

1) Next Event: Tactical Exercise, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1985

For those troops who have the desire for a little sneek and deek, the annual (missed in the BiCi year of '84) tactical will be held in Kingston on the farm of Jeff Paine's pater. Arrival: 1:30 PM

You drive 401 to the Kingston exit for Hwy 38. Turn south and travel about 1 km to the 4th Concession Rd. Turn right and travel approx 1½ km to the bottom of a hill where the Paine driveway is to the left. (see mailbox) Jeff will have signs out where to park.

If we don't generate a sufficient enemy, we will divide our forces and have a go at eachother.

We are welcome to camp out overnight on the farm. There are a number of motels within a short drive. One is the Journey's End (aka Soldier's Rest) at 613-549-5550.

We will have a Regimental outing on that evening in a suitable groggery selected by Paine, Joyner et al at which time war stories will abound and excuses of marvelous and exotic natures will be heard.

Bring full Regimental uniform and accoutrements- preferably your old trousers if you're lucky enough to have them. You will need a full cartridge pouch and everyone please bring a full canteen for fire which hopefully we won't need.

Live Ball Shoot, Sunday, Sept. 8, 1985

The very next day, we will congregate at the Rifle and Handgun Range at Frankford at 12:30. Travel 401 to the Hwy 33 exit at Trenton. Go north on 33 through Batawa to Frankford. At the lights in the town centre, turn right over a bridge over the Trent Canal. Take an immediate left. Watch for a sign on the right (comes up real quick) for the Range Road.

We will have a competition of 4 man teams from the Sections. Also, a competition for the highest scoring individual shooter.

The Grenadiers (Messrs Gammon & Reeves) will organize sufficient lead ball for sale to 30 shooters. You must supply paper blanks to propell same. If you wish to use preloaded ball cartridges, these must be wrapped in foil.

Dress for the shoot will be optional, ie. Regimentals or 20C.

2) Fort Stanwix & Oriskany Sept. 13, 14 & 15, 1985 Rome, NY

Rome is off Exit 33 on the New York Thruway. Enter the city on E.Erie Blvd. Turn onto N.James and the fort is immediately to your right. We will garrison Fort Stanwix on both Sat & Sun and be bussed to the Oriskany Battlefield site on both days to have our way with the rebels.

On Sat. we will despoil the Rebel camp and on Sun. we will ambush them on the original battleground. As many of you know, this battle was the Bloodiest of the Revclution. The Americans claim it as a great victory and it lives on in their legends. The 'facts' of the ambush suggest otherwise. Only 50% of the 800-1000 Rebel militia who entered the ravine came out and many of those were wounded. Indian, Yorker and Butler casualties were minimal as were those of the German Jaegers who fought there.

How this battle has developed into a major victory for the rebels is in its own right a fascinating study of American myths and legends. In any event, get ready! You will hear repeatedly at this event how us dumb Loyalists and the British (they weren't there) lost this battle. Just grin and bear it.

Dress and Accoutrements for the Event are Campaign. Bring a full Pouch.

The Grenadiers and the Lights are brigaded together as the Flank Coy.

The Flank Coy and the Left Section will tent in the Fort's Ditch. Consequently, they will not be expected to do Garrison Duties in the Fort.

The Right Section and Drums and Artillery will occupy Room 5 in the Fort's East Barracks. The Centre Section will occupy Room 3 in same barrack. All of these Sections will be available for details in the Fort during visiting hours. These rooms must be free of 20C junk during these same hours. (bring blankets, etc.. to cover up) You will still need air mattresses and sleeping bags in the barracks.

Campfollowers must note that the accomodation in the barracks is not private, it's communal. If this worries you, then you had best tent.

Meals are our own problem. On Sat night, Cpl. Steele will have selected a suitable tavern and the whole unit will attend a Regimental Dinner in full kit.

Dont forget some Yankee \$\$ in case you need some aspirin or Roloids.

3) Annual Parade and Show & Tell, Thornhill, Sat. Sep. 21 11:30AM

It's that time again! This event pays very well for the Regiment and a good turnout is much appreciated by Sir John. Or, if that's too obtuse -- a good turnout guarantees that we get paid!!

If you're new and need directions to the marshalling point, phone Cpl. Dave Moore at 881-0526.

This is a formal event, so no gee-gaws please.

In the evening we are again invited to Dave Moore's home, where his parents put up with our idiocy; everyone is welcome to come and tell lies about your prowess.

4) Sir William Johnson Cup, KRR NY Sports Day OR The Prescott Summer Games

For those who did not attend this year's Prescott, be advised that the unit held a massive competition allowing each subsection an opportunity to illustrate their collective skill and athletic pluck.

The Left Section were the undisputed winners in this regard, even overcoming some heavy duty opposition in the Right; however, it must also be noted that the CampFollowers put forth a valiant effort and obtained a most credible Second Place.

There is likely no truth to the rumour that Cpl Moore has had the elegant Sir William Johnson Cup and its luxurious, prime softwood stand bronzed.

5) A Source of No Little Pride

Prescott brought another revelation which was most gratifying. Of the six subsections represented on the field, only two of these were led by senior NCO's. The other four were led, and led well, by their Corporals.

For those of us with some time in this recreation/avocation, it is not difficult to recognize that very few large units could have survived, let alone prospered, under that problem. Hats off the Cpls Zubatiuk, Moore, Devlin and Andrews.

6) A Resignation We have received the surprise resignation of Fred Gamester who finds it necessary to withdraw from activities. Fred has made many friends and contributed spiritually during his time in. Hopefully he will rejoin us soon.

7) Mike Fuhrmann Mike is now home and doing quite well in his recovery from the accidnet with the cannon. He spends a good deal of his time in therapy at the hospital but can be available to see close friends. You may wish to give him a call at 249-1724.

8) King George's Ailment For those of you who have been ea_gerly awaiting further news of the King's medical problems, please see episode Two.

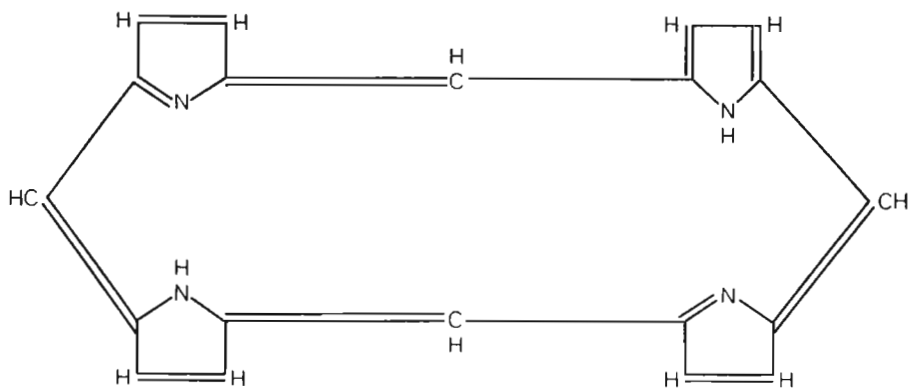
tors and keepers was attributed to delusions.

His illness precipitated a historic party struggle in Parliament known as the "Regency Crisis." The Whigs, led by Charles James Fox, Edmund Burke and Richard Brinsley Sheridan (who was a member of Parliament as well as a celebrated playwright), tried to oust the king's prime minister, William Pitt, and the other members of his cabinet. For four months Parliament gave its entire attention to the king's illness and the constitutional issues it raised. Members of Parliament interrogated the physicians exhaustively on the question of whether the king was suffering merely a prolonged delirium, from which he could be expected to recover with unimpaired mind, or was actually afflicted with "a lunacy" that would permanently cloud his judgment.

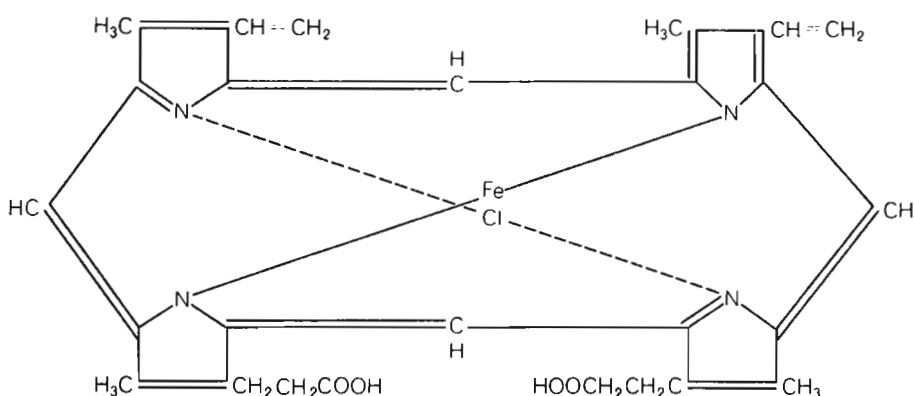
Then, just as Parliament was about to pass a bill setting up a regency, George's mind suddenly began to clear. At the end of February, 1789, his doctors announced "the entire cessation" of his illness. Although Willis claimed the credit for the cure, in retrospect it is clear that the king's recovery must have been spontaneous. He was soon well enough to leave his confinement in Kew Palace and return to Windsor Castle, his favorite residence. His recovery was celebrated with demonstrations of national rejoicing the like of which had never before been witnessed.

In 1801 and again in 1804 George III had recurrences of the same illness. Each time he was at first dangerously ill with identical physical symptoms and then deranged mentally for only a brief period. Eventually, in 1810, he fell into an illness that incapacitated him to the point where he was replaced by the Prince of Wales under the regency act of 1811. For at least a year there were hopes that he would again recover, and his son, as regent, refrained from dismissing George's ministers to avoid embarrassing him in case he became able to resume the throne. The king did experience periods of recovery, but each time he relapsed. He was then well past 70, blind and much reduced physically and mentally by the repeated onslaughts of his illness. Senility had set in. During his last years George was on the whole tranquil, played the harpsichord and had intervals of good humor and cheerfulness; however, he was often "sullen and lost in mind," tears and laughter would come in quick succession and from time to time he was stricken with the old, painful paroxysms. A month before his death,

PORPHIN



HEMIN



PORPHYRIN BUILDING BLOCK, the porphin molecule, is comprised of four pyrrole rings joined together by four methene bridges. The pigments that may be constructed from porphin molecules include three that are essential to animal and plant life: hemoglobin, chlorophyll and cytochrome. For comparison a hemin molecule is illustrated; it differs from porphin mainly in having an iron and a chlorine atom attached to the pyrrole rings.

in the last of these attacks, he spent 58 turbulent hours without sleep or rest and "gave other remarkable proof of the extraordinary energies of his constitution." He died quietly on January 29, 1820, at the age of 81.

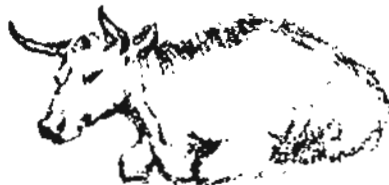
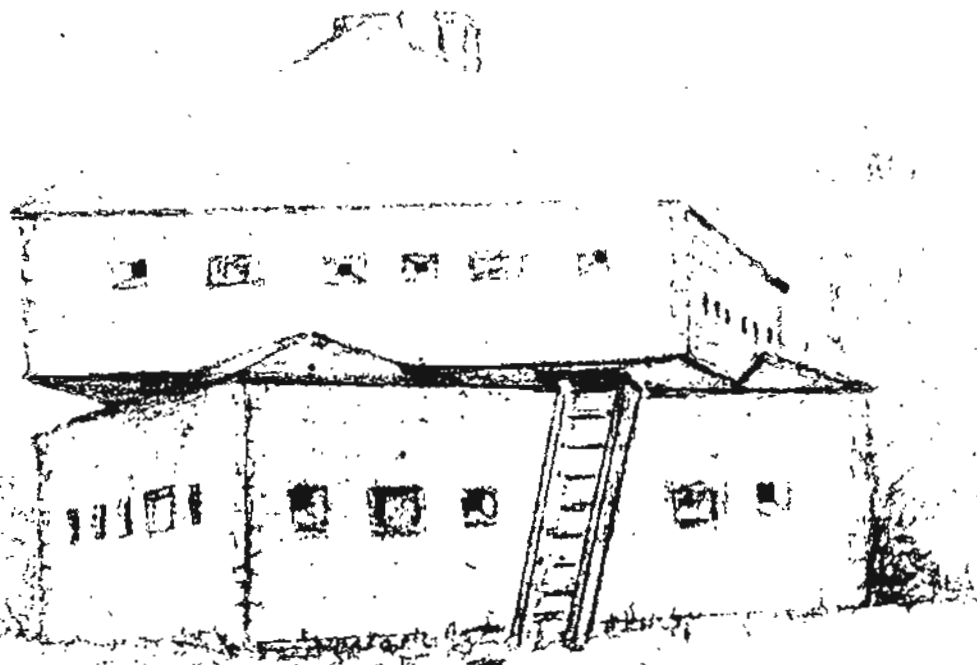
After his death political bias and professional opinion developed an image of George III as a "mad king" who was more or less deranged throughout his life. A spell of sickness he had experienced in 1765, when he was 26, was taken to have been an early sign of his madness. There is not a shred of evidence that any mental disturbance accompanied that early illness, but it was popularly believed the king must have been insane to permit the 1765 enactment of the infamous Stamp Act that sowed the seeds of the American War of Independence. Furthermore, psychiatrists who later diagnosed George III's illnesses as primarily mental also adopted the lunacy interpretation of the king's 1765 illness to support their theory; it

would not make sense to suppose that the king, if mentally unstable, would have come through the first 28 stormy years of his reign without any sign of psychological distress.

The great prominence given to George III's supposed insanity aroused wide public and professional interest in mental illness and generated the first systematic attempts to deal with it as a medical problem. William Black, a contemporary teacher of medicine who was intrigued by the physicians' fumbling efforts to forecast the prospects for the king's recovery, looked into the question statistically and thus became the founder of psychiatric statistics. Studying the records of people who had been pronounced insane, he came to the conclusion, which may be called "Black's law," that a third of such patients could be expected to recover to full mental health, a third recovered somewhat but did not regain all their former mental ca-

9) The Toronto Blockhouse Questionnaire

The following several pages are regarding the above topic. Please mail your response to Mike Hurley, 1862 Bathurst St., Apt. 502, Toronto M5P 3K8. A reply from everyone will be most appreciated. Please take the time.



Metropolitan Toronto Library Bond

B3:45a John Ross
Robertson Collection

Don't forget Schoharie on Oct. 5 & 6. It would appear that we get the fort to defend !!! Unbelievable. I'm sure that we'll get an opportunity to dash about in the bush as well. More later.

l/c