

ORDER OF SERVICE

Opening Greetings

BONNIE-JAYNE PATERSON, 4TH GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF LIEUT. ANDREW PLAYFAIR
MOLLY DEMMA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE ST. JOHN RIVER SOCIETY, FREDERICTON
ROBERT CADIEUX AS LIEUT. ANDREW PLAYFAIR (FROM THE ST. JOHN RIVER SOCIETY'S WEBSITE:
WWW.WAROF1812NB.CA/SOLDIER/LIEUTENANT-ANDREW-PLAYFAIR/, USED WITH PERMISSION)

Hosting of the Guard and March on the Colour Party

LIEUT. JORDAN CADIEUX, HAMILTON AND SGT. WILLIAM SINKA, OTTAWA OF THE 104TH
& 100TH REGIMENT OF FOOT RE-ENACTORS
RICHARD CARTER, MEMBER, PERTH LEGION BRANCH 244

National Anthem

FIFE MAJ. KATE CLAYTON & DRUMMER DEVON JIANG, 100TH REGIMENT OF FOOT

Blessing

THE VENERABLE JOHN FOWLER

Addresses

DONALD E. GRAVES, MILITARY HISTORIAN
ALICIA WANLESS, BICENTENNIAL MANAGER, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER WAR OF 1812
BICENTENNIAL ALLIANCE (2011-13)
DR. JEFF NOAKES, HISTORIAN, SECOND WORLD WAR, CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM

Unveiling of the War of 1812-1815 Veterans' Plaque

SUSAN FREEMAN, TAY VALLEY TWP 200TH ANN. COMMITTEE, DEPUTY REEVE (2000-14)
LT.-COL. GARY HARDWICK, COMMANDING OFFICER, 42ND FIELD ARTILLARY (LANARK &
RENFREW SCOTTISH), ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLARY
ERIC DEVLIN, PERTH LEGION BRANCH 244 PRESIDENT

Laying of the wreaths

"The Last Post"

BUGLE MAJ. SHELDON BIRKETT & BUGLER HEATHER TOUGH, 100TH REGIMENT OF FOOT

Salute

104 & 100TH REGIMENT OF FOOT MUSKET FIRE

Closing Prayer

REV. DR. STAN ERRETT, 3RD GREAT GRANDSON OF LIEUT. ANDREW PLAYFAIR

"God Save The Queen"

FIFE MAJ. KATE CLAYTON & DRUMMER DEVON JIANG, 100TH REGIMENT OF FOOT

Dismissal

Refreshments will be provided following the service

(ORDER OF SERVICE BASED ON THE SEQUENCE SUGGESTED BY MAJ. JOHN GRODZINSKI, CD, PHD, ASSISTANT
PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, MAY 14, 2015, EMAIL)

Military Biography of Lieutenant Andrew Playfair of the 104th Regiment of Foot during the War of 1812-1815

Andrew William Playfair was born in 1790 in Paris, France, during the French Revolution. His father was Scottish engineer and political economist William Playfair, who invented the bar, line and pie graphs. (Spence, 1997) Andrew Playfair was raised in Scotland and educated in Edinburgh under the supervision of his uncle, mathematician and natural scientist, Professor John Playfair. (Playfair, H., 1999) At the age of 16, Playfair joined the Volunteers in 1806 defending England during the Napoleonic Wars, becoming an ensign with the 32nd Regiment. In 1810, at the age of 20, Playfair "was gazetted Second-Lieutenant in reward for services rendered by his country by the invention of a firearm" (Playfair, A. G., 1932, p. 77) and which was "was greatly admired by the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York." (Playfair, H., 1999, p. 118) In 1811, he became a first-lieutenant of the 104th Regiment of Foot. (Playfair, A. G., 1932)

In 1812, at the age of 23, Lieut. Andrew Playfair of the 104th Regiment left the United Kingdom for active duty in the Canadas disembarking in Saint John, New Brunswick, marching to the muster site in Fredericton. (Playfair, A. W., January 1862) On February 5th, 1813, the 104th was ordered to march from Fredericton to Quebec along the Grand Communications Route due to the impassable frozen St. Lawrence River, to position themselves for the planned American spring offensive. (Campbell, June 2011) Wearing worn-out uniforms—as the ship carrying the new 104th uniforms was commandeered by an American privateer on route (Chartrand, 2011), the 104th departed Fredericton poorly equipped, at times hungry running out of food. (Playfair, A. W. January 1862) Lieut. Playfair left on February 16th, 1813, in the first group of 576 soldiers (Campbell, June 2011) soldiers and officers arriving in Quebec City after 27 days walking. (Playfair, A. G., 1932) After almost two weeks garrison duty, the 104th was ordered to Kingston to reinforce the front in Upper Canada arriving at Point Henry on or after April 12th, 1813, an overland journey of approximately 1176 kilometres from Fredericton. (Campbell, June 2011)

Playfair wrote in a letter to the editor of the British Standard on January 20th, 1862, about the 104th Regiment's epic winter military march entitled: "Comparison between the March of the 43rd Light Infantry in 1837 and that of the Late 104th Regiment in 1813, from New Brunswick to Quebec. Also: Remarks on the Best Winter Route for Troops from the British Isles to Canada, in the Depth of Winter": the 104th walked without tracks or marks to follow along rivers, on lakes and through forests. They marched single file on snowshoes with toboggans to carry their provisions during one of the coldest and snowiest winters, as temperatures plummeted to -30°C "and naught but the canopy of Heaven over their heads." (p. 2) Many nights they had to build their own shelters after walking an average of 27 kilometres each day—one soldier died along the way while others became ill during the march suffering from extreme cold and frostbite. (Campbell, June 2011)

In an address at the bicentennial and re-enactment of the 104th's arrival in Kingston, April 12th, 2013, Dr. John Grodzinski, Assistant Professor of History at the Royal Military College, spoke of their heroic march as being "unparalleled in Canadian military history." [A virtual map of the 104th's winter military march waypoints can be viewed at <http://www.playfairville.ca/map-of-the-march-from-fredericton-to-kingston/> based on W. E. (Gary) Campbell's June 21, 2011 report entitled: "The St. John River Society Commemorate Canada Grant Mapping of the March of the 104th (New Brunswick) Regiment of Foot"]

Playfair fought with the 104th at the Battle of Sackets Harbor, New York, May 29th, 1813, and was present for the surrender and taking prisoner of over 500 Americans at the Battle of Beaver Dams, on the Niagara Frontier, June 24th, 1813, (Playfair, A. W., May 1860) after Laura Secord warned the British that the Americans were coming. The 104th was disbanded on May 24, 1817. (Grodzinski, 2014)

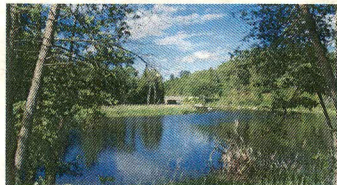
Playfair was among 57 officers and soldiers from the regiment who received location tickets in the Perth Military Settlement. (Shaw, June 2010, based on the research of Christine Spencer) Settling veterans from the War of 1812-1815 provided a built-in internal defense for British North America. (Grodzinski, April 21, 2016, Perth Historical Society Lecture: "The Legacies of Military Service")

Lieut. Playfair founded the village of Playfairville where he and his wife Sophia Cherry raised nine children. He became a major with the 2nd Battalion of the Lanark and Carleton Militia during the Rebellion of 1837, though he did not serve. (Playfair, H. 1999) Playfair later became a lieutenant-colonel in the militia commanding the Lanark Rifles and authored military articles such as:

"A Letter from a Volunteer of 1806 to the Volunteers of 1860" (May 20, 1860); "Suggestions on the Defence of Canada, By the Formation of Flank Companies from the Sedentary Militia, on the Cheapest and most Efficient Principles, taking Time and Money into consideration." (December 9, 1861); and "Suggestions on the Defence of The Canadas and the Most Economical Principals of Blood and Treasure." (June 1, 1865).

Politically active, Lt.-Col. Playfair [militia rank] served as a magistrate and councillor in the township of Bathurst and a lay preacher. (Playfair, H., 1999) He was elected in the riding of Lanark South representing Canada West in the 6th Parliament [Old Parliament] of the Province of Canada (1858-1861) under the joint premiership of Cartier-MacDonald.

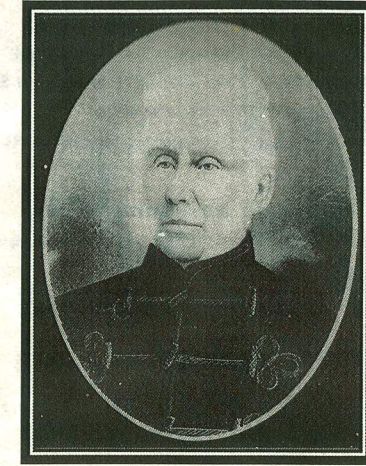
Lt.-Col. Andrew Playfair died on September 1st, 1868. He was originally buried at the Old Perth Cemetery and was re-interred at Elmwood Cemetery after its opening in 1872. (Bingley, June 16, 2016, email)



PLAYFAIRVILLE, ONTARIO:
*Historic village in the Perth Military Settlement
on the 'Little' Mississippi*

Playfairville was also known as Playfair, Playfair's Mills, Playfair Corners or Rapids. (Playfair, H. 1999) It is located at the junction of McDonald's Corners Road and Fallbrook Road, west of Perth. Lieut. Playfair received around 600 acres as military land grants after his service with the 104th where he built a dam, lumber, grist and carding mills. (Playfair, H., 1999) He also ran a potashery. (Code, 1996) Playfairville had a store, blacksmith shop, iron mine, [Wesleyan] Methodist Church and post office from 1858 to 1916. (Kerr, 2012) Only the Playfair Historic Church and Playfair Manor remains.

By Bonnie-Jayne Paterson



Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Playfair [Lanark Rifles] of Playfairville, Ontario

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Lieutenant Andrew Playfair
of the
104th Regiment of Foot
War of 1812
Veteran Recognition Ceremony

July 23, 2016 at 3 p.m.

Playfair Monument
Elmwood Cemetery
Perth, Ontario

The Graveside Project recognizes and honours Veterans of the War of 1812-1815, the defense of British North America and their contribution to the eventual founding of Canada as a nation.