

CAMP at the Event

Tentage/Housing

- **Standard:** Machine-stitched tentage as commonly used at reenactment encampment events including, but not limited to, marquee, wedge, horse, awning (“fly”), lean-to, and bell tents. Wood poles, ropes, and metal or wooden stakes.

Note: Space for modern camping will be available and can be requested during registration. Straw can also be requested during registration ½ bale per person. Brush for huts (no record of British using huts in this campaign)

- **Exceeds Standard:** Hand-stitched tentage made of linen, constructed according to documented dimensions with relevant provenance and context. Drawn wood poles with iron fittings, wooden pins, and hemp or jute rope.
- **Unacceptable:** Modern tents in camp, plastic rope\stakes.

Furniture

- **Standard:** Chairs, benches, folding stools, tables, boxes, chests, trunks, and portmanteaus broadly based upon examples seen in British/Irish camp scenes or artifacts broadly dated from ca.1750 to ca.1780. Note: We recommend limited use of camp furniture – soldiers and followers had to carry any they wanted on their person and thus few brought any. Officers had a small baggage allowance (which was tied to their rank) and most brought very limited quantities.
- **Exceeds Standard:** No camp furniture for soldiers or followers. Officers may have limited furniture (such as three folding stools and a chest or portmanteau), constructed after patterns taken from extant examples with relevant provenances.
- **Unacceptable:** Any furniture that does not conform to replicas inspired by historical sources broadly described above. Adirondack chairs. Lanterns and lantern poles displayed during public hours (these may be used otherwise).

Food/Cooking and Cookware

NOTE: The following are suggestions only on seasonal\heritage food and for reference.

- **Standard:** Foods conforming to those available to the people of New England or Upstate New York in the 1770s. Cookware and eating/drinkware should be made of wood (green), pewter, tin, iron/steel, horn, silver, earthenware (redware, slipware, creamware), porcelain, stoneware, and glass. Wrapped foods on display should be in parchment paper or linen. Note: If possible limited use of cookware, particularly fragile ware and large iron kettles, Dutch ovens, trammels, etc. In the case of the former, they were prone to easy breakage and thus not used by soldiers and most officers on military campaigns. In the case of the latter, British soldiers and followers carried lightweight army-issue tinned iron kettles carried in linen bags (they did not carry cast iron cookery).
- **Exceeds Standard:** “Heritage” quality foods that would have been available to the military personnel and followers present at Freeman’s Farm/Saratoga in September- October 1777. In most cases, these include issuances of salt pork (or sometimes salt beef), flour, and spruce beer. Seasonally available foraged foods such as turnips and apples. Purchased foods and drinks from sutlers, such as cheese, ham, apples, bread, sugar, tea, milk, rum, wine, and beer, were exorbitant by this point in the expedition. General officers had a greater amount and variety of foods available because they had the funds and baggage allowance to convey it. Kettles made of hot-dipped tin constructed after patterns taken from extant examples with relevant provenances. Suspensions for cooking are made of foraged tree branches (not steel). Note: alcoholic drinks may not be consumed during visitor hours; these are listed here for the purpose of interpretation only.
- **Please reconsider:** Displayed modern food packaging such as plastic containers, plastic wrap, or foil. Modern utensils. Overtly modern processed foods, such as cupcakes or sandwiches. Stainless steel cookery (unless thoroughly scuffed and/or blackened). Use of any modern packaging, or any modern food consumption, must remain hidden from view.



Standards for the Battles Of Saratoga Living History Reenactment October 7–11, 2027
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