



The BATTALION JOURNAL

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



N^o 92

Vol. 2019-03

In Memoriam



In Memory
of
James (*Brownie*) Brown
1956 - 2019

Captain - Lt. James Brown, commonly known as "Brownie" to the members of Schroth's New York Company, died unexpectedly on July 5, 2019. Brownie was 63 years old. He had completed the breakfast meal with his wife, Cheryl, that morning at the French and Indian War Encampment at Fort Niagara. He went to be with the Lord later that day whilst doing his service as a pastor.

The picture shows Jim at a reenactment as a Rogers, Ranger - New York Company, Jaeger's Battalion of Rangers. Jim was a central force in the New York Company. He was a cook, soldier, weapons mas-

ter, "arms" dealer, friend pastor, educator and a good husband to his wife, Cheryl, and dedicated to his family.

Jim's passing left a large space within our unit. However, he is greatly remembered through friendship, leadership, helper, mentor great to be around, loving to others and of coarse, a diehard reenactor.

Brownie was with the Battalion/New York Company since 1997. He was involved before us in other groups. He was a central figure at Fort Niagara Reenactments. He led many a reenactor there. He did French and Indian War, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, trekker, Sailor, gun repair, and sutlery of Arms.

James Brown is already missed by his fellow soldiers. We are confident of his new role in service to the Savior, in Glory. James, "Take Care!"

By Dan Schroth, Captain
Schroth's New York Company
His Majesty's Independent Companies of Rangers

The Battle Near Old Fort Anne

By James Dauthrich, Serjeant
Michigan Company; S.R.#10

"The 27th another party of the enemy fell upon a convoy of waggons between Fort Edward and Half-Way Brook, and killed 116 men, sixteen or which were Rangers. In pursuit of this party, with a design to intercept their retreat, I was ordered to embark the 18th with 700 men; the enemy however escaped me, and in my return

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By Jerry Knitis, Editor

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From the Adjutant's Desk

Well, it'd hard to believe that the sunny and warm, if not blazing hot summer is coming to an end. As the seasons change, so we find ourselves in a period of transition with the New Year bring several changes.

With a dwindling number of paid subscriptions, and rising cost of printing and postage, we are approaching the end of a printed paper edition of the Battalion Journal. The editor and publisher have worked hard over the past few years, in keeping up with this task. Even with the transition to an electronic Journal, lessening some of the requirements, the need for articles and other materials is still great. I hope our membership will continue to submit works of interest in the future.

Other things you can expect see will be some changes in the layout of the Battalion website. What we would like is to have a public page with appropriate information for those who are interested in Rogers' Rangers and possibly joining us, and a membership only access pages.

The ability to exchange information seem to be a constant question. In the past the yahoo group page, Battalion Dispatch, served this purpose. However, fewer people are using it and the technical support in maintaining the system is falling behind. One possibility is to create a membership only Face Book page. I know that just send a shocking chill down many folks spine. This is only a consideration and we are exploring various avenues.

Lastly, I've been busy restructuring and the Battalion Manual. Correcting the font and formatting the various topic chapters and updating information. This has somewhat hampered my response in getting documents out.

On the good note, event returns continue to flow in as do the number of new persons requesting for membership. If anyone wished to address any of the topics presented above, do not hesitate to contact me.

I remain, Your Humble Servant.
Timothy Green, Captain-Adjutant

Putnum's Capture

Submitted by Ensign Thomas Pray
Battalion Journal Publisher

The following article is taken from the book *Israel Putnam, Pioneer, Ranger, and Major-General* by William Farrand Livingston, The Knickerbocker Press, 1901.

On the morning of August 8th, 1758 during the French and Indian War, the English decamped, not aware that four hundred and fifty French and Indians lay in a dense growth of thickets, preparing to surprise them.

"We began our march," Rogers writes, "Major Putnam with a party of Provincials marching in the front, my Rangers in the rear, Capt. Dakell with the regulars in the centre, the other officers suitably disposed among the men, being in number 530, exclusive of officers, a number having by leave returned home the day before."

Ambushed

Putnam, at the head of the long and narrow line, and with the Connecticut men under his immediate command, had proceeded three-fourths of a mile, and was just emerging from the thicket-growth to enter the forest beyond, when yells and whoops rent the air, and the enemy began a furious onslaught. The surprised but undaunted Major halted, returned the fire, and passed the word for the other divisions to advance to his support. "I brought my people into as good order as possible," says Rogers, who was some distance behind, "Capt. Dawn in the centre, and the rangers on the right, with Col. Partridge's light infantry; on the left was Capt. Giddings, of the Boston troops, with his people."

Putnam captured

Meanwhile, a large and powerful Caughnawaga chief had sprung upon the brave leader at the front. in the fierce hand-to-hand fight, Putnam pressed the muzzle of his gun against his assailant's breast, but the weapon missed fire. With a loud war-whoop, the Indian Warrior clutched his defenseless victim, and, brandishing his hatchet over him, compelled him to surrender. Putnam

Putnum's Capture... continued on next page



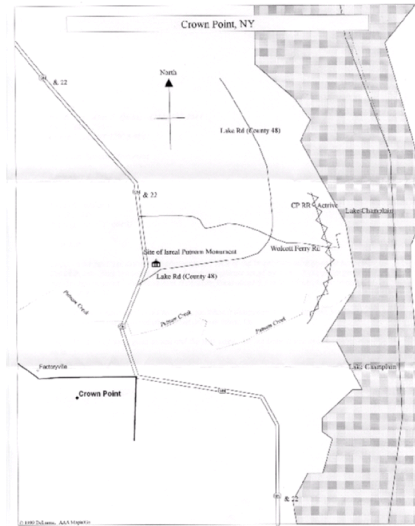
Putnum's Capture ... continued from previous page

was dragged back into the forest and lashed fast to a tree. Then his captor returned to the battle. The Connecticut men, deprived of the inspiring presence of their principal officer, had retreated among the thickets in confusion, but were soon reinforced by the men who had pressed their way through the bushes and briery undergrowth from the rear. Having quickly rallied with this aid, they checked the advancing enemy. Indeed, they succeeded in forcing them back beyond the spot where the action had begun. Owing to this change of battleground, the tree to which Putnam was tied was directly between the fires of the combatants. The account by Humphreys of the prisoner's perilous experiences is of special interest, not only because he had the facts from Putnam himself, but also because, as the historian Parkman says, he seems to give the story with substantial correctness. His version - the earliest that we have - must be the basis of any other account. Humphreys describes Putnam's helplessness during the battle thus:

**Putnam Tied to Tree**

"The balls flew incessantly from either side, many struck the tree, while some passed through the sleeves and skirts of his coat. In this state of jeopardy, unable to move his body, or to stir his limbs, or even to incline his head, he remained more than an hour So equally balanced, and so obstinate was the fight! At one moment, while the battle swerved in favour of the enemy, a young savage chose an odd way of discovering his humour He found Putnam hound. He might have dispatched him at a blow. But he loved better to excite the terrors of the prisoner; by hurling a tomahawk at his head, or rather it should seem that his object was- to see how near he could throw it without touching him - the weapon struck in the tree a number of times at hair's breadth distance from the mark. When the Indian had finished his amusement, a French officer (a much more inveterate savage by nature, though descended from so humane and polished a nation) perceiving Putnam, came up to him, and, leveling a fuse within a job of his breast, attempted to discharge it - it missed fire. Ineffectually did the intended victim solicit the treatment due to his situation by repeating that he was a prisoner of war. The degenerate Frenchman did not understand the language of honour or of nature. deaf to their voice, and dead to sensibility, he violently, and repeatedly, pushed the muzzle of his gun against Putnam's ribs, and finally gave him a cruel blow on the jaw with the

butt-end of his piece. After this dastardly deed he left him."



Our thanks to Al who provided this map and photograph of the Israel Putnam plaque in Crown Point, New York.

Battle Rages On

In the battle that raged not far away, the scene of which had again shifted, the English were still making an heroic resistance. Some of them fought in open view; others fired from behind trees. At last the Canadians gave way, sixty of them deserting Marie at a critical moment. "This somewhat astonished the Indians," according to the French account of the battle, "and prevented that brave officer from deriving all the advantage from the circumstance." Having found that more of his men were leaving him and that "the English were too numerous to be forced," Marin ordered his wounded to be removed and withdrew all his force. The battle had lasted almost two hours. Forty-nine of the English had been killed. It was reported soon afterwards that the enemy lost more than twice that number. The English buried all their own dead and made litters of branches with which to carry their wounded comrades. Then they resumed the march southward which had been tragically interrupted, and reached Fort Edward the next day. Putnam in the meantime was faring ill in the hands of savages, For his adventures in captivity, Humphreys again is the authority. This is the story of what happened at the close of the battle. as he recorded it from the hero's own narration:

As they [the enemy] were re-firing, Putnam was untied by the Indian who had made him prisoner, and whom he after-

Putnum's Capture ... continued on next page

Putnum's Capture ... continued from previous page

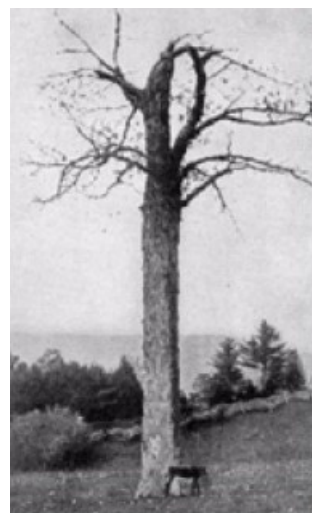
wards called master: Having been conducted for some distance from the place or action, he was stripped of his coat, vest, stockings and shoes; loaded with as many of the packs of the wounded as could be piled upon him; strongly pinioned, and his wrists tied as closely together as they could be pulled with a cord, after he had marched through no pleasant paths in this painful manner, for many a tedious mile, the party (who were excessively fatigued) halted to breathe. His hands were now immoderately swelled from the tightness of the ligature; and the pain had become intolerable. His feet were so much scratched, that the blood dropped from them. Exhausted with bearing a burden above his strength, and frantic with torments exquisite beyond endurance, he entreated the Irish interpreter to implore, as the last and only grace he desired of the savages, that they would knock him on the head and take his scalp at once, or loose his hands. A French officer, instant interposing, ordered his hands to be unbound and some of the packs to be taken off. By this time the Indian who captured him and who had been absent with the wounded, coming up gave him a pair of moccasins, and expressed great indignation at the unworthy treatment his prisoner had undergone. That savage chief again returned to the care of the wounded, and the Indians, about two hundred in number, went before the rest of the party to the place where the whole were that night to encamp. They took with them Major Putnam, on whom, besides innumerable other outrages, they had the barbarity to inflict a deep wound with a tomahawk, in the left cheek." The mark of this blow Putnam is said to have borne through life. "A deep scar on the cheek of that veteran Warrior," says Abel Holmes in his *Annals of America*, in referring to this incident, "is well remembered by the writer, who believes it was the wound inflicted by the tomahawk."

Now comes the most tragic scene of the day in Putnam's eventful captivity. We can easily imagine the absorbing interest with which Humphreys listened to the tale of "horror" He has given us this description of what the Indians planned for their victim:

Enemy tries to Burn Putnam Alive

"It was determined to roast him alive. For this purpose they led him into a dark forest, stripped him naked, bound him to a tree, and piled dry brush, with other fuel, at a small distance, in a circle round him. They accompanied their labours, as if for his funeral dirge, with screams and sounds inimitable but by savage voices. Then they set

the piles on fire. A sudden shower damped the rising flame. Still they strove to kindle it, until, at last, the blaze ran fiercely round the circle, Major Putnam soon began to feel the scorching heat. His hands were so tied that he could move his body. He often shifted sides as the fire approached. This sight, at the very idea of which all but savages must shudder, afforded the highest diversion to his inhuman tormentors, who demonstrated the delirium of their joy by correspondent yells, dances, and gesticulations. He saw clearly that his final hour was inevitably come. He summoned all his resolution and composed his mind, as far as the circumstances could admit, to bid an eternal farewell to all he held most dear. To quit the world would scarcely have cost a single pang but for the idea of home, for the remembrance of domestic endearments, of the affectionate partner of his soul, and of their beloved offspring."



According to tradition this is the tree to which Israel Putnam was tied



RESCUE OF MAJOR PUTNAM.

Unexpected deliverance came to Putnam in his torturous and dire situation, for - to continue the early narrative - "a French officer rushed through the crowds opened a way by scattering the burning brands and unbound the victim. It was Molang [Marin] himself - to whom a savage, unwilling to see another human sacrifice immolated, had run and communicated the tidings. That commandant

Putnum's Capture ... continued on next page

Putnum's Capture ... continued from previous page

spurned and severely reprimanded the barbarians, whose nocturnal powwas and hellish orgies he suddenly ended. Putnam did not want for feeling or gratitude. The French commander, fearing to trust him alone with them, remained until he could deliver him in safety into the hands of his master."

*Battle ...continued from page 1*

home on the 31st, I was met by an express from the General, with orders to march with 700 men South and East Bay, and return by way of Fort Edward, in the prosecution of which orders nothing very material happened till the 8th of August; in our return, early in the morning of which day, we decamped from the place where Fort Anne stood; and began our march, Major Putnam with a party of Provincials marching in the front, my Rangers in the rear, Capt. Dalyell with the regulars in the center, the other officers suitably disposed among the men, being in number 530, exclusive of officers (a number having by leave returned home the day before.) After marching about three-quarters of a mile, a fire begun with five hundred of the enemy in the front; I brought my people into a good order as possible, Capt. Dalyell in the center, and the Rangers on the right, with Col. Partridge's light infantry; on the left was Capt. Gidding's of the Boston troop with his people, and Major Putnam being in the front of his men when the fire began, the enemy rushing in, took him, one Lieutenant, and two others, prisoners, and considerably disordered others of the party, who afterwards rallied and did service, particularly Lieutenant Durkee, who notwithstanding two wounds, one in his thigh, the other in his wrist, kept in the action the whole time, encouraging his men with great earnestness and resolution. Capt. Dalyell with Gage's light infantry, and Lieut. Eyers of the 44th regiment, behaved with great bravery, they being in the center, where was at first the hottest fire, which afterwards fell to the right where the Rangers were, and where the enemy made four different attacks; in short, officers and soldiers throughout the detachment behaved with such vigour the enemy and obliged them to retreat, which they did with such caution in small scattering parties, as gave us no great opportunity to distress them by pursuit: we kept the field and buried our dead.

When the action was over, we had missing fifty-four men, which twenty-one of which afterwards came in, being separated from us while the action continued. The enemy loss was 199 killed on the spot, several of which were Indian*. We arrived at Fort Edward on the 9th, being met at some distance from it by Col. Provost, with a party of 300, and refreshments for the wounded, which I had desired by an express sent before. (*By a detachment that went out afterwards, fifty more of the enemy were found dead near the place of action.)"¹

To keep this part of the report easier to read, I will list two books and their pages where you may find much more information and journal entries. First: *The Annotated and Illustrated Journals of Major Robert Rogers*, by Timothy J. Todish. Starting around page 131 and ending around page 146. Second: *A True Ranger: The Life and Many Wars Of Major Robert Rogers*, by Gary Stephen Zaboly. Starting on chapter 27, "COME UP, YOU FRENCH DOGS!" Page 238.

What I found just quickly looking up Fort Anne on line. "The site of a fortified British camp in 1690 during King William's War, on the original portage to Lake Champlain from the Hudson River. In 1692 the site was again used by the British on their way to Canada, building the first fort here, Old Stone Fort (1), which was really a rough earthwork. In 1709 Fort Schuyler (1) was built at the site. It was a palisaded work, about 140 feet square, with two log barracks, and 20-foot square block-house at each corner. It was burned down that same year. In 1711 the fort was rebuilt and named Queen's Fort (3), then renamed Fort Anne upon completion. It was abandoned in 1712 when reinforcements failed to arrive to drive back the French."²

I had heard about "The Battle Near Old Fort Anne" on Rogers Rangers of Michigan's Face Book page. Having only gone east to one other event in New York state, which was Old Fort Niagara in 2017. I thought it was high time I go to where Major Rogers spent most of his time during the French and Indian War (The Seven Years War). The dates for the event were July 27th and 28th. It would take me almost fifteen hours of driving to Fort Ann, New York. I did not drive through Canada, which would have cut my drive time in half. On Friday July 26th around 1:30pm I stopped at

Battle ... continued on next page

Battle - continued from previous page

Rogers Island in Fort Edward, New York. I could not go to New York without at least stopping to see the visitors center, and pay homage to our heritage. I could only stay about one-half hour, will be planning on staying longer next time.

I needed to get to Fort Ann to set up camp and finally relax a little. I made to where the event was being held at, which was just outside of Fort Ann. In a fair size hay field, behind the EMT building. Found a gentleman of the 27th Inniskilling who was kind enough to show me where I may set up my tent. Set up my tent, put my car into the parking area set up for re-enactors. Was going to go to town to eat dinner but my bed was calling me. Bed won!

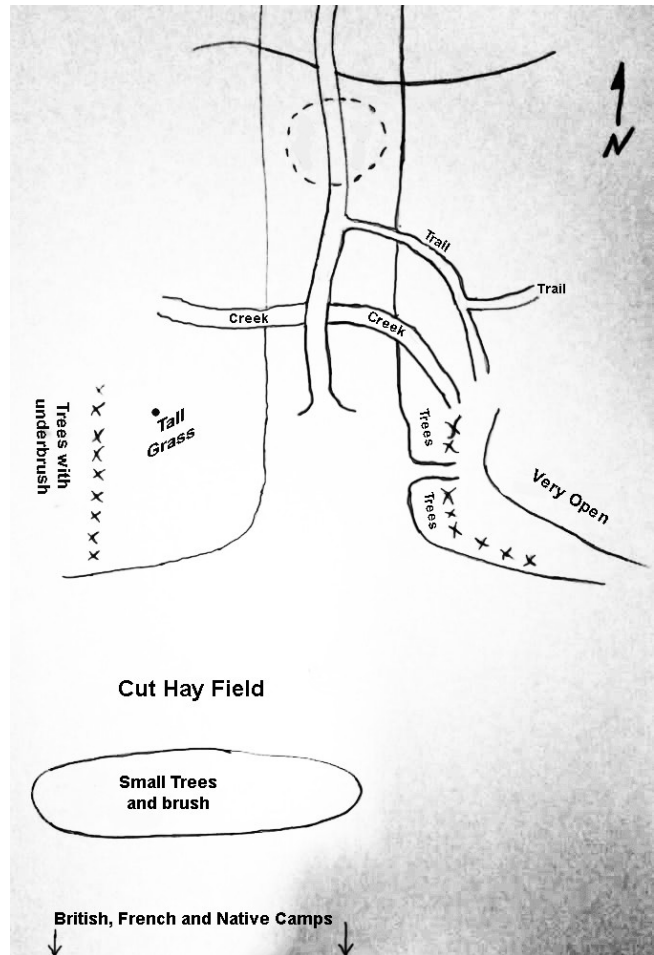
Up at six am to make coffee and breakfast, I did not keep a fire there do to I was the only Ranger from Michigan and I was offered by three different groups to us their fire. Not knowing who I was they were very friendly towards me. And even after they found out who I was. So being the good Ranger that I am, I did a morning scout. I scouted the trail that was to be use by the British forces and scouted the wood line where the Native and the French may come from. I also walked most of the perimeter of the hay field, I always like to know an area that I am going to do battle in. I asked if I could come to officer's call because the early morning scout I just completed. They were happy with the report I gave, but they were not going to go quite so far into the woods or the public would not be able to see the battle.

The battle for both Saturday and Sunday were at 1 pm. Being that the French and Natives did not have enough, the power to be had Speakman's Rangers, New Your Company fall out with them (I fell out with Speakman's Rangers).

Saturday's battle had the British forces coming out of the trail that I had scouted out earlier into an open field. Captain Rob Frasier of the 1st Connecticut Provincial Regiment, Lyman's Company played Major Putnam. Who was grabbed by the natives and hulled away, then the firing started! Which lasted about ten minutes or so, which the British forces pushed the French and Native forces off the field.

Went back and cleaned my rifle and Speakman's Rangers offered me lunch, which I did do and thanked them very much. It was hot and muggy and a cou-

ple of sutlers where there, which is always good. I had dinner with Speakman's Rangers, which they so kindly offered to me. The Saturday night campfire and storytelling got underway, and me being from Michigan and not getting out East that much just took it all in. To bed by 11 pm.



Up at 6am, had coffee and breakfast. Did some more visiting till 12:45pm, fell out for our safety check (which was also done on Saturday before the battle). This time the French and Natives come out of the trail that the British had used on Saturday. Major Putnam (Rob Frasier) did not get captured, instead just a toe to toe volley fire till the British pushed off the field with their bayonets. I had a lite lunch with Speakman's Rangers again. Then with some rain moving in they said we could leave at 2pm, normally it would have been 4pm I think.

Battle - continued on next page

Battle ... continued from previous page

I want to give my thanks to: the 27th Inniskilling, Speakman's Rangers of New York and to 1st Connecticut Provincial Regiment, Lyman's Company for putting up with me. There were more units there, But I did not get their information.

This is the information that Rob Frasier gave me for next year. For 2020 we plan to expand the event and make it bigger and better with new scenarios and a much better advertising to get more public. The event will be held on the last weekend in June and if successful it will be held every other year after that opposite Fort William Henry event in Lake George, New York. I think for those who can make it, you will have a ball. And I am trying my best to let other people know about it. I am planning on going back next year!

Sources:

1: Warfare On The Colonial American Frontier: The Journal of Major Robert Rogers & An Historical Account of the Expedition Against the Ohio Indians in the Year 1764, Under the Command of Henry Bouquet, Esq. By Major Robert Rogers. Third Printing April 2001.

2: <https://www.northamericanforts.com/East/ny.html>

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 Nine

"If you are obliged to retreat, let the front of your whole body fire and fall back, fill the rear bath done the same, making for the best ground you can; by this means you will oblige the enemy to pursue you, if they do it at all, in the face of a constant fire." (Rogers 58)

Rogers again stresses the need to maintain a constant fire against your enemy. Rogers knows that by keeping a withering fire against your enemy they would find it very hard to push against your formations, and find it even harder to pursue your party if the enemy was forced to attack in the face of a constant barrage of lead. In order to maintain this type of firepower, one half of the party must be loaded at all times. The regular troops of both the British and French armies would fire volley's which would leave the entire force reloading their firelocks at the same time. Even highly trained crack troops would find it difficult to maintain three shots per man in a minute due to a wide variety of circumstances during the war. The quality of the blackpowder used in the 18th century would result in a fouled barrel in your firelock after only a few shots. Typically as much as 30 to 50% of the powder charge would be left behind in the barrel of the musket as residue after shooting. This fouling would build up shot after shot, slowing down even the best trained troops so that they might be only able to get one shot off per minute. If all of your men are reloading their muskets at the same time, the enemy may be able to advance against and overwhelm your formation before the men have a chance to finish. By keeping one half of your party loaded at all times you can prevent the enemy from gaining this advantage. If they try to advance against your party, they would be doing it in the face of a constant wall of musket fire.

Rogers also orders his men fire at the enemy before they begin falling back through the next half of the party. By doing this a strong formation of Rangers with loaded

Ranger Rules - continued on next page

Ranger Rules - continued from previous page

muskets would always be facing the pursuing enemy. Speed in reloading their muskets would be critical in case of a hard push by the enemy. Most of the Rangers would have practiced loading while moving, instead of just standing in one spot while the enemy advanced against you like the Regular troops would. This firepower, combined with the known marksmanship of the Rangers would make the decision to pursue the retreating Rangers a difficult one. This method of maintaining a constant fire while retreating had been a common practice for many years on the colonial frontier. Ranger companies, like those under the command of Benjamin Church and John Lovewell, were formed to protect the English settlements. These early Ranger units used tactics like this in their battles with raiding parties of French and Indians. Robert Rogers did not invent many of the tactics listed in his Ranging Rules, but he helped to perfect many of them, often modifying them to fit the situation at hand. This ability to react to any given situation would become a trademark of the Ranging companies under Rogers' command.

Battalion application:

In the same way that we as can advance and put pressure against the enemy while maintaining a constant fire with one half of our force loaded and held in reserve at all times, we can also withdraw in an orderly retreat making the enemy, if they decide to pursue us, do so in the face of a constant fire.

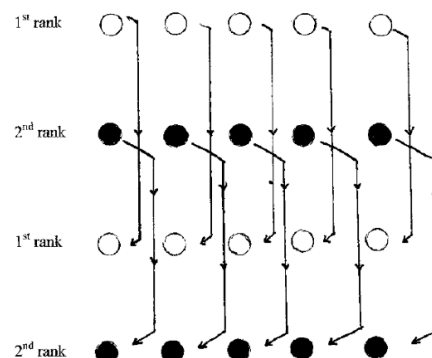
- 1. Your party will be set-up the same as we discussed in Rule #7, either divided into two ranks, or by splitting your force in half; with a NCO and a junior officer stationed on the right and left sides of the two ranks. The entire force will have one central overall commander, but the orders to the ranks will come from the NCO.*
- 2. The commander will order the first rank to "fire and withdraw 10 paces."*
- 3. The NCO will call out fire and withdraw, "followed by the commands to, "make ready," "present," and "fire."*
- 4. The men will then be ordered to "spring up," and withdraw 10 paces, passing through the rear rank on the right of your fire team member's firelock directly*

behind you. when you withdraw you will do so at the pace set by the NCO and the junior officer to maintain an orderly line as you move to the rear.

- 5. When you have reached your new position turn back to face the enemy and take a knee to lower your silhouette. You should always begin to reload immediately after firing unless ordered not too. With practice you can safely reload your firelock while on the move, but you must take great care to keep your firelock pointed in a safe direction and also to avoid hitting your fellow as you pass through the rear rank.*
- 6. Once everyone in the first rank has reached their new position, finished reloading their firelock, and have brought the loaded weapon to the recover position, the NCO should call out to the second rank and to the overall commander that they are reloaded and ready.*
- 7. The commander will then determine whether to continue his retreat, or to try and stand his ground from this new position.*
- 8. In doing so you can force your enemy to pursue your party in the face of a constant fire. As before, you must be sure to keep your flanking parties out and in the proper position to prevent any attacks on your sides, especially when conducting a retreat.*

Rogers Rules # 9

Withdrawing your troops by alternate ranks so that you may keep the enemy under a constant fire if they try to pursue your retreating forces.



The first rank fires and withdraws through the second rank. The second rank then fires and does the same by passing through the reformed 1st rank. This forces any pursuing enemy forces to do so in the face of a constant fire against them.

Scout Reports

By Thomas Pray, Ensign
Schroth's New York Company

In the disputed land between the British camp at Lake George where Fort William Henry had stood in 1757 and the French Camp at Fort Carillon on the point of land at the mouth of the Lachutte River, Wood Creek, and Lake Champlain, a cat and mouse game of opposing scouts existed. The British Svouting exploits if Major Rogers and his men were duly noted in many a Provincial soldiers journals and details covered. Intermixed with camp gossip such scouting results lifted the morale and was repeated throughout the camps and written down. Here, a few journal remarks noting one such scout.

September 24, 1758 Camp at Lake George -In the afternoon Major T Rogers went with 200 men up(down) the Lake and in the afternoon a Frenchman came to our camp and resigned himself to the English, and he said he had run away from a small scout. -Abel Spicer

September 24, 1758 Camp at Lake George Major Rogers went out with 150 men on 8 days Scout down ye Lake -James Henderson

September 25, 1758 A Deserter from the French to inform that he came out from Tyconderoga with a small party of the French as far as Sunday Point and then stole away from ye party -Captain Salah Barnard

September 25, 1758 Lake George This day there was a small scout went after Rogers and the Frenchman that came in the day before went with them -Abel Spicer

September 26, 1758 Camp Lake George Lieutenant Tute and Ensign Catten was sent down to Dumday Point with 50 men to lay in wait near the enemiesboats that came out with ye deserter, they having the deserter for their pilot -Captain Salah Barnard

September 27, 1758 Camp at Lake George Two more deserters from ye French came to the camp this day. Bring much ye same out that ye other did that ye French

kept no guard without the lines exept at an island a little beyond Old Adbanced Guard. -Captain Salah Barnard

September 29, 1758 Camp at Lake George This day Rogers Svout came in and brought two bark canoes that the Frenchman that was with them told them of. -Abel Spicer

September 29, 1758 Lake George Camp Major Rogers, Tute, and Catten came in from their Svout, brought two burch canoe but did not site upon the enemy before they were discovered by them. They went as far as the enemys guards. Gave and received several volley & then retired -Captain Salah Barnard

September 29, 1758 Lake George Rogers returned and it is said he went to ye Battoe Island and fired upon ye French advanced guard there. I don't learn yet what discoveries he made of ye numbers and situation of ye enemy. Reverend Cleaveland

September 29, 1758 Camp of Lake George Ye chief of Major Rogers Scout came in. Captain Stauntain says they have brought in ye bark canoes that ye 20 French and Indians came in, that ye French deserter gave account of, who came in on ye 25th instant. Ye party that went out with said deserter to cut off some 20 joined Major Rogers Scout laid out for said 20 but were discovered by them -Captain Henry Champion

September 30, 1758 Lake George Major Rogers brought in 2 bark canoes taken from 20 French and Indians near the old advanced camp. -Anonymous

October 1, 1758 Camp at Lake George The Rogers Scout returned. They went down as far as the landing place at Tyconderoga. Our men fired at the enemy and the enemy them. There is nothing more remarkable at present. -James Henderson

September 30, 1758 The Camp at Lake George -after Dinner took a walk down to ye Lake to see the two Birch-Canoes which were brought in las night; one is

Scout Reports... continued on next page

Scout Report - continued from previous page

about Thirty Feet long upon the Edges and and Five feet wide in the Widest Place, the other about three or four and Twenty long, the outside made of Birch-Bark. The insidesided with Cedar Clap boards boards thin as broen paper and laid length ways of ye Canoe upon which crossways of ye Canoe is another laying of Cedar bent to the shape of ye canoe adzed ddowndowr with young split willow. They go with paddles and the largest will carry 20 men. It is so light that four men might lift it up and carry it on their shoulders. The seams on the outside are patched to make them tite. Reverend John Cleaveland-Massachusetts Regiment

October 1, 1758 Lake George Ye remaing oart of Major Togers scout came in & made no further discovery- Captain Henry Champion

Pvt. Abel Spicer, Connecticut Regiment; Capt. Henry Champion, Connecticut Regiment; Capt. Salah Barnard, Massachusetts Regiment; Pvt. James Henderson, Massachusetts Regiment; Rev. John Cleaveland, Massachusetts Regiment

These are the men whos names are at the ends of the quotes with their rank and regiment.

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.

The 22d Day we Saled up to french Landing Gen'll Limons [Lyman's] Ridgment [General Phineas Lyman] was Ordered to land the first upon shore and as Sune as the Battoes Struck Shore they Run up the Bank

and was fomid two Deep after all Landed The Rangers was sent along before up to the Mills and the french had an Advance gard And the Rangers Had scimichs with them they took two and kild three and drove them off Genii Linaons Ridgment marcht ui above the mills and Lay upon there Armes the french Had fel Trees a cross the Rode and there was two or three Ridgments Left Behind to Klear the Rode.

The 27th Day one or two of the Clock in the Morning the french Set there Magerzean [powder magazine] a fire and took as Much Truck as they could carry and Set off Down the Lake towards Crownpoint [Crown Point, NY] in Battoes.

Majer Rogers and men Lay in the Lake with a Royalle and when the french Came a Long he fired upon them and they Roed away to the East Shore and Landed and Majer Rogers took 100 Barel of Ponder out of the Battoes that they Left.

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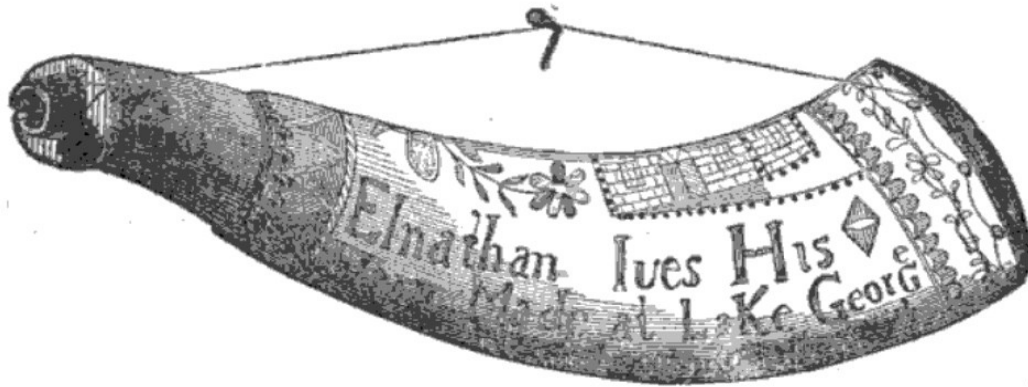
The 28th Day Majer Rogers Rangers took about 12 or 13 Prisoners to Day Gen'11 Lymons Ridgment Moved there tents in to the Brest works that they took from the french

September 12, 1760 Montreal ...ordered Major Rogers with two companys of Rangers to go to him to assist in relieving the Posts of Myamis Fort Detroit, St. Joseph, Michimickinak & etc. I likewise sent an Engineer L'Brehme to explore the country & L'Davis of the Artillery to take a view of Niagara Falls. General Jeffrey Amherst



“Elnathan Ives His Horn, Made at **Lake George**, September ye
22d, Ad. **1758**.”

“I, powder, With My Brother Baul
A Hero like do Conquer All.
Steel not this Horn For Fear of Shame
For on it is the Oners name.
The Roos is Red, the Grass is Green —
The Days Are past Which I Have Seen ”



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