

CSMMI *Journal*

SUMMER 2023

Fort Garry Horse
Gold Scroll Collar Badge
Page 2674



Canadian Army
Formation Patches
Pages 2655



CSMMI.com
CANADIAN SOCIETY OF
MILITARY MEDALS & INSIGNIA

2023 MILITARIA SHOW & SALE

Friday, June 16, 2023

11:00 AM to 4:30 PM

Saturday, June 17, 2023

9:15 AM to 3:00 PM

**Burlington Holiday Inn Hotel
and Conference Centre**
3063 South Service Road
Burlington, Ontario, Canada

Buy - Sell - Trade Show
Militaria-themed Displays
Annual General Meeting
Special Hotel Rates
Free Parking

Admission: \$10.00
Children (under 16): Free
when accompanied by an adult



Featuring 80 tables of
vendors & displays
with Canadian and foreign
militaria, medals, badges,
insignia, books and other
historical items

Visit www.csmmi.com or contact show organiser
Mike McLean (226) 203-2504
email: skyharbour12@gmail.com



CSMMI *Journal*

In This Issue

List of Advertisers.....	2651
President's Message	2652
CSMMI Executive	2653
From Isolation to Intervention: Canadian Army Formation Patches 1946 -1968 Part 1	2655
Pte. James Higgs, #686, 9th Lancers Summary of Service	2666
Requesting Military Service Files Post 1918	2670
Fort Garry Horse Gold Scroll Collar Badge.....	2674
Royal Flying Corps Casualty Forms	2676
Correction	2679
Vendors Wanted	2680
Society Aims & Objectives.....	2681
Journal Ad Rates.....	2682
Classified Ads	2683
Classified Ad Form	2684
Application for Membership	2685

The Journal is published by The Canadian Society of Military Medals and Insignia in St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. Change of address notices, undeliverable copies and orders for Membership/Subscriptions are to be sent to: Ken Keegan, Membership/Journal, P.O. Box 63075, University Plaza, Dundas, Ontario, Canada, L9H 6Y3. Change of address should be given four weeks in advance to avoid misdirection of correspondence and of the Journal. © CSMMI 2023

List of Advertisers

*The CSMMI thanks these
Summer Journal 2023 Advertisers*

Advertiser.	Location
CSMMI 2023 Militaria Show & Sale.	Inside Front Cover
CSMMI Meetings & Shows	2671
eMedals.	Inside Back Cover
Floyd Migory Hobby Supplies	2680
Hamwic House	2681
Marway Militaria Inc.	Outside Back Cover
Military Antiques Toronto	2654
Militaria House.	2673
The Canadian Soldier Militaria.	2672

*Please think of these Sponsors
when you are looking for
the items or services they provide.*

Printed by **Minuteman Press**
261 Martindale Road, Unit 14 B
St. Catharines, Ontario L2W 1A2 Canada
Phone: 905-641-9287 • www.stcatharines10.minutemanpress.ca

President's Message

Bryan Patterson, President, HM#953

By the time you are reading this edition of the President's Message we will be just days away from the Annual General Meeting and two day show and sale. June 16 & 17, 2023 are the dates of the event and I urge you to choose a time during one of those days to treat yourself to a great collecting experience. The last few shows have been especially outstanding according to all the feed-back we have received.



Everyone should be aware that I am officially passing the torch and stepping down as President at the Annual General meeting on June 16, 2023. My time as President has been a very rewarding and humbling experience, culminating with the Harvey Mitchell Award being presented to me.

When first elected to the post, I had a vision of what changes and ideas I would present to the society, and how I might make the organization stronger financially with a healthier membership. As of this message, the CSMMI is in the best financial position it has been during my presidency. My one disappointment is that I did not hit my objective of 300 card carrying members. But, that's an old fart like me, not realizing that the future was much different than I foresaw.

For example, the number of members we have on Face Book (administered by Bill Alexander) is now over 1,950 and the number of hits on our new and improved web site (administered by Lawrence Stasiuk) is quite gratifying. Both media are a great boost to our society's exposure and reputation.

Under my initiative and guidance, a new award category was introduced in 2014 - the CSMMI Fellowship Award - and it has been awarded five times to deserving recipients. I am pleased to announce a CSMMI Long Service Medal will be instituted in 2023 and will be awarded throughout the year to members meeting the criteria. The medal will be awarded for twenty (20) years of service, with a bar for each additional ten (10) years of membership in the society. We have at least ninety (90) members on our current roster who are already qualified for the medal!

Ladies and Gentlemen, it has been my pleasure to serve as president of the Society these many years. Until I become a nuisance, I plan to stay on as an executive committee member in the ex officio role as Past President. Thank you for the opportunity to be your CSMMI president for these past 13 years.

CSMMI Executive

OFFICERS

President Bryan Patterson
1st Vice President Mike McLean
2nd Vice President Juan José Besteiro
Secretary Bill Alexander
Treasurer Andy Traverse

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Advertising Terry Wallace
Annual Show Convenors Bryan Patterson
. Mike McLean

JOURNAL EDITORIAL TEAM Bryan Patterson
. Bill Alexander
. Ken Keegan
. Lawrence Stasiuk
. Terry Wallace
Journal Production Irene Romagnoli
Member at Large Dave Hiorth
Membership Secretary Ken Keegan
Monthly Bourse Convenor Bryan Patterson
Webmaster Lawrence Stasiuk



CSMMI *Journal*

ARTICLES WANTED

You DON'T need to be an author, you just share your knowledge, or history; tell a story about a great find or a significant person.

email bryanpatterson@rogers.com



MILITARY ANTIQUES TORONTO

www.MilitaryAntiquesToronto.com

647.436.0876
51 Lesmill Rd, North York, ON M3B 2T8

EST 1995

FROM ISOLATION TO INTERVENTION:

CANADIAN ARMY FORMATION PATCHES

1946 -1968

PART 1

by Bill Alexander #721

In the spring of 1946, the last contingents of Canadian soldiers returned from overseas. The federal government, concentrating on demobilization and re-integration of discharged military personnel, was intent on collecting the peace dividend. Military preparedness and planning were put on the back burner, but questions as to the composition and role of the post-war army had to be addressed. The focus was on home defence, and Interim Force, a plan implemented in 1946, proposed a small permanent force and a reserve army of six divisions and several independent armoured brigades, with a heavy emphasis on air defence against the perceived Soviet threat. What formation patches and shoulder titles would be worn by this re-organized army? The insignia needed to be decided.

During the war, the permanent force regiments and active service battalions of militia regiments had served in one of the divisions or independent armoured brigades at home or overseas. It was determined that their cloth shoulder titles, worn with such pride during the war, should not be discarded. Canadian Army Order 125 of May 1946, authorized existing regimental and corps embroidered shoulder titles for continued wear. Formation patches, on the other hand posed a more difficult problem. The permanent force regiments had not all served in the same formations, and neither had the neighbouring reserve regiments in the newly organized regional commands. And, the new reserve brigades included units that had not been mobilized or were new to the order of battle. The RCA wartime order of battle had been dissolved at the end of the war, and a new regimental system adopted within Canada. Some infantry and cavalry regiments had been re-tasked and converted to artillery, adopting RCA insignia. The higher formations no longer existed, making their signs meaningless. The wartime scheme of formation patches would not work in Canada. Allowing units to continue wearing their wartime formation signs would be confusing and defeat their purpose.

The Master General of the Ordnance included a proposal for a new scheme of formation patches in his November 1946 circular requesting input for the post war dress regulations:

For the time being it is proposed that the wartime formation patches be worn at the discretion of Officers Commanding the units. The question of wearing of formation patches by the post-war army is being examined and the following formation patches are suggested:

- Army Headquarters
- Infantry Brigade (Active Force)
- Command Headquarters
- District Headquarters
- Reserve Force Divisional Formation Patches
- Reserve Force Independent Bde Patches ¹

The proposal received significant support, but the reality of the situation precluded this scheme. With shrinking budgets, limited training and limited movement outside of local areas, it was determined that formation patches were unnecessary. Effective 1 January 1947, the wearing of the existing formation signs was prohibited. A decision on the proposed system was deferred. Finally, at the Chief of the General Staff's conference on 10 March 1948, it was decided no new formation patches would be adopted and the matter was dropped. For the next two years, as the army adjusted to peace time soldiering, there was no need for formation patches. Despite ominous noises from abroad, the Canadian government concentrated on adjusting to a peacetime economy and on re-integrating ex-service personnel into society. Military matters were of low priority.²

World events once again shattered Canada's splendid isolation. On 25 June 1950, North Korean troops invaded South Korea. Within days, the United Nations condemned the aggression and mandated an international force to repel the aggressor. Canada committed to the intervention force, and dispatched a battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (P.P.C.L.I.) to join with British and Australian regiments of the 28th Commonwealth Infantry Brigade in February 1951. In July, the full 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade arrived in the Korean peninsula, and with other Commonwealth contributors, formed the 1st Commonwealth Division. Operating with other UN contingents in the field, the need for both brigade and division identification was required. The Canadian brigade adopted two patches, one for each sleeve. On the left,

1 Master General of the Ordnance Branch, Army Headquarters, Dress and Clothing for the Canadian Army: Policies Proposals and Development, Ottawa, November 1946.

2 Brief Prepared by DSD, Distinguishing Patches AHQ, Commands and MSF, HQ 1730-9 TD 61098 (SD 1B) 18 April 1956. RG 24 Vol. 14, File 5250:22. *Cont'd on Page 2657*

a pale blue shield, the United Nations colour, 2 1/2 inches by 3 inches, with the Tudor crown over “COMMONWEALTH”, in gold and red embroidery, identified the 1st Commonwealth Division. On the right sleeve, a scarlet shield, 2 1/8th by 3 3/8th inches, with “CANADA” in gold lettering, over two silver-white olive leaf sprays, symbolic of the United Nations, encircling a yellow maple leaf, identified the brigade as Canadian. Minor variations of the Division and Brigade patches were acquired. Bullion wire examples of both formation signs were acquired as Canadian personnel visited Japan on repatriation leave, en route home. During subsequent rotations, each new Canadian contingent continued to wear both formation signs, with one significant change. With the ascension of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, the St. Edward’s crown replaced the Tudor crown on the 1st Commonwealth Division formation sign.³ These signs continued in wear until the last elements of the 25th Canadian Brigade came home in 1955.



Commonwealth Division formation patches. Screened and embroidered examples. The bullion wire patches are private purchase, which are attributed to Japanese tailors. (author’s collection)

3 Adjutant-General Instruction 484/1951, Distinguishing Patches 25 Cdn Inf Bde Gp, 28 June 1951. The size of the 1st Commonwealth Division and 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade patches vary slightly. It was noted the 25th Bde patch was to be sewn on the sleeve with the bottom of the patch 4 3/4 inches from the shoulder seam. Report 64/10 Pg 2-3.



An RSM from the RCAMC wears the Commonwealth Division patch on an armlet in Korea, and two RCR privates wear bullion wire patches on the tropical worsted uniform, at a welcome home from Korea dinner. (Library and Archives Canada)



Variations of the 25 Canadian Brigade patch. Note the veined and veinless versions. Both patterns were apparently worn in Korea. (author's collection)



*A rare printed example of the 25 Bde patch.
Provenance unknown. (author's collection)*



A Royal Canadian Dragoons sergeant, part of the last Canadian rotation to Korea with the 25th Canadian Brigade patch. A Royal 22e Regiment private wearing a summer bush jacket with two armlets with the regimental titles 25th Cdn Bde patch and Commonwealth division patch. (Library and Archives Canada)



Canadian Korean War armbands. Note the St. Edward's crown and rank on the RCDC armband. (author's collection)

Other Canadian units and personnel served in Korea and Japan in the Line of Communications and base depots supporting the division. They were identified by the British and Commonwealth Forces patch. Consisting of a crown, either the Tudor or St. Edward's depending on the date, over a segmented ribbon reading "BRITISH" "COMMONWEALTH" "FORCES", it was embroidered on a medium blue field. These were worn until the Canadian Far East units returned home in 1954.



Bullion wire and silk embroidered examples of the British Commonwealth Forces patches. Note the Tudor and St. Edward's crowns. (author's collection)

Half-way around the world, the Soviet Union was posturing aggressively. The Iron Curtain had descended across the Europe, with the threat of war against the west. In response, the nations of western Europe, the United States and Canada formed a military alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), in 1949. In addition to naval and air force contingents, it was decided Canada would provide an infantry formation to be stationed in Europe. Designated 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade, it was recruited in a unique manner. Fifteen

Continued on Page 2661

reserve regiments were each to raise a company for active service in one of the three battalions in the NATO brigade. The battalions were identified as Highland, Light Infantry, and Infantry of the Line, with the personnel for each battalion recruited from the same type of reserve regiment. It was decided that the 27th would wear a French gray shield shaped formation sign, the same shape and size as the 25th Brigade. As with the 25th patch, Canada, arced up, would be embroidered in gold thread across the top of the patch. Each battalion of the brigade would be identified with a unique device embroidered on the shield. The Line battalion patch had an up-wards pointed bayonet, the Light Infantry battalion, a light infantry horn, and the Highland battalion, a Scotch thistle. Headquarters' personnel would wear the patch without any device.⁴



Proposed designs for the 27th Canadian Brigade patches. Authorized badges were made on French gray material. The example with the maple leaf was proposed for non-brigaded elements. Instead, a plain patch with CANADA was worn in its place. (author's collection)

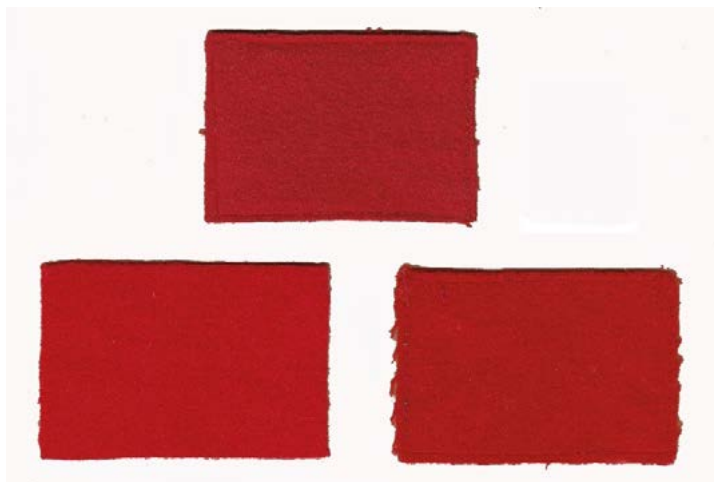
⁴ The infantry of the line battalion included the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, Les Fusiliers de Montréal, the Carleton and York Regiment, the Algonquin Regiment, and the Loyal Edmonton Regiment. Recruits from each of these regiments continued to wear their approved titles in 27th Bde. The rifle battalion included the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, Victoria Rifles of Canada, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, and Regina Rifles, each wearing their respective shoulder titles. The Highland battalion composed of the Black Watch of Canada, North Nova Scotia Highlanders, 48th Highlanders of Canada, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada and the Canadian Scottish Regiment wore their respective titles.



On the left, Gunners and Lance Bombardiers of either the 79th or 81st Field Regiment RCA wearing the plain 27th Canadian Brigade patch. On the right, a Second Lieutenant COTC wears the line infantry 27th Canadian Brigade patch. (Library and Archives Canada)

The unique recruiting scheme for the 27th Bde did not meet expectations. The battalions failed to gel and it became apparent some reserve regiments could not enlist the number of soldiers required on an ongoing basis. Another system was needed, which led to another re-organization. The Canadian Guards were formed and two militia regiments, the Black Watch and the Queen's Own Rifles were activated for the regular force. The highland, light infantry, and line infantry battalions of the 27th Bde were re-designated respectively. In the fall of 1953, the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group became the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade. The brigade's order of battle would consist of rotations of the six regular force infantry regiments, the Royal Canadian Regiment, P.P.C.L.I., Royal 22^e Régiment, Queen's Own Rifles, Black Watch, and Canadian Guards. The contingent was organized on a three-brigade basis, with 1st Brigade in Europe, and the 2nd and 3rd Brigades in Canada. With the 27th patches now obsolete, the question of what formation sign should be worn was addressed. It was decided the new brigade would wear an old formation sign, the traditional red patch of the 1st Canadian Division. All the units on the order of battle were entitled to wear the classic 3 x 2-inch scarlet patch of the 1st Canadian Division, which was worn overseas from 1954 until the formation was reduced to nil strength in 1958. Some Canadian units continued to wear the patch after that date, in Canada and in Europe.⁵

5 The 1st Canadian Division 1954-1958 consisted of three brigades. 1st Canadian Infantry Bde was in Europe, 2nd Canadian Infantry Bde in Edmonton, and 3rd Canadian Infantry Bde in Valcartier. The 1st Canadian Division patch became redundant when the formation was reduced to nil-strength in 1958, but some units on the order of battle continued to wear the sign in Europe, and it continued in wear in Canada until 1966.



Examples of 1 Canadian Division melton formation patches circa 1950s through early 1960s. The patches are indistinguishable from the earlier issues of melton patches for the 1st Canadian Division. (author's collection)



The Black Watch and the Canadian Guards on exercise at Camp Gagetown late 1950s. Note the bush dress and OD 7 armlets with the 1 Cdn Division formation sign and regimental titles. The Black Watch corporals' chevrons have been blancoed. (Library and Archives Canada)



Personnel of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada laying cables. Note the black coveralls, which were a standard garment for training in the 1950s and 1960s. The OD 7 armllets carry the QOR title, the 1 Cdn Div patch and rifles' regiment rank chevrons. The armllets are fastened to the coveralls at the top by safety pins. (Library and Archives Canada)

Not all Canadian units in Europe were on the order of battle of 1st CIBG. Line of communication, depot and support units were required to support the 1st Canadian Brigade Group and RCAF contingents. Designated Canadian Base Units Europe (CBUE), it was agreed that they too should have some sort of formation sign. Another obsolete formation sign was revived, the First Canadian Army diamond, with a blue central stripe on red diamond. These signs were made in slightly larger dimensions than the Second World War pattern, measuring $3 \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \frac{5}{8}$ inches. It was at the discretion of the Officer Commanding CBUE to authorize the units under his command permission to wear the formation sign.



A summer dress armllet with the larger CBUE formation patch compared with the standard size First Canadian Army patch. (author's collection)

One more formation sign was approved for service in Europe. A significant number of Canadians were attached to the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (S.H.A.P.E.), or its subordinate headquarters. A shield shaped embroidered patch identified SHAPE personnel, and it was suggested these be authorized for Canadians. It was noted that the SHAPE insignia was worn

Continued on Page 2665

in accordance with instructions issued by that Headquarters.⁶ The patch was authorized in late 1953, at the same time as the 1st Canadian Division and Canadian Base Units Europe insignia were approved. Worn on the sleeve two inches below the seam, the patches were to be purchased at individual expense. The S.H.A.P.E. patch was re-considered in 1958. It was noted that while the sleeve patch was appropriate for army personnel, it was not appropriate on the RCAF uniform. It was decided at that time that the metal S.H.A.P.E. pocket badge would be worn by all personnel.⁷



Left, The official description of the SHAPE insignia. Initially Canadian army personnel attached to SHAPE wore the embroidered patch as that worn by Field Marshal Montgomery, above right. (Library and Archives Canada)

It was replaced by a metal breast badge.
 (author's collection)



6 Brief Prepared by DSD, Distinguishing Patches AHQ, Commands and MSF, HQ 1730-9 TD 61098 (SD 1B) 18 April 1956. RG 24 Vol. 14, File 5250:22.

7 Formation Distinguishing Patches APCC /P (56) 53 RG 24 Vol. 14, File 5250:22 and, Byford A.J. W/C Assistant Canadian National Military Representative SHAPE. Letter to Chairman, Chiefs of Staff, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa Canada. 20 March 1958 and Dyer K. L. Rear Admiral, Chair, Personnel Members Committee, Memorandum to Chairman Chiefs of Defence Staff, NATO Distinguishing Badge 24 April 1958. During another round of correspondence in 1958, it was indicated only the SHAPE pocket badge was worn.

PTE. JAMES HIGGS, #686, 9TH LANCERS

SUMMARY OF SERVICE

Jorden Hill #1931

James Higgs was born in September 1818 in Wandsworth, Surrey, England, the eldest of eight male children of Robert and Mary Ann Higgs. He married Eliza Bunce on August 9th, 1835 at St Luke's Church in Chelsea, England. Higgs joined the 9th Lancers on August 7th, 1840 at London. At 22 years and 10 months old, he listed his profession as a "plasterer", the trade in which he was working with his brother, father, and uncles.

Upon enlistment, James was assigned the regimental number 686 and posted to the 9th (Queens Royal) Lancers. At that time, the majority of the Lancers were in Dorchester, England with a 200-man troop stationed in Cardiff, Wales. Less than a year after his enlistment, the 9th Lancers embarked for India, in the spring or summer of 1842. Newspaper accounts from the period record that the 200-man troop of Lancers from Cardiff, Wales embarked aboard the troopship HMS Beulah and arrived in India in September of 1842. During the 18 years (1841-1859) that the Regiment was posted to India, the Lancers appear to have spent much of their time, when not campaigning, stationed in Bengal, Wuzzerabad (Wazirabad) and later Umballa (Ambala). During this period the regimental depot remained at Maidstone in the United Kingdom.

1843: The Gwailor Campaign

A year after the 9th Lancers arrived in India, they were involved in the Gwailor campaign. Years of turbulence and intrigue in Gwailor culminated in 1843 with the accession of the child-heir Jayavi Rao Sinhia to the vacant throne. With the country's geographical position so strategically significant to British interests, especially regarding the Punjab and Sind, and the fact that Gwailor possessed significant military forces, the British naturally wanted certain reassurances from the Gwailor Council of Regency. The Council refused even to discuss the situation with Lord Ellenborough and, in 1843, war was declared. The British formed two armies: one at Agra under Sir Hugh Gough and one at Jansi under Major-General John Grey. Opposing them was an army which included European-trained "regulars" and a formidable force of artillery.

Continued on Page 2667

On 29th December 1843, Gough's force of two cavalry and three infantry brigades encountered about 17,000 Marathas in a strong position at Maharajpore. Gough attacked immediately and, despite strong resistance, the Marathas were routed and 56 guns captured. Gough suffered almost 800 casualties. On the same day, Grey's column encountered a second Maratha force some 12,000 strong at Punniar, about 20 miles away from Gough. Again, the British attacked, and again the Marathas were routed and their artillery captured. Under these twin blows, the Gwalior regency capitulated and on 31st December 1843 a treaty was signed that effectively gave control of the country to the British.

Although the 9th Lancers served in the Gwalior war, James' service record does not record his participation in the campaign.

1845-46

Two years later, the 9th would be in action once again in the so-called Sikh Wars; two campaigns were fought between the Sikhs and the British, the first in 1845-46 and the second in 1848-49. These two campaigns resulted in the conquest and annexation of the Punjab in northwestern India by the British. From the records, James Higgs served in the Sutlej campaign in 1845-46 and was present at the Battle of Sobraon, February 10, 1846. Sobraon was the fourth, last, and decisive battle of the First Sikh War, 1845-46. The Sikhs were entrenched on the eastern British-held bank of the Sutlej River, their retreat secured by a bridge of boats. After an intense artillery duel, the Sikh entrenchments were stormed. The bridge of boats collapsed, turning the retreat into a rout; more than 10,000 Sikhs were killed trying to cross the river. The British also suffered severely, with 2,383 killed or wounded. Further resistance was impossible, and the Sikh state of Punjab in northwestern India came under British domination.

1848 - 1849

Service records indicate that James also served in the Punjaub (Punjab) Campaign 1848-49, and was present at the passage of the Chenab. From his bars on the Punjab medal and the 9th Lancers' medal rolls we know that Pvt. James Higgs was also present at the battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat.

The Passage of the Chenab

The notations on Higgs file concerning the Passage of the Chenab refers to a cavalry action that took place during the Battle of Sadulpur. On 3 December 1848, Gough despatched a cavalry force (including elements of the 9th Lancers) under Major-General Joseph Thackwell to cross the Chenab upstream of Ramnagar and turn the Sikh left flank, but Thackwell

then paused to await infantry reinforcements, allowing the Sikhs to withdraw without interference. Gough claimed this indecisive action as a victory.

The Battle of Chillianwala

Higgs also participated in the Battle of Chillianwala (January 1849) in now part of modern-day Pakistan. The battle was one of the bloodiest fought by the British East India Company. Both armies held their positions at the end of the battle and both sides claimed victory. This was a strategic check to immediate British ambitions in India and a shock to British military prestige.

The Battle of Gujrat

On 21 February 1849, Gough attacked the Sikh Army at the Battle of Gujrat (or Goojerat). Here, the battle began with a three-hour bombardment from almost 100 guns, which drove the Sikhs from their hasty entrenchments. At the Battle of Goojerat, the 9th executed a very successful charge against a large body of the Sikh cavalry, capturing two standards.

Gough then sent his cavalry, led by Sir Joseph Thackwell and horse artillery, after the Sikhs, in a pursuit which lasted for four hours. The Sikh losses were estimated at between 3,000 and 5,000 men and 53 guns. The British casualties were 96 killed and 700 wounded.

On 12 March, Chattar Singh and Sher Singh surrendered to Sir Walter Gilbert near Rawalpindi. Some 20,000 men (mainly irregular cavalry) laid down their arms. The Afghan contingent hastily withdrew through Attock and Peshawar, which the British reoccupied. For their services in the second Punjab War the 9th received the battle honours 'Punjab 1848-9', 'Chillianwallah', and 'Goojerat'.

According to the 9th / 12th Lancers Medal rolls, Higgs was awarded the Sultej Medal for Sobraon without bar, 10 February 1846. Higgs also received the Punjab Medal (1848-49) with the Chilianwana and Goojerat bars. The naming on the Punjab is Jas HIGGS, 9th Lancers, and on the Sultej J Higgs, 9th Lancers. Higgs also received the award of the Punniar Star by the East India Company (missing from group).

1850 - 1851

Following the end of the war, the 9th Lancers appear to have been quartered in Wuzcerabad (Wazirabad) in what is now Pakistan.

The next available reference to Higgs can be found in the British Army, Worldwide Index (1851) where he is listed as Pvt. James Higgs (Service number: 686) a member of the 9th The (Queen's Royal) Regiment Of

(Light) Dragoons posted to Bengal, India. By February 1851, the Regiment had relocated to Ambala, India, 340 kms southeast of Waziarabad. Umaballa Army Cantonment (or Ambala as it is now known), was established in 1843 after the British were forced to leave its Karnal Cantonment following the malaria epidemic of 1841–42. There were no known effective means to control malaria epidemics in those days. Ambala is located in Ambala district in the state of Haryana, India, on the border with the Indian state of Punjab.

1857

Fortunately for Higgs, he had left India before the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. By 31st July 1857, Higgs was discharged from the British Army at Chatham. He had probably left on the return to voyage to England just prior to or shortly after the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in May of 1857.

Retirement

After his retirement from the army, James and Eliza decided to move to Canada. By 1861 the pair were recorded in the Canadian census, living in London, Ontario where James was once again employed as a plasterer. At some point the couple may have also lived in Hamilton, Ontario, because according to an 1868 British Army pension document, James' pension was being collected in Toronto or Hamilton, Ontario. The couple are again captured in the 1871 census living in Algoma District, Ontario.

Eliza Higgs died on 23 April, 1881 in Algoma Ontario from a bowel obstruction. Just over a year later James Higgs died on 16 July, 1882 in Algoma. According to the death certificate it appears as if the cause of death was drowning. He was 66 years old.



Obverse & reverse views of the James Higgs Sutlej Medal for Sobraon without bar, and the Punjab Medal (1848-49) with the Chilianwana and Goojerat bars.

Credit: Jordan Hill

REQUESTING MILITARY SERVICE FILES POST 1918

by Ken Cox #1738

As collectors, we quite regularly search the online databases held at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) for the service records of Boer War or World War One personnel. These have been digitized and were available for a few years either on the LAC or Canadiana Online web sites. A few years ago, it became possible to acquire the service records of a family's veteran who served in World War Two through a formal request under the Access to Information Act.

In the past, next of kin could apply to the archives for a free (informal) search providing they had proof of relationship and/or they could prove the veteran had been deceased for a specific number of years. Free requests often took years to process. Presently, the archives are working on requests made about two years ago. Now a researcher, for a small fee of \$5.00 (CDN) and a request made through Freedom of Information, can acquire records in as little as a month. The Access to Information Act specifically states that requests must be fulfilled within thirty days.

Researchers need only complete the form found on the Library and Archives website, print it and mail it along with a cheque for \$5.00. Actually, the fee can even be paid through bank transfer if preferred and the application downloaded and completed online. The same qualifiers apply as in an informal request and certain parameters must be met before the veteran's records are released, including their date of birth, date of death, parent's name, proof of relationship, branch of service and service number, if known.

To navigate the LAC website, go to <https://library-archives.canada.ca> and follow the following links:

- a) on the LAC page under 'Most requested', select "Help with your research",
- b) select "Military history"
- c) then "request for military files"
- d) then, "How to ATIP a military record,
- e) this will lead you to 'Informal or Formal requests'

ATIP requests made under the Access To Information and Privacy Acts.



CSMMI

**CANADIAN SOCIETY OF
MILITARY MEDALS & INSIGNIA**

Militaria Show & Sale

Buy • Sell • Trade

**2023 Shows... May 21,
September 17, October 15, November 19**

Monthly Shows (50+/- tables)
Sundays 8:00am to 12:00pm
Admission (16+) \$10, Members \$5

Burlington Seniors' Centre
2285 New Street, Burlington, Ontario
Free Parking



Featuring Vendors Selling Canadian and Foreign Militaria, Medals, Badges, Insignia, Books, Historical Items, War Relics, Uniforms, Helmets, Field Equipment, Prints, Trench Art, Military Toys & Soldiers

ANNUAL TWO-DAY SHOW (85 Tables)

June 16 & 17, 2023

Burlington Holiday Inn Hotel & Conference Centre

3063 South Service Road, Burlington, Ontario

FREE PARKING

Subject to Provincial and Municipal COVID-19 guidelines

Visit www.csmmi.com or contact show organiser
Mike McLean (226) 203-2504
email: skyharbour12@gmail.com

The Canadian Soldier Militaria



www.thecanadiansoldier.com

Mailing address:
PO Box 44072
RPO South Centre
Calgary, AB. T2J 7C5

tcsmilitaria@gmail.com
403-554-1653

Weekly Website Updates
We Buy Single Pieces And Collections

MILITARIA AUCTION...

(Insignia Decorations and Medals)
AUCTION SALES BY MAIL ARE HELD
FOUR TIMES A YEAR



Consignment from individuals.
THE SUBSCRIPTION CATALOG IS
HEAVILY ILLUSTRATED

PLEASE MAIL THIS COUPON AND
ENCLOSE YOUR CHEQUE OR
M.O. FOR \$8.00 U.S. TO COVER
THE SHIPPING AND MAILING OF
THE NEXT AUCTION CATALOG.

AUCTION

Militaria House

800 STEELES AVE. W. UNIT B - 10 SUITE 204,
THORNHILL, ONT. L4J 7LA CANADA

Please Send Me _____ Copies Of Auction Catalog

Ship To:

Name _____

Address _____

City, Prov./Zip _____

Annual Subscription (4 Catalogues) \$25.00

Outside U.S. & Canada \$30.00 U.S. (Air Postage included)

BOOKS FOR COLLECTORS (Illustrated Reference) - Soft cover

RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1991 - 1999	RUSSIAN FEDERATION DECORATIONS
BULGARIA	1887 - 1945	IMPERIAL ORDERS AND MEDALS
BULGARIA	1879 - 1990	IMPERIAL AND SOCIALIST INSIGNIA
BULGARIA	1944 - 1991	SOCIALIST ORDERS AND MEDALS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1918 - 1985	MEDALS AND BADGES
ISRAEL	1918 - 1985	MILITARY INSIGNIA
POLAND	1638 - 1940	DECORATIONS AND MEDALS
POLAND	1939 - 1945	MEDALS AND BADGES (WW II WEST)
POLAND	1943 - 1975	MEDALS AND BADGES (SOCIALIST)
POLAND - SILESIAN	1919 - 1921	SLESIAN UPRISING INSIGNIA
POLAND - WEAPONS	16 TH - 20 TH	CENTURY EDGED WEPONS
SLOVENIA	1918 - 1992	ARMY ISIGNIA AND DECORATIONS
SLOVAKIA VOL. I	1918 - 1945	DECORATIONS AND INSIGNIA
SLOVAKIA VOL. II	1919 - 1945	BADGES AND DECORATIONS
SOVIET UNION	1917 - 1985	MILITARY INSIGNIA (BADGES , RANKS E.T.C.)
SOVIET UNION	1917 - 1985	MILITARY AND CIVILIAN ORDERS AND MEDALS
YUGOSLAVIA	1918 - 1985	ARMY INSIGNIA AND DECORATIONS

ALL BOOKS ARE \$ 10.00 U.S. EACH - POSTAGE INCLUDED

FORT GARRY HORSE GOLD SCROLL COLLAR BADGE

By Stephane Guindon CD #1895



The gold scroll 1912 pattern collar badges of the Fort Garry Horse (FGH) are not well documented in any references and continue to raise some questions. While most are in private collections, one is viewable at the Fort Garry Horse Museum and Archives, Winnipeg, MB. The gold scroll collar badge was requested by Lt. Col. Paterson the first Commanding Officer of the FGH for use as officers' collars. The request was sent to the Quarter Master General (QMG) but was turned down for authorized wear. It is unknown how many with the gold scroll were made, who had them made, why they were continued after the design was turned down, or if they had already been made anticipating authorization.

To date, there are 11 confirmed examples of the gold scroll collar badge. The first, as already mentioned, is in the Fort Garry Horse Museum and four are in my collection (one being from John Aisman group, a former member of the 1st Tank Battalion, from Selkirk MB). Another is in the Royal Canadian Regiment Museum in London, ON and the balance are in private collections. The lugs and fasteners, being different styles, would indicate different manufacturers of the badges.

The early Fort Garry Horse collar badge were manufactured by an unknown number of companies. The different backs and fasteners are important to note because it likely indicates the badges were of current stock and sent to jewelers to have gold plating added, in preparation as collars or sweetheart pins after the turn down request. Not all collars found are the same quality of workmanship.

The fourth collar obtained for my collection only had the gold added to the front of the ribbon while all other 10 FGH badges were gold on the front and back. It could be that the FGH officers were required to source their own collars from jewelers. The 226th Bat collars seem to be the lowest quality workmanship found to date. This could indicate different jewelers or economy measures. While not strictly a Manitoba trend, the majority of gold-plated badges found to date have been Manitoba units.

Continued on Page 2675



FGH Gold Scroll Collars in Stephane Guindon Collection showing obverse and reverse sides.



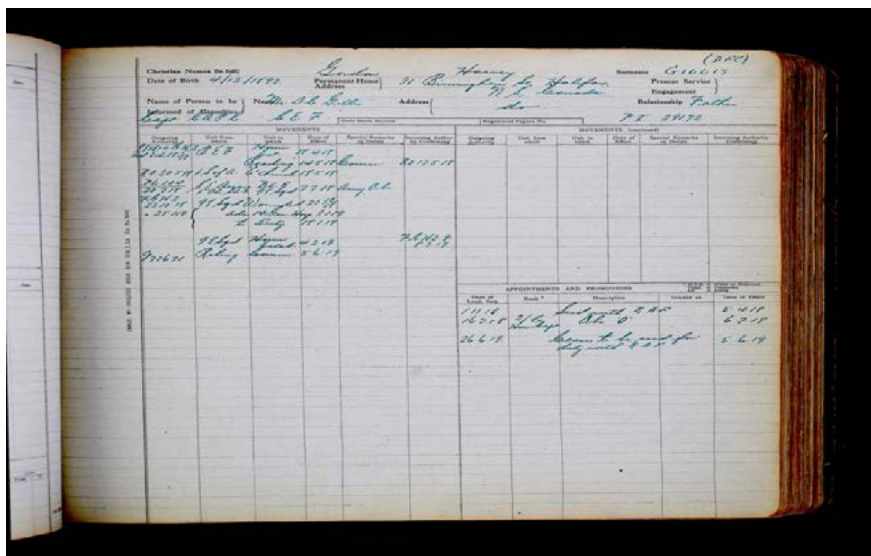
*Other examples of gold detailed badges:
Note: The 90th Winnipeg Rifles gold Tudor crown badge was worn on the busby and forage caps.*

ROYAL FLYING CORPS CASUALTY FORMS

Ken Cox #1738

Previously I reported on two documents that researchers might find interesting when searching for Canadian World War One records (*Journal Winter 2022*). The *Circumstances of Death* cards provide some details which can supplement what can be found on the Commonwealth War Graves site. The other was the *Veteran's Death Cards* which record information about the death and burial of veterans who in all likelihood were receiving a government pension. Both are available on the Library and Archives Canada (LAC) web site.

Not wanting to ignore the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) / Royal Air Force (RAF) (1918), similar documents provide interesting information on some of the Canadians who served in this branch of the service. (Note: not all records for Canadians who served in the RFC / RAF are in the holdings.)



Canadian Officers transferring to the RFC ledger.
Available through Library and Archives Canada

Most family historians would be surprised to learn that by 1918 over 25% of Royal Flying Corps personnel were Canadians; either pilots or observers. Of those, 171 would acquire 'Ace' status, achieving five or more air victories.

Continued on Page 2677

Canada did not have our own air force in World War One, and Library and Archives Canada does not hold any records for the RFC. The records for the RFC are held in the UK. LAC does have in their collection a ledger of those Canadians transferring to the flying corps.

For RFC service records, family historians/collectors will have to consult The National Archives (UK) at Kew. Available on the U.K. site are a set of interesting records referred to as the *Casualty Cards*. Researchers acquiring a Victory Medal (VM) or British War Medal (BWM) engraved to an individual in the RAF may want to first consult the ledgers held at LAC to confirm the recipient was Canadian then The National Archives at Kew to access any service records.

Sheet IV

Army Form 103 Regimental Number

Casualty Form - Active Service.

Regiment or Corps..... *40.07.100*

Rank *Capt* Surname *Gilles* Christian Name *Gordon H.*

Religion..... Age on Enlistment..... years..... months

Enlisted (a)..... Terms of Service (a)..... Service reckons from (a).....

Date of promotion to present rank..... Date of appointment to lance rank.....

Extended (b)..... Re-engaged..... Qualification (b).....
or Corps Trade and Rate.....

Occupation..... Signature of Officer.....

Report		Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Refer to Army Form 103 for details of disposition
DATE	From whom received			
		Text		
		Embarked Disembarked.....		
<i>16.7.18</i>	<i>W.C.</i>	<i>British Home and 2nd Lt</i>	<i>6-7-18</i>	<i>189 31001-7</i>
<i>29.10.18</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>4th Bombrd Bn RAF 2007 7th Sea B. RAF</i>	<i>23.10.18</i>	<i>189 31029.8</i>
<i>19.11.18</i>		<i>Reported Wounded</i>	<i>23.10.18</i>	<i>189 31029.8</i>
<i>8.2.19</i>	<i>W.C.</i>	<i>Returned to duty</i>	<i>27.10.18</i>	<i>189 31029.8</i>
		<i>Wounded 2nd Lt. Thompson</i>		<i>189 31112</i>
		<i>transferred to the Sea's B. RAF 1079 819420</i>		<i>189 31112</i>
<i>1.6.19</i>	<i>CAPC</i>	<i>1st Lt. G. G. Delachy on reporting from 1st Lt. G.</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>189 31112</i>

103 To the title of Form 103 who has re-engaged for, or retired from, SECTION D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or retirement will be entered.
 103 Signature, Embarked, etc.

Casualty Form - Active Service (Casualty Card)
credit: National Archives (UK)

The medal recipients Casualty Form-Active Service record will often record the transfer to the RFC/RAF. If the records indicate the medal recipient was wounded, then the next search can be for the *Casualty Cards*. Remember, life expectancy in a front-line squadron could be a matter of weeks. These cards provide information concerning the incident, including the type of aircraft flown, and the nature of the wound. Sometimes these records will lead to two other searches; Citations for Gallantry Medals and Squadron War Diaries. These two documents will certainly add to the narrative behind the VM/BWM. More about Squadron War Diaries in a later article.

An example of this can be seen with the Victory Medal impressed to LIEUT. R.H.V.R. SCHERK. R.A.F. Research into Lt. Scherk's Victory Medal indicated he served in the Royal Flying Corps/Royal Air Force.

Scherk would spend time in the hospital before being declared unfit for front line service. Subsequently, he would transfer to the RFC as an observer. After the war he would become a doctor living in Toronto's east end. His family was a source of some of his combat reports and a large collection of photos.



A First World War Victory Medal impressed with LIEUT. R.H.V.R. SCHERK. R.A.F.










*Lt. Scherk in uniform with his RFC/RAF
Observer Brevet Badge*

CORRECTION

In the Journal Spring 2023 issue on page 2624, the table was not readable. We are providing a better quality image of the table herein. We apologize for the inconvenience.

The Editors

FULL SIZE MEDALS (FM)													
MILITARIA COLLECTION INVENTORY													
Updated December 30, 2022													
ID No.	Date Purchased	Description	Photo	Medal No.	Nation	Era	Vendor	Purchased at	Amount Paid	Currency	Conversion Rate	CAN \$ equiv.	Estimated 2023 Value
FM 1	Sept. 2003	Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Maple Leaf clasp (silver Canadian issue)		188	CAN	WW2	unknown	Christie Antique Show, Christie Conserv. Area	\$30.00	CAN	1	\$ 30.00	\$ 40.00
FM 2	Sept. 21/04	1939-1945 Star		177	GBR	WW2	Old Bridge Antiques	19 Market Place, Bideford, Devon, UK	£8.00	GBP	2.4	\$ 19.20	\$ 25.00
FM 3	Sept. 27/04	Italy Star		183	CAN	WW2	Magpie Antiques	1 High St Evesham, Worcestershire, UK	£12.00	GBP	2.4	\$ 28.80	\$ 35.00
FM 4	Oct. 3/04	War Medal 1939-45 (silver Canadian issue)		186	CAN	WW2	John Vendor, London, Ont.	The Military Show, Pickering, Ont.	\$25.00	CAN	1	\$ 25.00	\$ 30.00
FM 5.1	Jan. 30/05	1914-15 Star, Impressed 55588 Pte. J. Clayton, 19/CAN. INF.		167	CAN	WW1	Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Inc., Sale No. 82, Lot 2039	CAND. Ramada Hotel, Hamilton, ON	\$455.40	CAN	1	\$ 455.40	\$ 600.00
FM 5.2	Jan. 30/05	British War Medal 1914-20, Impressed 55588 Pte. J. Clayton, 19/CAN. INF.		168	CAN	WW1							
FM 5.3	Jan. 30/05	Victory Medal, Impressed 55588 Pte. J. Clayton, 19/CAN. INF.		170	CAN	WW1							
TOTAL FULL SIZE MEDAL ACQUISITION COST													
TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE ADJUSTED TO 2023												Total Estimated Value	\$ 730.00

Vendors Wanted

The CSMMI invites vendors to our monthly shows.
In 2023, the CSMMI will run 8 shows.

January 15 · February 19 · March 19 · April 16
May 21 · September 17 · October 15 · November 19

Tables are available for rent by members at \$25.00 per table per show and non-members at \$35.00 per table per show.
Vendors shall align with the core aims and mission of the Society.

Members are allowed 1 table per year for free to sell or trade.
Here's an excellent opportunity to change up your collection.
Want to set up a display? No charge for a table.



CSMMI
CANADIAN SOCIETY OF
MILITARY MEDALS & INSIGNIA

For show and table enquiries contact
Mike at 226-203-2504
email: skyharbour12@gmail.com

SERVING COLLECTORS OVER 40 YEARS

FLOYD MIGORY HOBBY SUPPLIES

(Collectors / Dealers)

(416) 653-6648

Buying and Selling Militaria

AT SHOWS ONLY

(Military Badges Medals and Insignia)

Floyd Migory

Diane Migory

Bud Migory

Will Migory

SOCIETY AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The Canadian Society of Military Medals and Insignia (CSMMI) was founded on March 21, 1965 for the purpose of advancing the study of military orders, decorations, medals, insignia, accoutrements, documents and all related militaria. The Society seeks to encourage popular interest and to gather and publish information in all matters related thereto, along educational and historical lines. It also seeks to foster the preservation of such honours, awards, insignia and items of military interest for future generations.

Hamwic House

**Dealer of Ancient
and Modern Coinage,
Ancient Artifacts,
Militaria, Postcards, Curios etc.**

TIM and JEAN BURT

O.S.T. No. 14209233

640 St. Andrew St. W., Fergus,

Ontario Canada N1M 1P6

(226) 383-0695

www.hamwichouse.com

info@hamwichouse.com

Journal Ad Rates

Advertising in any or all of the publications may be obtained at the following rates:

COLOUR COVER ADS

Back	Full page	4 ½" x 7 ½"	\$90.00
Inside Front	Full page	4 ½" x 7 ½"	\$85.00
Inside Back	Full page	4 ½" x 7 ½"	\$85.00

INSIDE ADS

			Colour	Black
	Full page	4 ½" x 7 ½"	\$80.00	\$60.00
	2/3 page	4 ½" x 4 ¾"	\$60.00	\$45.00
	1/2 page	4 ½" x 3 ½"	\$50.00	\$35.00
	1/3 page	4 ½" x 2 3/8"	\$45.00	\$30.00

INSERT PAGES

Inserts should be of light weight paper and must be provided ready-folded for insertion in the Journal mailings. The base rate is \$ 60.00 per mailing but this may be subject to an increase should additional pages result in an increase in the costs of mailing the Journal.

CLASSIFIED ADS (Rates are per insert per issue)

Up to 20 Words	\$4.00
21 - 40 words	\$8.00
41 - 60 words	\$12.00

Payment must accompany the advertisement. The placing of classified ads is restricted to CSMMI members. Please use form provided in the Journal.

Advertising space will be provided, as a service, to members who are searching for items to buy, sell or trade. Name, address, telephone number, etc. are NOT included in the word count.

Photographs for classified ads will be printed at a cost of \$10.00 each (black and white). A SASE should be included if the return of the pictures is desired.

HOW TO ADVERTISE

Anyone interested in advertising in these publications should contact Terry Wallace, C.S.M.M.I Advertising:

Email: braveheart-militaria@rogers.com

Phone: (519) 290-0589

Mail: CSMMI, c/o Terry Wallace, 15 – 19 Anderson Street,
Woodstock, ON CANADA N4S 9A3

Classified Ads

BUY, SELL, TRADE

Please note (#) tells the number of times this ad still has to run.

WANTED TO BUY - BOY SCOUT COLLECTIBLES: Crests, Uniforms, Awards, Publications. Wolf Cubs, Rovers, Sea Scouts, Venturers, Jamborees. I can help value and Identify. Questions? CONTACT: Ron Antonio 443 Winfield Terrace, Mississauga, ON L5R 1P3 Toll Free 1-888-301-1903, 905-890-8453 Email: cbreak@rogers.com (4)

WANTED TO BUY - POSTERS: Propaganda, Military, Travel, Tourism, Movie, Theatre, Music, Art, Advertising. Paper, Cardboard. Canadian, Foreign. Can help value and identify. Questions? CONTACT: Ron Antonio 443 Winfield Terrace, Mississauga, ON L5R 1P3 Toll Free 1-888-301-1903, 905-890-8453 Email: cbreak@rogers.com (3)

WANTED TO BUY: Helmet collector looking to purchase Canadian or German helmets from both wars. Single items or whole collections considered. Phone 613 438-5672 and

leave a message, or e-mail franko255@outlook.com (4)

WANTED TO BUY: Original Saskatchewan Provincial Police badges, shoulder titles, Photos; Saskatchewan cloth Royal Visit "POLICE AIDE" Armbands (1939/1958/1959 Etc.) Contact: Dean, Email: northcote1885@Yahoo.ca (1)

WANTING TO SELL: WWII and Later Canadian Cap Badge Collection. Large Collection Consisting of 150+ WWII and KC Canadian Army cap badges, as well as 130+ QC CAF cap badges. I am selling these on behalf of the wife of a deceased collector. Email me at: ssmcd2@gmail.com and I will provide photographs and related information (2)

Advertisers...

Do you have a (0) at the end of your ad?

It's time to renew!

See page 2684 for a handy order form to renew your ad

ADVERTISE IN THE CSMMI *Journal* CLASSIFIEDS

Up to 20 Words \$4.00
21 - 40 Words \$8.00
41 - 60 Words \$12.00

Please mail, with remittance to:
C.S.M.M.I. Journal,
P.O. Box 63075

University Plaza RPO Dundas,
Ontario, Canada L9H 6Y3

BUY, SELL, TRADE

Please note (#) tells the number of times this ad still has to run.

FOR SALE: Jeffrey Trane Auction catalogues, with prices reduced! For what we collect, this is an important reference, giving real value. Multiple copies available. Please request. Or: Halstead7@hotmail.com or [TheBookBarn.com](http://TheBookBarn.TheBookBarn.com) (0)

TO SELL: Fair sized collection of medals and badges looks for sale. These campaign ribbons medals are a must for the collector and are priced to sell. Contact: Andy, Treasurer at andymcnamara13@gmail.com (0)

WANTED TO BUY: Canadian issue medals with original presentation pins. I will offer 10% discount to FCS and RCMC. Contact: Dave Miller, Treasurer at 1718@rogers.com or by phone at 905-776-1227 (0)

WANTED TO BUY: Standard Exchange "We Stand On Guard" plate series for Royal Canadian Legion project. Contact: Ed James by email at edjames@rogers.com or by phone at 204-465-3337 (0)

WANTED TO BUY - BUY SECRET COLLECTIBLES: Crests, Uniforms, Awards, Publications, War Cuts, Flowers, Sea Scouts, Veterans, Jamborees. I can help value and identify. Questions? CONTACT: Ron Antonio 443 Winfield Terrace, Mississauga, ON L5R 1P3 Toll Free 1-888-301-1903, 905-890-8453 Email: cbreak@rogers.com (0)

WANTED TO BUY - POSTERS: Propaganda, Military, Travel, Tourism, Movie, Theatre, Music, Art, Advertising. Paper, Cardboard. Canadian, Foreign. Can help value and identify. Questions? CONTACT: Ron Antonio 443 Winfield Terrace, Mississauga, ON L5R 1P3 Toll Free 1-888-301-1903, 905-890-8453 (0)

Classified Ad Form

The following form may be used for classified advertising in future Journals. If there is not enough space, complete your ad on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the form.

NAME _____ NUMBER _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ PROVINCE / STATE _____

COUNTRY _____ POSTAL / ZIP CODE _____

PHONE _____ FAX _____

EMAIL _____

PRICING: Up to 20 Words, \$4.00; 21 - 40, words, \$8.00; 41 - 60 words, \$12.00

RATES ARE PER INSERT PER ONE ISSUE.

Example... 40 word ad, in four issues = \$8.00 x 4 = \$32.00

(Please circle the appropriate heading)

WANTED TO: BUY SELL TRADE

TEXT for AD: _____

Amount of remittance \$ _____

Please mail, with remittance to:

CSMMI Journal P.O. Box 63075

University Plaza RPO Dundas, Ontario, Canada L9H 6Y3

Application for Membership



CANADIAN SOCIETY OF MILITARY MEDALS AND INSIGNIA

(Founded 1965)

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP *(Please show any changes with an asterisk*)*

Name	Membership Number	New Member
------	-------------------	------------

Address		
Street	City	
Province/State	Country	Postal/Zip Code

Communications		
Telephone Number(s)	Fax Number(s)	Email address

Collecting Interests

Do you authorize the C.S.M.M.I. to publish the above information? If "Yes" is not checked, then we cannot publish the information.	Yes	No
---	-----	----

(Signature)

(Date)

MEMBERSHIP FEES

<p>\$35.00 (Canadian funds) for Canadian Memberships \$35.00 (U.S. funds for American and Overseas Memberships) Please enclose \$35.00 for 1 year _____ or \$70.00 for 2 years _____ Please return this completed form, with a cheque or money order made payable to C.S.M.M.I., to Ken Keegan (Membership Secretary) P.O. Box 63075, University Plaza RPO, Dundas, Ontario, Canada L9H 6Y3 eTransfer payment - email: bcatp8@hotmail.com</p>

MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES

<p>International contact with military collectors & historians. Military-related Journals & newsletters published by the CSMMI Preferred vendor registration to the Society's Annual International Show Preferred status to rent bourse tables at all shows Reduced admission to monthly shows.</p>

<p>The CSMMI Journal is distributed in pdf format via email. Print journals are available on request. Please check if you would like to receive a print Journal. I prefer a print Journal. ____</p>
--

Note: Membership valid from January 1 – December 31. Annual fees due by January 31st.
 New membership starting after July 1st shall be extended to December 31 of the following year.

(CSMMI form Nov 2021)



eMedals Inc. offers high quality items with a superior degree of expertise in all areas of militaria. We proudly serve the global collecting community with outstanding client care and a first class selection of world medals, decorations, and historical objects. In providing these fundamental services, we have grown to become the largest dealer in North America while servicing all continents and countries alike.

We offer flexible payment layaway programs as well as services in English, French, Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Croatian and German.

eMedals Inc. presents global online auctions daily, commencing at 16:00 Eastern Standard Time.



United Kingdom.
A Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, K.C.S.I., Knight Commander Set, c.1910



United Kingdom.
An Illustrious Order of St.Patrick, by Rundell Bridge & Rundell, c.1810



Germany, Imperial.
The Pour-le-Mérite with Oak Leaves, to Hugo Gottlieb von Kathen, Commander of the 74th Infantry



United Kingdom.
A Most Noble Order of the Garter, by Richard Davies, c.1805



Hesse-Kassel.
An Order of the Iron Helmet (Kurhessischer Orden vom Eisernen Helm) Type I, c.1814



United Kingdom.
A Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Cross Star in Gold with Diamonds, Emeralds, and Rubies, c.1835



United Kingdom.
A Most Ancient & Noble Order of the Thistle, Collar Badge in Gold

3245 Harvester Road - Unit 15 - Burlington, Ontario - L7N3T7 - Canada
Tel. +1.905.634.3848 • Fax. +1.905.634.3849
Email. info@eMedals.com • www.eMedals.com



Marway Militaria Inc & Winnipeg Army Surplus

Your # 1 Source for Military Antiques & Army Surplus
Sales in-store, online and on E-bay



Over 12,000 items for direct purchase online
at www.marway-militaria.com

30 -1865 Sargent Ave., Winnipeg, MB, Canada R3H 0E4
Phone: 204-775-7159 Fax: 204-775-7189
Email: marway@marway-militaria.com
Website: www.marway-militaria.com