

# de Stolfe

*Journal* ●●●●●●

Spring | March 31, 2020 | 9.1

# Paris

A Week in Paris



# Contents

**Spring | March 31, 2020 | 9.1**

*Covers activities from January through March 2020*

*These page numbers correspond to the PDF pages.*

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## On The Cover



*The most famous museum in Europe, and probably the world, Le Louvre.*

**We live in the 21st century! Anywhere you see a web link like this, click it to go automatically to the webpage that it references! (Try it now!)**

[www.tophandgraphics.com/rg/journals](http://www.tophandgraphics.com/rg/journals)



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# Comments by RG



**Producer, RG de Stolfe**

So... what could possibly happen in just the first few months of a new decade?

Well... no need to explain!

This issue is a large one because it has lots of photos! The main article is represented on the cover. Paris! Dad went to Paris in September 2019. I am finally getting the photos of that trip in an issue of the Journal. Besides that, I have included a few other features. I have expanded the Word For Life to include some historical references. I have included photos of an exhibition I created in 2019 not quite a year ago. I have a good section about the flowers found in Spring in Texas, and I have my newest writing featured in the Back Page Literature. All this and more!

As I said before, we are in a new decade, the 2020s. A century ago, the 1920s, people were feeling pretty good! The Great War was over, and overall morale was high. Even though Prohibition had

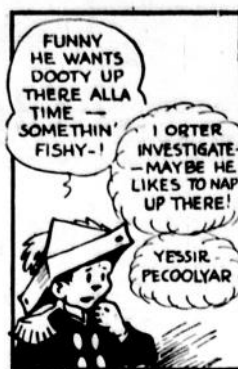
just started as of January 17, that didn't stop people from illegally producing and selling booze (think "speak easy").

Beyond that, people were selling and buying and growth was happening. This would last for a solid decade until the eerie Thursday when the stock market crashed on October 24, 1929 causing a decade long bust of the bubble of the 1920s. Today, we are in a much different world than in 1920s, but many things are also still quite similar.

No doubt, as we start the third decade of the new century and new millennium, we are facing quite a different arrangement that we have never dealt with before in any of the current generations. We should assume that we will look back in ten years and say something like "that was a strange time, but we had some good things that came out of it". (At least that is our hope now while we are going through it!)

Enjoy this issue!

## REG'LAR FELLERS—Not So Peculiar



By GENE BYRNES

# Word for Life

For this section, I am starting a new series with no definitive timeline or quantity. Throughout the New Testament, we hear about various cities that no longer exist (for many of them). We hear about them, but really have no idea about their location or layout. I thought it a good idea to talk about some of these towns to give more information about them! For the first city in this series, let's go with **Ephesus**.

Ephesus was in an area called "Asia" that today would be referred to as "Asia Minor", or modern day Turkey. At the time of the New Testament, this area was part of the greater Roman Empire. At the time, Ephesus was on an inland harbor about three miles from the sea connected by the Cayster River. But over the last 2000 years, the port and river silted up and is now further from the coast. Ephesus was a major urban center with the likes of Rome, Corinth, Antioch, and Alexandria. It was an emporium (meaning, a principal center of commerce) on the trade route to the eastern provinces in the Empire.

The first mention of Ephesus is in Acts 18. The apostle Paul was on his way from Corinth to Antioch and passed through Ephesus. He was only there for a short time in order to get to Jerusalem for the annual feast. He did return and stayed for a much longer time. Later, he wrote a letter to the Ephesians in Ephesus, which is the Book of Ephesians, six chapters containing a variety of information.

*(Verses from New King James Version)*

Acts 18:19, "And he came to Ephesus..."

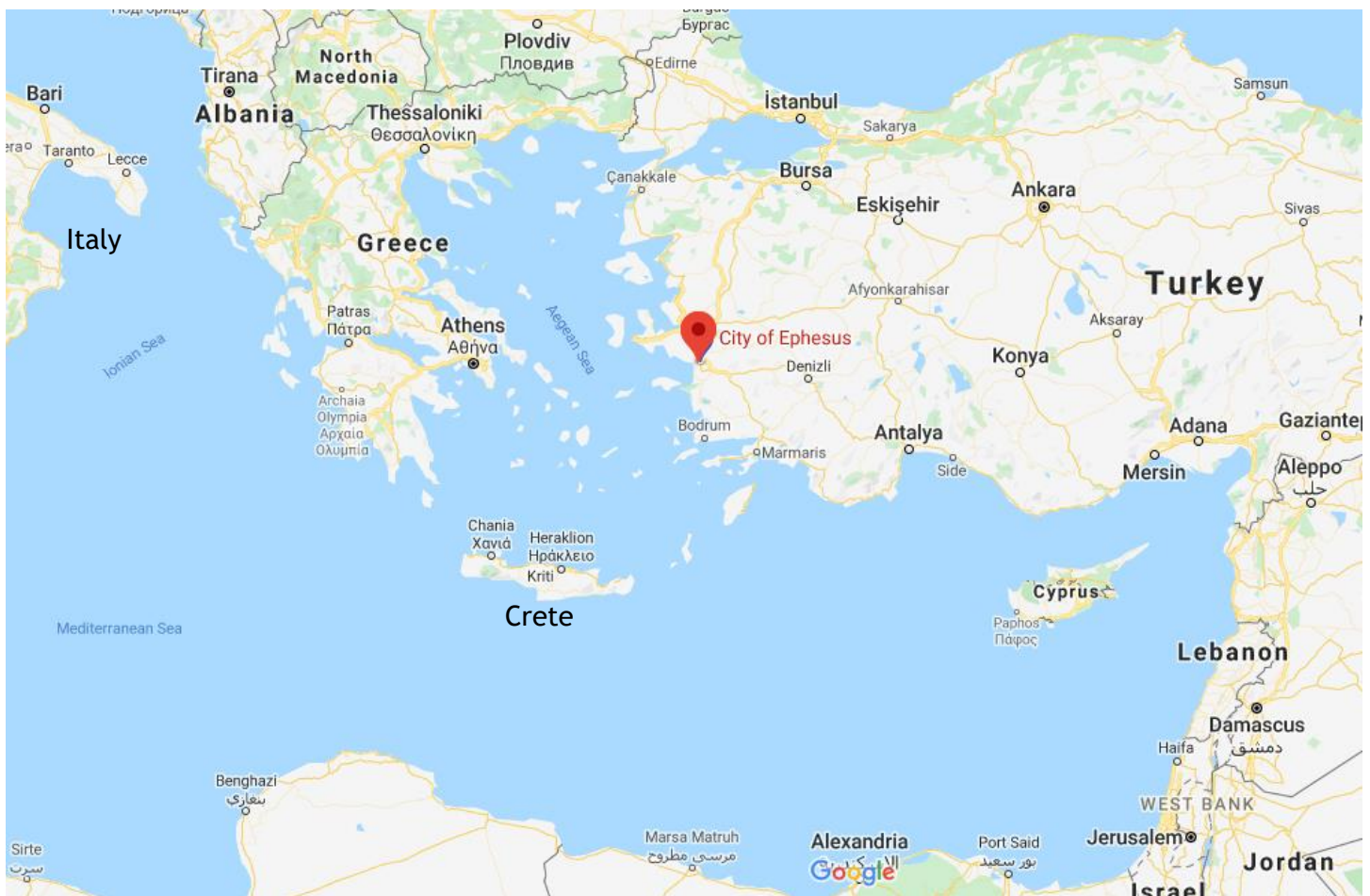
Acts 18:20-21, "When they asked him to stay a longer time with them, he did not consent, 21 but took leave of them, saying, "I must by all means keep this coming feast in Jerusalem; but I will return again to you, God willing." And he sailed from Ephesus."

Acts 19:19, "And it happened, while Apollos was at Corinth, that Paul, having passed through the upper regions, came to Ephesus."

Acts 19:8, "And he went into the synagogue and spoke boldly for three months, reasoning and persuading concerning the things of the kingdom of God."

Acts 19:10, "And this continued for two years, so that all who dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks."

Ephesians 1:1-2, "Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, To the saints who are in Ephesus, and faithful in Christ Jesus: 2 Grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."



Map by Google Maps

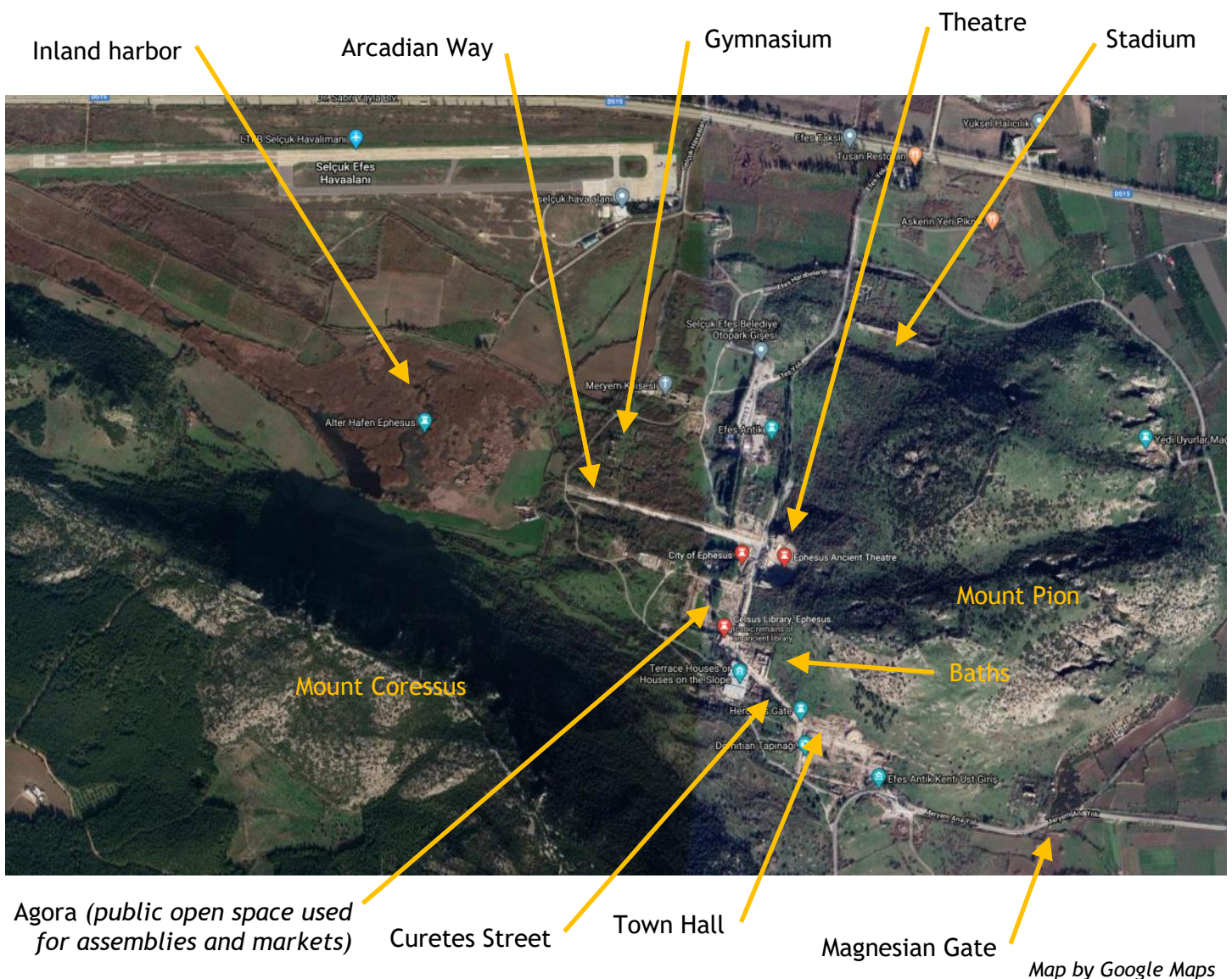
# Word for Life

Ephesus was in an area by water, mountains, and flat areas. It's layout is a little odd having to work around the natural features of the land. The bulk of the town is to the east of the brownish spot, which was the inland harbor.

## Read More

- Bible: [www.biblegateway.com](http://www.biblegateway.com)
- Ephesus: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ephesus>
- Library of Celsus: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library\\_of\\_Celsus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_of_Celsus)

*One of the most well known ruins of Ephesus is the Library of Celsus. Several decades after the time of Paul, "the building was commissioned in the 110s A.D. by a consul, Gaius Julius Aquila, as a funerary monument for his father, former proconsul of Asia Tiberius Julius Celsus Polemaeanus, and completed during the reign of Hadrian, sometime after Aquila's death." The belief is that the library once held around 12, 000 scrolls.*



# Random Things

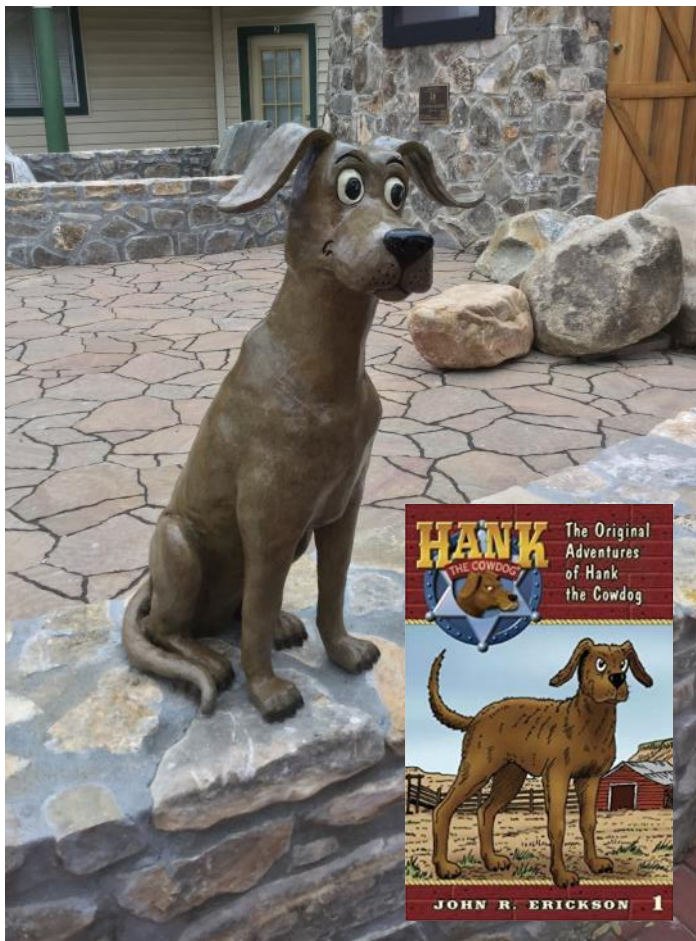
## Brrrrrr...

By the morning of February 5, I woke up to this! For Snyder, this was the only snow storm for the winter 2019-2020. The snow did last several days.



## Hank the Cowdog

I had reason to go to San Angelo on February 11. There in San Angelo is a small pocket park. On a stone wall was this bronze sculpture of Hank the Cowdog. This is a comic character in a series of children's books by the same name written by John Erickson of Perryton, Texas. Cool books that are good for children and adults alike to read.



*Vinca.*



*Robin of spring.*



*Grape hyacinth.*



*Stupid squirrel! Ate all the buffalo gourds!*

# RG's Vintage Photos

This fantastic photo appears to be from the 1920s and is somewhere in the state of Washington. There are so many interesting details, and the more you look at it, the more details you notice.

A traveler's awesome vehicle is parked out front. It appears to be a Model A, but the wheels look different from the spoked type of wheels typically found on Model A cars. Behind the car is a woman with a small child sitting on the railing. Perhaps her husband is taking the photo of them and their car while at a rest point. The grille of the car as a logo that looks much like an arrow head, but the arrow head associated with the National Park Service was not established until 1951. So perhaps, it is some logo associated with Ford or the retailer of the car.

This is the Big Trail Ranch restaurant which featured a dining room. The restaurant sign in the middle shows EAT, Hot Tamales, and Sandwiches.

The large sign in the back states Red Crown Gasoline and Zerolene Oils. Zerolene was made by the Standard Oil Company and is so named because the oil is supposed to flow freely at zero degrees (assuming Fahrenheit). Red Crown gas was also made by Standard Oil Company and was so called because--yep--it had a red crown as the logo.

On the right side of the building is a long ladder where the building is getting its first coat of paint, possibly white paint, which was a popular trend at the time. The front was done (except for the very top above the porch roof) and about halfway on the side. Along the porch roof is a series of small flags. There appears to be a dog lying on the porch by the bench. There is a possibility of electrical lines, but the photo is just blurry enough to be difficult to tell. Gotta like the windows of this building!

What other classic 1920s details do you see?



# Eating History

Before the untimely demise of my job as Curator in July 2019, I created what would be my last major exhibition for the museum. It was one of two major exhibitions that had a double opening. This one was called *Eating History: Food and Presentation*.

It opened in May and was scheduled to September. It did end up staying through October. I was pleased in how the exhibition came together and was by far my favorite one I did while at the museum. Here are some photos and other images of the exhibition.



# Eating History



# Eating History



**Apple pie anyone? Sorry! The pie is fake!**

Take a guess as to what these utensils are used to do.







# Eating History

## Wartime Rations

After the attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941, the United States quickly converted from peace time production to wartime production, a conversion that affected every part of American society. Rationing was established as a way to make sure enough of a particular thing, such as food, was available for all without running short or running out. The United States used the method of ration books to control food supply. For the duration of WWII, the United States issued four ration books to citizens with the first one issued on May 4, 1942. These were known as "sugar books".

The Office of Price Administration (OPA) started rationing other critical supplies: tires, automobiles, typewriters, bicycles, metal office furniture, radios, phonographs, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines, gasoline, footwear, silk, nylon, fuel oil, stoves, firewood, and coal. Of foodstuffs, this included: meat, lard, shortening and food oils, cheese, butter, margarine, processed foods (canned, bottled, and frozen), dried fruits, canned milk, jams, jellies, and fruit butter.

Needless to say, Americans had a "new normal" for the duration of the war and needed ways to compensate for the restrictions. Victory gardens and wartime recipes helped to account for some of the limited resources. Families needed to plan well in advance of the meals they would make, and buy the ingredients needed to make those meals within their ration limits.

## Victory Gardens

A Victory Garden, also called War Garden, is a personal or communal garden planted, maintained, and harvested in the United States during World War I and World War II. Civilians could feel empowered by contributing to the war effort as well as to provide vegetables, herbs, and fruits for the grower. This also lessened the grower's food costs and reduced the pressure of needed produce in the general supply, much of which was supplied to troops at home and overseas.

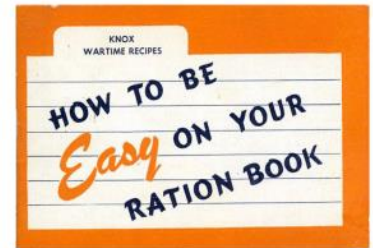
*Victory Garden propaganda poster from WWII.*



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## Wartime Cooking

With the many rations of foodstuffs, United States citizens needed ways to still enjoy cooking and eating but with less of certain foods that could vary unexpectedly in availability. Families needed to plan well in advance of the meals they would make and buy those needed ingredients within their ration limits. This meal planning around rationed ingredients was no more obvious than with wartime recipes. Seeing a marketing opportunity, many major food companies produced and promoted booklets of wartime recipes using their products, many of which were rationed.



Cover of Knox Gelatine's "Knox Wartime Recipes: How to be Easy on Your Ration Book", published 1943.



Cover of "Recipes for Today", published by General Foods Corporation, 1943.

### One-Egg Victory Cake

*from the Royal Baking Powder cookbook*

½ cup shortening  
½ cup sugar  
1 egg, well beaten  
¼ teaspoon vanilla extract  
½ cup light corn syrup  
1 cup milk  
2 cups cake flour  
2½ teaspoons Royal Baking Powder  
¼ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening well; add sugar slowly, beating in well. Add beaten egg and vanilla; beat until well blended. Blend syrup and milk. Sift together dry ingredients and add alternately with liquid to first mixture. Bake in greased square pan (8 x 8 x 2 inches) in moderate oven at 350°F. about 1 hour or in 2 greased eight-inch layer cake pans at the same temperature about 30 minutes. Makes 1 eight-inch or 1 two-layer cake.

*Note: Honey may be substituted for light corn syrup.*

SCURRY COUNTY  
**MUSEUM**  
SNYDER, TEXAS

6200 College Avenue  
Snyder, Texas 79549  
325.573.6107

Tuesday - Friday, 9:00 AM - 5:30 PM  
Saturday, 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM  
Sunday, Closed  
Monday, By appointment only

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

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These were the videos playing on the TV.

- 1949, Step-Saving Kitchen, 13 minutes
- 1949, A Brighter Day in Your Kitchen, 19 minutes
- 1950, Last Word In Automatic Dishwashing, 21 minutes
- 1952, Mother Takes a Holiday, 28 minutes
- 1955, A Word to the Wives, 13 minutes
- 1956, Frigidaire Imperial Line, 20 minutes
- 1957, Frigidaire Finale, 4 minutes
- 1957, Practical Dreamer, 13 minutes
- 1960, A Day in the Life of a Kitchen, 6 minutes
- 1964, Out of This World, 13 minutes
- 1968, Match Your Mood, 6 minutes
- 1970, Whirlpool Washing Machine commercial, 1 minute



# A Note About Prohibition

Exactly one hundred years ago on January 17, 1920 the Volstead Act (18th Amendment) took effect, essentially creating a national prohibition of the manufacture and selling of intoxicating liquids. The act had a long title of:

“An Act to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to ensure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries”

However, by 1933 and the desperate situations of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl, the act was repealed so not to further “punish” the citizens from an already devastating crisis. There was that and the ever proving unenforceable nature of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcohol, especially with bootlegging, speakeasys, and mafia groups. Section 1 of the 21st Amendment stated simply, “The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.”

A prohibition like this has never been repeated.



Clearly, Mr. Kramer thought that prohibition would actually work to the point that his job would be done and no longer needed! Good optimism, but bad realistic expectations!

*This advertisement has nothing to do with prohibition. It was just in the same paper as the excerpt below and was a cool ad.*

**WRIGLEY'S**

**5¢ a package**  
**before the war**

**5¢ a package**  
**during the war**

and

**5¢ a package**  
**NOW**

**The Flavor Lasts  
So Does the Price!**

UNITED  
REDEEMING  
COUPONS

WRIGLEY'S  
SPEARMINT  
THE PERFECT GUM  
1928

WRIGLEY'S  
PEPPERMINT  
THE PERFECT GUM  
1928

WRIGLEY'S  
DOUBLEMINT  
CHEWING GUM  
PEPPERMINT

A-151

*The Herald Democrat [Leadville].  
Monday, November 8, 1920. Page 2 and page 3.*

# A Week in Paris

## Day 1 & 2 - Paris Introduction and Wanderings

In September 2019, dad went to Paris for a week. He had already decided on and booked the trip back in May. He was in the city September 8 through 15. It was a structured tour company with a relatively set schedule of activities with some free time built in for exploration independently. On these pages, I'll mostly show photos with enough text for explanation. I do not have enough room for all of the photos, so only a small selection is shown here.

Enjoy!

*[Selected photos provided by Robert A. de Stolfe.]*



*Tour bus for the week. [I'm sure it was nice!]*



*Tour guide explaining goods from a boulangerie.*



*Lunch at Café Panis.*



*"The Mill of the Virgin", Paris, "Since 1356"*



*Lunch at Café Panis.*

# A Week in Paris

## Day 2 - Fragonard Parfumerie (Musée du Parfum)



According to Wikipedia. "The Fragonard perfumery is one of the oldest perfumeries in Grasse. It is located in the center of the city. It was founded in 1926 by a former Parisian notary, Eugène Fuchs, in one of the oldest factories in the city, originally built by perfumer Claude Mottet in 1841."

Part of the tour included learning about perfume and creating a custom perfume mix.



# A Week in Paris

## Day 2 - Barge Ride Down La Seine

The Seine is a river that winds right through the middle of Paris. Different types of bridges connect each side of the river in various places. The Eiffel Tower is located just off the river.



# A Week in Paris

## Day 3 - Normandy Excursion

A side trip to visit Normandy was an optional add-on to the main tour. Normandy is, of course, the site of the horrific slaughter. Normandy is the name of the general province that is west of Paris to the English Channel. By late 1943, Nazi Germany had occupied all of France. The Normandy landings by the Allies was on Tuesday, June 6, 1944. Today known as D-Day. The weather was rather contrary, and troops landed under heavy fire.

The tour included visiting Omaha Beach and Utah Beach. (There is a LOT MORE to all this! This is just a brief preface for the photos.)



# A Week in Paris

## Day 3 - Utah Beach Landing Museum

Right along Utah Beach near the town of Madeleine is the Utah Beach Landing Museum. This very well done museum features outdoor exhibits and dioramas inside the museum, as shown in these photos. As you can see, they are very well done and offer vignettes of different aspects of the war and the different types of machinery used.



# A Week in Paris

## Day 4 - Palais de Versailles - Entrance

Even with an overcast day, the gold of the gates and on the building gleam! There were outer gates (not gold) and inner gates, shown here. The building to the far right is covered in a fabric mural while that part of the building undergoes restoration.



# A Week in Paris

## Day 4 - Palais de Versailles - Interiors

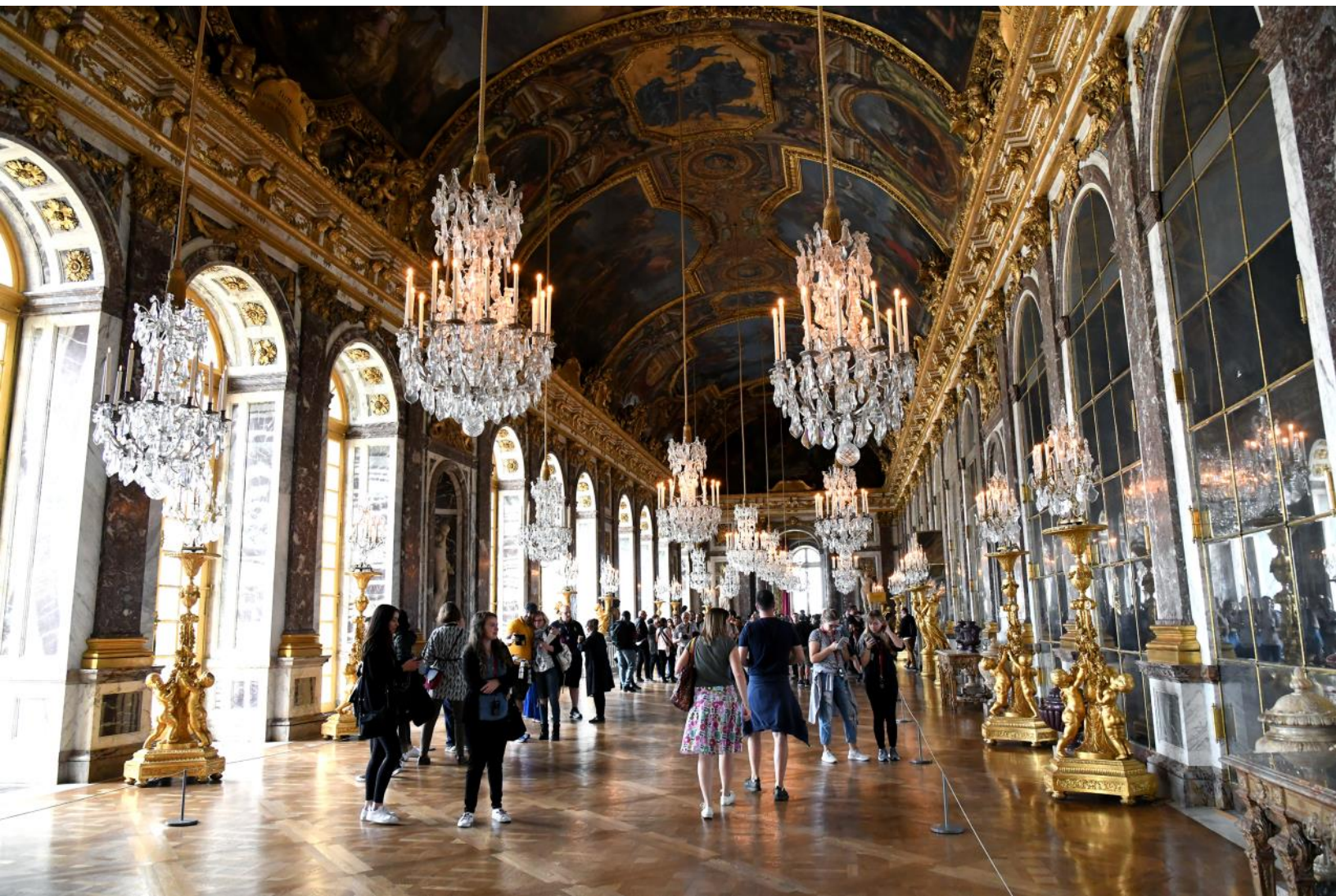


*The room of Abundance*



*The Mercury Room*

*The Hall of Mirrors*



# A Week in Paris

## Day 4 - Palais de Versailles - Gardens

The gardens of Versailles is a massive expanse of green areas with smaller gardens, greens, fountains, etc. The small gardens shown below are immediately behind the palace. In addition, other building groups are located in other places on the expanse of grounds.

To the northeast of the main palace is the Queen's Hamlet, le Hameau de la Reine, which in itself is extensive. The next page shows a sampling of those buildings and grounds.



# A Week in Paris

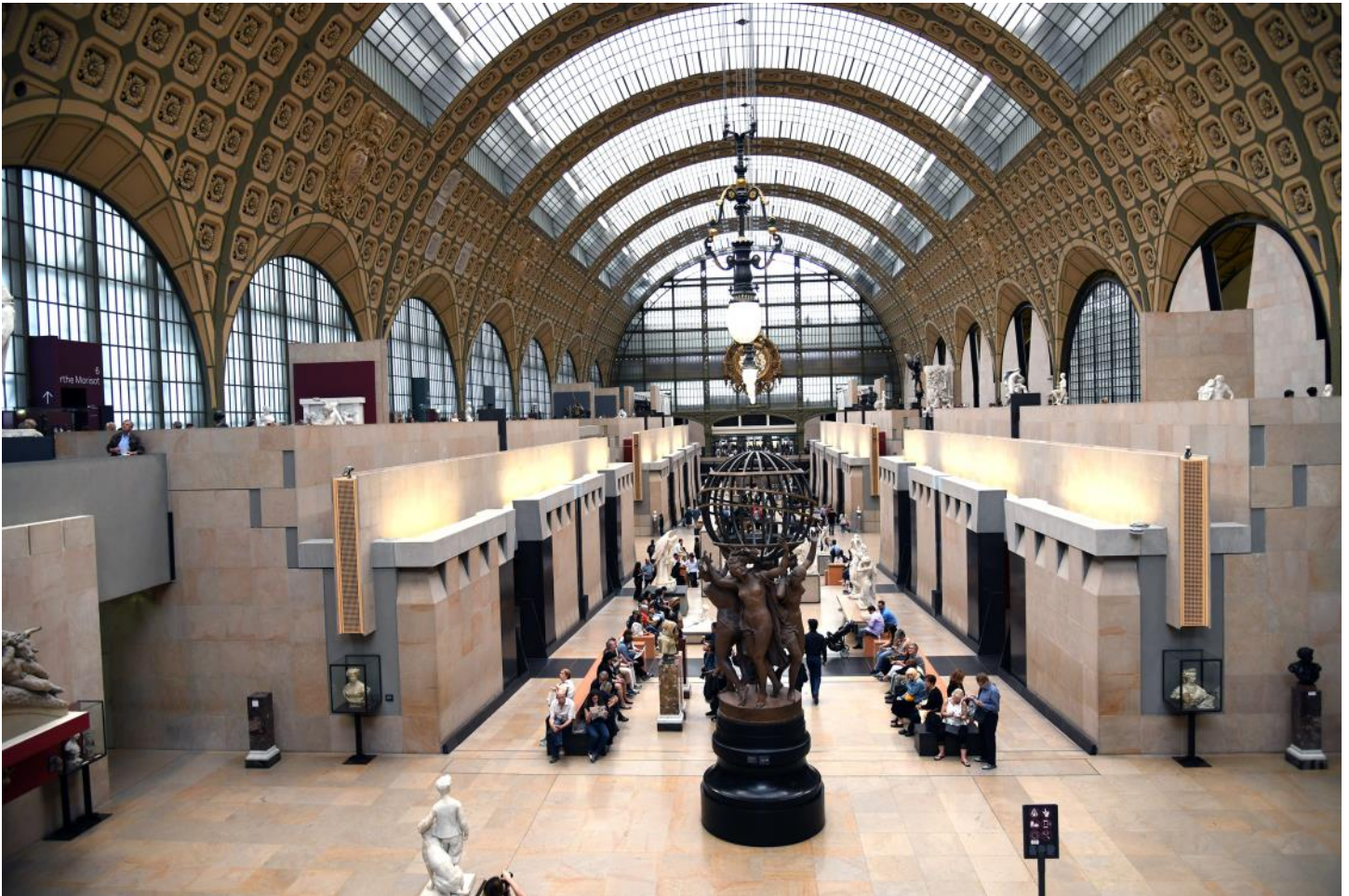
## Day 4 - Palais de Versailles - The Queen's Hamlet



Portrait of Marie Antoinette  
1783, Vigee Le Brun Elisabeth Louise

# A Week in Paris

## Day 5 - Musée d'Orsay



Musée d'Orsay is a French art museum in downtown Paris right by the Seine that is housed in the former Gare d'Orsay, a Beaux Arts electric railway station

built between 1898 and 1900. After 1939, the building had several uses. The museum itself opened in late 1986 after a decade of discussions.



*One of the entrance areas of Musée d'Orsay*



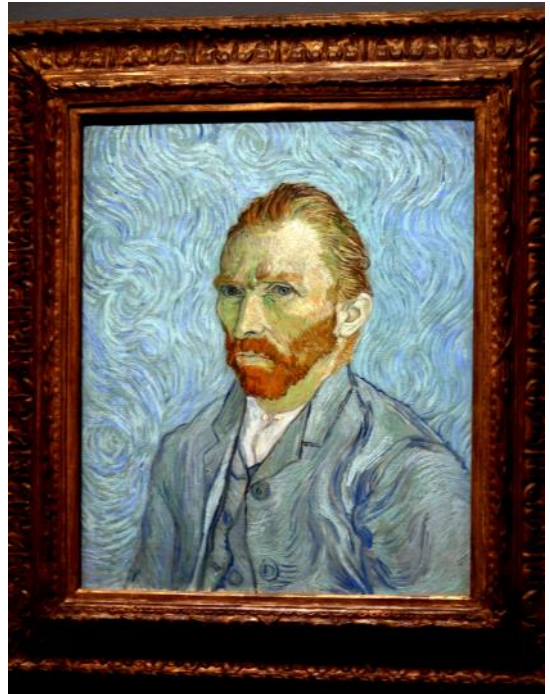
*Gare d'Orsay electric railway station, circa 1900*

# A Week in Paris

## Day 5 - Musée d'Orsay - Famous Works



*Bal du Moulin de la Galette (Ball at the ...)*  
1876, Auguste Renoir



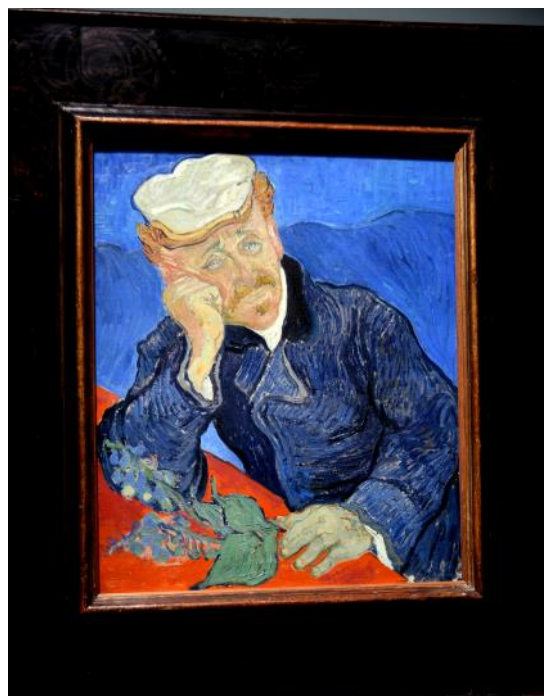
*Portrait de l'Artiste (Portrait of the Artist)*  
1889, Vincent Van Gogh



*The Lady with Fans, Portrait of Nina de Callias*  
1874, Édouard Manet



*Chaumes de Cordeville à Auvers-sur-Oise*  
1890, Vincent Van Gogh



*Le Docteur Paul Gachet (The Doctor Paul Gachet)*  
1890, Vincent Van Gogh

# A Week in Paris

## Day 5 - Bal du Moulin Rouge



Moulin Rouge means Red Mill, as in a windmill



Photography was only allowed before the show.



Photography was strictly forbidden when show started.



# A Week in Paris

## Day 6 - Montmartre

Montmartre is a large hill in Paris that features a historic district of two churches and a long standing artist colony. The streets are narrow and quaint. The name Montmartre originally came from the Latin word, Mons Martis, which translates in English as “Mount of Mars”. Mars was a Roman god and was so named because the Gallo-Roman occupation of the area, circa 100s to 200s AD.



*Sacré-Cœur Basilica (Basilica of the Sacred Heart)*



*(See the next page for a close up of the menu board)*



*La Bonne Franquette. An old French expression meaning simple or informal. Here, a restaurant.*



# A Week in Paris

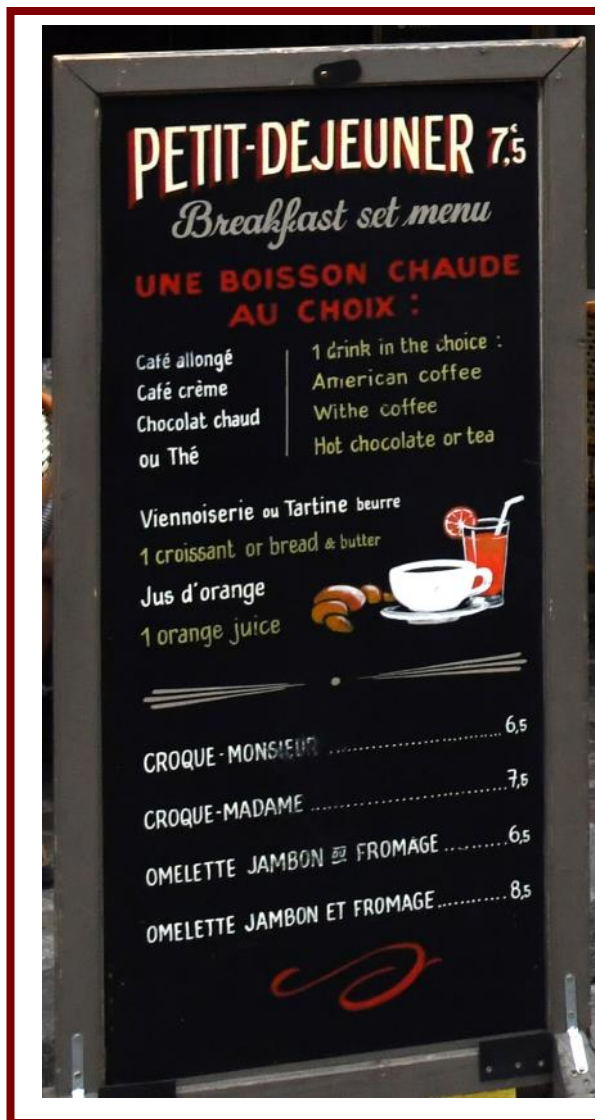
## Day 6 - Montmartre - Miscellany



*Peddler selling souvenirs in Montmartre*



*Some of the souvenirs available to buy.*



Small Lunch (Breakfast)  
7.5€ (about \$8)

One hot drink of choice

Café allongé (long coffee, basically watered down espresso)  
Café crème (coffee with cream)  
Chocolat chaud (hot chocolate)  
ou thé (or hot tea)

Pastries or toast with butter

Juice of orange (orange juice)

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Croque-Monsieur, hot sandwich of bread, ham, and cheese

Croque-Madame, hot sandwich of bread, ham, cheese, and a fried egg on top

Omelette with ham OR cheese

Omelette with ham AND cheese

# A Week in Paris

## Day 6 - Musée du Louvre



# A Week in Paris

## Day 6 - Musée du Louvre - Famous Works



*[middle painting]*  
*Christ Crucified with the Virgin, Saint John and Mary  
Magdalene, 1618*  
Sir Anthony van Dyck



*Mona Lisa*  
Leonardo da Vinci, 1503



*Winged Victory of Samothrace*  
Greek, 2nd Century BC



*Portrait of Louis XIV*  
Hyacinthe Rigaud, 1701

# A Week in Paris

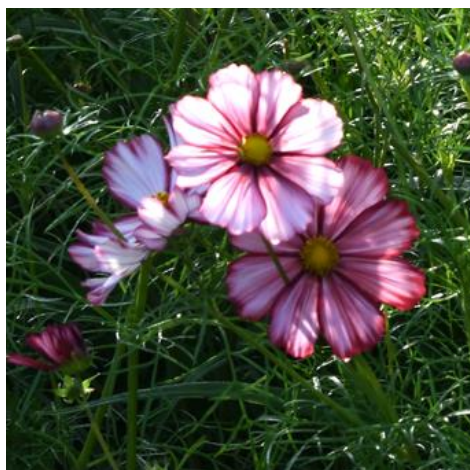
## Day 7 - Gardens of Monet in Giverny



# A Week in Paris

## Day 7 - Gardens of Monet in Giverny - Flowers

These are a few of the flowers found growing in the Monet Gardens. How many can you identify?

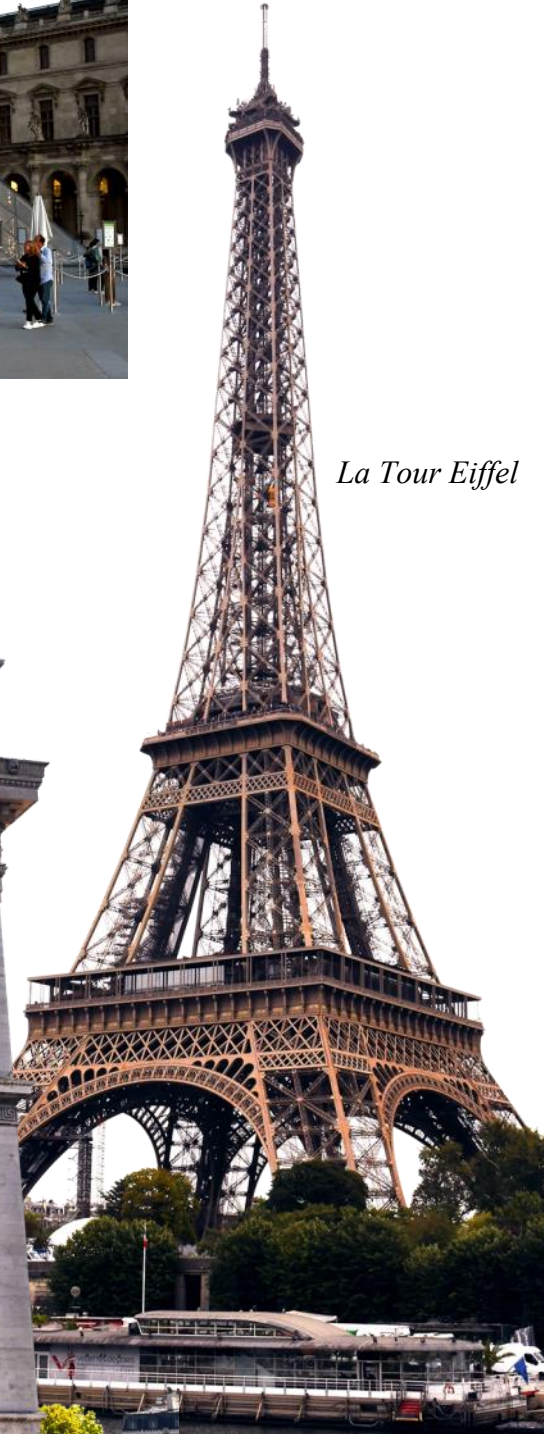


# A Week in Paris

## Famous Monuments in Paris



*Le Louvre*



*La Tour Eiffel*

*Arc de Triomphe*



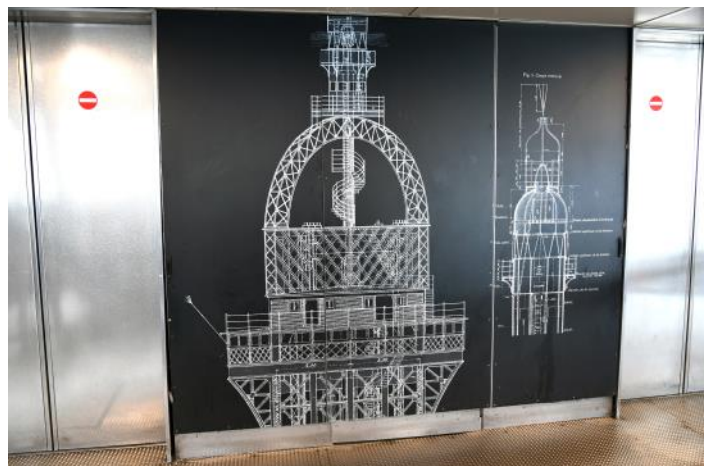
# A Week in Paris

## City Views of Paris

*View of Paris from Montmartre*



*Views from the top of the Eiffel Tower*



# Snyder Garden

The start of my garden as of January 13, 2020. I did not do much other than clean up a few things. The pansies grew quite a bit.



Our first and only snow over the winter 2019-2020 was on February 5, 2020. We got almost a foot of snow.

# Snyder Garden



This is the garden on February 16, 2020. I still have not done much yet other than plant a tulip.

(The snow basically had no effect on the plants.)



By late February, I started working on the garden for 2020. This photo is from March 24, 2020. I added some more pots and restructured some of the existing plants, which started growing. This year, I am growing some vegetables, some starting from seeds. More in the next issue.

# Texas in the Spring

In Texas, spring is here! And every spring, wildflowers put on a display! Here are the most common wildflowers found in Texas. Many of these will bloom all through the summer as well. These photos come from the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center in Austin, Texas.



Texas Bluebonnet

Texas Bluebonnet



Texas Indian Paintbrush

Texas Indian Paintbrush



Firewheel

Gaillardia (Indian Blanket Flower)



Pink Evening Primrose

Pink Evening Primrose



Horsemint

Horsemint



Drummond Phlox

Drummond Phlox

# Texas in the Spring



Mexican Hat

Mexican Hat (type of coneflower)



Winecup

Winecup (Poppy Mallow)



Black-eyed Susan

Black Eyed Susan



Prairie Verbena

Prairie Verbena



Blackfoot Daisy

Blackfoot Daisy



Texas Spiderlily

Texas Spiderlily

# Texas in the Spring



White Pricklypoppy

White Pricklypoppy



Rain Lily

Rain Lily



Huisache Daisy

Huisache Daisy



Plains Coreopsis

Plains Coreopsis



Plains Wild Indigo

Plains Wild Indigo



Engelmann Daisy

Engelmann Daisy

# Texas in the Spring



Antelope Horns



Texas Thistle

*Photos by the Lady Bird  
Johnson Wildflower Center  
in Austin, Texas*

Antelope Horns

Texas Thistle

◀ ..... ▶

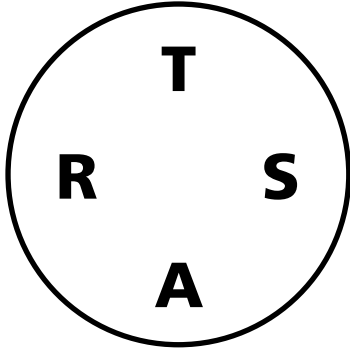
I have some of my own photos I took of some of these flowers, shown below.  
Try to identify them with the ones from the Wildflower Center.



# Word Wheel

Print out this page to have some fun with word games! Within each wheel are letters. Form as many words as you can with the letters, at least three letters. The lines to the side do not represent the number of words. Go!

Easy



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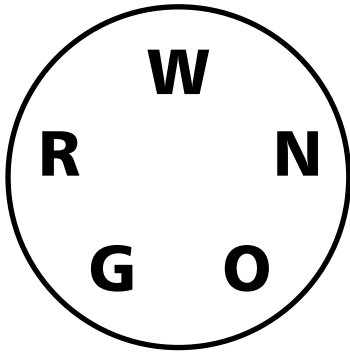
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Medium



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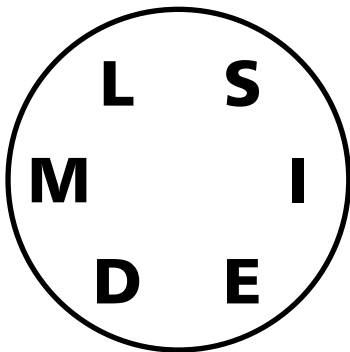
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Hard



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# Final Thought

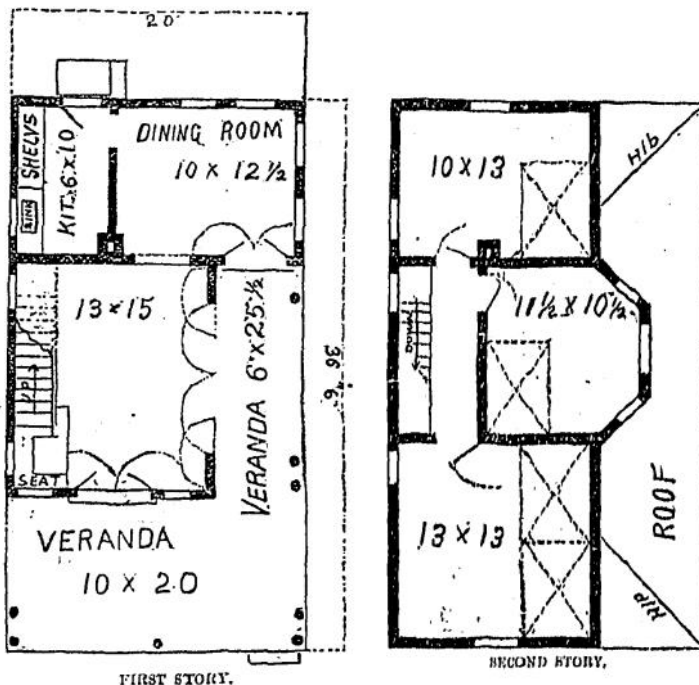
de Stolfe  
Journal.....

## A \$500 House in 1892

In 1892, a Leadville newspaper listed plans for a house costing \$500 to build. The paper stated that “It is simple and small, but it is comfortable”. The dimensions total to just under 900 ft<sup>2</sup>, not including the verandas. This is a story and a half cottage. The article provided great details of every part of the house and its construction.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



*The Herald Democrat. March 13, 1892. Page 1.*

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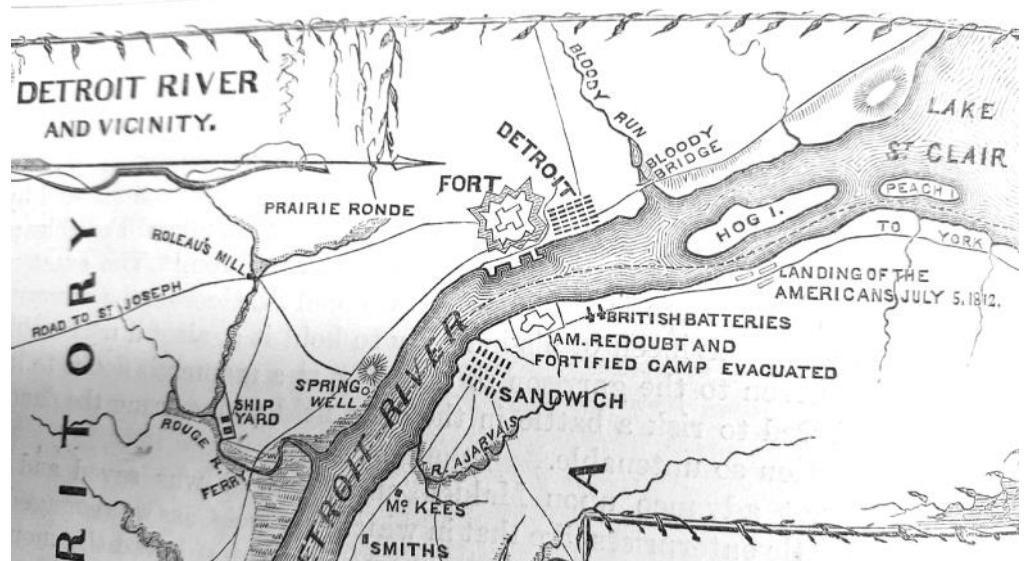
# Back Page Literature

## Interesting Historical Discovery - Founding of Detroit

In previous issues of this journal, I stated that I watch several channels on YouTube, with “channels” basically referring to the different people with accounts who upload videos. One channel I watch is called Townsends, as I have mentioned before in the journals. They are a real company located in Pierceton, Indiana that specializes in 18th Century reproductions which they make in house or have local tradesmen make. Besides the products they sell, another aspect of the company is to disseminate information about things of the 1700s and early 1800s in North America. On their YouTube channel, they have 10+ years of edited videos of various topics. They have a regular schedule of uploading videos every week. They also have weekly live videos they stream, usually on Fridays, out of a created set they refer to as the Nutmeg Tavern. (I’ve included photos in past issues.) They started the live streaming from the set in August 2018, but the live streams went on for a couple of years before that. However, even before that, they presented prerecorded Q&A videos from viewer submitted questions. The live streams last for about an hour and are semi structured but flexible and vary week to week in content. Sometimes, Jon (Jon Townsend, the owner of the company and the main person in the videos and live streams) will sometimes have specific topics to present. I recently watched the stream from Friday, January 17, 2020 (not live, but the uploaded recording of it later). The topic was about a book he had but forgot about but then rediscovered and scanned through. The massive book is called Ft. Pontchartrain at Detroit (Volumes I and II) by Timothy Kent. [1] The small snippet of information he wanted to discuss from the book was quite interesting! Next is a basic summary about the book, then about the information he covered during the live stream.

*Location of Fort Détroit along the Détroit River.*

The contents of this book is from 1701 from several primary sources in French and translated to English. North America was already discovered by the Europeans, of course, but Great Britain, France, and Spain especially were intent to colonize and establish territories. New France basically started along the eastern coast in the very northern lands closest to the Atlantic. By 1700, the push was to move westward into the interior regions. This is where the book contents begin. An Amazon book summary describes the book. “These monumental volumes are based on a massive amount of meticulous research into over a hundred archaeological reports, French inventories (many of which have been translated and included), and also comparisons with buildings and artifacts throughout New France.” [2] King Louis XIV ordered French officer, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, to establish a fort in the interior regions of the territory to be a center of fur trade and military power of New France. In June 1701, Cadillac left Quebec leading an expedition of 100 voyagers (a type of explorer) and soldiers in 25 birchbark canoes. [3] On July 23rd, he landed on and ultimately chose a spot on the west side of the Detroit River that today is exactly downtown Detroit. He declared this spot for New France to build the fort, which Cadillac named Fort Pontchartrain du Détroit in honor of Louis Phélypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain, the Minister of Marine to Louis XIV and Chancellor of



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Pontchartrain. (Whew!) Cadillac made an official declaration with a celebration. Construction then started, starting with a storehouse and a stockade. However, the Sainte Anne de Détroit Catholic Church was completed first (designed by Albert E. French), then the stockade, which was made of logs with towers in each corner, called bastions, for defense.

The book itself of both volumes is 1154 pages! (And for comparison, War and Peace has 1225 pages!) Needless to say, Jon only chose a very specific part of the book to discuss. In particular, there was a section listing the items loaded up in the canoes taken for the journey and for stocking the fort with goods. These next sections break down the lists, as Jon discussed in the live stream. The book certainly has more information than the little bit discussed for a few minutes in the live video! Also, note again that there were 25 canoes which had to hold the 100 men and all of the supplies! You can imagine just how big each canoe had to be to hold all these contents as well as how strong the bark and framing of them needed to be!

Notes about the quantities specified in the lists  
Because the quantities were translated from the original French to English, we need to assume that the measurements were translated into today's understanding of numbers and quantities. Also, the Metric system was not invented until 1799, nearly 100 years after the time of this list. Some explanations of the terms are noted below.

- 1 bushel = 1.244 cubic feet (dry volume) = 146.8 cups = 35.2L.
- A gross is a count of 144, a multiple of 12 of 12.
- The symbol, #, is the old notation for pound (also called an octothorpe).
- The reference of bag is unknown as to size and likely varied in size based on the contents.
- The reference of size for barrel is difficult to determine since barrels were made in many sizes and varied by country.
- Gallons and half gallons for 1701 is not the same as today's US gallon. The term gallon is thought to come from old French, galun or galon, ultimately coming from Latin. Also, wine and beer and liquor each have different sized barrels for the same term.

A list of food for soldiers and voyagers is in one section of the book, divided into several categories. I wrote these down as Jon said them. Therefore, he might have added his own notes to the exact wording in the book. My additional notes are added in [brackets].

## Staples

- 100 bushels of peas [likely dried]
- 2800# side pork [certainly salted and probably similar to an unsliced bacon]
- 1300# bread [“bread”, not specified as to what exactly]
- 8000# biscuit [most likely a whole wheat “ship’s biscuit”, also known as hockey pucks, hard and dense]
- 25# fine white flour biscuit [likely a finer biscuit than ship’s biscuits, probably for officers]
- 1000# whole wheat flour [ground whole wheat flour]
- 12 bags of flour [white? Whole wheat? Not wheat? Not specified.]
- 150 bushels of fine white flour

## Condiments

- 61# olive oil
- 50 half gallons of vinegar [25 gallons vinegar]
- 10 bushels salt
- 20# pepper
- 3.5# cloves [probably whole]
- 4# nutmeg [certainly in whole “nuts”]
- 56# sugar [refined white?, would be expensive sugar for the time]
- 44# brown sugar [like a raw sugar, not molasses sugar of today]

## Beverages [all alcohol!]

- 25 half gallons of brandy
- 5 barrels brandy
- 1 large barrel of brandy
- 3 large barrels of wine
- 50 gallons Spanish wine
- [The brandy specified above were probably different types or ages of brandy]

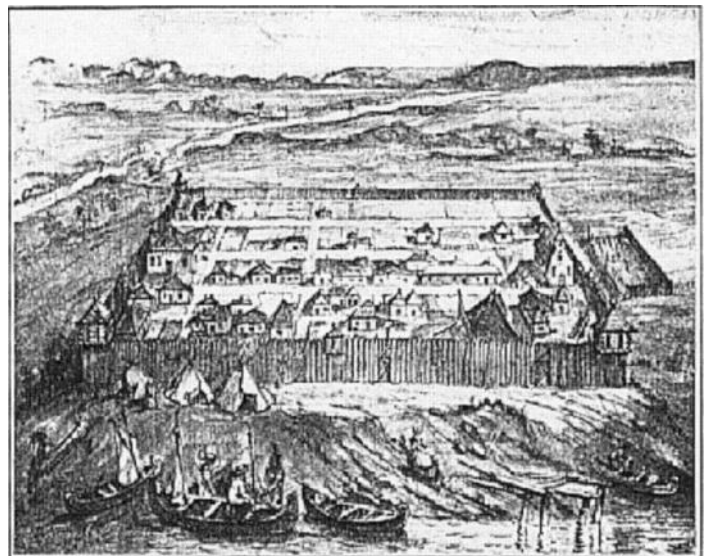
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Many of these items appear like they are for stocking the trading post, but some of them are probably also to build the trading post/fort as well as to serve the needs of the officers, soldiers, and voyagers.

- 700# kettles [iron? Like for cooking?]
- 2 silver spoons
- 2 silver forks
- 2 dozen pewter spoons
- 6000# roofing nails [likely small nails for holding thin roofing materials like bark]
- 1100# planking nails [likely square nails for boards]
- 150 hooded coats
- 6 gross folding pocket knives [864 individual folding pocket knives, probably single blade]
- Powder horns [no quantity mentioned]
- 85 guns [“guns” French muskets?]
- 149 tump lines [tumplines are straps attached to a sack that are carried by the forehead.]
- 230 blankets [probably wool]
- 40 panes of glass [size?, They likely were of small dimension and possibly for lanterns.]
- 12.75# sponges [sponges?!, for what?? What type?]
- 1 laundry iron
- 6000# lead [for making ammunition for firearms]
- 4000# gun powder [would likely be in kegs]
- 1 pouch [for gun powder?]
- 500+ axes [likely a French style felling axe, probably for trade and for building the fort]
- 6 wood spades with iron cutting bits [used for drilling holes, like a hand cranked auger]
- 6 larding needles [used in cooking to insert lard into meat before cooking]
- 3 pans
- 1 umbrella [umbrella?, perhaps for the captain?]
- 2 razors
- 35# soap

Needless to say, this list of items is very specific and quite unusual for the type and quantity! There are many questions about many of these items! One particular answer is that some items were likely for the captain specifically. In addition, other items they would need they could get along the way, like game, wild berries and greens, trees (for wood), etc.

By 1750, New France extended from the Mississippi delta region on the Gulf of Mexico all the way up the river to modern day Manitoba and a little into Saskatchewan to the west and all the way to the Atlantic Ocean to the east but north of the Appalachian mountains (see map[4]). This region includes most or all of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio. It also includes small parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, North Dakota, Alabama, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York, and some very small snippets of states next to these other states. Of Canada, the region included parts of the territories of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. The western and southern part of the territories were called Louisiana, the northeastern parts were called Canada, and the far eastern areas were called Arcadia. Great Britain had the eastern coast (the “13 colonies”), and Spain had Florida, the southwest (minus California), and Mexico. The British took over the area when France surrendered Montreal in 1760 after the French and Indian War. The British held the area until after the American Revolution, and of course the United States has had these areas since. The fort was located in an area of downtown Detroit within the boundaries of Larned Street, Griswold Street, and the Civic Center. There is a historical marker [5] referencing the fort. [6]



*Fort Détroit*

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## Footnotes

1. Kent, Timothy J. Ft. Pontchartrain at Detroit, Volumes I and II. Silver Fox Enterprises, Ossinike Michigan, 2002.
2. <https://www.abebooks.com/9780965723022/Ft-Pontchartrain-Detroit-Volumes-II-096572302X/plp>  
“These monumental volumes are based on a massive amount of meticulous research into over a hundred archaeological reports, French inventories (many of which have been translated and included), and also comparisons with buildings and artifacts throughout New France. Organized topically, the books are an indispensable resource for anyone interested in the material culture of colonial New France.” (David Armour Deputy Director and historian, Mackinac State Historic Parks)
3. Amazon summary of book
4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_colonization\\_of\\_the\\_Americas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_colonization_of_the_Americas)
5. <https://www.michmarkers.com/default?page=S0027>

Fort Pontchartrain

Registered Site S0027

Fort Pontchartrain

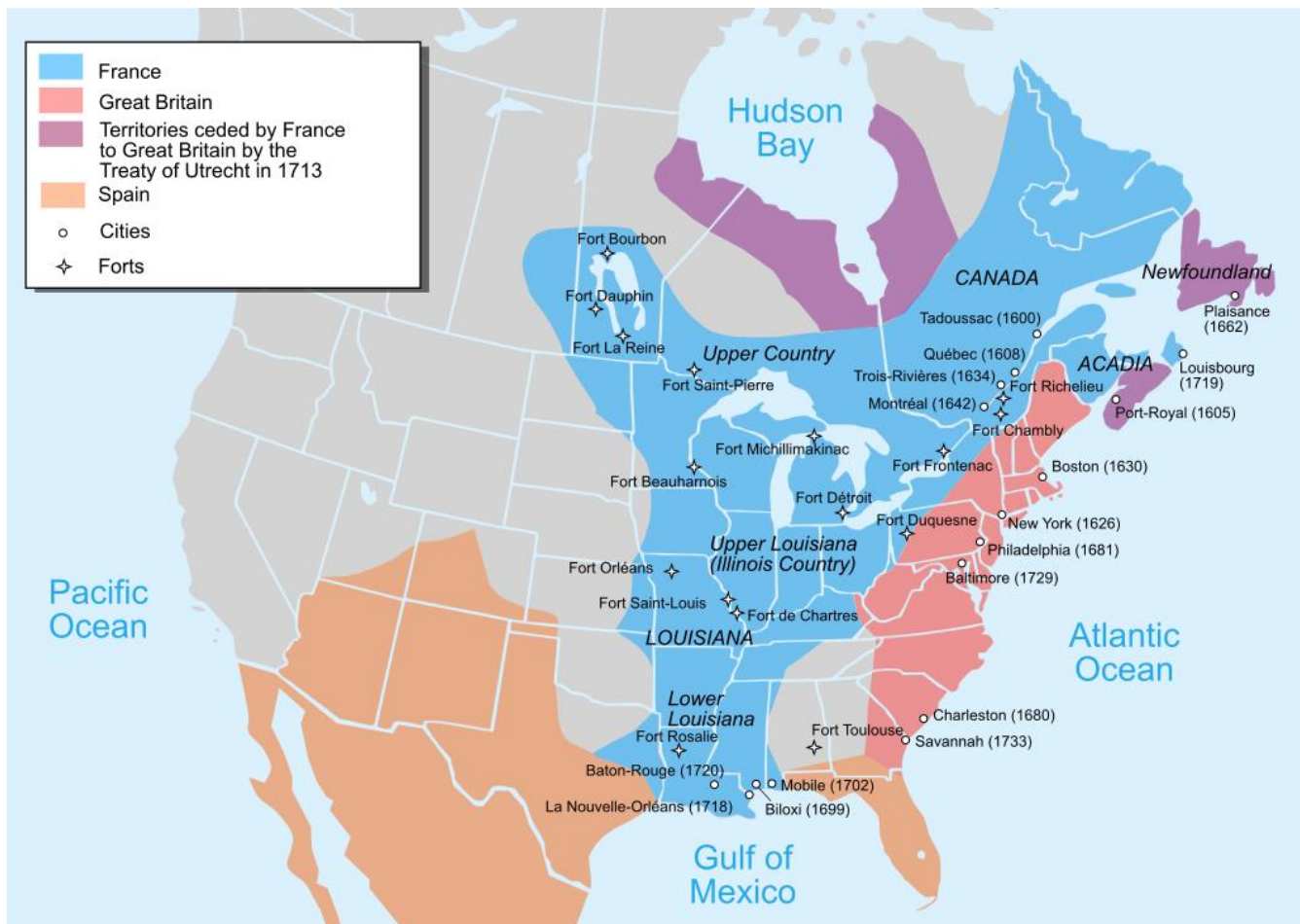
The first permanent French settlement in the Detroit region was built on this site in 1701. The location was recommended by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, who wished to move the fur trade center south from Michilimackinac. Cadillac's plan was approved by Count Jerome de Pontchartrain, Minister of Marine, for whom the fort was named. The term le detroit (the strait) was applied to the fort and surrounding area; after 1751 the post was known as Fort Detroit. In 1760, as a result of the French and Indian War, the British gained control of Detroit and other posts in the Great Lakes region. British troops enlarged Fort Detroit, but during the American Revolution they moved to nearby Fort Lernoult, built in 1778-79. The Americans occupied Fort Lernoult in 1796 and renamed it Fort Shelby.

Erected 1967

Location: Ponchartrain Hotel off Jefferson

Detroit, Wayne County

6. The historical marker is located at this spot: Google map: <https://www.google.com/maps/@42.321519,-83.0639586,12.79z?hl=en> (Latitude: 42.32810, Longitude: -83.04788)



Map showing the occupied territories of France, Great Britain, and Spain -- 1600s - early 1700s

Gardens of Versailles

