE REGIMENT**

The Rank and File man's equipment shall be considered complete if he is properly armed with a musket and bayonet. These may be Regimentally owned for the first year of his service, and then he shall own these items also (They being available for purchase).

Serjeants and Musicians shall have a sword, those of the Serjeants being of better quality and length.

Serjeants of the flank companies shall carry a fusee and bayonet, which is a lighter weight musket than the rank and file and a slightly shorter bayonet. Those Serjeants in the Battalion companies shall have a halbert in addition to their sword. The halbert of the Serjeants and the swords of the Serjeants and Musicians may be privately owned or the Regiment will furnish them on loan for an indefinite period.

Regulation musket has a 42" barrel and the bayonet is 17" in length. The Serjeant's musket may be the same or a slightly shorter type with a 15" bayonet. Officer's fusees may be considerably lighter and carry an 11" to 13" bayonet.

Officers in the flank companies carry a fusee, bayonet and sword, while those in the Battalion companies carry a spontoon and a sword. These are all privately owned.

## The BATTLE HONOURS of the 10th Foot ROYAL LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT

Thanks to Brigadier "Dick" Gerrard Wright and compiled by Capt. Alwyn Smith, Curator, Regimental Museum, Sobraon Barracks, Lincoln, England, with additional information taken from the Regimental History (Lee).

First time under fire STEENKIRK 8 July 1692

Battle Honours as the 10th Foot (named, however, after the Colonel)

BLLENHEIM 13 Aug 1704

OUDENARDE 11 July 1708

RAMILLIES 23 May 1706

MALPLAQUET 10 Sept 1709

Battle Honours as the 10th Foot, or North Lincoln Regiment (31 July 1782)

On the 6 July 1802, the Sphinx Badge was conferred on the Regiment.

PENINSULA (1816)

GOOJARAT 21 FEB 1849

SOBRAON 10 Feb 1846

PUNJAUB 1857

MOOLTAN 21 DEC 1848

LUCKNOW 1858 (1863)

1881-Facing changed from yellow to white and lace universal pattern

Regiment designated 11 Apr 1881 THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT

29 Apr 1882 HM commanded the victories of BLENHEIM, RAMILLIES, OUDENARDE, and MALPLAQUET be inscribed on the colours of the Regiment.

Following Battle Honours:

ATBARA, KHARTOUM, PAARDEBERG, SOUTH AFRICA (1900-02)

(The Great War-19 Battalions) MONS, LE CATEAU, RETREAT FROM MONS, MARNE-1914, AISNE-1914, LA BASSÉE-1914, MASSINES-1914, '17, '18, ARMENTIERES-1914, YPRES-1914, '15, '17, NONNE BOSSCHEN, NEUVE CHAPELLE, GRAVENSTAFEL, ST. JULIEN, FREZENBERG, BELLEWAARDE, AUBERS, LOOS, SOMME-1916, '18, ALBERT-1916, '18, BAZANTIN, DELVILLE WOOD, POZIÈRES, FLERS-COUCELETTE, MORVAL, THIEPVAL, ANCRE-1916, '18, ARRAS-1917, '18, SCARPE-1917, '18, ARLEUX, PILCKEM, LANGEMARCK-1917, MENIN ROAD, POLYGON WOOD, BROODSEINDE, POELCAPPELLE, PASSCHENDAELE, CAMBRIA-1917, '18, ST. QUENTIN, BAPAUME-1918, LYS, ESTAIRES, BAILLEUL, KEMMEL, AMIENS, DROCOURT-QUEANT, HINDENBURG LINE, EPEHY, CANAL DU NORD, ST. QUENTIN CANAL, BEAUREVOIR, SELLE, SAMBRE, FRANCE and FLANDERS-1914-18, SUVLA, LANDING AT SUVLA, SCIMITAR HILL, GALLIPOLI-1915, EGYPT-1916.

(The Second World War) VIST, NORWAY-1940, DUNKIRK-1940, NORMANDY LANDING, CAMBES, FONTENAY LE PÈSNIL, DEFENCE OF RAURAY, CAEN, ORNE, BOURGUEBUS RIDGE, TROARN, NEDERRIJN, LE HARVE, ANTWERP-TURNHOUT CANAL, VENRAIJ, VENLO POCKET, RHINELAND, HOCHWALD, LINGEN, BREMEN, ARNHEM-1945, NORTH-WEST EUROPE-1940, '44-45, SEDJENANE I, MINE DE SEDJENANE, ARGOUB SELLAH, NORTH AFRICA-1943, SALERNO, VIETRI PASS, CAPTURE OF NAPLES, CAVA DI TIRRENI, VOLTURNO CROSSING, GARIGLIANO CROSSING, MONTE TUGA, GOTHIC LINE, MONTE GRIDOLFO, GEMMANO RIDGE, LAMONE CROSSING, SAN MARINO, ITALY-1943-45, DONBAIK, PIONT 201 (ARAKAN), NORTH ARAKAN, BUTHIDAUNG, NGAKYEDAUK PASS, RAMREE, BURMA-1943-45.

In 1946 the Regiment became THE ROYAL LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT to cap off its list of honours in the service of its country.

As it was merely a rebellion of a civil nature, no Battle Honours were ever awarded for the American War for Independence.

# 10<sup>TH</sup> REGIMENT OF FOOT



Adjutant of the  
10th Foot Regt  
Lincolnshire  
Regimental Association

American Contingent  
Col Vincent J-R Kehoe,  
Commanding

## REGIMENTAL HISTORY

### Preceding Titles

- 1685 John Granville, the Earl of Bath's Regiment of Foot
- 1751 The 10th Regiment of Foot
- 1782 The 10th, or North Lincolnshire, Regiment
- 1881 The Lincolnshire Regiment
- 1946 The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment
  
- 1960 with the Northamptonshire Regiment, The 2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire)
- 1968 The Regiment absorbed into the Royal Anglian Regiment of the Queen's Division.

### Nicknames

"The Springers"

"The Poachers"

"The Yellow Bellies"

### Regimental March

The Lincolnshire Poacher

### Regimental Museum

Sobraon Barracks, The Keep, Burton Road, Lincoln, England

### Special Regimental Date

10 February 1846 Sobraon Day

## IMPORTANT REGIMENTAL DATES

- 20 June 1685 The original Commission of the Regiment was granted by the King to John Granville, Earl of Bath.
- 4 June 1738 Birthday of His Majesty, King George III.
- 25 October 1760 Accession to the throne of His Majesty, King George III.
- 14 January 1763 Major General Edward Sandford made Colonel of the Regt.
- July 1767 The Regiment lands in North America.
- 27 November 1774 The Regiment lands in Boston, Massachusetts.
- 25 September 1778 The Regiment is drafted.

Headquarters: 235 Old Westford Road Chelmsford, Massachusetts 01824 Tel. 617 459-9864

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES  
FOR  
REGIMENTAL TRAINING GUIDES

A Regimental Training Guide is a serving member of the regiment who is appointed to assist a recruit from the time he enlists until he is sworn into service. He serves as advisor, coach, mentor and most of all as the first friend in the regiment the new recruit will encounter.

He answers all the recruits questions gives all the explanations of the strange workings of our unit and generally guides the new man through the difficult initial period associated with becoming a soldier of the King.

The first duty of the RTG is to call the recruit and exchange telephone numbers and explain how he will look after the new man. In this as in all the duties the RTG will initiate the action and not wait for the recruit to call him. The duty of the RTG is to coach the man not rescue him when he is going down for the third time.

The RTG will make the first appointment with the quartermaster and the regimental tailor and accompany the man on his first visit. If he does not know the way the adjutant will provide a map. The RTG will also accompany the recruit on his first attendance at the Recruit Training School.

The RTG will coordinate the issuances of equipment between the quartermaster, the tailor and the recruit which simply means seeing that he is issued all his equipment.

The RTG will provide any additional drill required by the recruit. He will be informed by the Instructors of the Recruit Training School as to what work the new man requires

The RTG will also be responsible for monitoring the recruits payments and reminding him should it be necessary of his payment schedules.

Finally the RTG is responsible for keeping his company commander advised as to the recruits progress toward being sworn into the regiment. Any problems which arise which can not be resolved by the RTG will be referred by him to his company commander.

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.....

You have been assigned as Regimental Training Guide to

Recruit.....

ADDRESS:.....

PHONE:.....



ISSUED EQUIPMENT RECORD

10th Regiment of Foot  
in America

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_

ISSUED	AMOUNT	ITEM
	1	Uniform Coat (red wool-yellow facing)
	1	Waistcoat
	1 pair	Britches
	1 pair	White Stockings
	11 yards	Regimental Lace
	84	Regimental Buttons
	1	Horsehair Stock
	1	Stock Clasp
	1 pair	Gaiters
	1	Linen Shirt Collar (white)
	1	Wig (natural)
	1	Wig (white)
	2	Britches Buckles
	1	Bayonet Belt Leather
	1	Bayonet Frog Leather
	1	Bayonet Belt Plate
	1	Cartridge Box Leather
	1	Cartridge Box Belt
	2	Cartridge Box Straps
	2 (4 tongues)	Cartridge Box Buckles
	1 (red felt)	Cartridge Box Crown Device
	2 (6 nails)	Cartridge Box Belt Ends
	1 (5 nails)	Cartridge Box Catch & Slot
	1	Wooden Cartridge Block
	1	Haversack
	1	Matchbox (Grenadiers Only)
	1	Bearskin Cap Cover (Grenadiers Only)
	1	Grenadier Bearskin Cap
[ ] [ ] [ ]		Bearskin; Leather Frame; Front Plate;
[ ] [ ] [ ]		Back Plate; Push Back; Edge Leather;
[ ] [ ]		Lining; Cord & Tassel
[ ]		Cord & Tassel
	1	Light Infantry Cap
[ ] [ ]		Hard Leather Frame; Iron Chain;
[ ] [ ]		Crown & Cypher; Regimental Number;
[ ] [ ]		Top Plate/Nail; Front, Edge & Back;
[ ]		Lining
	1	Battalion Hat
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]		Cockade; Button; Lace
	1	Leather Wig Rosette (Battalion Co Only)
	1	Musket
	1	Bayonet
	1	Scabbard
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	1 ea	Musket Sling; Buckle, Swivel

COPY TO: PAYMASTER; ADJUTANT; RTG

Headquarters: 39 Juniper Road, Andover, MA 01810 617-475-4782

IER-0386 REVO

# 10<sup>TH</sup> REGIMENT OF FOOT

## APPLICATION FOR ENLISTMENT IN THE 10th Foot AMERICAN CONTINGENT

235 Old Westford Road Chelmsford, Mass. 01824 617-459-9864

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Day Month Year

Height \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Hat Size \_\_\_\_\_ Hair Color \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

Street Town State Zip

Business Address \_\_\_\_\_

Street Town State Zip

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Tel No. Home \_\_\_\_\_ Bus. \_\_\_\_\_

Military Experience \_\_\_\_\_

Mass. Firearms I.D. # \_\_\_\_\_ Licence to Carry Firearms \_\_\_\_\_

Special Skills and Interests \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Joining Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Day Month Year

\*\*\*\*\*

Date Application received \_\_\_\_\_ Recruited by \_\_\_\_\_

Assigned position \_\_\_\_\_ Permanent Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

Date sworn in to Regiment \_\_\_\_\_ Bounty paid \_\_\_\_\_

Regtl.No. \_\_\_\_\_ Assn. No. \_\_\_\_\_ and date \_\_\_\_\_

Day Month Year

Rec'd by the Adjutant \_\_\_\_\_

Form dated: 20 January 1975

# 10<sup>TH</sup> REGIMENT OF FOOT

## REGIMENTAL PAYMENTS FORM

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_ Regt. # \_\_\_\_\_ Assn. \_\_\_\_\_

INITIAL LEVY PAYMENT \_\_\_\_\_

FINAL PAYMENT \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

Regtl. Levy Payment is \$115.00. Due \$25.00 on joining the Regiment, and \$25.00 per month for the next three meeting nights, and \$15.00 for the last monthly payment.

Extras such as the cartridge box leather(\$10.00) and the Match-box for the Grenadiers(\$15.50) make the last payment for the Grenadiers of \$40.50.

Those who wish to have extra clothing made must pay for the cloth in advance. Breeches, \$12.00; Waistcoat, wool, \$12.00, linen, \$12.00; coats, \$37.00.

Muskets are available which include the musket, two swivels and a sling mounted, flashguard mounted, hammer stall, bayonet and scabbard (two flints & two woods incl). If purchased in one payment, the cost is \$195.00.

All Regimental Tailor bills are due on receipt of clothing. Do not ask the tailor for terms. This rule shall be strictly observed. If financial difficulties occur, see Regtl. HQ. Adjutant.

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### PAYMENTS

LEVY \$115.00 \_\_\_\_\_

EXTRAS \_\_\_\_\_

MUSKETS \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

Those that wish to attend balls, dances and the Regimental Review, must have a white wig. Please see Regtl. HQ for these.

Mandatory Honorary Life Membership in the 10th Foot Royal Lincolnshire Regimental Association is \$6.00 PAID \_\_\_\_\_

# 10<sup>TH</sup> REGIMENT OF FOOT

## RELEASE FROM ENCUMBRANCES

I, \_\_\_\_\_ hereby make formal application to be accepted into the membership of the Tenth Regiment of Foot, American Contingent, and I am familiar with and agree to all the Regimental Rules, Regulations and Orders with regards to this application.

I also state that I am in no way connected with any other re-created British Regiment of Foot or Horse, nor am I encumbered with any debts to the same.

I expect to enter the service of the Tenth Foot as an unassigned Recruit and submit myself to the training and time necessary to become a Private Soldier in the Regiment, meeting all my just debts incurred as a result of this application to the Regiment to the Colonel of the Regiment.

I also agree to return all Regimentally owned equipment, and, as well, sell back all the uniforms, accoutrements and materials purchased from the Tenth Foot at the price displayed by the Quartermaster of the Regiment if I leave the service of the Regiment for any reason whatsoever.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

as witnessed by \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7  
I swear to be true to our  
Sovereign Lord King George, and to serve him honestly  
and faithfully in the defence of his person, crown and dignity,  
against all his enemies and opposers whatsoever, and to  
observe and obey his Majesty's orders, and the orders  
of the Generals and Officers set over me by his Majesty.

So help me God

Sworn before me the  
in the year of our Lord  
day of