



The BATTALION JOURNAL

*The Newsletter of Jaeger's Battalion
Rogers' Rangers*



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Subscription Information

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There are two methods that you can get The Battalion Journal.

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Send your name, address, email address and Ranger Company to either of the following Journal Staff Members below [use the format given for the staff contacts]. Also, if you know of a member who is not getting the Journal, encourage him/her to do so.

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4. This will allow you to download the latest as well as archived, Journals.

NEWS FROM THE COMPANIES

SCHROTH'S NEW YORK COMPANY

Submitted by: Jerry Knitis, Capt./Lt;
Photos by: Dan Schroth, Captain;
Both members of the New York Company

OVERVIEW:

"The fort was built in 1759, the location being chosen by General Abercrombie, the English Commander, as a point of defense along the all important water route (located at a strategic point on the north bank of the Oneida River where it meets Lake Oneida) and was the trail between the Great Lakes and Albany. From its location all travel up and down the Oneida River was always under observation. The site is a sloping plain on the northerly bank some 300 feet from the River's edge, about 300 feet across the embankment. Formerly a moat surrounded it and

the earthworks inside were surmounted by loop-hole palisades 14 feet high. About 100 feet east of the fort, an underground powder magazine was connected with the fort by a tunnel.

The fort was named in honor of Major George Brewerton, Jr. an estimable officer of the English Army, who is believed by many to have had charge of the construction of the fort; however as the records are silent on this point it is a matter of conjecture."

(Excerpt from the Fort Brewerton Historical Society Web site)

Rangers at the Fort:

When the British reclaimed control of the Mohawk Valley/Lake Ontario water route, Fort Brewerton



Aerial view of Fort Brewerton Brewerton, New York

ton was erected at the west end of Lake Oneida to serve primarily as a communications link between Fort Stanwix and Fort Ontario. The fort was completed in 1759 under the supervision of Captain George Brewerton.

The winter of 1759-1760 saw Fort Brewerton playing host to a detachment of 30 of Rogers Rangers under the command of Captain Joseph Waite. In February, Captain Waite made a recruiting trip east and reported with 73 additional recruits to Lord Jeffery Amherst at Albany, who ordered him to Fort Ontario with those men and the 30 awaiting him at Fort Brewerton to prepare to take part in the final assault on Montréal (summer of 1760). Fort Brewerton's usefulness as a military installation had passed.

"Now that the conquest of Canada was swinging into its final act, all Ranger officers who had served in 1759 wanted berths in the revered Companies, but there were not enough vacancies to go around. There were four Companies in service through the winter (Major Rogers' Own and Johnson's at Crown Point; Waite's at Fort Brewerton; and Hazen's at Quebec.)."

(The History of Rogers' rangers, Volume 1 by Burt Garfield Loescher, San Mateo California; 1969; page 85)

"Captain Joseph Waite's meager Company of thirty Rogers Rangers stoutly braved the winter at the little post of Fort Brewerton at the west end of Lake Oneida. Their post, though being exposed (being the link of communication between Forts Stanwix and Ontario) was spared from any attacks and the winter and spring were uneventful enough."

(The History of Rogers' rangers, Volume 1 by Burt Garfield Loescher, San Mateo California; 1969; page 123)



Move Forward to Today:

On Friday, 26 March 2021, the New York Company of Rangers moved onto the site for their first company event of the year. The weather was cool and windy with a little rain mixed in. Those are normal conditions during early season ranger events.

Five Rangers camped the whole weekend. Plus, one Ranger and one company civilian participated on Saturday.

The goal of the weekend was to provide visitors with historical information of the fort, blockhouse and ranger companies that served there.



WHO IS THE RANGER? WHERE DO WE COME FROM? A BRIEF LOOK AT RANGER HISTORY

Submitted by: William Blair, Major
Battalion Commanding Officer

A Ranger embodies the heart, soul and spirit of a true warrior. They are expected to do things others may not or cannot do otherwise. It is not just a title; it is in fact, a way of life. Tough, demanding, fast paced, arduous and dangerous are only some of the terms associated with this elite soldier.

The ranks of Ranger Units have always been filled with only those who can endure and persevere when others may fall by the wayside. It has never been for the weak or faint of heart. Mental and physical discipline, technical and tactical expertise and a never quit mindset are some of the qualities and characteristics that set a Ranger apart from everyone else. Once immersed in this mindset, it will remain embodied with them forever, wherever they may go and whatever they may do.

As best we can tell, Rangers came into existence in response to challenges that were far different than those faced in the Old World during the 17th century. The major differences were in the ruggedness of the terrain and the enemy they faced in the New World. The American Indian did not conceive of war as a long campaign of maneuver, and he despised pitched battles. Hardened by his environment, accustomed to traveling great distances on foot, he was more inclined to use stealth and reconnaissance to select his objective, and then execute a swift and devastating raid that employed terror to maximum advantage.

Early after arrival in the New World, small groups of men began to move out from the settlements to scout the surrounding territory for signs of enemy movement and to provide early warning. Reports of these groups include words such as: "This day, ranged 9 miles." Thus, the "Ranger" was born. As their skill in woodcraft and this new form of warfare was perfected, it was now the turn of the "Rangers" to use the raid.

In 1658 the Virginia House of Burgesses paid for 6 Rangers to patrol their Western frontier some 50 miles from Colonial Williamsburg.

The first organized Ranger unit was activated in 1670 to combat a hostile tribe under the leadership of Metocomet, also called King Phillip. The Rangers, commanded by Captain Benjamin Church, crushed the attacks and ended King Phillip's War in 1675.

Church was eventually allowed to recruit Indians when traditional Army tactics of the times were unsuccessful. He persuaded many neutral or formerly hostile Indians to surrender and join his unit, where they operated skillfully as irregular troops. Some of these men had converted to Christianity in settlements before the war. These were known as Praying Indians. After being organized by Church, these troops tracked Indians into

the forests and swamps and conducted effective raids and ambushes on their camps.

French and Indian War

Robert Rogers was a colonial farmer recruited from New Hampshire in 1755 by the British for service in the French and Indian War (1754-63).

He created a unit called Rogers' Rangers in 1756, and by 1758 the British placed him in charge of all colonial Ranger companies. The Rangers wore distinctive green outfits and developed tactics called "Rogers' Ranging Rules", which the British considered unconventional. These tactics are still in use by US Army Rangers today.

Rogers' Rangers were most famous for their engagement with the Abenaki, St Francis Indians, who lived midway between Montreal and Quebec just south of the St. Lawrence river. These Abenaki were credited with the deaths of over 600 colonists during the duration of the war. After the Indians attacked a retreating British unit under a flag of truce, Rogers led a hand-picked force of 200 Rangers to destroy the Indian's village.

The Rangers were later sent by General Jeffrey Amherst to take possession of the northwestern posts, including Detroit. In 1763 the Rangers were in the West again, during Pontiac's War (1763-64), and they participated in the Battle of Bloody Bridge

After the war, Rogers went to England to write of his accounts. In 1766 he asked King George III to fund an expedition from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. The King refused, but granted him command of the northwest post called Michilimackinac. From there, Rogers conducted his own expedition anyway. His ambition caused him to be sent to England on the charges of treason, but he was acquitted.

American Revolutionary War

In May of 1779, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Rogers, the famous commander of Rogers' Rangers during the French and Indian War, was given a warrant to raise two battalions of KING'S RANGERS to combat what the British called the "unnatural rebellion." Rogers himself would ultimately have little to do with the King's Rangers as he had given in to alcoholism. Major James Rogers, Robert's brother, was the commandant of the Second Battalion. Captain Samuel Hayden of New Jersey was the senior officer of the First Battalion. The two battalions were quite different from each other. While the 1st Battalion was heavily comprised of New Jersey men, the 2nd Battalion was composed mostly of New Englanders along with a few immigrants from England and Ireland.

Knowlton's Rangers were the United States of America's first organized espionage organization, as well as the first American Ranger unit formed after America declared its independence from the United Kingdom. On August 12, 1776, General of the Army

George Washington promoted Knowlton to Lieutenant Colonel. He was ordered to select an elite group of men from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts to carry out reconnaissance missions. America's first official spies, "Knowlton's Rangers" were also the first organized American elite troops, analogous to a modern Special Forces unit.

Whitcomb's Rangers were authorized on October 15, 1776, and formed in November 1776 at Fort Ticonderoga in New York. The unit consisted of two companies of New Hampshire rangers for service with the Continental Army under the command of Benjamin Whitcomb. Whitcomb's Rangers functioned primarily as scouts and spies. Small groups of up to six men traveled behind British lines for days or weeks at a time. The unit, augmented by another ranger company under Captain Thomas Lee and volunteers from other companies, also went out in pursuit of Indian and Loyalist raiding and scouting parties.

War of 1812

During the War of 1812, companies of United States Rangers were raised from among the frontier settlers as part of the regular Army. Throughout the war, they patrolled the frontier from Ohio to Western Illinois on horseback and by boat. They participated in many skirmishes and battles with the British and their American Indian allies.

American Civil War

The 43rd Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, also known as Mosby's Rangers, was a battalion of partisan cavalry in the Confederate army during the American Civil War. Noted for their lightning strikes on Union targets and their ability to consistently elude pursuit, the Rangers disrupted Federal communications and supply lines.

The Loudoun Rangers, also known as Mean's Rangers for their commander, Samuel C. Means, was a partisan cavalry unit raised in Loudoun County, Virginia, that fought for the Union during the American Civil War. The Rangers have the distinction of being the only unit raised in present-day Virginia to serve in the Union Army.

World War II Ranger Battalions

Maj. (later Brigadier General) William O. Darby organized and activated the 1st Ranger Battalion on June 19, 1942, at Carrickfergus, Northern Ireland. The 1st Ranger Battalion participated in the North African Campaign.

The 3rd and 4th Ranger Battalions were activated and trained by Col. Darby in Africa near the end of the Tunisian Campaign. The 1st, 3rd, and 4th Battalions formed the Ranger Force. They began the tradition of wearing the scroll shoulder sleeve insignia, which has been officially adopted for today's Ranger battalions.

The 2nd and 5th Ranger Battalions participated in the June 6, 1944, D-Day landings at Omaha Beach, Normandy. It was during the bitter fighting along the beaches that the Rangers gained their motto, "Rangers, lead the way!"

The 6th Ranger Battalion operated in the Philippines and formed the rescue force that liberated American Prisoners Of War and evacuated more than 500 prisoners.

The 75th Infantry Regiment was first organized in the China-Burma-India Theater on Oct. 3, 1943 as Task Force Galahad. It was during the campaigns in the China-Burma-India Theater that the regiment became known as Merrill's Marauders after its commander, Maj. Gen. Frank D. Merrill.

Ranger Infantry Companies (*Airborne*) of the Korean War

The outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June of 1950 again signaled the need for Rangers.

The implementing orders called for formation of a headquarters detachment and four Ranger infantry companies (airborne). Requests went out for volunteers who were willing to accept "extremely Hazardous" duty in the combat zone in the Far East.

The ruthless sorting out process began. Where possible, selection of the men was accomplished by the officers who would command the companies, similar to colonial days when Robert Rogers was recruiting.

All volunteers were professional soldiers with many skills who often taught each other. Some of the men had fought with the original Ranger Battalions, The First Special Service Force, or the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. Many of the instructors were drawn from this same group. The faces of this select group may have appeared youthful, but these were men highly trained and experienced in Ranger operations during World War II.

The 1st Ranger Infantry Company (Airborne) was attached to the 2nd Infantry Division. The 2nd Ranger Company was attached to the 7th Infantry Division. The 4th Ranger Company served both Headquarters, Eighth US Army, 1st Cavalry Division.

They performed "out-front" work: scouting, patrolling, raids, ambushes, spearheading assaults, and as counterattack forces to regain lost positions.

Vietnam War

On 1 January 1969, U.S. Army Rangers were reformed in South Vietnam as the 75th Infantry Regiment (Ranger). Fifteen companies of Rangers, two of which (A-75 & B-75) were based in the USA, were raised from units that had been performing missions in Europe since the late 1950s and in Vietnam since 1966 as Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol and Long Range Patrol companies. These new Rangers were given a unit genealogy traced to Merrill's Marauders.

Rangers in Vietnam conducted long range reconnaissance into hostile territory. They collected intelligence, planned and directed air strikes, acted as force-multipliers in conventional operations, assessed aerial bombing damage in enemy-controlled areas, executed hunter-killer missions, both day and night, conducted ambushes, and specially-trained and specially-equipped Ranger snipers killed selected enemy personnel.

Modern Ranger Battalions

After the Vietnam conflict, division and brigade commanders determined that the U.S. Army needed elite, rapidly deployable light infantry, so in 1974 General Creighton Abrams constituted the 1st Ranger Battalion; eight months later, the 2nd Ranger Battalion was constituted, and in 1984 the 3rd Ranger Battalion and their regimental headquarters were created. In 1986, the 75th Ranger Regiment was formed and their military lineage formally authorized. The 75th Ranger Regiment, comprising three battalions, is the premier light-infantry of the U.S. Army. It is a flexible, highly trained and rapid light infantry specialized to be employed against many conventional and special operations targets.

The Rangers have participated in the following operations: the 1980 rescue attempt of American hostages, Tehran, Iran in (Operation Eagle Claw); in Operation Urgent Fury on Grenada in 1983; all three Ranger battalions, plus HQ elements, for the U.S. invasion of Panama (Operation Just Cause) in 1989; was deployed in the First Persian Gulf War (Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield) in 1991; was the base unit of "Task Force Ranger" in Operation Gothic Serpent, in Somalia in 1993, concurrent with Operation Restore Hope; deployed to Haiti in 1994 led the attack in Afghanistan, in 2001; the entire Ranger Regiment is on deployment since the start of the Iraq War, in 2003. They still remain deployed around the world today.



SHARE YOUR UNIT'S EXPERIENCES WITH THE REST OF THE BATTALION

To all Company Commanders, Rangers and company civilians:

Share your unit activities with the rest of our Battalion via this battalion journal. For questions and article or photo submissions, email the Publisher or Editor as listed on page 13.

(US Postal Service contact is listed for the Publisher)



GUNFLINTS FOUND AT CHIMNEY POINT

Submitted by: Thomas Pray, Ensign
Battalion Journal Publisher

These are Gunflints found at Chimney Point. These illustrated plus two more a friend has have all been found in a field where once Rogers Rangers and Light Infantrymen camped. It is near where the Smallpox Hospital and HospitalCreek. In 1760, after the Battle of Point au Fer, those who had been on that expedition were ordered there as Smallpox had broken out amongst the Crews of the ships that transported the Rangers. Fearing contagion amongst the troops, preparing for the Invasion of Canada, they were ordered to camp there.



STRIKER FOUND AT CHIMNEY POINT

Submitted by: Thomas Pray, Ensign
Battalion Journal Publisher

Flint Striker found at Chimney Point where Rogers Rangers who had been aboard the Sloop Boscowan were ordered to Camp after their expedition to Point au Fer in June of 1760. Small Pox had broken out amongst the crew members and for precaution they camped the Rangers thought exposed near what would later be called Hospital Creek. Was it a Rangers? Could have been, the striker was an essential part of a kit.



“REPORT OF CAPT. PUTNAM” SENT BY CAPT. RODGERS AS A SPY TO TICONDEROGA

Submitted by: Thomas Pray, Ensign
Battalion Journal Publisher

Oct. 9th, 1755. Then left Capt. Rodgers upon a neck upon the west side of Lake George and Set out toward Tycondoroque to see what Discoveries we Could make after we had marched about 7 or 8 miles we came upon a Large Mountain neat the Heither end of the narrows, and when we came the we Could make no Discovery at all. but after sometime wee espied three Barke Cannoes Drew upon the Shore upon appoint of land that ran into the Lake, and then wee espied two Indians Comeing out of the Bushes toward the Cannoes, after ater, and after sometime we espied several French and Indians on the east side of the Lake and soon after we heard the noise of Cutting, hewing, adsing, and sawing as tho there was a Large Company of men at work, and then we Espyed about thirty Indians Came out of the Bushes on the west side of the Lake on the point within a large musket shot of us, and played a spell on the Beach, and Returned into the Bush, and from the point Eastward, their was almost a Continual firing and barking of Doggs and talking so we thot. I was not safe to proceed to Tycondoroque and so Concluded to tarry there all knight and see what further Discoveries wee could make by the fires in the knight, and just at the Dusk of evening their Came four Cannoes from the East and went to the west side of the Lake and landed on the point where others were encamped, and Drew up their Cannoes an ye Shore and by this time wee began to Discover the fires an a point and on the East side of the Lake, but Could not Discover what number their was, because the bushes were so think by the Lake as we could best Judge we thot there was about six or seven hundred by the fires and Guards set on both sides of the Lake and about Day Brake, they mustered their men to work and then we left the mountain and Returned to Capt Rogers, and after they passed by us, we Came to the point where we left Capt Rogers, and found all well this is the Chef of the Dsicovery and the best account tha I am able to give.

Isreal Putnum”

“To Capt Rodgers, The Report of Captain Putnam”



POWDER HORN OF THADDEUS BENNETT

Submitted by Thomas Pray, Ensign
Battalion Journal Publisher

Maker(s): J.W. carver (possibly)
Culture: American (w. 1758-1761)
Title: powder horn: Thaddeus Bennett
Date Made: July 3, 1757
Type: Armament
Materials: horn, wood: pine; base metal: iron, brass
Place Made: United States; New Hampshire; Charlestown
Measurements: overall: 3 7/8 in x 12 in; 9.8425 cm x 30.48 cm
Accession Number: HD 2005.20.11
Credit Line: Historic Deerfield, The William H. Guthman Collection of American Engraved Powder Horns

Description:

"Thaddeus Bennett," Fort Number Four (Charlestown), New Hampshire, July 3, 1757. The French and Indian War Powder Horn of Thaddeus Bennett (note phonetic spelling of Thaddeus Bennett)

Thaddeus Bennett served in Captain Samuel Hubbell's 5th company, Colonel Phineas Lyman's Connecticut Regiment, during the campaign of 1757.

He volunteered to serve in Captain Reuben Ferris's Company of Rangers stationed at Fort No. 4 during the winter of 1757-1758. Made Fort Number 4 on the Connecticut river in 1757. Thaddeus was one of those Rangers assigned to escort men and goods along the Crown Point Road.

The inscription, "*The Rose is Red, The Violet Blue, and fools love cannot be true*" One wonders if Thaddeus had had a problem with a woman or he just liked the quote.



Phillip Fisher Powder Horn (1759) in Ticonderoga Museum. Can you white out all around it. Typical Powder horn carried by a Provincial soldier on Campaign in the Champlain Valley against the French. This photo was submitted by Thomas Pray, Ensign; New York Company

DULY NOTED

BACKGROUND

The Rangers of Major Rogers Companies performed various duties for the British army. Scouting was foremost as was information gathering, obtaining prisoners, and keeping the French occupied with their movements. They also were escorts and many times guards for both Provincial and Regular soldiers. They protected Work crews that gathered Spruce logs, built Bateaux, cut firewood, or made roads. It was the Ranger presence and safety provided by them that allowed this work to progress. These Duly Noted writings attest to their value.

**September 20th, 1756
New York City, New York**

“About this time one of Rogers, of New Hampshire, Capt. Of a Ranging Company, gave repeated demonstrations of his activity in the Neighbourhood of Crown Point. He made many incursions upon the Enemy, fell on their scattered parties, and scarce ever returned to Fort William-Henry without Scalps and Prisoners. The General took a particular notice of him, and he became singularly serviceable in procuring intelligence”

William Livingston

April 8, 1758

“forasmuch as a great number of men who shall enlist, or be engaged in forces in the pay of this province, will be possessed of good arms of their own, which it is apprehended they will prefer to those furnished by the Crown, not only from their being much lighter, but as from their being accustomed to them, they will be much surer of their Mark with those, than with Arms of they never handled before; And as a powder horn, shot bag with a case for the lock are thought more proper for the present service than the common accouterments, the Men are also to come provided there with.”

Governor James DeLancey

June 1759

To Major Scott in charge of all Ranger companies in Canada.

“Major Scott will give directions to the body of Rangers upon this head; because this proactice is more common among them; as the muskets are so soon loaded on any alarm the regiments are to avoid the waste of ammunition and frequent mischief that happens by their being loaded in the Bell tents; Cases for the hammers of the muskets must be provided, that the arms may not go off and do harm”

General Wolfe

1760

*The famous Rogers and a Putnam Brave
In Praise for Valiant Deeds a share must have,
Who bold and Lion-like the French explore,
And often fight on the Lakes and Shores,
Their Daring Enterprizes spread their fame
And make the Enemy dread their very Name.*



**BATTALION ADJUTANT'S
NOTES**

Battalion members,

So, where do we start. It's easy to say that 2020 was pretty much a wash regarding events and various activities. Things we can never get back. In that, I hope everyone is well and making plans. While we've lost School of the Ranger and Ft Fred's Market Fair, the 2021 schedule is promising. Planning for Fort Niagara is on track and if anyone has anything, please share.

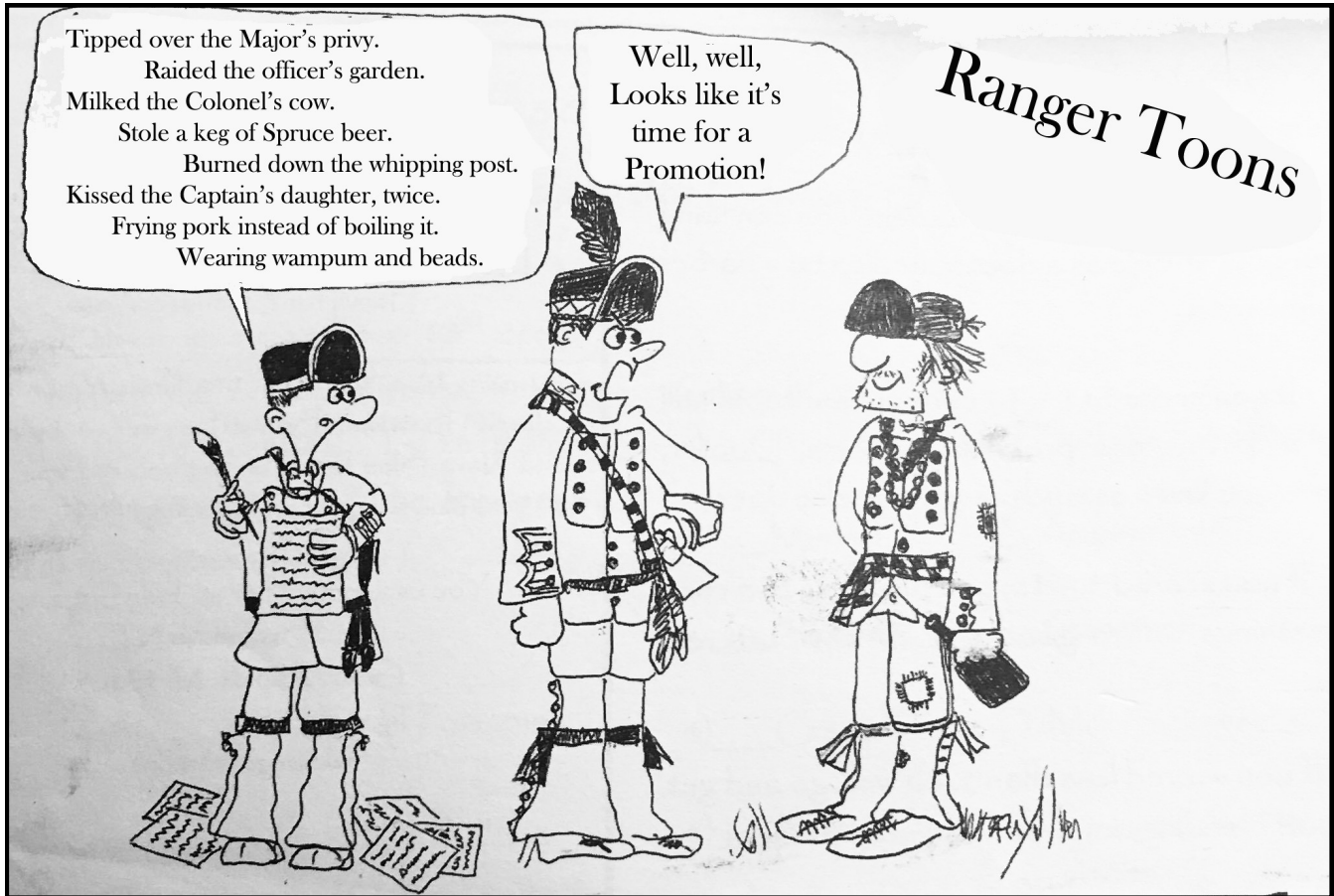
Noted to many has been the absence of the battalion's website. Good news is, we're back in business. The change-over from the old server has proved challenging and given us time to consider format. The new site will have two halves; a public face page and a members only section. You will of course need a pass-word to access this feature. The public side is basically up, but still needs some tweaking. The member's side is being built as we speak and will be available soon.

Other news, with the blessings of Major Blair, I have reformatted the Battalion Manual. In this I have completely updated the font of the various writings. An index has been created and other information has been updated/added, including a more period correct inspection procedure. To make room and ease the expense of printing I have removed the 40 + years laundry list of events which will be moved to the members side of the website.

Last words, I would take a moment to remember those members, friends and family we've lost during this past year. It's never easy to say goodbye, but we have memories that will keep them in our hearts forever.

Yours Most Respectfully,
Timothy C. Green
Captain-Adjutant





BATTALION ARCHIVE



"Battle of the Shade"; This photo was submitted by Captain Tim Green, Battalion Adjutant so that you can remember fighting for a breath of cool air in the shade when we used to be quartered in *"The Ditch"*.

LIVING IN THE 18TH CENTURY

While this Journal highlights and shares the soldiering of the Rangers, it also will explore other aspects of 18th century life in the colonies.

This issue presents:

Love, Marriage and Divorce in Colonial America

Submitted by: Karen Millard, ranger's wife
New York Company

*"Love and Marriage, love and marriage
They go together like a horse and carriage
This I tell you, brother
You can't have one without the other."*

James Van Heusen and Sammy Cahn's iconic song certainly did not apply to Colonial America. Marriage in early America was mainly a contract for property and reproduction. A Bride in the 18th century gave up her right to be an individual. She legally had to obey her husband as she did God. The wedding ceremony rarely took place in a church.

Elizabeth Browne, twenty year old daughter of Reverend and Mrs. Arthur Browne, wed Robert Rogers on June 6, 1761. It was a very short courtship. Reverend Browne pushed for the marriage. Eligible suitors were few and far between in 18th century Portsmouth. The couple's honeymoon was brief as six days after saying "I do", the groom boarded a ship to South Carolina. Duty called.



Portrait of Elizabeth
(Browne) Rogers—1761

In 1775 Elizabeth filed for divorce on the grounds of long separation, drunkenness, and infidelity. The New Hampshire General Assembly granted the divorce in 1778. After the divorce in 1778, Elizabeth Roberts married Captain John Roche; they had one son, John Jr. John Jr. served aboard the US Constitution as a midshipman.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony viewed marriage as a civil contract and legalized divorce in 1629. The first divorce was granted in 1638. Mrs. James Luxford divorced her husband on the ground of bigamy. Bigamy, desertion, abuse and adultery were reasons a divorce could be granted. It was easier for a man to divorce his wife than a woman to divorce her husband.

Women had to prove several reasons. Men only had to prove one.

From 1692 - 1786, Massachusetts granted 110 divorces of the 229 petitions brought before the governor. 63 were granted to men and 47 to women. Every colony had different guidelines. It was 1949 before South Carolina legalized divorce.

Sources:

Ross, John F. **"War On The Run"** published by Bantam Books, an imprint of The Random House Publishing Group, a division of Random House, Inc, New York; 2009 Pp: 314 - 316; p. 429

SNAC (*Social Networks and Archival Context*) is a free, online resource that helps users discover biographical and historical information about persons, families, and organizations that created or are documented in historical resources (primary source documents) and their connections to one another. Users can locate archival collections and related resources held at cultural heritage institutions around the world.

- Search on Marriage
- Search on Love
- Search on Divorce

<http://snaccooperative.org/>

PBS "History Detectives Special Investigation"

<http://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/feature/marriage/>

"Divorce and the Changing Status of Women in 18th Century Massachusetts" Nancy F. Cott *The William and Mary Quarterly* Vol. 33, No. 4 (Oct., 1976), pp. 586-614 (29 pages)

Published By: Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture *The William and Mary Quarterly*

<https://doi.org/10.2307/1921717>

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1921717>



Marriage Certificate; New Hampshire Colony 1737

PEASE PORRIDGE

Something that is both good and filling can be as nourishing from the first serving until many days later. Pease Porridge, a thick Pea soup of 18th century fare, was tasty the first day it was made until it was totally consumed. The rhyme certainly says it was still good in the pot nine days old. Good information about Rangers, gleaned from past sources is much like the Pease Porridge.

In the back pages of the Battalion Journal are some tasty bits of knowledge that are still worth being used and shared. As the Battalion grows and changes, with new members being added, it is only right that we go back into the pot and pull out a tid-bit or two no matter how old.

Editor's Note: "Rogers' Rules for Ranging."
reprinted with permission by the article author,
Matt Wulff.

Rogers Rules Number Fourteen

"When you encamp at night, fix your sentries in such a manner as not to be relieved from the main body till morning, profound secrecy being often of the last importance in these cases. Each centry therefore should consist of six men, two of whom must be constantly alert, and when relieved by their fellows, it should be done without noise; and in case those on duty see or hear anything, which alarms them, they are not to speak, but one of them is silently to retreat, and acquaint the commanding officer thereof, that proper dispositions may be made; and all occasional centries should be fixed in like manner." (Rogers 60)

This rule is an example of how forward thinking Rogers was in writing down his Ranging Rules, those things that Rogers felt would best prepare his Ranger recruits for the style of warfare they would be waging against the French and their allies. With the Rangers conducting mission after mission into French held territory, the need to secure their encampments against possible discovery by their enemies would have to be addressed by his men when they stopped for the night. The use of guards to prevent attacks or infiltration of your camps by the enemy was something that was regu-

larly done by both the French and British armies, but when it came to the British side, few units could protect their encampments as well as the Rangers. Often the Ranger companies would be ordered to do this duty for the whole army, as opposed to being given some of the other mundane jobs such as building forts or digging fortifications. The Rangers were an elite group of men, and their duties reflected this status.

Rogers advises his men to set their guards in such a manner as to prevent their being surprised by ordering that they consist of six men, two of whom must be constantly alert. When these sentries are relieved it is to be done without any noise or commotion that might betray their presence to the enemy. If any of the enemy is found to be near the camp, the sentries were to send one man back to advise the commanding officer of this so that the main force can be warned and prepared for an attack. By only sending one man, the remaining five men can keep a watchful eye on the enemy, and be able to send additional men to the main body with up to the minute information as to the numbers, and disposition of the approaching enemy, so that the main body would be much better prepared to be able to meet them.

Rogers also orders that all sentries, when they are fixed, should be done in this manner, with no exceptions, so that the chances of being surprised are kept to an absolute minimum.

Battalion application:

For the safety and security of our encampments, the Battalion Provost Officer may determine the need for sentry duty. By following guidelines such as those used by Rogers and his Rangers, this could be done with a minimum amount of time required per person to properly man the required sentry duty slots.



**Rangers,
Take Care!**

SUSTENANCE AND LIBATION

Submitted by: Jerry Kritis, Capt/Lt
New York Company

If one is to look on New York Company's dining fly table at a historical event, you will find ketchup. Many times, the container is the modern day one and it is covered by a towel or a small pot. Today we use Ketchup daily on our foods especially fast food. The question that came to me was, was ketchup used in the 18th century?

Let's take a look at the history of ketchup. About 300 BC, ketchup had its start in southern China. The Chinese would ferment paste made from fish entrails, meat by-products and soybeans to produce this pickled fish sauce. The fish sauce was called koe-cheup. Since it was easy to store and kept for long periods, it spread along the trade routes. British traders developed a taste for the condiment and brought back samples and the recipes to Britain.

The 18th century became the golden age for Ketchup. The majority of the cookbooks used at the time found their origin in Britain. Various cookbooks of the time featured ketchups made from various components such as oysters, mussels, walnuts, lemons, celery, fruits (plums and peaches) and mushrooms. Usually the ingredients were boiled down into syrup-like consistency or left in salt for a long period of time. Both of these methods led to a highly concentrated end product that had a salty, spicy flavor sauce.

But what did this have to do with the colonies? British cookery dominated the English speaking colonies. Thus Ketchup became popular in the colonies. The tomato Ketchup would become popular during the early 19th century.

One of the ketchups used in the colonies was Mushroom Ketchup. It had its origin back in Britain and was a very popular condiment that would enhance the flavor of their meats and vegetables.

"The hearth was the heart of a colonial home. It provided people with warmth, light, and most importantly, food. Almost everything a colonial family ate would have been prepared on the hearth. In this mini-series, I am going to show you how I make some of my hearth cooking staples."

A recipe for Mushroom Ketchup

Step 1

- *Cut two pounds of mushrooms into small pieces.*
- *Put the mushrooms into a bowl with salt and a couple of bay leaves, then leave it to sit overnight.*
- *By the next morning, the mushrooms will have released all of their juices, which is the goal.*

Step 2 (On the second day, add)

- *a chopped onion*
- *lemon zest*
- *half a thumb of grated horseradish*
- *a couple of cloves*
- *a pinch of cayenne pepper*
- *a larger pinch of allspice*
- *half a cup of apple cider vinegar*
- *Stir this together in a pot, put it on the stove, and let it boil for 15-20 minutes.*

Step 3

- *When the mushroom mixture is done cooking, set it aside to cool. This might take up to an hour.*
- *When cool, pour what liquid you can from the mushroom mixture into a bowl.*
- *Put the solids, a ladle-full at a time, into a cheesecloth.*
- *Squeeze the mixture in the cheesecloth over the bowl of liquid until there is no liquid left in the cheesecloth.*
- *Repeat until all the solids have been wrung out.*

Step 4

- *At this point, you will have a bowl of liquid and a bowl of solids.*
- *The solids are actually delicious! Save them as a seasoning for other dishes!*
- *As for the liquid, pour it into a bottle, and you're done! " (Heather Loge)*

So back to the original premise; was ketchup a condiment used during the French and Indian War period? The answer would be yes. Was it used by rangers or on the frontier, very possible. Was the bottle of tomato ketchup on our table correct for the time, probably not.

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