

Winter

2018



# *The Time Traveler's Gazette*

*A Journal of Discovery*

A  
Member  
Benefit



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Cover: Mary and Tom Cissell at Living History Park, North Augusta SC

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Visit our website at <http://www.coht.org> to join in the fellowship and information sharing!

**Purpose & Ideals**

We, the Coalition of Historical Trekkers, are living historians dedicated to the preservation and study of the pre-1860 frontier people in America. We see ourselves as experimental archaeologists, involved in one or more eras of the historical time- frame from 1600 to the year 1860.

As is the purpose of an archaeologist, to establish facts about a historical people or time period, we research life ways of the pre-1860 frontier people who lived in, fought for and founded this country. Our research is accompanied by experimentation in historical situations, using foods, tools, clothing, weapons and methods authentic to those used by the early frontier people here in America. Believing that the best way to preserve history is to share it, we communicate this research and the results of our experimentation with others through educational events and publications dedicated to pre-1860 America.

We pledge to keep alive the awareness of those brave people who lived and died while carving out a place in the wilderness. We recognize that it was these brave men and women who made it possible for us, and generations to come, to live here in the land of the free-America!

# The President's Message



Greetings!

We are still without snow here in South Dakota but it sounds like that will come to an end in the not too distant future. Oh well.... We knew it would get here eventually! For most of us here in the northern country, outdoor activities in the area of trekking are over. Hunting season has taken over and while the pheasant count is supposedly up and the deer count down, it seems most folks are successful.

The 2019 National Gathering is shaping up to be a great one. Few if any open spaces for demos exist at this time. Wade has another great informative discussion to present, along with "Cousin" Dave Dittmer, who will be doing a trade silver demo. We also have Dakota, her new husband and another Williamsburg regular coming out and they will

be doing a seminar as well. (not sure the topic at this writing)

I think everyone knows that due to the lack of commitment on the part of Ft. Osage, that we are returning to Ft. Atkinson. I can't say I'm disappointed, as it is a favorite place for me. The Board has discussed looking for other locations for the NG. This is to give attendees more things to see and learn. As in any living history event, no matter how good the location is, if it is always the same, attendance can drop out of boredom. I feel it is the duty of the Board to do whatever we can to keep the NG interesting and well attended.

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If that means moving to another location, so be it. Members would be encouraged to put forth some locations for consideration, should you support this action. We do intend to remain in the same general area that Ft. Osage is in. (perhaps within a 250 mile radius?) Ft. Osage was picked for a very logical reason, and I am not against going back there. (as long as some issues can be resolved).

The first weekend of November, I rode with Chris and Linda to Ft. Des Chartes. My first time there and was impressed with the site. I met some very nice people there and there were some high quality traders there. The weather was not as nice as it could have been but it was still a great time.

That's it for 2018! I am looking forward to another great year for the CoHT. I hope to see you at the NG or somewhere in between.

I remain, Your Most Humble Servant -  
Tod



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## The Living History Park of North Augusta, SC

By Tom Ciffell

The Olde Towne Preservation Association (OTPA), a 501 (c) nonprofit organization was formed in 1991 in North Augusta, SC. The OTPA formed to help preserve the heritage and character of North Augusta and the surrounding area. One objective was to create a Living History Park where the public would experience history first hand through demonstration of Colonial life.

Twenty seven years ago the property at 299 West Springs Avenue in North Augusta was a swampy abandoned dumping ground for the city water department. The only structure on the property was a brick pump house that was no longer used. The property had natural springs with water running through it and was overgrown, and had old worn out and broken water works equipment dumped on it.

The OTPA secured approval from the city to clean this area up and to turn it into a park. Through lots of hard work and generous contributions, over time the Living History Park was created. The park represents North Augusta and the surrounding area of 1716-1785 during which it played a vital role in the development of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia through the Indian Trade.

The Park is managed by the OTPA and is open to the public 365/7 at no charge. There are numerous events here and the Park is heavily used throughout the year. The last Saturday of the month Jan-Nov is a popular event. The Park is available for special events such as graduation parties, family reunions, picnics, weddings, scouting activities, etc. The school systems and the home schooled around North Augusta use the park as a teaching tool. The Park covers 7.5 acres and hosts over 20,000 visitors each year.



*Tavern*

The pump house was converted into a tavern with cooking area and bake oven on the outside. Additional buildings funded and erected on the Park are a blacksmith shop, smoke house, traders cabin, trappers cabin, glass house (to start plants for the garden), Windsor cabinet shop, mercantile, sweet shop, print shop, slave cabin, meeting house (church/school), spring house, and others. The most recent building is the grist mill powered by the water from the springs.

There are two major events each year hosted by the OTPA. In the Spring is "Colonial Times: Under the Crown & Trade Fair" held in April. It is 1780 and the

Colonies are in rebellion. Charleston is under siege. The Rebel forces were defeated in 1779 in Savannah. Things are not going well for the Colonists cause.

In the Fall is "Colonial Times: A Day to Remember" the 3<sup>rd</sup> weekend in October. This event offers an opportunity to understand what daily life was like for the settlers in the area. Demonstrations of pottery, weaving, spinning, frontier trading, quilting, blacksmithing, meat curing, tinsmithing, military life, wood carving, and other activities are presented.

This is a beautiful park and is kept 18<sup>th</sup> century in appearance. The city and many local businesses help support the park, however, the OTPA has secured and continues to seek grants to help cover the cost of improving the park with new projects. There are upkeep expenses besides new projects and membership in the OTPA helps as does any donations to the Park.



*Grist Mill*



Living History Interpreters and Historians are treated well at this Park. I have attended events here over the last 13 years and am amazed at the many improvements made over that time. If you are ever in the area, drop by and check out this unique park. Most of this information is from the OPA website [www.colonialtimes.us/history.html](http://www.colonialtimes.us/history.html).

The president of the OPA is Mz Lynn Thompson who is responsible for founding the organization and spearheading the creation of the park. She also writes the grant requests for the various improvements that have taken place at the park.



## Upland Smoothbore Shooting *with the Colonel*

By Jim Pecott

“*Instructions to Young Sportsmen*” by Lt Col. Peter Hawker was first published in 1814. It is considered a classic and provides insight into the shooting sports of another era. But as a word of caution, many of the guns and hunting techniques used in the 19th-century would not be legal by today's standards. But one can learn their loading technique and modify/adopt those methods when loading your own flintlock. The rest is interesting and entertaining and well worth adding to your library should you find a republished copy. There is so much information in this book and limited space here. So we'll just touch on a few points.

### *Powder:*

It is said the powder of today is superior to that of the colonial era. The following would seem to support that statement, however, it is only presented for historical purposes. I might pass on this one as I can already see my name in headlines.



- “Your powder should always be properly dried; in order to do which, make two or three plates very hot, before the fire, and (first taking care to wipe them well, lest any particle of cinder should adhere to them) keep constantly shifting powder from the one to the other, without allowing it to remain sufficiently long on either, to cool the plate....”
- “Beware of going anywhere near the fire to dry powder on plates. Recollect how far a hot cinder sometimes fly, and therefore, to be on the sure side, run with your hot plates out of the room, and go where there's no fire.”
- "I find that the size in grain of the powder should be as duly proportioned to that of the gun, in the long distances for which it is required..."
- “The best powder for copper-cap guns is the ‘fine cylinder’...”
- "I have invariably observed that small-grained powder fails to answer in large guns; particularly on salt water, and damp weather. It always shoots weak, beyond 50 or 60 yards, it is very liable to hang fire." He goes on to suggest course cannon-powder for punt guns.
- Why they glaze powder at all I am at a loss to know, unless it is to tickle the fancy of the dandies."

He goes on to mention a “little discovery” regarding powder storage; although failing to cite how powder was preciously stored.

- "Nothing preserves the strength of powder better then, after being dried, to put it into canisters, securely corked from air.

Colonel Hawker recommended the powder manufactured by Mr. Butts of Hounslow.; who retired with "ample fortune". He died in November 1824; and his successors are the well known Messers. Curtis and Mr. Harvey.

*Shot:*

The modern numerical size grading so common today was a very similar in the early 19th century. I knew of mold shot but was unfamiliar with its grading system.

Mr Joseph Manton obtained a patent for a new type of shot that was a “great improvement” by simply mixing a little quicksilver with the lead. It rendered shot that was harder, heavier and without arsenic, which was one of the chief objections to the original patent shot.

- “the advantage thus derived are, that shot of a small size, which lies the most compact, and therefore always answers best, in the calibers of small guns, has, from its additional weight, the same force as shot of a rather larger size...”

Shot Size	Weight (grains)
AA	40
A*	50
BB	58
B	75
1	82
2	112
3	136
4	177
5	218
6	280
7	341
8	600
9	984
10	1796

*Flints:*

- “None are better and the most transparent of the common black flints.... They should be put in with flat side upwards, stand well clear of the hammer, and yet be long enough to throw it. Screwed them in with leather; as lead strains the cock, and cloth is dangerous, from being liable to catch fire.”
- “To make the Flint strike lower you have only to reversed the usual way of putting it in; but, if you want it to strike higher, you must either put a very thick leather, or screw the flint in with a bit of something under it. This temporary way of regulating a lock, so as to make the hammer fall, is worth knowing, as it often saves vexation and loss of time.”

Shot Grade	No. of pellets per 1 oz.
LG	8 1/2
MG	9 (hardly)
SG	11
SSG	15*
SSSG	17

\* Best made, and by far the most useful of all mould shot.

*Wadding:*

The colonel partnered in a concern to develop shot cartridges because he found the invention to be of “great merit”. The inventor Mr. Jenour, published an essay on the “Spiral Cartridge” and eventually sold the patent to Mr. Eley; who became the sole owner and had the resources to speculate on the venture. Many blunders followed, including putting tallow or sand in with the shot; and the imperfect cartridges were introduced to the public leading to the predictable failure of the undertaking. Mr Eley closed that brick and mortar location, started another which he eventually sold to Mr. Purdy for 100 pounds (10,000 pounds had been refused the year before). This missive leads us to a discussion of traditional wadding. The following is for his upland shooting as he preferred felt or oakum for his duck-guns.

- “Paper not being thick enough, hat dirty, card too thin, and leather apt to soften with the heat of the barrel, the common, and, perhaps, the best punched wadding is pasteboard.”
- “All this attention, however, is only required in covering powder... it would be better to wad the shot with common card, or even paper, knowing that much resistance on that does more harm than good.”
- “When using different waddings, have them of different colors, to avoid mixing them”
- “the larger the bore, the thicker should be the wadding.”

Commercially manufactured overshot wads that I’ve put calipers to measure .030 in thickness. When I tested them on the pattern boards the results were ok. At the suggestion of a friend, Mr. Richard Harvey, I purchased a punch and started making my own out of cereal or light bulb boxes. Select packaging that is in the .018 to .020 range, and your patterns should be much improved combined with the proper shot/powder load. Just as a by line, it is absolutely mind numbing counting all of those holes in your patterns loads tested (the Colonel found it an insufferable bore).

- “...have that which covers the shot pierced with a small hole (or, what is better yet with Mr. Joseph Manton’s dented punch, you will load as quick again. I detest all frivolous trouble...”

The powder wadding, provides an air tight seal; will give you no trouble in loading as the air passes through the lock. Boring a small off center hole (1/16") or cutting a nick in the edge will allow the overshot wad to pass more freely.

New prepared wadding for percussion guns was available. "Patent Wadding" was questioned by Hawker "for who really has a patent for the article". "Elastic concave wadding" was brought to market by a Mr. Wilkenson. Made of felt and at first too thick; the colonel suggesting he reduce it to one third the size of the caliber which shot "remarkably well". Felt and oakum were the only materials he found that answered well in his duck-guns.

Mr. Purdy and Mr. Lancaster added a "chemical preparation (mercurial ointment will do) that has the effect of cleaning the gun, but, in a great degree, removing that increase of lead which is now occasioned...and it answered most beautifully..."



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*Loading:*

The following was written for flint guns. In Percussion guns the powder should be reduced by about one-fourth. The weight of the gun is a consideration in loading.

- In a single gun of six, or double gun of seven, eight, or nine pounds weight, take a steel charger which holds precisely an ounce and a half of shot; fill it to the brim full of powder, from which first prime, and then the remainder into the barrel: to this add the same measure bumper full of shot..."

- "for those who have scales at hand...put one drachm and a half of powder, exclusive of priming,

to an ounce and a half of shot."

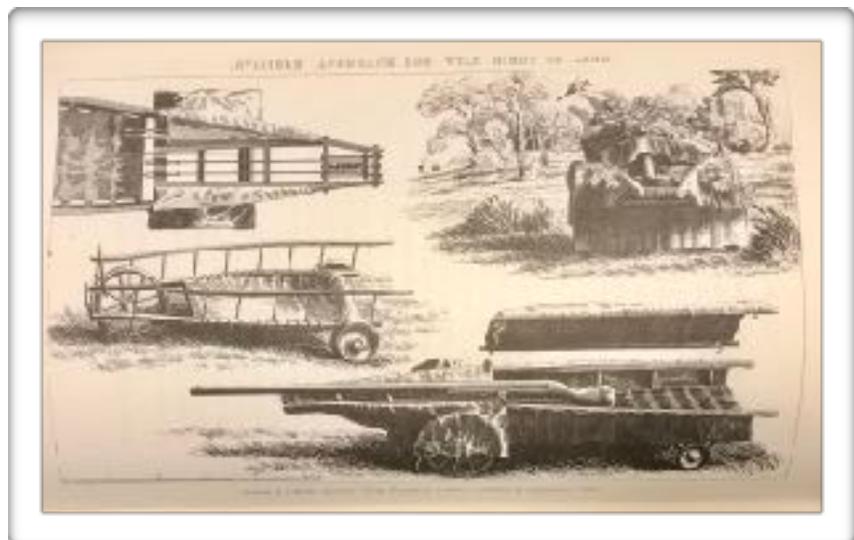
- "...for a twelve pound gun to be doubled, eighteen pounds trebled; twenty-four pounds quadrupled, &c. with one trifling deviation; viz. the larger the gun the less should be the proportion of shot, as the larger and longer caliber the more the powder may be damaged going down it."

*Powder Flask:*

"if you expostulate with an old wildfowl gunner on the danger of his piece, he may retaliate on the danger of your spring powder flask; while he (with the cow's horn, stopped on one end with a piece of oakum, and the other end with a piece of wood) can fill his backey-pipe, and load more safely than you..."

Many serious accidents occurred by sportsmen not detaching the charge before putting it into the barrel. Sound familiar? He recommended that a spring powder horn should have a cap on it from which you can load.

This brings these instructions to an end. If you wish to read more of the Colonel's instructions, including loading for waterfowl, leave a comment on our Facebook page.



## Preferving Eggs

Introduction by Scott Carlson and an addenda by Jim Pecott



### *Introduction:*

I was scanning through some homesteading sites for info on old ways and stumbled across a way to preserve eggs I'd never seen before. It's called water glassing. They were both in Pennsylvania and claimed until the 1940s/50s when electricity came, it was still being done. They'd mix a solution of 1oz (by weight) of masonry/pickling lime with a quart of water and then put any extra eggs they had in the solution until the container was full (adding more solution as necessary). One gal was using 5 gallon buckets and the other smaller 3gal ones. They both claimed the fresh farm eggs would last 8 months in the solution if kept out of the sunlight and in a mid-70s temp or less. They said they had to be un-washed, fresh eggs or the lime would penetrate the shell and ruin the egg.

Neither of my folks remember storing eggs like that. My mother says any extra eggs were kept in their "cave" (underground cellar/storm shelter) until the egg crate was full; then taken to town with cream on Saturday to sell and get some groceries for the 10 of them. She says they moved to a farm closer to Magnet when she was 8 that had electricity and a refrigerator shortly after. They did have an icebox before that, but she remembers they only kept ice in it when company was coming in the summer as it melted so fast. In winter they made their own ice for it which she says saved lots of trip to the cave.

A friend reports his mother used to do it and in Iowa they call them dillies (for the dill pickle type brine). His mother is a bit older than mine.

### *Addenda:*

Using lime to preserve eggs probably goes further back than the 18th century. But let's look at egg preservation in colonial North America in that time frame.

In the English colonies and Nouvelle France, chickens were kept to secure a source of fresh eggs. Eggs are relatively easy to obtain (I read an account of voyagers taking seagull eggs from a nest), excellent protein sources, adaptable to many different types of recipes, and fit the bill for meatless fasting days required by the Catholic religion. In the same theme, we have deviled eggs. Devil is a culinary term that first appeared as a noun in the 18th century, and then in the early 19th century as a verb meaning to cook something with fiery hot spices or condiments. The term was presumably adopted because of the connection between the devil and the excessive heat in Hell.



In Nouvelle France eggs were normally not eaten for breakfast in this period, it would commonly enjoyed at noon or for supper. Egg storage was important as their prices rose during the winter months as chickens didn't lay eggs year round as they do today. Cellars were considered a good place for storage because they were cool and not too humid. Casks were used and lined with straw in the summer and hay or sawdust in the winter.

According to John Townsend the following were 18th center egg preservation methods that were later tested in the 19th century. Also, chicken breeds of the 18th century are endangered now if they survived at all. So, eggs were smaller about the size of today's medium; an important consideration if you plan to test the following.

- Bury eggs in salt: this would be short term as the salt would draw the moisture out of the egg.
- Burying eggs in bran would keep them dry, but in 19th century testing only 30% survived after 8 months.
- Coat with shellac or varnish, then wrap with paper: unwrapping w/o breaking the egg could be a challenge as the varnish would dry to whatever it was put in or on.
- Coat eggs with oil, butter or rendered suet: 60% survived after 8 months.
- Bury in wood ash: the eggs take on a bit of the ash taste but 80% survived after 8 months.
- A variation of the method mentioned in Scott's article, submerge eggs in a slaked lime and water solution: 100% survived after 8 months. To keep the solution from evaporating you needed to top the solution with oil.

Eggs had other uses, including medicinal (one reference to treating rheumatism), and egg whites rubbed onto furniture, etcetera, that has been painted with milk paint, would make the paint more durable; an important consideration if the item painted would be exposed to moist conditions.

If you have other methods please share them on our COHT Facebook page.



## Grandmother Harrison's Eggnog

Eggnog is a favorite with my family during the Christmas holiday season. It seemed appropriate to include an 18th century recipe in this issue. This recipe was adapted from the historical cookbooks used by Martha Washington at Mount Vernon. Please visit [mountvernon.org](http://mountvernon.org) for more recipes

### *Ingredients:*

1 dozen eggs  
 12 heaping tablespoons powdered sugar  
 9 wine glasses good bourbon whiskey  
 4 wine glasses apple brandy  
 2 quarts cream

### *Directions:*

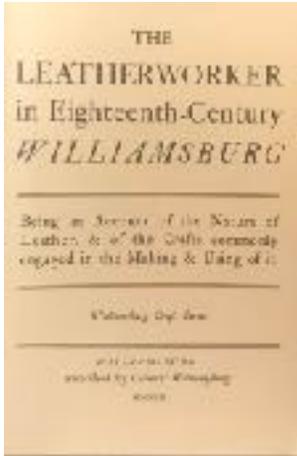
Beat whites and yolks of eggs separately. While beating yolks, stir in powdered sugar. Mix whiskey and brandy and pour slowly (too quickly will cook the eggs) over yolks and sugar. Add cream, unwhipped, and finally the stiffly beaten egg whites.

Yield: 1 gallon



## The Williamsburg Craft Series

By Jim Pecott



Colonial Williamsburg has published several books on common Williamsburg crafts such as the Printer, Bookbinder, Miller, Silversmith, and Wigmaker. “*The Leatherworker*” is one in the Williamsburg Craft Series .

The reader is first given a brief history, a list of leather sources and what their uses of their individual leathers (coats, bottles, scabbards, bookbinding, etcetera).

Definitions are included for the sake of clarity. For example, hides are the pelts of the larger animals - cattle, horses, buffalo, and so on. Skins come from smaller animals - calves, sheep, goats, pigs, deer, beaver, and from birds, fish, reptiles. Leather is any hide or skin after it has been tanned. The difference between Cordwainer and Shoemakers is given. The word Cordwainer comes from cordovan which is a sumac-tan leather much favored by medieval English shoemakers; and was made originally in the

Spanish city of Cordoba. Tanning, currying, and other leather crafts are also explained.

There were no leather craftsman in the initial groups of colonist sent to Jamestown by the Virginia company. A few years later some were sent over to work in Jamestown. But not enough of them came or they abandoned their trades to grow tobacco. A 1625 report declared that an extreme shortage of shoes and other apparel endangered the health of the population. In an effort to encourage the trade in Virginia a law was passed that barred the export of hides, wool, and iron; another exempted from taxation any craftsman who followed his trade and did not plant tobacco.

In Virginia, people were allowed two pounds of tobacco (used as currency at that time) for each pound of dry hide they brought to the tannery. Plain shoes sold for 30 pounds of tobacco, and 35 pounds of tobacco for shoes with wooden heels and French Falls of the largest sizes. Smaller shoes sold for 20 pounds of tobacco per pair.

Brief histories of several of the more prominent leather workers , including their advertisements in the “*Virginia Gazette*”, will be of interest.

The “symphony of odors” that accompanies tanning and currying helps to explain why a tannery was generally located on the far edge of town, and usually on the down wind side. At various stages, or for special purposes, such delectable commodities as fish oil, sour beer, urine, barley mash, and the fermented dung of chickens, pigeons, and dogs could be detected

These books are less than 50 pages long, very affordable at \$4.95, and serve as excellent reference material. They can be purchased on line at [shop.colonialwilliamsburg.com](http://shop.colonialwilliamsburg.com) or better yet, include Colonial Williamsburg in your next vacation plans.

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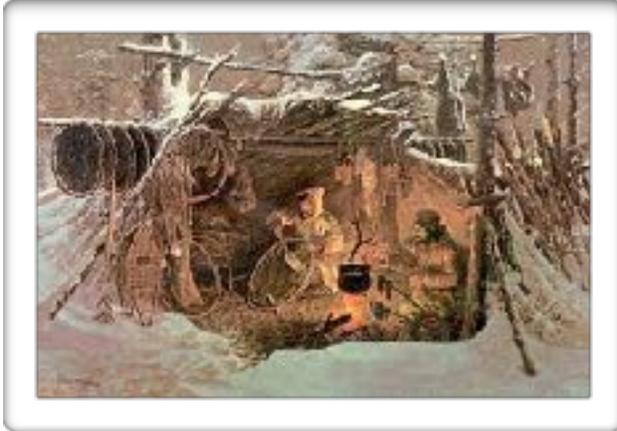


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## HBC Factory Men's Winter Drefs

Submitted by Mike Molnar



If any one of you have ever attempted winter trekking than you realize there is not much you can take for granted. Whereas a summer trek, sometime you can get by with next to nothing and still have a good time and a great trek. But most times the omission of some small thing can make a winter trek unbearable. So I came across this little piece on the internet and thought it might give an insight as to the types of things the HBC company men had to survive the winter months and cold

A description of the winter dress of the HBC Factory men in and around Hudson Bay, as recorded by T. Drage - "An account of a voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage,,,,,, 1747-1748"

*" The intense cold weather did not come on this year sooner than common. The beginning of November is usually the time that the Factory People have their Winter-Clothing delivered them; which consists of Coats of Beaver-skins sewed together, shaped much like a great coat but no seams at the sides or back. These coats they gather up around with a belt; and with thongs tie them close to the breast. They have large mittens of beaver skins, that hang before them by a string, which goes round their shoulders, that they may have their hands at liberty, to take in or out, as any occasion may require; viz. To charge and fire their guns, or set their traps. They have caps, the crown of which is of cloth, the flaps of which reach down to the shoulders, and button close under the chin, are of Beaver-skin; and those who do not use caps, have martin or cat skin wigs. Some, most excessive weather, will wear pieces of Beaver-skin over the face, as high s to the eyes. On their legs and feet, have three pairs of woollen socks; one just comes to the instep, the other to the ankle, and the third two flaps of the sock almost all the way up the leg. Over these socks they wear a shoe made of moose or deer skin, of the Indian dressing, soft and pliable, much like to wafh(? wash?) leather (for if the feet are any way confined they immediately freeze); these shoes are without heels. They have a stocking of woolen cloth, which reaches to their shoe; and, by strings on each side, they tie the stocking to the shoe, so as nothing can get in between. the stocking is made like a spatterdash, only hangs loose about the ankles, not fitting close as a spatterdash does; for, being loose, the snow shakes off easier; and if close, the snow lying there must freeze the leg. The stockings are not buttoned as a spatterdash, but sewed up on the side; and beyond the seam there is left a flap all the way down, which protects the seam from the snow. The stockings reach up to the crutch; but are gartered under the nee,*





generally with garters which are made by the Indians, of porcupine quills, coloured, and having strips of leather at the end. Factory man hath his gun; a pouch on one side, a powder horn on the other. To their belt, with which they tie up their coats, they have a bag hanging behind them, which they call a Skipper Toakin, containing a wooden tinder box, a flint, and a steel. This bag sometimes made of cloth, at other times of leather, some ornamented, by the Indians, with Brass-work ( the Brass, the remains of their old Kettles)

and other beads. It is usual also to carry a small hatchet at their belt. that in case of losing their way they can cut down wood and build a Barricado, or thick hedge of pine, to cover them from the wind; and with a good fire before them, as there is no thaw or moisture, there is not anything to be feared as to catching of cold, nor as to freezing, from the intense cold that the fire protects them from." " ,,, The hatchets are also useful to them for repairing their traps,, " " ,,,, some of the Factory servants themselves only wear Coats made of leather, or moose-skin, dressed by the Indians, which are loose and long, something like a Banyan.

Blankets, and even a good great coat, will do as to the body, the principal care required being as to the extreme parts, as to the feet and legs, arms and hands, these must be secured, as also the head, and these parts the Indians take principal care of, both as to themselves and their children."



### CoHT State Reps

NorthEast CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, VT - Contact Vice President

SouthEast AL, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV - Contact SE Governor  
**FLORIDA** Matthew Danison, 8710 Jasmine Court, Cape Canaveral, FL 32920  
**GEORGIA** Veronica Wiese 133 Buck Lane Box Springs, GA 31801

Great Lakes IL,IN,OH,MN,WI - Contact the Great Lakes Governor  
**MICHIGAN** Mike Molnar, West 5256 Willow Road, Menominee, MI 4985

North Central ND, IA - Contact vice president  
**NEBRASKA** Scott Carlson, 1502 Valli Hi Road, Norfolk, NE 68701-2335.  
**SOUTH DAKOTA** Zach Weisenburge 415 28<sup>th</sup> Street NW, Watertown, SD 57201

SouthCentral LA, MO, OK, TX - Contact SC Governor  
**ARKANSAS** Billy Ferguson, 203 Lacy Street, Siloam Springs, AR 72761  
**KANSAS** Jeff Osenbaugh, 1201 East 9<sup>th</sup>, Hutchinson, KS 67501

Northwest AK, ID,MT,OR,WA,WY - Contact NW Governor

SouthWest CA, NV, AZ, CO, & NM  
**UTAH** Susy Epperson, 920 South 3600 East, Heber City, UT 84032

# The Coalition of Historical Trekkers Membership Application

**\$25.00 Adult** ~ **\$35.00 Family** ~ **\$15.00 Youth**  
(Family includes children up to 18yrs old)

Mail this completed form along with your check or money order made payable in US funds to **CoHT** & please mail to:

**McLain Stewart**  
**1211 North 153<sup>rd</sup> Street, Omaha, NE 68154**  
Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery

- Adult
- Renewal
- Family
- Change of Address
- Youth

**(Please Print Clearly:)**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City, State, Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Family Memberships: Spouse Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Number of Children:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Brief description of Persona (region, time period, etc.):**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**I would prefer to receive the TTG via:**  E-mail or  USPS paper copy

**Referred By:** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 2019 National Gathering Fort Atkinson SHP (Ft. Calhoun, NE) April 24-28, 2019

Please type or print clearly. Make checks payable to the CoHT

Mail to: **Scott Carlson; 1502 Valli Hi Road; Norfolk, NE 68701**

**Name(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_

**City** \_\_\_\_\_ **State** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone#** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email** \_\_\_\_\_

CoHT Member Fee - Single \$5.00 / Family \$10.00

**Non-CoHT Member Fee - Single \$20.00 / Family \$30.00**

The fee for blanket or Marquee traders is the same as all other campers plus a much appreciated donation to our auction.



### NonMember Waiver

I (we) listed below, agree by signing this form that the Coalition of Historical Trekkers (CoHT) is not liable for loss, damage, or injury, to myself or my property during the CoHT event that I attend, and that I will abide by all of the rules and regulations of the CoHT. I will also hold harmless the CoHT for all losses resulting from my acts or omissions or those of my minor children.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_

Signature (Parent must sign if participant is under 18 years of age)

James Pecott  
9637 E Harbor Hills Drive  
Traverse City, MI 49684-5311  
[membership@coht.org](mailto:membership@coht.org)

