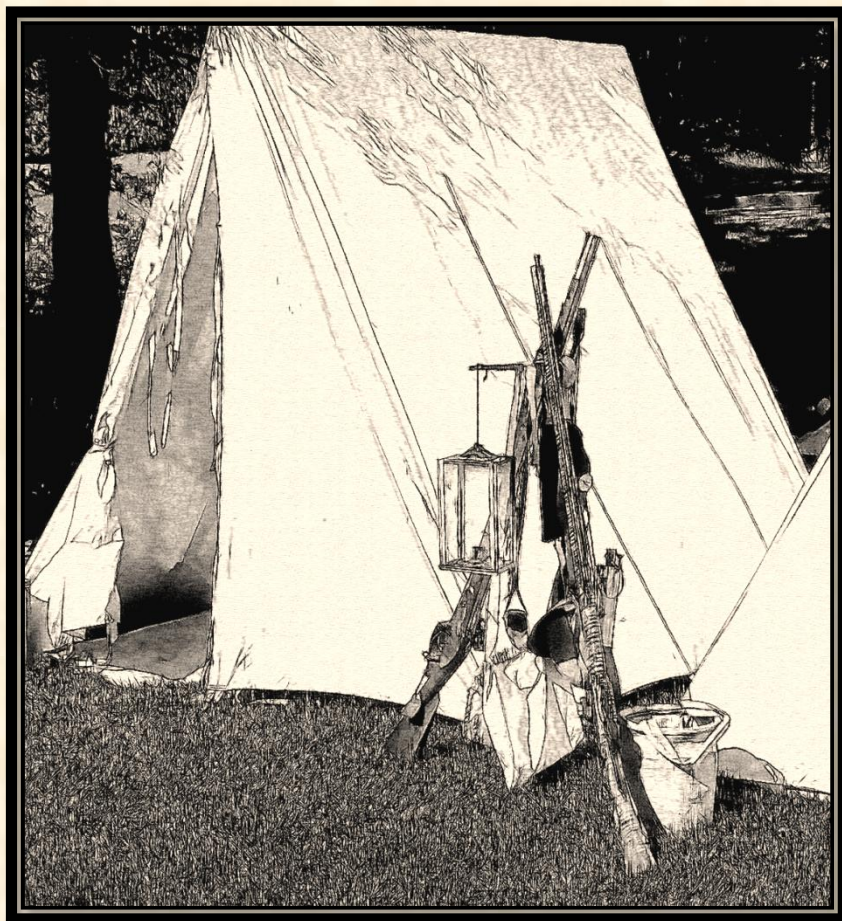


Samuel Goodwin's  
George White's Co.

# Handbook



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# Samuel Goodwin's / George White's Co. Handbook

## General Information and Expectations

### Authenticity

**A**s interpreters of the past we are committed to representing the material culture of the time period and portraying it as accurately and authentically as possible. While the kit guidelines and advice of your mentor are the best resources to assure accuracy and authenticity, the following statements are meant to cover the group's expectations in a general manner. All items in an individual's kit are expected to represent the material culture of the time frame represented. Bear in mind that we portray two periods separated by 25-plus years. While there is considerable overlap between the periods, there are many subtle yet important distinctions in accurately interpreting them. For specificity please refer to kit expectations and the advice of your mentor. We also recognize that it takes time to put together a kit and time is allowed to assemble the proper equipment. The following bullets are meant to serve as baseline expectations for authenticity and are not meant to be all-encompassing.

- Items used should always be historically documented.
- It is always safer to use items pre-dating the period being represented. Later items in the historical record (post-dating) are not acceptable.
- Materials should be of wool, linen, or hemp, or in limited amounts, cotton. Synthetic materials are not acceptable.
- Tents and other canvas items should not have visible brass grommets.
- Jewelry that is not appropriate to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century is not acceptable with the exception of wedding bands and engagement rings.
- Tattoos need to be covered.
- During times that the public may be present, non-period items such as coolers, sleeping bags, food items, drink bottles, etc., need to be stored out of sight.
- Upon request of the field commander or their designee, members will be expected to remedy issues of authenticity at an event in a satisfactory manner.

### **Mentor Program**

All new members will be provided with mentors to assist in the procurement of kits. The reenacting hobby is not inexpensive and many costly pitfalls can be avoided with sage advice. When starting out, please consult your mentor or experienced member of the group before making a purchase of clothing or equipment. Many vendors sell items that may not be entirely correct or appropriate for the impression of Goodwin's/White's Co.

### **Safety**

Goodwin's/White's Co. takes safety extremely important. We are dealing with **REAL** firearms and edged weapons. Any person's firearm not deemed safe by the company or higher safety officer will not be allowed to field until safety issues have been remedied. Additionally, any person deemed not to be acting in a safe manner will be removed from the field pending approval to return. Goodwin's/White's Co. also adheres to safety guidelines as set forth by The Continental Line (See Attached).

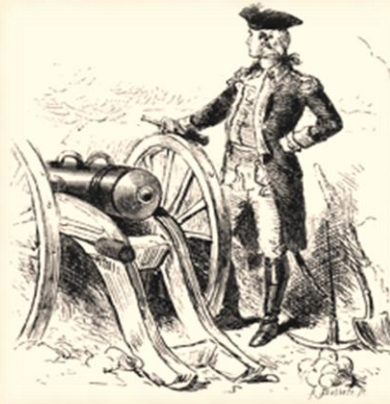
### **General Expectations**

- **Policing the Camp** Prior to the arrival of the public and throughout the time that the public may be present, participants are expected to remove any non-period items and assure the authenticity of their camp site and the company area.
- **Breaking Camp** Members of the Company are expected to help break down camp and assist one another with breaking camp. Members will be expected to remain at a site or event until all members are packed and the unit is dismissed by the field commander or NCO.
- **Food** Often Saturday evening meals will be prepared by one of the camp cooks. Members are expected to contribute money toward the meal to cover the expenses.

Camp cooks will let participants know the exact cost at the event. Figure \$5-10 per person. Breakfast is often a communal affair with participants contributing items. Please come prepared with breakfast items. Members will be responsible for their own lunches and Friday evening meals.

- **Meal Clean Up** All members are expected to assist with meal clean up. The cooks never clean.
- **Helping Out Around Camp** Maintaining camp requires a considerable amount of work. Participants are expected to help with tasks including but not limited to: digging and filling fire pits, filling water buckets, carrying wood, tending the fire, setting up/taking down the provisions tent, setting up/taking down the dining fly.
- **Manners** Participants are expected to treat other group members, the public, and members of other groups with respect at all times.
- **Alcohol** No alcohol is permitted in the presence of the public. Enjoy it safely and responsibly after the event is closed to the public. Participants are responsible for their own behavior.
- **Meetings** During the active campaign season the Company does not generally hold formal meetings as we are generally together on a regular basis. From November to May the Company typically holds monthly meetings on the second Sunday of the month.
- **Communication** Members are expected to communicate with the unit coordinator, usually the president, about their intention to participate in an event. Members are expected to communicate whether they intend to participate or not as this affects planning and registration. The Company message board is the best means of communicating.
- **Paid Events** From time to time, the Company participates in paid events. The revenue from these events helps defray the costs of insurance and other operating expenses, thus reducing yearly company dues. Participants are expected to take part in these events unless excused by the field commander or president. We do understand that people have work and family commitments.
- **Dues** All members are required to pay yearly dues. These dues cover operating expenses for the company.
- **Period Knowledge** Goodwin's/White's Co. is an organization dedicated to historical education. We seek to educate ourselves, each other, and the public. We are not a group who dress in costume for entertainment purposes. We realize that it takes time and dedication to achieve proficiency in the historical period of 1750-1785. Your mentor, other members of the group, and our recommended reading list will help you on your way.
- **Participation** See By-laws.





## Goodwin's History

**N**early seventy-five years of conflict with Native Americans and their French allies had led to the destruction and periodic abandonment of many English settlements along the Maine frontier. When the community at Frankfort (present Dresden) was established in 1752, the threat of attack seemed credible enough to prompt the erection of a fort, paid for and garrisoned by the Colony of Massachusetts. Fort Shirley (named for the then-Governor of Massachusetts) was a stockade fort with two blockhouses mounting several cannons and a garrison of approximately 40 men, commanded by Captain Samuel Goodwin.

By 1754, with the construction of forts Western and Halifax further up the Kennebec River, Fort Shirley's importance as a frontier fortification declined. Although the full-time garrison of the fort appears to have been withdrawn, Fort Shirley continued to serve as a muster point for local militia who were activated to serve in new capacities under Captain Goodwin. Throughout the remainder of the 1750's the militia members of Frankfort and the surrounding areas were periodically mobilized to provide reconnaissance of the area west of the Kennebec and up the Androscoggin River. Along the same lines as the "snowshoe" companies organized by the colony of Massachusetts, the men of Goodwin's Company were to provide early warning and interdiction of native raiding parties descending from French Canada. Additionally, the men of Goodwin's Company were called upon to man and provide armed escort for bateaux moving supplies up the Kennebec River to Forts Halifax and Western, and to mount an armed guard during times of the local hay harvest. While the men of Goodwin's Company never engaged in active hostilities, they nevertheless played an important local role in providing a sense of security for families living on the Maine frontier during the French and Indian War.

Today's recreated Goodwin's Company calls the Pownalborough Court House in Dresden its home base. The Pownalborough Court House is Maine's only surviving Pre-Revolutionary War court house and was built within the confines of Fort Shirley. In addition to its role as a center of justice, the building also served as the home of Samuel Goodwin and his family. Samuel Goodwin's Company today campaigns in Maine, the Northeast U.S., and Canada.

# Muster Roll Samuel Goodwin's Company 1755

## **Captain**

Samuel Goodwin

## **Lieutenant**

Abraham Preble

## **Sergeants**

Samuel Marson

Abiel Lovejoy

Abraham Whyman

## **Corporals**

Silvester McElroy

Daniel Tibbitts

## **Clerk**

Samuel Ayes, Jr.

## **Centinnels**

Uzziah Kendel

Roland Dyke

Charles Cavanaugh

Timothy Sullivan

John Martin

Andrew Griffin

George Goud, Jr.

Jaques Buynon

Elijah Phips

William Storey

Robert Shilston

Bennett Woods

Stephen Simons

Walter Edmonds, Jr.

Samuel Goud

George Pouchard

Jacob Charles

John Pouchard

William Summey

Solomon Tuckermond

Philip Call, Jr.

John Connal

John Andrews

Tmothy Obrion

Elias Cheney

David Joy

Adan Couch

Daniel Goud

Frederick Pitcher

Charles

Estinehoudlett

Daniel Lines

Abraham Pouchard

Morris Fling

Jos'h Woods

Timothy O'Neal

Miles Goodwin

John Spaldin

Reed, Elizabeth. *Colonial Muster Rolls of Maine Forts and Towns 1700-1760*. Boothbay Harbor:  
Published by Author, 1946



## White's Company History

In the fall of 1776 the Continental Congress authorized the creation of a reorganized Continental Army. Prior to the autumn of 1776, soldiers' enlistments did not exceed one year. This created vexing problems of filling the ranks of the army on a yearly basis and having to rely on chronically inexperienced soldiers. Under the remodeled Continental Army, enlistments were lengthened to 3 years, or in many cases, the duration of the war. Of the 88 battalions or regiments to be raised for the new army, 15 were to be raised by Massachusetts. Beginning in December of 1776 and through the winter of 1777, recruiters and company captains began the task of filling the ranks of their states' regiments.

Captain George White was given the responsibility of commanding and raising a company to serve as part of Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regiment (later designated the 11<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts). Like Captain White, who had served in the Cumberland County Militia, many of the men who enlisted with his company had prior experience in the various companies of the Lincoln and Cumberland County Militias. Given a £20 enlistment bounty, promises of regular pay (\$6.66 per month), consistent rations, and a full suit of clothing, the men of White's Company engaged for three years.

Assigned to the Northern Department of the Continental Army, George White's Company participated in the campaign that culminated in the British defeat at the Battle of Saratoga. It was during this campaign that White's Company fought at the Battle of Hubbardton as part of a handpicked detachment providing the rear guard for the army evacuating Fort Ticonderoga. During the engagement, approximately twenty percent of White's Company became casualties, and Col. Ebenezer Francis, the regimental commander, was killed. Present for the Battle of Saratoga, White's Company was again called to shed blood during the Battle of Bemis Heights in the assault against the Balcarres Redoubt. Following the British surrender at Saratoga, White's Company, along with the other companies of now Benjamin Tupper's Regiment, marched south to join the Main Army under General Washington at Valley Forge. After enduring legendary deprivations during the winter at Valley Forge, White's Company marched with the bulk of Washington's Army toward the battle of Monmouth in June of 1778.

Arriving after dark, White's Company was too late to take part in the day's action. Anticipating renewed fighting in the morning, the men of White's Company steeled themselves for the battle ahead only to find that the British had slipped away during the night. For the remainder of their enlistments the men of White's Company were assigned to the Highlands Department, manning the fortifications along the Hudson River, preparing for either a British incursion up the river or perhaps an assault of their own on British held New York. At the beginning of 1780 the enlistments of White's Company began to expire and at the same time the 11<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment was disbanded. It is unclear how many men from the company reenlisted with other regiments. Undoubtedly, many men returned to homes and families in the District of Maine.

Today's recreated White's Company aims to portray the men of that historic unit as they may have appeared in the summer and fall of 1777. Through primary document research based on letters, orderly books, and deserter descriptions from the 11<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment, the unit continually strives to improve and refine its impression of the unit and men who served bravely under George White during the War for American Independence.

## Muster Roll George White's Company Valley Forge 1777

<i>Name</i>	<i>Town of Enlistment</i>	
<b>Captain</b>		
George White	Topsham	
<b>Lieutenant</b>		
William Stanwood	Brunswick	
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant</b>		
Isaac Childs	Falmouth	
<b>Ensign</b>		
Hugh Mallory	Brunswick	
<b>Sergeants</b>		
Francis Ryan	Falmouth	
John Given	Brunswick	
John Hunt	Brunswick	Died January 1, 1778
Anthony Morse	Brunswick	Sick in Hospital
<b>Corporals</b>		
William Allen	Topsham	
Luther Hall	Bowdoinham	
Thomas Means	North Yarmouth	

**Fifer**

Samuel Ayers

Falmouth

**Privates**

Stephen Attwood

Cape Elizabeth

Daniel Allen

Topsham

Samuel Adams

Harpswell

Benoni Austen

Brunswick

Benjamin Berstow

Bristol

James Brown

Bristol

Benjamin Bagley

Falmouth

John Cornish

Brunswick

Enoch Cox

Falmouth

William Cox

Falmouth

Thomas Foot

Georgetown

On Command at Albany  
Captured July 7, 1777  
(Hubbardton)  
Sick at Albany

Oliver Graffam

Brunswick

George Grouse

Brunswick

Levi Hall

Bristol

William Hall

Bristol

Joseph Jones

Bristol

John Jones

Topsham

Martin Jamerson

North Yarmouth

Zachariah Knight

Falmouth

Love Kinney

Falmouth

Joseph Laurence

Brunswick

John Loyen

Pownalborough

Thomas Moore

Falmouth

William Mathews

Bristol

John McDonald

Falmouth

John McDonald, 2d,

Falmouth

William McGill

Brunswick

Jonathan Osburn

Brunswick

Francis Purcel

Falmouth

Edward Pratt

Penobscot

Alexander Potter

Topsham

Richard Poor

Topsham

On furlough, Dr. Potts  
Sick in hospital  
On Furlough, Dr. Potts

Sick at Albany

On Command at Albany

Sick in Hospital  
Sick in Albany  
Captured July 7, 1777  
(Hubbardton)  
Discharged

Timothy Ryan

Falmouth

Benjamin Sawyer

Cape Elizabeth

Nathaniel Spofford

Newcastle

Samuel Sawyer

Cape Elizabeth

Samuel Starbord

Brunswick

Daniel Tobby

Falmouth

Seth Toothacer

Harpswell

Ephraim Taylor

Bristol

Captured July 7, 1777  
(Hubbardton)  
Captured July 7, 1777  
(Hubbardton)  
Sick at Albany

William Wilson

Harpswell

John Whaling

Georgetown

Ezekiel Winslow

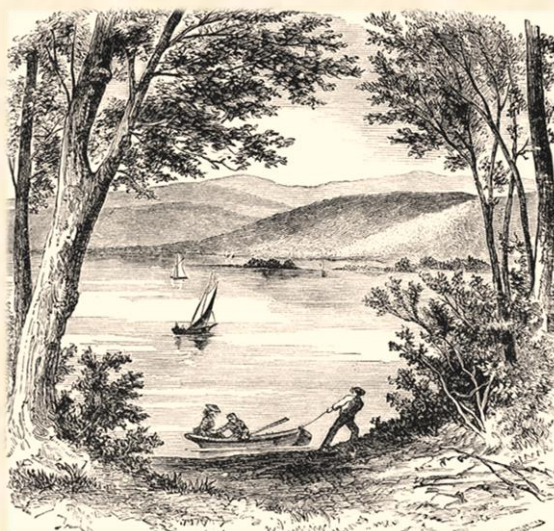
Bristol

Joseph Whittam

Bristol

John Whitten Thomas Whittam	Topsham Harpwell	Sick in Hospital Captured July 7, 1777 (Hubbardton)
Timothy Dwyer John Allen Samuel York Peter Warren George James Hase James Snow, Jr. George Webber James Low	Georgetown New Casco New Casco Scarborough Cape Elizabeth Wells Wells Falmouth	Killed in Battle July 7, 1777 (Hubbardton)
Joseph Melcher	Brunswick	Killed in Battle October 7, 1777 (Saratoga)
Timothy Pratt	Penobscot	Killed in Battle July 7, 1777 (Hubbardton)
John Shannon	Topsham	Killed in Battle July 7, 1777 (Hubbardton)
David Thompson	Georgetown	Killed in Battle July 7, 1777 (Hubbardton)

Sons of the American Revolution. Maine Society. *Maine at Valley Forge. Augusta: Burleigh & Flynt, 1910*





## KIT

**O**ur goal is to present the historical impressions we give the public in an accurate and convincing way. We must be consistent with the individuals we represent within the appropriate time frame; if we do otherwise we are, in effect, guilty of committing historical falsehood. We cannot expect to look exactly like the typical young soldiers of an 18th century army. Smallpox scars, bad teeth, scurvy, and other threats to one's health and very existence are not characteristics that most re-enactors can easily adapt to their persona, and since we cannot do much about changing our ages or our waistlines, we must do the best we can to dress, eat, act, and use the weapons and tools of our ancestors to provide our spectators with as authentic an experience as possible.

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## Goodwin's Company 1750s

### Men's Clothing

#### Shirt

The shirt was the basic undergarment of the 18th century male. It took the place of today's undershirt, shorts, and pajamas. During the 18th century a man would not be properly dressed if he were to be seen wearing his shirt as an outer garment like we do today. Shirts were made of linen, cotton, and wool, and sometimes combinations of these fabrics. A more affluent man might wear a garment of finer material, with a fuller cut, and with lace around the cuffs and shirt's front opening. If your impression is a poor farmer you might be wearing a coarse linen shirt or possibly a homespun one made of linsey/woolsey for colder weather. The shirt design is simple but whether you buy it from a sutler or make it yourself it should have only one button at the neck, not several (19th century). Collar width varies but avoid big floppy collars, and the cuffs, or more correctly the "wristbands" should be narrow, about 3/4"; they could close by buttons or by small wristband links. Try making your own "Dorset" buttons from thread. You can't go wrong with basic white but solid colors, small checks, and some stripes were also common.



## Waistcoat

Today the waistcoat would be known as a vest and in the 18<sup>th</sup> century just as today it was one of three pieces, i.e. a “three piece suit”. The vest was not always the same as the coat or breeches, it frequently was made of a different fabric and/or color. During this period the waistcoat was long, coming at least to mid- thigh or longer, and flared away from the body. The design could either be sleeved or sleeveless, and the material generally would be wool or linen. A sleeved waistcoat might be a good choice for a person of the “meaner” sort, as one might not be able to afford a good quality coat, and the waistcoat--since it covered the shirtsleeves--could serve as the outer garment. The more affluent might wear sleeveless waistcoats of velvet, brocade, or silk but these fabrics would comprise the front of the waistcoat only. The back panels, since they would not be seen under a coat, could be made of less expensive fabric. Buttons were often wooden forms covered with the same fabric as the rest of the waistcoat, but they could be pewter, brass, etc. The wealthier person could show his status by having more buttons, or more expensive buttons than his lower class neighbors.

## Breeches

Knee breeches were the most common garment for the lower body, particularly for our impression. Trousers and so- called “slops” might be more suitable for sailors or those workingmen doing dirty jobs. Slops were usually worn over other breeches to keep them from getting dirty. During the 1750s the breeches had a “French fly” which buttoned down the front.



There are different patterns with differing knee closures, pocket design, etc. The breeches should be very baggy in the seat and be cut moderately tight to the leg. The length should be about two inches below the kneecap or end just at the beginning of the swelling of the calf; avoid having them hang loosely halfway down the calf. At this time button or drawstring closure at the knee is more correct than knee buckles. They should ride fairly low, just about on the hipbones. For ordinary breeches the material could be linen, wool, cotton/linen blend, or, for rugged wear, buckskin. The narrow fall front style of breeches did not really come into vogue until the 1760s, but the fly front style held on for a long while particularly among the older and/or less fashion conscious.

## Hose

Stockings for the 1750s are over the knee and most likely of plain knit (not ribbed) wool for the common folk. Cotton and silk stockings were also worn, but remember to dress to your pocketbook. Solid colors are best. Stay away from horizontal striped stockings: they probably did not exist. Some vertically striped stockings are seen in old prints. You could be really creative and try making your own “bag” stockings. The generally accepted way of wearing

stockings at this time was underneath the knee band of the breeches held up by a leather strap or a woven garter. Some folks held on to an older style of rolling or folding the tops of the stockings over the knee band. Take a look at Reb Manthey's very informative and scholarly article on making fitted stockings on the 2nd Albany's website.

## Coats

The correctly dressed man in the 18th century would be wearing a coat in public. Since most of our events take place in warm weather, a frock coat in lightweight wool or linen would be a good choice. A "frock coat" essentially means a coat for everyday wear and for the 1750s they were full skirted and cut to flare out somewhat. The length ended a few inches above the knee and might be slightly longer in back than in front. Cuffs were wide and large, and the sleeves somewhat short to show off the ruffles on the wristband of the shirtsleeves. For a workingman or a sailor a short jacket would be appropriate. The farmer's frock, which is just an oversized shirt, could be worn in the woods or while working over the regular shirt. In cold weather a greatcoat with a cape and a tall stand up collar or even a matchcoat, which is a smallish blanket folded over the shoulders, could keep the chill off.

## Neckwear

This may be a cravat that wraps several times around the neck, a stock that ties or buckles in back, or, for a more country look, a solid or checked cloth knotted around the neck.



## Hats

Civilian style cocked hats or tricorns and flopped hats with the brim styled in different ways are common. A sailor or boatman may wear a round hat with a 2 or 2 1/2 inch brim; some of these were tarred, painted or shellacked. A good cold weather choice might be the knitted "Monmouth" cap. The "Canadian hat" probably came in a bit later time period. A simple cloth workman's cap is good for informal or fatigue wear. A man's head should be covered when he is in public and often was even at home.

## Shoes

The proper shoes are essential for a good impression. Straight-lasted bucked or laced-up shoes in a rough-side-out leather are the accurate choices. The toes were slightly squared or rounded. If they can be documented, half boots or high tops might be good. Real knee-high boots were expensive and most people probably could not afford them. For woods-wear and in

cold weather Indian style moccasins are nice on the feet. Probably the pucker toe style is the most accurate for our area. No fringe, grommets, buckles or non-slip soles on the mocs, please.

## **Leggings**

Indian style wool leggings have been documented and are practical. The half gaiter or “spatterdash” style of legging in heavy black canvas with wood, horn, or pewter buttons is another good choice. Apparently the knee-length fitted legging that buttons up the side was strictly an item of military apparel and is not suitable for our impression.

## **Facial Hair**

This never fails to be a bristly subject, but the eighteenth century man was clean-shaven. If you were on garrison duty you would probably be expected to shave every third day. A man on an extended scout might have a considerable growth if he did not have time to shave or was traveling light and did not carry a razor. Razors were expensive and possibly one might be shared by all the men in your mess. Mustaches were traditional in some military units, particularly the hussars, other cavalry, or some grenadier regiments, but most units would require the men to shave, and since we are militia we may not be up to typical military “spit and polish” but we should reflect the norm and keep the shrubbery clipped.



## **Other**

Avoid Native American ornaments and Scottish regalia. There might be exceptions here but generally the typical English colonial regarded both natives and Highlanders with suspicion as below his “station.” Natives were supposed to be made into good subjects of the Crown “or else.” As for the Scots, the events of “The ‘45” were within fairly recent memory and you probably would not want to suspect for having Jacobite sympathies.

## **Firelocks, Other Weapons and Accessories**

### **Firelocks**

Goodwin’s Coy. was not a formal military unit and when called for duty the men brought with them any firelock they had. Naturally a man would use something that was familiar and dependable. Of course, this was probably the most valuable material possession that an average man had and we would expect that it would be cared for very well. For our impression one of the

best choices would probably be a fowler of some sort. This generally would be a long barreled smoothbore and could be one of several styles depending on place of origin. The “New England” fowler would be perhaps the most common. French weapons were also in evidence during the period. During the long periods of conflict with France many were captured and often auctioned off to the public. The fall of Louisbourg in 1745 to New Englanders was a source of Marine muskets and hunting guns. Dutch and possibly Spanish weapons might find their way to New England through war or trade. Older style guns like the “English lock” from the Queen Anne period might also be found. If you had a “modern” English military weapon of the time it would be a Long Land Pattern 1st model; the term “Brown Bess” was probably not used at this time. If you had a British military arm what explanation could you give as to how it fell into the hands of a militia man? If a spectator wishes to handle your firelock allowing him/her to “feel the weight” is probably okay, but the weapon should not be shouldered and pointed .

## Bayonets

Most of the firelocks in an outfit such as ours would be hunting guns and would not be suited to mount a socket bayonet unless they were modified for the purpose. The socket bayonet had replaced the older obsolete plug bayonet many years before 1750, but bayonets in general would probably see little use in a marching and scouting company such as ours, and a plug bayonet could be easily made from an old butcher knife or pounded out of a scythe blade to meet the need.



Would you have had a sword? If you did it was likely to be a hanger or a cutlass. Hangers were short hunting swords usually between eighteen to twenty four inches. These were holdovers from the days when the nobility hunted large game from horseback and the hanger was used to dispatch a wounded animal. Cutlasses were naval weapons for use at close quarters in shipboard battles. They were fairly short; some were straight and others were slightly curved. These were slashing weapons but something a common man might have one. Some British troops probably arrived here equipped with swords but many sources state they were replaced with hand axes, which were better suited to woodland warfare. Tomahawks and light axes were traded to the natives by all European nations for a many years before the Seven Years War so these may be better suited to our impression. Light axes can be carried slung from a shoulder strap, combined with a bayonet in a belt carriage, or tucked in the waist belt. According to the regulations for most events, all edged weapons are to be carried in some sort of sheath. If a spectator asks to see a weapon do not totally unsheath it and never let him handle it. Do not carry anything vaguely resembling a Bowie knife; a “scalper” or large butcher knife is the kind to have.

## **Belly Box or Shoulder Box**

A cartridge box of some kind is necessary. There is some division about which kind is more appropriate. Cartridge boxes at this time were not as large as those used during the Revolutionary War. Most events we attend require the box to be made of leather, with a flap, and the cartridges be carried in an appropriately drilled wooden block. Unless you train your dog to do it for you, you must make your own cartridges (blanks only please).

## **Powder Horn**

Is not required by the unit, but it might be a nice touch. If you carry a horn at an event it must be empty. We never load powder from the horn.



## **Additional Firelock Accessories**

Extra flints (12), turnscrew, knapper, vent pick, pan brush or rag, mainspring vise, tompion, and cow's knee The cow does not have to be with the knee and if you do not know what these other things are, any experienced member of the group can tell you. Cleaning accessories would include a worm to fit on your rammer and some tow--although right now most of us may use other methods after the public leaves. A small can of oil (olive) for protection of parts and some brick dust to clean off the rust is a good thing to have.

## **Haversack, Packs etc.**



A haversack is a bag about 15 inches square that is worn over the shoulder and would be the place to carry your rations and maybe small items you wish to keep readily at hand. These were a commonly issued item to military units but it is questionable that the men of Goodwin's Coy. had them. Maybe a hunting pouch or bag would be better for a civilian. Market wallets or slit pouches are also good for smaller items and can be slung over the shoulder. For carrying spare clothing and other necessities you can use a snapsack, or a large sack that simply has a couple of shoulder straps sewn or tied on. A blanket can be tied to the outside of the snapsack or pack. Other options to carry large gear would be a bedroll carried by a tumpline or a French knapsack. The latter item is like a large bag with a leather belt sewn on that can be buckled over the shoulder. The typical knapsack with two shoulder straps is usually more typical of a later time period.

## **Eating Utensils**

A wooden bowl or plate, a horn cup or one made of ceramic or tin, a knife (could be a clasp knife), and a wooden, horn, or pewter spoon. Forks were a new-fangled Italian invention but I guess we allow them; they should have two tines.

## **Canteens**

The best choices are those made of gourds, tin, copper, or a leather-covered bottle. The metal kidney-shaped canteens of the British Army are frequently seen and were in use at the time and for fifty years and more, but might not be the most accurate choice.

## **Other Items**

If you wear eyeglasses they should correct for the period. Here again is an example of an expensive item that would not be commonly worn. Many of us have reached an age where glasses are a necessity, if you can get away without wearing them at an event and not jeopardize your health and safety or that of others, it's a good idea. Yes, colored glasses were known but generally worn for a certain effect or cure. I believe blue glasses were worn to cure syphilis, but does anyone know for sure?



## **In General**

At an event try to stay in character as much as possible. It is just not right to be explaining eighteenth century life to someone and be smoking a filter tip at the same time. Don't leave the plastic ketchup bottle on the table. Beware of foil wrappers. In general, think and act 1750's. Keep all modern stuff in your tent and keep the flaps tied.



## White's Company 1770s

### General Considerations

**W**hen we jump in time to the Revolutionary War period of the mid 1770s we see changes in clothing and equipment of which we should be aware. Rather than consider all items individually we will consider these two categories in more general terms.

#### Clothing

The shirt as a basic garment remains virtually unchanged in style and usage. The outer garments show certain changes in cut or tailoring that need to be addressed. **Waistcoats** become shorter, going from close to knee length to about hip bone level and even shorter as the decade progressed. **Frock coats** lose the flaring skirts of the earlier time and the cuffs become smaller, shorter, and sometimes even absent. **Breeches** become tighter around the thigh, the lower button at the knee is sometimes replaced by a buckle, and the fly in front is replaced by a flap or "fall" that buttons at the waistband. **Trousers** or **overalls** are more common not only among laborers and sailors but in military uniforms as well. Some of these trousers were fitted close to the leg and fastened under the arch by a stirrup. **Shoes** are more rounded in the toe rather than being square. **Hats** show some change in style, particularly among the gentry or wealthier class. Cocked hats or tricorns often take on a more asymmetrical appearance and the back is often higher in a "fantail".

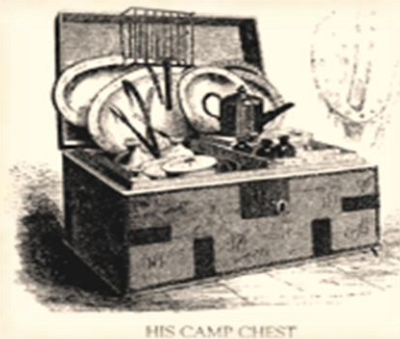
Military units often wore a white and black cockade after the alliance with France. To the best of my knowledge a hat style for White's Coy. does not exist. The **farmer's smock** or broad frock we saw in earlier periods seems to have been worn by some of the troops in lieu of a regimental coat, and we are still researching whether or not the "**rifleman's**" or **open front hunting frock** with fringe was worn by the New England units, particularly the 11th Mass. There is also the question of if and when the 11th was issued "regimentals" and, in which particular color. One thing to consider is the time frame of "early war" or "late war." If we were to try and pin these periods to specific dates, the "early war" would date from the first shot at Lexington to probably 1777, and the late period continuing from sometime after Saratoga to the signing of the peace with Great Britain, so how we are



dressed and equipped depends where we are on the timeline of the revolution. Civilian dress would be appropriate attire only during the earliest years, while later on military supplies and uniforms began to trickle in from the Continental Congress.

## Armaments

Firearms change from the 1760s to the 1770s. The men going out to battle the British on that April morning in 1775 carried their hunting guns from home, these might be the fowlers, the weapons captured from the F&I Wars, obsolete civilian arms, and possibly, British military arms that had been released from service. Later we see the appearance of Committee of Safety muskets, muskets captured from British arsenals, and then a large influx of French military weapons mostly the so-called **Charlevilles**, models 1763, 1766, and 1768. Models '66 and '68 were shipped in large quantities from what we can determine, and there may have been earlier models as well that made their way here. Firearms coming from France were usually supplied with the appropriate socket bayonets, but there are instances where the supply was inadequate to equip every man. The bayonets were often carried in a shoulder or waistbelt carriage. Swords or even small belt axes were carried by some troops and both sheath knives and clasp knives were common.



## Other Equipment

Eating utensils of iron or pewter, cups of ceramic, tin, or horn were used by the soldiers. Canteens were often issued with the U S OR U States branded into the wood. These were usually round and flattened and bound by wooden bands. Tinware canteens similar to British models are also in evidence. Haversacks, and knapsacks of different varieties--some of which were painted and stamped with the regiment and company identification--are found. The "New Invented Knapsack and Haversack" (1776) is an interesting article and perhaps something we should look into.



## Women's Basic Kit

**T**his is meant as a starting point for someone portraying a woman of English heritage, living in eastern Massachusetts/Maine in the 18th century. As you develop your persona, you will want less generic gear and clothing. There are many, many variations on each of these items, depending on your persona's wealth, occupation, activity, age, etc.

There are many sutlers who claim to sell period-correct clothing and accessories, but "Buyer Beware!" Ask for opinions about what is suitable and authentic, so you don't waste time and money. If you are going to sew your own starter outfit, a good pattern choice is JP Ryan's Basic Six Piece Wardrobe. It is available from Burnley and Trowbridge Company, Jas Townsend and Son, Smoke and Fire Company, and others.

There are many websites and books to help you with your research, including:

- <http://www.18cnewenglandlife.org/>
- <http://www.thehiveonline.org/index.htm>
- "Whatever Shall I Wear? A Guide to Assembling a Woman's Basic 18th Century Wardrobe" by Mara Riley
- "Tidings from the 18th Century" by Beth Gilgun



## Clothing for Women

(\* means it is a necessary piece of clothing)

### \* Shift

This is the equivalent of a man's shirt, and is a lady's main undergarment and nightgown. The neckline is low and rounded, with or without a drawstring, but without ruffles. For 1750's the sleeves should be full and 3/4 length. For 1770's, the sleeves should

less full and end above the elbow, to fit under the more tightly fitted jacket and gown sleeves of the time. Usually calf-length, always white.



### \* Petticoats

Skirts, usually ankle-length, very wide, and gathered or pleated to a waistband. If you change size often, you may wish to have a drawstring waist. Usually 2 petticoats are worn at the same time. Yes, this makes your hips seem really wide, but that is the correct look; in fact for fancy dress, false hips are worn to make them even wider. Solid color or stripes, not prints, for 1750 to 1780.

### Pockets

These are a separate garment: one or 2 bags worn on a waistband UNDER the petticoat, to be reached through the openings at the sides of the petticoat. As plain or fancy as you please. Nobody is going to see them, but since you don't have a purse, it's mighty handy to have pockets.

### \* Jacket or gown

There are many different styles with many confusing names. In general, an unfitted jacket, length between mid-hip and mid thigh, with 3/4 length sleeves, in a solid color, stripe or small check, is a good starting point, although prints are often seen. A fitted jacket or a gown will require the proper undergarment: stays or jumps.



### Stays or jumps

A support garment like a corset. Talk to some of the ladies who wear them before choosing a style, but get them before you get any fancy jackets or gowns, or you will not have the right shaped figure. This is NOT a "French bodice" or "English bodice" sold by some sutlers that are vest-like garments and not period-correct.

### \* Neck-cloth



The shift is low cut. The jacket or gown is low cut. You're going to get a sunburn and distract the men. Wear a neckcloth. Usually a square with 32 to 40 inch sides, folded into a triangle, or just a triangle of similar size. Wear it over or under your jacket or gown, but WEAR IT unless you're in a ballgown. Solid colors, stripes, checks or prints. As sheer or as heavy as you wish.

### Apron

A rectangle 30 inches wide and knee to calf length, pleated onto a waistband. Not with a bib or "pinner" unless you are French. Solids, stripes or small checks.

## **Stockings**

Knee to thigh length, knitted stockings. Usually “gray” wool for poor people, meaning any color a sheep comes in naturally, but dyed colors for richer or more fashionable people. NOT horizontal stripes, but sometimes vertical stripes. Hold them up with narrow tape garters or ribbons, either above or below the knee.

## **Shoes**

Low heels, mid heels, occasionally high heels with fancy clothes. Tied with ribbon or string, or closed with buckles, or slip-on “mules.” A good starting point is something that looks like a modern man’s dress shoe, black. Or go barefoot.

## **\* Cap**

To cover your hair, which you have put up in bun or a twist. There are many, many different styles so you will eventually find one that is flattering. JP Ryan, Mill Farms, and Kannik’s Korner all sell good patterns or see <http://www.18cnewenglandlife.org/>



## **Hat**

Straw for summer, wool felt for winter. Low crowns are more fashionable but harder to keep on your head. Use a hat pin or two, or attach a ribbon and tie it under your chin or behind your head.

## **Outer Garments**

Shawls (woven, not knitted), cloaks (long or short, with or without a hood), or wool jackets. Men’s coats, for the more slovenly. A shawl over your head makes an excellent hood. Mittens, mitts or gloves, either knitted or cut from fabric or leather.

## **Accoutrements:**

- Bag, basket, box, etc: Handy for carrying things. See <http://www.18cnewenglandlife.org/>
- Eating Utensils: knife, (Fork), spoon, bowl or plate, mug
- Busy-work such as knitting, sewing, embroidery, reading, writing, games, music.



# Bylaws of

## Samuel Goodwin's Company/11<sup>th</sup> Mass. Regt., White's Company

### Article I – Name

This organization shall be known as Samuel Goodwin's Company/11<sup>th</sup> Mass. Regt., White's Company, hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'.

### Article II – Purposes

1. The purposes of the corporation shall be as follows: (a) to promote, advance and encourage interest and education in colonial and early American history through participation in living history demonstrations, military and civilian historical reenactments, and through public and private exhibitions, lectures, demonstrations, and roundtable discussions; (b) to promote, encourage and provide social and friendly intercourse among the members; (c) to purchase, borrow, or otherwise acquire, and hold, own, use and operate personal property as may be incidental to or in furtherance of the Corporate purposes; and, (d) to do any other act or thing incidental to or connected with the foregoing purposes or in advancement thereof, but not for the pecuniary profit or financial gain of its members, directors, or officers except as permitted under the Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act.

2. No part of the net earnings of the Company shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to its members, trustees, officers, or other private persons, except that the organization shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in the purpose clause hereof. No substantial part of the activities of the organization shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the organization shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of this document, the organization shall not carry on any other purpose not permitted to be carried on (a) by an organization exempt from Federal income tax under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future Federal tax code; (b) by an organization, contributions to which are deductible under section 170 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future Federal tax code; or (c) by an organization incorporated under Title 13-B of the Maine Statutes.

3. This organization is incorporated under Title 13-B of the Maine Statutes and shall be bound by the "Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act" unless changes permitted by the Act are contained in these Bylaws.

### Article III – Members

1. Qualifications. Membership is open to persons of all ages, however members must be at least 16 years of age to carry functional firearms. Those under the age of 18 whose parent(s) or guardian(s) are not members must be sponsored by an adult member of the unit. All members must meet the standards for proficiency, authenticity, and safety as outlined in the Unit Handbook which will be provided. Women portraying soldiers are permitted if they meet the standards for proficiency, authenticity, and safety for that impression.

2. Classes of Members. There shall be two classes of members: Provisional Member and Full Member.

a. Provisional Member:

1. Shall fill out a membership application, pay such initial membership fee as required.
2. Attend the minimum number of Company events and meeting as established in the Unit Handbook.
3. Shall not have voting rights.
4. After one year Provisional Members may apply for Full Membership by requesting admissions as Full Members to the Secretary of the Board.

b. Full Member:

1. Provisional Member who has
  - a. Demonstrated that he/she are working toward full compliance with the Authenticity Guidelines as contained in the Unit Handbook;
  - b. Demonstrated a through knowledge of the Safety Regulations as contained in the Unit Handbook; and,
  - c. Requested Full Membership.shall be considered for Full Membership.
2. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting members shall be required for Full Membership.
3. Full Members shall have voting rights.

2. Membership dues. Members shall pay dues annually at the rate established by the Board of Directors. Written notice of all changes in dues shall be provided to members at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of said change. Annual dues must be paid by the last day of June.

3. Termination of membership. The Board of Directors, by affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members of the board, may propose the suspension or termination a member for cause; after an appropriate hearing, and, by a two-thirds vote of those members present at any regularly constituted meeting, may terminate the membership of any member.

4. Resignation. Any member may resign by filing a written resignation with the secretary, but such resignation shall not relieve the member so resigning of the obligation to pay any dues, assessments, or other charges theretofore accrued and unpaid.

5. Reinstatement. On written request signed by the former member and filed with the Secretary, the Board of Directors, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the board, may recommend to the full membership the reinstate such former member on such terms as the board of directors may deem appropriate. A two-thirds vote of those members present at any regularly constituted meeting is required to reinstate a member.

#### Article IV – Meetings of Members

1. Annual Meeting. An annual meeting of the members shall be held on the first Sunday of June of each year, at Pownalborough Courthouse in Pownalborough, Maine, or at such other time and location as the board of directors shall establish and shall notify the members of at least thirty (30) days prior thereto, for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the members may be called by the president, a majority of the board of directors, or not less than one-fourth of the members having voting rights.

3. Regular Meetings. The Board of Directors may schedule regular meetings from time to time at their choosing. Notice shall be as stated in Article IV section 5.

4. Place of Meeting. The Board of Directors may designate any place, either within the State of Maine, as the place of meeting for any special meeting. If all of the members shall meet at any time and place, either

within or without the State of Maine, and consent to the holding of a meeting, such meeting shall be valid without call or notice.

5. Notice of Meetings. Written notice stating the place, day, and hour of any meeting of members shall be delivered, either personally, by mail or by electronic mail, to each member, not less than (10) nor more than fifty (50) days before the date of such meeting, by the Secretary. In case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of a meeting shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the records of the Corporation, with postage thereon prepaid. If notice is posted via email then it is deemed to be delivered when posted.

6. Unanimous Action by Members without a meeting. Any action required by law to be taken at a meeting of the members, or any action that may be taken at a meeting of members, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action to be taken, shall be signed by all of the members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

7. Quorum. Twenty-five per cent (25%) of the voting members shall constitute a quorum at such meeting. If a quorum is not present at any meeting of members, a majority of the members, a majority of the members present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

8. Conduct of Meeting. The president shall conduct all meetings. Meetings may, at the discretion of the president, be informal; however, the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure shall be used as a guide to organization, and minutes shall be kept of all meeting.

#### Article V – Board of Directors

1. Powers. The affairs of the Company shall be managed by its Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall be authorized to promulgate such rules from time to time as it deems desirable to be included in the Unit Handbook, to govern the use of Corporation property and equipment, and to approve ordinary expenditures up to \$500.00. The Board may delegate authority to the treasurer and president to pay routine bills up to \$250.00.

2. Number, Terms, and Qualifications. The number of directors shall be five (5), and shall include the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two (2) directors at large. Directors must have been full members of the Corporation for at least one (1) year to be eligible to serve, and directors may serve no more than two (2) consecutive terms. Each director shall hold office until the next annual meeting of members following his election and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

3. Annual Meeting. An annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held without other notice than this bylaw, immediately after, and at the same place, as the annual meeting of members. The board of directors may provide by resolution the time and place, either within or without the State of Maine, for the holding of additional regular meeting of the board without other notice than such resolution.

4. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President or any two directors.

5. Notice. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least five (5) days previously thereto by telephone, by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or by electronic mail to each director at his address as shown by the records of the Company. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope so addressed, with postage thereon prepaid. If notice be given by electronic mail, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the e-mail is sent. The attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. The business to be transacted at the meeting need be specified in the notice of such meeting.

6. Quorum. A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the board. If less than a majority of the directors are present at said meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

7. Manner of Acting. The act of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the board of directors, unless the act of a greater number is required by law or by these bylaws.

8. Vacancies. Any vacancy occurring in the board of directors shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors though less than a quorum of the board of directors. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his predecessor in office.

9. Compensation. Directors as such shall not receive any stated salaries for their service, but by resolution of the board of directors any director may be indemnified for expenses and cost including attorney fees, actually and necessarily incurred by him in connection with any claim asserted against him, by action in court or otherwise, by reason of his being or having been such director, except in relation to matters as to which he shall have been guilty of negligence or misconduct in respect of the matter in which indemnity is sought.

10. All Directors shall follow the 'General Standards for Directors' as stated in Title 13-B Section 717 of the Maine Statutes.

11. All Directors shall follow the 'Director or Officer conflict of interest' as stated in Title 13-B Section 718 of the Maine Statutes.

#### Article VI – Officers

1. Officers. The officers of the Company shall be a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

2. Election and Term of Office. The officers of the Company shall be elected annually by the membership at the annual meeting of the members. If the election of officers shall not be held at such meeting, such election shall be held as soon thereafter as may be practicable. Each officer shall hold office until his successor has been duly elected.

3. Removal. Any officer elected or appointed by the board of directors may be removed by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership whenever in its judgment the best interests of the Company would be served thereby.

4. Vacancies. Any vacancy occurring in the Officers shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors though less than a quorum of the Board of Directors. An Officer elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his predecessor in office.

5. President. The president shall be the principal executive officer of the Company and shall, in general, supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the Company. He or she shall preside at all meetings of the members and the Board of Directors. He or she may sign, with the secretary or any other proper officer of the Company authorized by the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments that the Board of Directors have authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors or by these bylaws or by statute to some other officer or agent of the Company. He or she will render a written report on the activities of the Company during the past year at the annual meeting. He or she shall appoint members of committees and be an ex-officio member of all committees. He or she will be responsible for setting the agenda at all meetings and provide to the Secretary an agenda for the annual meeting fifty days in advance of the annual meeting; and, in general, he or she shall perform all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

7. Secretary. The secretary shall keep complete records and minutes of the meetings of the members and the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws or as required by law, be custodian of the corporate records; keep a register of the address of each member which shall be furnished to the secretary by such member. He or she will conduct the Company's correspondence; and be responsible for providing notice of such meetings as required by the Bylaws. He or she will keep and maintain the Official Bylaws of the Company and Official Unit Handbook; insuring that Unit Handbook is up-to-date i.e. containing any changes, and that all members receive all updates; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the Board of Directors.

8. Treasurer. If required by the Board of Directors, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his or her duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the board of directors shall determine. The bond shall be paid for by the Company. He or she shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the Company; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the Company from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the Company in such banks, trust companies, or other depositories as shall be selected by the Board of Directors. He or she will keep an accurate record of the membership of the Company. He or she upon the direction of the Board of Directors, co-sign with the President of all notes and mortgages, and execute any and all legal instruments given on behalf of the Company. He or she will maintain accurate financial records and file any and all financial returns required by state and federal agencies. He or she will render a report at the annual meeting of the financial status of the Company; and, in general, perform all the duties incident to the office of treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the Board of Directors.

9. All Officers shall follow the 'Duties and authority of officers' as stated in Title 13-B Section 719 of the Maine Statutes.

10. All Officers shall follow the 'General Standards for Officers' as stated in Title 13-B Section 720 of the Maine Statutes.

11. All Directors shall follow the 'Director or Officer conflict of interest' as stated in Title 13-B Section 718 of the Maine Statutes.

#### Article VII – Committees

1. Committees. The board of directors shall create such committees as deemed necessary from time to time.

2. Committee Membership. Committee members need not be members of the Board of Directors.

### Article VIII – Field Officers

1. Election of Commanding Officer. The Commanding Officer will be elected by the members at the annual meeting. The term of office shall be until the next annual meeting.
  
2. Commanding Officer. The commanding officer shall have control of the members on the field at events. Field Activities and field organization are the sole responsibility of the Commanding Officer, and his appointed cadre.
  
3. Rank of Commanding Officer. The Commanding Officer shall assume the rank appropriate for the event and the number of members present.
  
4. Other Officers and Noncommissioned Officers. Other officers and noncommissioned officers shall be appointed or discharged by the Commanding officer, and confirmed by the members at the next regular meeting after the annual meeting.
  
4. Field Appointments. Field appointments may be made by the Commanding Officer, or highest-ranking officer present at events, as may be needed from time to time. Such appointments will be enforced for the given event only.

### Article IX – Safety Officer

1. The Safety Officer shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.
  
2. The Safety Officer shall be responsible for all safety concerns and regulations of the Company.
  
3. The Safety Officer has the authority at any event or drill to remove or restrict the activity of any member he/she considers unsafe.
  
4. The Safety Officer can recommend in writing to the Board, with a copy to offending member, the termination of membership for persistent unsafe practices or equipment. Such termination shall follow Article III section 3. 'Termination of membership'

5. Safety Regulations. The Safety Officer shall be responsible for keeping the Regulations current in the Unit Handbook.

6. Members shall be required to follow any Safety Regulations or Guidelines established by a sponsoring event for the period of the event.

#### Article X – Amendments

1. Whenever 3 members of the Board or 30 percent of the voting members recommend in writing that the Bylaws be amended, the President shall direct the Secretary to send out notice of the special meeting to vote on the proposed amendment. Notice shall set forth the complete text of the proposed amendment, and the time, place and date of the special meeting. Notice shall be delivered not less than 30 days or more than 50 days before the date of the meeting. The amendment is a yes or no vote, there can be no amendments to it at the meeting.

2. A two thirds vote of those members present shall be required to pass proposed amendments to these bylaws.

3. Amendments to these bylaws shall take effect at the adjournment of the meeting at which they are adopted unless otherwise provided.

4. Amendments can also be voted on at the annual meeting with the proper notice.

#### Article XI – Dissolution

1. Upon the dissolution of the organization, all assets shall, after payment of necessary expenses thereof, be distributed to one or more organizations which qualify for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future Federal tax code; or shall be distributed to the Federal government, or to a state or local government, for a public purpose. Any such assets not disposed of shall be disposed of by the Superior Court of the county in which the principal office of the organization is then located, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization or organizations, as said Court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purposes.

**Certificate of Amended Bylaws**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, the secretary of Samuel Goodwin's Company/11<sup>th</sup> Mass Regt., White's Company, a Non-Profit Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, hereby certify:

The foregoing bylaws, comprising \_\_\_\_ pages, including this page, are the current bylaws of Samuel Goodwin's Company/11<sup>th</sup> Mass. Regt., White's Company, as amended on \_\_\_\_\_, 200\_\_.

The bylaws in effect at present are the same as those amended to date by Samuel Goodwin's Company/11<sup>th</sup> Regt., White's Company.

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

State of Maine

Washington County

Personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_ and acknowledged the forgoing Certification of Amended Bylaws to be his/her free act and deed.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Notary Public/Attorney at Law

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print name



## Samuel Goodwin's / George White's Co. Participant Application

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Are you at least 16 years of age? Y N

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

Gender: M F

How did you find out about our unit?

Do you know anyone in the unit? If so who?

Do you have any previous reenacting experience?

If so what unit? (Please provide contact information so that we may check your references)

Do you have any existing 18<sup>th</sup> century skills? If so what?

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? Yes No

Are you required to register as a sex offender? Yes No

Is your right to own or possess a fire arm restricted in any way? Yes No

By signing this I certify that all the above information is true.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

After one year, a Provisional member will apply in writing to the Secretary of the Board for full membership.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature (Acting for the Board of Directors)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date