

# Historical Timekeepers Guidelines 2013

## **Section 1 – Event Etiquette**

Line 1.01 In the best interest of the hobby and to better improve our own personal personas, it is important  
Line 1.02 that we strive to be as authentic as we can during the open hours of any event we participate in.  
Line 1.03 We don't want to be “stitch counters”, but to encourage all of us to be aware of how we look and  
Line 1.04 how the camp presents itself to the public and to other re-enactors. It is important to be aware of  
Line 1.05 1860's customs and etiquette while we are presenting ourselves to the public. Remember that  
Line 1.06 when spectators see us, they are under the assumption that we are a correct representation of  
Line 1.07 the time period.

Line 1.08 So to better our personas and our camp atmosphere, these are the guidelines to be followed  
Line 1.09 while at the event before, during, and after hours that any event is open.

### **Line 1.10 Getting Started**

Line 1.11 The essential appropriate period attire and camping equipment must be acquired within the first  
Line 1.12 year of membership. However, no modern tents will be allowed within the reenactment area.  
Line 1.13 If setting up tents, arrive on the day and time designated by the event for set up. The Event  
Line 1.14 Coordinator of the Historical Timekeepers (HTK) must be contacted at least 5 days before any  
Line 1.15 event that you will be attending and advised of any possible guests. Upon arrival at the event  
Line 1.16 you must register yourself and any guests with the event before tents are set up.

### **Line 1.17 Walking On**

Line 1.18 Those attending as walk-ons, or day trippers, will need to register with the event upon arrival.  
Line 1.19 Should you not be able to attend as scheduled, please notify the Event Coordinator of the HTK  
Line 1.20 as soon as possible. Attending for the day(s) but not staying on site, you should arrive at least  
Line 1.21 30 minutes before the event is open to the public. All modern items must be stored out of sight  
Line 1.22 of the public during open hours of the event. If arriving after an event has started, please come  
Line 1.23 appropriately dressed for the event and leave all modern conveniences in your vehicle until the  
Line 1,24 event closes to the public. We need to respect the event rules at all times. All coolers not  
Line 1.25 completely covered or disguised with period appropriate covering must be stored out of sight in a  
Line 1.26 tent or vehicle. We recommend that all food items being brought out to an event. be sealed in  
Line 1.27 Tupperware or zip-lock containers as much as possible to minimize attracting bugs. At soon as  
Line 1.28 food prep. is completed those areas must be cleaned and any food dropping to the ground  
Line 1.29 should be tossed in the garbage or fire pit. Everyone as a common courtesy, should clean up  
Line 1,30 after themselves.

### **Line 1.31 Supply Tent**

Line 1.32 Anyone using the supply tent during event hours needs to make sure the tent flaps are kept  
Line 1.33 closed and tied to prevent the public from seeing this area. All tents whose interiors are not  
Line 1.34 period correct for public viewing should be kept closed and flaps tied during public hours.

# Historical Timekeepers Guidelines 2013

## Line 1.35 **Meals**

Line 1.36 At events where meals are not provided you will be responsible to provide your own food and  
Line 1.37 beverages. Some events do have food vendors available. Some events will provide a meal, or  
Line 1.38 meals. For these events the HTK coordinator will need to know who will be partaking of those  
Line 1.39 meals so that the event can be advised of the number attending. At some events the HTK's may  
Line 1.40 organize a potluck dinner. We will ask in advance for the number participating and what you'll  
Line 1.41 be contributing for the group meal.

## Line 1.42 **Guests**

Line 1.43 Guests attending in non-period attire will need to pay the event admission fees. If a guest is  
Line 1.44 coming in period attire for the event, it must be appropriate attire for the 1860's and should be  
Line 1.45 reviewed by a member of the board. Guests are always welcome as spectators.

## **Section 2 – Guidelines For the Ladies**

Line 2.01 You are looked upon as a representative of a woman of the time by the visiting public. So by the  
Line 2.02 end of your first year with the HTKs you should have acquired most of the items listed below.  
Line 2.03 All clothing items should be of a natural fabric – cotton, linen, wool, silk or blends of these fibers.  
Line 2.04 Leather and fur are also acceptable.

### Line 2.05 **Underpinnings:**

- Line 2.06 drawers
- Line 2.07 chemise
- Line 2.08 corset or work stays
- Line 2.09 hoops, cage, or corded petticoat
- Line 2.10 stockings – should be at least knee-hi (no modern patterns or colors)
- Line 2.11 optional – modesty slip, extra petticoats (it is recommended to wear 1 or more petticoats
- Line 2.12 over hoops or cages
- Line 2.13 boots – should be ankle high, either lace-up, button, or side elastic (no zippers or chunky
- Line 2.14 heels or soles)
- Line 2.15 If camping a wrapper (robe) is highly recommended for early morning wear.

### Line 2.16 **Day Dresses**

- Line 2.17 Should have a high neckline with a collar
- Line 2.18 Long sleeves – straight or full, with or without under-sleeves
- Line 2.19 long full skirts (no zipper or Velcro closures)

## Historical Timekeepers Guidelines 2013

### Line 2.20 **Accessories**

- Line 2.21 Gloves or mitts for the more mature ladies
- Line 2.22 Reticule, basket
- Line 2.23 Jewelry: ear bobs (earrings) French closure most common (no clip on)
- Line 2.24 broaches, bow ties, fans (sandlewood was very common), timepieces.
- Line 2.25 Eyeglasses, should be wire frames without nose pads (no plastic frames, no sunglasses)
- Line 2.26 Parasols (no nylon, no battenburg) can be of great value to protect against the summer sun. Black umbrellas (no plastic handles) are appropriate for protection from rain.
- Line 2.27

### Line 2.28 **Hair & Make-up**

- Line 2.29 Make-up should be none to very minimal – helping to achieve a very natural and light complexion.
- Line 2.30
- Line 2.31 Nail polish did not exist – a French manicure or clear polish is passable, but no solid color should be worn. If it is solid gloves must be worn at all times.
- Line 2.32
- Line 2.33 Hair was most commonly worn with a center part, and worn up; covered with a net or day cap (no snoods) Natural hair colors only and false hair may be used in a color close to your own.
- Line 2.34
- Line 2.35
- Line 2.36 Only one set of piercings on the earlobes may be filled and visible to the public, no other facial piercing jewelry many be worn during event hours.
- Line 2.37
- Line 2.38 No tattoos may be visible during event hours.

### Line 2.39 **Outwear**

- Line 2.40 Shawls, paletotes, mantles, capes, these can be of varying weights and fabrics, and be for
- Line 2.41 warmth or just decorative.
- Line 2.42 Women usually had their hair covered in some fashion from simple nets and daycaps, to
- Line 2.43 bonnets all trimmed out, to hoods for winter warmth. Your dress and/or activity will often
- Line 2.44 influence your choice.

### Line 2.45 **Behavior**

- Line 2.46 No alcoholic beverages may be consumed during the hours an event is open.
- Line 2.47 As it was highly unusual for a woman to smoke, cigarettes should not be openly smoked
- Line 2.48 during the hours an event is open.
- Line 2.49 We encourage you to become familiar with other customs and manners of the time and
- Line 2.50 try to incorporate their use.

# Historical Timekeepers Guidelines 2013

## **Section 3 – For the Men**

Line 3.01 You are looked upon as a representative of a man of the time by the visiting public. So by the  
Line 3.02 end of your first year with the HTKs you should have acquired most of the items listed below.  
Line 3.03 All clothing items should be of a natural fabric – cotton, linen, wool, silk or blends of these fibers.  
Line 3.04 Leather and fur are also acceptable.

### **Line 3.05 Day Wear**

Line 3.06 Pants preferably of wool or jean-cloth.  
Line 3.07 If utilizing pants from a resale shop, remove all belt loops and add buttons for suspenders,  
Line 3.08 and press out the creases (no pleats).  
Line 3.09 Pants were worn looser with a stove-pipe leg, so keep that in mind when purchasing.  
Line 3.10 Zippers were not used, so pants with zippers should not be used after your first year.  
Line 3.11 Cotton braces (suspenders - not elastic - nobelts)  
Line 3.12 Shirts were commonly of cotton – solid colors or small prints,plaids, and paisley (no modern  
Line 3.13 patterns or colors)  
Line 3.14 May have one breast pocket on the left side  
Line 3.15 Buttons can be of wood, glass, pearl, and metal. (if buttons look like plastic do not use  
Line 3.16 them.)  
Line 3.17 Shirt were usually buttoned up to the neck and the sleeves worn down and cuffs  
Line 3.18 buttoned  
Line 3.19 Waistcoat (vest) you're undressed without one.  
Line 3.20 Frock or sack coat most commonly of wool or linen.

### **Line 3.21 Accessories**

Line 3.22 Gloves – dark ones for day wear and white for evening, made of cotton or kid leather.  
Line 3.23 Walking stick/cane for middle to upper classes  
Line 3.24 Timepiece (pocket-watch)  
Line 3.25 Period billfold (wallet) small, tied with leather  
Line 3.26 Necktie such as cravat, bow tie, string tie (simple black silk tie 1 in. or wider (no clip-ons)  
Line 3.27 Hat such as top hat, derby, coachman, slouch; felt or straw most common.

### **Line 3.28 Footwear**

Line 3.29 This is one of a man's most visible items.  
Line 3.30 Boots may be high or low such as brogans, black with a square toes are appropriate.  
Line 3.31 Black dress shoes (no wing-tips) may also be used.  
Line 3.32 If using modern footwear no clunky heels or soles, no tennis shoes, or cowboy boots.  
Line 3.33 Wool or cotton socks (no tube or athletic), black dress socks will also work.

## Historical Timekeepers Guidelines 2013

### Line 3.34 **Behavior**

- Line 3.35 No alcoholic beverages may be consumed during the hours an event is open.
- Line 3.36 If you smoke in public view during event hours, cigarettes should be hand rolled.
- Line 3.37 Period correct pipes, or cigar are acceptable in public view.
- Line 3.38 We encourage you to become familiar with other customs and manners of the time and
- Line 3.39 try to incorporate their use.

### **Section 4 – Kids in Camp**

- Line 4.01 Children emulated their parents in fashion and clothing style.
- Line 4.02 Today, we try to do the same thing, while keeping in mind children's safety and
- Line 4.03 modern comforts and cost to parents.

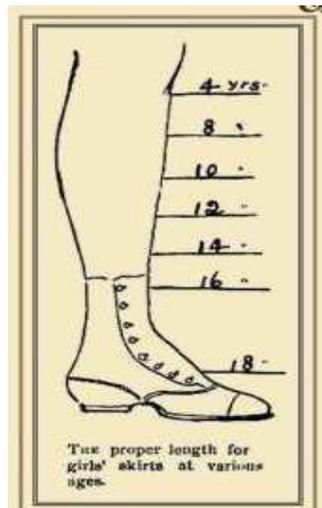
### Line 4.04 **Babies - Girls & Boys**

- Line 4.05 Baby boys and girls wore the same outfits at this age: dresses.
- Line 4.06 Boys wore dresses till they were able to go potty on their own, or out of diapers.
- Line 4.07 It was commonly referred to as being breached.
- Line 4.08 Often the only way to tell baby boys and girls apart was by the way their hair was parted.
- Line 4.09 Girls hair should be parted down the middle, boys on the side or sides, with
- Line 4.10 infants though, it's almost impossible to part hair, due to the lack of it.
- Line 4.11 Dresses of white cotton were most common for infants of both sexes. With lace and other
- Line 4.12 delicate trimmings.
- Line 4.13 White cotton sun bonnets are a true must for protecting baby's skin.
- Line 4.14 If using disposable diapers, they should be covered up by white drawers, similar to those
- Line 4.15 worn by older girls.
- Line 4.16 Blankets should be of solid colors, and again white was most common. Please no modern
- Line 4.17 patterns and colors.
- Line 4.18 If bottle feeding, it is recommended that a canvas bag cover be used over the bottle. Bottles
- Line 4.19 were used at that time, but were often glass.
- Line 4.20 Due to our modern trends, it is acceptable for baby to have a modern Nuk/pacifier.
- Line 4.21 The reason white is mentioned over and over is due to the laundering of items back then. It
- Line 4.22 was much easier to boil white garments to clean them, than colored ones.

## Historical Timekeepers Guidelines 2013

### Line 4.23 **Girls – Dresses and underpinnings**

- Line 4.24 Dresses should be of 100% cotton, wool, or linen. Silk only if you choose too.
- Line 4.25 Sleeves can be long or short for this age.
- Line 4.26 Necklines on young girls dresses, up to age of 16, were either boatnecked or even neck high, but NOT off the shoulders.
- Line 4.27
- Line 4.28 Most young girls dresses buttoned up the back, again up to age 16. NO ZIPPERS!
- Line 4.29 Skirt lengths should be age appropriate. Over 16 skirts should be the same length as mother's skirts or up to the tops of their shoes.
- Line 4.30



- Line 4.31 Girls underpinnings are almost identical to those of women.
- Line 4.32 Drawers- shin high or even a little longer are shown in period pictures. Elastic in the waist band is fine for young girls, later they should be closed with buttons or ties.
- Line 4.33
- Line 4.34 Chemise of white cotton.
- Line 4.35 Hoops were worn, but they were usually one or two rings. They were worn for Sunday best or in high society.
- Line 4.36
- Line 4.37 Petticoats- at least one or two is recommended for girls who wear hoops, and one for girls without hoops.
- Line 4.38
- Line 4.39 Young maturing girls between the ages of 10-16 started wearing corsets. By the time girls were 16, they were considered of marriageable age and their clothing reflected that of young adult women. Neck lines come back up and close off the upper chest area.
- Line 4.40
- Line 4.41
- Line 4.42 Short sleeves are still seen on teen agers, as well as the fashionable Garibaldi shirts, skirts and Swiss waists and belts. Keep in mind this was a “trendy” and “high fashion” look, not a cotton calico skirt and cottons blouse combination.
- Line 4.43
- Line 4.44
- Line 4.45 To extend a wardrobe for girls of all ages, growth tucks should be put into drawers, chemises, petticoats, and dresses/ skirts.
- Line 4.46
- Line 4.47 Make waistbands slightly larger to accommodate growth as well.

## Historical Timekeepers Guidelines 2013

### Line 4.48 **Girls – Hair and Accessories**

- Line 4.49 Hair was parted down the middle and pulled back like mom's. With rare exception were pig  
Line 4.50 tails ever seen at this time. Cork screw curls however were acceptable for high fashion  
Line 4.51 young ladies. Short hair was also prevalent in young and teen age girls, but still parted  
Line 4.52 down the middle.
- Line 4.53 Please when it comes to hair, no plastic barrettes, or colorful scrunchies. Use invisible  
Line 4.54 rubber hair bands and ribbons.
- Line 4.55 Only natural hair colors were worn. Keep this in mind with teenage girls.
- Line 4.56 Children did not wear make up at this time period, including nail polish. Please make sure  
Line 4.57 that all nail polish is removed from fingers and that if toes are polished, they are covered by  
Line 4.58 socks or stockings.
- Line 4.59 Tights - white or black- without seams, are good for the cooler events.
- Line 4.60 White ankle socks for summer are acceptable as well, but were not as common during the  
Line 4.61 war years. Plain knee-hi socks in white or black are also acceptable.
- Line 4.62 Shoes can be either Mary Jane style dress shoes or ankle high boots. Black, brown, blue,  
Line 4.63 white and off white. Please no decals or zippers. No chunky heels or soles. No flip flops,  
Line 4.64 sandals, jelly shoes, sparkly shoes or cowboy boots.
- Line 4.65 Hats- large straw hats for summer, as well as fashionable riding hats are acceptable on  
Line 4.66 young girls.
- Line 4.67 For colder weather a knitted or quilted hood – bonnet style - is recommended.
- Line 4.68 Fans were also used, but do not use plastic hand fans. Sandalwood, fabric, and other wood  
Line 4.69 fans were used by young girls.
- Line 4.70 Jewelry mimicked that of their mothers.
- Line 4.71 For colder weather, gloves that are knitted, leather, or cotton are acceptable. Please no  
Line 4.72 neon or modern colors and patterns. Stick with the basics of white, brown, black, beige, and  
Line 4.73 blue.

### Line 4.74 **Outerwear**

- Line 4.75 Paletotes, capes, mantels, cloaks, and shawls are all things that young girls used just  
Line 4.76 like their older counterparts, for protection from weather or just for decoration.
- Line 4.77 Muffs and gloves were also very fashionable with young girls and were used quite a bit.

## Historical Timekeepers Guidelines 2013

### Line 4.78 **Boys - Toddlers**

- Line 4.79 Knee britches/knickers were very popular. They also work great for the summer  
Line 4.80 months, as shorts were not common.
- Line 4.81 Very popular for toddler boys were “button suits” where the shirt tucked in and buttoned to  
Line 4.82 the pants
- Line 4.83 Tunic style shirts were also popular, which comes in handy if a boy is wearing elastic  
Line 4.84 waisted pants, which is acceptable until they are readily able to work button flies, which were  
Line 4.85 the norm. Long pants were also worn.
- Line 4.86 Long sleeve shirts with collars are very common.
- Line 4.87 All clothing should be on natural fibers. Pants frequently in wool, while shirts and tops  
Line 4.88 made of cotton were common.

### Line 4.89 **School Age**

- Line 4.90 Knee britches/knickers were still popular up to about age 7-8. After that full length pants  
Line 4.91 were most common and mimicked their fathers. Pants at this age should be button fly, and  
Line 4.92 100% cotton, linen or wool. Solid colors, such as browns, blacks and blues, were most  
Line 4.93 common, but we do see some young boys in checks and plaids as well.
- Line 4.94 Braces (suspenders) should be worn buttoned on to pants - no belts.
- Line 4.95 Waistcoats/vest were worn by school age boys, which hid their braces/suspenders. These  
Line 4.96 can be of various patterns and colors, but should be of natural fibers.
- Line 4.97 100% cotton, cotton flannel (for cold weather), wool or linen shirts, with collars and long  
Line 4.98 sleeves. One pocket over left side of shirt was more common than double chest pockets.
- Line 4.99 Shirts can be plaids, paisleys, checks, solids, and various other patterns. White was most  
Line 4.100 commonly worn for dress and/or dances, but not always.

### Line 4.101 **Accessories**

- Line 4.102 Socks should be black or white, for younger boys– no tube or athletic socks – no stripes or  
Line 4.103 embellishments.
- Line 4.104 Shoes should be dress style shoes, with ties. No zippers, Velcro, or chunky soles. Stick with  
Line 4.105 black or brown as these were most common colors for boys. Brogans and non-cowboy style  
Line 4.106 boots are acceptable.
- Line 4.107 Hats- for summer a wide brimmed straw hat is the best to protect the skin from the sun.
- Line 4.108 Hats mimicked their fathers, so they would be bowler or slouch hat in style. Only high  
Line 4.109 fashioned families would have their sons in top hats. Kepis such as the soldiers wore would  
Line 4.110 also be acceptable as many boys wanted to be like the soldiers.

## Historical Timekeepers Guidelines 2013

### Line 4.111 **Outerwear**

- Line 4.112 School age boys also wore sack coats, a loose fitting coat of wool(cold weather), or cotton  
Line 4.113 and linen, heavy wool sack coats are best for colder weather.  
Line 4.114 Scarves, gloves, mittens, even shawls were used by boys to keep warm in cold weather as  
Line 4.115 well. Earmuffs were not yet invented, but knitted hats with ear flaps were around.

### Line 4.116 **Toys for all:**

- Line 4.117 Modern toys must be hidden away during the public hours of the event. The exception being  
Line 4.118 Nuks/pacifiers for babies, and toy soldiers for the kids. Period toys are recommended during  
Line 4.119 an event. Such toys would frequently made of wood and should be period appropriate such  
Line 4.120 as wooden steam trains, farm animals of wood, marbles, dominoes, Jacobs Ladder, toy  
Line 4.121 pop guns, Quaker guns, small China tea sets, chalk boards and chalk, slates with slate  
Line 4.122 pencils, China head dolls, church dolls, wooden blocks, etc.  
Line 4.123 A good selection of period toys can be found on line at: [www.raggedsoldier.com](http://www.raggedsoldier.com)  
Line 4.124 Absolutely NO electronic toys or phones are to be out during the public event hours. TV's,  
Line 4.125 DVD players, Ipods, and other equipment must also be put away during the day. . Plastic  
Line 4.126 sutler toys are acceptable, most people do not worry too much about children's toys unless  
Line 4.127 they are obviously very modern. Today's stuffed animals are considerably different, so  
Line 4.128 should be kept hidden during the day.

Please remember that in addition to portraying an 1860's persona, you are also representing HTK. HTK is perceived as a re-enacting/living history organization that pays attention to detail and strives to accurately portray civilian life during the Civil War. This is a reputation that we wish to maintain. If you find these guidelines difficult to adhere to, any of our board members are available to discuss areas that are causing you problems and make suggestions to help you conform. If you truly do not wish to conform to some of these guidelines, maybe membership in HTK is ultimately not for you.