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LIEUT. COLONEL LONGWORTH,  
(retired) For many years the very popular  
commander of the Fourth Regiment C. A.

Previous to Confederation of the Provinces of Canada in 1873 the management of their respective Military forces rested with the different Provincial Governments. In 1873, or shortly thereafter all the Military forces of the Dominion were brought under the administration of the Minister of Militia. He is responsible to the Government in all matters connected with his department.

The Dominion is divided into twelve Military districts. The general management or supervision of the whole Dominion forces rested with the General Officer Commanding until the recent disagreement with Lord Dundonald leading to his dismissal from office. The General Officer Commanding has always been assisted by a large staff at headquarters.

Each Military District is complete in itself and is administered by the District Officer Commanding whose responsibilities embrace every detail connected with the Militia of his district; the D. O. C. being accountable to his superiors for the efficiency and welfare of his men and for the maintenance and condition of the materials under his charge.

Prince Edward Island which forms District No 12 of the Dominion of Canada is under the command of Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Moore, D. O. C. The military strength of the district is made up as follows:

**4TH REGIMENT C. A.**

comprising, under the latest establishments three companies under command of Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Davison. Companies No. 1 and 2 are stationed at Charlottetown, and No. 3 is composed of men from Souris and Georgetown.



MAJOR CARVELL,  
of the 4th Regiment C. A. with his mascot.

**THE 32ND REGIMENT INFANTRY**

consists of eight companies under command of Colonel D. Stewart with a total of 377 including officers, non commissioned officers and men, and three horses.

**THE LIGHT HORSE**

which stands among the foremost cavalry corps of the Dominion is captained by Capt John A. MacDonald and has a strength of 41 including officers, non commissioned officers and men.

**THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS**

which is daily becoming a greater need and a more useful branch of the service has a total enrollment of 72.

Qualifications for enlistment in any of the various corps are, that recruits must measure 5 feet 4 inches in height and 37 inches chest measurement, that each must be a British subject either by birth or by naturalization and declare on attestation that on the best of his knowledge and belief the answers made to the list of questions prescribed by the Militia Department to be answered by recruits are true and that he is willing to be attested for the term of 12 months provided His Majesty should so long require his services or until he is discharged. The recruit must also subscribe to the oath which is in effect that "I do sincerely promise and swear, or solemnly declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty."

Our Militia stands deservedly high in the records for efficiency and drill. A gratifying Esprit de Corps prevades all

a clerk to each Company whose duty it was to assist the Captain in the enrollment. For refusing to act or neglect of duty each and every subject was liable to a heavy penalty or imprisonment. This act with some amendments remained in force for ninety years or until the union with Canada in 1873 brought the Island under the Militia system of the Dominion.

In 1851 on the declaration of war against Russia the British Garrison which for seventy six years had been quartered at Charlottetown, and then consisting of a Company of the 70th Regiment and a small detachment of Artillery was withdrawn and in the following year St. George's Battery, Fort Edward and the

time without the usual thunder of cannon and military display.

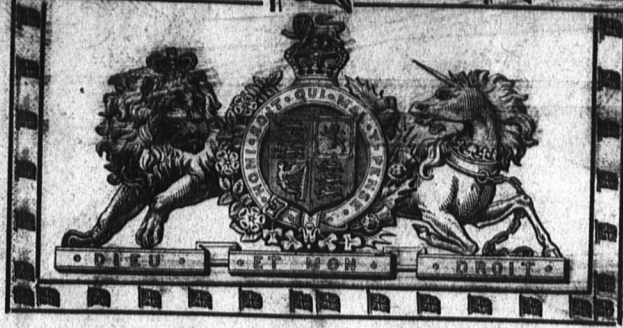
For a brief space the barracks were again occupied by some thirty pensioners who arrived in May 1855 from Newfoundland and were employed by the Government. This "Ragged Regiment" as it was called served for a few months and then was disbanded. In 1856 an Infantry Corps of volunteers was formed under Capt. Neil Rankin, Lieut. John Lea and J. J. Rice and was designated City Guards. They wore a uniform of blue with facings of scarlet while their arms were short rifles and accoutrements, blaks. They formed the Guard of Honor at the opening of the Legislature in 1857 and in subsequent

and from thirty to forty gunners. The recruits were drilled three times weekly and soon became ready for the duties required of them. They received Governor Dundas on his arrival on May 7th with a welcome salute of fifteen guns. Later, in July when General Williams, the hero of Kars was making his tour of inspection of colonial fortifications and had reached Charlottetown they thundered a welcome to him from St. George's Battery. At a subsequent inspection the General paid them the compliment of saying "why, men, you stand to your guns like old soldiers".

When the call for greater defence became more general and the great volunteer movement was sweeping over the Mother Country a thousand stand of Enfield rifles were received from England and steps were taken to organize a corps of riflemen in each of the several sections of the country. In Charlottetown under the leadership of Captain Neil Rankin, Lieutenant John Lea and W. E. Dawson, some sixty young men were enrolled, which corps was subsequently known as the Prince of Wales Rifles.

A company of rifles was next organized at Southport by Henry Beer, Captain, Frances Stanley and George Stanley, Lieutenants, and known as the Dundas Volunteers.

In Summerside Capt. J. C. Pope organized an artillery and Rifle Corps and in Charlottetown a second Rifle Company was added to the former enrollment under command of Capt John Murphy, Lieut



LIEUT. COLONEL DAVISON,  
Of the 4th Regt. C. A.



OFFICERS OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT C. A.

- Battery artillery—Capt J. B. Pollard, Charlottetown.
  - Company B. Rifles—Capt Neil Rankin, Charlottetown.
  - Company C. Rifles—Capt. G. Fraser, Belfast.
  - Company D. Rifles—L. C. Owen, Georgetown.
  - Company E. Rifles—John Smith, Pownal.
  - Company F. Rifles—J. Haszard, St. Elizabeths.
  - Company H. Rifles—D. Farquharson, Long Creek.
  - Company I. Rifles—M. McLeod, Orwell.
  - Company J. Rifles—D. Currie, Wood Islands.
  - Company K. Rifles—N. Matheson, Springton.
  - Company L. Rifles—J. M. Howatt, Tryon.
  - Company M. Rifles—D. J. Macrae, Wheatley River.
  - Company N. Rifles—Theo Ives, West merchant.
  - Company O. Rifles—J. Murphy, Charlottetown.
  - Company P. Rifles—J. H. Duvar, Casumpe.
  - Company Q. Rifles—D. Ross, Dunstaffnage.
  - Battery R. Artillery—J. C. Pope, Summerside.
- After fourteen years from the time of the organization of a volunteer force in Prince Edward Island our fortunes were joined with the other provinces and our militia forces became part and parcel of the active militia of the Dominion. The Island was made Military District No 12. Clothing, arms, accoutrements, and officers commissions were received from Ottawa and the regular twelve days training was carried out at Local Headquarters.

ranks and officers and men work heartily to achieve a high standard. Nor is it in the duties incident to peace that our volunteers distinguish themselves. In the number and quality of the men who enlisted for service in the South African War our Militia made a high showing of which the people of Prince Edward Island may well be proud.

In this connection a short review of the early Military history of the province may be interesting. Early, while it was yet a self governing colony and while its people were yet few in number, the impression grew that it was desirable for better security to form a military force among its scant inhabitants. For those were warlike times. The echoes of the war of the revolution in the United States were still in the air and the greater revolution in France with the Reign of Terror were near at hand although as yet unforeseen but by the prophetic few. The Legislature therefore in 1783 passed a militia law that "All male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 60, being British subjects shall bear arms and be enrolled as Militiamen."

Provision was also made for dividing off the various countries into military districts, the appointment of commanding officers, Majors, Captains, and subalterns as well as an Adjutant to each Battalion and

Block House Fort were dismantled. The withdrawal of the garrison caused great dissatisfaction. But a number of young men tendered their services as volunteers and their offer being accepted by the Governor 100 stand each of rifles, muskets, swords accoutrements and a supply of ammunition were sent out from England. But it was sometime before an organization was effected and the Legislature met in 1855 for the first

years down to 1850 in April of which year they were disbanded.

In 1850 Sir Dominic Daly placed in the hands of the Adjutant General, Colonel Swaby two military commissions, one of which was to be presented to Thomas Morris and the other to James B. Pollard. On the strength of these documents a Volunteer corps was organized, with headquarters at Charlottetown; which consisted of one Captain, one Subaltern

Richard Reddin and Owen Winters under the appellation of The Irish Volunteers. A drill shed was procured in Charlottetown and the Artillery, Prince of Wales and Irish Volunteers were there instructed in the rifle exercise and company movements. Other volunteer Company were about the same time formed in leading centres about the Island.

In June 1860 Hon T. H. Haviland was promoted to the Rank of Major of volun-

teers, the appointment being the first as Field officer of the Corps. It will be of interest to recall the general staff and the officers the different arms of the service as they were forty-five years ago in 1860.

- Commander in Chief—His Ex. Lieut Governor Dundas.
- Aides-de-camp—Lieut Col Hon J. H. Gray, Lieut Col Hon Wm. Stewart.
- Adjutant General—Lieut Col Peter Swaby.
- Commanded Cavalry—Lieut Col Hon Geo Coles.
- Staff Adjutant—Lieut Col Peter Macgowan.
- Major—Hon T. H. Haviland.



COLONEL STEWART,  
Commander of the 32nd Regiment.

