

Lorne Scots to Receive Colors At World Plowing Match in Fall

This is the fourth of a series of articles dealing with the history of the Lorne Scots. In October the Peel Dufferin Halton militia unit will be presented with its colors by a representative of Her Majesty, during the World Plowing Match at Major Conn Smythe's Caledon Farms. All former members of the unit are invited to attend the ceremony and allied social functions. Send your name and address to Chairman Invitations Committee, Lorne Scots, 48 John St., Brampton, Ont.

The Peel Regiment 1921 The Peel and Dufferin Regiment 1923 - 1936

After the Great War the 36th Peel Regiment was reorganized by General Order No. 18 of 1921 as the Peel Regiment. Headquarters and two companies were located in Toronto but little progress was made towards building up an efficient regiment so that, in 1922, a further reorganization took place. All companies were relocated in the county and officer personnel were to be residents of the county. By General Order No. 61 of 1923 the designation of the regiment was amended to the Peel and Dufferin Regiment. Headquarters and A. Company were located at Brampton, B. Company at Inglewood and D. Company at Orangeville.

Early in 1923 the regiment requested and received permission from Sir Robert Peel to use part of his crest as a Regimental Badge, namely the Lion and Shuttle. The cap badge, bearing the Regimental Crest, is officially described as being a demi-lion rampant gorged and collared charged with three bezants, between the paws a shuttle; beneath, a scroll bearing the motto "Pro Aris et Focis". The collar badge adopted was identical but without the scroll. Later a regimental button was authorized, being the regimental crest superimposed on a brass button.

During the year 1929 the Peel and Dufferin Regiment became allied with the Lancashire Fusiliers, one of the most famous units in the British Army. Permission was also received to wear the white facing of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Colours
On the 19th of October, 1925, the regiment was concentrated in Brampton and paraded to Rosalea Park to receive from the Peel Regiment Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, their King's Colour. Following the dedication of the colour by the Regimental Chaplain, the Regent of the Order formally presented the Colour to the regiment. The funds for the purchase of the Regimental Colour were provided in the year 1924 by the County Council of Peel. However, it was not until 1930 that the final design was approved and the regiment was granted its battle honours.

On the 22nd of May, 1930, the regiment paraded to Rosalea Park, Brampton, to receive its Colour from His Excellency, the Right Honourable Viscount Wingham, G.C.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General of Canada, in the presence of a large number of citizens.

During these years, training was carried out annually at local headquarters and at short Brigade or Regimental weekend camps. Many of these camps were held at Regimental expense, especially during the depression years of 1929-1933, when public funds were not available. These training periods and other regimental activities were made possible by the splendid support from the Peel and Dufferin County Councils, who each year made substantial contributions to the Regimental Funds. It is noted that in the year 1932 the

authorized training allotment for the regiment had been reduced to 100 all ranks for a period of only four days.

The Halton Rifles 1920 The Lorne Rifles (Scottish) 1931 - 1936

Following the Great War the regiment was reorganized by General Order No. 68 of 1920 as The Halton Rifles; battalion headquarters and one company were located in Georgetown with the other companies at Milton, Oakville and Burlington. In March, 1926, an alliance was promulgated between the Halton Rifles and the Royal Ulster Rifles. Like other militia units, the Halton Rifles suffered severely from the curtailment of training allowances during these years, and, in addition, constant shifting of personnel to larger centres seriously weakened the regiment. In the late 1920's it was decided to renew the Scottish connection established in 1881 in order to stimulate recruiting and revive interest in the regiment. After a period of negotiations the Halton Rifles were redesignated as the Lorne Rifles (Scottish) by General Order No. 134 of 1931.

With the adoption of the word "Lorne" in the regimental title, His Grace the Duke of Argyll, was approached for permission to use a Campbell Tartan. The Duke, being without an heir, also retained the title "Marquis of Lorne". Consent was readily granted and His Grace, the Duke suggested that the regiment use his personal tartan, the ordinary Campbell of Argyll, and also his crest, the Boar's Head. His tartan was the original tartan of the clan and his crest the most ancient. The Cap Badge is described as follows: At the base a scroll inscribed The Lorne Rifles (Scottish) immediately above the thistles, symbolic of a Scottish Regiment, resting on these the bugle as used by rifle regiments, at the centre of the inside curve of the bugle a maple leaf for Canada; the whole surmounted by the Boar's head resting upon a heraldic wreath. The Collar Badge is described as:—A Boar's Head resting upon a heraldic wreath.

During the early nineteen-thirties despite the lack of adequate training allowances, training was carried out annually at local Headquarters with short periods under canvas either at Long Branch or Niagara-on-the-Lake. These camps were made possible by the co-operation of all ranks who turned their pay to Regimental Funds in order to defray expenses. It is interesting to note that in 1933 the Regiment attended camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake over 200 strong. Transportation was by the Steamship Brockville, which docked at Oakville, where the Regiment embarked. On Saturday 13th October, 1934, for the first time the Regiment was able to parade for the District Officer Commanding Inspection replete in their new dress. Tartan Trews and Glengary. Over 300 all ranks were present and were highly complimented by the Inspecting

Officer on their smart appearance.

The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regt.)

In 1936 a general reorganization of all militia units in Canada was carried out. This involved a decrease in the number of Infantry regiments and an increase in the number of other units, particularly Artillery and Machine Gun, and was, insofar as possible, to be effected by mutual arrangements between units. Taking into consideration the fact that the counties of Peel, Dufferin and Halton would make a very compact Regimental area and that a friendly rivalry had always existed between the Peel and Dufferin Regiment and the Lorne Rifles, a mutual agreement was soon arrived at. This was given effect by General Order No. 179 of 1936 by which the Peel and Dufferin Regiment and the Lorne Rifles were disbanded and the Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment) was authorized as of 15th December, 1936. An amalgamation, the new regiment proceeded at once to reorganize and it was not very long before the new organization was functioning smoothly. Brampton was selected as Regimental Headquarters, companies were located at Port Credit, Oakville, Georgetown and Orangeville. Annual camps at Niagara were well attended and training at the various Company Headquarters was thorough and intensive.

Badges and Dress
With the disbandment of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment and the Lorne Rifles (Scottish) it was now necessary to obtain approval from His Grace the Duke of Argyll and Sir Robert Peel to incorporate their crests in the badges of the newly formed

Alliances
As the alliances already in effect with the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Royal Ulster Rifles had proven satisfactory, permission was sought to continue these affiliations. This was given effect by General Order No. 80 of 1938 as follows:— His Majesty The King has been

Lorne Scots Regiment. Permission was readily given and the badges and dress formally approved are as follows: To perpetuate the badge of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment the cap badge described as follows:—In silver or white metal. Issuing from a heraldic wreath a demi-lion rampant, gorged with a collar charged with three bezants, holding between the paws the shuttle, below a scroll inscribed "Pro Aris et Focis," the whole flanked by sprays of maple leaves and thistle blossoms ensigned with the Imperial Crown and resting upon a scroll inscribed "The Lorne Scots" (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment). The collar badge was to perpetuate the badge of the Lorne Rifles (Scottish). In silver or white metal, a Boar's Head erased resting upon a heraldic wreath. The shoulder badge is to be in white metal. The word "LORNE" above "SCOTS" in 9/32 inch plain block letters. The buttons to be brass — showing a lion rampant gorged with a collar charged with three bezants, holding between the paws a shuttle. The Dress to be as for Scottish trewed regiments. The Tartan to be the ordinary Campbell tartan.

In 1937, by reason of his long and efficient service in the Peel and Dufferin Regiment, Regimental-Sergeant-Major W. L. Palmer, W.O. 1, was elected to represent the Lorne Scots in the Canadian contingent at the coronation of His Majesty King George VI. In 1939 the regiment was concentrated in Toronto on the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The Lorne Scots had the honour of lining part of the Royal route on University Avenue.

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Kingston's Storied Fort Henry Was Deterrent in "Cold" War

Fort Henry stands high on a promontory just east of the city harbour, at Kingston, Ontario, bristling with mounted cannon and defended by all the paraphernalia of early 19th century fortification. Originally built to fend off invading American forces during the War of 1812, it now welcomes an annual invasion of visitors from south of the border.

During its heyday, the Fort was the "Citadel of Upper Canada," and was so referred to by the great Duke of Wellington, foremost British soldier of his day. Kingston, strategically located on Lake Ontario at the confluence of the St. Lawrence River and the Rideau Canal, was the site of the Royal Navy Dockyard on Lake Ontario. As long as Kingston was held secure and the St. Lawrence supply-line kept open, the entire region of Upper Canada, extending to the Niagara Frontier, was safe.

Eight Years to Build
Construction of the first fort began in 1812 and continued until 1820. Even when the war ended, British military leaders felt Canada's defences needed strengthening in the event of future hostilities.

pleased to approve that the alliance between the former Peel and Dufferin Regiment and The Lancashire Fusiliers, and between the former Lorne Rifles (Scottish) and The Royal Ulster Rifles, be continued as The Lorne Scots Peel, Dufferin, and Halton Regiment) Non Permanent Active Militia Canada, effective 9th May, 1938.

In 1825 the British government gave authorization to proceed with a second and stronger Fort Henry and demolition of the existing Fort began in 1832. A new Fort was erected with limestone from nearby quarries. The work, involving considerable engineering skill, was done partly by local contractors, under the direction of the Royal Engineers. By 1836 the body of the new redoubt was completed and the garrison moved into its new quarters.

Cold War
The interior parade, accessible only by a drawbridge, is surrounded by officers' quarters, casemated men's barracks and stores. Despite abortive attempts, Fort Henry has never been attacked — its story is that of a successful military deterrent in a long-continuing cold war.

Many famous British regiments were stationed at the Fort from 1813 to 1870 and native Canadian troops from 1870 to 1890. As the years passed, its defences became obsolete and as international relations improved, the Fort's position lessened in importance. It gradually fell into decay and by 1936 had deteriorated to a mass of rubble. In that year, under a joint scheme of the federal and Ontario governments, the painstaking work of restoration began.

Internment Camp
On August 1, 1938, the renovated Fort was officially opened to the public. Except for the war years, when it was used as an internment camp, it has greeted visitors from all parts of the world. Within its storied walls are impressive collections of an-

—The summer months were popular choices for many brides this year. Local churches are busy every Saturday with summer weddings.

—Farmers have been busy harvesting this past few weeks. Many took advantage of good weather on Sunday to work in the fields.

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S. G. CHILDS
Mayor

August 22, 1963

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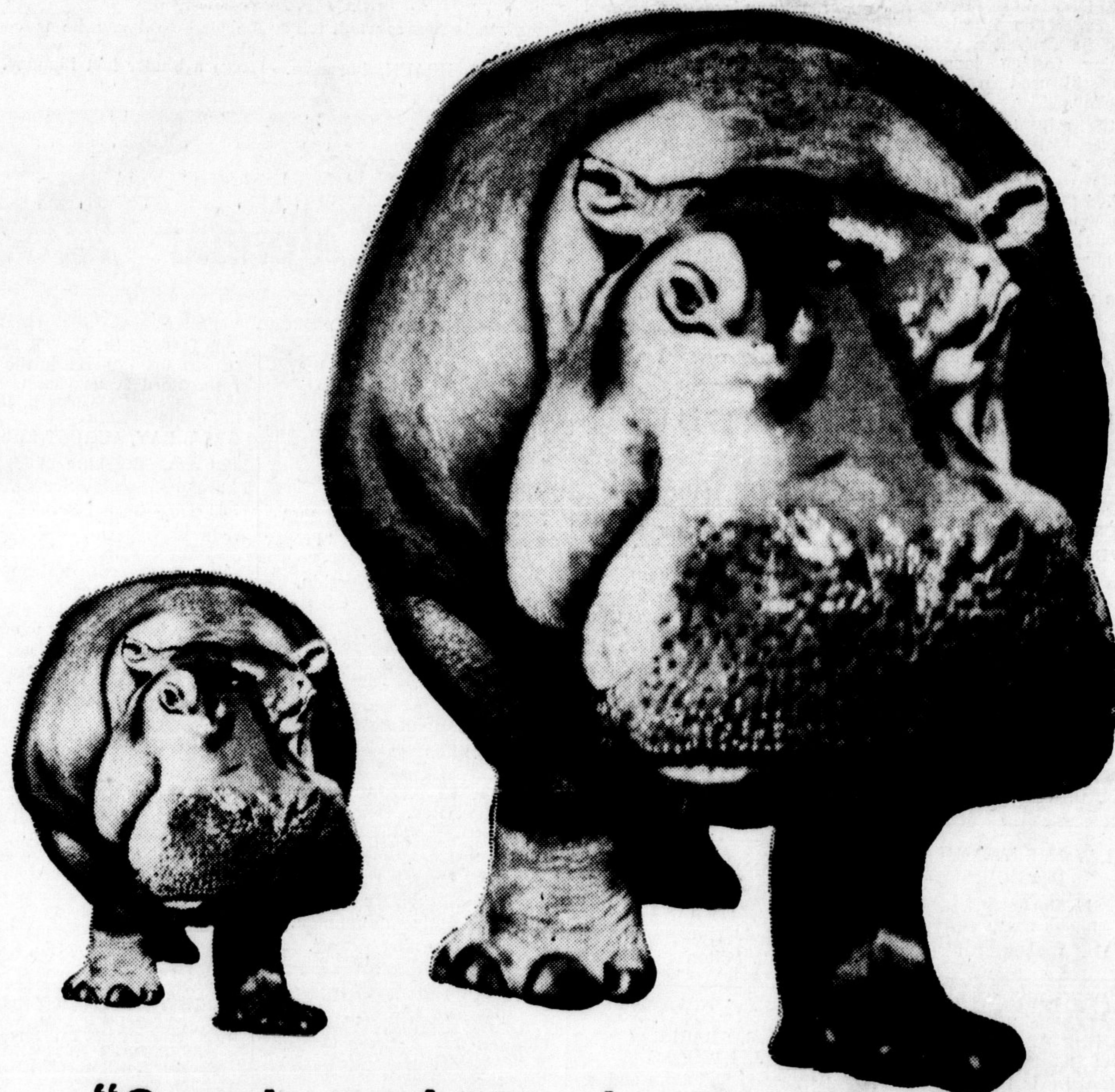
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