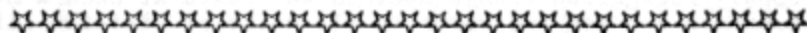


CANADIAN
MILITARY MEDALS
&
INSIGNIA JOURNAL



IN THIS ISSUE
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JUNE 1981
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- 968 - George Medals and George Cross Medal Roll
- 971 - Victoria Cross - Cultural Export Act decision
- 971 - RCN Volunteer Officers' Decoration Medal Roll
- 972 - Pieces of Coloured Ribbon
- 978 - QOR Bugle Band Edw VII Coronation Medal Roll
- 978 - RNMWP Coronation Contingent 1902
- 979 - Officers of Canadian Voltigeurs, 1813
- 979 - First Canadian POW in WW II
- 980 - Symbols of Mortality on Insignia - Brett-Pering
- 982 - Branksome Hall Cadet badge
- 982 - Mentions in Despatches, 1919

Editor: Ross W. Irwin, PO Box 1263, Guelph, Ontario, N1H 6H6

Röss W. Irwin

In 1980 Spink and Sons published a 114 page book on the George Medal. The author of the book, W.H. Fevyer, has done a monumental job of locating awards of this medal for the period 1940-1945. The strength of the book is found in the citations which are given whenever they were available. Every serious medal collector should have this book in his library.

The publication of the book stirred the author to dig in his files for a list he produced over the years. What follows here is a nominal roll of the George Medal as awarded to Canadians, with the approval of the Government of Canada. The list contains some names not found in Fevyer but contains no citations. The period covered is the entire history of this medal as awarded to Canadians.

The King, in a broadcast made in September 1940, announced "Many and glorious are the deeds of gallantry done during these perilous but famous days. In order that they shall be worthily and promptly recognized I have decided to create at once a new mark of honour for men and women in all walks of civilian life. I propose to give my name to this new distinction, which will consist of the George Cross, which will rank next to the Victoria Cross, and the George Medal for wider distribution."

The George Medal was instituted by Royal Warrant September 24, 1940. Sections 3, 4 and 12 were amended by Royal Warrant October 17, 1942 to permit condominium awards and for direct submission by a Dominion. In Canada, Order in Council, PC3445 approved of the medal being awarded to Canadians and for service in Canada. The Order is dated May 15, 1941.

Awards were made to Canadians before approval was given in Canada for their acceptance.

The following is the medal roll to Canadians of the George Medal.

London or
Canada

| Gazette Ref. | page | Name | Service | Address |
|--------------|------|------|---------|---------|
|--------------|------|------|---------|---------|

FIRST BAR TO THE GEORGE MEDAL

| | | | | |
|----------|------|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 10. 2.42 | 653 | COOK, Lt. George Douglas, | RCNVR | Lakefield |
| 9. 6.42 | 2547 | O'HAGEN, T/LT D.J.P. | RCNVR | Halifax |
| 15. 5.45 | 2523 | HARRIES, T/LT/CDR J.L. | RCNVR | Westmount |
| 14. 6.45 | 3036 | RUNDLE, LT G.H.O. | RCNR | Montreal |



MEDAL ROLL
GEORGE MEDAL

969

| Reference | Name | Rank | No. | Unit | Home Address |
|-----------|--|------|-----|------|--------------|
| 17.12.40 | 7053 CUNNINGTON, Capt. Douglas Wightman, RCE, Calgary | | | | |
| 27. 6.41 | 3651 O'HAGAN, Act Lt. Denis James Patrick, RCNVR, Halifax | | | | |
| 29. 7.41 | 4369 COOK, Lt. George Douglas, RCNVR, Lakefield | | | | |
| 6. 1.42 | 121 MILLER, Sgt. Thomas Beech, CAN/R64816, RCAF, St John | | | | |
| 20. 1.42 | 345 CHAMBERS, Gnr. Jack, C1014, RCA, Kingston | | | | |
| 12. 5.42 | 2065 TELLIER, T/Lt. Wm Gaston, RCNVR, Westmount | | | | |
| 19. 5.42 | 2177 HEGGIE, Act/Maj. David Colin, 1390, RCAMC, Brampton | | | | |
| 11. 6.42 | 2533 LUMMIS, Sgt. F. B., 9867, RCAF, Frankford | | | | |
| 11. 6.42 | 2533 WALSH, Mrs Frances, Calgary | | | | |
| 29.12.42 | 5635 JENNER, F/S Raoul de fontenay, CAN/R54093, RCAF, Ottawa | | | | |
| 2. 3.43 | 1025 BAILY, Sgt Francis Martin, CAN/R54730, RCAF, Vancouver | | | | |
| 30. 3.43 | 1459 GALWAY, Lt. Edward Thomas, RCE, Toronto | | | | |
| 2. 4.43 | 1517 LINK, P/O Henry David, CAN/J11848, RCAF, Swift Current | | | | |
| 13. 7.43 | 3155 MOORE, F/S Delbert Cecil, CAN/R75862, RCAF, Durham | | | | |
| 13. 7.43 | 3156 PUDNEY, Sgt Clinton Landis, CAN/R139002, RCAF, Belmar, NJ | | | | |
| 27. 7.43 | 3381 COATES, F/S David Mervin, CAN/R78103, RCAF, Woodbridge | | | | |
| 13. 8.43 | 3629 LYON, LAC George Francis Wm., CAN/R13042, RCAF, Ottawa | | | | |
| 13. 8.43 | 3629 WILLIAMS, P/O John Francis, J13042, RCAF, Port Dover | | | | |
| 28. 9.43 | 4315 HARRIES, A/T/Lt/ZCdr. James Leslie, RCNVR, Westmount | | | | |
| 9.11.43 | 4915 RUNDLE, T/Lt George Henry Olaf, RCNR, Montreal | | | | |
| 12.11.43 | 4969 MCCOMBE, F/L Robert James, CAN/C2201, RCAF, Dorval | | | | |
| 12.11.43 | 4969 LINDSAY, F/L Ewart John Adyn, CAN/C8721, RCAF, Drayton | | | | |
| 1. 1.44 | 53 BETT, T/Mate Alfred Wm., RCNR, Toronto | | | | |
| 14. 3.44 | 1223 MCGRATH, WO Wm Kerr, CAN/R103014, RCAF, Bartonville | | | | |
| 17. 3.44 | 1265 HARKNESS, Maj. Douglas Scott, RCA, Calgary | | | | |
| 28. 4.44 | 1949 ABEL, F/L George Clayton, CAN/J7326, RCAF, Yorkton | | | | |
| 8. 6.44 | 2657 ROBERTSON, Cdr. Owen Connor, RCNR, Halifax | | | | |
| 27.10.44 | 4923 ST GERMAIN, F/S Joseph Rene Marcel, CAN/R96959, Montreal | | | | |
| 27.10.44 | 4923 MARQUET, Cpl. Maurice, CAN/R87217, RCAF, Meadow Lake | | | | |
| 3.11.44 | 5033 HOOKER, WO1 Robert John, CAN/R107897, RCAF, Erin Ferry | | | | |
| 1. 2.45 | 677 SHIELDS, Pte Alex McGregor, M50784, RCOC, Midlandvale | | | | |
| 23. 3.45 | 1574 MULHERIN, Capt. Herbert Wm., CIC, Grand Falls | | | | |
| 24. 8.45 | 4273 CHANDLER, Capt. Thos Francis (MID), RCASC, Toronto | | | | |
| 19.10.45 | 5105 ELSDON, Lt. Walter Douglas, RCA | | | | |
| 19.10.45 | 5105 GARRETT, Spr John Dunham, B139424, RCE | | | | |
| 19.10.45 | 5105 FETHERSTONE, Cpl. Robert Morris, RCE | | | | |
| 11.12.45 | 6023 MCLEAN, P/O Howard Vincent, J36349, RCAF, Ottawa | | | | |
| 30. 6.45 | VARDEN, F/L Dennis Peter, J24596, RCAF, Merrickville | | | | |
| | BAILLIE, F/O J. J. J37488, RCAF, Toronto | | | | |
| | DUNLOP, Capt. E. A. QOR, Toronto | | | | |
| 18.12.48 | D'ARTOIS, Capt Lionel Guy, DSO, ZD2247, RCIC | | | | |
| .48 | 3012 RACE, P/O R. C., 19932, RCAF | | | | |
| .52 | 1965 SINNOTT, L/Cpl Sterling Lloyd, SG2594, RCAMC | | | | |
| 16. 8.52 | 2536 KOELE, Wilhelm, Centralia | | | | |
| 12.11.52 | 3257 DEADMAN, PC Wm Ronald, Toronto Police Dept. | | | | |
| 19.12.53 | 3773 DEGUIPER, Albert R., Norwood, Man. | | | | |
| 19.12.53 | 3773 WATERS, Robert Thomas, Comox | | | | |
| .55 | 4115 CHIFMAN, E. C., Verdun (Award refused) | | | | |
| .55 | 4284 MUNCASTER, Lt(P) Douglas A., RCN | | | | |
| .56 | 2936 THORNHILL, Ernest, West Dover, NS | | | | |

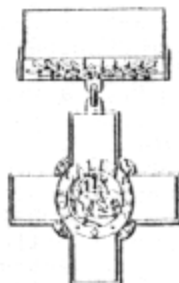
| | | | |
|-----|-------|------|--|
| 30. | 3.57 | 1221 | JOHNSTONE, Cpl Henry Martin Cliffford, RCMP, Coquitlam |
| 30. | 3.57 | 1222 | MORGAN, F/L R. G., 15175, RCAF |
| 30. | 3.57 | 1222 | WALTERS, LAC H. J., 213017, RCAF |
| 7. | 2.59 | 487 | BEEHAN, Lt/Cdr(P) John Henault, CD, O-5390, RCN |
| 7. | 2.59 | 487 | PINK, Lt/Cdr(P) Francis Roger, CD, O-23625, RCN |
| 7. | 2.59 | 487 | STEVENSON, Sgt Douglas E., RCAF, Montreal |
| 7. | 2.59 | 487 | MARSH, F/L Wm J., 30028, RCAF |
| 7. | 2.59 | 487 | SABOURIN, F/L Robert E., CD, 201755, RCAF |
| | .59 | 1194 | HOLLIGAN, Sgt Bernard W., SB801972, 2/PPCLI |
| | .60 | 1217 | BOUCHARD, AB. J. Pierre G., 35921-H, RCN |
| | .60 | 1217 | MACLEAN, AB. August Kenneth, 37499-H, RCN |
| 18. | 10.60 | 1066 | COXAIL, Cpl. Alfred D., SB49624, RCE |
| 29. | 7.61 | 2599 | PRIESTLER, George J., Britannia Beach, BC |
| 28. | 10.61 | 3701 | ROUSSEAU, Andre, Cap-de-la Madelaine |
| 12. | 1.63 | 59 | FRAZER, Cpl. Glen Garry, RCMP, Terrace, BC |
| | .63 | 366 | MCLAREN, S/L Francis Earl, DFC, CD, 19900, RCAF |
| | .63 | 366 | MCKENZIE, F/L Ian Kenneth, RCAF |
| | .64 | 235 | LEJA, RQSM Walter Rolland, CD, D426053, RCE |
| | .64 | 1242 | LAY, CPO Joseph Henry Kenneth, 24909-H, RCN, Lockport |
| | .64 | 2975 | MAYER, L/Col Paul A., MBE CD, ZB2864, R22R |
| | .64 | 2975 | LESSARD, Sgt Joseph Alex Leonce, SE102549, R22R |
| | .48 | | SMITH, Edward A. (Palestine Police) |

FIRST BAR TO THE GEORGE MEDAL

| | | | |
|-----|------|------|---------------------------------|
| 10. | 2.42 | 653 | COOK, Lt G.D., RCNVR |
| 9. | 6.42 | 2547 | O'HAGEN, T/Lt D.J.P., RCNVR |
| 15. | 5.45 | 2523 | HARRIES, T/Lt/Cdr. J. L., RCNVR |
| 14. | 6.45 | 3036 | RUNDLE, Lt. G.H.O., RCNR |

GEORGE CROSS

| | | | |
|-----|-------|--|---|
| 21. | 10.40 | | FROST, E.R.C., 90 Sqdn, RAF, EGM original award |
| 13. | 12.40 | | PATTON, J.M.S., Lieut., RCE, Bermuda |
| 2. | 4.43 | | HENDRY, James, Corpl. RCE, Scotland |
| 11. | 6.42 | | GRAVELL, K.M., LAC, RCAF, Simons Valley |
| 17. | 8.43 | | BASTIEN, G.L. Mr. MN, Albert Medal original award |
| 7. | 1.44 | | SPOONER, K.G. LAC, RCAF, Smiths Falls |
| 26. | 5.44 | | RENNIE, John, A/Sgt., A&S.H. of C. Aberdeen |
| 27. | 10.44 | | ROSS, A.D., OBE, A/C. RCAF, Winnipeg |
| 13. | 3.45 | | GRAY, R.B., F/O RCAF, Sault Ste Marie |



Permit Application 15381 — Victoria Cross

The subject of this application consists of a Victoria Cross, a Military Cross and eight other military decorations awarded to Lieutenant Colonel Coulson Norman Mitchell, along with Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell's Colt .45 automatic weapon and some of his personal memorabilia. The application for a permit for permanent export, dated November 27, 1979, was made on the grounds that the Victoria Cross was included in the Control List (Group III-2(a)). Although the other objects were not subject to control, the applicant wished to keep the collection intact and therefore did not exercise his right to export the other objects immediately. The estimated fair market value of the entire collection was \$40,000.00.

The export permit was subsequently denied by the Permit Officer on the advice of the Expert Examiner (the Chief Curator at the Canadian War Museum), who believed that the Victoria Cross, being one of only 96 such medals ever awarded to Canadians and the only one awarded to a Canadian military engineer, was of outstanding significance to Canada. He advised that it should be retained in Canada, preferably at the Military Engineer Museum of Canada.

The Notice of Refusal, dated December 19, 1979, was appealed by the applicant on January 8, 1980. Additional information and comments were sought from both the Expert Examiner and the appellant.

The Expert Examiner, in his written advice, provided more information on Colonel Mitchell's career in the Canadian military. He explained that Mitchell's illustrious career as a Canadian soldier and later as an industrious Canadian citizen made the entire collection significant to Canada. He also pointed out that the recent introduction of distinctively Canadian gallantry awards made it unlikely that any more Victoria Crosses would be awarded to Canadians.

The appellant, in his written advice, agreed with the Expert Examiner's opinion regarding the significance of the object, but stated that he wished to sell it and had not been able to find a buyer in Canada.

The Review Board heard this case at a quorum meeting held in Hull on February 14th. Those present were Christopher Bashford, Isabel Dobell, Andrée Paradis, John Robertson (Acting Chairman), André Vachon, Grant Woolmer, Ian Clark (Special Advisor), Sharon Van Raalte (Secretary) and Marg Preston (Assistant Secretary). Neither the Expert Examiner nor the appellant were present.

After considering all of the information, the Board concluded that the Victoria Cross was of outstanding significance to Canada by reason of its close association with Canadian history and national life and was of such a degree of national importance that its loss to Canada would significantly diminish the national heritage. It was, therefore, unanimously agreed that it met the criteria of Sections 8(1)(a)(i) and 8(1)(b) of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act.

Since a Canadian institution had already expressed an interest in acquiring the collection, the Board agreed to create a three-month delay period. The Victoria Cross was subsequently purchased by the Canadian Military Engineer Museum at Canadian Forces Base Chulivick. On the recommendation of the Review Board, the Secretary of State approved a grant of \$25,000.00 under the Cultural Property Export and Import Act for the purchase. The museum raised \$5,000.00 to permit it to purchase the related material and thereby retain the collection intact.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION

MEDAL ROLL

R.W. Irwin

| Name | Rank | Number | Date Approved |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| G.A. Brown | Cdr | 0-9420 | 7/ 7/1949 |
| R.I. Hendy | Cdr | 0-32420 | 2/ 3/1950 |
| R.P. White | Cdr (P) | 0-77510 | 4/ 5/1951 |
| R. Jackson | Capt | 0-36030 | 6/ 6/1951 |
| B.L. Johnson | Capt | 0-36740 | 10/ 2/1953 |
| L.E. Frowse | Surg Cdr | 0-60430 | 14/ 8/1953 |
| A.R. Warden | L CDR | 0-76073 | 18/ 3/1955 |
| A.L. Peers | SURG CDR | 0-322 | 24/ 2/1956 |
| D.W. Johnstone | SURG CAPT | 0-37100 | 20/ 6/1956 |
| J.W.A. Duckworth | SURG CDR | 0-26937 | 21/11/1956 |
| D.B. Dorman | LCDR (S) | 0-20290 | 11/12/1956 |
| A. Lalonde | LCDR | 0-40000 | 7/ 1/1957 |
| J. Delven | LCDR (L) | 0-18990 | 11/12/1957 |
| W.P. Chipman | CDR | 0-13580 | 10/ 3/1959 |
| A.W. Ross | CDR | 0-63540 | 23/ 8/1960 |
| J.C. Smith | LCDR | 0-68161 | 22/ 9/1960 |

[Vol. 15—No. 4 April, 1950]

PIECES OF COLOURED RIBBON

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to acknowledge: the encouragement given him by Inspector Neyin when the article was first discussed, also the assistance received from Assistant Commissioner Armitage, Officer Commanding "H" Division: the courteous assistance of Mr. E. H. Coleman, Under Secretary of State for Canada and that of Mr. F. J. Dodd of the Department of the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, England. He also wishes to thank ex-Sgt. G. S. Howard for the help given in correlating the facts and also Cpl. and Mrs. Bill Warner of "I" Division for their patience under impertinent questioning.

The pertinent historical data was obtained from the Encyclopedia Britannica and the Columbia Encyclopedia while other data was obtained from General Orders, The RCMP Quarterly and the Scarlet and Gold issue of 1947.

FROM time to time the pages of this magazine have recorded the award and presentation of various medals to members of the Force. The story of the circumstances governing the award is given, together with a few words about the presentation ceremony and possibly some congratulatory remarks from the official making the presentation. These medals are not lightly won. In fact some men never live to wear them, and in each case they are rich in tradition.

Today, there are three medals of particular interest to the Force. One is indigenous to the RCMP and two are available to non-members. They are the RCMP Long Service Medal, the Polar Medal and The King's Police and Fire Services Medal.

The study of the origin and history of medals may be divided into two parts—medals and decorations. The latter were, in their earlier stages, the insignia of the various Orders of Chivalry or Knighthood and could be classed in a separate category.

Some students of numismatics claim

that the "Eagle" standards carried by Roman Legionaries were actually a form of medal, although there is little historical data to support this viewpoint. Others claim that the Chinese used a form of military medal as early as the Han Dynasty (1st century, A.D.). But the Western world does not appear to have followed suit to any great extent until early in the 16th century, some of the first known examples becoming fairly common during the reign of Henry VIII.

In varying forms and values they were ordered by the King to commemorate certain personal services, both to himself and to the State. One of the earliest known English war medals is the Armada Medal, struck in 1588-89 by order of Queen Elizabeth. Actually, two medals were struck, similar in design, one being larger than the other. They depict on one side a galloon riding the seas, and on the other, England surmounting fire, flood and destruction. These were known as the Ark In Flood medals and were awarded with gold chains of varying values, or without chain, according to the rank or degree of the recipient, although there appears to have been some confusion in the method of selecting those eligible.

The period 1625-49 (Charles I) and that of 1649-60 (Cromwell-Commonwealth) were prolific in this form of award, but with little discrimination as to recipient, or services—which were mostly of a personal nature—rendered. The first actual form of distinction came by Act of Parliament of Feb. 22, 1648, when a particular type of Naval award was instituted. The first instance of what we now know as a War medal came into being by Act of Parliament of Sept. 10, 1650, when the Dunbar medal was struck, commemorating Cromwell's victory over the Covenanters at Dunbar. The regulations governing this award stipulated that it be granted only to those who took part in the battle, and that it would be the same for all, irrespective of rank.

The Naval award was in the form of a more specialized medal, to be known as the Fire Ship Awards, and carried bars indicative of the various Fire Ship actions in which the recipient participated. This led to the system, during the era of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars,

of issuing one medal covering a fixed period of time or a particular campaign, bearing bars commemorating particular actions or years.

Although the medals are not rare, some of the bars are extremely so, chiefly because in those days only the survivors could claim them. As the action involved was definitely hazardous, very often there were few survivors. In fact history records where in two such actions there were but three survivors in the one and but one survivor in the other. The practice of posthumous awards had not then been brought into usage. One either survived to claim the bar, or, in modern parlance, one had "had it".

During this period (Napoleonic era), the Hon. East India Company was also authorized to issue medals for conspicuous service to the Company in India. As the campaigns in that country were spasmodic and sporadic, the practice of issuing a General Service type of medal, with commemorative bars, grew, and is today the accepted policy, although the issuance of bars for battles in particular wars or campaigns fell into disuse after the South African War of 1900-02. The King's Medal and the Queen's Medal with particular battle bars, were the last of that type.

Some of the medals cover long periods of time and indicate almost continual warfare:

The Navy Gold Medal: 1791-1815

Naval General Service: 1818, for period 1793-1810

The Army Gold Medal: 1808-1814

Waterloo: 1815

Army General Service: 1818, for period 1793-1814

India General Service: 1793-1826.

Another practice which came into being early in the 19th century was the institution of Long Service awards. This goes back to 1831, at which time the Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was instituted. Other organizations followed suit at different times, establishing awards, a few of which are quoted here: Naval Long Service and Good Conduct—1831; Army Long Service and Good Conduct—1833; Volunteer Forces Long Service and Good Conduct—1894; Militia Forces Long Service and Good Conduct—1901; Imperial Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct—1904; and the Honorable Artillery Company Long Service and Good Conduct—1906.

The Long Service Medal of the RCMP, though a junior, enjoys the distinction of being individual to the Force, moreover, the length of service necessary to obtain it is comparatively one of the longest.

The art of the medallist attained its highest degree of perfection in France, particularly during the Art Renaissance of 1870, although some rare and beautiful specimens had been struck prior to that date. Several of these are still preserved in private and public collections.

The art had deteriorated in England, primarily because in her many wars and campaigns she had been so prolific in the striking of medals that quality had been neglected. The year of the Renaissance, however, saw some improvement, but France continued to produce most of the finer specimens. Many of them came from the hands of Roty and Wiener. The latter, a Belgian who died in 1899, has been classed as the last great medallist of note.

In the hands of the masters, emphasis was placed on shadow and background, thus enhancing the beauty of the whole design. The steel dies were cut entirely by hand with great care and precision, stressing beauty and not quantity. Today, a matrix of from 12 to 14 inches is made from which the steel die is cast. A process invented early in the 19th century is then used to reduce the die to the required size. Thus through invention, the beauty of the skilled master gave place to an early form of mass production. In more modern times, an effort has been made to balance art and production as far as possible.

The chief forms of the early days were circular, oval, square and rectangular. The advent of the cross form appears to have occurred with the introduction of the Victoria Cross, and in England it apparently was the forerunner of the many cross designs of today. The star pattern was a later innovation, though it had existed for many years in connection with Orders of Chivalry and Knighthood.

Early in the 19th century it was realized that: "Peace hath her Victories, no less renowned than War." Great services were being rendered to humanity at large by individuals and groups of public spirited people everywhere—in the fields of discovery, science and humanity. A desire to accord recognition of these services developed into the

on a recommendation to Us by one of Our Ministers of State for Our said Dominion of Canada."

There follows certain other provisions governing the maintenance of a list of the names and ranks of the various recipients, the publication of the award in the *Canada Gazette* and the record of the deed by which the medal was won. Provision is also made for the award of a bar or bars to members who may already be holders of the award.

These orders are in turn followed by Appendix "A", of which sections 3 and 8 are worthy of particular attention. Section 3 states: "The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 12. In very special circumstances which, in His Majesty's opinion, would justify an exceptional grant, His Majesty may award medals exceeding the aforementioned number." Section 8 of Appendix "A" is absolute in its requirements, stating that: "The qualifications for the grant of the Medal for Gallantry shall be as follows: 'Conspicuous Gallantry in saving Life and Property, or in preventing crime or arresting criminals; the risks incurred to be estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned'."

It will be noted that from 1909 to 1933 only one medal was available to all Police and Fire Services in the Empire.

In 1933 two branches of the medal came into being, one for "Distinguished Service" and one "For Gallantry", the latter having the thin red line in the white stripes. There were no awards made in Canada during the period 1933-38, and today only the "For Gallantry" awards are made to Canadians. There have been 47 awards of the medal to Canadians since its inception in 1909, ten to firemen (one recently). Of the 47 in all, 32 have been awards for gallantry since 1938.

Eight members of the RCMP have won this coveted decoration, one for distinguished service and seven for gallantry.

Sgt. Major (Ret'd Asst. Commr.) T. B. Caulkin.

For "Distinguished Service" as a member of a famous patrol in the Hudson's Bay area. He was the first member of the RCMP to win this award. (*Scarlet & Gold*, 1947)

Insp. (now Asst. Commr.) Robson Armitage.

For "Conspicuous Gallantry" on Mar. 8, 1919, when in uniform and unarmed he tackled and arrested an armed bandit in Ottawa. During the struggle, Inspector Armitage was fired at twice and escaped serious or fatal injury only because of defective ammunition. (*Scarlet & Gold*, 1947)

Reg. No. 11979 Cst. (now Cpl.) Lionel F. M. Strong.

For "Gallantry" in effecting the rescue of a child struggling in the icy waters of Charlottetown Harbour, P.E.I. in 1942.

Reg. No. 12963 Cst. (now Cpl.) W. H. Warner, 1945.

Reg. No. 13610 Cst. T. J. Keefe, 1945.

For "Conspicuous Gallantry" in effecting the arrest of two armed criminals at Charlottetown, P.E.I. with a total disregard for personal danger. During this arrest, Constable Warner was fired at four times while charging one of the criminals and succeeded in overpowering him, while Constable Keefe engaged the attention of the other, then attacked him and overpowered him. (*RCMP Quarterly* 1945)

Reg. No. 10288 Cpl. Joseph W. Poole, 1945.

For "Gallantry" at Athabasca, Alta., in effecting the rescue of a child from a burning building. Despite being beaten back several times by the flames, he eventually fought his way in and carried the child out. His gallant effort was in vain, however, as the child died from burns received before the rescue was effected. (*RCMP Quarterly* 1945)

Reg. No. 14056 Cst. Roy Chester Shaw, 1946.

For "Gallantry" in entering a blazing building in a vain attempt to rescue an infant child. Despite being beaten back several times by the flames, he eventually succeeded in getting into the building and carried the child out just a moment before the roof collapsed. (*RCMP Quarterly* 1946)

Reg. No. 11973 Cpl. Hugh Cecil Russell, 1947.

For "Gallantry" in making several descents into a gas-filled well near Gunn, Alta., in a vain attempt to rescue two men overcome by the fumes. He succeeded in getting them out, but both were dead. (G.O's Pt. 1, No. 269 and *RCMP Quarterly* 1948)

There is another medal which some members of the Force wear, not quite so well known. It is the Polar Medal, another which is not lightly won. A

small group received it, the crew of the *St. Roch* when it negotiated the North-West passage, first from West to East, then from East to West, the only ship to accomplish the double feat. The Polar Medal is an award which has over a hundred years of endeavor and suffering in its history, and recalls to memory such men as Cabot, Froisher, Gilbert, Davis, Hudson, Baffin, Barrington, Mackenzie, Parry, Cook, Franklin, Ross and countless others.

The details of the origin of this medal are interesting.

Arctic Medal. 1818/1855. (1st Arctic Medal)

Awarded by Queen Victoria in 1857. On the obverse, the head of the Queen, wearing a tiara with legend, "Victoria Regina". Reverse, a ship blocked in ice, icebergs to left and right, foreground a sledging party. Above are the words "For Arctic Discoveries" and, in exergue, the dates 1818/1855. The ribbon is white and the medal is issued without clasps.

This award was first referred to in an Admiralty order of Jan. 30, 1857. It was given to the crews of Her Majesty's ships employed in Arctic exploration; also to the officers of the French Navy and to such volunteers as accompanied those expeditions; also to those engaged in expeditions equipped by the government and citizens of the United States of America; also to the Commanders and crews of the several expeditions which originated in the zeal and humanity of Her Majesty's subjects and finally to those who served in the several land expeditions, whether equipped by Her Majesty's Government, the Hudson's Bay Company or from private resources.

The medal is worn on the left breast and takes rank as a war medal. It is octagonal in shape, 1.3 inches across and has affixed to the upper edge, a five-pointed star to which is attached a ring for suspension.

Arctic Medal. 1818/1855. (1st Arctic

Awarded by Queen Victoria in 1876. Obverse, a bust of Queen Victoria, crowned and wearing a veil, with a legend "Victoria Regina" and the date 1876 beneath the bust. Reverse, a ship packed in blue ice, and above is an Arctic sky with fleecy clouds in a clear horizon. The ribbon is white and the medal awarded without clasps.

The award of this medal was recorded in an Admiralty order of Nov. 28, 1876, and is specified: "to all persons of every rank and class who were serving on board

Her Majesty's Ships *Alert* and *Discovery* during the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76 and on board the Yacht *Pandora* in her voyage to the Arctic regions in 1876."

Polar Medal. 1904 (Antarctic Medal)

Awarded by His Majesty King Edward VII in 1904. Obverse, the bust of the reigning sovereign in navy uniform. Reverse, foreground, sled and travellers, with steamer *Discovery* in the background (Capt. R. F. Scott's expedition of 1904). Ribbon is as for 1st and 2nd Arctic medals, all white. Medal is similar in shape to 1st Arctic and is awarded in silver or bronze, with dated clasp, for Arctic and Antarctic exploration service. It was first awarded to Officers and men of the *Discovery* whether belonging to the RN or not.

Thus, this award is quite old and stems from the efforts of valiant hearts, to whose honored company, we may now add the names of these men of the Force: Reg. No. 10407 S/Sgt. (now Insp.) H. A. Larsen, FRGS, Medal 1943, Bar 1946.

Reg. No. 8406 ex-Cpl. M. F. Foster, Medal 1943.

Reg. No. 7756 ex-Cst. W. J. Parry, Medal 1943.

Reg. No. 10155 Cst. A. J. Chartrand, Medal 1943 (Posthumous).

Reg. No. 10607 Cst. (now Sgt.) F. S. Farrar, Medal 1943.

Reg. No. 12704 Cst. (now Cpl.) G. W. Peters, Medal 1943, Bar 1946.

Reg. No. 12740 Cst. (now Cpl.) P. G. Hunt, Medal 1943, Bar 1946.

Reg. No. 13013 Cst. (now Cpl.) E. C. Hadley, Medal 1943.

Reg. No. 14583 ex-Cst. J. M. Diplock, Medal 1946.

Spl. Cst. R. T. Johnson, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. O. Andreasen, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. W. M. Cashin, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. J. S. McKenzie, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. F. Matthews, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. G. B. Dickens, Medal 1946.

Ex-Spl. Cst. L. G. Russell, Medal 1946.

Another award obtainable by members of the Force is the Long Service Medal. It is young in years, having been instituted by His Late Majesty King George V in 1914. The period of time required to receive it demands that the recipient make the Force his life career.

The original considerations of this award were by Order in Council P.C. No. 2619 of Dec. 6, 1928, at which time it was recommended that two medals be instituted, one as a decoration and the

other as a Long Service Medal. This, however, was not acted upon, and it was not until Jan. 14, 1933, that any further steps were taken. On that date, by Order in Council P.C. No. 29, the Committee of the Privy Council authorized "... a silver medal designated The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal be instituted and awarded to officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of the RCMP, after not less than 20 years' service in the Force, as laid down in the attached regulations which may be amended from time to time by the minister in control of the RCMP, as may be considered necessary, or in the interests of the Force, as therein set forth".

As a result of this recommendation, a Royal Warrant dated Mar. 6, 1934, was published and is reproduced here:

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of The Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting:

WHEREAS it is Our desire to reward the long and meritorious service of members of Our Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

We do by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a new medal to be awarded to any duly qualified Officer, non-Commissioned Officer or Constable of Our Royal Canadian Mounted Police in accordance with the following Rules and Ordinances:

FIRSTLY,—It is ordained that the Medal shall be designated and styled "The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal".

SECONDLY,—It is ordained that the "Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal" shall consist of a circular Medal of silver, one and a half inches in diameter, with Our Effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse, the Crest and Motto of Our Royal Canadian Mounted Police, surrounded by the Legend "For Long Service and Good Conduct".

THIRDLY,—It is ordained that the Riband of the Medal shall be of Royal Blue with two yellow stripes, one eighth of an inch wide and one half of an inch apart.

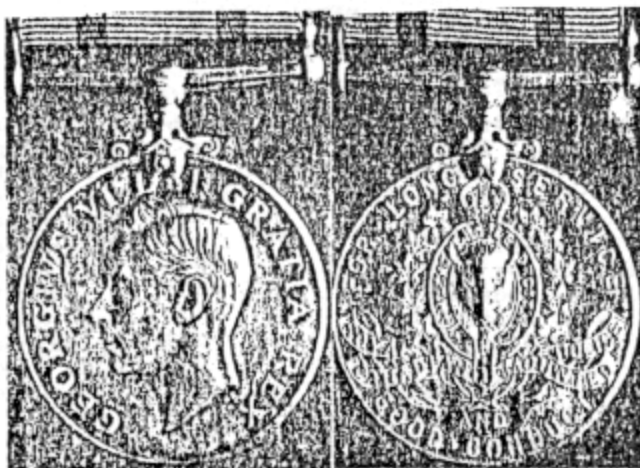
FOURTHLY,—It is ordained that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal may be awarded to any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer or Constable who bears an irreproachable character and who has completed not less than twenty years' service.

FIFTHLY,—It is ordained that the Medal shall be awarded under such regulations as to grant forfeiture, restoration and other matters, in amplification of these Our rules and ordinances, as may be issued by the Minister in control of Our Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Given at Our Court at St. James, the Sixth day of March, one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-four, in the Twenty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

Nearly 15 years have passed since that momentous occasion, and many men have come and gone, while the principle of service lives on. ● ● ●



MEDAL ROLL

CORONATION 1902

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES BUGLE BAND

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Bugle Major C. Swift | Bugler E. McCann |
| Sergeant F.C. Foster | W. McNab |
| Corporal H.C. Robinson | D. Maxwell |
| Corporal J.H. Sunter | W. Merson |
| Corporal E. Thornton | A.C. Millington |
| Bugler F. Ardley | A. Moore |
| W.D. Balfour | G. Mowat |
| G. Brydon | G. Muntz |
| L.F. Cadbury | A.J. Nelson |
| W.J. Cadman | F.W. Nicholson |
| F. Caradis | W. Nimens |
| W. Chisholm | R. Parker |
| W.G. Cliff | W.A. Polson |
| J.C. Belton | A. Rooney |
| K.H. Dewar | W.H. Robinson |
| E. Garner | W.P. Saunders |
| R.E. Gayner | G. Shoebridge |
| W. Gentleman | S.E. Skillen |
| W.S. Grant | R.L. Swift |
| T. Hands | J.W. Stringer |
| J.O. Hilton | F. Stone |
| C.S. Hook | W.V. Sparling |
| G.E. Kent | W.R. Taylor |
| J.L. Lewis | R.W. Taylor |
| | W. Trembley |
| | R.A.C. Waddell |
| | J. Woolley |

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MEDAL ROLL

CORONATION 1902

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Captain F.L. Cartwright, DSO | Constable N.S. Alexander |
| Reg. Sgt. Maj. R.S. Knight | F.S. Wright |
| Sgt Ferrier A. Robinson | E.H. Walker |
| Sgt H.L. Richardson, VC | C.R. Peters |
| Sgt A.F.M. Brooks | D.L. McLean |
| Sgt S. Marshall | D.J. McCarthy |
| Sgt G.S. Cotter | W.A. McClelland |
| Corpl. W.J. Redmond | C. Junget |
| N.D. McLaren | W.T. Harvie |
| F. McIlmoyle | W. Haynes |
| W.S. Laggin | S.C. Head |
| F.J. Fitzgerald | J.M. Gladning |
| A.E. Farquhar | |
| C. Dubuque | |
| Z. McDougal | |

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN VOLTIGEURS.—1813.

Brevet—Lieutenant Colonel Charles de Salaberry,
Captain 60th. foot, commandant and superintendent.

Brevet—Major Frederick George Heriot, Captain
49th. foot.

Captains—J. B. Duchesnay.
Benjamin L'Ecuyer.
J. B. H. de Rouville.
Jac. Clement Herse.
Jacques Adhémar.
William Johnson.

First Lieutenants—Narcisse Juchereau Du-
chesnay.
John McKay.
Henry Thomas.
Thomas Place.
Charles D'Estimauxville.
Daniel De Herzel.
William Clarke.
Simon Clarke.
Lewis Cramer.

Second Lieutenants—Louis Guy.
Henry Bouthillier,
William D. Johnson.
Norbert Vigneau.
Max Globenski.
John Porteous.
— Prendergast.
— Pambrun.
— Turgeon.
— Des Meules.

Pay-master— Thomas Place Lt.

Adjutant — John Hebden.

Surgeon — P. De Sales Laterrrière.

Asst. Surgeon—Toussaint C. Truteau.

1814

Lieut-Colonel—Charles de Salaberry, comman-
dant and superintendent.

Majors—Frederick George Heriot, deputy superin-
tendent, J. B. Duchesnay.

Captains—Benjamin L'Ecuyer.
Jacques Adhémar.
William Johnson.
Narcisse J. Duchesnay.
John McKay.
Charles Tasché.
E. D'Autreville.

First Lieutenants — Henry Thomas.
C. D'Estimauxville.
Daniel De Hertel.
William Clarke.
Simon Clarke.
Henry Bouthillier.
Second Lieutenants—W. D. Johnson.
Norbert Vigneau.
Max Globenski.
James Prendergast.
Chris. Turgeon.
John Moorhead.

Play-master— John Sten.
Adjutant — John Hebden.
Surgeon — Robert Ivory.
Asst. Surgeon—L. M. R. Barbier.

PROMOTIONS IN 1814.

To be Captain—1st. Lieut. D'Estimauxville.

To be 1st. Lieuts.—2nd. Lieuts. W. D. Johnson,
Norbert Vigneau, Max
Globenski.

To be 2nd. Lieuts.—Etienne St. Dizier, John
Buchanan, William
Kiltson.

Lieut. De Hertel resigned his commission during
the year.

FIG. 11. Coste, a bomber pilot who had joined the
RAF in 1937, was shot down over the North Sea on
Sept. 29, 1939, during a raid on the German naval
base of Wilhelmshaven. He was one of the two sur-
vivors of the 48 fliers who set out in 12 Hampden
bombers.

After bombs had hit the pocket battleship Deut-
schland, in drydock at the time, his Hampden took a
beating from anti-aircraft fire, and the plane was
finished off by German Me-109s about 50 miles out.

He was picked up by a German ship and spent
time in 28 camps, including Stalag Luft III, scene of
the Great Escape, the subject of a postwar movie.
He made four escape attempts.

While a prisoner he started medical studies.

In April, 1945, he walked out of his last camp,
hiked 80 miles and hailed a U.S. Army tank crew.
He had a German major in tow.

He completed his medical training at the Univer-
sity of Toronto in 1950, four years after marrying a
childhood friend in Toronto. Dr. Coste died in Van-
couver in 1953.

Symbols of Mortality on Insignia

by

Rev'd C.S. Brett-Perring

It is appropriate that a parson should be interested as much in the hereafter as in the mundane affairs of the present world. Leaving aside the Jolly Roger of Jack Ketch and Captain Kidd fame, which is really not germane to the subject since those gentlemen were not members of recognized military bodies, I have been led to look for symbols of man's mortality in the insignia of various armed forces of the world. Whether the devisers of such sought to strike terror in the enemy or whether they were soberly aware of the transitory nature of this life and, therefore, wished to impress the fact upon the wearer of the badge, I know not and must leave it to the reader to decide. However this may be, I have found the Mort's Head, either singly or combined with cross-bones, used in the insignia of fourteen of the world's armed forces.

The tabular form hereunder gives the result of a search far from complete, no doubt, and to which fellow-members of our Society may care to add information for which I shall be truly grateful!

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Formation or Unit</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Type of Insignia</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Argentina | Cavalry Regiment "Infernales" | War of Independence | Metal badge on headgear | Skull and cross-bones |
| Biafra | Commando "Steiner" | 1967 | Cloth sign on upper arm | Skull and cross-bones |
| Britain | 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own (Lancers) | current | Metal cap badge | Skull and cross-bones |
| Finland | 4th Light Detachment "Kevyt Osasto" | 1940 | Painted on helmet | Skull only |
| France | 2nd Commando Hoa Hao | 1947-48 | Cloth sign on upper arm | Skull and cross-bones |
| | N'Ugir Saharan Company | 1950s | Metal pocket badge | Skull and cross-bones |
| | Parachutist Commando | 1951 | Metal pocket badge | Skull and cross-bones |
| Germany | 1st Hussars (Prussia) | 1808 and to end of WW II | Metal badge on headgear | Skull and cross-bones |
| | 2nd Hussars (Prussia) | " | " | " |
| | 17th Hussars (Brunswick) | " | " | " |

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Formation or Unit</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Type of Insignia</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Germany | All Schutzstaffeln and Waffen SS | 1933-1945 | Metal badge on headgear and on collar patches | Skull and cross-bones |
| Hungary | Parachutist Instructor and Parachutist Units | 1939-1945 | Metal badge (wings) on breast | Skull only |
| Italy | Duce's Musketeers | In use during Fascist era | All worn on 'mostrine' (Collar patch) | Skull and cross-bones |
| | Armoured Group "Mussolini" | | | Skull and cross-bones |
| | National Guard: Assault Bn | | | Skull only |
| | Italian Waffen SS | | | Skull and cross-bones |
| | Arditi, "San Marco" Division | | | Skull only |
| | Alpine Chasseurs | | | Skull and cross-bones |
| | "San Marco" Assault Group | | | Skull only |
| | "E. Mutti" Legion: Auxiliary Police | | | Skull and cross-bones |
| | Volunteers of Sardinia Bn | | | Skull and cross-bones |
| | "San Marco" Reconnaissance Unit | | | Skull only |
| | 10th Division, MAS | | Metal pocket badge | Skull only |
| | 10th Flotilla, MAS | | Metal pocket badge | Skull only |
| Russia | Women's Battalion of Death | 1917 | Cloth sign on arm | Skull and cross-bones |
| Spain | Infantry Regiment "de la Muerte" | 1808 | Metal shako badge | Skull and cross-bones |
| Syria | Commando | current | Metal pocket badge | Skull only |
| Taiwan | Airborne Commando Frogman | current | Metal rocket badge | Skull and cross-bones |
| United States | 1st Marine Amphibious Corps | WW II | Cloth sign on arm | Skull only |
| | 502nd Parachute Infantry Regt | " " | Cloth sign on arm | Skull only |
| | 7th Ranger Battalion | " " | Cloth sign on arm | Skull and cross-bones |
| | Reconnaissance Platoon of 509th Parachute Infantry Regt | " " | Cloth sign on arm | Skull and cross-bones |
| Zambia | Special Operations Group | current | Metal pocket badge | Skull only |

207—ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES AND EMBLEMS FOR MENTIONS IN LONDON GAZETTE

In addition to the qualifications for Certificates and Oak Leaf Emblems called for by Militia Orders 213 and 214 of 23-6-20, it has been decided that Mentions for services in the United Kingdom, India and elsewhere in connection with the war, published in the London Gazette which do not constitute services in a theatre of war shall rank equally with a "Mention in Despatches for Services in the Field" and the recipients will consequently be entitled to the Mention Certificate authorized by Army Order 166 of 1919 (Militia Order 214 of 1920) and, if eligible for the Victory Medal, the Oak Leaf Emblem authorized by Army Order 3 of 1920 (Militia Order 213 of 1920).

2. Where an individual, though eligible for the Mention Certificate is not qualified for the Victory Medal, the Oak Leaf Emblem cannot be claimed or awarded, seeing that the award of the emblem is dependent on the possession of the Victory Medal.

3. It has further been decided that a recipient of the Victory Medal who has received a "Mention in Despatches for services in the Field" or a qualifying Gazette entry as above, shall be entitled to the Oak Leaf Emblem even though the Mention was awarded for services in a Campaign for which a medal other than the General Service and Victory Medal may be awarded.

4. It is to be noted that the expressions "Mentioned in Despatches" or "Qualifying Gazette entry" do not include cases in which the name of an individual has appeared in the London Gazette in connection with some other form of Military Reward, nor do they include the special lists of names published from time to time in the Press, and neither of these conditions constitutes a claim either for the Mention Certificate or the Oak Leaf Emblem.

5. Individuals who are in doubt as to their eligibility for the Emblem are requested to apply to the Secretary, Militia Council, (Director of Records).

(H.Q. 51-37-28)
(H.Q. 51-37-29.)



Collar badge

BRANKSOME HALL