

- 1) Winter Party 6:00 PM Saturday, February 14, 1987 Historic Fort York, Centre Blockhouse.

The 311th Annual Yorker Winter Party is on. For all newcomers, if you have complete Regimental or Follower kit, you are expected to wear same with your medals. Please do not bring any guest couples without discussing this with me first as space is quite limited and required for members, recruits and partners with families. Any questions on this, please ask.

This affair is BYOB including mixes, pop, etc.. Please bring a corkscrew for your vino.

The meal will follow the buffet pattern of last year which proved so successful. Please note, the rubber chicken is for the SjtMjr only!

There will be the traditional awards of membership and promotion certificates; the Yorker of the Year Trophy; the Medal Event of the Year and the distribution of the 1987 Calender. (yes, poison pen art lives on)

An entertainment will be a carefully crafted video tape of the history of the Yorkers. If you suspect that there may have been some particular incident captured on film which might discredit your persona, I am advised that the editor can be persuaded to scissor you out for a small consideration. (send cheques to Joyner's Craven Enterprises - 60 frames cut for \$60)

The cost of the party is \$10 for members, \$3 for guests. Please bring money to the Fort. Either a cheque or cash.

- 2) Toronto Area Drills Fort York Armoury 3:00 PM start. You need your musket, Waistbelt, bayonet & scabbard and your bicorn. Dress otherwise is informal. All of these dates are Wednesdays.

A strong attendance of the local and near local trained men would be very much appreciated in order to keep a keen fighting edge, improve our drill in general which has slipped in the last two years and, of course, to assist in the training of the new men.

January 14 & 23; February 11 & 25; March 11 & 25; April 3 & 29, May 13

- 3) More Births in the Regiment Let no Yankee miscreant cast a shadow upon the fertility of this grand regiment! The Centre administrative module has proven that they have the stuff and both the Doerings and the Westons have brought forth. AND, Kevin Hebib's guppies have produced as well. The babies have cribs but the little guppies are in a Mason jar right beside Kevin's bed.

- 4) Distaff Followers' Cloathing Policy

As we all know, for years there has been no serious standardization of information provided to the distaff side of the Yorkers. Depending on how one joined or who one knew when they joined, the new campfollower collected data from a variety of unconnected sources.

In an attempt to ensure that every new follower was receiving the same information, a couple of years ago Nancy and Cyd developed a 'starter kit' containing basic patterns and data. However, we continue to encounter the problem that many new followers are not made aware that this assistance is available as their contacts don't know where to turn for this help.

Another contributing factor to this confusion is the generally held opinion that the dress of the followers is not even remotely as important as the troops and therefore a rather casual approach to getting them kitted out is acceptable.

There are two serious dangers resulting from this situation. First, and most obvious is the probability that much guesswork and spotty research goes in to the selection of patterns and materials resulting in marginal cloathing which is a discredit to the Yorkers in the same way as poorly researched equipment aditions are unacceptable amongst the troops.

Secondly, and equally important is the frustration and wasted energy and money that can be expended for marginal results.

In consequence, I am announcing a new policy. All new campfollowers will automatically pay an initiation fee of \$10.00 and will receive a starter kit. This will be a mandatory expense if they wish to appear with the unit on the field or in the camp. Thus, in the same manner as the troops, the followers will have a set of cloathing rules to follow and disappointments will hopefully be avoided.

As virtually all members, male and female come through an association with the established membership, all members should recognize this new policy and, similar to dress and equipment regulations for the troops, each member will be responsible to assist new followers in this duty.

New followers should contact either of the patternmistresses below to obtain their kit.

Cyndie E. Paul-Girdwood
345 Park Street,
Peterborough, Ont. K9H 3S3
Hom. 705-748-2618
Bus. 705-743-9710

Nancy E. Watt
55 Ferrier Ave.,
Toronto, Ont. M4K 3H5
Hom. 416-462-9686
Bus. 416-364-8417

5) French & Indian Wars 1758

Many of you have already heard that our mouths are larger than our stomachs and another project is on the table.

A number of people have shown interest in recreating two, new, parallel units. a) A francophone-only, Quebec Militia unit of the Ancien Régime period. André Gousse is working on this.

b) A New York Provincial unit, circa 1758 -- the Royal Greens and fore-runners of our King's Royal Yorkers. Eric Lorenzen has already completed much research on this and determined Muster Rolls, Uniforms, equipment, etc.. In fact, Eric has discovered that these Yorkers were on the Bradstreet Expedition against Fort Frontenac. Very ironical, as our Yorkers rebuilt that post in 1783. - yep, that's Kingston, Ont.

André is waiting to hear from us anglos on whether we're going to give the Royal Greens a go and if so he will get cranking on his end.

Interested parties will please contact Eric at 690-3732. He will be organizing a formative meeting in January. If you can't get Eric, phone me after 8:00 PM at 833-6435. The meeting will be held in Toronto.

6) Paying Respects (Saluting) Officers and NCO's

You old members will be laughing up your sleeves that I'm on about this topic again; however, two situations suggest this is necessary. First, as a not uninvolved observer of unit performance in this regard, I have noted much back-sliding in the proper procedures - not so much just within our own corps; but, particularly our personnel relating to the competition, both Crown and rebel. Secondly, I've had it pointed out to me by the new guys that we have never given them proper instructions in this regard, so what's the beef?

To correct this situation, we will take two measures. A Manual relating to this and other soldierly behaviour is being prepared for dissemination, and instructions will again be emphasized at our Drills.

7) Revolutionary Soldier Buried From the Toronto Star on November 3/86.

"Draped with a Union Jack, the coffin of an unknown British soldier was carried for burial with full military honours yesterday after services in the Philadelphia suburb of Germantown. The soldier, whose remains were found by workmen rebuilding a post office, is believed to be one of the first casualties in the famous Battle of Germantown during the American Revolution, 1775-1783."

No wonder Claus doesn't die, he's been worried that they wouldn't bury him. It's safe now Herr Reuter.

The Trip to England August 21 to September 2, 1987

THIS IS NOT A U.K. HOLIDAY. IT IS A HARD WORKING REGIMENTAL EVENT WITH MANDATORY REHEARSALS AND MANDATORY APPEARANCES. VERY SIMILAR TO YORKTOWN.

a) There are three historic sites where drills and battle scenarios will be conducted for the public. These are Dover Castle, Tilbury Fort and Audley End. We appear as First Battalion, King's Royal Yorkers.

b) A rough schedule is as follows:

Aug. 25 -Morning, arrive Heathrow Airport, London.

English Heritage, an historical society, will pick up all 'official' members and bus us to our quarters at the Brit. Army depot at Bury St. Edmonds.

-balance of day off (you will likely need a jet-lag rest)

Aug.26 -all day off. Likely possible to do some travelling at your personal expense.

Aug.27 -morning, depart quarters. Bused to Tilbury Fort with all baggage. -on arrival, Crown forces establish a garrison, guard posts and perform drills and manoeuvres.

-afternoon, battle scenario. Allies (Continental & French) stage surprise attack, take a bastion, a gate and a gun, street fighting, in buildings, etc.. good stuff.

-evening, depart for Dover Castle area and new quarters.

Aug.28 -morning, drive to Castle and tour and relax

-afternoon, extensive rehearsals.

Aug.29 -morning, guard mountings, demonstrations of cavalry, artillery & Drums. Formal Review by Brit.Brigade redcoats. (possible appearance for Queen Mother - no promises!)

-afternoon, German and Loyalist troops tactical manoeuvres.

-evening, big battle scenario at dusk.

-return to Bury St. Edmonds and new quarters.

Aug.30 -morning, travel to Audley End. Tour site.

-noon, demonstration by the Napoleonic Society, a Brit. reenactment group.

-afternoon, attack on 18C camp (brought by Brit.Brig. not Yorkers)
Big battle on excellent terrain.

Aug.31 -morning, relax.

-afternoon, repeat first day's battle with new wrinkles.

Sep.1 -free day. Travel at your personal expense.

Sep.2 -English Heritage buses us to Heathrow for return trip to Canada.

c) What is supplied?

-all costs of travel to quarters and to events for 'official' participants.

-three meals per day.

-sleeping quarters in army depots.

-black powder for cartridges.

-subsidies for fixed tours to sites local to our quarters and into London on days off only. Non participants can share in the use of this support.

d) What you will need and must supply yourself.

-complete First Battalion, Royal Yorkers kit in serviceable condition to the entire credit of the Regiment.

-you pay your airfare, round trip. approx. \$500.00

-you must have in British funds "mad money" for grog, snacks, taxis, souvenirs, gifts, etc... \$100-200 ie. £50-100. The more the merrier. Things are not cheap in England. Remember, if you don't spend it, you can bring it back; but, if you don't have it.....

-valid passport and related documents.

e) Regimental Conditions

-Note Well: The KRR will not attend this event unless we can field 38 men-at-arms and Drummers. We intend to take our Colours.

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-~~Twenty~~ percent of the number of troops fielded may travel as 'official' Camp Followers and receive full benefits of all logistical support. That is, for 38 troops ¹⁶ & followers. For 50 troops ²⁰ & followers. The Regiment will decide who qualifies for this status based upon recent attendance at events, quality of clothing, esprit, etc...

-The LtCoy and Grenadiers must each field a minimum of 8 men including their Serjeants in order to appear in their specific roles. If unable to meet this minimum requirement, the Lights and Grenadiers must appear as Battalion men in the Col's Coy, borrowing uniforms and equipment as necessary.

-Everyone wishing to attend this trip must ^{put} forward a cheque to the King's Royal Yorkers for \$250.00 (50% of airfare) by Feb. 14. The balance will be required by June 1.

-The maximum debt to the Regiment which a soldier wishing to attend may have outstanding by June 1 is \$150.00.

-Troops who attend must be on parade for all rehearsals and appearances. We must pay for our keep! Individuals missing events for personal reasons other than sick in bed will be fined \$50.00 for each occurrence on return to Canada.

-"Non official" family and friends are welcome to attend and will receive KRR charter airfare rates; however, all expenses and arrangements for their travel, meals, quarters, site admissions, etc... will be their own responsibility. Their attendance on this trip should in no way whatsoever affect the performance of the 'official' members who have an obligation to our hosts which must be fulfilled.

f) The PROs of this event.

-A major series of appearances of British, German and Loyalist (us) troops with Cavalry, Artillery and Drums against a substantial force of American Continentals and French at three super historic sites before a fresh, incredulous audience.

-On arrival, all expenses are paid for except your gross, personal excesses.

g) The CONs of this event.

-Airfare is the individuals expense.

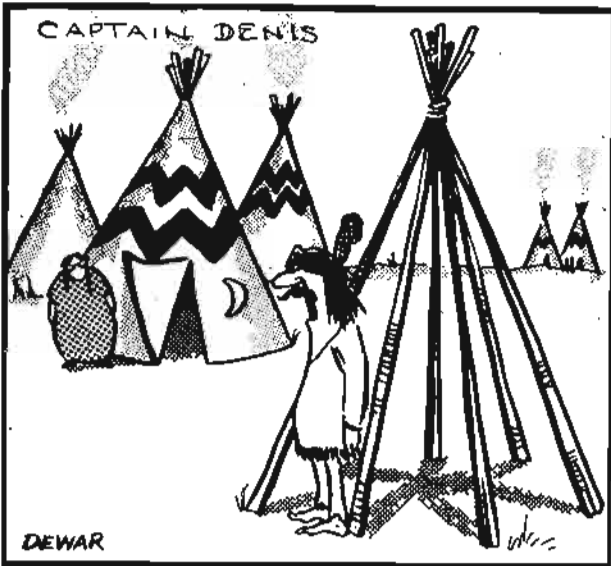
-Only a ⁴⁰20% ratio of Followers is allowed.

-9 vacation days are required.

-'non official' family and friends who attend are entirely on their own.

-Free time is limited to a very specific timetable.

IF YOU WISH TO ATTEND, BE SURE TO HAVE A CHEQUE FOR \$250.00 IN MY HANDS FOR EACH FAMILY MEMBER OR FRIEND BY FEBRUARY 14. MAIL OR BRING TO WINTER PARTY.



"Martha, we're out of TP!"

QM LIEUTENANT WESTHEAD



*Good holidays
D. Pi*

King George's Ailment Cont'd

pacities and a third did not improve at all or sank into deeper illness.

Richard Powell, another physician with a statistical bent, found that in the years immediately following the king's 1788 attack there was a big increase in the number of insane persons admitted to private asylums. He presented his findings graphically in a histogram, introducing this device into medical reporting for the first time. Dr. Powell attributed the apparent rise in mental illness to the mounting complexities of civilization, and his social interpretation is still widely put forward as an explanation of increases in the incidence of mental disorders.

Two of George III's sons, the dukes of Kent and Sussex, set up the first fund for research in psychiatry and initiated

the first controlled trial of a treatment for insanity. The trial was conducted by two laymen who had developed a secret remedy they hoped would be used on the king. A London physician named Edward Suttleffe also offered a remedy; he called it a "herbaceous tranquillizer," thereby introducing the term that describes the dominant treatment of mental illness with drugs today.

Parliament, prodded by demands for better care of the mentally ill, particularly among the poor ("pauper lunatics"), set up a committee "to enquire into Madhouses." Under the chairmanship of George III's personal friend George Rose, the committee took evidence for two years and published reports that paved the way to the system of caring for mental patients in "asylums," which

lasted well into our century and whose memorials are still with us. This advance had some unfortunate consequences. It isolated patients from society, often in remote establishments, and it created an artificial separation between mental and physical disease, each with its own specialists. Thus psychiatry was unhappily set apart from the mainstream of medicine, and physicians and psychiatrists became two separate breeds.

In view of the historic importance of George III's illness, it is remarkable that so little inquiry has since been made, either by psychiatrists or by physicians, into what was really the matter with the king. Astonishingly, only two medical studies have ever been attempted. Both were made by individual U.S.

psychiatrists, almost a century apart, and both completely missed the medical complexities of the case.

In 1855 Isaac Ray, the distinguished president of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane (since renamed the American Psychiatric Association), reviewed the then available information on George's sickness. He was surprised by the lack of background for the king's attacks of mental derangement. Dr. Ray wrote: "Few men would have seemed less likely to be visited by insanity. His general health had always been good; his powers were impaired by none of those indulgences almost inseparable from the kingly station; he was remarkably abstemious at the table, and took much exercise in the open air. Insanity

had never appeared in his family, and he was quite free from those eccentricities and peculiarities which indicate an ill-balanced mind." Nevertheless, on the basis of the reports to which he had access Dr. Ray diagnosed George III's malady as "mania" (which is as unspecific for mental illness as "fever" is for a physical complaint). Ray's attempt at diagnosis was severely handicapped by the paucity of facts he had on the case and by the comparatively primitive state of medical knowledge in the 19th century.

In 1941 the eminent Baltimore psychiatrist Manfred S. Guttmacher re-examined George III's case from the angle of modern psychoanalysis. It is characteristic of the psychoanalytic point of view that, given a case of mental aberration, it attaches little weight to

physical symptoms and causes. Guttmacher dismissed the king's physical complaints, attributing them in part to efforts by the court to cover up the king's madness and in part to neurotic imaginings by the king himself. Describing the illness in modern terms as manic-depressive psychosis, Guttmacher added: "Self-blame, indecision and frustration destroyed the sanity of George III.... A vulnerable individual, this unstable man... could not tolerate his own timorous uncertainty [and] broke under the strain. [Had the king] been a country squire, he would in all probability not have been psychotic." (Actually the king was known to his subjects as Farmer George because of his interest in agriculture.)

When we came to our detailed study of George III's career and illnesses, we found no grounds for support of this psychoanalytic interpretation of his case. George's contemporaries and early biographers described him as one of Britain's most devoted and best-informed rulers; he was a musician, a book collector (whose collection forms an important part of the British Museum), a patron of the arts and sciences, fond of country life and his family. If he had been emotionally and mentally unbalanced, how could he have lived through the disastrous period of his reign—the loss of the American colonies and the 18-year struggle leading up to it—without a suspicion of breakdown? In view of the political troubles that beset him, not to mention his large and unruly family, one should be surprised that he was ever sane at all, if the psychoanalytic diagnosis of his personality were correct.

The fact is that, before physical illness and senility finally incapacitated him, George had only three attacks of mental derangement, and all together these periods did not add up to more than six months. In each instance the nervous disorder was ushered in by serious physical symptoms that perplexed his physicians and brought him to the brink of death. "It is not merely the delirium of fever, nor is it any common form of insanity," said one of his doctors, William Heberden, Jr. "The whole frame has been more or less disordered, both body and mind... [due to] a peculiarity of constitution of which I can give no distinct account." Sir Henry Hallford, another eminent physician of the time, remarked: "The King's case appears to have no exact precedent in the records of insanity."

There were clues to the root of George's illness, if the physicians had only known how to interpret them. The doctors reported, for instance, that his attacks appeared to be caused by "the force of a humour" that first showed itself in the legs, then drove "into the bowels" and finally was projected "upon the brain." Quaint as this description now sounds, it was a significant account of the course of the king's attacks, involving a progression of symptoms from the limbs to the abdomen to the brain. Of all the king's symptoms, the most revealing one, which has led us now to the discovery of the true nature of his illness, is the color of his urine. At least half a dozen times the doctors who examined him noted that the king's urine was "dark," red or discolored.