THE REDCOATS ARE HERE!

Americans join an "enemy" regiment

By GEORGE SOUZA

TWO HUNDRED YEARS after being driven out of Boston, the "British Army" is back. And on the highways and byways of those patriot strongholds, Lexington and Concord, armed Redcoats can again be seen on the march—thanks to a unique group of Americans who have donned the uniform of their erstwhile colonial enemy.

As the American Contingent of the authentically re-created Royal Lincolnshire 10th Regiment of Foot, these men are giving their time and skills to portray accurately the once dreaded "lobsterbacks" in the drama of the Revolution for the American Bicentennial celebrations of 1976–78.

The spirit which moves these men, all American citizens, to play the enemy is varied but for the underlying belief that if our history is to be accurately brought to life, the splendor of the once greatest army in the world—the mighty army defeated by the often raging, ill-equipped but heroic forces of George Washington—must be portrayed with all possible realism.

"You must remember that we are all actors," says Robert Schwartz of Magnolia dr., Acton, a lieutenant in the 10th's Light Infantry Company.

"We feel that to present properly this period in
history it is necessary that the 'British' take part. Since the agreement to do this, we also insist it must be done well. When we take to the field we are an 18th century British regiment.

"Socially and in the workshop we are, of course, all equals, but once in uniform, on the field, we live and act as would the soldiers of the Revolution.

"An enlist man may not address an officer without permission of his immediate superior. Often you will hear a sergeant 'chewing out' a soldier. Our drum major even carries the disciplinary cat-o-nine-tails. We are playing a part—we are actors—and we do it well."

It was dissatisfaction with the manner in which the British troops had been portrayed at recreated battles that led to the formation of the American Contingent by a Chelmsford historian, Vincent Keohoe, author, photographer and professional make-up artist.

While on a photographic assignment for a national magazine on the re- enactment of the Battle at the North Bridge in Concord in 1967, Keohoe's professional eye noted the makeshift appearance of those portraying British soldiers.

Keohoe decided to research the period and form his own unit with faithful attention to detail. Thus was reborn the 10th Regiment of Foot in 1968.

The 10th was chosen because it had been one of the British regiments actively involved at Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill and other important engagements during the Revolution and, as well, because Keohoe served with the 10th Mountain Division during World War II.

After corresponding with the Tenth Foot Royal Lincolnshire Regimental Association in Lincoln, England, the modern parent body of the 10th Regiment of Foot, official permission was given for the establishment of an "American Contingent" and Keohoe was granted an honorary commission as Colonel.

Years of careful research followed. This effort has won the men of the regiment life membership in the Lincolnshire Regimental Association and has established a bond of close friendship between the two groups.

The soldiers of the 10th come from all walks of life. They include Samuel Gandelman of Oxbow Dr., Groton, an electrical engineer who now serves as captain of Grenadiers. "Since I was a kid I've been a student of military history, especially the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. I was attracted to the 10th by the authenticity with which Col. Keohoe insists the regiment must abide, and its uniqueness. The 10th Regiment provides living history which I find fascinating," Gandelman admits.

Light Infantry Sgt. Robert Johnson, of Sandberg rd., Billerica, was also attracted to the 10th because of its authenticity and "what the regiment is doing to commemorate the Bicentennial of our founding as opposed to other groups. An amazing esprit de corps has developed among the men. Also, we're having a heck of a lot of fun," Johnson says.

Adds Light Infantry Capt. Bradford Bingham of Bedford st., Concord:

"I believe what sustained us, especially in the early days, was the challenge—the continuous research needed to recreate such a unit. Every attempt continues to be made to ensure the authenticity in all details. Many of the firms that originally supplied materials to the British army 200 years ago are still in existence today and have retained their original patterns and molds. Items such as drums, flags, insignias and such have been obtained from these suppliers.

"Uniform buttons, Grenadier cap plates, officers' gorgets and other items have been cast directly from originals supplied by cooperative museums. As well, since wool, linen, cotton and silk were the only cloth used extensively 200 years ago, the Regiment faithfully reproduces uniforms only from these materials with no modern fabrics, zippers or such, employed."

Corp. Leo Lynch of Amna rd., Woburn, notes that to maintain this realism the men wear the heavy wool uniforms and encase their necks in woven horsehair and leather stocks, even in 90-degree-plus temperatures, as their British counterparts of yore were compelled to do.

The distinctive regimental lacing on the uniform must be folded and sewn by each man, a chore assigned only to the regiment. The uniforms themselves are made by Mrs. Louise Shattuck of East Pepperell.

Men joining the regiment must make their belts, cartridge box, bayonet scabbard, shirts, all carefully hand cut and stitched. Veteran members assist the recruit until he is sufficiently skilled.

Membership in the American Contingent is open to men 16 years of age or older. Meetings are held monthly at Regimental Headquarters, the home of Col. Keohoe, 235 Old Westford rd., Chelmsford. The unit appears only at battle re-enactments and other ceremonial or historic events and commits itself to only one major appearance per month during April through October.

The Regiment recently completed a movie of the battle of Lexington Green for the National Park Services and others have been scheduled.

The men agree that by taking part in this living history, they have come to a fuller awareness of the events that led to the birth of their nation and a greater pride in the United States of America.