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The Spaniard's Method – Dogs of War

submitted by Pvt. Forsyth
Maryland Company

Many of us are familiar with the story of Sergeant Beaubien of Rogers Rangers from **THE HISTORY OF ROGERS RANGERS, VOLUME I** by BURT GARFIELD LOESCHER which says: "Several of Rogers Rangers had dogs (particularly the officers) who accompanied them on their scouts and in their battles. These dogs were useful in these Bloodhound Scouts as well as fighting the enemy in battle. Cadet William Stark, who became a Captain in Rogers Rangers in 1758, had a Wolf Dog named Sergeant Beaubien, who became famous. He accompanied Stark on all his Ranging expeditions and was present in several of the Rangers' Indian battles, and it is said, assisted in the destruction of more of them, than any individual of the Corps. When he became a Ranger Captain, Stark returned "Sergeant Beaubien" on his muster roll, and drew pay and rations for him."

A multitude of stories about dogs exist. "After the conquest of the New World, the Spaniards were said to use their bloodhounds to track down natives for sport, or in order to train them to catch human game. By 1638, the Dutch used dogs against the Indians. (Southey, vol. III, p. 488). During the final Maroon War, which began in 1795, the Jamaican legislature sent to Cuba for large hunting dogs to seek out and destroy the blacks in their stronghold. (Long, vol. II, p. 79) The French employed Cuban dogs in a Haitian rebellion. (Childs, p. 42)"

Benjamin Franklin recommended the use of dogs during the French and Indian War. In a letter to James Read of November 2, 1755, Franklin's detailed military advice includes the following observations:

"The 50 Arms now sent are all furnish'd with Staples for Sling Straps, that if the Governor should order a Troop or Company of Rangers on Horseback, the Piece may be slung at the Horseman's Back. If Dogs are carried out with any Party, they should be large, strong and fierce; and every Dog led in a Slip-String, to prevent their tiring themselves by running out and in, and discovering the Party by Barking at Squirrels, &c. Only when the Party come near thick Woods and suspicious Places, they should turn out a Dog or two to search them. In Case of meeting a Party of the Enemy, the Dogs are then to be all turn'd loose and set on. They will be fresher and fiercer for having been previously confin'd, and will confound the Enemy a good deal, and be very serviceable". This was the Spaniard's Method .

Other stories on the use of dogs may be found in Lord Jeffrey¹ Amherst's letters discussing germ warfare against the Indians. "These letters also discuss the use of dogs to hunt the Indians, the so-called "Spaniard's Method," which Amherst approves in principle, but says he cannot implement because there are not enough dogs".

From Sprague's Maine History we learn that Captain Benjamin Burton, the local Commander, built a blockhouse near the present day coastal town of Cushing, Maine in 1753. The blockhouse was known as "Burton's Fort. At the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754, a large pack of Newfoundland dogs was secured. These dogs were trained, to keep the distance of a gunshot from parties going out from the fort and the savages were thus unable to ambush the defenders. No party left the blockhouse without taking some half-dozen dogs with them.

The use of dogs in military warfare has a long history which includes roles performed in fighting, scouting, logis-

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By Jerry Knitis, Editor

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Event Report ... Fort #4

By Ensign Thomas Pray
Schroth's New York Company



Members of New York & Maryland Companies at Fort Number 4

To: Captain D. Schroth,

On June 4th, & 5th, 2016, four members of Jaeger's Battalion attended the French & Indian War reenactment and festivities at Fort at Number 4 in Charlestown, New Hampshire. Battalion Sergeant Major Timothy Green, Ensign Thomas Pray, & Private Karen Jones of the New York Company, along with Private Pete Hosch of the Maryland Company spent the weekend. The weather cooperated and the battles were interesting and well coordinated between the French and British forces. The Fort and activities are always interesting with a staff that is Happy to have all attend There were Plenty of demonstrations of 18th century living at the Fort which included Blacksmithing, Gardening, textile production, soap making, and other constant activities. Many Sutlers attend each year so shopping needs are easily met. It would be nice to see this event added as a battalion event. Historically, Rangers figured in many activities here. Captain/Lieutenant John Stark and Rangers mapped and built the Crown Point road to here in the summer of 1759. Shortly after, Captain/Lieutenant Noah Johnson's company would be assigned to patrol from the Fort along the Crown Point road to Lake Champlain and Back. They would also escort troops and supplies. In October 1759, remnants of men and Major Rogers arrived here after the raid on St. Francis. In 1760 Rangers from here were sent to Crown point to participate in the Raid up the Richelieu River and ended up fighting in the Battle of Point au Fer and destroying Fort St. Therese. Captain/Lieutenant Noah Johnson would be fatally wounded at

point Au Fer and Captain/Lieutenant Simon Stevens will then control a company of men here. Sergeant Luxford Goodwin will petition General Amherst for a position here as Ferry Master. The King will approve and the first authorized ferry system across the Connecticut river near the Fort, will be manned by this Ranger of Stevens company. It would be fitting if the Battalion members continue to serve at Fort at Number 4 and we hopefully will see a larger presence next year.

Respectively Submitted,
Ensign Thomas Pray
Schroth's New York Company

*Keep it Simple Genius*

By Lt. Matt Wulff
Ohio Company

Part II

I decided upon a large horn because of my chosen time period. One of the reasons that helped me to decide to do this is that many early colonial rangers could be out on patrol for extended periods of time, such as men acting as "outscouts," or a group of rangers who would watch a gap in a mountain range or a fording spot along a waterway known to be used by the enemy to penetrate into the settled areas of the frontier of a colony. These men could be on watch for as much as 30 days and because of this would often carry larger amounts of ammunition with them. Robert Rogers ordered his men in the first of his famous "Ranging Rules," to carry 60 rounds of powder and ball per man, a large amount when compared to a regular soldier who might only have 9 rounds in a belt worn cartridge box. Large cow horns like the one I envisioned, almost 20 inches long, are hard to come by so what type of cow it came from did not become a big factor for me, I had to settle for what could be found in that size.

The body of the horn needed to be over 2 inches in diameter, but not over 3 inches because I find the larger horns to be too bulky against the crook of my elbow where I like my horn to ride and the horn Alec picked out for me fit the bill perfectly. I told him I was looking a for simple "workingman's" horn. It did not have to be highly finished or polished, minor tool marks left behind would

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only make it all the better as I planned on trying to give the horn an "antique" finish once I received it from him.

The throat of the horn would be filed down in the manner of many horns from the French and Indian War time period along with a couple of simple "strap rings" also common for the day. A rounded off plug of wood, also complete with some minor tool marks, served to seal the butt of the horn and a forged staple for the strap finished it off. Do not go doing any "scratchin" or engraving on this horn, as Alec put it when he sent it to me, leave it alone, just a plain, big old powder horn, the type of thing a common man would carry, and not something that would pigeon-hole me into a strict persona. Yes, I know, some people come up with elaborate stories about how something they carry is a "captured item" or a "battlefield prize," but that is what I wanted to avoid and I think this horn will do that nicely. A simple pigskin strap, tied on with hemp string, finished it off, not even a buckle to adjust the length, as common as you can get. I think I can carry this horn and have it be acceptable for more time periods without having to explain it to anyone.

My next item would be the belt axe or tomahawk that I would carry as part of my persona. There are nu-



The Author's plain large powder horn made for him by Alec Fourman. A simple working man's Horn.

merous historical references, especially during my chosen time period, that list a tomahawk or "hatchet" as an essential piece of ranger gear. Robert Rogers, again in his first rule of ranging, orders his rangers to not only appear each night on their own parade equipped with the previously mention 60 rounds of powder and ball, but also with a "Hatchet."

Most militia laws in the North American colonies ordered militiamen when they gathered for training during

a militia "Muster," to bring some sort of edged weapon with them in addition to the other items they were required to provide for themselves during their enlistment periods, such as these listed for a Massachusetts militiaman in the 18th Century.

"Each soldier to provide himself with a good fire arm, a steel or iron ram rod and a spring for same, a worm, a priming wire and brush, a bayonet fitted to his gun, a scabbard and belt thereof, a cutting sword or tomahawk or hatchet, a . . . cartridge box holding fifteen rounds . . . at least, a hundred buckshot, six flints, one pound of powder, forty leaden balls fitted to the gun, a knapsack and blanket, and a canteen or wooden bottle to hold one quart of water"

When I first joined my Rogers Rangers group I carried a military musket, with a bayonet fitted to the gun, but I quickly found out that I was not very thrilled with hauling this extra piece of gear. I found little use for it for the type of woods warfare practiced along the frontiers of North America in the 1700's, a sentiment shared by Colonel Henry Bouquet while he was equipping General Forbes' army for the 1758 campaign against the French forces at Fort Duquesne located at present day Point State Park, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"I will order some Hatchets to be made for the five Companies of Washington (Virginia Troops) I wish these men did not want nothing excepting bayonets, a useless Arm in the woods." (The Papers of Henry Bouquet Vol. II, 22)

Henry Bouquet, a Swiss Born Soldier of Fortune extensively trained in European military tactics, which relied heavily on massed volleys of musket fire followed by bayonet charges to force your enemy from the field of battle, before arriving in Pennsylvania in 1756 to begin recruiting for the newly formed Royal American Regiment. He quickly became a proponent of adapting his soldiers' tactics, dress, weapons, and other gear to make them better suited to the type of warfare practiced by the French partisan troops and their native allies. He shared Robert Rogers' vision in that a hatchet was much better suited for such duty than a bayonet. Since I was now concentrating on the persona of a frontier ranger I would now be carrying personal firelock brought from home instead of a military musket, one that was not fitted to be used with a bayonet anyway so the choice of what weapon to carry was made all that much easier.

Much the same as the bayonet I have never had much use for a sword or cutlass in the woods, and although I can see at times where both would be advanta-

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geous, if I wanted to travel as light as possible and could only carry one item in sticking to the mantra of the ranger, “lightly equipped fast moving reactionary forces,” it would be a hatchet or tomahawk.

There are many choices when it comes to tomahawks, I could choose a “spike tomahawk” or a “pipe tomahawk.” In sticking with the “common” theme I could have simply chosen a “round eye” tomahawk, probably the most widely used version of the historical period, instead I decided to go with a hatchet or a tomahawk that featured a hammer poll on the head. This was so that I could also use it as a tool in addition to its use as a weapon or cutting tool. Both the French and the English imported axes and tomahawks to their colonies in North America, especially for trade with the natives, and while they are similar in design they do have distinct differences that are important to look for when choosing one for your persona. English trade axes featuring the before mentioned “poll” and either round or pointed ears, were imported by the thousands to North America, and have been recovered at numerous military sites including Fort Ticonderoga, Rogers Island, and Braddock’s Road to name just a few. There are also numer-



A typical reproduction English trade axe by Shel Browder of Virginia.

ous historical references pertaining to “polled tomahawks,” especially in Virginia and Pennsylvania during the 18th Century. I decided to go with a forged head polled tomahawk with a good, strong, hardwood handle, nothing fancy, just “common.”

In addition to my tomahawk I also carry a belt knife, or “Scalper” as they are often referred to in period references. A belt knife was another edged weapon essential for the colonial ranger. An early description of

Rogers Rangers by Captain John Knox of the British Army during what would turn out to be an aborted attempt to capture the French fortress at Louisbourg in 1756 is perhaps the best ever given about the appearance and gear used by Rogers and his men.

“A body of rangers, under the command of Captain Rogers, who arrived with the other troops from the southward, march out every day to scour the country; these light troops have, at present, no particular uniform, only they wear their cloaths short, and are armed with a firelock, tomahawk, or small hatchet, and a scalping knife; a bullock’s horn full of powder hangs under their right arm, by a belt from the left shoulder; and a leathern or seal’s skin bag, buckled round their waist, which hangs down before, contains bullets, and a smaller shot of the size of full green peas: six or seven of which, with a ball, they generally load; and their officers usually carry a small compass fixed in the bottoms of their powder-horns, by which to direct them, when they happen to lose themselves in the woods. (Cunco, 53)

Having a sharp knife at your disposal, for a variety of chores in camp, preparing meals, as a weapon, etc. is a “no-brainer,” but it also served another purpose during the colonial period in North America, they were used for scalping. It was not just the natives who practiced this, colonists were well known for the taking of scalps, often because they were offered “bounty” money for them by their colonial governments. Even Quaker Pennsylvania, amidst their pacifist leanings, offered bounty money for enemy scalps. “Gov’r Morris, on April 14th, 1756, was obliged to issue a proclamation offering bounties for Indian scalps.” (Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania Commission Report, 200)

Again, the French and English imported thousands of these trade knives or “scalpers” during the 17th and 18th Centuries, and like their respective tomahawks and axes, both French and English trade knives have distinctive differences that set them apart from each other. The size and shape of the blade as well as the type of woods used for their handles can mark them as French or English knives. Even the number and size of the pins used to attach the handles to the knife blade, as well as the material used to make them, can make a huge difference in choosing the right knife for your persona.

Portraying an English or an American born colonist as part of my persona led me to choose an English trade knife with three metal pins attaching the boxwood handle to the blade. A seven inch blade with a slightly upswept point, a feature of many surviving original English trade

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A red handled trade knife from Clay Smith of Williamsburg, Virginia knives, would keep me within the goals of my goal of a "common" look.

In closing please, do not take this article as being critical of those of you who want to stand out from the norm in the weapons, clothing, and other gear that you use. Your station in life, depending on your chosen persona, may warrant having some of the finer things such as an elaborately decorated pipe tomahawk or an expensive rifle or fowler, or you may be dirt poor and have the very basic down in the dirt items the rich would throw out before they ever thought of using something so "common." If, however, your station in life may be the middle of the road, consider going the "common" route, it just may save you some money and be acceptable over a longer period of history enabling you to attend a bigger variety of events. Therefore, "Keep it Simple," people might just think you are a Genius!



A reproduction of a Belt axe found near Crown Point, upper State New York by Benjamin Hoffman of Hoffman Reproductions. The English 3 pin "Scalping" or trade knife below it was also made by Ben.



War Dogs - continued from page 1

M
tics, communications, detection and tracking, as sentries and as mascots.

SOURCES:

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ERS, VOLUME I by BURT GARFIELD LOESCHER, 1969

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3. When Ben Franklin Met the Battlefield, Most famous today as a founding father, inventor and diplomat, Franklin also commanded troops during the French and Indian War, By Brooke C. Stoddard, smithsonian.com , October 7, 2010
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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.

CAPT. RODGERS' REPORT.

October the 7th 1755.

In the Evening Embarkt by order from the Camp at Lake George with a partey of aboute 50 men To make Descouery of the french at Atianderogoe & wee went by three or four fires & in sixteen miles sailing I mist one Batoe it being Dark Could Not find it went on with the Rest of the Command And aboute brake Day landed our Batoes on ye East side of ye Lake Georg within Twelve miles of the Caring Place at atenderrogo lay their that Day Made No Discouery the Eighth Day at Evening Landed our Batoes and Boare towards Tian-

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Powder Measure

By Pvt. Paul Meier
New York Company

Need to select an antler that is wide enough and straight enough for a sufficient length to be able to get a powder measure out of it. My goal for this one was 80 grain size, partly because I already made a 100 grain measure out of horn, but also I knew from experience I could not get a 100 grain measure out of this piece of antler.

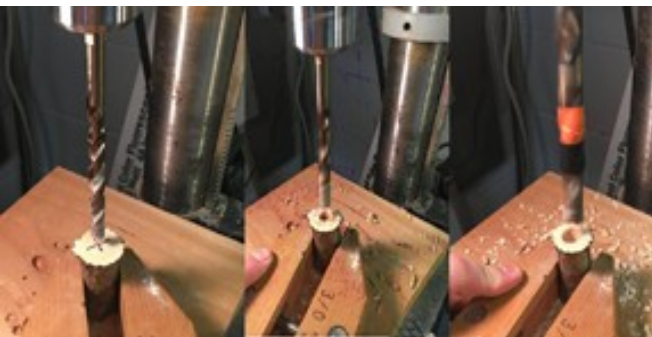
This piece is whitetail deer. Whitetail has less pithy marrow, and sometimes none, as compared to elk. This



piece has a little bit as I took this piece from right near the skull. Chewy centers are great for tootsie-roll pops, but lousy for antler work. I own some elk too and may try that on other projects. Note the "stabilization" process at the end of this project which will help with the marrow.

With cow horn we are at the mercy of the central cavity when drilling. Not with antler. I marked the center of where I wanted to drill after examining it from all sides. I also made sure the antler was perfectly placed in the clamp so I didn't drill at an angle I didn't want. I chose to drill from the skull end toward the tip end. Widest to narrowest, though this section was fairly even.

I started with a smaller drill bit than the finished size. I probably should have started with several smaller bits



and worked my way up, but I didn't. Would have been easier to make sure my hole went exactly where I wanted if I did, but I managed.

Final drill bit size was 1/2 inch like with the horn measure. With the antler I got less vibration as the antler is less flexible than the horn. Therefore, my antler measure interior is 1/2 inch wide, while the horn is 1/8 of an inch wider. While I was planning on the same diameter hole but shorter, I got a narrower hole, but exactly the same length as the horn measure. Not what I planned, but I like it.

Because I went deeper than planned my tape depth markers were wrong. I would frequently check my depth with how much antler I had as I drilled deeper. Glad I had extra antler at the bottom to be able to do so.

Like the horn measure, the drill bit would violently grab the antler and seize up. Do NOT let go of the clamp or you will get hurt. Use the free hand to turn off the drill, twist off the antler, and continue.

This time I decided to clean up the interior first. I used a piece of sand paper wrapped and taped around a drill bit on a portable drill. When flaws were removed I wrapped steel wool around the bit to smooth the interior.



I use a one inch wide belt sander to shape the exterior of the piece. I start with 80 grit for the shaping. I do not own a lathe and have not used one. Even with a dust collection system I always wear a respirator when working with antler or horn. Health and safety is important.

I used a dowel inside the measure so I could visualize where the interior walls may be. I did not let it spin. The dowel is only a guide. The reason my hand is not on the antler is so I could take the photo. Once I get it round,

Powder Measure - continued on next page

Powder Measure ... continued from previous page.

with the outside edges perpendicular to the inside, I get rid of the dowel and just shape it by hand without the guide.

It is much harder to gage wall thickness by holding the antler to the light than it is with horn, but it is better than nothing. Antler is much more opaque than horn, as well as containing many differing densities that impact the light going through. I ultimately still got the walls down to my goal of 1mm thick (still thicker in the photo) but half expected to sand through the side at any second. I was willing to risk ruining the project over not meeting my goal.



I'm stubborn that way, but ruin a lot too.

Marked the depth of the internal hole and then began on the tine that will have the hole in it to hang the measure. I went a bit thicker here, around 2mm for a final finished depth, for strength due to the softer marrow in the center area of the antler.

Final check for total volume based on premeasured shot using the powder measure on the workbench. I checked it earlier when drilling but didn't get a photo. I use lead shot for this rather than black powder because I see no need to needlessly mess with explosives. I keep shot in the old powder can.

Once shaped, I use 400 grit sandpaper in the belt sander to remove flaws and tweak the shaping. After this I hand buff with increasingly finer grades of steel wool.



Finished project, tine end. Interior of whitetail antler can be pure white, various yellows, and some greys. I was originally hoping for pure white, but I love the variations of color and texture I got. It gives it character.

Finished project, spout end. Interior of whitetail antler can be pure white, various yellows, and some greys. I was originally hoping for pure white, but I love the variations of color and texture I got. It gives it char-



acter.

I don't have a lot of marrow here, but I have some at the tine end. Because of the pithy marrow in the antler center it must be "stabilized", especially when working as thin as I am here. Stabilization is a strengthening process that should prevent cracking or overall deterioration. I don't know a lot about it as I generally work horn, not antler, but did research.



Using cyanoacrylate glue (super glue) is one method I read a lot about. So is wood hardener. Some will pressurize and/or vacuum during the process. I ultimately settled on a different method I read about from one person in England. I decided to soak the antler powder measure in danish oil.

Danish oil is a mixture of oil for looks, thinners for penetration, and hardeners for strength. The oil would match period correct issues. Just linseed oil could be used, but this was much faster and easier. It was also a product I am familiar with and have on hand. I used a 3oz travel bottle. First time I soaked it for 6 hours. I got a lot of bubbles indicating good penetration. When pulled I dried it and let it air dry overnight, as well as buffed it. The second time I soaked it I did 24 hours. Much fewer bubbles the second time indicating good penetration and sealing the first time. I haven't decided if I will do a third.

Powder Measure - continued on next page

Powder Measure ... continued from previous page.



Finished powder measure, tine end. Soaking it in the danish oil changed the colorization as there were differing original colors, as well as differing densities of antler throughout the measure impacting penetration. Much more color variety after soaking, and it gave it even more character, though I like both the before and after. I don't know if these after pictures do the various colors justice.

Now that it is stabilized the measure is significantly stronger, especially seen at this tine end. The grainy part on and around the tine indicates the part that was the pithy marrow.



Duly Noted - from page 6

derrogoe & Discoverd a fire on an Island put to land & sent of a burtch Canoe to see whate was their They that was on ye Island Discoverd ye Cannoe & Put oute their fires & as we supposed went of In their Cannoe then went Down with ye Party within aboute 7 miles of the Cereing place & landed on a point on ye west side of ye lacke George and Drewe up ye Batoes and secuered them ye 9th at morning sent of Capt Putnam with one man and Capt Hunt with 3 men more In order to goo to ye Carring Place and Tianderogoe and make Discoverys their & Returne to the Parthey at Evening Capt Hunt Come back with Two men at Night sent of Ensn Putnam with three men and ordered them to make what Discovery they Could with the Borch Conew and to goe to the Cereing Place Tarry their all Night and in ye morning as soon as it was light to Come back To their Command That Night Discoverd Several fires on ye shoar of ye lake 10th Day Sun half an hour highe In ye morning our burch Canoe Come in kept oute Small Scouts by land and Good Guards for fear of the Enemy Coming on our Backs ye Sun aboute 2 hours high then came up 3 burtch Canoes Came by ye East Shore Came within 70 Rods of ye Point where wee were weel ambushed for them they lay on their oars for ye Best Part of an oure 23 in Number then sent oute

our burtch Canoe to Decoye them up by the Point our Cannoe went Pariled with them within 30 Rods then turnd and Padeled Back up by ye Point But they Did not folow them but turnd Down y° Lake half a mile and boar ouer to the west shore & their landed their Cannoes our Centry and small Scouts Come in and said they Discourd Indians and heard them talk Capt Putnam Instantly Came back, with ye account ye Indians were on our Backs wee found their Parthey to stronge for us to Encounter with launchd our Batoes and sat home-wards 15 miles and lodged on an Island ye 11th Day we arived at lake georg the Incampment where wee tooke our Departure from

Sir This is the Most Correct account of my agurnale on my Command till my Returne to this Place this with all the Reporte of my Spies I sent oute Robart Rodgers

To the Honorable William Johnson Esqr Commander in Chiefe at Lake George Which is presented from Yr Honnours Most obdiont and Humble Servant

(Endorsed) A Journal of Cap' Rodgers' Proceedings with a Command on Lake Georg delivd the 12 October 1755.

REPORT OF ENSIGNE PUTNAM.

October the 9th 1755.

I left Capten Rodgers by His Ordr to goo in the Borch Conow to make Discovereys of the fre at the Careying place or whair they freiench Incampments was and took three men with me wen about 5 or 6 miles downe the Laike and discovred severel fiers one the wes side of the Laike one a point and went within twenty Rods of the fers and see the men by the tiers and thee Espeyed our Conoo and made Ratling Atho thee ware pvting ovt after us we mad ove to the East shore and Lay one ovr ors for some'time Expecting the Enemy bvt None folowed then went Downe by there fiers abovt one Quarter of A mile and see a Lardge in Campment on the East Side of Abovt A thovsand men as we J vded they spred one the Laike for Half A mile and we Come back twoards ovr Comand one mile and went into A Gone and Lay till Brak of Day and went Downe within Half A mile of the fiers and them friesh and then returned to ovr Comand whear we found all well this is the chefe that I can say Consarning ovr Discovery.

*Laike Gorge to Capten Rodgers.
Timothy Pvtvm*

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Duly Noted— continued from previous page

"St. Johns April 29th 1780

Sir

I have had the Honor of your Letter of the 24th Inst: & take due notice of it's Contents. I cannot express my Thankfulness to His Excellency the Commander in Chief for his many Indulgences; but at the same time lament my present Circumstances. The Conduct of my Brother of late has almost unman'd me. When I was last at Quebec, I often wrote to, & told him my mind in regard of his Conduct & as often he promised to reform. I am Sorry his good Talents shou'd so unguarded, fall a prey to Intemperence. I had the Honor to inform you the 23rd Inst., that Mr. Ferguson had arrived, but, forgot then to tell you, that I have accounts from the Country, that, near three hundred men are engaged for me, & only wait for guid[es]. For this reason I beg Liberty to send such men as I can depend upon to conduct the Recruits hither as soon as the Service will admit. I waited on the Comodore to obtain Liberty to send One, or two, up the Lake on board the Vessels, in order to receive & Supply men that may be coming in to join me - he told me he could not take any on board without an order from the Commander in Chief. I beg His Excellency's permission to go my self, or, send as soon as possible. I have given Orders to all Officers I have in the Colonies to give every assistance in their power to any person, they may meet with who may be coming into this Province. I am very sensible, I am reprobated by many people who call them selves Loyalists, & often misrepresented to His

Excellency. I only wish for a fair hearing before I am condemned - Time may shew the Soldier - Some of the Sherwoods have been very active in raising mutiny among my Recruits lately come in. I am surprised to find so much Opposition as I meet with here.

I only wish to be active, & if His Excellency thinks proper I shoud serve in any Corps raised, or to be raised in the Province, I am ready to do all the Service in my power. I repeat it again, & I think without vanity give me Indulgence & I will recruit a Regiment in a few months.

I am Sir your most Obedient & most humble Servant
Jas. Rogers

REPORT OF CAPT. HUNT.

Laike gorge october the 9th 1755.

Left Capt Rodgers by His orders to go to tiandrogo

and the Careing place and macke Discovers then and had two men with me and Capt putnom went with me with one man moore and we traveld Down the Laike gorge within two miles of the Narros or Careing place and se where the french were at work one the Eas Side of the Lake gorge and one the west side there was an Eincampment of About one Hundred Indians A gainst the french Eincampments and the whole that wase one both aids of the Laike we Jvded to be about 7 or 8 Hondred men. Heard the shoot sevrel Gons and see sevrel Botos Drawed up By ther Eincampments Left Capt pvtnum and one man to geo to tiandrogo and Retvrned to Aqvaint ovr Comand of what Discoverey we Had made Come to them About Svn Downe this Is the Chef that I can say Consernin the Discoverays that I made who is Sir yovr HvmbL Servent

Samll Hunt.

To Capt Rodgers

(Endorsed) Report of Capt Hunt sent as a spy to

Tionderogo by Capt Rodgers. delivd 12 Octor, 1755.

REPORT OF CAPT. PUTNAM. SENT BY CAPT-RODGERS AS A SPY TO TIONDEROGO

Octr 9th 1755.

Then lift Capt Rogers upon a neck of Land upon the west side of Lake George and Set out towards tycondorogue to see what Discoveries we Could make and after we had marchd about 7 or 8 miles we came upon a Large Mountain near the Heither end of the narrows, and when we came there we Could make no Discovery at all but after sometime wee espyed three Barke Cannoes Drew upon the Shore upon a point of Land that Ran into the Lake, and then wee espyed two Indians Comeing out of the Bushes toward the Cannoes, after water, and after sometime we espyed several french and Indians on the East side of the Lake and soon after that we heard the noise of Cutting, hewing, adsing, and sawing, as tho there was a Large Company of men at work, and by their talking and Laughing their was amongst them, 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 then Returned into the Bush, and from the point East ward, their was almost a Continual firing and barking of Doggs and talking so we thot it was not safe to proceed to Tycondarogue and so Concluded to tarry there all knight and see what further Discoveries wee Could make by the fires in the knight,

Duly Noted - continued on next page

Duly Noted— continued from previous page

and just at the Dusk of the evening their Came four Cannoes from the East and went to the west side of the Lake and landed on the point where the others were incamped, and Drew up their Cannoes on ye Shore and by this time wee began to Discover the fires on the point and on the East side of the Lake, but Could not Discover what number their was, because the Bushes were so thick by the Lake but as near as we Could best Judge we thot there was six or seven hundred by the fires and Guards set on both sides the Lake and about Day Brake, they mustered their men to work and then wee Left the mountain and Returned to Capt Rogers on the point and when we Came within sixty or seventy Rods of the point we Espyed thirteen Indians pass by within ten Rods of us, towards the point where we left Capt, Rogers, and after they had passed by us, we Came to the point where we left Capt Rogers, and found all well this is the Chef of the Discovery and best acovnt that I am able to give

Isreal Putnam

To Capt Rodgers
The Report of Captain Putnum

(Endorsed) Capt Pitmans Report who was sent by Capt Rodgers as a Spy to Tiondorogo delivd 12 Octr.

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Battalion Web Site

By Ensign Mark Ulrich
Maryland Company

We recently uploaded several Battalion Manuals for our members ease of access. If you go to any page on the website, you will find a download section in the gray bar on the right side of the page. There you can right click on any link and download the file to your computer.

The **Battalion Manual of Arms** is a Power Point show (PPS) that plays like a video and walks you through Bland's Manual of Arms in a step-by-step progression. It is a very good way to practice the manual of arms when you are not gathered with the rest of your Company.

The **Battalion Tactics Manual**. This manual was created as a guide for the tactical training and development of Jaeger's Battalion. It provides a detailed explanation of Roger's Rules of Ranging and additional information, such as hand signals. This manual helps to prepare you to execute sound tactical movement while on campaign.

The **Battalion Safety Manual**. This manual provides you with basic information regarding procedures for safe activities while in the field. It includes procedures for first aid, incident reporting, and tips on how to safely handle your equipment safely while in the field.

The **Battalion NCO Manual**. The intent of this manual is to provide basic information on Ranger NCO responsibilities. It provides guidance, and is not intended as policy. It is an excellent guide for NCOs regarding topics for training their Rangers throughout the year, as well as basic commands for unit movements, etc. Finally, it provides a pocket guide of Roger's Rules of Ranging. This Manual is formatted for print as a pocket guide.

The newly updated **Senior Ranger Manual** was also uploaded to the website, and is in a private area and protected by a password. Rangers who are already enrolled in the Senior Ranger Program should contact Capt-Lt Chris Matheney at battaliondrum@gmail.com to receive the password and instructions on how to access the manual. Rangers interested in enrolling in the program should also contact him to receive enrollment information and to pay their fee.

From the movie
"Northwest Passage"



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Mailing Label