

CANADIAN

MILITARY MEDALS
&

INSIGNIA JOURNAL



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DECEMBER 1974
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HERALDRY IN THE WELLINGTON RIFLES

Ross W. Irwin

IN THE SEDENTARY MILITIA OF CANADA WEST WERE NINE BATTALIONS OF THE REGIMENT OF WELLINGTON, EACH COMMANDED BY A LIEUTENANT COLONEL. THIS BODY OF MEN WAS ENROLLED ANNUALLY BUT DID NO MORE THAN THE ONE DAY'S DRILL REQUIRED BY STATUTE. THE MILITIA ACT OF 1863 PROVIDED THAT DRILL COMPANIES COULD BE FORMED LOCALLY, PRIMARILY FOR RIFLE PRACTICE AND SOME DRILL. THE ELORA, GUELPH AND MOUNT FOREST RIFLE COMPANIES WERE CALLED OUT FOR THE FENIAN RAIDS OF 1866 FROM MARCH 18 TO JULY 11 AND WERE STATIONED AT SARNIA. CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THE ELORA AND GUELPH RIFLE COMPANIES TO BE DRESSED IN THE STANDARD RIFLE UNIFORM WITH CHACO.

AFTER THE FIRST FENIAN RAID THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PROCEEDED TO UNITE THE VARIOUS RIFLE AND INFANTRY COMPANIES INTO BATTALIONS BASED ON THE COUNTY ORGANIZATION. THEY HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN TERMED INDEPENDANT VOL-UNTEER MILITIA COMPANIES.

THE 30TH "WELLINGTON" BATTALION OF RIFLES WAS ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 14, 1866 ON A TEN COMPANY BASIS. NO. 1 COMPANY WAS THE GUELPH GARRISON BATTERY OF ARTILLERY WHICH WAS STRUCK OFF AS THE WELLINGTON FIELD BATTERY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871. IT WAS REPLACED BY A COMPANY FROM DOUGLAS, MAY 23, 1872 WHICH IN TURN WAS REPLACED BY A COMPANY FROM HARRISTON APRIL 23, 1882. NO. 2 COMPANY WAS LOCATED IN GUELPH; NO. 3 COMPANY IN FERGUS; NO. 4 COMPANY IN ELORA; NO. 5 COMPANY IN MOUNT FOREST; NO. 6 COMPANY IN ERAMOSA; NO. 7 COMPANY IN ERIN; NO. 8 COMPANY IN WHITTINGTON BUT WAS MOVED TO PALMERSTON JUNE 22, 1883 AND TO DRAYTON APRIL 1, 1902; NO. 9 COMPANY WAS AT HOLLEN BUT WAS MOVED TO MOOREFIELD APRIL 28, 1882 AND TO GUELPH SEPTEMBER 8, 1894; NO. 10 COMPANY WAS HEADQUARTERED AT ARTHUR.

THE NUMBERED COMPANIES WERE CHANGED TO LETTERS IN 1907. ABOUT 1893 THE NAME OF THE BATTALION WAS CHANGED TO "30TH BATTALION, WELLINGTON RIFLES". FROM MAY 8, 1900 TO APRIL 1, 1920 IT WAS KNOWN AS THE "30TH REGIMENT (WELLINGTON RIFLES)". THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA REMOVED THE NUMBERS AND PRODUCED THE NAME "THE WELLINGTON RIFLES". AGAIN, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 15, 1931, THE NAME WAS CHANGED TO "THE WELLINGTON REGIMENT". THE REGIMENT WAS DISBANDED EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 15, 1936 AND WAS CONVERTED TO THE 63RD FIELD BATTERY, ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

THE INSIGNIA OF THE REGIMENT UNDERWENT MANY CHANGES. IN 1866 THE UNIT WORE A BRASS NUMERAL "30" ONE INCH HIGH ON THEIR "PILL BOX" FORAGE CAPS. THIS DRESS WAS COMMON TO MANY RURAL BATTALIONS. THE UNIFORM WAS RIFLE GREEN WITH SCARLET FACINGS. OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WORE A CHACO.

IN 1901 THE UNIT HAD NO SPECIAL BADGES OR DISTINCTION IN DRESS EXCEPT ON THE CROSS BELT PLATE WAS A SILVER DEVICE DESCRIBED "THE REGIMENTAL NUMBER XXX IN ROMAN NUMERALS WITH WELLINGTON RIFLES IN TWO LINES BENEATH THE WHOLE ENCLOSED WITHIN A GARTER INSCRIBED VIRTUTUS FORTUNA COMES AND SURMOUNTED BY THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S CREST. THIS DEVICE WAS FREQUENTLY REFERRED TO AS THE BEER BARREL BADGE BECAUSE OF ITS APPEARANCE. COL. ARMSTRONG WORE ON HIS HELMET A MALTESE CROSS WITH A ROYAL CROWN. IT CONTAINED NO DESIGN OR INSCRIPTION OTHER THAN SMALL LIONS BETWEEN THE ARMS OF THE CROSS.

A SERIES OF INSIGNIA WERE AUTHORIZED FOR THE REGIMENT IN 1907. THE HELMET PLATE WAS THE FORMER CROSS BELT ORNAMENT PLACED ON A MALTESE CROSS AND SURMOUNTED BY A CROWN. THE BADGE FOR THE FORAGE CAP WAS AGAIN THE CROSS BELT ORNAMENT BUT SUPERIMPOSED ON A MAPLE LEAF. THE COLLAR BADGE WAS THE CREST AND MOTTO OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S CREST AND MOTTO IS DESCRIBED AS A DEMILION RAMPANT, HOLDING IN HIS PAWS A FORKED PENNON CHARGED WITH THE CROSS OF ST. GEORGE AND RISING FROM A DUCAL CROWN, ALL RESTING ON A TRIPLE RIBBON INSCRIBED WITH THE MOTTO VITUTIS FORTUNA COMES. A FREE TRANSLATION WOULD BE "FORTUNE FAVOURS THE BRAVE". THE BANNER BORNE BY THE LION REPRESENTS THE BANNER BY THE DELIVERY OF WHICH, AT WINDSOR CASTLE, THE DUCAL MANOR OF STRATHFIELDSAYE IS HELD IN SOCAGE.

THE CAP BADGE OF THE 153RD C.E.F. OVERSEAS BATTALION FROM WELLINGTON COUNTY ALSO BORE THE MOTTO BUT NO OTHER ASSOCIATED MARKS.

A BLACK COLLAR BADGE DESPICTS THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S CREST WITH A SCROLL BELOW INSCRIBED WELLINGTON RIFLES.

A HELMET PLATE OF VICTORIAN ERA EXISTS WHICH SHOWS A BUGLE AND STRINGS WITHIN A DOUBLE CIRCLE INSCRIBED CANADA MILITA - 30TH BATT. THE WHOLE LAID UPON A DOUBLE OUTLINED MALTESE CROSS WITH SMALL LIONS IN EACH ANGLE AND SURMOUNTED BY A ROYAL CROWN, IN BLACK.

NEW BADGES WERE AUTHORIZED IN 1928. THESE WERE A MALTESE CROSS WITH A CIRCLE AT THE CENTRE WITHIN WHICH ARE THE LETTERS "W R". ABOVE THE CROSS IS THE CREST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND BELOW THE CROSS IS THE MOTTO VIRTUTIS FORTUNA COMES ON A RIBAND. COLLAR BADGES ARE IDENTICAL BUT SMALLER IN SIZE.

THIS UNIT WAS ACTIVE FOR OVER 70 YEARS BUT IS ONE OF THE FEW WHERE VERY LITTLE HAS BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT IT. THE DEVICES AND BADGES ARE VERY SCARCE - THE SAME MAY BE SAID OF ITS HISTORY.



"SECTION V

REGIMENTAL CRESTS, BADGES,
SHOULDER TITLES
AND BUTTONS

49F. (55 in 1928 re-print). The following instructions will govern all applications submitted to National Defence Headquarters for approval of designs of Regimental Crests, Badges, Shoulder Titles and Buttons:

REGIMENTAL CRESTS AND BADGES

(i) Regimental crests and cap badges are emblematic of all units of a regiment or corps, will be selected so far as possible by representatives of all such units, whether active or reserve.

(ii) When it is not desired that the regimental crest be of the same design as the cap badge, a special design therefor may be submitted. No expense to the Public will be authorized in connection with regimental crests.

(iii) As regimental crests and cap badges of regiments or corps are common to all units forming part thereof, it will not be permissible for a number or numeral to be borne thereon, except in such cases where a number is part of the title of the regiment as a whole, e.g., 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars.

COLLAR BADGES

(iv) Each cavalry, mounted rifles and armoured car regiment, battalion of infantry, and corps, may select a special collar badge.

(v) In the case of a regiment of cavalry or mounted rifles, or a battalion of infantry, the collar badge may be that of the C.E.F. or Militia Unit perpetuated.

(vi) Except for service dress in which case badges may be the same for all ranks, officers may be permitted, subject to the approval of the Minister of National Defence, to wear collar badges but not cap badges which differ in design from those worn by other ranks. Such permission will normally be limited to units which desire to adopt a special collar badge for officers of the same or similar design to that worn by officers only in an affiliated British unit, but in all cases it will be necessary that reasons satisfactory to the Department for the grant of this permission be furnished. Collar badges so authorized will be provided at the expense of the officers concerned. In making application, sub-paras. (x) and (xi) must be complied with.

SHOULDER TITLES

(vii) Shoulder titles for all arms of the service will be in black letters, not exceeding 1 1/2 inch in height. When a numeral or number forms part of the authorized title of a regiment, such numeral or number may be included in the regimental shoulder title.

BUTTONS

(viii) As all Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia will only be supplied with general service buttons, designs of buttons will not be submitted for approval unless it is intended that they will be supplied at the expense of the Unit. The design may include in the case of a cavalry, mounted rifles and armoured car regiment and battalion of infantry, the number or numerals of the perpetuated C.E.F. Unit or the number or numeral borne by the Active Militia Unit, pre-war.

(ix) Buttons of an unauthorized design will not be worn.

GENERAL

(x) Designs submitted should be either an actual sample of the crest or badge, or a properly drawn up sketch, coloured if possible and giving the following particulars in each case:—

(a) Nature of badge.

(b) Dimensions, i.e., extreme height and extreme width.

(c) Nature of metal, i.e., brass, white metal, etc., stating difference, if any, in metals to be used for badges for (i) officers and (ii) other ranks. The policy of the Department in this regard is that, with the exception of Rifle Regiments, who wear black badges, all other units should wear brass or white metal badges or a combination of the two metals.

(d) Description of the regimental crest and cap badge giving historic and symbolic significance of the component parts.

(xi) When a unit desires to adopt badges of a similar design to those worn by the affiliated British unit the Officer Commanding will submit the proposed designs to National Defence Headquarters, through the regular channels, and request permission to ascertain by private correspondence, if the affiliated unit has any objection.

Should the Officer Commanding the British Unit raise no objection to the adoption of the designs of badges by the Canadian Unit, a copy of the letter received from the regimental authorities of the British Unit and proposed designs must accompany the application for badges when submitted to National Defence Headquarters.

(xii) The badges of many British Units include honorary distinctions and devices which would be inappropriate for a Unit of the Canadian Militia to adopt, examples of which are as follows:—

(a) Honours awarded to an individual British Regiment for conspicuous service in the Field, which include such devices as the Sphinx for service in Egypt, etc.

(b) Special mottoes awarded to a British Regiment by Royal Assent for conspicuous or special service.

(c) Devices pertaining to a Royal personage, such as the Prince of Wales' plume, the use of which is restricted to units whose designations embody the title of the Royal personage concerned.

This applies also to devices such as the Coronet of a Royal personage or Peer who might be an Honorary Colonel of a British Regiment but who does not hold such association with the allied Canadian Unit.

(iii) There are other devices which may not be appropriate for a Canadian Unit to adopt such as a Crest or Coat of Arms of an individual or organization, or a County or Municipality with which the Canadian Unit has no association. The use of such devices would require special consideration by National Defence Headquarters.

G. O. 66
1964

15th July, 1938

GLOBE AND MAIL

Hunting Nova Scotia's baronets

By ZENA CHERRY

HALIFAX — Who are the baronets of Nova Scotia?

The hobby of Brig. Victor deBedia Oland, 36th Lieutenant-Governor of the province, is tracking them down and trying to fill in the background of this somewhat neglected jigsaw of Canadian history.

I got the story from him, and it goes like this.

In 1621, James 6 of Scotland, who was James I of England, granted Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the territory lying between New England and Newfoundland. Quite an acreage.

In return, Sir William was to raise money and settlers to start a colony on his new estate over the ocean.

He failed. After two years he'd scraped up practically no money and no bodies, so back to his friend the King he went.

For the cause, in 1624 James established the baronets of Nova Scotia. The baronets of England had been established in 1611, and in 1619 the baronets of Ireland.

A man could buy a baronetcy

for £166 payable to Sir William. Plus six armed men, "victualled and supplied for two years for the King's service in the new world." If you had money but couldn't scare up six men, you could still have a baronetcy but it cost twice as much, £332.

One hundred and fifty baronetcies were to be sold to men well-born, reputable and with an annual income of at least £1,000. Each baronet would receive three miles of coastline, 10 miles deep—30,000 acres. Of these, 16,000 acres were to be for his own use, the rest to provide sites for churches, hospitals, etc.

A plot of land on the grounds of Edinburgh Castle was included in the grant to Sir William so that the new baronets might take sasine of their lands, according to feudal custom, by receiving the actual earth and stones in their hands.

Sir William waved goodbye to the first bunch who set out to found a colony in 1622. They met with one disaster after another and limped home the next year.

It is also pointed out that certain devices incorporated in the badges of British Units, which might appropriately be adopted by units of the Canadian Militia for uniform badges, could not be emblazoned on colours.

CHANGES IN DESIGN OF BADGES

(xiv) Any change in design of badges authorized for other ranks, subsequent to the Great War, and provided at Government expense, will require to be made at the expense of the unit concerned. The cost to the unit will be the expenditure incurred in providing dies and tools and an initial issue of the badges so authorized. The unit will be required to make all arrangements for the provision of these dies, tools and badges and will further be required to place in the possession of the Department the dies and tools together with the initial issue of badges referred to.

The foregoing will only apply in cases where a change in designation requested by the Unit has been approved and published in General Orders."

Unexpectedly there had been no rush to buy up the baronetcies. So in 1629 another royal proclamation gave the baronets the right to wear a badge on an orange silk ribbon.

In 1629, 70 potential settlers sailed in four ships for Nova Scotia. Their leader was Sir William's son and they landed near Port Royal. That same year Lord Ochiltree brought colonists out to Cape Breton where they established a fishery. Both settlements were destroyed by the French. Some Scots were allowed to go home, others were shipped to prisons in France.

Meanwhile, Sir William went on to receive all kinds of honors and rewards. He was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, given more land in the new world. He died in 1640.

Following the Restoration, Charles II added to the roster of baronets of Nova Scotia.

When the thrones of England and Scotland were joined in 1707 they became baronets of Great Britain. After union with Ireland in 1801 they all became baronets of the United Kingdom.

In 1666, Brig. and Mrs. Oland visited Menstrie Castle in Clackmannanshire, near Stirling, where Sir William was born. It had been converted into small flats as part of a housing estate.

With money raised by Nova Scotians and some of the baronets, two rooms were set aside to commemorate the link between Scotland and Nova Scotia and to exhibit artifacts relating to the baronetcies.

In 1968, Brig. Oland became lieutenant-governor. "In 1969 I went to Edinburgh again and went to the court of the Lord Lyon. After considerable research they provided the names and addresses of 151 baronets. I added them to the Government House mailing list and had some pamphlets and literature about Nova Scotia sent to them. At Christmas we sent them one of our cards which bore the provincial flag."

Brig. Oland would like to see annual gatherings of the baronets, perhaps in rotation in England, Scotland and Nova Scotia.

R. W. Irwin

Medals are usually awarded to celebrate victories. The Canada General Service Medal must then commemorate the repulse of the Irish Brotherhood from Canada. Probably the government of the United States was more responsible for the failure of the raids than the Canadian Militia.

Of the nearly 18,000 medals awarded for service during these raids which have a significance of actual contact with the enemy and which were awarded for guard duty at strategic points?

Anticipating trouble over the St Patrick Day holiday 10,000 militia were called out March 7, 1866 for three weeks. It was an uneventful period and the militia were sent home.

On May 31, 1866 800 men under John O'Neill crossed the Niagara River at Buffalo into Canada. About 20,000 militia were called out June 1 and June 2. A force under Lt Col A. Booker was surprised at Ridgeway and was routed with 10 killed and 38 wounded. Units taking part in this fiasco were:

Queens Own Rifles	- 480
13th Battalion of Inf.	- 265
York and Caledonia Rifle Coy's	- 95

Lt Col Stoughton Dennis with a small force met the main Fenian column returning from Ridgeway after their "victory" and was overrun with 6 wounded and 54 taken prisoner.

Dunnville Naval Bde	- 3 officers, 43 men
Welland Canal Field Bty	- 3 officers, 49 men

A small skirmish occurred at Pigeon Hill on June 7, 1866 with no important results, one unit engaged was the:

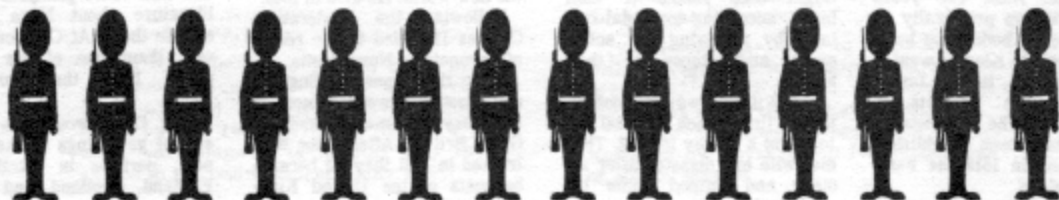
Montreal Guides	- 40
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In 1870 the only skirmish occurred at Eccles Hill on May 25 which resulted in a definite victory for the Canadian Militia. The units in contact with the enemy were:

Missisquoi Home Guard	- 30
60th Missisquoi Bn of Inf	-
Montreal Troop of Cavalry	-
Victoria Rifles of Canada	- 1 coy

There were no Canadian casualties in this action.

Medals awarded to units not mentioned above indicate the recipients were on guard duty at armouries, Welland Canal, St. Lawrence River and other important points. They saw no action.



When Medals Meant Something

RUMMAGING around the old duffle-bag the other day I dragged out my set of medals. Tarnished they were, with the ribbons fading into mediocre dullness. I gazed at the ribbons and thought to myself how proud of them we once were. Even the lowly Volunteer Service Medal which we wore with singular pride had a background of humour attached to it. As all of us overseas at the time were volunteers, it meant that everybody wore one and so, in patronizing fashion, we tagged it the Spam Medal.

Yet the Spam Medal meant something at the time. Our British cousins had nothing to sport and amid the glory of the Yankee fruit salad you couldn't differentiate between medals for valour and those for bird-watching. And so the Spam Medal with its maple leaf clasp was to us a symbol of distinction.

Those were days when medals meant something. An individual wore them with pride. In an era when physical valour was the complete yardstick of manliness we secretly admired the man behind the ribbons.

It was the RAF lads who first sported their gongs. Royal Air Force types spotted in pubs wearing the DSO, DFC, or DFM, certainly commanded great respect. And rightly so.

The others who were the envy of all ambitious young sprouts were the Old Sweats of the First World War. A man could have obvious personal limitations but the wearing of his ribbons automatically upped him a notch in any company.

Around about September '44 we had hurriedly moved the *Maple Leaf* up from Caen and set up shop in the splendid quarters of *Le Soir* in Brussels. After the rubble of *La Presse Caennaise* this was a newspaperman's dream.

I got to know most of the Belgian newspapermen pretty well. But the one who really intrigued me was their newly appointed war correspondent. One day he was in civvies and the next he appeared decked out in the snazziest dress uniform you ever saw. His high boots polished and shone, his breeches were of the finest material and his tailored tunic fitted him like Betty Grable's dresses. But the thing that really held my awe was the three rows of ribbons that he sported.

I had known the bloke for a week before when he wore civvies. He was the last to impress you as a "fighting fool". But by this time I had seen enough real men to shatter my pre-war illusions that all heroes were big, rough, bluff and tough. And so I gave the guy full marks and respect for his rows of medals.

However, one night I queried my good Bruxellian

friend, Olivier Delville. "How come?" I said. "You haven't had an army in action since '40 and yet this character wears all those gongs?"

Forthwith Delville just about chokes on his cognac and explodes into prolonged spasms of laughter. Finally his apoplexy disappears and, wiping the tears away from his eyes, he says, "Those medals! Hell, I've got eight or ten of them at home myself! You want a medal? O.K., leave it to me. I'll see that you get one."

Sure enough, about a month later I got a call from Delville. "Smitty," says he. "There is to be a press conference at one of the embassies this afternoon. I would like you to come along with me."

Like a good soldier and newspaperman I couldn't very well turn down an offer of free eats plus free drinks, so I accepted.

It was one of those posh affairs thrown by a small South American embassy. The ambassador was all rigged out in his tails and striped pants with a big ribbon around his neck and more miniatures on his chest than Montgomery.

Came the end of his speech and up steps an aide with a tray having a blue-velvet base. Gleaming on the velvet were a dozen silver crosses with ribbons of orange, black and red. Solemnly as my name was called I stepped forward, the ambassador gives me a hug, a slushy peck on each cheek and pins the medal on my tunic.

I staggered out of there glass-eyed in disbelief. "What gives? What in blazes gives?" I gasped to Delville.

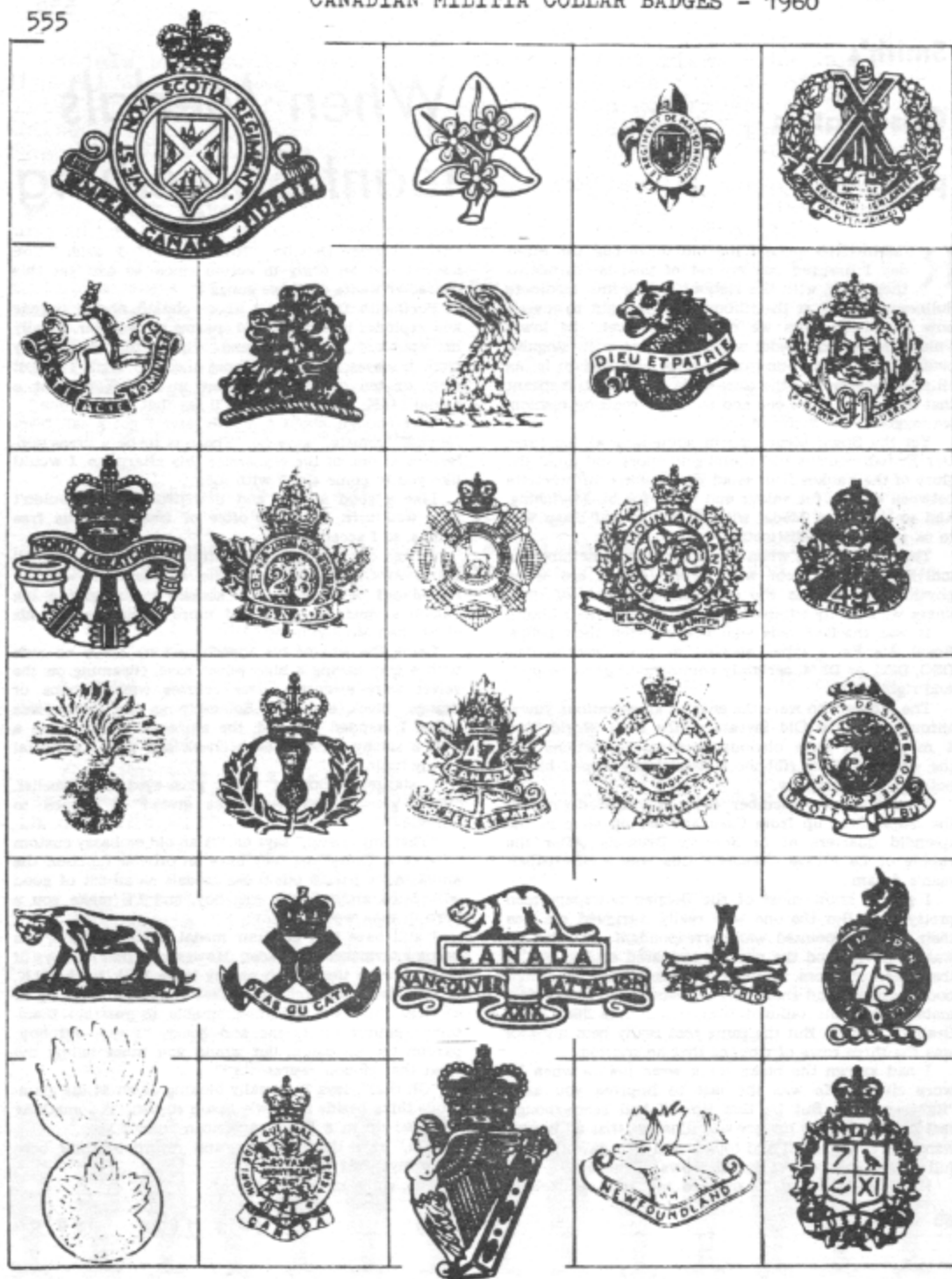
"That, my friend," says he, "is an old embassy custom over here. Everytime they have an official function the ambassador passes out those medals as an act of good will. Stick around with me, boy, and I'll make you a hero in nine weeks!"

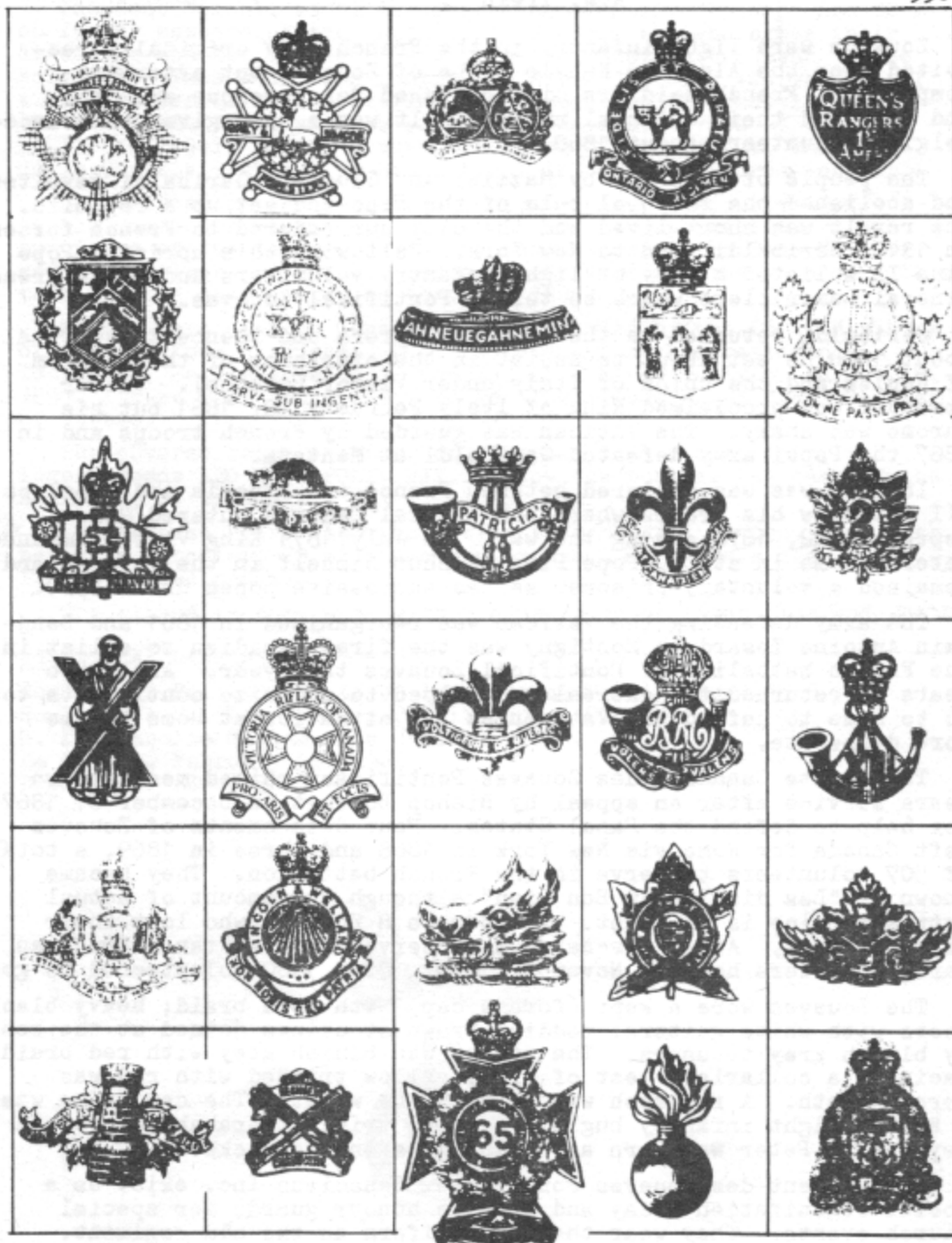
I still have that glamour medal, though it, too, has become tarnished and faded. However, it had its days of glory. I wore the ribbon on my leave back to the U.K. It was great to watch the blokes at the pubs eyeing it, at first curiously and then, unable to restrain themselves, sidling up to me and query, "I say, old boy; pardon the intrusion, but would you mind telling me what that ribbon represents?"

"Oh that", says I, casually looking down at the glamorous thing beside my lowly Spam ribbon, "is something I picked up in a South American show."

"Oh," says they, vaguely, and return to their beer more mystified than ever.

Yup, some of it was fun. □





R.W. Irwin

Zouaves were light infantry in the French army originally recruited from the Algerian Kabyle tribe of Zouaoua but afterward composed of French soldiers distinguished for physique and dash and retained their Oriental uniform. It was a name given to Franco-Belgian volunteers about 1860.

The people of Rome led by Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi revolted and abolished the temporal rule of the Pope and set up a republic. The revolt was short lived and the city surrendered to French forces in 1848, Garibaldi fled to New York. Following this uprising Pope Pius IX enlisted a body of light infantry volunteers under the French General Lamoriciere which he termed Pontifical Zouaves.

Garibaldi returned to the Isle of Caprera and thence to Austria. About 1860 he set about to assist in the overthrow of the kingdom of Naples and the union of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy February 18, 1861 but his throne was shaky. The Vatican was guarded by French troops and in 1867 the Papal army defeated Garibaldi at Mentana.

In 1870 war was declared between France and Prussia and Napoleon III withdrew his troops whereupon General Cadorna entered Rome September 22, 1870 ending the war. In July 1871 King Victor Emmanuel entered Rome in state, Pope Pius IX shut himself in the Vatican and remained a voluntary prisoner as has successive popes until 1929.

The army defending the Vatican was reorganized in 1861 and Benjamin Antoine Tésard de Montigny was the first Canadian to enlist in the French battalion of Pontifical Zouaves that year. After two years he returned to Montreal and helped to organize contingents to go to Rome to defend the Vatican as the situation at Rome became more desperate.

The Comité Canadien des Zouaves Pontificaux raised men for two years service after an appeal by Bishop Bourget on December 8, 1867 for help to defend the Papal States. Four detachments of Zouaves left Canada for Rome via New York in 1868 and three in 1869, a total of 507 volunteers to serve in the French battalion. They became known as "Les diables du Bon Dieu" although the amount of actual battle service is in doubt. There were 8 Zouaves who lost their lives in Rome. After discharge many served in the Franco-Prussian war. Most were home by November 1870. Over 1100 volunteered to go.

The Zouaves wore a kepi (forage cap) with gold braid; heavy black boots with white gaiters; reddish brown stockings joined at the knee by bluish grey trousers. The jacket was bluish grey with red braid facings; a collarless vest of light yellow trimmed with red was worn beneath. A red sash was worn at the waist. The cap badge was a French light infantry bugle. A Papal triple tiara above crossed keys of St Peter was worn as an insignia on the jacket.

Du Régiment des Zouaves Pontificaux Canadiens Inc. exist as a social organization today and provide honour guards for special church events. They wear the same uniform as the old regiment. This group also have a long service medal and a 50th Anniversary medal of the founding of the young regiment.

The Bene Merenti medal in bronze was conferred by Pope Leo XIII on former members of the Pontifical Zouaves, and who since their discharge had not ceased to give proof of their attachment to the Holy See. This medal was instituted March 10, 1891 and was one of a long series of medals bearing this name, the first having been instituted in 1818, and was given to Zouave survivors at the suggestion of their former commander (Lieut Col) Baron de Charrette de la Contrie, later a French General in the Franco-Prussian war.

By a letter of the secretary of state, dated February 12, 1912 to the Commander Count von Couessin, Pope gave permission to all survivors of the famous Zouave regiment, to wear the Bene Merenti medal in silver, with gilt pieces to officers and the wounded. This medal is the same design as that for 1891.

Medals were sent to Canada and distributed by the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, Hon. M. Mercier, at his residence, Tourouvre, Sainte-Anne de la Perade, at a grand rally on August 19, 1891. There were 150 present to get their medals, 45 from the city of Quebec.

The obverse bears the bust of Pope Leo XIII facing left; the legend reads LEO XIII PONT. MAX., below the bust is the name of the sculptor, P. Bianchi.

The reverse bears the inscription BENE/MERENTI in two lines. The medal is circular, 29 mm diameter, bronze. It bears a clasp ROMA. It was issued unnamed.

The ribbon is 35mm wide with 5 equal bars of light blue and white.

Additional Reading

Rouleau, A.E., La papaute et les Zouaves Pontificaux. 1905.

Rouleau, A.E., Les Zouaves Pontificaux. 1924.

M. Le chanoine Moreau. Nos Croises. 1871.

Le Devoir, February 18, 1928.

Drolet, G. Zouavina.



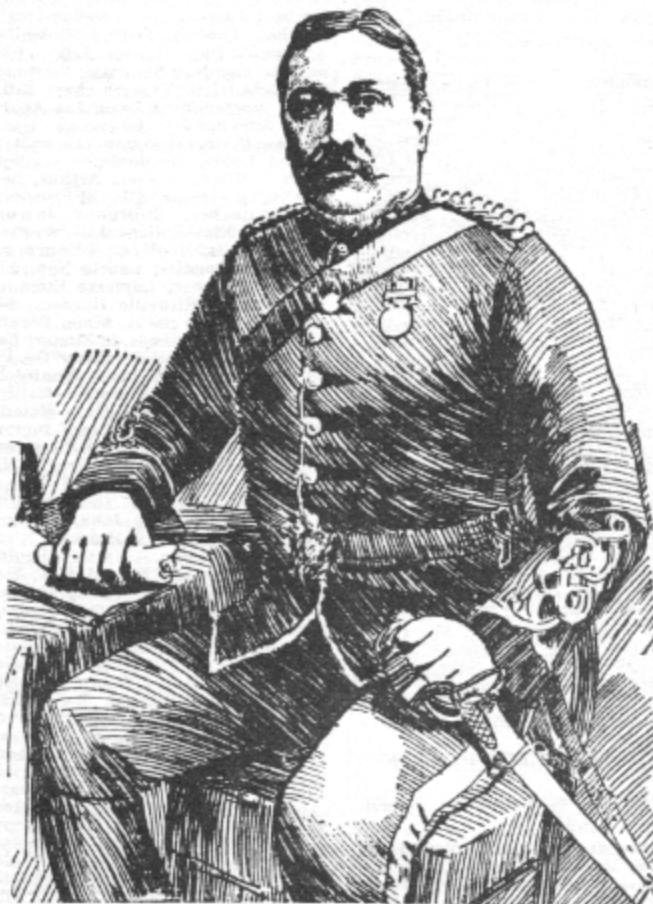
**PARTIS ISOLEMENT EN DEHORS
DES DETACHEMENTS ET APRES
LE DEPART DU PREMIER**

Bourgeois, Benjamin, Saint-Grégoire; McDonald, Ed., Nicolet; Renaud, Alfred, Montréal; Rouleau, Chs. Rimouski; Dupré, Evariste, Contrecoeur; Beauchamp, Edouard, Montréal; Valois, Louis, Maskinongé; Lefebvre, Louis, Québec; Bécot, Etienne, Québec; Murray, Alphonse, Québec; Palardy, Frs-Xavier, Verchères; Paquet, Chs. Québec; DeSalaberry, Maurice, Montréal; Piché, Alp., Montréal; Guy, Jon., Montréal; Francoeur, Joseph, Mtl.; Drouin, Alp.-P., Sainte-Famille.

**ZOUAVES CANADIENS MORTS
DURANT LEUR SERVICE
A ROME**

Joseph Leblanc, Arthur d'Estmauville, Chs.-Nap. Munro, décédés en 1868; Charles Taschereau, Sifroi Desjardins, Agapit Bondy, décédés en 1869; Jérémie Lefort, François-Xavier Palardy, Ferdinand Violetti, décédés en 1870.

Ferdinand Violetti est mort à Viterbe la veille de l'évacuation de cette ville par les Pontificaux, et a été enterré dans la Cathédrale près du tombeau du cardinal Bedini; les autres ont tous été inhumés dans le cimetière de Saint-Laurent, à Rome.



**COL. STEELE, COMMANDING OFFICER OF STRATHCONA'S HORSE,
WHO HAS BEEN HONORED BY THE KING.**

MARCH 9, 1907

COL. STEELE

HONORED.

**May Now Write M.V.O. After
His Name.**

**Is a Member of the Royal Victorian
Order, 4th Class—Lipton Also in
the List.**

London, March 8.—Sir Thomas Lipton has been gazetted a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

Lieut.-Colonel Steele of Strathcona's Horse has been appointed to the fourth-class of the Victorian Order.

The King of Greece and the Crown Prince of Denmark have received the honorary Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

The Royal Victorian Order is the latest of British orders of Knighthood instituted, and dates only from April 21,

1896. It was specially designed as a recognition of personal services to Queen Victoria. It has the distinctive feature of comprising no less than five classes, of which the first (Knight Grand Cross—G.C.V.O.) takes precedence after the G.C.I.E. (Order of the Indian Empire), the second and third (Knight Commander and Commander—K.C.V.O. and C.V.O.) after the K.C.I.E., the fourth after the C.I.E., and the fifth after the D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Order).

The fourth-class is "Member Royal Victorian Order, fourth-class," and the abbreviation is M.V.O. The order has its appointed anniversary on June 20, the day of Queen Victoria's accession. The decorations are the badge, star and ribbon. The badge of the first-class is a white enamelled Maltese cross, with a crimson oval in the centre, containing the Royal and Imperial cipher and the name "Victoria," all in gold letters; the name being surrounded by a blue circle surmounted by a crown. For the second and third classes it is similar, but smaller, and for the fourth-class smaller still. The star is not worn by the three lower classes. The ribbon is of dark blue, with a narrow edging of three stripes—red, white and red again. For the second and third classes it is 1 3/4 inches broad, and worn round the neck. For the fourth-class it is 1 1/4 inches broad, and is attached to the left breast.

Colonel Steele will be the first Canadian to be decorated with this peculiarly distinctive order.

MILITARY MEDAL - 2nd AWARD BARS

			Medal	1st Bar	2nd Bar
A/34307	Pte	Milne, T.J. Can Inf	11/10/16	9/ 7/17	19/11/17
408069	L/C	Tickner, W. Can Inf	27/10/16	9/ 7/17	12/12/17
418334	Cpl	Smardon, L.P. C.E.	27/10/16	6/ 1/17	4/ 2/18
457479	Sjt	Slattery, E. Can Inf DCM	9/12/16	9/ 7/17	23/ 2/18
70125	Cpl	Green, R. Can Inf	23/ 8/16	9/ 7/17	23/ 2/18
12741	2ndCpl	Oliver, G.J. C.E.	9/ 7/17	19/11/17	13/ 3/18
13609	Sjt	Bowyer, J.H.	11/10/16	21/12/16	13/ 3/18
435397	Sjt	Strange, A.A. Alb.R.	9/ 7/17	28/ 7/17	6/ 8/18
17023	Spr	Lawson, F. 1 Can D.S.Coy	6/ 1/17	9/ 7/17	11/12/18
45200	Sjt	Sinclair, W. C.E.	10/10/16	19/11/17	24/ 1/19
887822	Cpl	Adamson, J.B. 46th Bn	19/11/17	23/ 2/18	13/ 3/19
624215	Pte	Watkins, V.C. 78th Bn	13/ 3/18	24/ 1/19	13/ 3/19
216661	Pte	Baldwinson, K. 78th Bn	13/ 3/18	24/ 1/19	13/ 3/19
A/20412	Sgt	Kennedy, R. 16th Bn	9/12/16	24/ 1/19	29/ 3/19
463457	Sjt	Finnigan, E. 29th Bn	19/11/17	24/ 1/19	29/ 3/19
171786	Sjt	Hibbert, A.K. DCM 4thDS Coy	19/ 2/17	23/ 2/18	14/ 5/19
541801	Sjt	Bertrand, A. 10th Bn	9/ 7/17	24/ 1/19	14/ 5/19
437290	Cpl	Whittaker, H. 46th Bn	9/ 7/17	23/ 2/18	14/ 5/19
707191	Sjt	Sivertz, H.G. 2CMR	2/ 4/18	11/ 2/19	14/ 5/19
451450	Sjt	Groves, W.J. 58th Bn	24/ 1/19	29/ 3/19	14/ 5/19
707146	Sjt	Leivers, A. 29th Bn	7/10/18	24/ 1/19	14/ 5/19
227697	Pte	Davidson, J.O. 29th Bn	28/ 1/18	7/10/18	14/ 5/19
541688	Pte	Wilkinson, F.H. 4thDS Coy	9/ 7/17	13/ 3/19	17/ 6/19
222312	Sjt	McDonald, A. 85th Bn	13/ 3/18	13/ 3/19	17/ 6/19
27242	L/C	McCowan, W. 1 DS Coy CB	21/12/16	11/ 2/19	23/ 7/19
178218	Sjt	Ogilvie, W.A. 1 WOR	9/ 7/17	11/ 2/19	23/ 7/19
734334	Sjt	Dauphine, F.E. 25th Bn	2/11/17	29/ 8/18	23/ 7/19
40784	BSM	Collins, E. 1st Bde CFA	19/11/17	13/ 3/19	23/ 7/19
43934	Sjt	Glaysheer, C. 1st DS Coy	19/11/17	11/ 2/19	23/ 7/19
292209	Sjt	Lovett, H.R. 4th DS Coy	23/ 2/18	13/ 3/19	23/ 7/19
308638	Cpl	Reid, O. 9th Bde CFA	23/ 2/18	23/ 7/19	23/ 7/19
132241	CSM	Smith, G. 42nd Bn	23/ 2/18	11/ 2/19	23/ 7/19
889458	Cpl	Jerome, F.N. 14th Bn	13/ 3/18	24/ 1/19	23/ 7/19
1024329	Sjt	Murray, A. 75th Bn	6/ 8/18	13/ 3/19	23/ 7/19
68305	Pte	Legett, W.H. 25th Bn	9/ 7/17	20/ 8/19	20/ 8/19
77685	Sjt	Shaw, P. 1st DS Coy	16/ 8/17	11/ 2/19	20/ 8/19

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL - 2nd AWARD BARS

430337	Sjt	Soles, G.H. 72nd Bn	28/ 3/18	15/11/18	18/ 2/19
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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:

The task which we set ourselves is finished, and the time has come for me to relinquish Combined Command.

In the name of the United States and the British Commonwealth, from whom my authority is derived, I should like to convey to you the gratitude and admiration of our two nations for the manner in which you have responded to every demand that has been made upon you. At times, conditions have been hard and the tasks to be performed arduous. No praise is too high for the manner in which you have surmounted every obstacle.

I should like, also, to add my own personal word of thanks to each one of you for the part you have played, and the contribution you have made to our joint victory.

Now that you are about to pass to other spheres of activity, I say Good-bye to you and wish you Good Luck and God-Speed.

Dwight D. Eisenhower