

# MARINE SOUNDINGS

SNB 1406-6506

Serving the Re-enactment Community of Southern Ontario

November Issue of **Marine Soundings**



At our November meeting my mind back went flying back to the opening of the Gordon House during Peter Rindlisbacher's detailed presentation on the rise and fall of the HMS Detroit Project. The opening of the Gordon House bothered me deeply. The town had hired restorers but got instead a theatre piece--everything done on the cheap: the old hinges that fitted the chiselled recesses perfectly were not cleaned but simply replaced with cheap colonial-style hinges. They did not even remotely fit. They looked cutesy but wrong. The outside windows were left unrestored, for that would involve work. 19<sup>th</sup> century notches for shutters were simply left as holes. Worst was the outside paint. All the accumulated paint should have been taken off and then the house repainted in oil base paint, but instead over very old, heavily cracked linseed oil paint they applied an acrylic latex paint. It was a very poor fit--expanding and contracting rapidly-- quickly

causing the old paint to pull off. The place would soon look like a disaster. It was anything but a restoration. My brother, visiting from Nova Scotia, was shocked at what our town had allowed to pass for restoration.

We were distracted for a while by the ambitious new plans for the ship--Instead of a static display it would sail and make money to pay for its upkeep. But could it then be a tourist asset to Amherstburg? They claimed a fix for this problem: the ship would have to be larger and when in home port it could be used for dinner parties and company promotions. How much larger? About a third! The project had departed severely from its original vision.

What if they had stuck to Murray Kennedy's original vision? It could have been wonderful! I have visited Jamestown near Colonial Williamsburg. Jamestown was founded during the reign of James I. A static display with very few compromises to modern times is utterly fascinating. There were ships, and forts and houses all built with an uncompromising respect for colonial craftsmanship. Here was a display that kept one interested for hours. Local volunteers and students were available to answer your questions. At left some of the vessels in harbour.

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## ***Winter 2009 EVENTS***

*October 17<sup>th</sup> Dinner and stories with Samus the Story Teller at the Legion with proceeds going to the PM*

*November 4 Tenth Anniversary meeting: a celebration of our tenth year as PM*

*November 11 Legion Parade: firing of our cannon and guard*

*Nov 16 Lighting of River lights: firing of cannon and fireworks  
River lights Friday and Saturday nights coffee and hot cider served*

*December 3 Meeting with Ann Rota with news about the Trillium grant.*

*December 13 Christmas Brunch for PM at the Beaulieu B&B*

*December 13 Christmas Concert at the St John the Baptist*

*We provide lanterns and a courteous entrance for the guests.*

***December 17 Public announcement of Trillium award to PM and Town of Amherstburg***

MARINE SOUNDINGS is a quarterly newsletter of the PROVINCIAL MARINE RE-ENACTMENT GROUP of Amherstburg. It is put out in FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST and NOVEMBER Ideas, questions, articles are needed at the **beginning** of the month of publication. Note the change in our publication dates.

## Marine Soundings

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

Membership is 15 dollars a year, which includes the right to go in our encampments, train on our equipment, learn sailing on our vessels. It includes an insurance component and our quarterly newsletter. In addition we have many social events each year. In addition active re-enactors pay \$7.00 towards insurance. If you are a member of a similar organization you may apply for just a subscription to our newsletter. At \$6.00 Canadian funds and \$6.00 US, we are simply looking to recover our costs.

### The Executive for 2009 (Elections May 5th)

David May Sr.—President  
Peter Rindlisbacher—Vice-President  
Ellen Rindlisbacher—Treasurer  
Secretary—Jenny Lajoie

#### Board Directors:

David May, Bob Ferguson, Peter Rindlisbacher, Ellen Rindlisbacher, Vern Coon, Jim Ouellette, Jane Teeple, Vicky Beaulieu

#### Committees (chairs highlighted) Some positions are vacant.

Newsletter: **George Marshall**, Carol Ferguson (membership matters) Members needed from each area

Education: C. Ferguson, Peter Rindlisbacher

Membership: **Jane Teeple**

Boats: Bob Ferguson, Vern Coon, P. Rindlisbacher

Events: **Marty Burnett**

Black Powder: **M. Burnett**, David May

Drill: **James Whyte**, Dale Kidd

Social: **vacant**

Promotions: **Jenny Lajoie**

Brick Campaign: **Carol Ferguson**, Bob Ferguson

Commissariat: **vacant**

Period Clothing: **Jane Teeple**, Elizabeth Kersey

Bingos: **Brenda Mayer**, E. Kersey

### Our Sponsors and Supporting Organizations:

#### Essex Community Futures Development Corp.

Trillium Corporation

Windsor Charity Bingos

Royal Canadian Naval Association

Royal Canadian Navy

The Legion Branch 157 Amherstburg

The CAW Branch 200 *Computers for Kids*

*Hbc (Hudson Bay Company) has helped us with a grant to celebrate some of our earliest settlers.*



To submit articles, questions, ideas e-mail

[gtmar@allstream.net](mailto:gtmar@allstream.net)

or contact our President David May

To Read articles in our newsletter on the web, visit

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

To contact Marty Burnet, our events coordinator

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

## The Lake Simcoe Squadron



### News about our member Lt Hurlbut's promotion to Acting Commander.

Our Northern alliance has become an independent group acting on its own called the Lake Simcoe Station, and Tom is the officer in charge. You may recall that we made gifts and loans to establish this group as a naval re-enacting group. They were already re-enactors doing land battles; moving into the water element as well was quite an onerous task, and we were pleased to give them a hand. Part of the money advanced to them will be returned to us over the next few months, and they are now a self-financing group. So this seems to be a satisfactory solution for us all. For several years Tom has been organizing an early spring event for a flotilla on Lake Simcoe. This year he will be in charge of organizing a Grand Tactical to be held at Sacket's Harbour, New York in midsummer, 2010.

Here is Vic Suthren's announcement:

The Naval Establishment is pleased to gazette the appointment, effective immediately, of Lieutenant Thomas Hurlbut, Commander of the Lake Simcoe Station, as Commander of the Naval Flotilla for the Grand Tactical to be held in midsummer, 2010. ... He is charged to assemble and direct all naval assets available, liaise cooperatively with the Land Staff and in all respects to function as Senior Officer (Naval) for the event."

Tom himself has announced the usual Flotilla event for Lake Simcoe. "On May 29-30 weekend, the Lake Simcoe Squadron will host its 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Squadron Rendezvous on Lake Simcoe, an early season naval gathering and shakedown cruise ... to sail from Carthew Bay to some lakeside destination, set up camp, have an evening of revelry and then sail back on Sunday." He mentions as possible destinations: Georgina Pioneer Village, the Town of Keswick, McRae Point, the Leacock home or even Washago—all being a day's sail or less from the Bay. So he invites us to actively consider this event.

Tom's e-mail is: [thurlbut@suncor.com](mailto:thurlbut@suncor.com)

See page 3 for Peter's report *New France Remembered*

**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/NOVEMBER

Please submit contributions in the form of photos or articles, links to other groups that might interest members.

David May  
President  
Provincial Marine Amherstburg  
[mrdavemay@sympatico.ca](mailto:mrdavemay@sympatico.ca)

Please contribute to our new website. 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)

## 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of PM

George T. Marshall

This November we celebrated 10 years of independent existence. Previously we had been the Boat crew of HMS Detroit Project. When our funds, independently raised as we were encouraged to do, were repeatedly siphoned off to pay for an overly large staff at the Gordon House we elected to leave. I interviewed everyone to see if there was some way of getting a reconciliation with the staff of the Gordon House. It seemed impossible from what I knew of the situation, but as I interviewed our crew members the situation seemed very bleak indeed. We all felt there was a lack of respect for our efforts. The interviews were detailed and I asked for concrete references. At this point we decided to strike out on our

own. We continue to feel we made the right decision.

## Captain's Corner continued Commemorating the Fall of New France

Peter Rindlisbacher

In the late fall of 1759, Quebec fell to British forces, but it was a near thing, and supplies were short. If the British could not re-supply their troops in the spring of 1760 or even if the French fleet arrived first then New France had a chance to go on. People here waited anxiously all winter. But in the spring of 1760 word came that the British fleet arrived first and they knew their fate was sealed. "On October 10<sup>th</sup>, in order to celebrate the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the final full year of New France in this area, a Provincial Marine replica coastal shallop completed a short tribute voyage from Amherstburg's Ranta Marina onto the Detroit River flying the colours of l'Ancien Regime, the white flag



of pre-Revolutionary France." To honour all those sailors who plied these dangerous waters and kept communications open so well, Peter laid a wreath on the water and fired a cannon shot. Bishop LaRoque of River Canard gave a traditional blessing to the crew who were dressed appropriately for the period. This was a final sailing for us, and the weather was beautiful.

## Work on the Commissariat

George Marshall and Jennie Lajoie

Our little building is very historic. It was used for paying the soldiers guarding the fort, for purchasing victuals like maple syrup, fresh beef and pork, flour, fruit and vegetables. It was a hive of activity and added to the prosperity of our region. We have decided to equip at least one room as it probably was in the eighteen thirties. We intend to be ready by 2012. That is, we want everything to be in place by that point. Some acquisitions have already been made. Think of our nineteenth century telescope. Think of our reproduction sextant, our dueling pistols. Some purchasing is going on right now. The internet is a lot of help in locating these things. We wanted a clerk's desk. You know like the

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one used by Bob Cratchit. Jennie Lajoie and Vicki Beaulieu are collaborating on this effort. So far they have found three items: the desk, buffet and hutch, and a great cabinet. They all have a wonderful patina of age and will provide additional space for display. In addition Jennie is looking for someone capable of reproducing authentic 19<sup>th</sup> century tables and chairs. These won't come cheap. But authenticity in details is

essential to creating the effect!

**Galileo** has been called the "father of modern



observational astronomy," the "father of modern physics and "the Father of Modern Science." Stephen Hawking says, "Galileo, perhaps more than any other single person, was responsible for the birth of modern science."

Galileo Galilei considered the priesthood as a young man, but he enrolled for a medical degree at the University of Pisa at his father's urging. He left Medicine for mathematics. In 1589, he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in Pisa. In 1592, he moved to the University of Padua, teaching geometry, mechanics, and astronomy until 1610.

### A Period of Honours

During this period Galileo made significant discoveries in both pure science and applied science. He improved greatly on the Dutch invention of the telescope being

inventive and ingenious.

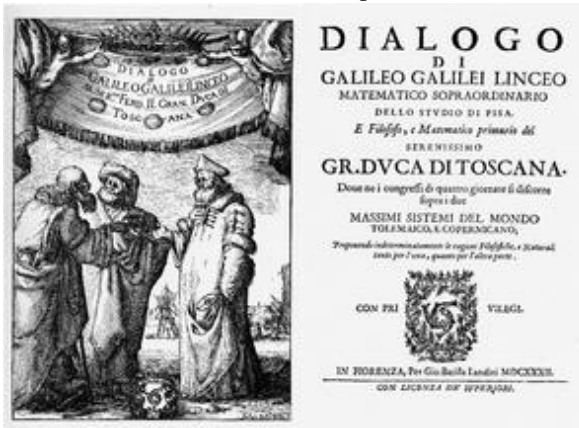
In 1610 Galileo published an account of his telescopic observations of the moons of Jupiter, using this observation to argue in favour of the sun-centered, Copernican theory of the universe against the dominant earth-centered Ptolemaic and Aristotelian theories. The next year Galileo visited Rome in order to demonstrate his telescope and let the religious see with their own eyes the reality of the four moons of Jupiter. While in Rome he was also made a member of the **Accademia dei Lincei**. (an early Royal Society)

### The Inquisition

Unfortunately the musings of Aristotle had been incorporated into Church doctrine, and in the inflamed atmosphere of European politics Galileo's opinions were judged to be close to heresy. Galileo went to Rome to defend himself, but, in 1616, a Cardinal personally handed Galileo an admonition enjoining him neither to advocate nor teach Copernican

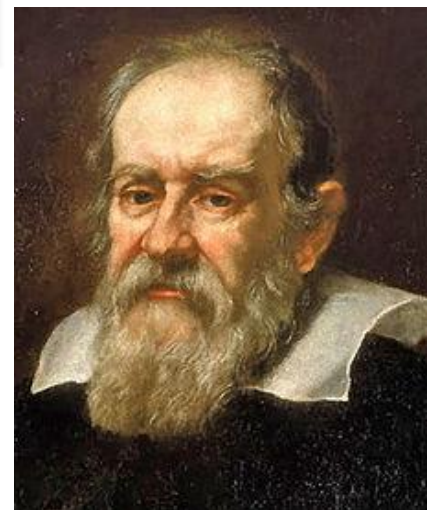
pe's view, angered the Papacy and Galileo was ordered to appear before the Holy Office in Rome. Following a papal trial in which he was found vehemently suspect of heresy, Galileo was placed under house arrest and his movements restricted by the Pope. He stayed at his country house at Arcetri, outside of Florence near his daughter in her convent. This exile took him out of the center of controversy but he was permitted to travel to Florence for medical advice. He received visitors until 1642 when he died.

The Inquisition, or the Holy Office, treated one of the most famous scientists to have ever lived with forbearance. What could lesser mortals expect? Burning was a frequent response. Descartes, an inventor, scientist and philosopher, moved to Protestant Holland. Free-thinking was driven from Spain. Only in the twentieth century did Spain become again a center of thought and culture: think of Picasso, Miro, Dali in art and Unamuno and Ortega y Gasset in Philosophy. It was the church's interference in science that made its influence in politics genuinely feared. This was gradually overcome at the time of John Kennedy. Generally speaking all of Aristotle's theories have been discredited. It is a shame that they were ever included in canon law. For after all he was a pagan, born long before Christ.



astronomy. During 1621 and 1622 Galileo wrote his first book, *The Assayer (Il Saggiatore)*, which was approved and published in 1623. In 1630, he returned to Rome to apply for a license to print the *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*, published in Florence in 1632.

The Pope personally had sanctioned the printing provided that the theories were presented as theories. There were two people representing the two theories—sun-centered and earth centered. Simplicio, representing the





# Provincial Marine



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## Galileo facing the Roman Inquisition

Although the Pope himself encouraged its writing, *The Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems* appeared as an advocacy book: an attack on Aristotelian geocentrism and defense of the Copernican theory. Unfortunately for his relationship with the Pope, Galileo put the words of Urban VIII into the mouth of Simplicio. Most historians agree Galileo did not act out of malice and felt blindsided by the reaction to his book. However, the Pope did not take the suspected public ridicule lightly, nor the Copernican advocacy. Galileo had alienated one of his biggest and most powerful supporters, the Pope, and was called to Rome to defend his writings.

In 1939 Pope Pius XII, in his first speech to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, within a few months of his election to the papacy, described Galileo as being among the "most audacious heroes of research ... not afraid of the stumbling blocks and the risks on the way, nor fearful of the funereal monuments" His close advisor of 40 years, Professor Robert Leiber wrote: "Pius XII was very careful not to close any doors (to science) prematurely. He was energetic on this point and regretted that (door closing) in the case of Galileo."

On 31 October 1992, Pope John Paul II expressed regret for how the Galileo affair was handled, and issued a declaration acknowledging the errors committed by the Church tribunal that judged the scientific positions of Galileo Galilei, as the result of a study conducted by the Pontifical Council for Culture. In March 2008 the Vatican proposed to complete its rehabilitation of Galileo by erecting a statue of him inside the Vatican walls. In December of the same year, during events to mark the 400th anniversary of Galileo's earliest telescopic observations, Pope Benedict XVI praised his contributions to astronomy.

In Spain huge numbers of people were accused and tried under the infamous Spanish Inquisition. This shows a parade of people: some merely humbled, others for whipping, some for burning in autos da fe.



In France following the collapse of the Old Regime, the Inquisition was also attacked. This happened in Spain as well. Remember the Inquisition existed in all Spain's colonies, although not so severe. The Inquisition hastened the decline of Spain as much as anything.

The Inquisition tried Galileo but he was protected to a large degree by his friends in high places and his world fame. Others without fame—especially females—were subject to a horror, an unspeakable horror. Time and time again abuses were found and swept under the rug.

# MARINE SOUNDINGS

## The Provincial Marine Newsletter

October 14, 2006 - Evolution is rejected in Poland.



Poland's deputy education minister, Miroslaw Orzechowski, will not allow Darwin's Theory of Evolution to be taught in Poland's schools. Orzechowski said that "The theory of evolution is a lie, a mistake that we have legalized as a common truth," and "We must not teach lies, just as we must not teach evil in the place of good and ugliness in the place of beauty." Teachers in Poland fear there could be a backlash if they continue to teach evolution in schools, and fear they will have a difficult time moving up the ranks in Poland's education system. Last week a high school in the city of Lodz had removed posters showing the evolution of man from Australopithecus to Homo Sapiens. In a move to counter the Education Ministry's anti-evolution message, Poles have emphasized a message from

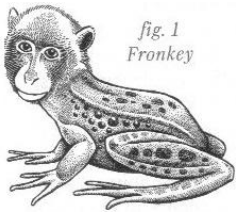
the late Pope John Paul II, who in a speech to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences in 1996 said: "Truth cannot contradict truth."

### On the 200<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Darwin's Birth and the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Darwin's Origin of the Species, DARWIN's still creating controversy.

In spite of the expanding influence of evolutionary theory into more and more university subjects and career fields, including genetics, stem cell work, and DNA fingerprinting used routinely in criminal investigations, there are people who still try to repress his work. It's as if the **Inquisition** were still in effect and active. But the largest group of deniers is in the USA where it is Christian Fundamentalists who still think the world began as told in the Bible.

I don't think that intellectually—based on sheer brain power—Darwin can be compared with Isaac Newton or Albert Einstein. He only had a so-called undergraduate degree—BA or Bsc and got into the Royal Society of England based on a theory that the mysterious "parallel roads" of Glen (valley) Roy were created by a movement of the crust like the ones he saw just after an

earthquake in South America. **He saw that crustal uplift movements were a primary creator of continents, which was a valuable insight in itself but not the cause here!** He saw some controversy and saw an easy way to gain some notoriety. His theory for Glen Roy itself was quickly overthrown by Louis Agassiz who explained that ice itself could form an ice dam and that once the ice broke the lake would have quickly flowed away. The edge of a lake shifting in size would create those "parallel roads".



Subsequently Darwin was extra-cautious about announcing a theory. For years he was known as the **barnacle man** classifying all the different types of barnacles. In some the male is so tiny that he exists as a tiny parasite living inside his female. In other species the normal ratio of sizes was apparent. He developed fame for diligence because of his planet-wide search for different barnacles, and corresponded widely. He was so cautious about his theory that he almost lost the race with Wallace, who independently arrived at evolution. Wallace generously delayed publication of his work so that they could be published together in 1859. It was Darwin's work that created the most controversy. He **popularized** his own work. He used the term natural selection because the English, great lovers of different breeds of dogs and horses, could see human selection of desired traits working over their own lifetimes. Many times a sport would occur in a few animals and their owners would breed these and get rid of the others. **Eventually these breeds would breed true.** He gave so many examples and many were so obvious that even without fossils he proved his point to any rational mind. But of course fossils began to be found and more and more of them. There is no missing link! We have found land precursors of whales, we've found precursors of human beings, we've found tiny horses, and we've found feathers on dinosaurs. Recently we found dinosaurs in the high arctic proving that they must have had a way of regulating their heat like modern birds. We don't however expect that men evolved directly from fish or frogs! There were no fronkeys in his papers ever, nor in any serious Darwinist.



**Galileo aided the separation of science from both philosophy and religion; a major development in human thought.**



By the standards of his time, Galileo often changed his views in accordance with observation. Galileo showed a remarkably modern appreciation for the proper relationship between mathematics, theoretical physics, and experimental physics. He understood the parabola, in terms of conic sections. Galileo further asserted that the parabola was the theoretically ideal trajectory of a uniformly accelerated projectile in the absence of friction and other disturbances. He conceded that there are limits to the validity of this theory, but he nevertheless maintained that for the artillery of his day, the deviation of a projectile's trajectory from a parabola would only be very slight. According to Stephen Hawking, Galileo probably bears more of the responsibility for the birth of modern science than anybody else, and Albert Einstein called him the father of modern science.

# Provincial Marine Galileo Galilei

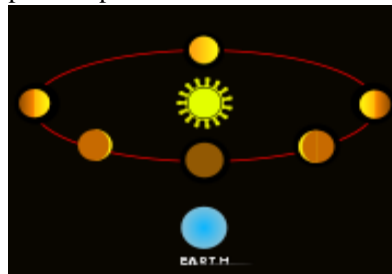
## Astronomical Firsts

### The phases of Venus, observed by Galileo in 1610

From September 1610, Galileo observed that Venus exhibited a full set of phases similar to that of the Moon, as predicted by the heliocentric solar system developed by Nicolaus Copernicus.

Galileo was one of the first Europeans to observe sunspots. The very existence of sunspots demonstrated further problems with the old Ptolemaic celestial system. This observation confirmed Kepler's theory that the sun rotates, the first successful novel prediction of post-celestial sphere physics.

Galileo was the first to report lunar mountains and craters, whose existence he deduced from the patterns of light and shadow on the Moon's surface. He even estimated the mountains' heights from these observations. This led him to the conclusion that the Moon was "rough and uneven, and just like the surface of the Earth itself," rather than a perfect sphere as Aristotle had



claimed.

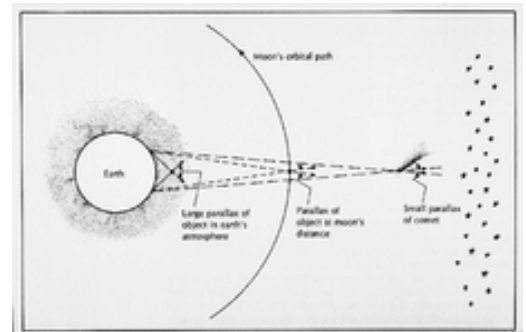
Galileo observed the Milky Way to be a multitude of stars packed so densely that they appeared to be clouds from Earth. He located many other stars too distant to be visible with the naked eye. His *Starry Messenger* reported that stars appeared as mere blazes of light, essentially unaltered in appearance by the telescope, and contrasted them to planets which the telescope revealed



to be disks. But later he was able to measure stars. According to Galileo, stellar disk diameters typically measured a tenth the diameter of the disk of Jupiter (one five-hundredth the diameter of the sun), although some were somewhat larger and others substantially smaller. Galileo argued that stars were suns, and that they were not arranged in a spherical shell surrounding the solar system but rather were at varying distances from Earth. Brighter stars were closer suns, and fainter stars were more distant suns.

### *Controversy over comets and The Assayer*

*The Assayer* was Galileo's devastating reply to a paper written by a Jesuit priest GRASSI. It has been widely regarded as a masterpiece of polemical literature, in which GRASSI'S arguments are subjected to withering scorn. Widely acclaimed, it particularly pleased the new pope, Urban VIII, to whom it had been dedicated. But it permanently alienated Jesuits, previously sympathetic to his ideas, and Galileo and his friends were convinced that these Jesuits were responsible for bringing about his later condemnation.



Galileo recognized that the sun was large enough for people to get different latitude readings if in somewhat different spots. Parallax allows us to obtain distances for heavenly bodies.

# Final Thoughts

Marine Soundings sponsored by

Essex CFDC, The Ontario Trillium Foundation, Windsor Charity Bingos, and Hbc

## Message from the President

We have just had our tenth anniversary and may reflect how far we have come from when we started. We had some luck, but a lot of credit must go to our members' hard work. To give a few examples, I'll mention Tom and Vern working on our gun equipment, our Bingo crews, our faithful gunner Marty Burnett who has so patiently trained many of us, and our painters who did such a beautiful job on our sign.

This year has been no exception: Jennie Lajoie has been doing a wonderful job giving our headquarters a nineteenth century look. She has acquired some nineteenth century items and an item or two that look close to that period. She is getting estimates on a period reproduction for a big table for our meeting room. Peter will create a diorama for our models of HMS DETROIT and the NIAGARA. He intends to create a scene on the back panel of our carrying cases. While on display in the commissariat, we will look through Plexiglas. While carrying the ships to school presentations we can still use the wooden covers and keep the Plexiglas nice and scratch free. As display cabinets they are wonderfully narrow – a consideration in our Commissariat.

We have moved on getting the Bi-centennial of the War of 1812 in everyone's mind in a couple of areas. Shamus, the Story Teller, a member of our group, got sponsorships to put on a Legion Dinner-Story event about some of the many Canadian legends of the War. Shamus donated the proceeds to us, and they will help fund some of the improvements we are planning. Shamus contented himself with the proceeds of sales of books and other items. We also partnered with the Town of Amherstburg in applying for a Trillium Grant. The grant has been approved and will go to a special Provincial Marine account over a period of three years. In the first year funds will go to a sculpture planned by our members. In the second year funds will be for interpretive kiosks – a keen desire of the town. They will feature touch screen computers. Some money will go for period costumes and visitor souvenir booklets. In the final year of the grant—2012—funding will go for banners, children's colouring books, a re-enactment of the Cayahoga's capture within sight of the Fort at Amherstburg and a voyageur encampment. Hopefully this will be on Boblo Island which played an important role in the War.

This year was also the culmination of many years of training at School for the Sailor events. We traveled to Halifax with two boats and a gun crew—a tremendous undertaking involving long periods of driving for everyone. Our presence made a difference. These schools will continue and help us with our training for the Bi-centennial of the War of 1812.

This winter we are partnering with the River Lights Festival keeping our Commissariat open in the evenings Fridays and Saturdays. We are ready to talk and provide a cup of hot coffee to our guests.

I have the Honour to be your Obedient Servant,

David May

[mrdavemay@sympatico.ca](mailto:mrdavemay@sympatico.ca)

## JENNIE LAJOIE'S PLANS FOR THE COMMISSARIAT

Jennie would like to have the southern room as historic as possible. She identifies the desk she has chosen as a postman's desk. It is a tall desk at which one would stand or else use a stool. There is a large sideboard with two big drawers, already filled. Below are two large doors. The shelves are wide boards that were plentiful in the old days. The northern room, which we use as a meeting room and display area, has a hutch and buffet unit, more properly identified as flat-to-the-wall kitchen cabinet. The lower doors will be lockable. A mouse has nibbled its way through the upper doors. She thinks it adds to the authenticity of the piece. A little fake cheese and a stuffed mouse might be an amusing display.

Jennie Lajoie is open to suggestions and looking for display items. She wants to change the displays twice a year. Her e-mail is [2LAJOIE@sympatico.ca](mailto:2LAJOIE@sympatico.ca)