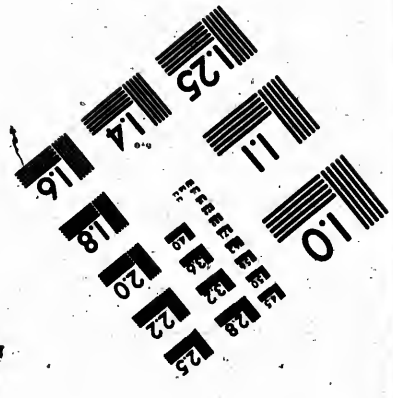
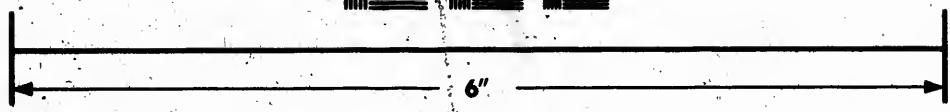
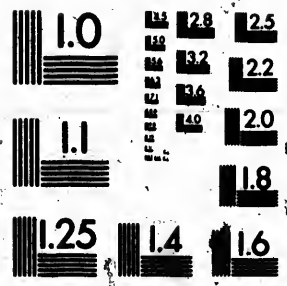


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

123  
122  
120  
118

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

117  
110  
107

**© 1993**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

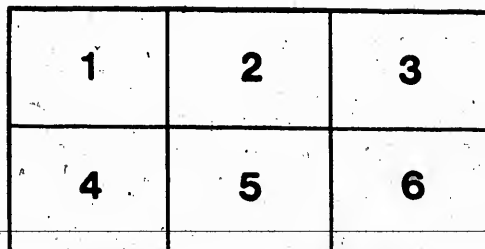
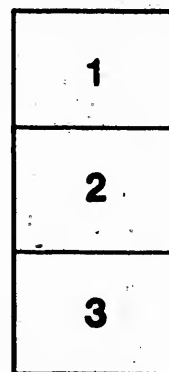
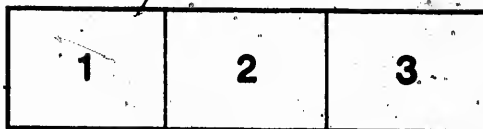
Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library  
Baldwin Room

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library  
Baldwin Room

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

Military



**HISTORICAL SKETCH**

OF

**The 100th Prince of Wales Royal  
Canadian Regiment.**

BY

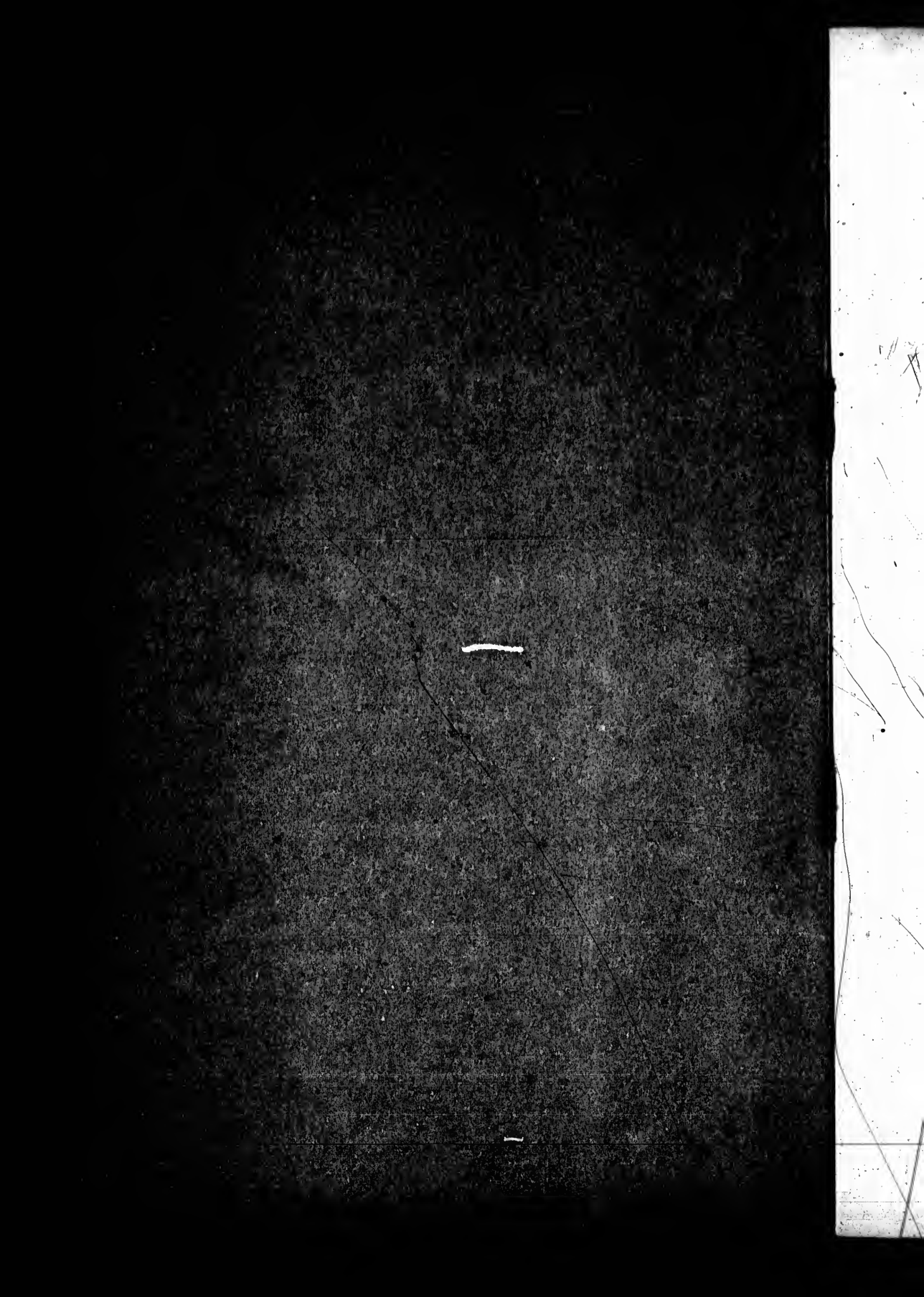
**MRS. THOMAS AHEARN.**

**Read before the Women's Canadian Historical Society.  
of Ottawa, May 11th, 1900,**

**OTTAWA.**

**PAYNTER & ABBOTT PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.**

**1900.**



HISTORICAL SKETCH  
OF  
100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment.

BY  
M. H. AHEARN.

Read before the Women's Canadian Historical Society  
of Ottawa.



T was at the time of the Indian mutiny, when the whole country was thrilled with horror by the accounts of the hideous atrocities perpetrated by the Sepoy fanatics, and the overthrow of British dominion in the Indian provinces seemed imminent, that the 100th Canadian Regiment sprang into existence.

In Canada, popular feeling was strongly aroused by the news from India, and enkindled with patriotic devotion, and military ardor, her sons, French and English alike, pressed forward, eager to serve their country as "Soldiers of the Queen." And, as has been the case with the successive contingents of Canadian volunteers, so lately despatched to South Africa, Canada loyally gave of her best for the defence of the Empire.

During the Crimean war, a few years prior to this, Canada had offered to send colonial troops to England's assistance; but the Imperial government had not consented. The country was still suffering from the effects of the Russian war

when the Sepoy mutiny broke out. The army had hardly filled its depleted ranks, and the militia battalions of Britain were being called into service, when Canada again voiced her loyal devotion to the Queen and Empire, by the offer of volunteers, for service in India, and the home authorities gratefully responded to the popular feeling, and permission was given for the formation of a colonial regiment to be enrolled in the regular army for service abroad as "The Prince of Wales" 100th Royal Canadian Regiment."

No less than five British regiments had previously borne this regimental number. The first was the 100th Regiment which was raised in 1760, served in the West Indies, and was disbanded at the peace of 1763. Another 100th was raised in England in 1780, for service in India, was associated with the Seaforth Highlanders, in a naval engagement with the French squadron at Porto Praya Bay, Cape Verde Islands, and disbanded on the declaration of peace 1785. It was raised again, in 1794, as the 100th Gordon Highlanders, by the celebrated beauty, the Duchess of Gordon, who enlisted eight hundred men in four weeks, and is said to have offered to each recruit the privilege of a kiss from her lips, in lieu of the usual shilling. The number of this famous regiment was subsequently changed to the 92nd. Formed again in 1805, the 100th (Prince Regent's County of Dublin) was ordered to Canada, and rendered gallant service at Niagara in the war of 1812-14. This regiment was disbanded in 1818, and some of the descendants of its men took service in the new 100th of 1858.

The sixth to bear this number was the subject of this sketch—our own Canadian corps, the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment—and was the first regiment raised by the colonies for general service abroad. True, there had been notable colonial regiments in existence before this—the Glengarry Fencibles of Canada, who had borne a distinguished part in the war of 1812-14, the Ceylon Rifles, the Newfoundland

BR

356.1

A34



Regiment of Veterans, the Royal Canadian Rifles, in existence for thirty years, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and others; but all these organizations were enrolled solely to serve and defend the colonies in which they were raised. This Canadian corps was to be incorporated in the British Army as one of Her Majesty's regiments of foot, for general service in any part of the Queen's possessions to which it should be ordered.

The proclamation for the raising of the regiment was issued at Toronto, March 3rd, 1858, by Sir Edmund Walker Head the Governor-General, who was empowered to grant commissions to one major, on condition that he would raise two hundred men; to six captains who would be responsible for eighty; to eight lieutenants who must bring forty men each; and to four ensigns, who were required to be college graduates, of good standing, and to pass a qualifying examination. These were to be Canadians from the active militia, with the exception of the four ensigns, who were to be young men educated in Canada. The rest of the officers were to be appointed from English regiments and the strength of the regiment to be 1200 men. Later, when the formation of the corps was completed, two alterations were made: five, instead of six, Canadian captains and five ensigns instead of four. The complete list of these Canadian officers, commissioned at the formation of the regiment, is as follows:

Lieut.-Colonel—Col George, Baron de Rotténburg, C. B., Adjutant-General, Upper Canada, Toronto.

Major—Alex. Robt. Dunn, V. C., 11th Hussars.

Captains—John Clarke, 20th Regiment, Montreal. T. W. Smythe, Rifle Corps, Brockville. Geo. Macartney, Rifle Corps, Paris. Chas. John Clark, Yorkville Cavalry, Toronto. Richard C. Price, Rifles, Quebec.

Lieutenants—John Fletcher, Volunteer Rifles, Montreal. Louis Adolphe Casault, Rifles, Quebec. L. C. A. de Bellefeuille, Vaudreuil Rifles. Philip Derbshire, York Militia. Alfred E.

Rykart, St. Catharines Rifles. Chas. H. Carriere, Ottawa Rifles. Henry Theodore Duchesnay, Militia, Beauce. Brown Wallis, Durham Light Cavalry, Port Hope.

Ensigns—John Gibbs Ridout, Toronto. Henry Edward Davidson, Hamilton. Charles A. Boulton, Cobourg. Thos. Henry Baldwin, Malden. Wm. Palmer Clarke, Montreal.

These fourteen officers brought with them 920 men, and also raised the remaining 280, who were, however, paid for by the Imperial government.

Col. Baron de Rottenberg, C. B., who was a retired army officer, and held the office of Adjutant-General of militia in Upper Canada, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel, and was the first Canadian to command an Imperial regiment. He sold out in 1862, to Major Dunn, V. C., and was one of the Knights of Windsor when he died several years ago. Before leaving Toronto to take command of his regiment, Colonel de Rottenberg was banquetted at the Rossin House and presented with a magnificent sword.

Major Alexander Robert Dunn, also a retired officer, had won the Victoria Cross for his bravery in saving three lives in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Born in Toronto he was the son of the Receiver-General, Hon. J. H. Dunn (Dunn avenue in Parkdale owes its name to this officer). His death was a sad one. While in command of the 33rd, into which he had exchanged, he was accidentally shot in Abyssinia on the march to Magdala, and was buried under a great rock at Senfa. In the military museum at Ottawa may be seen the camp stool used by Lieut. Dunn throughout the Crimean campaign.

It is related of Mr. Henry Hogan, of Montreal, that being promised a commission as captain, and having raised the requisite number of men, a lieutenantancy instead was tendered to him which he indignantly refused, and turned over his enlisted men to Major Dunn.

Chas. A. Boulton, who had just left Upper Canada College, applied for a commission as lieutenant in the new corps. But all the places were filled, and the boy could only get a promise of the first vacancy. Hopeful still, he borrowed a wagon and a pair of horses from his father, donned an old uniform, and with a friend who could play the bagpipes, set out through the country to get his forty recruits. He re-appeared with the required men, and failing a lieutenancy, got his commission as ensign. As Captain Boulton, he sold out and settled in the Northwest, and took a prominent part in the two Riel rebellions. Called to the Senate in 1889, he was also one of the officials chosen to accompany Sir Wilfrid Laurier to London on the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. His death, which occurred May 15, 1899, called forth this eulogy from the Ottawa Citizen :

"Loyal to his Queen and country, a staunch friend, courageous in the advocacy of his political principles, honorable, straightforward and of unimpeachable integrity, he enjoyed the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact."

#### THE SURVIVING CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Of the original officers who raised the recruits to form the regiment, only five are living now, and two of these, Lieut. C. H. Carriere and Capt. Brown Wallis, of the civil service and reserve militia, reside in Ottawa. To the latter, who is engaged on a history of his beloved regiment, the writer of this sketch is indebted for much valuable and authentic information.

Col. T. W. W. Smythe is on the retired list and is living in Dover, England. Lt. Col. Duchesnay lives in Quebec, and Lieut. Col. John Fletcher, C. M. G., in Montreal. Both of these officers have since filled the position of Deputy Adjutant-General of the Canadian militia. The Lieut-Colonel commanding the regiment and the ensigns were not required to raise any men for their commissions. Of the latter three still survive, Capt. J. G. Ridout, Toronto; Col. Henry Davidson, England; and Capt. W. P. Clarke, Winnipeg. Shortly after the arrival of the

regiment in England the rest of the officers were appointed as follows :

To be Colonel—Major General Viscount, Melville, K. C. B.

To be Senior Major—Jas. H. Craig Robertson of Gen. Sir W. Eyre's staff.

To be Captains—T. M. L. Weguelin of the 56th Foot ; R. B. Ingram, 97th Foot. Percy E. B. Lake, 2nd W. L. regiment. Henry Cook, 32nd Foot. James Clery, 32nd Foot. H. G. Browne, 32nd Foot.

To be Lieutenants—George B. Coulson, 49th Foot. John Lee, 17th Foot. James Lamb, 50th Foot. F. W. Benwell 33rd Foot. H. L. Nichols, 30th Foot. Joseph Dooley, 17th Foot. B. L. Baylie, 33rd Foot.

For Ensigns—C. M. D. Moorsom of the 2nd Dragoon Guards. Frederick Morris, School of Musketry, Hythe. Horatio W. Lawrell, of Jersey.

Pay Master, Joseph Hutchinson ; Adjutant, Lieut. John Lee ; Instructor of Musketry, Ensign Frank Morris ; Quarter-Master George Grant ; Surgeon, Wm. Barrett ; Assistant Surgeons, Thomas Liddard, Daniel Murray.

Great military excitement prevailed in the recruiting centres. Martial music of fife and drum accompanied the recruiting sergeants in their smart uniforms and gay ribbons, and crowds thronged about the departing soldiers, who were sent on to Quebec as soon as they were enrolled. Recruiting began in March 1858, and by the end of May the regiment, 1,200 strong was within the historic walls of Quebec Citadel, awaiting transportation to England.

Early in the month of June, 1858, the first detachment sailed from Quebec with Colonel de Rottenberg in command. A few weeks later, a second detachment followed, under Colonel Gordon, of the 17th regiment, and the remainder of the corps, embarked on the Allan liner "Anglo-Saxon," July 17th, in charge of Major Dunn and Acting-Adjutant Lieut. Brown Wallis.

When the stalwart Canadians landed in England, costumed in the antiquated uniforms of Waterloo date, which had been furnished from the old army stores of the Citadel, they were an amazing sight to those who saw their arrival. But very soon after, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, at an inspection of the new regiment, frankly expressed his admiration of the splendid physique, and military proficiency, of these some strangers.

The regiment was quartered at Shornecliffe, where regulation uniforms were supplied, with the Prince of Wales plume and the maple leaf, as badges. All ranks were drilled and trained, by non-commissioned officers of the Guards, until at the end of six months, this fine body of men, uniformed in scarlet, with facings of blue, dispensed with their instructors, and graduated, as it were, into the full glory of the British army, able to compare favorably with any of its infantry regiments.

#### THE COLORS OF THE 100TH.

On Jan. 10th, 1859, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who had just been gazetted a colonel in the army, and whose name and crest the Royal Canadians proudly bore, visited Shornecliffe for the express purpose of inspecting the new Canadian regiment, and presenting it with its colors. A most interesting account of this splendid function is to be found in the "Illustrated London News" of January 22nd, 1859, and tells of the reception of the Prince and his suite by the assembled troops:

"The infantry were formed in line, and the cavalry and artillery at right angles to them upon either flank, the 100th regiment being the centre of the line.

"The Prince passed down the front of the line, the Duke of Cambridge making remarks upon each corps evidently denoting satisfaction, and particularly struck with the fine body of men composing the 100th regiment."

The Royal Canadians were then advanced, forming three sides of a square, the drums were piled in the centre, directly

before the Prince, with the new colors laid upon them. After being solemnly blessed by the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. E. G. Parker, the two majors, Dunn and Robertson, handed the colors to H. R. H., upon which, the two senior ensigns of the corps (Moorson and Ridout) advanced, and kneeling, received the colors from the Prince's hands, then rising, stood while the Prince addressed the troops. It is rather strange to read of this part of the ceremony, that

"The Prince's address, although delivered in a tolerably loud tone of voice, was spoken with quiet emphasis, and without the least appearance of hesitation or timidity."

Strange, until we remember, that H. R. H. was then only a boy of seventeen, and this was his "first public act." The honor of this selection was keenly appreciated by the officers and men of the 100th.

After Colonel the Baron de Rottenberg had replied the article goes on to say:

"The youthful Prince performed his part of the ceremony in a most able manner—the whole tenor of his bearing being cool manly and dignified, such as would have done credit to one over whose head forty summers had passed. It made a great impression upon every officer and man in the regiment."

The new colors were then carried through the ranks, saluted and placed in proper position, in the centre of the regiment, which with the rest of the troops, were marched past the Prince in quick time, dismissed to their quarters and the ceremony was over.

And we in Canada, who have lately seen flags presented to other young soldiers can attest how nobly redeemed has been the proud pledge of Baron de Rottenberg who, in his reply to His Royal Highness, on the above occasion used these words:

"The great colony in which this regiment was raised among whose ranks hundreds of its sons are serving, and all who belong to it, more or less connected with Canada, will also

feel most grateful for the honor which the first regiment raised in a colony for general service, has received from your Royal Highness, and I can assure you, that at the call of our Sovereign Canada would send ten such regiments as this one in defense of the Empire, should such an emergency ever arise requiring their services."

These colors, which were the gift of the Canadian government to the regiment, were the first set made and issued in accordance with the revised regulations for colors, as prescribed in "the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," dated Horse Guards, December 1st 1859. They comprise the usual two flags, the Queen's color which is the Union Jack, with the regimental titles in letters of gold on a crimson centre and the crown above, and the regimental color of blue with the battalion number in the first corner, and in each of the others, a maple leaf. The Prince of Wales' plume is on a crimson centre surmounted by the crown, the titles and battle honors, according to regulation. In 1875 a letter from the Horse Guards, London, informed the regiment that Her Majesty, the Queen, had been graciously pleased to approve of the word "Niagara" being inscribed on the regimental colors, as formerly granted to the old 100th (Prince Regent County of Dublin regiment) in commemoration of its gallant service at the capture of Fort Niagara by assault, on December 19th. 1813.

On the 27th of February, 1873, these colors were carried at the imposing ceremonies in London, on the occasion of the National Thanksgiving service at Saint Paul's cathedral, for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the 100th regiment being brought from Aldershot, by special train, for that day.

In July, of the next year, a guard of honor, with the band and Queen's color, was chosen from the regiment, on the occasion of the departure of his majesty, the Shah of Persia, from the dock yards of Portsmouth, on the conclusion of his memorable visit to the Queen.

After the colors had seen service for twenty-nine years, having been carried by the regiment in England, Ireland, Scotland, Gibraltar, Malta, Canada and India, they were replaced by new ones, designed to suit the new territorial title of the corps which was united with the 109th an old Bombay regiment, to form the Prince of Wales Leinster regiment (Royal Canadians)—the 100th as the first battalion and the 109th the second battalion. The facings of blue were changed for white, the new colors now bearing an added inscription of "Central India," an honor won by the 109th Foot for distinguished gallantry in many important engagements during the Indian mutiny, including the capture of Gwalion, the Gibraltar of India.

At Fort William, Calcutta, February 21st, 1887, before a distinguished assemblage, including the Earl of Dufferin, then, Viceroy of India, Lady Dufferin, the commander-in-chief of India General Sir Frederic S. Roberts and staff, the same general, now Lord Roberts of Kandahar, under whom our Canadian soldiers are now fighting in South Africa, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and many distinguished officials, the old Royal Canadians, now the first battalion Leinster Regiment received the new colors with the same impressive ceremonies, as at the bestowal of the old colors, twenty-nine years before, in England, with some notable exceptions. It was the Lord Bishop of Calcutta who consecrated the colours on this occasion, and they were received at the hands of Her Excellency, the Countess of Dufferin.

In the reply of Colonel McKinnon, commander of the regiment, he refers to Lady Dufferin's connection with Canada, as follows:

"In that His Excellency was almost recently the Governor-General of Canada, the colony which raised this corps, then known as the 100th, therefore in receiving our colors at your Excellency's hands, we feel as if we were again in touch with the country of our origin."

But an impressive part of the ceremony was that, when the old faded and ragged silken colors were trooped down the front



of the lines, halted in the centre, while the band played "God Save the Queen," then marched to the rear of the ranks, the regiment presenting arms and the band playing "For Auld Lang Syne." And the strong attachment of the regiment for the land of its origin was fully asserted in the final destination of these old flags; for they journeyed, in careful custody, from India to Canada, because of the "unanimous desire of all ranks of the battalion to offer these colors to the Dominion of Canada with a hope that they find a resting place in some suitable place, such as the House of Parliament or Cathedral." And the old colors rest now in the library of Parliament, here in Ottawa, where they may be seen to-day (if you look closely for them) overhanging the busts of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Here they were deposited with military honors, mere silken shreds, which still cling to the original staffs, silent but eloquent memorials of Canada's loyal devotion to our Queen and to the defence of the British Empire.

All the official correspondence in connection with the transfer of the colors to Canada, was published, by order of the Canadian authorities, in the Canada gazette—the order bearing the signature of Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant General of Militia.

Previous to the despatch of the original colors to Canada, small pieces of both colors were torn off, and handsomely framed, the precious fragments being surmounted by the badges and title of the regiment, and enclosed by scrolls, bearing a complete list of the regiment's officers of 1858-59, as well as those of 1887. In 1892 this very interesting relic was destroyed by a fire, which occurred in the officers mess room when the regiment was stationed at Agra, India.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE REGIMENT.

The regiment was moved from Shornecliffe to Aldershot in March 1859, and the mutiny having been crushed out, the Royal Canadians instead of proceeding to India, as was expected were ordered to Gibraltar the following May. The Prince of Wales visited Gibraltar the same year and was accorded an

enthusiastic reception by the 100th, as he passed through the barracks. One day, in full sight of the garrison, the famous warship "Sumter," flying the Confederate flag, attacked and looted two United States merchantmen, then sailed into Gibraltar Bay, and anchored under the guns of the fort. There she remained nearly a year, watched all that time by the United States ship "Kearsarge," with steam always up. Eventually, the "Sumter" was dismantled, and sold to an English shipping firm. The officers of these vessels would often meet on shore, but interchanged no courtesies on such occasions.

#### THE STATUS OF THE ROYAL CANADIANS.

The Canadian Regiment showed the lowest percentage of illiteracy, of all the regiments of the line, had a higher average height than the Grenadier Guards, and were remarkably well conducted. Many of the men were, like some in the Canadian contingents for Africa, young men of the best families in Canada, who failing to get a commission, entered the corps as privates. While stationed at Gibraltar and Malta the regimental boat crew was without an equal. "No corps, regiment or ship carried off as many regatta and match prizes, as did the Canadian oarsmen."

In the years '58-'62 the regiment was at its best. Recruited mainly from agricultural districts, not one in ten had ever handled a military weapon, yet the regiment in its second year had risen from no place at all to the 12th place as marksmen, among 179 battalions of the army, and from 1860—62 held fifth place in order of merit. In 1868 in Canada the regiment ranked 14th, and after various fluctuations, its place in 1881, when the 100th became the first battalion of the Leinsters was 73rd.

In 1863, the regiment was ordered to Malta, where it remained for three years, and experienced with the inhabitants, a terrible visitation of the cholera, brought to the island by pilgrims from Mecca. Hundreds of the soldiers died, and a lofty white marble obelisk, inscribed with the names of the many

Canadian victims, was erected in the cemetery of Floriana, by all ranks subscribing one day's pay.

One day, while the regiment was in Malta, a great shark appeared at the swimming place, and Sergt. Chas. Seymour (now a detective on the Police Force at Toronto), accomplished the destruction of the monster by an amazing act of daring. While the shark was basking in the sunshine near some rocks Seymour, armed with a large carving knife quietly dived under and killed him. The stuffed head was mounted and kept as a trophy.

When Garibaldi visited Malta in 1862, threats of assassination were openly expressed by the Italian refugees of Valetta, and a guard was furnished, for his residence, from the 100th, with whom the Italian patriot became quite friendly.

#### HOME AGAIN

From Malta in 1866, the time of the Fenian raids, at the earnest request of the men and officers, the regiment returned to Canada, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the Canadian people. It was stationed for two years at Montreal and Ottawa, and on the 1st of July, 1867, our own Canadian regiment took a prominent part in the celebration of the Confederation of the Provinces. Indeed, Dominion Day is always loyally observed by the regiment, the men and the colors, liberally decorated with maple leaves, quantities of which are sent from Canada for the National Day, and the band playing "The Maple Leaf," and all the old Canadian airs.

While in Canada, a great many of the men got their discharge, and it was with greatly thinned ranks that the regiment arrived in Glasgow, in 1868 and the Canadian depot having been abolished, the new men, enrolled from this time included no Canadians.

From '69 to '77 the regiment occupied different stations in England and Ireland, until, in 1877, it was ordered to India, where it remained for eighteen years and the denationalization was complete, for it is on record, that the last two men who had

joined the 100th from 1858-62, that is, from the Canadian depot, left the regiment, while it was in India.

It was during their stay in India that the edict was issued, from the War Office, which abolished the old system of regimental numbers, in favor of the territorial system, and the 100th became 'the Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)' with the depot at Birr, Ireland. Despite this contradictory and rather absurd title the regiment still clings to the reminders of its Canadian origin, displays the Maple Leaf on all public occasions, and its band plays "The Maple Leaf" before God Save the Queen.

In 1898, the regiment again returned to the land of its birth and was quartered in Halifax until about two months ago. Some extracts from an account of this arrival of the regiment at Halifax, may be interesting.

"The troopship Dilwara arrived yesterday from Southampton via Queenstown, where the 100th Royal Canadians were taken on board, and as usual on such occasions, there was quite a crowd gathered at the dockyard, to have a look at the newcomers. The scene on board the ship was an animated one. While on deck, a reporter who had come on board, was warned by one of the officers that under no consideration must he use the term, First Leinster Regiment. We are the 100th Canadians, and we are very proud of it, he continued, the regiment is away below foreign strength, and we are quite sure it will be recruited in Canada. We are hoping it may be. Every thing we have has a Canadian appearance, the band of fifty pieces, which during its stay in India was the best there, plays "The Maple Leaf" before "God Save the Queen." On the drums are inscribed the national emblems of Canada, the Beaver and Maple Leaf. All the plate in the officers' mess is Canadian ware and bears the two national marks. As we steamed up the harbor to-day, the band played "The Maple Leaf," and other Canadian airs."

In August, '98, on the departure from Halifax, of the half battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, for Quebec, the band and drums of the Leinster Royal Canadians, played their Canadian comrades to the railway depot marching to "The Maple Leaf Forever." It had been thirty years, since the band of the 100th had marched at the head of a Canadian local corps.

When the Second Contingent embarked January 20th, 1900, on the steamship *Laurentian*, from Halifax, it was the band of the Leinster Royal Canadians which played them through the principal streets, to the dockyard, and on March 27 1900, about six weeks ago, the old 100th once more took ship for England. A newspaper despatch of that date says:—

"Never in the history of Halifax have regular troops received such an ovation. Their departure has usually been attended by demonstrations by the friends of the men and officers but to-day, the general public turned out to give Tommy a farewell, which will be long remembered by them \* \* \* Every militia band in Halifax was ordered out, and the line of march was lined with people who fairly howled as the men passed along, singing "Soldiers of the Queen." Every one of the 900 men of the marching regiment helped to swell the volume of song, which could be heard blocks away. \* \* \* As the men boarded the troopship they were given three rousing cheers and slowly the crowd dispersed."

And with the outbound troopship "*Vancouver*," exit the Leinster-Bombay-Canadian presentment of the historic 100th, for it is not improbable, that the next appearance of the corps on Canadian shores, will be as the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment, officered by Canadians, and recruited from the Dominion of Canada.

#### REPATRIATION OF THE REGIMENT.

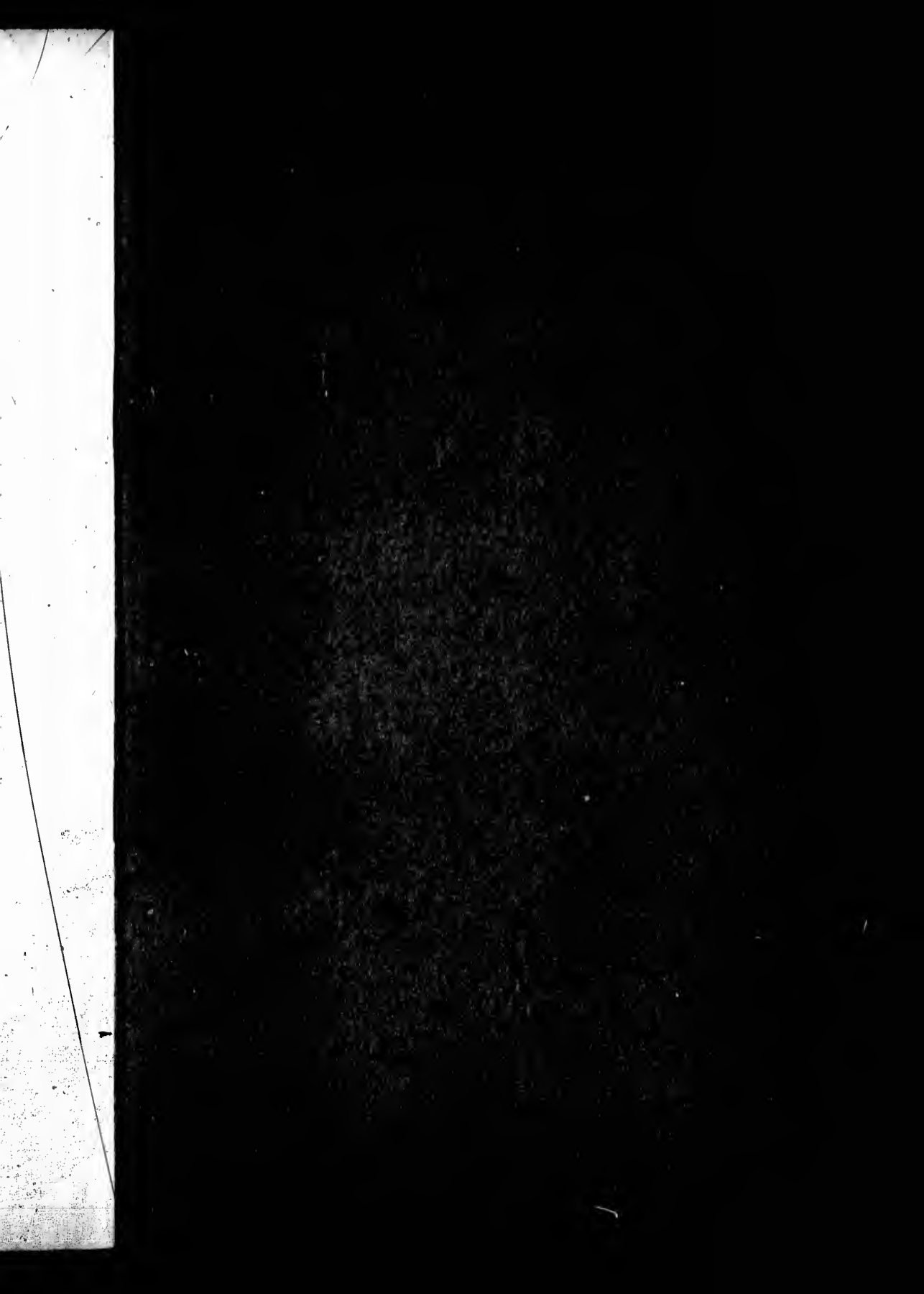
A strong desire has been manifested by the people of Canada, for the repatriation of the old Canadian corps, by the permanent establishment of the regimental depot in the Dominion

filling the ranks once more with Canadian recruits only, and restoring the original title "100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment," instead of the present rather complicated designation.

The Dominion Government has taken up the matter, and an immense petition, signed by thousands of loyal and influential Canadians, has been forwarded to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales through the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen, late Governor-General of Canada, "earnestly praying for the restoration of the 100th Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment to Canada, the country of its birth."

And there seems reason to believe that this wish is on the eve of fulfilment, for in England and the army a strong interest has been aroused on this subject. It has been brought up in the British Parliament, and it is now asserted, that at the close of the war in South Africa, the old regiment is to be re-habilitated and to regain its identity as a Canadian corps; the present battalion to be drafted into other regiments, and new officers to be chosen from the Canadian Militia and the Royal Military College and there is no doubt, that as in 1858, Canada, to-day, can raise a splendid body of men, for enrollment in the Imperial Army, and thus knit closer, if possible, the tie between the Motherland and this, her greatest colony, and in the noble spirit of true patriotism, hasten on the movement towards the great goal of Imperial Federation.





11-11-11

A.F.



