

Imagine that you are a teacher; you are telling a story and the eyes of your class start to glaze over. Time to take a break and do something else. Now imagine you are speaking to a crowd of people in semidarkness and trying to keep them interested. This is what Doug Robinson is doing on a frequent basis. Doug uses Canadian history to entertain people. And he can do it for hours! He



varies his pace, sings, speaks as if the event is happening right now and takes you back to a time when the existence of Canada was hanging in the balance. Moreover, he's developed a formula that seems to work very well for the charity he is working with—and he tried it first with the Provincial Marine here in Amherstburg. Doug gets a variety of sponsors to pay for tickets and prizes that will be featured at the dinner. Sponsors also pay him. So the charity gets to pocket the proceeds of the dinner after the hall has been paid for the meal. A sold out crowd at Royal Canadian Legion Br. 157 was entertained and dined very reasonably thanks to Shaymus the Storyteller. Doug Robinson assumed his role as Shaymus Gunn and performed before over 160 people at the Provincial Marine fundraiser. He told stories of the capture of the American ship "Cuyahoga" through to the capture of Fort Detroit with sea shanties and love ballads sung along the way. Provincial Marine member Carol Ferguson said the local re-enactment group was pleased with how the event turned out and surprised by such a strong turnout. "I think the community of Amherstburg is showing a real interest in history," said Ferguson. With the bicentennial of the War of 1812 coming up, proceeds will help the Provincial Marine prepare for that major event.

Included in that plan is to put money into the Commissariat to make it appear more like the 1812 period. Ferguson noted that "Shaymus" is a member of the Provincial Marine and plans to do more fundraisers for the group in Amherstburg. People came Saturday night from as far as London, Chatham and Detroit and extra seats had to be added. "We did not expect this at all," said Ferguson. "They came from far and wide." (From the Amherstburg Echo)

Robinson, a lifelong entertainer from Chatham, said he only started putting focus back on Canadian history in recent years and did so "because it's ours." He said bringing history back and showing people what happened starts "right here" and praised re-enactment groups like the Provincial Marine and others for reliving local history. "You have an opportunity to give people their history back," said Robinson.

Since that first dinner theatre, Shaymus "The Storyteller" Gunn has done similar events for various groups in the area. About one year after the PM event he was back in Amherstburg one Saturday night telling tales of former slave, soldier and settler Richard Pierpoint. He gave a lively two-hour talk before a sold out crowd of almost 150 people at Royal Canadian Legion Br. 157. He told the story of Pierpoint, a "forgotten hero", who was born in Senegal in 1744 and experienced life in North America as a slave, soldier and settler before his death in 1837. The event was a fundraiser for the Amherstburg Heritage Homecoming (AHH), an event held every August that focuses on the town's legacy as a final terminal on the Underground Railroad. AHH association president Paul McAllister said he enjoyed seeing Robinson's portrayal of Shaymus Gunn for the Provincial Marine fundraiser. That led to the organization of the Pierpoint event.

Valerie Buckie of the Park House Museum was facing a real problem this spring because the usual school visits have been curtailed caused by renovations at the Fort Malden Historic Site. Jane Teeple, a PM member and our membership secretary, is a member of the board of the museum. She suggested that Doug could work his magic for the Park House. Then the board had to work hard to find a time before the gardening season and away from big events like Christmas and Easter when family events are usually drawing people. But the rest was mostly taken care of by Doug Robinson. He enlisted about 20 sponsors and acquired some of the items for the prizes. He printed up the tickets, posters and the souvenir programmes. It was the easiest way of raising 1200 dollars she had ever experienced. It was also one of the most entertaining fundraisers she had been involved with. Doug built his performance around one of his interests—the **Nancy**—discovered near Wasaga Beach and one of the early occupants of the Park House—Alexander MacKintosh. (See page 7 for more on Alexander MacKintosh and his father Angus.) Also see our last article.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—hopes involving our new canoe

We'd like to get more use of our North canoe!

Imagine embarking on the River Canard near the ball diamonds and park. During the Pontiac era, this place was very significant. I've just started reading a new book, originally printed in 1896, called *Souvenirs of the Past*, written by William Lewis Baby. In it he describes how Jacques Duperon Baby sent his trader, Laframboise, on a mission to gather information for Major Gladwin of Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit). His cover was that he was trading with the Indians. He was asked to enter the mouth of the Riviere au Canard and ascend it for two miles on one side and down the other and report what he had seen. Laframboise reported the next day that he had been allowed to enter as natives knew him as a trader. He found Indians on both sides of the river--Wyandottes, Hurons and Pottowattomies—engaged in making bows and arrows of young hickory, bowstrings of strips of deerskin and inner bark of elm, wild turkey feathers for the arrow flights and poisoned flint barbs tied on with racoon gut. An old

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# MARINE SOUNDINGS<sup>©</sup>www.provincialmarine.org

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LEAD UP TO 1812

May 31, 2011

woman, dyeing quills to decorate some moccasins, told him they were preparing to attack a redcoat vessel when it went by Turkey Island. Major Gladwin was expecting a vessel coming up river and he informed the vessel so that it could avoid the attack. When we do a paddle up this creek we will be imagining those Indian camps of long ago. *David May Sr.*

## CAROL'S REPORT ON BINGO AND BRICKS

*by Carol Ferguson*

Our Bingo revenues continue to strengthen, which is reassuring because our utility bill was \$2000.00 for the year.

We might have to consider a small charge when we allow other groups to use our facilities.

Our brick campaign will probably reach the 900 brick level by the first week in August. We're not sure if the Fort will have the funds to do its Time Line Event. So we are planning for our brick ceremony to correspond with the Heritage Weekend.

## THE BICENTENNIAL FIRST NATION ENCAMPMENT/RE-ENACTMENT *by Carol Ferguson*

Since our original application for funding we have found we will need more funds. There is more competition from other areas to get such features as Indian dancing and the sweet grass ceremony, and the First Nation schedules are filling up. Jim Ouellette is working with First Nations groups to create interest in what is a unique opportunity to celebrate a great man and what he tried to do—Tecumseh and the huge Indian encampment that gathered around him in the early years of the war of 1812.

*At the same time other members have tried to raise more money to cover additional expenses at a remote site.*

*The town promised to pay for a bus that would carry people from an embarkation point to the ferry. The ferry carries the bus to the island and the bus travels to the historic southern point where what remains of the block house and lighthouse can be seen.*

The location also requires portable washrooms, straw and lots of water supplies. The Windsor-Essex Community Foundation supplied us with \$1300 towards those ends and \$700 towards the advertising. We thank Mike Morency for working with us to make this event work in a challenging environment. With the original \$5000 from the Trillium Foundation this brings the total cash available for the event to \$7000. The town's expenditure on buses would be worth several thousand dollars.

Other projects to raise money are being considered such as another dinner with Shaymus the Storyteller Gunn.

## THE BOAT REPORT—The Jolly Boat of HMS Detroit may need reconditioning and re-caulking *by Bob Ferguson*

The jolly boat was only used as an exhibit by the HMS DETROIT Project during the last few years of its existence. As wooden boats dry out when they're not used, we will have to gradually wet the boat. If we do it slowly enough the wood and the caulking will expand without cracking the paint joints. But the boat has been out of the water for over ten years and so we don't want to make a mistake. On a boat lift it could be slowly lowered so as to take water very gradually. That is our plan. We want the boat in good condition and in the water for 2012—the Bicentennial of the War of 1812.

## THE MEMBERSHIP REPORT

*by Jane Teeple*

As of May 10, our membership stood at 82 paid up members

There are an encouraging number of family memberships. The new memberships seem to be coming from friendships with existing members, from seeing our group in action at re-enactments, and from families joining after one member becomes interested. No one has specifically mentioned the up-coming 1812 Bi-centennial. We might mention some of these family groups that are swelling our numbers. **The Goegeben Family:** First Brynn joined, then her parents Mike and Anita, and sister Joelle joined. Brynn is an avid horse lover and equestrian. **The Mertz Family:** Thomas is the father and he brings Daniella, Jonathan, Frederick and Christopher. Husband and wife, Kirk and Cindy Walstedt, joined after seeing our group at a re-enactment in the Port Dover area. Vic Suthren is a long time member and author of *The War of 1812*; his son, Scott, joins this year as an active member, both requiring firearms insurance.

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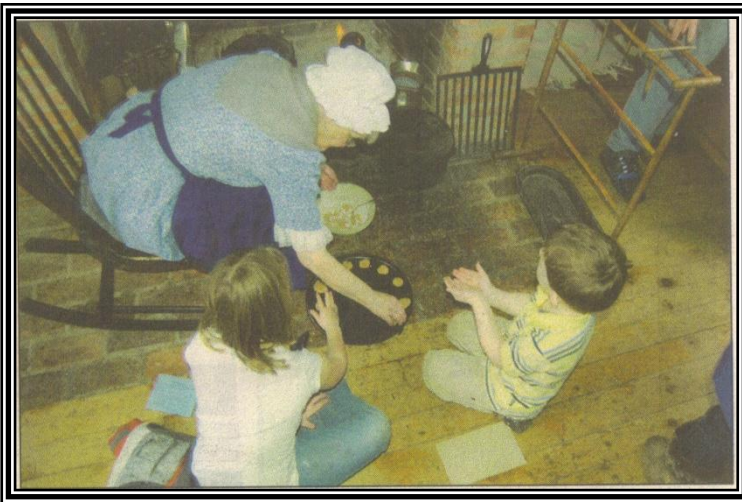
May 31, 2011

**PARK HOUSE AND COMMISSARIAT** provide families with March Break Activities

by G. Marshall

During our March break, families are accustomed to being able to take their children to Fort Malden for an educational experience. This year because of renovations to the Historic Site, activities were laid on at the Park House and at the Commissariat. Valerie Buckie had children making hearth cookies and candles from beeswax and rendered animal fat. The two together make a reasonable candle. At the commissariat, children could study ship models, handle play rifles, and learn all sorts of marine lore from the various things on display. Obviously, costumes and play weapons were the chief interest. We were glad to help maintain a Fort Malden tradition and help the Interpretive Officer Alex Dale during a difficult time and get a little publicity during a cold and damp spring. He lightened our day by playing beautifully on the fife.

(pictures from the *Amherstburg Echo*)



## Maidstone's Bicentennial Museum

The museum did its 4<sup>th</sup> annual War of 1812 encampment and organizers are hoping to use the event to raise their visibility to add to

a growing collection of historical artifacts. Museum curator Victoria Beaulieu is creating a War of 1812 Timeline Exhibit. It will highlight different events that occurred across the region during the historic military conflict, which lasted until 1815. Part of the exhibit is a collection of prints of Peter's historic marine paintings. Recently, Peter Rindlisbacher furnished Beaulieu with a collection of reproductions of his War or 1812-era paintings. "I sat down and assembled all the paintings and discovered there was a story here," Rindlisbacher says. "If you assemble them in chronological order, you see an awful lot of major events that affected Essex County at that time." Our area is of major historical importance in the story of the War. The pictures that went on display this weekend took us from the beginning of the War till the death of Tecumseh in 1813. This is Phase One of the timeline. Included in the exhibit are archival documents and an American newspaper from 1813 that discussed the Battle on the Thames River.

The Maidstone Museum's 4<sup>th</sup> Annual War of 1812 Encampment kicked off May 27 with an "Education Day" open to local school children where children were given samples of 19<sup>th</sup> century crafts to do and watch. Then on the weekend the exhibit was thrown open to the public. (\$5 for adults and \$2 for children ages 6-14) Actor David Morris played two roles: that of Tecumseh and that of voyageur Jean Baptiste Dumont, using both personae to tell stories from the war to the students. The event ran from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and featured storyteller Shaymus Gunn and daily demonstrations of cannon and musket, spinning, weaving, candle making, rope making and much

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more. In the morning and afternoon, battles were re-enacted on both Saturday and Sunday. 19<sup>th</sup> century-style merchants were open all day from 10 till 5.

The picture next page is of the Battle of Lake Erie—1813 and it is part of the timeline of the War. The curator of the Maidstone Museum (519-819-5318) Vicky Beaulieu thinks that period articles may reside with many families in the area because many families were awarded land or else settled here following the War. Some people may want to exhibit these artifacts and they can do so by loaning them to the museum. Sometimes people donate these family treasures to a museum.

The best re-enactors develop a persona that they inhabit while they are in the public eye. David Morris has done several while working with the Provincial Marine. We have seen him as a bounty hunter from the deep south, as Commander Barclay visiting Chatham, as Chief Tecumseh talking about his philosophy or his encounters with White men. Mostly we have seen Doug Robinson as Peter Gunn dressed as a pioneer or a trader, but he has also done a Scotsman as seen in the picture bottom right. Bottom left shows David Morris as a French Canadian Voyageur named Jean Baptiste Dumont. In each case speaks with a different voice and accent. His posture and body language is different. His language follows the position in life and status of the character portrayed. He goes far beyond re-enacting into the realm of high class acting as seen in the best movies or theatre.



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**MARINE SOUNDINGS** promotes the history of the Provincial Marine, most particularly in the War of 1812, and is available as part of the membership of the Provincial Marine. For members not on the web we mail their copies and send it to organizations at cost for \$ 6.00 CAD or US including postage and handling. MARINE SOUNDINGS/MAY 2011 p5

Please submit photos, articles, or links. Googling “Provincial Marine” will bring you to over one hundred items. **To go to our newsletter directly use:** [www.provincialmarine.org](http://www.provincialmarine.org) **When the home page opens, then click on “newsletter”;** the latest newsletters appear first.

### **Fault Lines: How Hidden Fractures Still Threaten the World Economy**

By R. G. Rajan

Rajan is an acute observer of the things that made the West great. **Fractures** examines the growing inequality in the US and its growing dependence on loans from poorer China. The US (Canada also) believes in paying huge salaries to its managerial talent. Currently it is close to 200 times the average worker’s pay for CEOs versus 12 times in Germany and Japan. This creates a disjunct between top management and the rest of us and encourages them to goose up the results for a coming quarter.

**Observations: Similar reckless behaviour propelled the dominant economy of Europe—18<sup>th</sup> century France—into a revolution and allowed its fiscally prudent but much smaller neighbour—Britain—to take center stage.**

The story of Sir Isaac Newton(1642-1727), mathematician and physicist, is well known. He entered Cambridge University in 1661 and remained as a lecturer until 1696. During the plague years 1665-66, he did the major work on

*Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy (Principia)* published in 1687. His other major work, *Opticks*, appeared in 1704 year. As a practical inventor, he invented a reflective telescope—the Newtonian. He also invented calculus—both inventions are still of great importance to us today. Honours followed. Newton was elected MP for the University of Cambridge. He became Master of the Mint and President of the Royal Society. As Newtonian science became increasingly accepted on the Continent, Newton became the most highly esteemed natural philosopher (scientist) in Europe. His last decades were passed in revising his major works, as well as carrying out his **official duties as Master of the Mint where he proved an able administrator.** He never married and lived modestly, but was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, published in 1687, lays the foundations for most of classical mechanics and is one of the most important scientific books ever written. In this work, Newton showed that the laws of physics were universal and the same laws that governed the motions of objects on



Earth also prevailed in space. Perhaps his most important contribution was Newtonianism—a faith in our ability to figure things out from our position here on earth by using thought experiments and observation.

**Mostly we look upon his period at the Mint as a foot note to his life as a scientist. Actually he took a very active role at the mint improving**

**its standards and using his logical mind to go after counterfeiters—an early Sherlock Holmes as it were. So the reputation of English currency was in very high repute at the time of his death. This helped during the long wars against France that might otherwise have bankrupted the nation. Newton also set the value of the pound.**

Many things were going on that brought London to the center of the financial world—that is the issuing of bonds and debentures—a market that it still dominates although other markets are challenging it. While France was retreating to banking based on bullion, the British were experimenting with ways of increasing the money supply using notes for transactions safe in the knowledge that one ounce of gold was **worth 3 POUNDS, 17 SHILLINGS, 10 ½ PENCE as established by Newton.** Until later in the nineteenth century, the supply of gold was always very restricted, and as industrialization occurred, its scarcity would have been a real problem. But the British established a central bank, and gave it the sole right to issue coins and notes. This consolidation was a gradual process, but once it was established it became the model for other central banks. There was a trust in this institution and it raised funds for the country by issuing consols—British government “consolidated debt bonds” that paid a certain rate of interest and were guaranteed by the government of Britain itself. Now given that pensions were non-existent at that time, these consols were a valuable way to save for one’s retirement. (As in France, you’ll recall)

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Another thing that happened was the use of banks to clear payment of bills. Once a bill for a large sum had been paid—say 100 pounds—you might not need the money and deposit it at the bank that settled the account. Let's say that ten pounds of the one hundred was sent by the bank to the Bank of England as security for its lending; then 90 pounds would be available to lend. Someone takes that 90 pounds to build a small house, but at first only needs 10 pounds to purchase a property. The rest is left as a deposit. Eight pounds go to the bank of England leaving 72 pounds for lending. So far circulation has increased: 90+80+72=242 pounds—based on confidence in the banks and the government not debasing its currency. England was on a gold standard in that you could have the gold if you wished, but for most transactions, debiting or crediting accounts was the way things were done for convenience much like today.

Another thing that added to the certainty of getting paid was insurance—an institution we owe largely to the Scotts who started widows and orphans societies based on paying small annual premiums. Many trades all over Britain started

members, meaning that the death of the breadwinner would not leave the family penniless and that debts could get paid. This was the birth of life insurance.

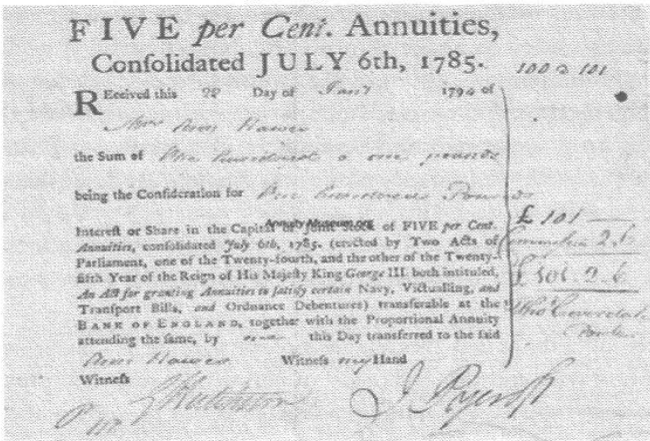
Ups and downs in the War against Napoleon *caused fluctuations in the consol prices*, and this paradoxically had a beneficial effect. It developed a class of investors that took the main risk. Many times during the long war, it seemed that the British would lose. After all, the tyrant controlled the whole of the continent. Let's assume you were a widow and you needed a steady stream of revenue. You bought a 5 % consol (with a nominal value of 100 pounds) for 101 pounds. The annual coupon of 5 pounds represented an actual return of 4.95 percent. Let's assume that the widow was able to live with her consol income until she was 72. At this point her health started to fade and she needed more money and so she decides to sell the consol but will only get what people are willing to pay at that point in the war—80 pounds. Suddenly the victory of Trafalgar is announced. The widow gets 92 pounds, and gets the medicine and support till she dies at 73. Now the biggest bet placed on the British debt was that of **Nathan Rothschild**. He

placed the bet because the sudden loss of Napoleon left him with huge losses. Nathan was in the business of smuggling currency for the British government. He paid a premium to get the gold smuggled into England so that the British could pay their soldiers and suppliers on the continent. Now with Napoleon gone that premium disappeared.

**Ruinous losses for the banker and currency smuggler!**

To save his company from ruin, he placed even bigger bets on the consols; one was for 600,000 pounds, a tremendous amount in those days. In 1817 it was plain that the British government was going to be able to service those enormous war debts, and consuls went up. Nathan made a tidy profit of 600,000 pounds equivalent of 600,000,000 today. He was called the Napoleon of finance. His role in defeating Napoleon was recognized. What has to be remembered, however, was the British reputation for honour and probity had been acquired by hard work starting with Elizabeth I and culminating with the work of Sir Isaac Newton when he worked on features to preserve the currency and coins of Great Britain and hunted counterfeiters with determination. With this reputation, people preferred the convenience of paper currency to carrying real coins; as confidence in banks increased, people were able to use things like cheques and letters of credit rather than carrying currency. With the prestige of winning the War, Great Britain became the place where countries went to raise sovereign debt, London was the city, and the House of Rothschild was the investment house with the reputation and experience to do it. Nathan had brothers in Paris, Viena and other large cities on the continent. The Rothschilds became the most important bankers in Europe. The House of Rothschild preferred to sell their bonds in London. The fact that most of their early issues did not default helped move business to the UK. People moved to issuing government debt in London because Britain was very stable while the rest of Europe was swept with violent revolutions and instability in 1830, 1848, 1871 and so on. Meanwhile the British Empire was a center of peace and good government. London's role in raising funds was very important to the New World as well. South American countries were treated like British dominions in regard to investments. Prior to World War I, overseas investments were almost one half British. This huge investment covered a huge bill for imports of foods and luxury goods.

A consol purchased in 1796 frequently went down as the tide of War turned against against Great Britain.



A 5 per cent consol purchased by Anna Hawes in January 1796

such insurance societies for their

## Marine Soundings

is published by the Provincial Marine Amherstburg, a Re-enactment Group.

Membership at \$15 a year includes the right to go on encampments, training with equipment, sailing on our vessels plus an insurance component and our quarterly newsletter. In addition we have many social events each year. Active re-enactors pay an additional \$10.00 towards insurance. Members of similar organizations may apply for just a newsletter subscription. At \$6.00 Canadian funds and \$6.00 US, we simply recover our costs.

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To submit articles, questions, ideas e-mail

**NEW:** [gtmar3@bell.net](mailto:gtmar3@bell.net)

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[www.provincialmarine.org](http://www.provincialmarine.org)

To contact Marty Burnet, our events coordinator

[Martyb17@hotmail.com](mailto:Martyb17@hotmail.com)

*P1-4 Doug Robinson—Story teller, Boat Report, Bingo Report, Membership, Helping out the fort, Maidstone's Bicentennial Museum hosts an 1812 Encampment*

*Pp 5,6 The role of British banking in winning the Napoleonic Wars*

*P 7 Nathan Rothschild's patriotic efforts used against the Jews by the Nazis and others*

*P8 Moy Hall and the Park House were part of the North West company's struggle with the Hudson Bay company. Only the Park House survives.*

## Our history influences us still

We mentioned the story that Nathan Rothschild made a pile of money at the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo—false! However, it made a good story and excellent propaganda for the Nazis in the Second World War. It still makes excellent propaganda for extremist groups all over the world. They would like to use the story to create the impression of a Jewish conspiracy to dominate the world.

What did happen? Nathan did receive word of the victory before the British Government via his extensive network of contacts and spies. This paradoxically left him in a bad situation. Today we forget that bullion—gold in ingots or coins—is expensive to move around, it costs money to guard, and that cash (paper bills) is a lot more efficient. Nathan's bank had built up a stash of gold to sell to the British government at some expense. Besides the normal costs of holding gold, he paid other premiums because he was smuggling it out of Europe under the noses of the French officials in all the puppet states they had set up. Now none of these premiums existed and the loss was tremendous.

Nathan took further risks to get his bank out of trouble. The British consolidated debt—consols for short—was selling at a discount. This huge debt piled up through years of fighting Napoleon looked in danger of default, similar to Greece's debt today. In previous newsletters, we covered the massive unemployment created by soldiers returning home and by the navy being massively down-sized. Additionally a massive eruption of a volcano in Indonesia so disrupted the climate of the northern hemisphere that there was starvation and malnutrition in 1816. In this crisis Nathan purchased consols. When it became clear that the British government would likely not default, he sold off the consols making 600,000 pounds—the equivalent of billions today. There was no conspiracy—just a CEO making a massive bet on the solvency of the British Government. If you are interested consult Niall Ferguson's *The Ascent of Money*, 2008.

This look at finances is just one aspect of the British War against Napoleon. We'll be looking at the famous sea battles and coalitions as well during 2011 in our lead up to 2012.

### PRELIMINARY LIST OF PM 1812 EVENTS FOR 2011

*Submitted by Marty Burnet.*

Maidstone Museum, Lakeshore, May 27, 28, 29

Stoney Creek, Hamilton, June 4, 5

School of the Sailor, RMC, Kingston, June 10, 11, 12,

Port Dover, June 18, 19

Fort George, Niagara, July 16, 17

Wasaga under siege, July 22, 23, 24

Fort Malden, July 30, 31

Siege of Fort Erie, August 6, 7

Battle of Cook's Mill, Welland, August 20, 21

Fairfield, Thamesville, September 3, 4

Backus Mill, Port Rowan, September 10, 11

Fort Willow, Minesing, Ontario, Sept 17, 18? + approved but not necessarily a PM event

Fanshaw, London, October 1, 2

Mississinewa, INDIANA, Oct 8, 9 +

Battle of Tippecanoe, La Fayette, INDIANA Nov 5, 6 +?

+ approved events but not necessarily PM events

? Date as yet not finalized

# North West Company Entrepreneurs—the MacKintoshes

**Marine Soundings is sponsored by the Questors,  
Essex CFDC, The Ontario Trillium Foundation, Windsor Charity Bingos, and Hbc**

The French and the British had legitimate claims to North America based on their explorations of North America. The British used Hudson Bay to get furs in Western Canada. The French used the Great Lakes to get into the Midwest. The French claim was based on the explorations of Samuel de Champlain, who pioneered several routes into Lake Huron. To cement their hold, the French established key fortifications at such strategic locations as Niagara, Michilimacinac and Detroit. Detroit was an especially favoured settlement because it had a moderate climate, fertile land, and was a key link which threatened Anglo-American interests in the Midwest.



The British conquest of New France in 1760 gave control of the Midwest to Britain. Detroit became a British outpost and, as in the time of French rule, Detroit naturally used Montreal as its port. In Montreal, the French were replaced mainly by Scots and English traders who created the Northwest Company to compete with the Hudson's Bay Company. Angus Mackintosh, a Scots trader who arrived in Detroit around 1787 from Inverness, Scotland, became a partner with other traders in the fur trade and prospered.

By the treaty of Paris of 1783, at the conclusion of the War of Independence, Detroit was awarded to the Americans, and Macintosh knew he would have to choose between staying on the U.S. side of the Detroit River or crossing to Upper Canada which remained under British rule. In 1796 the British turned over the fortress. In 1797 he purchased a tract of land just near the site of present day Hiram Walker's. There he constructed a large wood frame building, called Moy Hall, which he completed by 1799. Moy Hall was the focus of fur trading along the Detroit River, and Macintosh himself became the chief representative of the Northwest company in this area. Moy Hall was named for the ancestral home of the clan Mackintosh in Scotland, but Angus bought the building we call the Park House as a business center in the Amherstburg area for his son Alexander. Moy Hall and the Amherstburg store were centres for the distribution of all kinds of trading goods such as blankets, kettles, tomahawks, knives, liquor and firearms. Macintosh traded with local farmers for grain and meat products, which were used in the fur trade to supply such an important link as Fort William at the head of the Great Lakes. Whisky distilling and the making of brandy created products of high value and small weight and volume. This was important when distances were great and all goods had to be transported by canoe over water. Macintosh also started a shipbuilding industry in the Walkerville area when he brought the Jenkins family in to construct some of the earliest sailing vessels on the Great Lakes. Angus remained in the area until 1828, when he assumed the title of the MacKintosh on the death of his elder brother. Moy Hall was demolished in 1912 to provide room for new residential development. But the Park House remains as a testament to our heritage. Alexander MacKintosh remained in the area until he succeeded to the title. (Above Peter Rindlisbacher's picture of the *Nancy* and Moy Hall)