



# The BATTALION JOURNAL

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



Nº 87

Summer 2018

## Battalion News

### Message from The Major

**Note:**

General Order # 29-4-18

**Subject:**

Company Serjeant Major, Establishment of

1. This order directs that the senior most serjeant of the company shall be 'Company Serjeant Major'.
2. Company Commanders shall forward recommendations to the Adjutant for approval.
3. Appointees shall serve at the pleasure of their respective company commanders or until otherwise relieved.
4. All other serjeants will be titled 'Serjeant', and assigned as such within the structure of said company.
5. Additionally, the use of the letter "j" verses "g", in the spelling of serjeant is to be used in accordance with the practice of the British Army establishment of the period.

William J. Blair, Major Commanding  
Jaegers' Battalion, Rogers' Rangers

### From the Adjutant's Desk

Rangers,

The Battalion had a very nice turn out for Fort Niagara. The weather as expected was quite warm if not downright HOT! Good event, good scenarios AS

ALWAYS.

**Promotions:**

- Maryland Company having been designated as 'senior' company, Captain John Pfau and Lieutenant Pete Bosch were promoted accordingly.
- Kate Scibilia received her advancement to Ranger Private. Hats off to to the Maryland Company!

In accordance with General Order # 29-4-18;

- James Loba of Virginia was recognized as Company Serjeant Major.

Welcome new Ranger Recruits; Greg Ravencroft, William Mazzacco and Dakota Springston.

**Business:**

- Approval of General Order# 29-4-18 authorizes the position of Company Serjeant Major.
- A proposal for creation of a "Certificate of Merit" was approved. The intent of this certificate is to recognize those individuals who have performed services above and beyond, within their communities. Captains must submit recommendations and supporting documentation to the Adjutant for consideration.

**Events:**

Currently only two events, Fort Frederick Market Fair and Fort Niagara are designated as Battalion events, we are looking to a 3rd event, perhaps in the fall,

*Bn. News - continued on page 3*

**Battalion Staff**

Commanding Officer: Major Bill Blair JaegerAdjutant@cox.net

Adjutant: Captain Tim Green tcgunner54@gmail.com

Battalion Staff Web page: [www.rogersrangers.com/staffandco.html](http://www.rogersrangers.com/staffandco.html)



**Battalion Web Address**

Battalion Web pages ... <http://www.rogersrangers.com/>

**Battalion Yahoo Group Address**

Battalion Dispatch ... <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/BattalionDispatch/>

**Battalion Companies' Web Pages**

Schroth's New York Company ... [www.schrothscowpany.com](http://www.schrothscowpany.com)

Anglum's Illinois' Company ... <http://illinoisrangers.blogspot.com/>

Maryland Company ... <http://www.rogersrangers.com/MDCowpany/>

**Battalion Journal Staff**

Publisher: Thomas Pray ... [atlatl@charter.net](mailto:atlatl@charter.net)

Editor: Jerry Knitis ... [fknitis@aol.com](mailto:fknitis@aol.com)

Associate Editor: Lou Tramelli ... [ljamelli@gmail.com](mailto:ljamelli@gmail.com)

Send all correspondence to  
 Thomas Pray, Publisher  
 Battalion Journal  
 637 Telegraph Road  
 Peru, New York 12972

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By Jerry Knitis, Editor



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For Information and Pricing

*Bn. News continued from page 1*

to be added to the schedule. Considerations are Fort Brewerton, Fort at No. 4, and Fort Roberdeau. Also, the event at Rogers' Island should be looked at.

**Correspondence to Adjutant:**

All correspondence to me, Battalion Adjutant, should be sent;

Email: [captadj@gmail.com](mailto:captadj@gmail.com)

Snail mail: 3397 Dewberry Lane, Macedon, New York 14502

Most Respectfully,  
Timothy C. Green, Captain - Adjutant

## From the Training Officer

**The Training & Standards Review:**

The Training & Standards Review is a new Battalion Journal column intended to foster a dialogue about current 18th C research, interpretive and event trends, tips & best practices, as well as Battalion training & standards resources and initiatives. This first column will touch on the new Battalion Training Officer Position, Historic Site / Event driven interpretive trends, and the School of the Ranger response.

**The Battalion Training Officer.**

This past January I was promoted to the newly created Battalion Training Officer position. It is a revision of the former Battalion Drillmaster role, and an outgrowth of the ongoing School of the Ranger effort I have been privileged to be associated with.

I must confess that after the initial shock I accepted the honor with a certain amount of trepidation. This trepidation stemmed from my appreciation of Living Historians as a notoriously diverse group, investing their limited time, money and significant efforts into the endeavor while pursuing a variety of personal objectives beyond merely demonstrating aspects of our shared heritage. Of course our membership is no exception, and frankly I was

reluctant to be perceived as the guy responsible for setting limitations, changing standards, or just generally upsetting the apple cart.

We all recognize that the Battalion has been a significantly influential nexus of Ranger scholarship and interpretation since its inception. A quick glance at our membership roll dispels any doubt. Beyond the numerous well respected historians & artists associated with the Battalion are countless lesser known researchers, artisans, and event volunteers contributing to every facet of this hobby. A lot of expertise and knowledge resides within our ranks, but a more efficient means of dissemination is needed.

A second quick glance at the retrospective Battalion timeline photo collage on our website will also dispel any doubt that a gradual change in standards and practice is the inevitable and necessary consequence of remaining relevant given the increasingly sophisticated body of scholarship. The reason we don't field in Northwest Passage style uniforms, Crockett style fringed buckskins or even Glengarry caps that were once thought representative is self evident. The evolving scholarship indicates these items are inaccurate.

The increasing availability of primary sources online and the specialization and diversification of 18th C scholarship has only accelerated the pace of revisions to our understanding of the period. There is a staggering amount of new information out there, not only inside the Battalion but outside our ranks as well. In response, the Battalion Commander created the Training Officer position to facilitate collating and disseminating the rapidly expanding information across our membership, to support individual development, and organizational retention & recruitment efforts. In other words, the position is to support and assist the membership directly Battalion standards & procedures remain the purview of, and are set by the Battalion Major & Adjutant.

I am truly honored, and will endeavor to be of Service to each of you. Given the scope of the material the task is daunting and its success is dependent on membership input. I urge anyone with questions or an interest in interpretive development or collaborative research in support of these efforts to contact me at the following email address: [training@schooloftheranger.com](mailto:training@schooloftheranger.com)

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### Historic Site Event Trends

Like many of you I've been frustrated at times about the contentious divisions in the hobby. Similarly I've been dismayed as long standing events at historic sites have seemed to dwindle. I'd like you to consider two prime drivers of these phenomena; the demographic shifts in interest, and the evolution of professional interpretation, as well as their relationship to the Battalion's long term vitality.

At first glance the demographic shift is easy to understand. Bicentennial levels of inspiration are impossible to replicate, even without competition from online gaming, endless entertainment channels, traveling sports team commitments, or the increasing reticence to any proximity of youth to firearms, or flames. Add to this the need for a discretionary income to invest in the kit and trappings required participating, and our limited membership under 40 seems understandable. It would be unrealistic to expect our demographics to differ from the aging society at large or from the F&I community, and they don't. But a comparison to the larger 18th C or 17th C reenactment community indicates there are a surprising number of 20-40 yr old committed reenactors. More telling than the time period of their efforts is the types of events they are involved with. Most clearly fall on the "Progressive" or "Campaigner" side of things. To understand what drives their recruitment & retention we have to examine the developments in professional interpretation.

Like it or not professional heritage and history interpretation has evolved in terms of standards and objectives. These trade practices originate with the National Association for Interpretation and the National Park Service directly and are unlikely to be changed by hobby groups. Undoubtedly you've encountered the effects of these changes in the form of an acrimonious debate about material culture accuracy or event changes after a new Director of Interpretation was hired at your favorite site. If your favorite site hasn't begun moving in this direction it soon will. Quibbling over specifics aside, understanding these professional goals & objectives will assist us to continue building and sustaining collaborative relationships with the historic sites themselves, and the young hobbyists that have already adopted them.

A synopsis of their objectives in layman's terms and some suggestions for our membership is as follows:

**Increase Revenue / Decrease Liability:** Sites require revenue and cannot afford a tragedy. Consider the net effects on their budget if you are proposing or running an event at that site, minimizing cost and assisting with raising revenue.

**Site Relevance:** The educational mandate of Historic Sites requires their programming tell aspects of that site's history. We cannot depend on Rogers' Rangers interpretation being continually welcome at sites outside their historic footprint. Companies should consider adding alternate secondary portrayals relevant to their geographic area. Many documentable ranging and militia impressions can be based on the foundational pieces of an early F&I Roger's kit with few substitutions.

**Historical Accuracy:** I know this is the source of a lot of contention. Please bear with me. Obviously HA is a Battalion objective as well, but there are a few considerations historic sites look at that we often don't. Our organizational philosophy is simply different than the way they pursue their educational mandate. Many of our companies are organized as generic Rangers irrespective of the historic companies they represent, or the location or dates of service. By contrast, two important considerations for the historic sites are documented specificity and commonality of both material culture and actions. These sites script reenactments to 1 specific historic event, and base their guidelines on what can be documented for this narrow window in time. Absent specific documentation they shift to documented commonality of item availability or practice. Ft. Ticonderoga's ranger guidelines for the events Battle on Snowshoes & Montcalm's Cross are good examples. The guidelines for each are quite specific, and are based on and cite Mr. Todish's & Mr Zaboly's work, yet they are more prohibitive than the Battalion guidelines & practice due to the narrow window they represent, and a closer adherence to documented specific-

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ity & commonality. Their application of specificity & commonality extends to practice or activities as well, such as the engagement of forces, camp structure, mess practices, etc.

The Ft. Ticonderoga example is illustrative because it's well within our wheelhouse, and many of the young reenactors I mentioned earlier participate in these F&I events. This suggests an amount of interest among this age group. In addition, several of them have already contributed or expressed interest in supporting the SOTR. While there will never be a place for elitism in the Battalion, there is no downside to interested members voluntarily pursuing stricter guidelines, or broadening the types of events we support as an organization. We should have a significant presence at Ft Ticonderoga's F&I events. All we need is someone to spearhead organizing a detachment.

<https://www.fortticonderoga.org/education/reenactors/montcalm/rangers>

### The School of the Ranger

*"Academically Sound, Accurately Portrayed, & Technically Proficient"*

The School of the Ranger continues to evolve in response to current 18th C scholarship and interpretive trends, but it's objectives have remained consistent. The subtitle describes the focus & production goals for the event experience itself, as well as the areas of assistance it offers for engaged participants. In other words the SOTR strives to assist participants improve their ranger impressions by analyzing relevant documentation regarding material culture, fieldcraft and tactics in depth, and providing an opportunity to practice the skill sets in context, at a fundraising event that also serves as programming for the host site.

While all of the academic aspects occur pre-event in an online participant Facebook forum, the Event week-end itself is an immersive training actually conducting ranging fieldcraft & tactics. No modern facilities or classrooms are utilized. Participants will remain in simulated 18th C conditions. Patrol tactics and fieldcraft

experience is gained performing these duties and tasks. The 48 hr event is experiential, hands-on learning, and participants should expect to get cold, wet, hungry and tired just like the folks they strive to represent. In addition Participants will subsist on little more than issued rations and have to contend with 18th C barracks conditions when not training in the elements. Generally speaking, modern items are prohibited.

The result is quality programming for the host historic site. The public gets to witness F&I garrison conditions, material culture, ranger tactics and field craft training in a manner more representative than an informal, less immersive approach. Of course safety is paramount. There are no Death Marches, but it's more vigorous than the significant down time in well appointed, individual camps many of us have grown accustomed to. The event is inclusive and earnestly attempts to accommodate the needs of everyone wishing to participate while maintaining an "authentic" experience.

One aspect you may find surprising is the SOTR is not exclusively a Rogers or Battalion event. In order to assist with the host site's educational mandate (There is no Rogers connection to Ft Frederick) and to maximize attendance for both fund raising and potential recruitment, the SOTR is conducted as a general F&I ranger fieldcraft & tactics training event as evidenced in a variety of primary sources. "Ranger or Woods Service" train ups are documented for many locations, and numerous ranging sources besides Rogers are used in the curriculum. While the mix of units present is not strictly historically accurate, the event is generally representative of such trainings, including those conducted at the host site. Every facet of the event is based on primary sources; from equipment allowed to meals & work party details, through field craft and patrolling techniques and the scenarios.

Attendance is capped by the number of bunks available on site.. If you are interested in delving deeper into your ranger impression don't delay.

Please send inquires to [training@schooloftheranger](mailto:training@schooloftheranger) to participate or support the effort & historic site..

Most Respectfully,

Louis Trameli, Capt/Lt – Bn. Training Officer



## Pease Porridge

### INTRODUCTION

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:** I have asked Lt. Wulff permission to rerun his excellent articles on "Rogers' Rules for Ranging."

### Rogers Rules Number Four

*"Some time before you come to the place you would reconnoitre, make a stand, and send one or two men in whom you can confide, to look for the best ground for making your observations." (Rogers 56)*

*Rogers and his Rangers often found themselves scouting far into French controlled territory, and in order to gain any useful intelligence from these missions, the safety of these Ranger patrols was paramount to the British war effort. The need for vital information about the strength and disposition of the French forts and encampments relied on the ability of the Ranger patrols to go into enemy territory, gain the needed information, and return safely to their home bases. Rogers advised his Rangers that when they came near to the enemy position that they were to scout, the party was to make a stand and prepare themselves for possible discovery by*

*the enemy. By being prepared in a defensive formation, with proper sentries, the Rangers would be able to withstand an enemy attack with greater success than if they were not prepared for the best possible defense when so far from home, with no possible chance of being reinforced by the army.*

*While the main party made it stand in a defensive position, Rogers would send one or more men, (Rogers himself would often be one of the men who went forward) to look for the best place to make their observations of the enemy. These men must be people you could trust and confide in. These men who were sent forward would be in the closest proximity to the enemy, and if they were captured, the whole party might be discovered and captured. By sending only one or two men their movements would be less than if a large party was sent toward the enemy's position, helping to lessen the chance of the Rangers being discovered.*

*The men that were sent forward would be looking for a piece of ground that would give them an advantage as they spied upon the enemy. This would have to be a place which offered them a fair amount of cover by which to conceal themselves, as well as give the Rangers a clear view of the enemy's forts or encampments. Rogers often suggests a piece of "rising ground" from which to make your observations. The areas around Forts Ticonderoga and St. Frederic, two of the most common objectives of the Rangers' scouting missions, are small mountain ranges and hills, all covered with vast wooded areas. These elevated lookouts would give the Rangers a decent amount of cover to help hide their movements, as well as the advantage of looking down on your enemy from an elevated position which would help them to gain accurate information on the layout of the French forts or encampments. These elevated positions would also allow the Rangers to make their observations from a greater distance, helping to lessen their chances of being discovered by the enemy. In case of their being discovered, the elevated positions would also be harder for the enemy to ascend if they tried to attack the Ranger*

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scouting party. Any advantage, even the ground by which you made your observations, must be chosen carefully to ensure the best chance of success for your mission.

### **Battalion application:**

Caution is the watchword when studying Rogers Rules. Rogers stresses time and time again for his men to be ever vigilant. While out on a scouting mission it could be very advantageous to stop every once in a while and observe the surrounding area before resuming your march towards your intended destination. By sending a couple of trusted scouts forward you might uncover an enemy ambush, or even something as simple as an obstruction in the path of your march. By doing this you can formulate plans to attack any enemy, or to alter your path to avoid them, or to give yourself an advantage by using the terrain in the area.



## *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, 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.

**July 14, 1759**

Wilson's Ordely Book

Fort Ticonderoga

*The Rangers and Indians to fire off their pieces tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock in the front of the encampment, at marks. They will afterwards put their arms in*

*best order they can.*

**July 16, 1759**

Wilson's Ordely Book

Fort Ticonderoga

*Eight of the Provincial regiments are to give 13 men each, and two of the Provincial Regiments 14 men for the Ranging service; the men to be told they will be paid for the difference of that between the Provincial pay and that of the Rangers. Commanding officers of those Battalions to turn out all volunteers willing to serve in the Rangers to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Major Rogers will attend and chuse the number each regiment is to turn out of such volunteers.*



## *Sustenance and Libation*

### **Rattle-Skull**

A traditional Colonial-era quaff, the Rattle-Skull was a big, boozy tavern drink, with hard liquor swimming in a good pour of dark beer. With its flavors of rum and applejack, and the malty, coffee notes of por-



ter, it's the kindrink made to be topped with nutmeg and sipped by a fire, preferably when you don't have to go anywhere anytime soon.

### **Original Recipe:**

Rattle Skull. A British term for a chatty or noisome person, was also the name for a potent mixed drink. Be it rum, or gin, this drink could add much to loosening your tongue and addling your brain. Dark beer, Rum or Gin, lime juice and nutmeg at a mixture if three or four shots hard liquor to a pint of of porter al, half to a whole lime, then shave some nutmeg. Mix well. Drink slow.

*Rattle... continued on page 11*

## *The Exercise*

Submitted by Pvt. Rick Siedemann  
New York Company

Did Rangers perform the Manual Exercise? This is a good question, with few answers.

In 1757, upon Rogers' return to New York from Nova Scotia, he wrote; "we were continually employed in patrolling the woods between this fort [Edward] and Ticonderoga."<sup>1</sup> The following spring, Rogers again recorded; that five scouting parties were sent in various directions around Lake George, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point to gather intelligence and to endeavour to capture a prisoner, he continued, "These scouts, being often relieved, were kept out pretty constantly, in order to discover any parties of the enemy that might sally out towards our forts or frontiers, and to reconnoitre their situation and motions from time to time."<sup>2</sup> If the rangers were not employed in scouting, they could be found being used as the cover party for work details, or security for the movement of supplies.<sup>3</sup> Not all rangers were woodsmen, and even those that were would have had to practice the skills of scouting and "bush fighting", and they were not alone, provincials and regulars were being instructed in these skills as well.<sup>4</sup> With all the special duties and training in "bush fighting" when did rangers practice the Manual Exercise?

Orderly books and journals abound with entries relating to soldiers being instructed in the Manual Exercise. Here are just a few of them: "That ye Commanding offr of Each Company Se yt. Their Men are Exercised from 4 to 6 oClock. in ye Afternoon"<sup>5</sup> "It is recommended to the Commanding Officers to exercise their men, and prepare them, in the best manner the time will permit, for the ensuing campaign..."<sup>6</sup> "The regiment daily out at exercise, and firing at the target; the Captain of the light infantry spares no pains to form his company, and render them expert for any kind of service..."<sup>7</sup> "he [Lieut-Colonel Payson] is very diligent in causing his men

to be instructed in the exercise of the firelock, and rendering them expert marksmen."<sup>8</sup> Soldiers that were "awkward" were required to receive extra practice in the Manual Exercise.

But rangers were different than their regular and provincial counterparts, why would they need to know the Manual Exercise? The first rule of the ranging service in Major Robert Rogers' Journal states: "All Rangers are to be subject to the rules and articles of war; to appear at roll-call every evening on their own parade, equipped, each with a fire-lock, sixty rounds of powder and ball, and a hatchet, at which time an officer from each company is to inspect the same..."<sup>9</sup> Rangers needed to assemble for roll-call every evening, they need to do this in an organized manner. How about this; "A party of rangers & the covering party to parade a quarter of an hour before the working party's march off to receive their orders from the Captain who commands the working party..."<sup>10</sup>

Roger Stevenson author of one of the first partisan manuals for the British officer explained the importance of the Manual Exercise for the partisan: "The exercise is the first part of the military art, and the more it is considered, the more essential it will appear. It frees their bodies from the rusticity of simple nature, and forms men...to all the evolutions of war; upon it depends the honour, merit, appearance, strength, and success of a corps; while we see the greatest corps for want of being exercised instantly disordered..." Stevenson calls upon the officers of the corps of partisans to, "make himself perfectly master of the manoeuvres of the soldier, without which it is impossible that he can form the men..." "The greatest advantage" of the practicing men in the exercise, Stevenson explains is, "the expertness with which men become capable of loading and firing, and teaching them an attention to act in conformity with those around them."<sup>11</sup> Later in the 18th century another British light infantry manual has the following to say about the exercise; "And before the soldier is instructed in the manoeuvres of light troops, he must be taught how

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to hold himself, to march, face, wheel, &c. as in regular infantry.”<sup>12</sup>

Whether or not rangers were perfect in performing the Manual Exercise, it not entirely important, as much as having a working knowledge of it. A working knowledge of it at the least would only benefit them in performing and understanding the tactics of bush fighting. Major General Wolfe himself said after reviewing some of his troops before the expedition to Quebec in 1759; “if they are otherwise well disciplined and will fight, that’s all I shall require of them.”<sup>13</sup> Then there is this from John Knox’s journal, reported to him from another officer on the Lake George / Lake Champlain theater; “All the rangers and Indians were reviewed to-day by Brigadier General Gage.”<sup>14</sup> What Brigadier General Gage had them do as part of the review is unknown, but Humphrey Bland’s treatise gives an idea; “And though the Generals are not tied down to any set form in reviewing, yet they commonly proceed in the following manner.

First, They view the Regiment standing.

Secondly, They order the manual exercise and evolutions to be performed.

Thirdly, To go through some part of the firings, and

Fourthly, To march by him, either in grand-divisions, sub-divisions, or by single Companies.”<sup>15</sup>



It is very likely that the rangers of the French and Indian War, did indeed practice the Manual Exercise. It would have only made the ranger companies even more potent in battle; teaching the men to load and maneuver quickly. Other activities such as assembly, roll call, parading for scouts, covering parties, and security details would be done more effectively and easily with the rangers trained in the Manual Exercise.

**FootNotes:**

1 Journals of Major Robert Rogers. P. 56.

2 Ibid. P. 105-106.

3 “A party of rangers & the covering party to parade a quarter of an hour before the working party’s march off to receive their orders from the Captain who commands the working party. In case of any alarms the working party’s are to repair to the head of the camp, where they are to form two deep, the covering party and rangers to retire leisurely; skirmishing.” Orders: Great Falls, May 22, 1758. Money Penny Orderly Book. P. 340. “A command of one Field Officer, two capts., 4 Subs. 4 Serjts. 4 Cor. 200 men, & two officers & 40 Rangers to be paraded at half an hour after 8 o’clock tomorrow, at the head of the R. A. to escort the Batteaus, half way to Fort Edward. For the command Major Proby, Capts Morris & Bredin.” Evening Orders: Camp at the Upper Falls, May 27, 1758. Money Penny Orderly Book. P. 343. “One Capt two Subs & 70 men from the line, with 25 Rangers, to parade tomorrow morning at seven o’clock & march with the horses & cattle to the swamp, behind the Brick Kills, they are to remain there all day, & bring the cattle home at night, & are to keep out constant patrols all day.” Orders: Fort Edward Camp, June 15, 1758. Money Penny Orderly Book. P. 350. “A detachment of a field offr. 6 Captns 400 men & 50 rangers to parade at Reveille Beating tomorrow to escort the waggons & teams to the half way brook.” Orders: Lake George Camp, June 25, 1758. Money Penny Orderly Book. P. 353-354. “The Prevost to go his rounds frequently; The Rangers & Light Infantry to furnish him with such Escorts as he shall demand; He is to appre-

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*Exercise... continued from previous page*

hend all persons found beyond the out sentrys, as also, every person firing within, or near the camp." Orders: Lake George Camp, August 5, 1758. Money-penny Orderly Book. P. 458-459.

- 4 "Bush fighting" as it was called in North America was racticed quite often by the troops. Capt. Hugh Arnot of the 80thregiment (Gage's Light Infantry) wrote in his journal that in the spring of 1758, the army was "Exercising a new Method of fighting, forming, and marching, in the Woods." Hugh Arnot Journal, Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum. 1998. P. 32. One provincial officer rote in his journal on June 25, 1758; "In the forenoon we were alarmed by the fireing of several small Arms in the Woods which was the English Light Infantry..." The Journal of Samuel Cobb. Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum. 1981. P. 17. Later at the battle of Lord Howe's Landing on July 5th, Arnot again noted how during the early skirmish before Ticonderoga, Gage's men were joined by "some of the Provincials & a few of the Regulars who acted as Lt Infantry in the Army's new Manuvers." Hugh Arnot Journal. P. 38. On August 24, 1758, it was ordered that; "the Regular Regts are to practice marching & forming in the Wood; also forming & charging in columns of different Depths." Money-penny Orderly Book. P. 95. During the 1760 campaign, troops under General Amherst "were instructed in the regular and irregular...method of fighting, and exercised in firing ball; in fine, they were trained up in every particular that prudence, with experience, could dictate, to render the troops expert in an open or covered country..." Knox, Vol. III. P. 529. William Amherst, commander of a battalion of light infantry companies wrote on August 13, 1760; "I took the opportunity of laying here to practise my Corps to march and form in the woods." The Recapture of St. John's, New Foundland in 1762, As Described in the Journal of Lieut.-Colonel William Amherst. P. 63. The Reverend Thomas Barton described the maneuvers used in "bush fighting" in the journal he kept while attached to General Forbes army in Pennsylvania in 1758: "the Troops are led to the Field as usual, & exercis'd in the Manner - Viz. - They are form'd into 4 Columns 2 Men deep, paralel to, and distant from, each other about 50 Yards: After marching some Dis-

- tance in the Position, they fall into one Rank entire forming a Line of Battle with great Ease and Expedition. The 2 Front-Men of each Column stand fast, & the 2 Next split equally to Right & Left, & so continue alternately till the whole Line is form'd. They are then divided into Platoons, each Platoon consisting of 20 Men, & fire 3 Rounds; the right-Hand Man of each Platoon beginning the Fire, & then the left-hand Man; & so on Right & Left alternately till the Fire ends in the Center: Before it reaches this Place, the Right & Left are ready again. And by This Means an incessant Fire kept up. When they fir'd six Rounds in the Manner, they make a sham Pursuit with Shrieks & Halloos in the Indian Way..." Thomas Barton Journal. "The battalions of regulars were out to-day in the woods to exercise, agreeable to the orders of yesterday; they had two brass six pounders with them, and the General was exceedingly pleased with their performance." Lake George, July 10-11, 1759. Knox, Vol. I. P. 386.
- 5 Orders: Fort Edward, May 30, 1757. General Orders of 1757. P. 15.
- 6 Orders: Nova Scotia, May 13, 1758. Knox, Vol. I. P. 160.
- 7 Nova Scotia, April 30, 1759. Knox, Vol. I. P. 237.
- 8 Lake George, June 24, 1759. Knox, Vol. I. P. 377.
- 9 Journals of Major Robert Rogers. P. 60.
- 10 Orders: Great Falls, May 22, 1758. Money-penny Orderly Book. P. 340.
- 11 Stevenson. P. 47-48.
- 12 Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen and Light Infantry, and Instructions for their conduct in the field. Translated from the German. P. B.
- 13 May 25, 1759: "Some Commanding Officers of corps, who expected to be also reviewed in their turn, told the General, by way of apology, that, by their regiments having been long cantoned, they had it not in their power to learn or practice this new exercise: to which he answered, - Poh! Poh! - new exercise - new fiddlestick; if they are otherwise well disciplined and will fight, that's all I shall require of them." Knox, Vol. I. P. 270.
- 14 Lake George, June 30, 1759. Knox, Vol. I. P. 379.
- 15 Bland 1759, P. 65.



*Rattle continued from page 7*

**Serving Size:** 1

## INGREDIENTS

- 3/4 ounce amber or dark rum, such as Mount Gay, chilled
- 3/4 ounce applejack, chilled
- 1/4 ounce fresh lime juice
- 5 ounces porter, such as Breckenridge Brewery's Vanilla Porter, chilled
- Brown sugar simple syrup (optional; see NOTE)
- Whole nutmeg, for garnish

## DIRECTIONS

1. Combine the chilled rum, applejack and lime juice in a chilled champagne flute.
2. Top with the porter. Taste, and add a splash of the brown sugar simple syrup, if desired; if so, stir the drink gently.
3. Use a Microplane zester to grate a thin layer of nutmeg over the surface of the drink. Serve right away.

**NOTE:** To make brown sugar simple syrup, combine 1 cup of water with 1 cup of packed light brown sugar in a small saucepan. Bring to a gentle boil over medium heat, stirring until the sugar has dissolved, then reduce the heat to medium-low and allow the mixture to cook briefly. Transfer to a glass container to cool, then cover tightly and refrigerate to chill thoroughly before using. It can be refrigerated for at least a month.

## Some other Drinks made from RUM

Kill-Devil. Oh be Joyful. Rumbullion. Demon Rum. There were as many names for the spirit as there were ways to drink it. Rarely consumed plain – or neat as we say today – rum was often combined with all manner of tonics including spring water, citrus juices, freshly grated spices, small and dark beers, warmed through with cream, hot butter, or whipped into a frenzy with eggs. Drink like our ancestors did with these three rum-based recipes. Cheers!

## Rum Flip

Flips were keeping Americans happy long before America was even a country. Back in colonial times, taverns served weary travelers and plotting revolutionaries a mixture of beer, rum, molasses and eggs or cream, which bartenders would heat with a red-hot poker causing it to froth and flip (hence the name).

## INGREDIENTS:

- 2 oz rum
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon molasses
- 12 oz. ale
- Freshly grated nutmeg

## DIRECTIONS:

1. In a small bowl whisk together the rum, egg, and molasses. Pour into a tall heat-proof drinking vessel (like a glass beer mug) and set aside.
2. To a small saucepan set over low heat, add the ale and gently bring to a low simmer.
3. When the ale is heated through, gently pour over the rum-egg mixture in the glass, then pour the same mixture back into the saucepan. Continue pouring back and forth to create a frothy consistency, ending with a final pour back into the glass.
- 4.
5. Top with a bit of freshly grated nutmeg and drink.

## Stone-Fence

Another colonial drink favored by people in New England was mixing Rum and Cider.

## INGREDIENTS:

- 2 oz rum
- Splash of bitters
- 12 oz. hard cider, chilled

## DIRECTIONS:

1. In a chilled pint glass, add the rum and bitters and top with the hard cider to mix.
2. Serve immediately and enjoy!



Ranger Toons



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