

Victoria Barracks And The Tenant League Riots

A colourful military episode in Charlottetown's past was connected with the Tenant League riots which stemmed from the inequitable absentee landlord system prevailing in early Colonial days. In the month of August, 1865, during this agitated period, a detachment of the 16th Regiment, including 160 soldiers, eight sergeants, four lieutenants, two captains and a major arrived in the City from Halifax, they were sent to aid the Sheriff and civil officers in maintaining the supremacy of the law and to enforce the payments of rents.

As the old Barracks had been disposed of and dismantled the year previous, the troops pitched their tents in a field on the east side of Malpeque Road, opposite the City spring, where they were comfortably cantoned. The presence of the soldiers checked all lawless excesses on the part of the Tenant League, and its members ultimately obtained their objective by more peaceful means.

As the summer season was nearly over, it became necessary to provide more substantial quarters for the troops. For this purpose a site was selected in the (then) little hamlet of Brighton, where barracks, consisting of three long buildings, together with military stores, were erected and completed by October, at considerable expense to the Colony. To these quarters the detachment removed, but for a few days only, as they received orders to join their regiment at Halifax,

when they were relieved by two companies of the 15th under Major Sewell.

At the Victoria Barracks (as the new buildings were called) this detachment remained during the winter, until the 20th of April, 1866, when they too left to rejoin their headquarters. The Volunteer Artillery, under Captain Morris, then took temporary charge for a few days, when they were relieved by two companies of the 4th Regiment under Major Paton. This detachment remained until the following year, when they too left to rejoin headquarters, leaving the barracks to the tender mercy of an incendiary.

According to Pollard's History, "this was some rascal who, under cover of a dark night, set fire to the officers' quarters, with the intention no doubt of destroying the whole pile. But the alarm having reached the city, the fire companies with engines were soon on the ground, and by great exertions saved all the other buildings. The Government offered a reward of £300 for such evidence as would lead to the conviction of the guilty party, but failed in its object."



"Gun Shift" Year 1885

Craswell Photo (Cop.)

ings each 250 feet long and front-officers. A handsome colonnade ing each other, with spacious ran along the south of each range parade grounds between them, and the whole was painted white. They would accommodate upwards presenting "quite a respectable of three hundred men, with their appearance."



A SALUTE TO CHARLOTTETOWN

On this historic occasion we are happy to join all our citizens in a tribute to the founders and builders of our City.

BURKE ELECTRIC Ltd.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
156 Great George St.

Volunteers For the Northwest Rebellion, 1885

Thirty years after Charlottetown's incorporation, on the outbreak of the rebellion in the Northwest Territories in 1885, telegraphic messages were sent to all the Provinces that the militia would be required. This news reached Charlottetown on the 23rd of March. On the same evening the two artillery companies rallied at the Drill Shed and volunteered their services.

The officers at that time were Major J. D. Irving, (later in command of the Maritime Provinces Militia) Capt. Passmore, Lieut. C. B. McNeill, No. 1 Company; Capt. F. S. Moore (later Colonel in command of Prince Edward Island Military District), Lieut. J. A. Langworth and Lieut. John A. Bell, No. 2 Company.

Drill and preparation for active service was continued for some time with great zest in expectation of a call to the field, until Major Irving was informed from headquarters that the artillery branch of the service being fully completed from the Upper Provinces, these troops would not be required.

Capt. (later Lieut. Colonel) Stewart of No. 3 Company, 82nd Battalion, and Capt. T. S. McLeod (afterwards Colonel commanding the regiment) also volunteered their services and battalion orders were immediately issued to form two service companies. Capt. Stewart was to command No. 1 Service Company and Capt. McLeod No. 2. These were accepted for service and made active preparations, and were fully organized and complete in their equipment and ready to proceed three days after receiving orders.

They remained thirteen days under arms at the Drill Shed; but sufficient forces having been organized nearer the scene of action, word was received that the services of these Islanders was not required.

First Treasury Notes

The first issue of Prince Edward Island Treasury Notes, to the amount of two or three thousand pounds, was made in 1825. At a later period the amount was increased to a very large sum. The various issues comprised notes of the value of five shillings, ten shillings, one pound, two pounds, and five pounds each, and as these notes were redeemable in specie on presentation to the Treasury they were freely circulated until 1871 when the decimal notation of money became law. All the notes then afloat, together with all the copper coin of halfpennies, were called in and exchanged for dollars and cents, which from that date has been the currency in circulation in the Province.

How They Argued Over Confederation The Old Market Square

"I have an amusing recollection of a meeting that was once held in the old Atheneum to discuss the question of 'Better Terms' that had been offered the Island by the Dominion Government. Mr. Archibald MacNeill, C.H.A., and the party to which he belonged were in favour of accepting them. Hon. L. H. Davies was opposed to them. Both parties rallied their forces for the occasion.

"Mr. MacNeill succeeded in gaining the platform. He began by roasting the 'antia' in his best style. He at length paused and said: 'I will now ask you anti-confederates a question. Are there any terms that can be offered that you will accept?' There was no answer. Raising his voice he repeated the question: 'Are there any terms that you will accept? I pause for a reply.' Silence reigned. Then in louder tones than ever he thundered: 'Ah, ye dumb dogs!'

"This set one-half the house in the wildest rage and the other half roaring with approval. The uproar became so great that the meeting had to be adjourned without coming to any vote on the question."

From an article by the Late J. H. Fletcher in the Prince Edward Island Magazine, June, 1900. The Atheneum hall was in what is now the Guardian office building.

The old Round Market House, so called, on Queen Square was not actually round, but octagonal in shape and had several transes. Inside, and over one of the doors in large letters, was the following inscription from Proverbs 11:1: "A false balance is abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight. (Despite this admonition, several prominent merchants in 1855 were fined ten shillings each for having in their possession unstamped yardsticks and unstamped print measures.)"

The eaves of the pagoda-shaped roof of this old building extended quite a distance from the walls and formed an umbrella-like shelter for several hucksters, men and women, who held booths there and piled their trade in home-made molasses candy, spruce and ginger bear, apples and small fruits. Inside there were butchers' stalls, and sections for the regular market women and men who carried on their business much as it is done today.

The Market stood about the east end of the present Market Building and to the west of it was a building (shown above) which, divided into separate apartments, served as the general post office, City Council room and police station. Nearby were the City scales in much the same position as they were up to a few months ago.

ROCKY POINT FERRY
The first ferry from Rocky Point to town was run by Capt. Hubbard, about 1840.

FAIR DAYS
Long before the Provincial Exhibition was instituted the horse and cattle show was often held on Market Square under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society. The day of the annual exhibition was known as Fair Day, the horse and cattle show being held on the Square and the agricultural exhibits in the Temperance Hall — the present Guardian office building.

Probably the most spectacular affair that ever took place on the Market Square in the old days was during the visit, in 1860, of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. The place was gaily decorated for the occasion, and a large number of Micmac Indians were allowed to pitch their wigwams about the square fronting the Market House, where they paraded before the Heir Apparent.

The Round Market House was situated on the north side of Queen Square close to the present Post Office. The roof was carried seven or eight feet beyond the main wall all round, and supported every ten feet or so by posts. Around the main wall and fastened to it by hinges were flaps about two feet broad, which could be raised and made into tables, supported by iron or wooden supports. Sometimes when the tables inside were all in use country people were obliged to exhibit their goods outside; hucksters used them for their gingerbread, poultry, beer and candy and the roof formed a verandah, protecting them from sun or rain. Vol. 1, O and E P. 13 for further details.

Early Barracks

It was decided about 1778 to build a barracks in Charlottetown, for which a site was chosen King Streets, opposite the Courthouse at the east end of Queen and Home. Here the troops were quartered, much to the satisfaction of the people as they did not feel safe being left without protection, fearing another raid by American privateers such as took place in 1775 after the troops had been withdrawn.

In 1799 the "New Barracks" were built at the southwest end of the town, near where the City Hospital now stands. It consisted of two separate ranges of build-

1855 - 1955



GREETINGS TO ALL

On this Memorable and Historic occasion we happily join all citizens in a salute to our City.

We extend a special word of welcome to all visitors.

SUNTER'S LADIES' WEAR

162 GT. GEORGE ST.

A Good Place To Eat and Meet The Rendezvous

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR CITY AND CITIZENS AND HAPPILY JOIN IN CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL OF CHARLOTTETOWN.



TO OUR MANY SUMMER VISITORS WE EXTEND A

HEARTY WELCOME

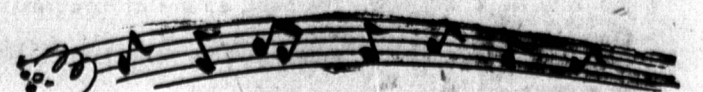
IT'S A HAP, HAP, HAPPY DAY



And We At **MILLER BROS. LTD.**
(FOUNDED 1868)

ARE IN TUNE WITH THE TIMES WISHING ONE AND ALL

A HAPPY CENTENNIAL SEASON



For Musical Instruments of all kinds, Radios and Household Appliances, see

MILLER BROS. LTD.
145 GT. GEORGE ST.

CONGRATULATIONS CHARLOTTETOWN ON YOUR 100TH BIRTHDAY

GOOD LUCK TO ALL MISSES **HOLMES and BRADLEY**
159 QUEEN STREET

CONGRATULATIONS CHARLOTTETOWN



A HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

We in common with all citizens join in recognizing this historic occasion. A friendly greeting to all and a special salute to our visitors.

WRIGHT SHOE CO.
SUNNYSIDE

Congratulations Charlottetown

May Your Second Century Be As Prosperous and Historical As Your First

TANTON'S TIRE SERVICE
159 KENT ST.

Centennial Greetings To All Motel Charlottetown

* IT'S NEW!
* IT'S MODERN!
* IT'S LUXURIOUS!

COFFEE SHOP - LOUNGE - TELEPHONES - RADIOS - TV

On Trans-Canada Highway at Junction of Routes 1 and 2.

Proprietors **MR. AND MRS. WALLACE E. RODD**
Telephone 8566

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S FIRST COMPLETELY MODERN MOTEL

IT'S SMART TO LOOK SMART FOR DRY CLEANING DIAL 7387

WE ARE HAPPY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHARLOTTETOWN



DRY CLEANING
192 FITZROY STREET