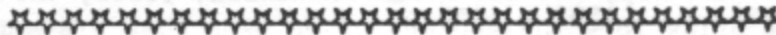


# CANADIAN MILITARY MEDALS & INSIGNIA JOURNAL



## IN THIS ISSUE

JUNE 1978  
Vol 14(2)

- 776 - Shoulder Belt Plates, 1793 - 1820
- 777 - Numeral Cap Badges, 1866 - 1914
- 777 - Shako Plates, 1830 - 1880
- 779 - Canadian Infantry Helmet Plates, 1880 - 1907
- 783 - Busby Grenades, 1880
- 784 - CEF Badges - 165, 7CMR, VRC, 4, 253, 230, 17, 122
- 785 - CEF Badges - 49
- 785 - CEF Territorial Regiments and Shoulder Badges
- 786 - Royal Canadian Mint Report for 1976
- 786 - CEF Badges and shoulder titles
- 786 - P.P.C.L.I. Badge, CEF
- 787 - Silver Jubilee Medal and for NATO Service
- 788 - Awards to Canadian Merchant Service 1939 - 1945
- 789 - HMCS Restigouche and HMCS Fraser Awards, 1940
- 789 - CEF- Siberia, Badges
- 789 - Imperial Service Medal to George Page
- 789 - 1st Leeds Troop of Cavalry Inspection, 1861
- 790 - MID - CASC, CE, COC, RCC, 1st DIV SCoy

## SHOULDER-BELT PLATES

R. W. Irwin

An Army Order of 1767 required that the regimental number be shown on buttons. The sword belt, worn over the shoulder, was fastened with a clip holder. This turned into a plate ornament. These early shoulder-belt plates bore the regimental badge and number and some decoration. On oval plates the title was usually around the edge of the plate. These were discontinued in England in 1855 when the sash was introduced. These are not the cross-belt plates worn in later years by non-commissioned officers.

Provincial Battalions, raised for home defence by the Governor of the colony. These were actually British regiments but were not on the regular establishment.

SB 1 - An engraved rectangular plate with corners rounded, in brass; the Royal Cypher "GR" entwined at centre; around the top of the Cypher the words ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND; below the Cypher, the word REGIMENT.  
1793 - 1802

SB 2 - An engraved oval plate with a Royal Crown at centre, the date 1793 below; at the top, the words NEW BRUNSWICK; below, the word PROVINCIALS.  
1793 - 1802

SB 3 - An engraved oval plate with a Royal Crown above, the letter G to left and R to right; below, the initials N S Rt.  
1793 - 1802

SB 4 - An engraved oval plate, in silver, with a Royal Crown at centre; the words NEW BRUNSWICK above and FENCIBLE . INFANTRY below.  
1803 - 1817

SB 5 - An oval plate bearing a Garter engraved NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT; the Royal Crown above and the numeral 104 in the centre.  
1810 - 1817

Militia and Volunteer Battalions were of local origin. The cost of raising these corps were borne locally.

SB 6 - An engraved oval plate with the Royal Cypher "GR" entwined at centre, the Royal Crown above and the year 1795 below; around the upper edge the words G. HUNTER SHELBURNE VOLUNTEERS.

SB 7 - An engraved oval plate with Royal Crown above the Royal Cypher "GR" and K C M in script below. (King's County Militia)

SB 8 - A brass plate engraved WEST CANADA MILITIA around the Royal Cypher "VR" on wreath, with Royal Crown above. 100 x 70.

SB 9 - An engraved plate bearing the words GLENGARY LIGHT INFANTRY FENCIBLES.  
1812 - 1816

R. W. Irwin

In 1866 the many volunteer rifle and infantry companies throughout the province were formed into battalions of volunteer militia. These were primarily rural militia units. Other ranks were issued the "pill box" forage cap, the N.C.O.'s and officers wore an odd assortment of dress but usually the shako, with CANADA MILITIA shako plate.

A battalion was made up of 7 or 8 companies with an establishment of 55 men. Few rural battalions were maintained at full strength. The company strength was reduced to 42 as an economy measure in 1874.

Brass numerals, one-inch in height, were purchased from Firman & Son, London and were issued to the militia. The numerals issued from January 1, 1866 to December 31, 1869 were as follows:-

11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,  
33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52,  
54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

These numerals were used up to the beginning of World War I. They were not worn by mounted troops. Other numerals known to exist and ordered after 1869 are as follows, the list may not be complete:-

4, 5, 10, 13, 14, 15, 22, 27, 46, 47, 48, 53, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66,  
67, 69, 74, 77, 78, 79, 83, 87, 90, 93, 95.

The naval pattern forage cap replaced the field service cap in the period 1903 to 1907.

#### SHAKO PLATES

The Canadian Militia head dress conformed in a general way with the British Army. The shako was introduced in 1800 and continued in various forms to 1878. In the 1830's the volunteer militia was well organized and well dressed as demonstrated by:-

Denison's Queen's Light Dragoons  
St. Catharines Independent Troop of Cavalry  
1st Frontenac Troop of Cavalry  
Durham Light Dragoons

Many wore the Regency shako with a plume. The Albert shako was not popular in Canada.

The General Order of August 16, 1855 specified the dress for the militia but left the head dress to the battalions. The cost was borne by the unit. The regulations were expanded in the Canada Gazette of December 20, 1861 and November 4, 1862.

The French pattern shako of 1855 - 1861 was widely worn in Canada. It was not large enough for the old eight pointed shako plate and a new eight pointed star and crown was used as the basic design. In the period 1862 - 1869 the quilted shako was used and continued to 1878 and longer. A tuft ball was worn on the shako.

A listing of Canadian Militia shako plates does not exist. This is a first attempt. Can you add to the list, or improve it?

1st Halifax Regiment, large crowned star, 1829-39 type

3rd Halifax Regiment, large crowned star, 1829-39 type

Sydney Mines Volunteer Coy, 1859, special plate

Chebucto Greys Volunteer Coy, 1859-65, special plate

Mayflower Rifles Volunteer Coy, special plate

Royal Crown above, CANADA MILITIA on annulus, on eight pointed star.

Within annulus:- 2 - 2nd Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada 1866

Beaver on mound 78 x 65 1860 - 1868 (Universal)

Beaver 45 x 37 1864 - (R.M.S.)

5

78 x 66 1866

8

61

77

10

23

64

37

71

82

83

86

special type  
MILITARY COLLEGE CANADA on annulus



R.W. Irwin

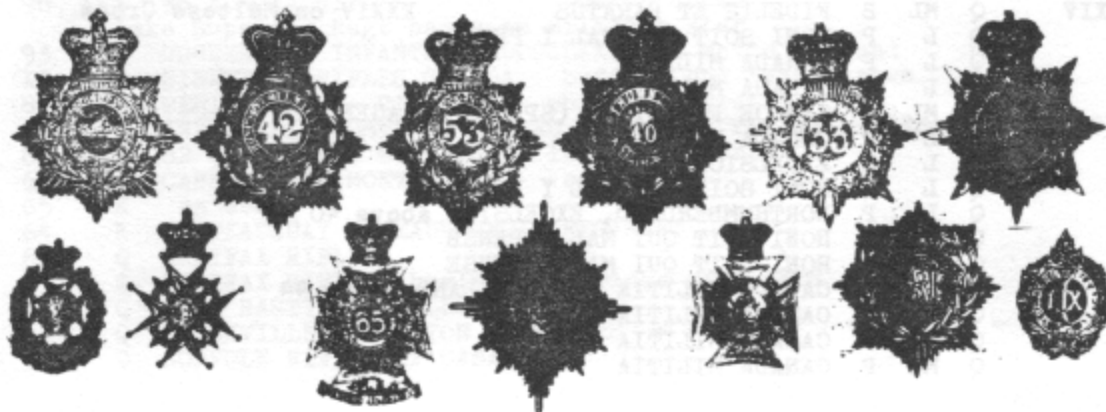
The shako was abolished in the British Army by General Order 40 of May 4, 1878. It was replaced by the blue helmet. In Canada General Order No. 3 (1) of January 3, 1879 stated "As the means available for the purchase of uniform clothing for the Active Militia is not sufficient to permit the issue of both helmets and forage caps, there will be no objection to corps of Artillery, Engineers and Infantry wearing helmets procured at their own expense. It is, however, to be understood that such helmets must be similiar to those worn by the corresponding arm of the Imperial Regular Army, with the exception that the ornaments and devices upon them must conform to Militia Regulations. General Order 5(2) of March 14, 1879 enlarged upon this by stating "It is to be understood that no expense to the Government is to be incurred in consequence of authority being granted any Corps to use a special Badge or Device."

Dress Regulations for the Canadian Militia describe the helmet plate thus:- "In gilt or gilding metal, an eight-pointed star surmounted by the crown; on the star a laurel wreath; within the wreath a garter inscribed HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE; within the garter the badge approved for the regiments. On the bottom of the wreath a silver scroll with the designation of the regiment. The dimensions of the plate are - from the top of the crown to bottom of plate, back measurement, 5¼ inches; extreme horizontal width of star, back measurement, 4¼ inches; the bottom central ray of the star comes halfway over the cloth band of the helmet.

Deviations were to be noted in the Regulations. The above is almost a direct copy from Imperial Regulations. There does not appear to be any coordinated plan to regulate the style of plate used in Canada. Most of the plates were purchased in England.

The period of use for the helmets was from 1879 to 1907. General Order 53, April 1907 stated helmets would cease to be issued to rural regiments. Some were used up until 1920. The white metal plate was used with the blue helmet, the brass plate with the white helmet.. The Imperial Crown was substituted in 1902 for new plates but the older style was used whenever the wearer was in uniform.

A list of the known Canadian Militia infantry helmet plates follow:-





## CANADIAN INFANTRY HELMET PLATES

Centre of Plate	Crown	Wreath	Star	Inscription on Garter or annulus	Remarks
Beaver	Q	L	P	MOUNTED INFANTRY	
Beaver	Q	L	P	CANADA MILITIA	Universal plate
Beaver	Q	ML	B	INFANTRY SCHOOL CORPS, scroll PRO PATRIA	
Beaver	Q	L	P	ROYAL SCHOOL OF INFANTRY	
VRI	Q	L	P		RRCI 1893-1908
COC shield	K	ML	B	ORDNANCE STORES CORPS	1903
Red Cross	K	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	Red Cross on ML
Red Cross	K	L	B	MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.CANADA.	Red Cross on ML
6th	Q			CANADA MILITIA	
10/Shield	Q	ML	P	READY AYE READY	white and brass
11	Q	ML	B	ARGENTEUIL RANGERS	NO SURRENDER below
12	Q	ML	P	CANADA MILITIA	
12	K	ML	P	CANADA MILITIA	
12	Q	ML	B	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, beaver above, CANADA below	
12	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	no beaver, off.
13	Q	ML	P	SEMPER PARATUS	
13	Q	ML	P	CANADA MILITIA	
13	K	ML	P	CANADA MILITIA	
13	K	L	P	CANADA MILITIA	2 piece
13	Q	ML	B	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, beaver above, CANADA below	
15	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	
15	K	ML	P	CANADA MILITIA	removable centre
16	Q	ML	B	PRINCE EDWARD BATTN INFANTRY	3 piece
19	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	LINCOLN on scroll below, beaver
19	K	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	as above, 2 piece above
Shield	K	ML	B	KENT REGIMENT XXIV, USQUE AD ARAS below	
Beaver	C	ML	B	ELGIN INFANTRY XXV, OFFICUM PRIMUM below, beaver above	
26	Q	L	P	MIDDLESEX LIGHT INFANTRY, DEFENCE NOT DEFIANCE	
27	Q	ML	B	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
27	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
27	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	
28	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
29	Q	ML	B	WATERLOO INFANTRY	
31	Q	ML	B	DE BON VOULOIR SERVIR LE ROI	
33	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	
XXXIV	Q	ML	B	FIDELIS ET PARATUS	XXXIV on Maltese Cross
35	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
35	Q	L	P	CANADA MILITIA	
35	K	L	P	CANADA MILITIA	
35	Q	ML	B	SIMCOE FORESTERS (SPECTEMUR AGENDO)	
36	Q	L	P	CANADA MILITIA	
VR	Q	L	B	EXCELSIOR	
40	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
40	Q	L	P	NORTHUMBERLAND, EXCELSIOR above 40	
42	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
44	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
44	Q	L	P	CANADA MILITIA	WELLAND below 44
45	Q	ML	P	CANADA MILITIA	
46	Q	ML	P	CANADA MILITIA	
47	Q	ML	P	CANADA MILITIA	

Centre of Plate	Crown	Wreath	Star	Inscription on Garter or annulus	781
53	K	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
53	Q	L	P	IN HOC SIGNO VINCES	
53	K	L	P	IN HOC SIGNO VINCES	
54	Q	ML	B	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	solid centre
LVII	Q	ML	P	PETERBOROUGH RANGERS	LVII below beaver
57	Q	ML		57 on pebbled background	
57	K	ML		57 on pebbled background	
59	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	
61	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE,	shako plate centre CANADA
62	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
63	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	loose numbers
67	Q	ML	B	CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY	
68	K	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	
69	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	
71	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	
71	Q			71 on pebbled background	
72	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
73	Q	ML	B	NORTHUMBERLAND BATTALION INFANTRY	
74	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
77	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE,	WENTWORTH under 77
79	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	loose numbers
82	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
82	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	small annulus
83	Q	ML	P	CANADA MILITIA	
85	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
86	Q	ML		TROIS RIVIERES	
93	Q	L	P	HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE	
96	K	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	small annulus, motto
97	Q	ML	B	CANADA MILITIA	
5	Q	L	P	ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA NE OBLIVLEGARI IS,	boars head
XV				ARGYLLSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY NULLI SECUNDUS	
XV				ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY NULLI SECUNDUS	

#### HELMET PLATES BASED ON MALTESE CROSS FORM

97	K	97th REGIMENT ALGONQUIN RIFLES	
97	K	97 ALGONQUIN RIFLES	
96	S	96 ALGOMA RIFLES	Saxon crown
		Lake Superior Regt badge on military star	
93	Q	CUMBERLAND INFANTRY MDCCCLXXI and motto	round
XC	S	NINETIETH RIFLES CANADA	buffalo and Saxon crown
89	K	TEMISCOUATA - RIMOUSKI	shield in wreath
87	K	INFANTERIE COMTE DE QUEBEC	crossed rifles and scrolls
82	K	82 on pebbled background in maple wreath	
65	Q	CARABINIERS MONT ROYAL	scroll
65	K	as above	
64	K	CHATEAUGUAY & BEAUHARNOIS REGIMENT	
63	Q	HALIFAX RIFLES	
63	Q	HALIFAX RIFLES, bugle and strings with 63rd	
49	Q	49th HASTINGS RIFLES PARATUS	
42	Q	BROCKVILLE BATTALION OF RIFLES	
39	Q	NORFOLK RIFLES OF CANADA	

38 E DUFFERIN RIFLES PER VIAS RECTUS Earl's crown  
 37 Q ROYAL CANADIAN MILITIA HALDIMAND bugle and strings  
 32 BRUCE INFANTRY on annulus, beaver above, all on maple leaf  
 LINCOLN SCOTS  
 14 PRINCESS OF WALES OWN RIFLES CANADA, plume  
 8 Q ROYAL RIFLES-CANADA  
 1st PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE REGIMENT CANADA MILITIA, plume, ML wreath  
 1 THE PRINCE OF WALES REGT-CANADA, plume, ML wreath, scroll, oval  
 3 Q 3rd BATN, VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA, bugle and strings, honour  
 3 K as above  
 9 Q VOLTIGEURS DE QUEBEC, St. Louis Cross  
 20 Q LORNE RIFLES  
 22 Q THE OXFORD RIFLES  
 22 Q OXFORD RIFLES, bugle and strings  
 22 K as above  
 30 Q CANADA MILITIA - 30th BATT.  
 41 Q BROCKVILLE BATTALION OF RIFLES on garter, beaver and scroll  
 LIX Q STORMONT GLENGARRY and maple wreath  
 92 K BEAUCE ET DORCHESTER, beaver, tree, motto, maple wreath  
 RMC Q ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE-CANADA cavalry star  
 RMC K as above





In the Canadian Militia fusilier battalions were established about 1880. These units wore the tall busby. On dress occasions the large fusil badge was worn. The badge took various forms but was about 95 mm tall and about 40 mm wide. The number of flames and the shape of the flames tended to vary. The busby was worn by the cavalry and artillery from 1866. This busby was of different pattern. The following is a list of busby grenades:-

105 within annulus inscribed SASKATOON FUSILIERS	1912
101 on fireball, brass, 103 x 46, o.r.	1909
101 with bear and motto, EDMONTON FUSILIERS, off.	1909
88 jaguar on bow and 88, scroll VICTORIA FUSILIERS 76 x 56	1912
66 PRINCESS LOUISE FUSILIERS on annulus	1879
62 SAINT JOHN FUSILIERS on Garter, off and o.r.	1882
21 ESSEX FUSILIERS	1887
21 ESSEX FUSILIERS - SEMPER PARATUS	
(11) Eagle on fireball	
10 Plain fireball with 10	1885
10 Fancy 10 on fireball 3 types of flame	1885
10 in Garter inscribed ROYAL GRENADEIERS	1900
(10) ROYAL GRENADEIERS on Garter, plain centre	1918
7 Plain numeral	1880
7 Pebbled numeral, wm	
Rose in Garter, with motto	
Indian and bow and arrows in Garter with SIXTH FUSILIERS CANADA	1875
5 5th	
Plume in centre, on Garter PRINCE OF WALES FUSILIERS CANADA	1900



NUMERAL  
1866

33



Lt. Col. P.A. Guthrie stated the 165th Acadians were raised in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and recruited from French Canadians in those provinces. The Patron Saint of the Acadians is the Blessed Virgin Mary who has been called the Star of the Sea, meaning the guiding star "Ava maris stella" means Hail, Star of the Sea. It is the first stanza of a Catholic church hymn in honour of the Blessed virgin. This hymn is also the national hymn of the Acadian people. The Acadians have also adopted for their flag the flag of France with a yellow star in the blue. This is emblematic of the Star of the Sea. Have you seen all this on their badge?

Lt. Col. Leonard stated that the 7th C.M.R., when it went to France, the three squadrons comprising the Canadian Light Horse wore the distinctive badges of their militia units; namely, 19th Alberta Dragoons, First Hussars and 16th Light Horse.

R.C. Featherstonehaugh stated that officers wore the cap and collar badges of the V.R.C. Other ranks wore the maple leaf badge and C/24 on reaching France.

The 4th Battalion badge (E4A) was worn only by the officers.

The 2nd B.C. Battalion was the 1st Res. Bn. CEF which absorbed the 30, 143, 158, 225, 231 and 16th Res Bn.

Lt. Col. P.G.C. Campbell, 253rd Bn. stated he designed the badge but left the details to Helmsley of Montreal who included an improper Crown which escaped the notice of the Militia Department when they authorized it.

Lt. Col. R. de Salaberry stated the 230th Bn was organized in March 1916 as the "Voltigeurs Canadiens" and a special badge was authorized which remained the badge of the unit until April 1917 when a second badge was issued by Major Howard who remained in Brockville in command of the base after the battalion had left Canada, on Feb 28, 1917. The 230th Bn became a Forestry battalion about Nov 1916 and was recruited among the French Canadian "timber wolves" by de Salaberry.

The 17th Bn was raised through the old 78th Regt Pictou Highlanders of Nova Scotia. The 72nd and 231st Bn's were raised through the 72nd Regt Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver. Both militia units were affiliated with the Seaforth Highlanders (Rossshire Buffs) and all the above used the stag head and motto on their badges.

Lt. Col. D.M. Grant of the 122nd Bn stated the first badge was the maple leaf with number 122 (E122A). An officer who had been a lumberman and interested in the forestry part of the battalion designed a collar badge showing a logging scene. A scene on a river with lumber jacks using peavy and pike poles. Two of the companies were allotted to the forestry battalion and were broken up in England. The battalion was changed to a forestry battalion just before going overseas. The second badge (E122) was adopted just prior to going overseas.

General W.A. Griesbach stated the 49th Battalion was authorized in December 1914. Recruiting commenced January 4, 1915 and in eight days full strength of 1,000 men and officers was reached. The first badge selected was a maple leaf with "49th Battalion C.E.F." superimposed upon it (E49). Scores of other badges were similar to it and Griesbach inaugurated a competition with money prizes for a new design. The badge was to include the Imperial Crown, to denote the Imperial connection; the Maple Leaf to signify Canada. The head of a wolf or coyote to signify Alberta, a windmill to signify Flanders and the numerals and letters to indicate the name and number of the battalion. Pte George Brown was awarded the prize. His design was sent to the College of Heraldry in London for examination, approval or suggestion. The College of Heraldry made on change, namely, they altered the picture of the wolf's head to what may be described as "the picture of an old Irishman as it commonly appears in cartoons in cheap American funny papers". The College explained that in heraldry representations of animals, birds, etc. are not exact but follows the method in vogue in early days when pictorial representations were crude. The unit paid their fee and the badge E49A is the result.

**G.O. 57 ORGANIZATION—TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS,  
1918. C.E.F.**

1. The organization of the following Corps of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, part of the Active Militia of Canada, is authorized and each of the said Corps is placed on Active Service from the date of its organization:

Western Ontario Regiment.  
1st Central Ontario Regiment.  
2nd Central Ontario Regiment.  
Eastern Ontario Regiment.  
1st Quebec Regiment.  
2nd Quebec Regiment.  
Nova Scotia Regiment.  
New Brunswick Regiment.  
Manitoba Regiment.  
Saskatchewan Regiment.  
Alberta Regiment.  
British Columbia Regiment.

2. With reference to para. (1), the organization of the following training Battalions of the said corps is authorized:

1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment.  
2nd Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment.  
2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment.  
2nd Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, 1st Quebec Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment.  
2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, Nova Scotia Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, New Brunswick Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, Alberta Regiment.  
1st Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment.  
2nd Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment.

(H.Q. 1064-30-2.)  
(P.C. 867 of 13-4-18.)

**G.O. 77  
1918.**

**ORGANIZATION—TERRITORIAL  
REGIMENTS, C.E.F.**

With reference to General Order 57, 1918, the formation of an additional Battalion of the 2nd Quebec Regiment, to be designated as hereunder, is authorized:  
3rd Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment.

(H.Q. 1064-30-2. Vol 3:  
P.C. 1073 of 2-5-18.)

Shoulder titles for use in Canada, in gun metal. (R.O. 541, 1918)

1 D.B.W.O./CANADA	3 D.B. 2 Q./CANADA
1 D.B.C.O./CANADA	1 D.B.N.S./CANADA
2 D.B.C.O./CANADA	1 D.B.N.B./CANADA
1 D.B.2 C.O./CANADA	1 D.B.M./CANADA
2 D.B.2 C.O./CANADA	1 D.B.A./CANADA
1 D.B.E.O./CANADA	1 D.B.S./CANADA
2 D.B.E.O./CANADA	1 D.B.B.C./CANADA
1 D.B.Q./CANADA	2 D.B.B.C./CANADA
2 D.B.Q./CANADA	
1 D.B. 2 Q./CANADA	
2 D.B. 2 Q./CANADA	

From the Annual Report, Royal Canadian Mint:- For the year 1976.

Atlantic Star	333
R.C.M.P. Long Service Medal	533
- clasp, silver	700
bronze	200
gold	100
Medal of Bravery	100

C.E.F. Routine Order 682, June 17, 1918

"The practice of certain artillery units, wearing badges, which employ the number of numeral of the Depot Battery concerned is unauthorized".

C.E.F. Routine Order 492, April 26, 1918

Drafts are only to wear the following badges when going overseas:

CAP; RCA, universal type, bronze	SHOULDER INITIALS	
Engineers gun metal	C.A.M.C.	gun metal
Maple Leaf bronze	C.A.D.C.	"
1st Tank Bn gun metal	C.A.V.C.	"
	C.E.	"
COLLAR:		
Artillery, small grenade, gun metal	C.F.A.	"
Engineers, small grenade, gun metal	C.G.A.	"
Army Service Corps gun metal	SIGNAL	"
Maple Leaf bronze	CANADA	bronze
1st Tank Bn gun metal		

#### PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

Original qualification was to have seen some previous war service but this was not adhered to with the drafts. Officers wore collar badges similar to those worn by all ranks of the present unit - in silver. Rank and file used the general service maple leaf on collar.

Rank and file wore the regimental initials "P.P.C.L.I" worked in white on a red background in a line curved downwards. Drafts wore a similar badge in brass, but curved upwards.

Who wore the miniature badge about the size of a collar? It is heavy bronze made by Birks. There is more than one die for the cap. These come in both heavy and light metal.

There was a pipers badge, similar to the cap badge, but surrounded by sprays of thistles, all in white metal, crown much larger than the ordinary badge.

It is said that Lt Col Gault, the first O/C, chose the marguerite as a regimental badge to commemorate his wife's name.

# SILVER JUBILEE MEDALS

## Jubilee medals for Canadians

OTTAWA (CP) — Government officials are mailing silver jubilee medals to more than 500 "deserving Canadians" a day as part of a federal effort to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Queen's reign.

An official in the state secretary's department said Thursday that more than 23,000 civilians and 7,000 military personnel will have received the shiny, silver, quarter-sized decorations by the end of November.

The medals, bearing a likeness of the Queen on the front and a Canadian-drawn design on the back, come complete with a pin and a red, blue and white ribbon in a royal red box.

Recipients of the medals have been picked from thousands of names submitted by about 800 or 900 government bodies, private companies and organizations.

Now and then on occasions such as the Centennial of Confederation in 1967 or the Queen's Coronation in 1953, commemorative medals have been struck. In commemoration of the Queen's twenty-fifth anniversary on the throne, the Canadian Silver Jubilee Medal was created.

The award of the Medal is an expression of appreciation of worth and devoted service rendered by the recipients in their various walks of life and of the esteem in which they are held by their associates.

A plan of distribution was developed to ensure that the recipients would be drawn from every important field of endeavour and spread fairly throughout all the regions of Canada. Thus the total of 30,000 medals were allotted in a series of categories covering the public and private sectors.

The categories for the distribution are as follows: Public Sector — Canadian Armed Forces, Federal Public Service, Provincial Public Service, Cities and Towns and in the Private Sector people are chosen from 500 national organizations including the professions, education and the arts, Veterans' groups, sports association, philanthropic and charitable bodies and welfare services and other fields of voluntary service.

## COMMONS DEBATES

March 9, 1978

### NATIONAL DEFENCE

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDAL FOR NATO SERVICE

**Mr. Bob Kaplan (York Centre):** Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of National Defence. It has been more than two years since the government, through the then minister of national defence, committed itself to establishing a medal for NATO service. When will the minister be making an announcement on that subject, for the armed forces and the people of this country?

**Hon. Barney Danson (Minister of National Defence):** Mr. Speaker, I welcome the question. The matter has been under study for a long time. It raises some complex questions. The hon. member has expressed to me his concern about this matter. I am looking into it personally, as is the Chief of Defence Staff, to perhaps find some other method of accomplishing the same purpose.

March 16, 1978

### HONOURS AND AWARDS

#### RECIPIENTS OF QUEEN'S SILVER JUBILEE MEDAL

**Mr. Robert Daudlin (Parliamentary Secretary to Secretary of State):** Mr. Speaker, I request permission to table the nominal roll of recipients of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal 1977 pursuant to Standing Order 41(2), at the same time advising that the same lists, collected and bound by province and territory, will be placed in the parliamentary Library for the use of hon. members. I am certain all hon. members will join me in congratulating those deserving Canadians who have been the recipients of this expression of the esteem in which they are held by their fellow Canadians and Her Majesty the Queen.



1939 - 1945

Harvey Mitchell

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS	AREA OF AWARD
<u>Order of the British Empire</u>			
Captain	BANNERMAN, Thos Campbell	Montreal	
Captain	DICKS, Louis H.	Halifax	
Ch Eng	GRIFFITH, Edwin	Montreal	
Ch Eng	JENKINS, Henry Hubert	Halifax	
Ch Eng	KNOX, Robert Davidson	Toronto	
Captain	LeBLANC, Anaclet	St Michael Bellechase, Que.	
Captain	LeBLANC, Edward Alfred	Montreal	
Captain	LEGENDRE, Paul Rene	Montreal	
Ch Eng	MACDONALD, John P.	Halifax	
Ch Eng	NEILSON, William	Victoria	
Ch Eng	SMITH, Donald	Vancouver	
Captain	SMITH, John Bisset	Vancouver	Indonesia
Captain	THOMAS, George Vincent	Toronto	
Captain	THOMAS, Herbert Lawson	Mahone Bay, NS	
Captain	VALLIS, Allen Joseph	Montreal	
Ch Eng	WILLIAMS, Joseph	Montreal	
<u>Member of the Order of the British Empire</u>			
Captain	BALCOM, W.J.	Halifax	
Captain	BARRY, L.C.	Victoria	
Captain	BERNIER, Jean Baptiste	Montreal	
Ch Eng	HENDRY, Alexander	Quebec City	South Pacific
Captain	HUBLEY, A.	Montreal	
1st Off.	JOHNSTON, Leonard	Vancouver	Indonesia
Ch Eng	KELLY, Percy A.	Halifax	South Atlantic
Captain	LAVALLEE, Alphonse Ernest	Berthier, Que	North Atlantic
Captain	McLEOD, Duncan	Montreal	
2nd Eng.	MOYLE, Michael Joseph	Montreal	Br. West Indies
Ch Eng	O'HARA, Maurice	Montreal	
4th Off.	OLIVER, W.		Indonesia
Ch Eng	OWEN, H.J.	Vancouver	
Captain	RICHARDSON, Percy	Lockeport, NS	North Atlantic
Captain	ROSS, A.I.		
Captain	SLOCOMBE, F.S.	Toronto	
Captain	WALSH, George	Montreal	
<u>British Empire Medal</u>			
Carpenter	BERGSTROM, Eugene	Regina	South Pacific
Carpenter	CHRISTIANSEN, John	Montreal	South Atlantic
Seaman	DeWOLFE, Thomas Mathew	Ship Harbour, NS	
A.Seaman	FREEMAN, Claude	Ottawa	Br. West Indies
Bosun	GATES, Harold	Halifax	
Cadet Off.	LINTON, James	Belleville	
Carpenter	MURRAY, John James	New Glasgow, NS	
Carpenter	PIERCE, L.	Maitland, NS	South Pacific
Bosun	WATSON, Alexander Cassels	Toronto	

789

RANK	NAME	ADDRESS	AREA OF AWARD
------	------	---------	---------------

King's Commendation for Brave Conduct

Donkeyman	ANDREA, Peter	North Sydney, NS
Bosn Mate	BOLIVAR, Charles Sydney	Lunenburg, NS
Carpenter	BURTON, William	Hamilton, Ont.
Wireless Op	CLAYTON, Robert Carter	Halifax, NS

Early World War II awards for the rescue of HMCS Restigouche following the loss of HMCS Fraser off the French coast in June 1940.

- OBE - SPO J.E. Lemieux, RCN, (Fraser)
- MID - Surg Lieut T.B. McLean, RCNVR, (Fraser)
- MID - AB H.F. Leggett, RCN, (Fraser)
- MID - AB J.R.H. Ross, RCN, (Restigouche)
- MID - AB F.H. St Pierre, RCN, (Restigouche)
- MID - Stoker 1st Cl. G.W. Foster, RCN, (Restigouche)
- MID - OS H.A. Patterson, RCN, (restigouche)

Foster and Leggett were recommended for the Albert Medal.

The Imperial Service Medal was granted exceptionally to George Page in 1905 (HO 45-129013) because he was ineligible for the Albert Medal.

Inspection Report for 1861 - 1st Leeds Troop of Cavalry - General Appearance:-

"Not at all a creditable appearance, sword belts not clean, 13 men had on forage caps with red bands - 9 of these had red stripes on their trousers - the rest in all sorts of caps and trousers ...". On parade were 2 officers + 25 men + 27 horses.

C.E.F. SIBERIA

Routine Order 1069 of Sept 21, 1918 specifies that the officers cap badge will be of oxidized silver, a bugle with maple leaf emblem, the whole backed by red cloth patch. The collar badge is an oxidized letter C with the numeral 259 or 260 underneath. The letters measure 5/8 in length and 1/2 in width. The shoulder badge is an oxidized silver CANADA.

The other ranks cap badge is in bronze, the collar badge in brass. The universal CANADA shoulder badge is to be worn.

R.O. 1097 specifies the issue is 1 cap badge, 1 pair of collar badges and 1 pair of CANADA.

## MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES—Continued.

## CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Re t'l No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.
30006	Corporal.....	Purton, M. S.....	Attached No.3 Fd.Amb.
30240	Driver.....	Sutcliffe, F.....	
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Simson, W. A.....	
	Lieutenant.....	Webb, R. H.....	
032773	Sergeant.....	Kinsell, J. G.....	
36210	Private.....	Sharman, J. D.....	

## CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

	Lt.-Colonel.....	Armstrong, C. J.....	3rd Fd. Co'y.
	Major.....	Wright, G. B.....	1st "
	Captain.....	Macphail, A.....	2nd "
	Lieutenant.....	Hertzberg, H. F. H.....	2nd "
5591	Sgt.-Major.....	Ridgewell, S. A.....	3rd "
5301	Sergeant.....	Chetwynd, G. R.....	1st "
45006	Lance-Corporal.....	Turner, G. R.....	
5087		Evans, A. J. L.....	

## CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Authority London Gazette, 29200, Date 22-6-15.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-16.

	Lieutenant.....	Cosgrove, J. R.....	
	Lieutenant.....	Lynn, E. F.....	
	Lieutenant.....	MacDonald, J. S.....	
	Lieutenant.....	Mathieson, D. M.....	
5015	Sergeant.....	Melville, A.....	
	Quartermaster & Hon. Capt.	Shergold, C.....	
45200	Sapper.....	Sinclair, W.....	
	Captain.....	Vince, E. R.....	
	Lt.-Colonel.....	Lindsay, W. B.....	
	Lieutenant.....	Baker, E. A.....	
	Sergeant.....	Bevan, W. H. B.....	
	Corporal.....	Law, G.....	
	Corporal.....	Norton, J. F.....	
	Lance-Corporal.....	Jones, D. B.....	
	Sapper.....	Spencer, F. T.....	

## CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

Authority London Gazette, 292422, Date 1-1-16.

	Lieutenant.....	Northover, H. R.....	
--	-----------------	----------------------	--

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CORPS.

Authority London Gazette, 29422, Date 1-1-16.

	Lt.-Colonel.....	Hervey, C. J.....	
		Ramsey, C. W. P.....	

## 1st CANADIAN DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.

	Major.....	Lister, F. A.....	
	Captain.....	Kilburn, F. C.....	