

Royal



Yorkers

With the latest Advices, Foreign and Domestick

Sir Colpoys Guy Johnson, 8th Baronet of New York

As all of you know, our Honourary Colonel-Commandant, Sir Colpoys Johnson, his wife Marie-Louise, and his cousin and her son, are coming to Canada to participate in our Colours Ceremony on June 5, 2004 at historic Fort York.

I'm sure that a few of you are wondering why Colonel Johnson was given the name Colpoys, and what that has to do with the famous Johnsons. William and John, the first two baronets of New York.

Charles Christopher Johnson was Sir John and Lady Polly Johnson's twelfth child and eighth son. In 1818, Charles married Susan, one of Rear-Admiral Edward Griffith *Colpoys'* three daughters. This union set up the present line of succession.

Rear-Admiral Griffith had assumed

the surname Colpoys by Royal Licence, possibly to fulfill the bequest of a benefactor who was without heirs. Colpoys was already a famous surname in Royal Navy annals and Rear-Admiral Edward raised its profile.

In 1800, Captain Griffith was in command of HMS *Diamond*, 38 guns. The frigate sailed from Plymouth with the heavy baggage and clothing of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, and joined Sir Edward Pellew's fleet off Quiberon. (Been watching Hornblower??) A landing was made by the Queen's Regiment at Morbidan, during which action, several French vessels were taken off with 100 prisoners, and a French corvette-brig was destroyed along with shore batteries and their magazine. Later that month, the squadron's boats launched an attack

on the mouth of the Quimper River and destroyed batteries and forts ashore. During this action, the *Diamond* was holed on some rocks and returned to Plymouth for repairs. The next year *Diamond* sailed from Plymouth in search of the French privateer, *La Mouche*, 18 guns. Griffith fell in with her and, after a brisk chase, drove her ashore where she broke up.

By 1805, Griffith's skills and experience had resulted in him being given command of HMS *Dragon*, a Third rate, 74-gun, two-decker ship-of-the-line. While on blockade off Ferrol, Griffith played a pivotal role in the buildup to the great victory at Trafalgar by setting a ruse that caused a combined Franco-Spanish fleet to divert to Cadiz, thus postponing Napo-

(Continued on page 2)

COMING EVENTS

FEB 18	DRILL, FORT YORK
MAR 17	DRILL, FORT YORK
APR 3	YORKER WINTER PARTY, FORT YORK
APR 21	DRILL, FORT YORK
MAY 19	DRILL, FORT YORK
MAY 22-23	TACTICS SCHOOL, WESTFIELD VILLAGE
JUNE 5-6	COLOURS DEDICATION, FORT YORK



... It really will warm up by May.

(Continued from page 1)

leon's invasion of England.

In 1807, Griffith was in command of HMS *Sultan*, another Third rate. He joined the Mediterranean fleet and was heavily engaged in the action near Toulon, which prevented the French from relieving their besieged garrison at Barcelona.

By 1811, Griffith had been promoted to Rear-Admiral in command of the North American Station. He sailed for the Leeward Islands in HMS *Dragon*, which had undergone a long refit. In August 1814, a 6,000-man expedition jointly commanded by Griffith and LtGen Sherbrooke left Halifax for Pe-

nobscot Bay, Maine. In a successful series of actions, the fortifications and towns at and near Castine were captured and the US frigate *Adams* and other vessels destroyed.

In 1816, Griffith was in command of the North America & Lakes of Canada squadron and from 1830-32, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Griffith Colpoys KGB commanded the North America & West Indies Station based at Bermuda.

In 1826, a British Admiralty surveyor, Henry Bayfield, honoured Rear-Admiral Sir E. G. Colpoys by naming a bay on the northwest side of Bruce Peninsula after him. To my knowl-

edge, this is the only commemoration in Ontario of Rear-Admiral Colpoys's extensive North American service.

As an adjunct to this story, Susan Colpoys Johnson wrote a *colourful* tale about Lady Mary (Polly) Johnson entitled, "Adventures of a Lady in the War of Independence in America", which can be read in its entirety on the Fort Klock website - www.fortklock.com/lady.

LtCol Gavin Watt

WINTER PARTY 2004

This year the Yorker Winter Party is set for Saturday, April 3. Although Jessup Food & Heritage is no longer operating out of Fort York, we were still able to reserve the Blue Barracks for our annual gathering. Hopefully the April date will ensure that the *Winter Party* has *Spring*-like travel conditions for those who plan to come from afar.

The loss of Jessups is certainly a disappointment, but don't despair. Arrangements have been made for an outside caterer, who promises an excellent buffet dinner (and no paper plates). A cash *Beer & Wine* bar will be setup for the evening. The price has been set at \$24 per person, which is the same as last year.

After dinner we will have our usual toasts, speeches, presentations and distribution of *The Calendar*, but that's not all. Lt Steve Sandford is organizing a *Silent Auction* as a fund raiser for the Colours Ceremony. (See his article for more details). And there are plans to hold a version of the famous Yorker Tavern, with Gin Lane providing the music. Singing, grog, idle chatter, and maybe even a few fist fights (don't turn your back on McGeachie). For those who are so inclined, a *Whist* round robin is also planned.

In March you will be contacted by your NCO to determine if you plan to



attend. If you are not contacted and would like to attend, please notify Sjt. Dave Putnam of your intentions (Phone: 905-648-4786 E-mail: yorker@interlynx.net). You may invite reenactors from other units as your guests, provided you give their names in advance and assume responsibility for their cost if they don't show up. As in the past, it is important that we establish an accurate headcount one week before the party.

It promises to be an excellent evening. It's a chance to socialize with Yorkers and Yorkettes you may not have seen since last summer. It's also an opportunity to applaud the old *Yorker of the Year*, welcome the new *Yorker of the Year*, search the calendar for your picture, hear an inspirational message from the Colonel, get the scoop on upcoming events, drink a few toasts, etc. etc. Hope to see you there!

Raising Funds for Colours Ceremony

As we all know, the regiment costs money. Cloth and muskets continue to float on the regimental credit system, and income-generating ventures such as the Thornhill Parade only make a small contribution to a very big picture. Special things like the new colours also cost significant money. After the success of last year's winter party and the George House Memorial Auction, people have been talking about holding a 'donation' silent auction at the 2004 Winter Party to help offset some of the regiment's operation costs.

The donation auction is something the Queen's Rangers have been doing at their annual party for years, with great success. In a donation auction, members clean out their closets for anything that might be of interest to fellow reenactors. You might have an old hat, an extra musket tool, a mug, fork, knife, a fancy set of buttons or a roll of cloth you'll never use that someone might put to better use. If you can't bear to part with any of your current stuff, you can make something small, such as a sewn 'housewife' or fire making kit, to donate to the block. Auction items aren't just limited to kit either. You might have a good historical book, or a fine print from a famous 18th century artist. Members will set an opening bid on their items and the auction will run silent throughout the Winter Party, with all the money going towards the Colours ceremony.

Lt Steven Sandford



2004 Winter Party



*Put on your finery and come out for
an evening of 18th century frivolity*

Saturday, April 3, 2004

Blue Barracks ~ Fort York

6:00 Reception (Cash Bar)

7:00 Soldier's Dinner (Buffet)

8:00 Toasts, Speeches & Presentations

Entertainments: Silent Auction, Music, Whist

Price: \$24 per Adult; \$15 per Child



*Reenactor guests are
welcome if sponsored by
a Royal Yorker.
RSVP to your NCO,
or contact
Sjt. Dave Putnam
905-648-4786
no later than one week
before the Party*



A Quick Look At 2004

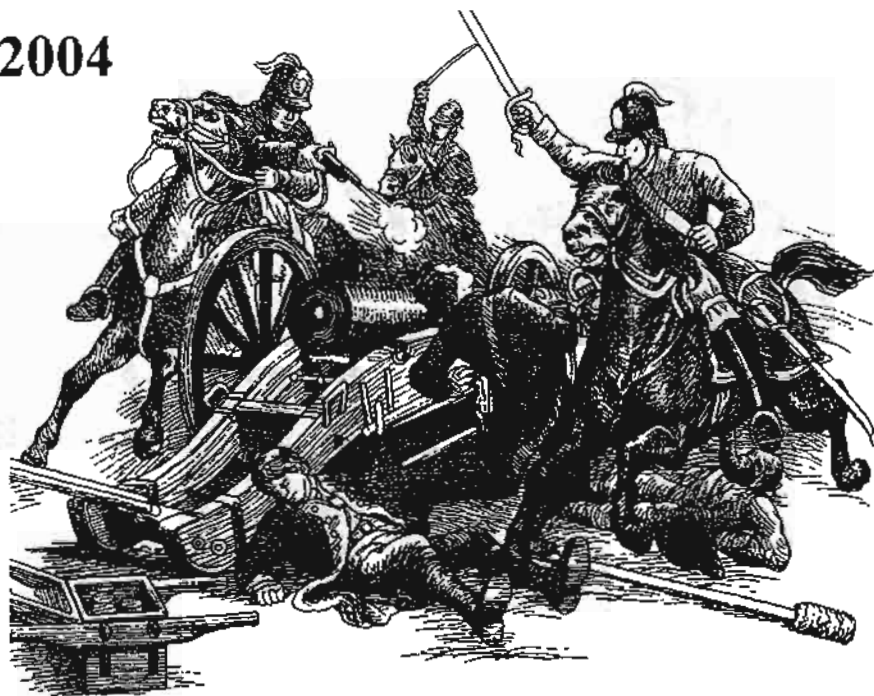
The temperature may have plummeted to 20 below, but you can be warmed by the fact that we are only a few months away from the start of the new campaign season. This year promises a mix of "old standbys" and "new opportunities".

The year will start with the Howse Tactics School at Westfield Heritage Village. This will be the third year that we've utilized this wonderful site. We have full access to the historic village, as well as the great tactical ground that surrounds it. Who knows, we might even be blessed with another appearance of the West Nile Rangers.

Unfortunately, there will be no Victoria Day Parade in Toronto this year. How many years have the Yorkers honoured our monarch by marching in that parade? It is truly sad to see it go.

Plans are well under way for the KRRNY Colour Dedication Ceremony at Fort York on the weekend of June 5 and 6. Clearly, this is a must attend event for every Yorker, as well as our comrades in arms within the Northern Brigade. You will be hearing much more about this important occasion in the months to come.

Black Creek is on for the weekend of



June 19 and 20.

News of the Quebec City event is buzzing in the hobby. And of course, as announced by Nancy Watt in the last newsletter, the weekend of July 31 - August 1 will be the occasion for Yorker men and women to strut their finery within the walls of the old city. Yes, Saturday, July 31 will be Polly Johnson Day.

Many will remember our participation at the Battle of Newtown several

years ago. Indications are that a trip to Elmira, N.Y. is in the cards for Labour Day weekend this summer.

And of course, no campaign would be complete without a trip into the Mohawk in October. Although not confirmed, such a mission is expected again this year.

Nothing is final until you have the calendar in your hot little hands, but the preliminary look at 2004 looks pretty good.

A Farm In The Family

John and Marcia Ladell wrote the book *A Farm In The Family*. Here are a few quotes that are of interest:

Pg. 20 - Captain Crawford Buys Land From The Mississaugas

In October, 1783 Captain William Crawford of the Royal Yorkers reported to Sir John Johnson, who by then had been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that: "According to your directions, I have purchased from the Mississaugas, all the lands from Toniata or Onagara River to a river in the Bay of Quinte... including all the Islands, extending from the lake back as far as a man can travel in a day... The consideration demanded by the Chiefs for the lands granted is that all the families belong-

ing to them shall be clothed and that all who have not fuseses shall receive new ones, some powder and ball for their winter hunting, and as much coarse red cloth as will make about a dozen coats and as many faced hats... The Mississaugas appear much satisfied that the white people are coming to live with them.

Pg. 21 - This Side of Misery

In November 1783, British regulars were ordered to relieve the recently disbanded First Battalion of the Royal Yorkers. The appearance (I believe he means 'the arrival') of the British troops took the Royal Yorkers by surprise. Colonel St. Leger describes what happened... "Major Baird marched into this garrison with five

companies of the 53rd yesterday, ye 26th... the circumstances of the Yorkers... are totally different from the European Corps having literally more women and children than men, the generality of whom are either down with the Measles and Small Pox or convalescent from these disorders. I flatter myself that I have done what His Excellency (Haldimand)... from his usual tenderness and humanity to these poor people, would have directed to be done. I have contracted Sir John's troops... and the women and children into as narrow a compass as possible on this side of misery and by this means have been able to introduce one-half of the 53rd companies into the Barracks... The other moiety (or half) were billeted elsewhere."

LOYALIST RAIDS DURING THE REVOLUTION

The following article was written by LtCol Gavin Watt and was published in a recent Schoharie County Historical Society publication. It gives an excellent explanation for the types of raids initiated by Loyalist units and the reasons for these raids.

The sudden, shocking raids that erupted in the Mohawk Region in 1778 had their origins in the disastrous British campaign of the previous year. When Burgoyne's Grand Army from Canada was so decisively defeated, loyalist expectations, both white and red, received a severe jolt. The hundreds of men from Albany, Charlotte and Tryon Counties who had joined Provincial regiments under Maclean, Jessup, Peters, McAlpin, Johnson and Butler were faced with prolonged exile in Canada and Niagara, far from their families, farms and businesses. While they had willingly risked all by supporting the established government, they had seen the gamble as purely short-term. Now, they were stuck in barracks in lower Quebec and Niagara while their families and friends faced malicious persecution and their properties were confiscated by a victorious, and frequently, unscrupulous former neighbours, friends and sometimes relatives.

For the League Mohawks, the situation was, if anything, worse. Almost all the inhabitants of the Fort Hunter and Canajoharie castles had abandoned their ancient holdings when St. Leger's siege of Stanwix collapsed. After brief service under Burgoyne, the Fort Hunters slipped away to Canada where they were re-located in a crude encampment outside of Lachine on the St. Lawrence River. These 'Lachine Mohawks' became a deadly partisan force under the management of LtCol Daniel Claus, St. Leger's Indian Superintendent. The Canajoharies withdrew to the west into Indian Territory, as did the Mohawks' Schoharie affiliates. From that safe haven, their looming presence haunted the rebel frontiersmen.

Politically astute Mohawk leaders did

not expect their people to recover their former homes. They suspected that, now they had been dislodged from their castles, even a victorious and sympathetic British government would fail to restore them. Probably, the most they could hope for would be inadequate financial compensation and relocation somewhere within the boundaries of a reaffirmed Indian Territory. Such dark, anxious thoughts hardened their hearts against the rebels - the cause of their disruption.

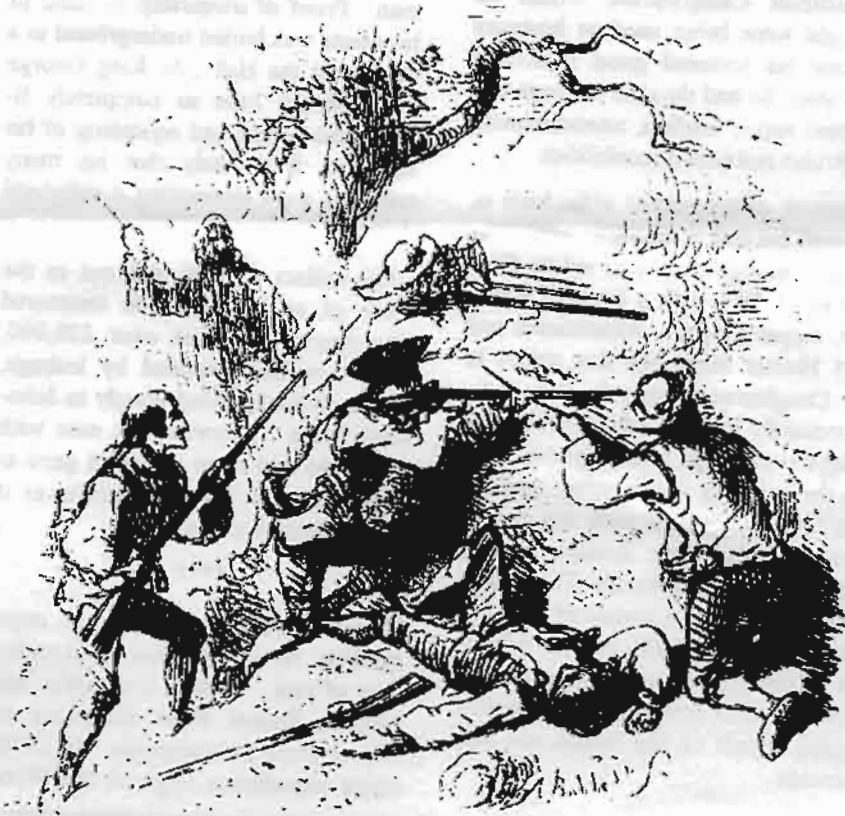
Throughout the winter of '77/78, a stream of fugitives and recruits arrived from rebel territory and confirmed that loyalist families were being reduced to penury and that the few Mohawk neutralists hanging-on in the castles were being treated with marked hostility. There were also accounts of the sour works of the rebels' committees of sequestration. Yet, the exiles maintained faith in an ultimate victory, while their resentment of their enemies increased.

There were many types of raids. The

most common thrust into the Mohawk Region was in the form of a steady stream of individuals and small parties of mixed whites and natives sent from Canada and Niagara to gather intelligence or take military and political prisoners. Primarily, their information came from sympathizers, who made observations in the course of their work and diligently collected rebel newspapers, which were rarely censored by the authorities. The spies kept under cover and were seldom involved in fighting, unless discovered and pursued. However, their constant presence was recognized and caused great unrest, as they obviously foreshadowed more violent, overt actions to come. If captured, white scouts faced possible execution, particularly in the later war, whereas Indian scouts were incarcerated.

Although the risks were high, many loyalist adventurers volunteered for scouting and seized the opportunity to visit wives and girlfriends, and earn fame or commissioned rank.

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A second type of raid originated from Indian Territory or Fort Niagara with the aim of collecting provisions to sustain outposts such as Oquaga or the fort's garrison. These raids of 100-200 muskets moved secretly through the woods; emerged suddenly, plundered livestock, burned farms; then disappeared like wolves into the wilderness. Such startling occurrences proved disastrous for the victims and extremely unnerving for their neighbours.

Brant's early May incursion against Cobleskill, with his native and white volunteers and a platoon of Butler's Rangers, had provisioning as its primary objective. Their burning of farms led to severe fighting with casualties on both sides. A month after Cobleskill, an apparently mindless killing of a militia courier near Cherry Valley by a scout led by Brant emphasized the frontier's sieve-like exposure.

Brant's foray had a secondary purpose. He intended to bring off some recalcitrant Canajoharies, whom he thought were being used as hostages against his personal good behaviour just when he had decided to wage traditional native warfare, unencumbered by British restrictive sensibilities.

Rescues of persecuted individuals or families became a frequent goal. As another example, the raid led by Captain Ross, 34th, with a force of Regulars, Royal Yorkers, Akwesasnes and Fort Hunter Mohawks that struck in the Caughnawaga area in early June successfully rescued fifty Fort Hunter villagers who had been captured during the previous year's retreat to Canada. Ross's loyalists took the opportunity to visit their families, collect their valuables and recruit. The raiders had free reign for a couple of days before withdrawing with several prisoners. Although only three houses and a gristmill were destroyed, the psychological impact on the inhabitants was immense.



An unusual and bloodless raid of 1778 was a slick excursion to Johnson Hall by a platoon of Royal Yorker Light Infantry supported by a like number of Kanehsatake warriors to recover Sir John Johnson's papers. Prior to the war, Johnson had been considered America's second richest man. Proof of ownership of most of his assets was buried underground in a chest near the Hall. As King George expected Sir John to completely finance the raising and equipping of his regiment, it is likely that his many creditors were demanding a collateral deposit.

The raiders were in and out in the blink of an eye, but the recovered documents, valued at over £20,000, were completely spoiled by leakage, which no doubt added greatly to Johnson's woes. However, the ease with which the raid came and went gave as much heart to Tryon's loyalists as it caused anxiety to the rebels.

Major expeditions of 600 or more muskets were the most devastating type of raid. Limited manpower and supplies limited these incursions to two or three per campaign. In 1778, major expeditions targeted the Wyo-

ming Valley on the New York/Pennsylvania border followed by German Flats and then Cherry Valley.

British northern strategy cannot be viewed in a vacuum, as the influence of the loyal native alliance upon the choice of strategic targets was very significant. John Butler had orders to attack important settlements and destroy these sources of Congress's strategic supplies. The expeditions would have the additional benefit of diverting the Continental Army away from the Central Department while widely sowing "the seeds of alarm and despondency" in the backcountry. Butler's preferences were critical Mohawk Region farming communities, but his native allies, led by the Grand War Captains, Old Smoke and Complanter, held another view. As Butler's military strength was utterly dependent upon the League's warriors, he bowed to their agenda and set Wyoming as his first target for 1778.

It should be recognized that the natives had many longstanding grievances from before the rebellion. Added to these was their desire to revenge their losses at Oriskany. When the natives agreed to ally with the British, they were addressing their own political agenda, which they believed was more closely related to the Crown's goals than to America's struggle for Independence.

The bloodlust exhibited at Cherry Valley, which struck both loyalist and rebel families, had its roots in Butler's decision to parole rebel officers captured at Wyoming. This conciliatory measure was certainly not the native way. When the Senecas discovered that these same officers had ignored their solemn promises and taken up arms again, their outrage boiled over. In subsequent campaigns, traditional native warfare came to the fore and led to a bloody atmosphere of stark terror in the Mohawk region. Only the very bravest of the brave withstood its test.

None of above is meant to suggest that vengeance raids were not an

Obstetrics in the Eighteenth Century

With announcements of weddings and births regularly appearing in the Royal Yorker newsletter, I thought it might be appropriate to explore the topic of obstetrics in our time period.

Between the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, the midwife looked after the medical needs of women, focusing largely upon childbirth and ailments of the reproductive organs. Society and male medical practitioners at the time readily acknowledged that treatments for any of these ailments should be the arena of the midwife. However, as male medical doctors became more professional, the midwife was pushed from the central role of caregiver for women to a much inferior role. This change of status came about through the following influences upon the medical profession.

According to Shira Kaplin in *Women and Obstetrics*, male doctors became dominant in the newly created field of obstetrics through extensive professional development that included a lengthy medical education and an increased application of practical knowledge. At medical schools and hospitals, male doctors were instrumental in developing new techniques and procedures unknown to midwives. As a result, women's labour was reduced and additional lives were saved. It must be noted that not only were females not admitted to medical schools at this time, but the use of newly invented instruments such as birthing forceps were not made available to midwives. Gradually, there was a movement away from utilization of the traditional midwife toward a perceived safer and more fashionable doctor-supervised birth.

During the seventeenth century, the very contentious and arrogant Chamberlen family of doctors appeared on the London medical scene, described by many as a family with an "itch to quarrel" (*The Age of Agony*, by Guy Williams). This accurate description of the relationship between themselves and the College of Physicians in London stemmed from the fact that the first of the Chamberlen clan had in-

vented birthing forceps. They kept this discovery a secret from their contemporaries, but to further irritate and insult the medical community, the Chamberlens let all of London society know they possessed a 'secret instrument' which enabled them to deliver babies safely and humanely. Not to be outdone, the College frequently questioned their medical qualifications, and once successfully sued a Chamberlen for 'Mal Praxis'. Later, the Chamberlens were involved in several hare-brained, money-making schemes which ended with them being forced to flee the country. As a consequence, the 'family secret' was sold to pay off debts, which resulted in birthing forceps entering the public domain.

The following well-documented story of Mary Tofts of Galdalming, near Guilford, highlights how poorly understood the reproductive process was during the early part of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Tofts claimed that one day as she was walking through a field, she was chased by several rabbits; fortunately she managed to escape. A scant six months later and very pregnant, she took to her bed where a local apothecary named John Howard attended her during her confinement. She delivered a fine litter of seventeen rabbits. John Howard, who had never experienced such an event in thirty years of midwifery, wrote to a friend in London. The friend, Nathan-

iel St. Andre, Anatomist to the Royal Household, after interviewing both parties and visiting with the rabbit-children, published a pamphlet. The story of Mrs. Tofts spread like wildfire throughout the capital where, needless to say, opinion on the plausibility of this event was divided.

George I, in an effort to resolve the question of the rabbit-children, sent Dr. Sir Richard Manningham to the village of Galdalming to file another objective report. Quickly recognizing the fraud being committed, Sir Richard flattered and cajoled Mrs. Tofts into meeting the King.

While in London she was sequestered in a lodging house under the careful eye of Sir Richard and several other colleagues. After three days, Mrs. Tofts' whole story was shown for what it was when she was caught bribing household staff to purchase baby rabbits for her. In the end, those who had been duped by Mrs. Tofts were made to look very foolish while those with royal appointments lost their pensions, but not their credibility. Mrs. Tofts served a very short time in gaol before being sent back to her village.

Sir Richard published a pamphlet on the extraordinary case of the human rabbit-breeder. The pamphlet never revealed whether he thought Mrs. Tofts was a malicious criminal or just an attention seeker. However, it must be noted that his medical practice improved considerably.

Mr B. Barclay-Fynche
Chief Surgeon, Northern Brigade



~ George Woodbridge ~

Brigade of the American Revolution Commandant Continental Army's Corps of Light Infantry and the Crown's Corps of Engineers

When the Yorkers joined the Brigade in 1975, George was the commandant. The BAR had been in existence for 13 years at that point and George had served as the boss for a few years before we arrived and for many great years after. Under his direction, the Brigade flourished. He was a gigantic presence in reenacting and one of the hobby's best loved men; always pleased to see you; always enthusiastic about your unit and about you as an individual. There was a brief pause in George's tenure as Commandant in about 1978 and then he returned to the key role.

In the mid-'80's, George left his first wife and married Torontonian, Deborah Mills, the very lady who had prepared the KRR's first set of Colours. Deb was a very active reenactor and extremely capable seamstress. George's most intimate reenactment involvement with the Royal Yorkers occurred at one of the Fort Wellington events in Prescott when he and Bill Wigham were our guests at a Snipe Hunt. George's 'poor marksmanship' led to the death of Serjeant Anglin's son -- the ever-ready-with-a-quip George Woodbridge had been had. It was wonderful

to see his dumbfounded surprise.

A few years later, George retired as Brigade commander, but he and a number of other old guard members stayed active by founding the Corps of Engineers. His superb, historical artwork continues to grace the Brigade's publications and his drawing of a Royal Yorker was the frontispiece for our first recruiting pamphlet. As an indication of just what sort of man George was, he gave us full rights to that drawing, allowing us to use it for any purpose as we saw fit. For those of you who didn't have the pleasure of knowing or serving under Woodbridge, the short obituary below will give you some appreciation of just how famous he was outside of his



(Drawing by George C. Woodbridge, courtesy of the Empire Dispatch.)

hobby and inform you of the worth of George's gift to the Yorkers.

LtCol Gavin Watt

Friday, January 23, 2004 ASSOCIATED PRESS

Illustrator George Woodbridge, 73 NEW YORK - George Woodbridge, a humorous illustrator for MAD magazine for nearly 50 years, a historical illustrator, and a military history buff, has died. He was 73. Mr. Woodbridge died of emphysema at Staten Island University Hospital North on Tuesday following a long illness, his wife, Deborah Woodbridge, said Thursday.

His cross-hatched pen-and-ink drawings were extremely detailed and historically accurate, the result of careful and passionate research. "He had a tremendous eye for detail that showed up in his drawings," MAD Editor John Ficarra said Thursday. "We especially played to his history knowledge," Ficarra said. "When we gave him a piece on World War I, he would draw the exact gun and belt buckle they were using then." Ficarra said Mr. Woodbridge began his work as a freelance artist for MAD in 1957

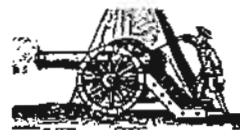
- five years after its inception - and was featured in virtually every issue.

One of Mr. Woodbridge's most memorable pieces was for the 1965 sports satire "43-Man Squamish," written by Tom Koch about a nonsensical field game. "It's arguably our most requested piece to reprint," said Ficarra. "It struck a chord. Colleges all over formed teams and played this crazy game, with these ridiculous looking helmets. George captured that lunacy."

Another Woodbridge satirical piece, "The Hymn of the Battered Republic," shows the American eagle in a wheelchair depicting the malaise of the Carter years, the editor said.

A native of Flushing, Queens, Mr. Woodbridge had a second career as an illustrator of historically accurate military history works like the three-volume "American Military Equipage, 1851-1872."

His wife said Mr. Woodbridge would be cremated and a private wake would be held Feb. 7. She said a commemorative program will be held the next day at 2 p.m. at Fort Lee Historic Park in Fort Lee.

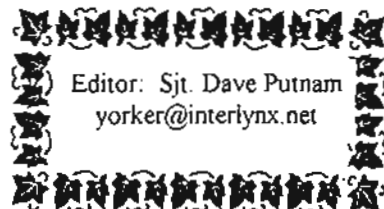


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Loyalist Raids During Revolution

element of the white loyalist agenda. Certainly, the officers and men had a great deal of pent up anger, fear and frustration to vent. Even these small, terror raids had a military objective -- to sufficiently intimidate the region's inhabitants to cause their failure to raise and deliver livestock and crops. It may be that the 1778 destruction of Andrus Town, Springfield and Kyle fell into this nefarious category. For the inhabitants of the Mohawk Region, 1778 heralded a bleak future.

LtCol Gavin K. Watt



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