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KING EDWARD'S HORSE

Lt.Col. L. James, 1921.
(Submitted by W. A. Stewart.)

NOTE: This unit must not be confused with the 2nd King Edward's Horse described on p.324. Lord Kitchener did not favour the formation of the new regiment in August 1914. In spite of "M"s dictum, the new formation filched the name, and they were officially baptised as the "2nd Regiment K.E.H." although there was not as much as a silken hair in connection with the two regiments. (WAS)

Organized in December 1901 as 4th County of London (King's Colonials) Imperial Yeomanry, and was to commemorate the services of the Colonial forces, which served during the South African War. The original set-up until 1905 was as follows:

1st Squadron or British Asian as of 1903	Capt. L. James
"A"	1 Troop (Asian)
	2 Troop (Asian)
	3 Troop (Australian)
2nd Squadron or Canadian as of 1903	Major J. Howard
"B"	1 Troop (Canadian)
	2 Troop (Canadian)
	3 Troop (Australian)
3rd Squadron or Australian as of 1903	Major Sir Robert Baillie
"C"	1 Troop (New South Wales)
	2 Troop (New South Wales)
	3 Troop (Victoria)
4th Squadron or South African as of 1903	Major J.N. Vereker
"D"	1 Troop (African)
	2 Troop (African)
	3 Troop (New Zealand)
5th Squadron or New Zealand as of 1903	Capt. R.S. Vail
"E"	
Allied Units - 8th P.L.N.B.Hussars (Canada)	
	1st A.L.H. (New South Wales Lancers)
	2nd A.L.H. (New South Wales Mounted Rifles)
	3rd A.L.H. (Australian Horse)
	4th A.L.H. (Hunter River Lancers)
	5th A.L.H. (Northern River Lancers)
	6th A.L.H. (New England Light Horse)
	8th A.L.H. (Victoria Mounted Rifles)
	18th A.L.H. (Western Australia Mounted Infantry)
	Cape Light Horse (South Africa)

BADGES FOR 1901 SQUADRONS

Cap. collars in pairs, face inwards.

- 1st or British Asian - The Elephant with a scroll BRITISH ASIAN.
- 2nd or Canadian - A Beaver on a maple leaf with scroll BRITISH AMERICAN.
- 3rd or Australian - (a) A Kangaroo and tree fern.
(b) A plain stamped out Kangaroo.
- 4th or South African - An Ostrich before a rising sun.
- 5th or New Zealand - A large fern leaf.

ORIGINAL BADGE 1901

Slouch hat - 2-3/4 x 2-1/4. A crowned Garter with motto and Royal Arms in center. Laid on the Arms a shield. The whole surmounting two scrolls ICH DIEN and THE KING'S COLONIALS. Supporters are the Lion and Unicorn.

1905 Badges - Cap - A large "K.C." entwined, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plumes, coronet and motto, the whole on scrolls inscribed with the motto REGI ADSUMUS COLONI.

Collars - as for cap but smaller.

Shoulder - the letters "K.C." entwined.

Buttons - Plain brass bearing design of cap badge.

1910 Badges - Cap - An escutcheon charged with the Royal Arms and ensigned with the Imperial Crown, lioned; surrounded by a wide wreath of laurel and oak leaves inscribed KING EDWARD'S - HORSE; CANADA; AUSTRALIA; N. ZEALAND; S. AFRICA; INDIA; K.O.D.R. At the base the motto REGI ADSUMUS COLONI.

Collars - None have been seen.

Australian Squadron Cap Badge.

In brass. The so-called rising sun badge of Australia charged with a Kangaroo, and bearing a scroll at the base inscribed AUSTRALASIAN. As a background for the kangaroo, a tree bearing bunches of berries such as are shown in the wreath of the Royal Australian Air Force. In the rising sun part of the badge the main rays are quite prominent, but the smaller rays are not as shown in the later badges of the Commonwealth.

FOUL ANCHOR

The "Foul Anchor" which for some mysterious reason still remains as the Admiralty badge of the British navy first made its appearance on the Admiralty buildings erected in 1723-26. At about the same time the Seal of the Admiralty office underwent a similar disfigurement but it is curious to note that the old clear anchor was retained on all Admiralty Books of Instruction until 1859. It is difficult to understand how the Earl of Berkeley who was then First Lord of the Admiralty permitted such a change to be made seeing that he himself, though he possibly owed something to his social position, was a smart seaman.

The foul emblem was even introduced into the Admiralty flag shortly after the Battle of Waterloo. It is hoped that since then sufficient time has elapsed to warrant a return to the old badge, the present discreditable one having had at least a fair trial.

The first official appearance of the anchor as the Admiralty badge that can be traced is in the time of the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Admiral 1619-1628 who made use of it on a seal affixed to commissions of Executive naval officers. The original badge was a crescent and star, the use of which dates from 1149 when Richard Coeur de Lion assembled a fleet of 100 sail at Portsmouth for the purpose of an expedition to the Holy Land. Although the use of the anchor, which is common with the crescent and star was one of the badges of Richard. It cannot be actually traced before the above date given.

(From an old writing. Ed.)

Regiment of Heroes

By HUMPHREY DAVY

Every year on June 6, the anniversary of the D-Day Normandy landings, the Canadian Scottish with drums rolling march in civic precincts with fixed bayonets.

The tradition, comparatively new, had its beginnings in 1964 when the city of Victoria conferred the status of "Freeman" on the regiment.

It is an honor well deserved and should be a reminder to the rest of Canada in this centennial year that the regiment had made one of British Columbia's major contributions to the Canadian armed forces in two world wars.

The 16th Battalion, Canadian Scottish, C.E.F., in the First World War won a total of 422 honors and awards, including four Victoria crosses.

In the Second World War, 1st Battalion took part in some of the toughest and bloodiest engagements in the northwest Europe war theatre.

The regiment was born in the 1914-18 war when the 16th Battalion was formed at Valcartier Camp, Quebec, on Sept. 2, 1914.

Four regiments of the Non-Permanent Active Militia -- the 50th Regiment (Gordons) of Victoria, the Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver, the Argyll and Sutherlands, Hamilton, and the Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg -- furnished contingents to the original 16th Battalion.

The 16th was unique for its diversity of individuals who came from all walks of life.

Lt.-Col. H. M. Urquhart, who served with the 16th in France and afterwards commanded the 1st Battalion from November, 1921 to October, 1926, wrote that it was composed of men from all parts of Canada, the United Kingdom, all the Dominions, seven Crown colonies, nine from the United States, and from Mexico, Italy, France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden.

After a period of training

on Salisbury Plain, England, the battalion was posted to the Western Front, but it wasn't until April 22, 1915, in the battle known as Second Ypres, that the 16th faced its first real test. In this battle the enemy launched his first poison gas attack.

It was a warm and sunny day when an aviator reported yellow smoke coming from the German position. The smoke drifted towards the trenches of the Turcos, French colonial troops, and in a few seconds they began to cough, vomit blood and to suffer terrible pains in the chest.

Then they observed through the haze the enemy advancing towards them. They fled.

This left the Canadians with a gap of four and one-half miles on their left flank. The entire Canadian contingent was endangered and the way open to the Channel Ports.

The situation was desperate and the 16th and 10th Battalions were ordered to counter-attack -- to recover an important wood occupied by the enemy.

The charge and recovery of the wood at bayonet point by the Canadian Scottish lives in history. It was a savage affair.

It has been graphically described by one who took part in the engagement:

"Pressing on into the wood itself, the struggle became a dreadful hand-to-hand conflict; we fought in clumps and batches, and the living struggled over the bodies of the dead and dying. At the height of the conflict, while we were steadily driving the Germans before us, the moon burst out. The clashing bayonets flashed like quicksilver, and faces were lit up as by limelight ..."

For several more days the Canadian Scottish continued fighting, with storms of high explosive shells, of shrapnel, and gas bombs bursting all around them.

For this effort the Scottish were awarded an oak-leaf battle honor. They wore it in

the 1939-45 war despite a Canadian army order against displaying it.

The Scottish were not going to have a battle honor taken away from them by politicians who would never see action.

During its entire service on the Western Front the 16th Battalion bore its full share of fighting. It fought at Festubert, Vimy, Hill 70, Passchendaele; on the Somme and at Amiens; Mount Sorrel, St. Julien, Droocourt-Queant and Canal Du Nord.

These names may not mean much to a generation raised in peace but they represent fierce battles -- places where men fought under appalling conditions. In the last 100 days of this war the 16th lost a total of 872 of all ranks.

Examples of courage and heroism are plenty.

The accounts of how Col. C. W. Peck won the Victoria Cross is just one of many examples.

Peck, in the face of heavy machine-gun fire, led the leading wave of the 16th to capture part of the Droocourt Queant support line, a task which appeared to many to be hopeless.

The total losses of the 16th during the war were 194 officers and 4,219 other ranks killed and wounded -- about four times their strength.

The part the 16th played in this war was recognized in Britain in the form of a plaque in the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle.

The trouble with regimental histories is that they are cold and factual. They are meant to be. The human side of the men who go to make up a unit are omitted.

It is only in letters in the archives of the regiment or in the possession of relatives that the men who died and suffered in the First World War become real people.

One young man serving with the 16th writes to his parents that the smell of the flowering trees in France reminds him of the Saanich apple orchards.

The 16th Battalion was officially disbanded in 1919, but it was perpetuated with the formation of the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Scottish Regiment, with headquarters in Victoria.

The six years following the war were hard times for the regiment. Pacifism and a widespread belief that there would be no more wars resulted in Canada neglecting her armed services.

But new life was instilled in the regiment in 1927 when it became allied with the Royal Scots, one of the oldest regiments in the British Army, dating from 1590, and which has fought in every part of the globe. HPRH the Princess Royal became the regiment's colonel-in-chief.

The regiment's name became Canadian Scottish (Princess Mary).

At the same time the Victoria Boys' Pipe Band became the Canadian Scottish Pipe Band and in 1929 the regimental band.

Then on August 26, 1939, the regiment was ordered to mobilize battalions for coastal defence and service overseas.

The regiment in this war was composed of four battalions -- the 1st Battalion which became part of the Canadian 3rd Division overseas; the 2nd (active) and the 3rd (reserve) used for coastal defence and the 4th, an occupational battalion.

The A category men from both the 2nd and 3rd Battalions were chosen to make up the 1st which trained in Debart, N.S., for a year before going overseas.

Battle training continued in England as allied troops waited impatiently for the invasion of Europe. It came on June 6, 1944 when four thousands ships and 11,000 aircraft assembled to strike a decisive blow at Nazi Germany.

The Scottish, brigaded with the Winnipeg and Regina Rifles, clambered into assault craft and at 6:45 a.m. landed on a beach in France with the code name Juno.

Machineguns and mortar raked the beach as the men moved forward and there were casualties. Those who took part in the landings say the scene looked like "chaos." But there was order amidst all the carnage, the scattered equipment, the smashed landing craft — the men moved forward.

The Scottish with other Canadian units advanced so quickly that military historians credit the Canadians of saving the Americans at Omaha Beach where they were bogged down.

The German army diverted some of its units from the American front to check the Canadian thrust.

For 54 days the battalion was never out of contact with the enemy. It repulsed fierce

attacks along the Bayeux-Caen highway and then moved towards Falaise and the Seine.

It took part in the capture of Calais, moved eventually into Belgium and Holland.

As it pursued the retreating enemy, two incidents are worth recording. At Le West, near Calais, on Sept. 17, 1944, the pipe band of the 1st played the "retreat" in the same village square where it was played by the pipe band of the 16th in the First World War.

The other was a visit by the men of the 1st and 4th to the grave of RSM James Kay, MC, DCE, MM. This was in Holland on July 5, 1945.

Kay was one of the originals of the old 16th and stayed with the unit through the entire war. He died at Anheist on February 19, 1919.

When the burgomaster was asked how Kay's grave was looked after, he replied: "It will ever be cared for. It is always covered with flowers."

They found it so.

The closing days of the war found the battalion with the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, clearing enemy forces from the bank of the Leda River.

Then it moved into the village of Aurich-Oldendorf, Germany, and prepared to attack Aurich, midway between Emden and Wilhelmhaven.

At 0800 hours on May, 5, 1945, orders came from brigade headquarters there would be no more firing and that no more casualties would be incurred as the enemy on this front had capitulated.

The unit's casualties in this war were 361 killed, 975 wounded, and 109 missing.

Commanders of 1st Battalion in sequence were Lt-Col. Ron Kingham, Lt-Col. R. G. I. Parker, Lt-Col. J. F. N. Cabeldu, Lt-Col. R. M. Lendrum, Lt-Col. D. G. Crofton, Lt-Col. L. S. Henderson.

The regiment, now 57 years old, has become part of Victoria. It will continue to live if people care enough for a unit which has played an important part in the history of Canada.

Some are concerned for the future of the Scottish as many of Canada's old and reliable regiments have been abolished by the government in the past several years.

Canadians may live to regret this.

As an experienced soldier put it: Regiments without traditions are nothing more than mercenary units — cruel and rapacious in victory, disorderly and unruly in crisis."

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL CLASS - ENDYMION AND PRESIDENT 15 January 1815

Atherton, John	R.M.	Hagley, James	Q.M. Mate
Bean, William	Act. Carp.	Jellett, Cornelius	
Barnett, John	Pte R.M.	Job, Thos	Ord
Baker, John	2nd Lt R.M.	Jones, William	Carp Mate
Bennett, James C	Vol 1st Cl	Jones, Thomas	R.M.
Boyer, Alexander	Master Mate	Kearns, Thomas	
Beaumont, Richard	Midshipman	Kitchen, James	Capt. Fore Top
Bright, John R.	R.M.	Makie, Wm.	Capt. Fore Top
Buttal, Noah	R.M.	Kennedy, Wm.	Boy
Colesworth, William	Midshipman	Nightingale, Wm.	A.B.
Cole, Robert	L.M.	Lingard, William	A.B.
Cooke, James	Car or	Ormond, Francis	Lieut
Dart, John	LM	Oughton, George	Purser
Dillon, Edward	Purser Steward	Oscnam, John	Ord
Diston, John	Ord	Pratt, William	LM
Emsley, James	Carp Mate	Richardson, James	A.B.
Evans, Jno.	Ord Lm	Roberts, William	Pte R.M.
Field, Francis	Sgt R.M.	Rordoonds, Thos.	Boy
Fanshawe, Arthur	Lieut	Trehearne, David	R.M.
Fidler, Joseph		Sadler, Benjamin	Midshipman
Ford, Dominic	AB	Sparshott, Wm.	Armourer
Fairnohen, John	Boy	Storey, George	Q.M. Mate
Gibson, John	Ord	Smith, Elijah	LM
Guest, Joseph	Ord	Trego, Thos.	Ropemaker
Goodall, Joseph	AB	Yule, James	Boy
Greenhaugh, Wm.	Pte R.M.	Waglin, Christopher	AB
Green, John	Vol	Webb, Joseph	Sailmaker crew
Hope, Henry	Captain	Wessle, J.	LM
Hexter, Samuel	Ord	Williams, Thomas	
Hickey, Owen	R.M.	Williams, Henry	
Hitchman, Henry	AB	Woods, Robert	Ord
Hill, William	Ord		

FORMS OF CROSSES



LATIN CROSS



GREEK OR ST. GEORGE CROSS



CROSS OF ST. ANDREW



ST. ANTHONY OR TAU CROSS

JERUSALEM CROSS OR
CROSS POTENT

CROSS OF CALVARY



CROSSLET CROSS



MANTUA CROSS



MALTESE CROSS

TEUTONIC CROSS OR
CROSS FORMEE

GEORGE CROSS



CELTIC CROSS



CROSS MOLINE



MARIA-THERESA CROSS



LEOPOLD CROSS

RUPERT CROSS OR
CROSS PATTEE

LILLIEN CROSS



TREFOIL OR BOTONEE CROSS



PAPAL CROSS



ARROW CROSS

AVELLAN CROSS OR
CROSS FOURCHEE

CROSS OF LORRAINE

PATRIARCHAL OR
ARCHIEPISCOPAL CROSS

HOOKED CROSS



CROSS POMMEE

CANADIAN MILITIA - CAVALRY (Cont'd)

On p. 340 no reference was made to abbreviations and format for this series. Each regiment is presented based on original militia numbers, no attempt is made to include minor adjustments in name of units unless it is important to the insignia.

Each badge is numbered, the earliest appearing first, with a prefix "C" for cavalry followed by the original unit "4" number. The size of the insignia is in millimeters measured on the back of the badge, height x width.

Abbreviations used for insignia are: HP - helmet plate; Cap - cap badge; C - collar badge; Sh - shoulder title; WP - waist plate; PB - pouch badge; SO - sabretache ornament.

Illustrations will be included at the end of the series.

C4-8. Sh. The word HUSSARS in a downward curve surmounted by the Roman numeral IV. In gilt. 22 x 43. GO 30, 1931.

C4-9. Sh. As for C4-8 except in brass.

C4-10. Pouch. As for C4-6. GO 41, 1932.

C4-11. Sh. The numeral "4" 15 mm high. In brass. c. 1910.

5th DRAGOONS

Organized November 30, 1877 as the 5th Provisional Regiment of Cavalry. Provisional status discontinued in 1885 and became dragoons in 1887. Renamed 5th Dragoons in 1891. June 1, 1901 amalgamated with the 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars. Uniform blue with white facings and white plume.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE DRAGOON GUARDS

Organized May 23, 1872 as the Ottawa Troop of Cavalry which became the Ottawa Dragoon Guards in 1878. January 3, 1879 it became The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. Renamed 5th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards from February 1, 1903 to March 15, 1920. Reverted to The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards from March 15, 1920 to December 15, 1936 when amalgamated with the 4th Hussars of Canada to become the 4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. Uniform blue with white facings and white plume. Allied with 10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales' Own).

Badges and Insignia

C5-1. SO. The joint monogram of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and His Majesty the Governor General, the Marquis of Lorne, and consists of Princess' Coronet and Marquis' Coronet, the former above and the latter in the center of two inverted L's representing Lorne and Louise. In gilt. 60 x 55. GO 21, 1880.

C5-2. HP. The device in C5-1 within a garter inscribed HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE upon a cavalry star. In gilt, star in white metal. 149 x 138. GO 21, 1880.

C5-3. C. Monogram as C5-1. GO 21, 1880.

C5-4. Pouch. Monogram as C5-1. GO 21, 1880.

C5-5. Cap. Two L's, for Lorne and Louise, intertwined, one reversed, banded in the center with the Coronet of a Marquis and surmounted by a Princess' Coronet. Below, a scroll inscribed PRINCESS LOUISE DRAGOON GUARDS with the regimental Roman numeral V above it. In brass. 1903 to 1922.

C5-6. Cap. The monograms and coronets as for C5-5 above a scroll inscribed PRINCESS LOUISE DRAGOON GUARDS with the Roman numeral V above. In brass. 32 x 26. 1903 to 1922.

C5-7. Cap. As for C5-5 but officers badge.

C5-8. Collar. As for C5-6 but officers.

C5-9. Shoulder. The numeral "5" in 7/8 in. high. In brass.

C5-10. Cap. In gilt. As for C5-5 except the Roman numeral V is replaced by a single Maple Leaf. GO 71, 1922. 38 x 38.

C5-11. Collar. In gilt. As for C5-10 except 32 x 26. GO 71, 1922.

C5-12. Cap. As for C5-10 except in brass. GO 56, 1930.

C5-13. Collar. As for C5-11 except in brass. GO 56, 1930.

C5-14. Sh. The title P.L.D.G. in 13 mm letters. In gilt. GO 56, 1930.

C5-15. Sh. As for C5-14 except in brass. GO 56, 1930.

C5-16. Cap. In gilt. As for C5-5 except the Roman numeral is "IV" and 8 mm high. 43 x 41 GO 57, 1939.

C5-17. Collar. In gilt. An annulus inscribed IV PRINCESS LOUISE DRAGOON GUARDS. On either side of the annulus a spray of Maple leaves extending out to a point. Below, a scroll bearing the motto PRO ARIS ET FOCIS. Within the annulus a horse's head facing dexter for the left badge. The whole surmounted by the Coronet of a Princess. 26 x 44. GO 57, 1939.

C5-18. Collar. As for C5-17 except horses head faces sinister for right badge.

C5-19. Sh. In gilt. The abbreviation 4 P.L.D.G. in 13 mm plain block letters. GO 57, 1939.

C5-20. H.P. In gilt. On a cavalry star in silver, the design as for the pouch ornament C5-21. GO 57, 1939.

C5-21. PO. In gilt. Two "L's", for Lorne and Louise, intertwined, one reversed, banded in the centre with the Coronet of a Marquis. The whole surmounted by the Coronet of a Princess. GO 57, 1939.

C5-22. WP. In dull gilt, an ornament in silver of the same design as the pouch ornament C5-21. GO 57, 1939.

- C5-23. Cap. As for C5-16 except in brass. GO 57, 1939.
- C5-24. Collar. As for C5-17 except in brass. GO 57, 1939.
- C5-25. Collar. As for C5-18 except in brass. GO 57, 1939.
- C5-26. Sh. As for C5-19 except in brass. GO 57, 1939.
- C5-27. HP. Device without scroll in white metal laid on a pebbled background enclosed within an oval garter inscribed with motto, all in brass. The whole laid in the center of a large cavalry star in white metal. 149 x 138.
- C5-28. Cap. In gilt, "L's" in silver. As for C5-16 except Roman numeral IV is 5 mm high. 40 x 40. CAO 182. 1950.
- C5-29. Cap. As for C5-28 except in brass. CAO 182. 1950.
- C5-30. Collar. In gilt, "L's" in silver. As for cap but different type scroll. 32 x 26. CAO 182. 1950.
- C5-31. Sh. In gilt. The letters "4 P.L.D.G" in 13 mm plain block letters. CAO 182. 1950.
- C5-32. Sh. In brass. The numeral "4" on a bar over the letters P.L.D.G in a concave curve, in 13 mm letters. 30 x 44. 1961.
- C5-33. Cap. As for C5-28 except in brass and nickel.
- C5-34. Collar. As for C5-30 except in brass and nickel.

6th DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS

Organized November 14, 1879 as the 6th Provisional Regiment of Cavalry. Provisional status discontinued in 1885 and became Hussars in 1888. On June 20, 1890 was renamed 6th Regiment of Cavalry, Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars and in August 1892 assumed the title 6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars". September 16, 1958 became "The Royal Canadian Hussars". Uniform blue with white facings and white plume. Red and white plume in 1935.

Allied with The 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars.

Badges and Insignia

- C6-1. Cap. In gilt. A crowned lion to left passant regardant, standing on a ducal crown, the whole surmounting a ribbon on which are the words 6th HUSSARS. 40 x 40. GO 101, 1899. GO 77, 1904 identical.
- C6-2. Cap. As for C6-1 except in brass. GO 101, 1899.
- C6-3. Collar. In gilt, as for C6-1 except 32 x 29. GO 101, 1899.
- C6-4. Collar. In gilt, as for C6-3 except lion faces right.
- C6-5. Collar. In brass, as for C6-3. GO 101, 1899.
- C6-6. Collar. In brass, as for C6-4. GO 101, 1899.
- C6-7. Collar. In bronze, as for C6-3.

- C6-8. Collar. In bronze, as for C6-4.
- C6-9. Collar. In silver plate, as for C6-3.
- C6-10. Collar. In silver plate, as for C6-4.
- C6-11. Sh. In brass, the numeral "6" 19 mm high.
- C6-12. Cap. In silver. An eagle spread dexter impaled with an arm holding a dagger pointed upward sinister, the whole superimposed upon two crossed cavalry swords resting upon a scroll inscribed D.C.R.C.H. Above the scroll the Roman numeral VI. 51 x 45. GO 54, 1933.
- C6-13. Collar. In silver. On a coronet composed of crossed pates and fleur-de-lis a lion statant guardant or, crowned with a like coronet, and differenced with a label of three points argent, charged as in the arms. 30 x 32. GO 54, 1933.
- C6-14. Sh. In gilt. The word HUSSARS concave in 9 mm letters surmounted by the Roman numeral VI in 9 mm figures. GO 54, 1933.
- C6-15. Cap. As for C6-12 except in white metal. GO 54, 1933.
- C6-16. Collar. As for C6-13 except in white metal. GO 54, 1933.
- C6-17. Sh. As for C6-14 except in brass.
- C6-18. Sh. As for C6-14 except in white metal.
- C6-19 and 20 are assigned to collar badges of C6-13 and 16 where the lion is facing to the right.
- C6-21. Cap. In white metal. An eagle spread dexter impaled with a sleeved arm holding a dagger pointed upward sinister, the whole superimposed upon two crossed cavalry swords resting on a downward curving scroll inscribed ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS; above the curved scroll, the White Rose of York. 51 x 35. 1958.
- C6-22. Collar. In white metal, as for C6-21 except 32 x 21. 1958.

7th HUSSARS

Converted from 58th Compton Regiment by GO 80, 1903, May 1, 1903. Amalgamated with the 11th Hussars April 1, 1936 to become 7th/11th Hussars. Uniform blue with white facings and yellow and white plume. Allied with 7th Queen's Own Hussars.

Badges and Insignia

C7-1. Cap. A blue shield on which are three Maple leaves with gilt edges, under which are five chevrons of gold, over a sword arm of white and gold; at the sides and top of shield, a scroll containing the words UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS; at the bottom, a scroll bearing the motto WE STRIKE FOR THE EMPIRE, over which are the Roman characters VII, with the name HUSSARS underneath the scroll; the whole surmounted with an Imperial Crown in blue and gold. GO 43, 1905.

R.W. Irwin

The contribution of Indians to the British effort in the war of 1812 has yet to be written. Notes on their contribution is widespread and even this minor analysis associated with the medals awarded to them has involved much searching of published works.

Clasp - FORT DETROIT - August 16, 1812.

Prior to the declaration of war, General Brock wrote Robert Dickson, a fur trader, asking him to find out what cooperation might be expected from the western Indians. Dickson stated that 250-300 Indians could be obtained. Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief from Ohio, had tried to form a Western Indian Confederacy following the major Indian defeat at Tippecanoe by General Harrison, November 8, 1811. On the declaration of war June 19, 1812 Tecumseh offered his services to Col. Matthew Elliott, Deputy Supt. of Indian Affairs "not for love of King George but because they hoped to receive from his hands the justice they had sought in vain from the Americans".

Capt. Roberts with 45 regulars, 180 voyageurs and 400 Indians took Fort Michilimackinac July 17, 1812 which gave much needed spirit to the Indians and assured the alliance.

Tecumseh and 25 Menominee Indians ambushed a supply column August 4, 1812 at Brownstown. The glad tidings spread and the downfall of Detroit was predicted. The Wyandots joined August 2 and by August 16 there were 600 Indians to surround the fort. These with about 700 regulars and militia achieved the surrender of Fort Detroit.

The surrender of Detroit prize pay list (those entitled to share in property captured) shows 9 officers, 8 NCO's and 46 warriors in the Indian Dept. The Six Nations on the Grand River only provided about 40 Indians under John Norton.

The Indians eligible for the FORT DETROIT clasp were from the western Indian tribes of Ohio and Michigan, many of whom were killed at Moraviantown. The notice of award was hard to get out to the survivors therefore the accompanying list shows this to be a scarce clasp. It will be noted that most appear as a double award with CHRYSTLER'S FARM.

Clasp - CHRYSTLER'S FARM - November 11, 1813.

Mohawk Indians were settled on reserves at Caughnawaga near Montreal and St. Regis opposite Cornwall. E.J. Devine (Historic Caughnawaga, 1922) states "recruiting was begun at once (1812) in the various villages, but during those first exciting days the Indians were not keen in offering their services". "Some enthusiasm was expected from the Caughnawaga's who were the senior tribe in rank, but when these warriors were told their services would be required on the Niagara frontier, they refused to listen to the recruiting officer". Their refusal to enlist brought a severe rebuke from Sir George Prevost who stated they "were like old women, and that if they would not fight willingly where and when they were ordered to, they were not worthy to be called warriors, they should be considered unworthy of receiving provisions and presents from their Great Father's Government, and they and their commanding officers should be disbanded. Capt. DeLorimer of Caughnawaga was appointed to the staff division of the Indian Warriors in December 1812. The Indians took up the fight.

Lt. Col. Joseph Morrison of the 2/89th Foot was at Kingston whilst Maj. Gen. J.A. Wilkinson with a very large force was at Sakett's Harbour. Wilkinson started toward Montreal and Morrison kept pace with his 'Corps of Observation' on the opposite side of the river. Morrison added to his 630 men and when the forces met at Chrysler's Farm he had 900. The American's withdrew and gave up their march toward Montreal. Lieut. Anderson of the Indian Dept. and 30 Indians from the St. Regis reserve accompanied Morrison from Kingston and were placed in the woods for skirmishing duty. They also shot first to spoil the surprise. The accompanying sales list shows 8 of the 30 eligible medals.

Clasp - CHATEAUGUAY - October 25, 1813.

General Wade Hampton's column advanced toward Montreal. General Order of October 8, 1813 ordered the Caughnawaga Indians and their officers to reinforce Col. Deschambault on the south side of the Beauharnois channel. Lower Canada Indians were under the command of French Canadian officers.

DeSalaberry set an ambush for the Americans on each side of the Chateaugay River. With Col. DeSalaberry in the firing line on the north bank were 22 Indians under Capt. LaMotte, one was wounded. In the field with Lt. Col. George Macdonell, but not in the line, were 150 Caughnawaga and Oka Indians who "only yelled but warwhoops made enemy nervous". DeSalaberry's letter to his father states the Indians fired the first shot and spoiled the surprise but behaved well at the front but when U.S. reinforcements appeared they ran off taking 50 Voltigeurs with them. It would appear there were about 175 Indians engaged at Chateaugay. This clasp is common to Warriors.

Indians made substantial contributions to the war in other battles for which a clasp was not awarded such as at York, Beaver Dams and at Queenston.

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments in Upper Canada in 1813.

REGIMENT	NAMES	DATE OF COM
1st Regt. Glengarry	— Lt. Col. Alexander McMillan	2nd Jan., 1809
2nd Regt. Glengarry	— Lt. Col. Alexander MacDonald	
1st Regt. Stormont	— Lt. Col. Hqn. Neil McLean	
1st Regt. Grenville	— Col. Wm. Fraser	
2nd Regt. Grenville	— Lt. Col. Stephen Burritt	5th June, 1813.
1st Regt. Dundas	— Lt. Col. Hon. Thomas Fraser	
2nd Regt. Leeds	— Lt. Col. L. P. Sherwood	
1st Regt. Leeds	— Col. Joel Stone	
1st Regt. Frontenac	— Col. Hon. Richard Cartwright	
1st Regt. Addington	— Col. Wm. Johnston	
1st Regt. Prince Edward	— Col. Arch'd McDonell	
1st Regt. Lennox	— Lt. Col. Wm. Crawford	29th May, 1813.
1st Regt. Hastings	— Col. John Ferguson	1st Nov. 1804.
1st Regt. Northumberland	— Lt. Col. John Peters	20th June, 1810.
1st Regt. Durham	— Lt. Col. Robert Baldwin	
1st Regt. York	— Lt. Col. William Graham	
2nd Regt. York	— Lt. Col. Richard Beasley	2nd Jan., 1809.
3rd Regt. York	— Lt. Col. William Chewett	
1st Regt. Lincoln	— Col. Hon. Wm. Claus	
2nd Regt. Lincoln	— Lt. Col. Thomas Clark	
3rd Regt. Lincoln	— Lt. Col. John Warren	16th April, 1813.
4th Regt. Lincoln	— Major Jacob Tenbrock	
5th Regt. Lincoln	— Lt. Col. Andrew Bradt	
1st Regt. Norfolk	— Lt. Col. Joseph Ryerson	11th Feb., 1812
2nd Regt. Norfolk	— Lt. Col. Robert Nichol	12th Feb. 1812
1st Regt. Oxford	— Lt. Col. Henry Bostwick	27th June, 1812
1st Regt. Kent	— Col. Hon. Jacques Baby	
1st Regt. Essex	— Col. Matthew Elliott	
2nd Regt. Essex	— Lt. Col. Baptiste Baby	
1st Regt. Middlesex	— Col. Hon. Thos. Tallot	



Cross Belt Plate
for other ranks.

Royal Nova Scotia
Regiment
1793 - 1802

M.G.S. MEDALS TO INDIANS APPEARING IN SALES OR KNOWN TO EXIST
(The list is alphabetical by first initial since it is difficult to know how the names are broken. A further problem is the complex names lend themselves to errors in transcription in catalogs. The author would be grateful for additions to this listing.)

ACTUAL NAMING ON MEDAL	CLASP	REFERENCE
ANTOINE WAWALMOMETTE, WARRIOR	C	Glend. 11/56
ARENNE KARAKONTIE, WARRIOR	C	Spink 1955
ARIK SARENHOWANE, WARRIOR	C	Glend. 28/1/31
ATIOHATEKOW, CHIEF	C	Glend. 1909
ATONWA AWENNANII, WARRIOR	C	CNA 1962
C.C. ANNANCE, WARRIOR	C	Glend. 3/08
C.C. ARMAND, WARRIOR	C	Glend. 6/03
CHIEF JACOB PHEASANT, WARRIOR, GUIDE	FD-CF	Morin
CHIEF JOHN NAUDEE, WARRIOR, GUIDE AND SCOUT	FD	ROM
GUNDA MOOTEE, WARRIOR (medal renamed)	FD	Taylor, Scot.
HENIAS ATENHARHA, WARRIOR	C	Glend. 5/40
JACOB SOTAONTION, WARRIOR	C	CCX 1970
JIM SHAGAUNNSHQUODWABY, CAPTAIN, WARRIOR	CF	Spink 1955
JOHN SUNDAY, CHIEF	FD-CF	
JOSEPH METZALABANLETTE, CHIEF	C	Sotheby
LAZAR SASENNOWANE, WARRIOR	C	Baldwin 1957
LOUIS CHOUZNELIN, WARRIOR	C	Glend. 1941
MICHEL SIOUI, CHIEF	C	Q.A. 68
NOEL THOMAS, WARRIOR	C	Glend. 30/3/31
QUODWABY SHAGAUNNAH, WARRIOR	CF	Kennard 1924
R. KARIWAKERON, WARRIOR	C	Le Regt Chat.
ROURI JAHORON, WARRIOR	C	Baldwin 1939
S. AHRENHOTKA, WARRIOR	C	Winchester Coll.
S. ANIONKON, WARRIOR	C	Hart 1895
S. ANONTARA, WARRIOR	C	Ferguson 1959
SAKKARI WOKERON, WARRIOR	C	Glend. 16/7/30
SAKSARIE TAWENTSIAKWENTE, WARRIOR	C	
SARO KATSTIRAKERON, CHIEF	C	Ferguson 1959
SARO THOSTOSOROTON, WARRIOR	C	CNA 1963
SOSE SONONSESE, WARRIOR	C	Glend. 10/1970
TERKARONIAKAWEN, CHIEF	FD-CF	Glend. 10/1970
TIER KARMARKWEN, WARRIOR	C	Spink 1886
TIER KARONIAKAWEN, WARRIOR	C	JWW 1877
TIER SASENOWANE, WARRIOR	FD-CF-C	Spink 1915
TIER SOWENHESE, WARRIOR	C	Spink 1899
TIION SAKAHORONKWAS, WARRIOR	C	1897
TIION SOWENHESE, WARRIOR	CF-C	Spink 1906
WISHE ANIONKIN, WARRIOR	FD	Ferguson 1959
W. AROSIN, WARRIOR	C	Bowen 1969
WISHE SAKAHORON, WARRIOR	CF	Glend. 1958
WISHE SKAIONWIIO, WARRIOR	C	Reford 1968
WISHE TAIKONEPIAKETA, WARRIOR	C	CNA 1965
WISHE TAIKONENTAKETE, WARRIOR	C	Spink 1902
WISHE TARATIE, WARRIOR	FD-C	Wilson 1925
WISHE TEKARITIONTIE, WARRIOR	C	CCX 1970
WISHE TIAKOTHEARE, WARRIOR	C	Chat de Ram.



PROCLAMATION.

REWARD.

*By Command of His Excellency the
Lieutenant Governor.*

*A REWARD is hereby offered, of
Five Hundred Pounds,*

to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice

CHARLES DUNCOMBE;

And a Reward of *Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds* to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice, ELIAKIM MALCOLM; or FINLAY MALCOLM; or ROBERT ALWAY; and a Reward of *One Hundred Pounds*, to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice, — ANDERSON, (said to be a Captain in the Rebel Forces); or JOSHUA DOAN.

All the above persons are known to have been traitorously in arms against their Sovereign; and to entitle the party apprehending either of them to the Reward, he must be delivered to the Civil Power, At Hamilton, Niagara, London, or Toronto.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

16th December, 1837.

R. STANTON, Printer to the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

ZIONIA JOURNAL



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