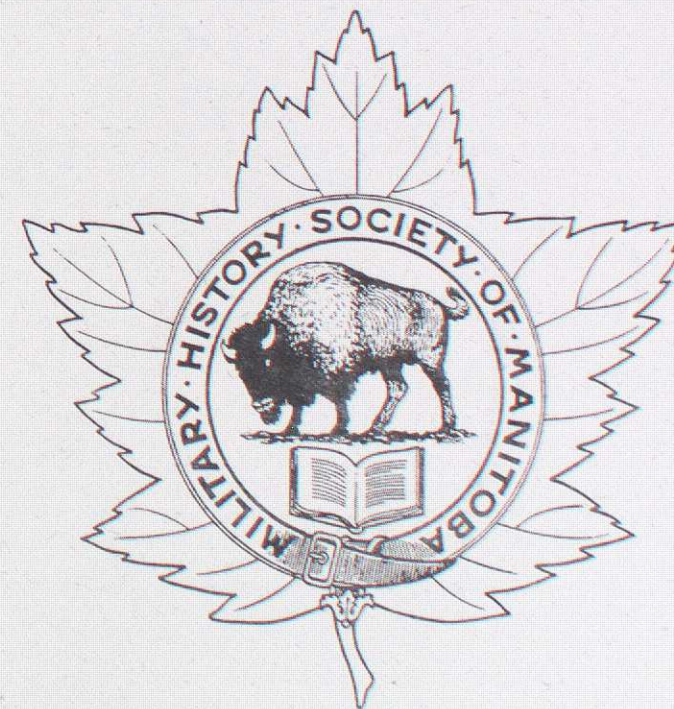
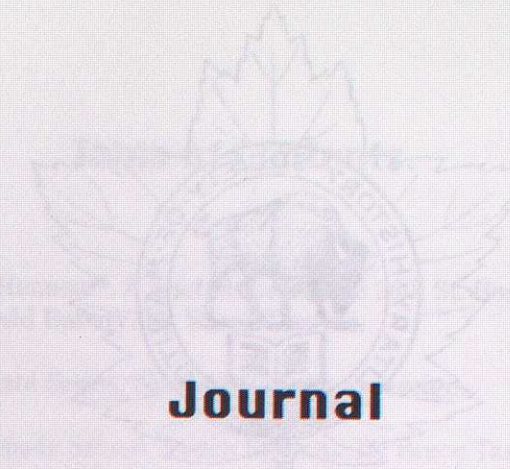


**Journal
of the
Military History
Society
of Manitoba.**

1993





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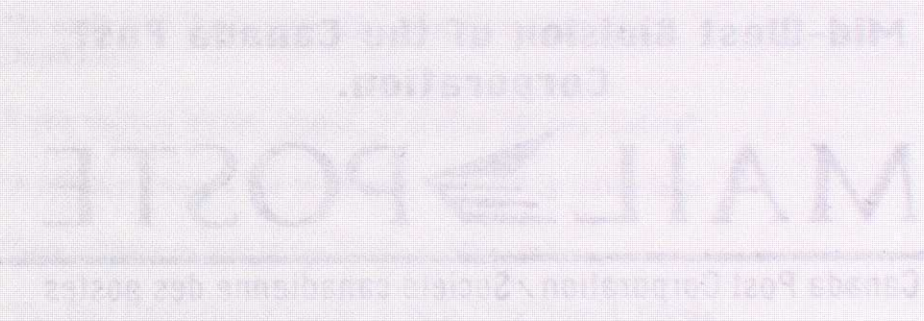
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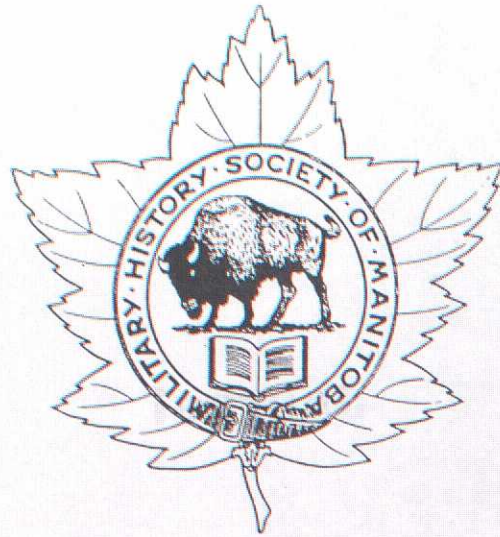
Vol.1, No.2

1993



M.H.S.M. Box 131, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3C 2G1

ISSN 1188-164X



The members of the Military History Society of Manitoba wish to thank the following organizations for their generous grants towards the printing and distribution of this issue of the Journal.

Mid-West Division of the Canada Post Corporation.

MAIL  **POSTE**

Canada Post Corporation / Société canadienne des postes

The Heritage Grants Advisory Council of the Province of Manitoba.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Military History Society of Manitoba is a non-profit corporation started in 1987 by four colleagues interested in the material culture, and social history of military units of all services with a Manitoba connection.

The objectives of the Society are to collate information on military material culture and history and to acquire new knowledge through research and study with special emphasis on Manitoba units and their activities wherever these may have taken them.

To this end the Society maintains a library, an archive, photo files and a very limited collection of artifacts. The archive now includes nominal rolls of all CEF units, copies of which can be purchased from the Society for a modest fee to cover the cost of xeroxing.

For the past five years a major project of the Society has been historical and archaeological research at Camp Hughes, under the aegis of the Provincial Archaeologist. The surveys and data produced about this World War I training camp form the basis of the application for designation of this area as a historic site. Official Provincial designation of the site took place on Sept 19th 1993.

It is also the Society's aim to promote the study of military history and share its resources with non-members. Members give public lectures, answer enquiries and hope eventually to provide some public displays.

This Journal is another facet of the Society's commitment to sharing its resources and its members' enthusiasm for the serious study of military material culture and history. It is aimed at curators, collectors, re-enactors as well as the interpreters of military history. Thanks to a generous grant from Canada Post the Society was able to distribute the first issue of the Journal in 1992 free to some 60 military specialists, selected libraries and military museums.

The Society now has twenty eight members. We hope to keep the operation of the Society as simple as possible, with a minimum of bureaucracy. We welcome new members who share our interests, and we welcome contributions to the 1994 Journal from members and non-members alike. (Deadline for contributions March 31st 1994).

David Ross
Editor

"Pour la Patrie -- Honneur". A brief history of the 36th St. Boniface Independant Field Battery 1912 - 1922.

By Bruce Tascona.

The 36th Field Battery was organized on April 1, 1912, with headquarters located at St. Boniface, Manitoba, in Military District No. 10. Designated an "Independant" Battery, its role was to support the 6th Mounted Brigade and it, therefore, was subsequently armed with the 13-pounder field gun, at this time the standard gun of the Horse Artillery. The gunners of this Battery had to possess certain skills relating to riding, driving their guns and limbers and operating their field pieces in any cavalry action, mounted, or dismounted.

The Battery was commanded by Major Fortunat Lachance, a physician and prominent local politician. Other officers were Captain A. Lambert, Lieutenants L. Bourgue, A. Auger and G.E. Ducharme. Captain A. Laurendeau was the Medical Officer, while Lt. W. Lemaire was designated the Veterinay Officer. Being from St. Boniface, the 36th Battery was French Canadian in composition and essentially bilingual in nature. This was a unique situation in Western Canada.

In its short history, the Battery consistently rated high among artillery units in Western Canada. In 1913, it went to Sewell Camp for the first time. For a new battery, Sewell Camp provided an opportunity for members to learn their trade along with 6500 other Militia soldiers. General Sir Ian Hamilton inspected the 6th Mounted Brigade and found the whole Brigade to his liking in efficiency.

In 1914 the Battery went to Camp equipped with four 13-pounders and limbers along with their transport, where it upgraded its skills.

The Great War 1914-18.

When war had been declared, the 36th St Boniface Battery had details called out for active service on August 6, 1914 for local protective duty. This entailed guarding bridges and public buildings against acts of sabotage. During this period in the Manitoba District, the many acts of sabotage ranged from obstacles being placed on railroad tracks to bridges and grain elevators being set on fire. It was known that during the month of August at least 400 nationals of German and Austrian descent had escaped to the United States via the border crossing at Emerson.

The 36th Battery placed a guard detail at the Winnipeg Acqueduct Terminal in St Boniface which was maintained throughout the war. On June 4 1915, a two guard detail consisting of Bdr. Joyal and Gnr. Leclerc was despatched to investigate the suspected hiding place of an illegal alien saboteur along the CPR Emerson main line in the St.

Boniface district. Upon investigation, the saboteur was discovered and shots exchanged before the suspect fled. It should be recorded that throughout the country acts of sabotage were a regular occurrence, and these were generally attributed to recent immigrants still loyal to Austria or Germany.

Raising Volunteers for the CEF.

The call to raise the Second Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was given in October 1914. In Military District No. 10, the newly created 5th Field Brigade CFA of the 2nd Division was organized. The St Boniface Battery sent four officers, Lieutenants G.E. Ducharme, J.V. Begin, H.N. Gowans and W.G. Wright, along with many volunteers. The majority went into the 17th Battery CFA, a sub-unit of the 5th Field Brigade.

Following the terrible battles of Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy in early 1915 there was a hurried call to fill the depleted ranks of the 1st Canadian Divisions's artillery units. A 200-man reinforcement draft led by Lieutenant G.E. Duharma from the 5th Field Brigade left Winnipeg in June for overseas.. The 5th Brigade CFA trained at Sewell Camp on obsolete 12-pounder guns (almost all the modern 13 and 18-pounders were sent overseas in the winter of 1914-15).

In January 1916, the 5th Field Brigade CFA joined the 2nd Division on the Western Front. On October 13th 1915, the 17th Battery came under enemy attack when a Zeppelin struck Otterpool, 8 gunners and 50 horses were killed during this raid. The 17th Battery participated in all major actions of the 2nd Division. Apart from contributing to the 2nd Contingent, the 36th Battery sent volunteers to the 37th Battery CFA, CEF and the 76th Battery CFA in 1915 and 1916.

After 1916 the St. Boniface Battery remained virtually a paper unit with all the energy and attention being focussed on the Canadian Expeditionary Force units. Major Lachance remained the commanding officer and for the rest of the war the Battery recruited officers and gunners for the CEF.

Post War.

In 1920, the 36th Battery was reorganized as the 17th Battery CFA with headquarters still retained in St. Boniface. Up until 1920, the 36th Battery was an "independent" brigade as the horse artillery component of Military District No. 10's 6th Cavalry Brigade. The role was now converted to field artillery. The 17th Battery was brigaded with the 5th Field Brigade CFA and was issued with 18-pounder guns. Major J. Dixon succeeded Major Lachance as commanding officer in that same year. Two years later, the 17th Battery's headquarters was relocated to Winnipeg. The St. Boniface Battery had now ceased to exist but its memory would be perpetuated by the 17th



The 36th St Boniface Independent Field Battery at Camp Sewell ca.1912. Manitoba Archives photos.



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Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Camp Sewell photo 31-34 HQ 67 96



F
F Uniform Colour Plate Series, No. 1.

Full dress uniform of an Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria, pattern introduced 1855, in use until 1898. Gold lace & embroidery for British Regular Army officers who were given the appointment for distinguished service; silver for Canadian Militia A.D.C.'s in whose appointment an element of patronage was to some extent involved. No badges of rank were worn on this uniform either on the collar (pre-1880) or shoulder strap (post-1880).

1. Full dress tunic of an ADC to the Queen in the Canadian Militia. Collection of the Canadian War Museum.
2. Col. Sir Baker Russell KCB.KCMG. in the full dress of an ADC to the Sovereign.
3. Col. Hector MacDonald DSO. in the undress uniform of an ADC.



2



3

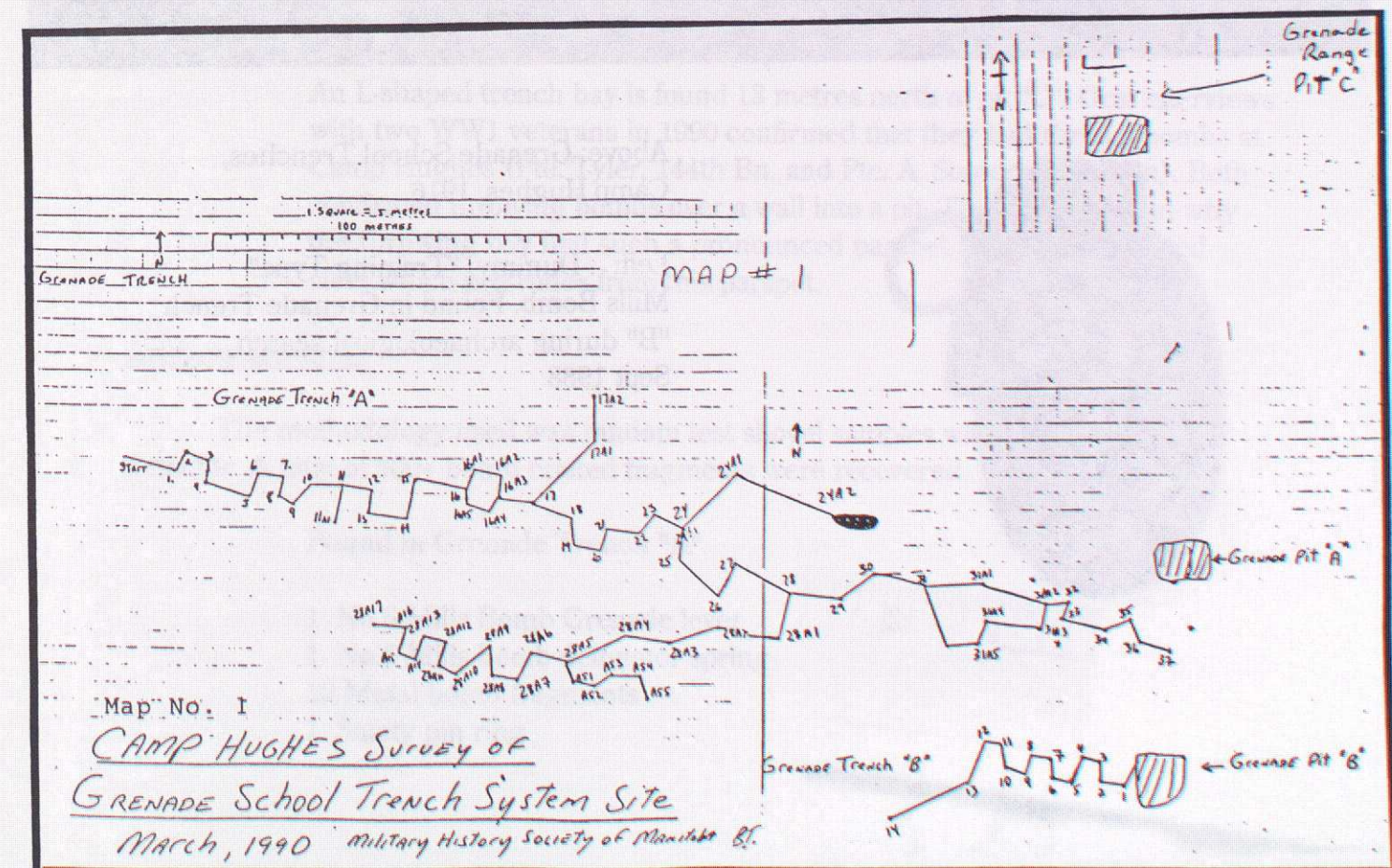
Camp Hughes Archaeological Series No. 1.

Camp Hughes Grenade School Trench Systems.

By Bruce Tascona

In 1989, a hand grenade of World War One pattern was collected from Camp Hughes in a network of training trenches which were not connected to the main body of trenches at the site. Also discovered in the same network of trenches were other metal artifacts of hand grenade origin. This led the members of the Military History Society of Manitoba working on the site to believe that it had found the Camp Hughes Grenade School.

According to the Camp Hughes Commandant's Reports for 1915 and 1916, trench bombing and grenade training were undertaken. Bombing school training was laid down according to the official guidelines of that period. At Camp Hughes two distinct trenches were constructed for the bombing school. Each system featured dugouts, saps, island traverses and bays. All these features were to be encountered on the Western Front, so the bombing student would be well prepared when he left Hughes. (See: Appendix 1) The start of the Grenade School trench network is approximately 100 metres southeast of the main trench network's front-line. The site has three distinct features: (See Map No. 1).





Above: Grenade School Trenches,
Camp Hughes, 1916.

Left: Dummy, "Training Type"
Mills Bomb. Found in Grenade Trench
"B" during archaeological search
Sept 1988



1) Grenade Trench "A".

Located at the base of a hill in a low lying area east of the main training trenches, it has several bays before a dead end sap is encountered at Pt. No. 11.

At Pt. No.16 an "Island Traverse" is encountered.

Another dead end sap is located at Pt. No.17-17A2.

At Pt. No.24-24A2 a trench sap leads to a trench dug-out. At Pt. No.28 a system of trenches extends south west to Pt. No.28-A17

At Pt. No.31-31A a kidney shaped "Island Traverse" is located.

This trench ends at Pt No.37.

Located 20 metres north of the trench near Pt. No.37 is deep Pit "A" with a 10 metre diameter by 2.5 metres in depth.

This trench was 750 metres in length.

2) Grenade Trench "B".

This trench system is located due south of trench "A". It is approximately 100 metres in length with a Pit "B" located on the eastern edge of the trench. This Pit is 10 metres in diameter.

3) The Grenade Range.

This site is located on a hill, 150 metres due north of Pt. No.37, Grenade Trench "A".

An L-shaped trench bay is found 13 metres north of pit "C". Oral interviews with two WW1 veterans in 1990 confirmed that they had thrown bombs at Camp Hughes (Pte. Tyler, 144th Bn. and Pte. A. Somers, 107th Bn). Both confirmed throwing bombs over a wall into a pit. This could explain why the throwing bay had such a pronounced parapet and the corrugated steel which protrudes from this parapet.

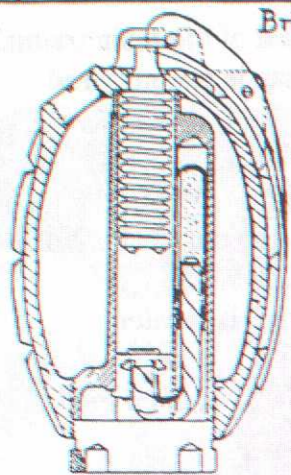
Artifacts acquired.

The methodology used was random test shovel samples with the aid of a metal detector. A total of 300+ bomb related fragments were recovered.

Found in Grenade Trench "A"

- 1 No.5 Mills Bomb Grenade lever
- 1 No.5 Mills bomb detonator spring
- 10 Metal bomb fragments
- 1 Safety pin ring

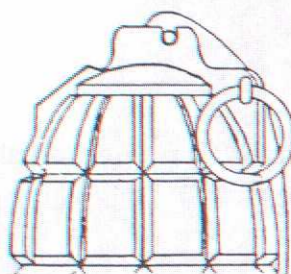
No. 5 HAND GRENADE.



- British.
- Lever.
- Retaining Pin.
- Spring.
- Delonator.
- Striker.
- Explosive.
- Cap.
- Cap Chamber.
- Safety Fuse.
- Base Plug.

Diagram "B".

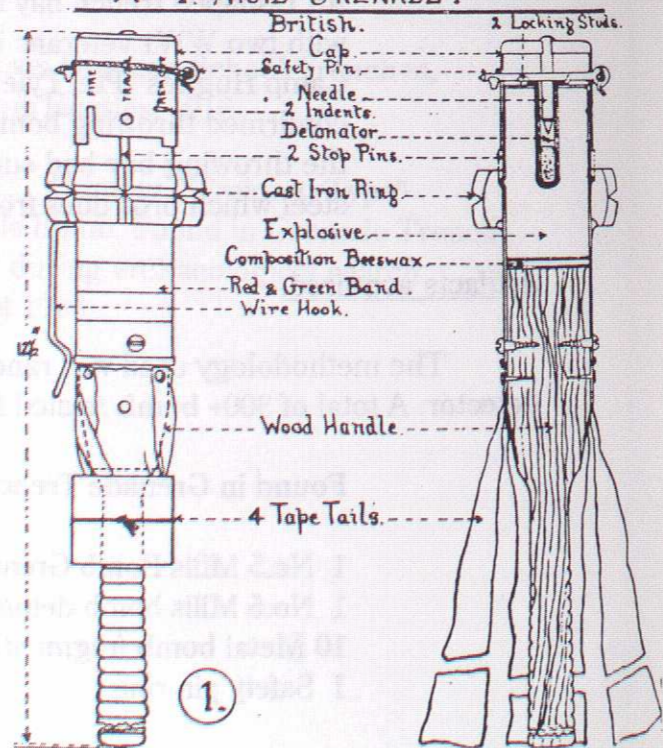
Two of the common types of hand grenade with which the troops trained at Camp Hughes.



- Retaining Pin.
- Cast Iron Body.

4.

No. 1 HAND GRENADE.



1.

Found in Grenade Trench "B"

- 1 No.5 Mills Bomb (dummy/practice) intact

In the above sites only a cursory effort was made to search for artifacts, the main search was concentrated in the Grenade Range. Two types of grenade were thrown at this range: the No.1 grenade and the No.5 Mills Bomb (see diagram "B"). The following No.1 Grenade artifacts were found:

- 1 Percussion cap with detonator holder (dated 1916 and named "Hopkins & Co".
- 2 Percussion cap plates (one dated 1916)
- 3 detonator holder threaded metal parts.
- 2 Safety pins & rings

The following No.5 Mills Bomb artifacts were found:

- 7 Levers (2 types)
- 2 Detonator springs
- 1 Safety pin & ring
- 1 Detonator tube
- 1 Detonator cap
- 1 Filler plugscrew head
- 175 (approx) grenade metal fragments. It should be noted that the heavier fragments recovered were at the 5-10 cm level.

CONCLUSION:

The Military History Society of Manitoba is satisfied that the archaeological survey of these features has revealed physical proof of the location of the Grenade Range to confirm the historical data that exists in archives and libraries. It also revealed that two types of live, as well as dummy grenades were used when practicing trench clearing. The physical evidence demonstrates the realism of conditions in 1915 and 1916 to train soldiers in the use of bombs in trench warfare..

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Selection of Men.

2. The men taken for training as grenadiers should be selected from the very best, bravest and steadiest in an emergency.

Training and instruction.

3. Training and instruction must be progressive and should commence with practice in throwing dummy grenades; this should always be carried out with the strictest observance of active service conditions, viz.:

- The men must be fully armed and equipped.
- Throwing must be invariably practised from a trench or behind a barricade.
- Men should be practised, not merely to throw over a traverse, but at least into the space beyond the second traverse from them.
- For practice, traverses should be made at varying intervals and some should be loop-holed, in order to teach men that they may be checked by, and that they may have to resort to, rifle fire.
- Men must be taught to throw accurately at both long and short distances.

The best results for long distance throwing are obtained by swinging the arm upwards and slightly forward, the hand, at the commencement of the swing, being about the level of the waist. For short distances, the grenades should be lobbed from the shoulder by an action similar to that employed in "putting the weight."

Practice with live grenades.

4. Before men are allowed to use live grenades the following should be explained to them:—

- The construction and action of each sort of hand grenade should be first carefully explained.
- The properties of fuses, detonators and explosives should be practically demonstrated.
- Each man should be practised in making up and firing small charges to accustom him to handling explosives, cutting fuses, etc.

(d) Familiarity with explosives must not be allowed to induce carelessness in handling them.

The length of fuze at first should be such as to allow at least ten seconds burning. This length should be gradually reduced to the service length as the men gain confidence and skill in lighting and throwing.

The organization of a trench storming party.

5. A trench storming party will, as a rule, consist of:—

- The bayonet man to cover the party.
- The grenadiers.
- The carriers; unless the grenadiers carry the grenades themselves (see below). This party should be followed by
- The sand-bag men, who carry sandbags half filled. They block side entrances to the trench and finally barricade the furthest point reached in it. In an attack the sandbag men may form part of the main body and in working along a trench, be taken from the men detailed to modify or destroy the trenches or to hold them.

The sand-bag men, and other parties in rear of them, will vary in numbers, but for working along a trench the grenadier party may consist of two throwers, with a reserve of 4 behind to take their places in case of casualties: they might be followed by the same number of carriers, if they are necessary: and about 12 bayonet men. Four of these last, including the N.C.O. in charge, should be just in front of the leading grenadiers and carriers, and 8 behind them and in front of the reserve throwers and carriers. Some of the men in rear of the leading throwers and carriers must be left to watch communication trenches that may be passed in advancing. In an attack, there should be spare grenadiers and carriers at the head of each company, who will be available to replace casualties and take over the watching of side trenches from the grenadier party.

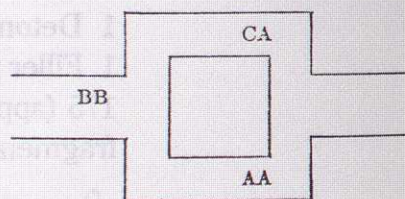
6. The following mode of action in working along an enemy's trench has been found successful.

On arriving at traverse 1, the bayonet men should place themselves in position AAA, the N.C.O. at C, or as required, the grenadiers at BB, behind the traverse with the carriers, if any, and spare bayonet men behind them. No. 1 Grenadier then throws a grenade over the traverse into trench X, and a second one in trench Y. The leading bayonet man can then move forward, so as to see into trench X. If it is clear he passes back word, and the 3 bayonet men move up trench X and occupy positions at traverse 2, similar to those at traverse 1. The grenadiers then follow, and throw grenades into Y and Z. Until Y is clear, the reserve bayonet men remain behind traverse 1, in case the enemy should throw grenades into trench X.

Should trench Y be too far to reach from traverse 1, the grenadiers should move to point D and throw obliquely into it before advancing to traverse 2.

Should an "island traverse" be encountered, the leading bayonet men must watch both sides of it whilst the grenadiers are hurling grenades (Fig. 2).

FIG. 2



7. The storming party may be reduced in size if grenadiers are provided with receptacles in which they can carry their grenades. These have been made in the form of a basket or box, similar to the machine gun belt box, with strap handle and fitted inside to take the type of the grenade in use.

The best type is that illustrated in the sketch (not reproduced). It consists of a leather belt of the bandolier type which goes three-quarters round the body, and has pockets in front for the grenades. The belt is supported by 2 straps attached in front, which are passed under the shoulder strap, then through loops on ends of the belt, and then are brought round the waist and tied in front. This leaves the man free use of both hands.

As regards the sandbag men, they should be practised in filling sandbags, and passing them quickly along a chain of men in a trench to a given point, where a barrier is to be constructed. When a barricade is made it must be machine gun proof.

The Red River Expedition and the Canada General Service Medal.

By John R. Thyen.

The expedition to the Red River was dispatched by the Government because of the seizure of Upper Fort Garry by Louis Riel, who set up a Provisional Government there, with himself as President. This takeover was precipitated by the Government of Canada when they sent surveyors to map the land in the Red River Territory, now Manitoba, that was already mainly occupied by French Canadian Metis, and divided according to their traditional river lot system.

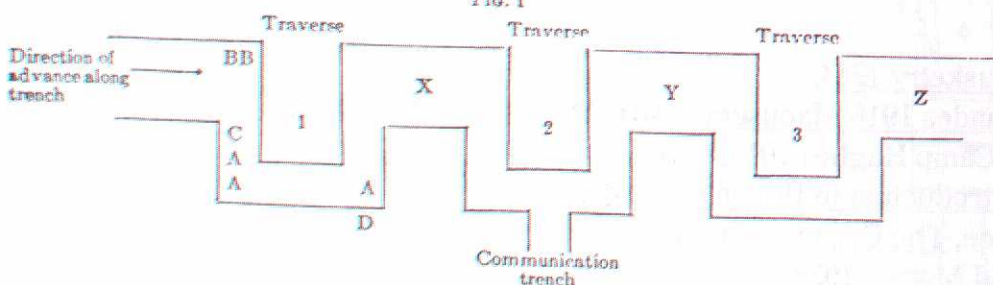
Strong resentment and discontent led to the takeover of the Fort, along with some prisoners, among them a man by the name of Thomas Scott, who was condemned and shot by a firing squad on March 4th, 1870. The news of Scott's death aroused the people of the Dominion, so that by an Order-in-Council of April 16th 1870 a force of 1,214 men was raised, under the command of Lieut Colonel Garnet Wolseley, to form the Red River Expeditionary Force.



Thomas Scott, the young man executed by the Metis firing squad March 4th 1870.

Along with detachments from the Royal Artillery (20), Royal Engineers (20), Army Service Corps (12) and the British Army Hospital Corps, the main force consisted of the British 60th Regiment, the King's Royal Rifle Corps (377), the 1st Ontario Rifles (378) and the 2nd Quebec Rifles (378). The staff of 21 included Lt. Col. Samuel Jarvis, C.O. of the Ontario Rifles and Lt. Col. Louis Casault, C.O. of the Quebec Rifles.

FIG. 1



The Expedition left Toronto on May 14th, 1870 and after an incredible journey of 1,118 miles, travelling by train to Collingwood, then by steamboat to Fort William (Thunder Bay, Ont.) and thence by foot and boat, arrived in the Red River Territory on Aug 24th, 1870. The last 650 miles took 91 days and was particularly hazardous, involving movement through swamps, muskegs, rocky terrain and in some cases very poorly charted lakes and rivers. This route was necessary because, as a military force, they could not travel through the United States.

The route chosen was an old canoe route discovered and used by the fur traders of the Hudsons Bay Co. during the 18th century, known as the Dawson route, or Dawson Trail. It crossed the Lake of the Woods area, down the Winnipeg River and then up the Red River to Upper Fort Garry. Forty seven portages had to be made, remarkably, not a single man was lost through accident, drowning or sickness.

When Wolseley entered the open gate at Upper Fort Garry, he found the Fort vacant, since Riel had fled with a few companions when he saw the troops approaching. The Metis had never seriously thought of resisting Wolseley's men. After being paid the troops spent three days drinking and brawling, on the fourth day the British troops departed homeward, arriving back in Montreal on Oct 14th.

The two Canadian Militia battalions spent the winter at both the Upper and Lower Forts, about twenty miles apart, then in the spring the force was reduced to two companies under the command of Major A.G. Irvine. Some of the militia men took their discharges in Manitoba and settled in the new province, while others returned east arriving in Toronto on July 14th 1871.

Later in 1871, 200 reinforcements were sent as a result of a Fenian scare in Manitoba, however, this time O'Neill and his men were stopped at the U.S. border on Oct 5th 1871, and the raiders were arrested by the U.S. Cavalry before any harm was done. The North West Mounted Police was formed in 1873 to police the territory thereafter.

Three Canadians received the Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.) for their services during the Red River campaign. They were Lt. Col. Samuel Jarvis, Lt. Col. Louis Casault and Major James McLeod. Ass. Controller Major Matthew Bell Irvine, a Canadian in the Imperial Forces also received a C.M.G. McLeod was to become Commissioner of the N.W.M.P. and passed away in 1894 in Calgary. Casault was to die in 1876 at the age of 44, while Jarvis became a Major-General, dying in 1914 at the age of 94.

The Canada General Service Medal was issued in 1899 to the survivors with three bars, "Fenian Raid 1866", "Fenian Raid 1870" and "Red River 1870". The total of 502 "Red River 1870" bars awarded break down as follows:

R.R.	355
F.R.66-R.R.	120
F.R.70-R.R.	15
F.R.66-70-R.R.	11

A complimentary three clasp medal, completely unearned, was sent to Col. J. Cowie Nichols in 1914 in London, England, making a total of 502.

Of the above medals, the following were issued to Canadians:

R.R.	210
F.R.66-R.R.	102
F.R.70-R.R.	8
F.R.66-70-R.R.	7

The seven Canadian three bar medals were issued to the following men, all of the Quebec Rifles:

Cpl. James Barr	Col. Sgt. Chas. Constantine
Ens. John P. Fletcher	Lt. Thomas Howard
Capt. Acheson G. Irvine	Capt. Allan McDonald
Pte. Joseph Palliser	

An eighth men, Pte. David Huston, Quebec Rifles received all three bars, to which he was entitled, however, due to a book keeping error two medals were sent to him, one with the R.R. bar named to the Quebec Rifles, and another with F.R.66 and F.R.70 to the Warwick Infantry Co. (27th Batt.)

Barr, Constantine and Irvine later served in the N.W. Rebellion in 1885. Barr as a Gunner in the Montreal Garrison Artillery, Constantine as a Captain in the Winnipeg Light Infantry (92nd Batt.) and Irvine as Commissioner of the N.W.M.P. Irvine retired from the N.W.M.P. in 1886 and died un 1916. His medals are now in the R.C.M.P. Museum, Regina (see illustration). While Constantine joined the N.W.M.P. in 1886 as an Inspector, becoming Superintendant in 1897, serving until his death in 1912. Fort Constantine was named after him when built in 1895 in the Yukon.



Medals of A.G. Irvine, including, center, the Canada General Service Medal, with bars for "Fenian Raids 1866" (Megantic Infantry Coy.), "Fenian Raids 1870" (55th Battalion) & "Red River 1870" (Major, Quebec Battalion of Rifles). One of the twelve three bar medals awarded. On its left, the Imperial Service Order, on its right, the North West Canada Medal 1885 (Commissioner N.W.M.P.). His medals are now in the R.C.M.P. Museum at the Depot in Regina. R.C.M.P. Museum photo.

The Royal Grenadiers - Full Dress Uniform.

by Peter A. Dervis

The accompanying photograph taken in 1936, shows three sergeants of the Corps of Drums of the Royal Grenadiers, a Toronto Militia unit, in full dress. This uniform, based on that of the Grenadier Guards, with minor modifications, is worn to this day as the ceremonial uniform of the regiment's offspring, the Royal Regiment of Canada (*1)

What chiefly distinguishes this uniform from that of the Grenadier Guards, is the red over white plume worn on the left side of the bearskin. The Grenadier Guards, of course, wear an all white plume on the left side of the cap.

Considering the reluctance on the part of the Militia Department to grant the Winnipeg Grenadiers request for a change in its title and distinctions, what is perhaps most interesting is that this uniform was worn at all. According to the regimental history, the officers of the Royal Grenadiers had worn a Foot Guards style of uniform, similar to that of the Grenadier Guards since 1903 (*2). This is confirmed in CANADIAN MILITIA DRESS REGULATIONS 1907, p.38. However the N.C.O.'s and other ranks continued to wear the Canadian crow's foot knot pattern tunic common to red coated infantry regiments of the Canadian Militia. (Authorized exceptions to this were of course the three infantry regiments which have been, or currently are authorized as Foot Guards: the Governor General's Foot Guards, the Canadian Grenadier Guards and from 1953-72 the Canadian Guards). In addition the Winnipeg Grenadiers had adopted a Guards style uniform without authority.

A photo of the 10th Royal Grenadiers taken at the opening of the building of the Royal Canadian Military Institute in 1912 shows the officers wearing a Guards tunic as authorized, however the other ranks continue to wear the standard Canadian pattern tunic with the crow's foot knot cuff. Postwar photographs of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, and of the regiment in its later incarnations as, The Royal Grenadiers, The Royal Regiment of Toronto and finally as the Royal Regiment of Canada show all ranks wearing the appropriate Guards style tunic. Thus the question arises, when did the regiment as a whole adopt the Grenadier Guards uniform, and under what authority.

In order to answer this question one must go back a few years. The 10th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada was formed in 1862, later that year they became the 10th Battalion Volunteer Militia (Infantry) Canada. They became the 10th or Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers in 1863, and finally in 1881 the 10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers. The style of "Grenadiers" without the suffix "Guards", although an honour was, by this late date somewhat ambiguous. However, this may have been the rationale



Sergeant Frederick George Fox (right) and two other sergeants of the Corps of Drums of The Royal Grenadiers at the University of Toronto in 1936. All three are wearing drummers' full dress tunics which as one might expect are laced in the manner of the Grenadier Guards. However it should be noted that one of the sergeants (left) wears chevrons on both sleeves, a privilege accorded to the regiment in 1885, "as a special case" (*4) for service in the North West. This photo has been kindly made available by Mrs Patricia J. Wilson, daughter of Sergeant Fox, (later R.S.M., R.C.E.M.E. & O.B.E).

for the regiment's subsequent sartorial evolutions. From its inception it was a socially prominent unit. In 1893 Guards style bearskin caps came into use, thus creating the appearance of a Foot Guards regiment.

In addition to adopting a Guards full dress tunic in 1903, the officers of the regiment were permitted to adopt a 2" wide trouser stripe. However, at no time before the First World War, were the N.C.O.'s and other ranks authorized to wear a Guards tunic.

This curious dichotomy apparently existed up until the First World War. During the inter-war years the regiment introduced a full dress uniform which, according to the regimental history, made its first appearance in the early 1930's (*3). At some point thereafter all ranks appeared outfitted with tunics of proper Grenadier Guards pattern. There does not appear to have been any official order authorizing this change.

At this time the reintroduction of full dress was an optional matter, handled internally. Uniforms were paid for by the unit, which controlled procurement etc. Perhaps the ambiguous attitude of the Militia Department was seen by the regiment as an opportunity to bring all ranks up to a Guards appearance. Ironically, although the officers had worn the full dress of a Guards regiment for close to forty years, the unit had not been granted commensurate status.

However unlike the Winnipeg Grenadiers it chose not to make a public issue of the matter, preferring to win their sartorial battle quietly. Consequently the uniform was maintained, despite, a title change and a subsequent amalgamation with the Toronto Regiment in 1936, and two more changes of title. This has recently been reconfirmed in amendments regarding full dress in the Canadian Forces Dress Regulations. Interestingly this distinction has not been extended to their patrol dress uniforms, which are of the pattern worn by a line regiment.

FOOTNOTES:

(*1) The Royal Regiment of Canada, the result of the amalgamation in 1936 of The Royal Grenadiers and the Toronto Regiment, was briefly titled the Royal Regiment of Toronto Grenadiers (1936-39). Prior to 1920 The Royal Grenadiers had been styled the 10th Royal Grenadiers.

(*2) GOODSPEED, Lt. Col. J.D. *Battle Royal*, 2nd Ed. p.64.

(*3) Ibid p.321. "...the regiment was completely re-equipped in scarlet full dress uniform of the pattern worn by the Royal Grenadiers before the war". This statement is perhaps a little confusing as all of the inter-war photos seen by this author show the entire regiment wearing the Guards tunic, if one were to take Col. Goodspeed's statement at face value, it would appear that initially the men wore the crow's foot knot tunic during this period.

(*4) Ibid p.57.

Foot Guards on the Prairies: The Winnipeg Grenadiers cont.

By Peter A. Dervis

In the last issue of the Journal of the M.H.S.M. (1992), I wrote about the Winnipeg Grenadiers and their assumption of full dress uniform of the Grenadier Guards just prior to the First World War (See: "Foot Guards on the Praries"). This had been done without authority, not a wholly unheard of occurrence in regard to Canadian Militia uniforms (See: " The Royal Grenadiers" p17).

However it appears that the unit was not satisfied with just looking like Foot Guards. In December 1933 the Winnipeg Grenadiers were allied to the Scots Guards, an occasion which prompted certain elements in the regiment to lobby for proper "Guards" status. Perhaps the fact that the unit wore a uniform identical to another Militia regiment was something of a sore point. After all the Canadian Grenadier Guards, with whom they had competed for that distinction, had received authorization to change its title in 1912, and to adopt the uniform of its British namesake in 1914.

The extensive correspondence which took place indicates that the Winnipeg Grenadiers went to some trouble and effort to try and effect this transition of status; Guards they appeared to be, Guards they should in fact be ! To this end the regiment went so far as to investigate the possibility of acquiring some of the Scots Guards' distinctions. What they did not bargain for was the subsequent challenge to their use of the Grenadier Guards uniform.

The following excerpts from this correspondence provide an intriguing insight into the behind the scenes machinations, which, one can only assume is typical of the type of manoeuvring engaged in by regiments, when unit distinctions are the issue. Upon news of its alliance with the Scots Guards, the Winnipeg Grenadiers immediately made application for a change in its status. The first letter is undated, from Col. T. Moore, C.O. of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, to Col. E.D. MacKenzie, Comptroller of the Household on the staff of the Governor General in Ottawa. Judging from the text it was sent shortly after the regiment's alliance with the Scots Guards. What is perhaps most significant is the fact that details such as a new title and uniform distinctions, commemorating this union had clearly been discussed regimentally, even before the alliance had taken effect.

Moore to MacKenzie, undated: "The effect of our alliance with the Scots Guards has been most remarkable in the Regiment, and indeed many of the prominent citizens of Winnipeg are deeply interested. Prior to the ratification of the alliance I had certain qualms as to what our actual status would be, and I discussed them thoroughly with my Officers.

As follows:

We are now allied with His Majesty's Scots Guards, and we are a line regiment. Our title of Winnipeg Grenadiers is very obscure as tradition shows that every 1st Company in every Battalion was called Grenadiers. To benefit we must imitate our parent Regiment at all costs and uphold their regulations pertaining to Drills, performances, ideals and traditions. To do this as the Winnipeg Grenadiers designation it would be placing a stumbling block in the way, and it has been pointed out by influential citizens to me that in fact as we now stand the two Regiments together do not form the proper co-operative names.

In view of the foregoing and after many days of careful deliberation it was definitely decided that to obtain the full fruits of such a great honour as this alliance, the name of our Regiment should be re-designated to either one of the following:

*The Canadian Scots Guards
Princess Elizabeth's Canadian Foot Guards.*

The latter name was chosen to enable us to be the first Regiment to bear the name of the young Princess and this designation would definitely place us in a position to maintain and uphold the alliance with the Scots Guards.

We applied for this change in designation before the alliance was ratified and also asked that Princess Elizabeth become our Colonel-in-Chief, but the whole matter was held up in view of the fact that regulations governing the participation of Royalty to rank in Regiments is being revised. If such is the case there is no reason why the change in name should not receive the consideration such an important alliance suggests.

In the matter of dress M.D. 10 are pressing me for my recommendations and it has been decided to apply as follows:

1. Service Dress. Same as Scots Guards (With distinguishing numerals)

- (a) Diced band on forage cap*
- (b) Scots Guards cap badge*
- (c) Scots Guards buttons*
- (d) W.G. on shoulder straps as distinguishing numeral. This could easily be changed with new designation.*

2. Full Dress: Same as Scots Guards with the following exception:

- (a) Silver embroidered Maple Leaf on collar instead of Thistle.*

Colonel James Bertram Mitchell, Winnipeg Grenadiers wearing a modified version of the regiment's full dress uniform, probably just before the First World War. He has replaced the bearskin with the forage cap with the badge of a full colonel. To be strictly correct, he should be wearing half-Wellington boots, rather than lace up boots.

Mitchell, an architect by profession came to Winnipeg in 1874 with the NWMP and from 1877 served as Commissioner of School Buildings for 34 years. Before this he had been a 14-year old bugler with the artillery at Prescott in the Fenian Raids of 1866. He raised the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers in 1912, becoming its first Lieutenant Colonel. He served with the 25th Battn. CEF in France in WWI, and survived to greet King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on the Royal Visit to Canada in 1939, wearing the same uniform shown in this photo, but with a bearskin. He died in 1945. RCMP Museum photo.



3. Blue Patrols: Scots Guards pattern with the following exception:
(a) Silver embroidered Maple Leaf on collar.

4. Overcoat & Cape: Atholl grey Scots Guards pattern."

Of particular interest is the regiment's desire to solidify the alliance by these changes in dress. This is made clear in a letter to Lord Greenwood (*), Hon. Colonel of the Regiment, from Col. Moore, dated January 27th 1934. Apparently it was felt that by bringing its appearance in line with that of the Scots Guards, that the Winnipeg Grenadiers would strengthen their claim for a change in status.

Moore to Greenwood 27 Jan 1934. "The uniform (Full Dress) which we now possess is identical with H.M. Grenadier Guards, and when proper authority has been received we intend to make the necessary changes to conform with the Scots Guards".

As was indicated previously even the matter of a new title was anticipated. Further on in the letter to Lord Greenwood an elequent case is made in support of the change in the regiment's designation.

Moore to Greenwood 27 Jan 1934: The new designation for our Regiment which was favoured in view of the fact that we would like to be the first Unit to do honnour to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabteh, was:

"PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S CANADIAN FOOT GUARDS"
while the first direct concensus of opinion favoured
"CANADIAN SCOTS GUARDS".

It was finally decided that we would like the Scots Guards to decide and we are prepared to adopt either designation provided we can obtain the proper authority.

In the matter of changing dress either name would carry the full import of the alliance and we could operate to full advantage as a result of it. I have written to Lt.-Col. E.C.MacKenzie (late Scots Guards) for his opinion on the above. He is Comptroller at Government House, Ottawa and I believe was instrumental in obtaining the alliance for us. He will use his best efforts on our behalf, and I feel that should you make the contact for us through the Scots Guards, more would be accomplished than if we occupied the usual channels for many years.

Perhaps to show its willingness to effect changes in its uniform, the Winnipeg Grenadiers, not only suggested new distinctions, but went so far as to determine how practicable it would be to acquire them. In the original letter sent to Col. MacKenzie by Col. Moore, the sartorial state of the regiment is discussed in some detail, as are the logistics required to effect these changes.

Moore to MacKenzie, undated: We have at present as regimental property sufficient full dress uniforms (Identical with Grenadier Guards) to outfit 200 rank & file. We are a bit short in bearskins and Staff caps, but our officers are fully equipped and attended the District Officer's reception on New Year's day in full dress.

We have now equipment for pipers and although we have a splendid brass band of 45 instruments they are only equipped with the ordinary scarlet of the rank & file. I have the opportunity of recruiting one of the finest pipe bands in the west and they have their own (Stuart Tartan) Kilts but are short of the proper tunic and bonnets.

The changing of our service dress could be done immediately it is authorized but the Full Dress etc would have to be gradual as funds permitted. We could however take the plumes from the bearskins immediately and have the Maple leaf placed on the collars in place of the Grenade.

The prestige which already is accruing from the alliance would be complete upon our becoming Guards and would allow us to set standards which in 12 months would make the Regiment "The Pick of the West".

It was suggested that in order to save expense that perhaps we could obtain (When approved) Cap badges and buttons from the manufacturer who supplies the Scots Guards and perhaps you could give me some information regarding this, as I find that to change the badge through the ordinary channels at Ottawa would cost in the neighbourhood of \$500.00 alone



*Returning the Color,
St. Lukes Church,
Sept. 1933*

The overall response of the authorities in Ottawa to the requests for these changes was less than encouraging. The official position was that the alliance in, and of itself did not justify either a change of title or status for the regiment. If one reads between the lines, it appears that there was a great deal of resistance to the idea of forming another Guards regiment in Canada. The subject of a Royal, or Guards title seems to have been a particularly sore point, as the letter from Col. MacKenzie at Government House to Col. Moore dated February 17th 1934 indicates below:

Office of the Comptroller
of the Household

February 17, 1934.

Dear Colonel Moore,

I am afraid that I have been a long time in answering your letter, but besides being fairly busy here, I found it took me some time to find out about certain points which you brought up.

I will start by answering your question as regards Colonel-in-Chief. I do not think that there is any possibility of Princess Elizabeth being granted this appointment. I know that there has been correspondence with reference to her being made Colonel-in-Chief of a Regiment, and that the reply came that His Majesty does not approve of children of the Royal Family being granted this position. There is also a letter from England from which the following is an extract :- "Should His Majesty wish to appoint any member of the Royal Family as Colonel in-Chief of a Regiment, it would be best for the King to make the selection, rather than for some Regiment to put forward the claim. In your case I think a slight exception might be made, supposing you were to ask for the Duke of York to be made your Colonel-in-

Colonel T. Moore,
Commanding the Winnipeg Grenadiers,
194 Main St.,
WINNIPEG, Man.

Office of the Comptroller
of the Household

-2-

Chief, in view of the fact that he is already Colonel of the Scots Guards, to whom your Regiment is now affiliated. Of course, I do not know whether this would meet with your ideas, and it is only a suggestion on my part.

With reference to re-designation of your Regiment, it appears that there would be certain difficulties in this matter.

(1) In view of what I have said above, I do not think the suggested title of Princess Elizabeth Canadian Foot Guards would be practicable.

(2) The title "Guards" without the status as such is misleading, and it appears that an alliance is not deemed sufficient grounds for the adoption of this distinction.

(3) I understand that in 1928 the War Office stated that in the opinion of the Army Council, it would be inadvisable to grant the title of "Guards" to any further Regiments of the Canadian Militia.

(4) With regard to Dress, were your Regiment given the status of a Regiment of Foot Guards, they would be allowed to adopt the Uniform of their allied British Regiment, subject to the concurrence of the British Regiment and the Army Council; however, as I have shown above, this status cannot be given and the following points arise:-

Office of the Comptroller
of the Household

-3-

(a) There are certain distinctive features in the dress of the Scots Guards which have no relation to its status as a Regiment of Foot Guards, and there would appear to be no objection to the adoption of such features by the Winnipeg Grenadiers, subject to the concurrence of the Scots Guards and the Army Council. The most important feature of this nature is the check band on the forage cap, which simply indicates the Regiment's Scottish connection, and not its status as a Guards Regiment.

(b) On the other hand, such articles of dress as the Atholl Grey greatcoat and cape, blue frock coat, distinctive pattern of tunic, with special arrangement of buttons, and also brass spurs, are all distinctive features which definitely designate the Officer wearing them as an Officer of a Regiment of Foot Guards, and these would not be permitted to the Winnipeg Grenadiers, in view of what I have said in my letter.

If you have the opportunity of recruiting the Pipe Band, which you mentioned, I very much hope that you will see your way to doing so. You state that they are in possession of the Royal Stuart tartan, which is the tartan worn by the Pipers of the Scots Guards. Affiliation with that Regiment would not, however, entitle them to wear that tartan, as permission to do so can only be granted by His Majesty.

Office of the Comptroller
of the Household

-4-

I am afraid that I have not been as helpful as I could have wished, and had personally hoped that we should have heard of you next as the Canadian Scots Guards, but the various rulings which I have hinted at are quite definite with regard to these questions of affiliation.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Colonel.

Drum Major W. Morley and a bandsman of the regiment in 1933, taken outside the Legislative Building in Winnipeg. At this point the musicians are wearing ordinary guardsmen's tunics. Interestingly, photographs taken before the First War show musicians in tunics fully laced across the chest in the manner of the Grenadier Guards, including the Household cuff. Manitoba Museum of Man & Nature photo.



Unfortunately in its zeal to become proper Foot Guards, the regiment had opened up a can of worms. The Winnipeg Grenadiers had in fact never received authority to wear the uniform of the Grenadier Guards. Finally in 1937, its petition to change its distinctions brought attention to this fact, and Ottawa challenged the regiment's right to wear a uniform which it had appropriated without permission, and worn for nearly a quarter of a century. This was brought up in a letter from Lt. Col. C.R. Grant, A.A. & Q.M.G. at M.D.No.10 to Colonel Moore, dated Feb 2nd 1937:

Grant to Moore, 2 Feb 1937: In connection with the wearing of Grenadier Guards' uniform by the Winnipeg Grenadiers, attention is directed to N.D.H.Q. letter of 18th of November, 1912, and the copy of the letter from the Military Secretary to his Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, attached thereto. Copies of these letters are enclosed herewith. The decision given by his Royal Highness was subsequently confirmed by the Army Council, as indicated in the attached copy of a letter from the Colonial Office to The Governor General dated 5th December 1912.

(Both letters politely but firmly turned down the Winnipeg Grenadiers' request for permission to wear a uniform identical to that of the Grenadier Guards.)

Grant to Moore 2 Feb 1937, cont. No authority therefore exists for the Winnipeg Grenadiers to wear the Grenadier Guards' uniform in its entirety and this Department cannot include such uniform in the Dress Regulations for the Militia.

It is therefore considered that before authority can be given for the adoption of any of the distinctive features of the uniform of the Scots Guards, it will be necessary to consider what changes can be made in the uniform now worn by the Winnipeg Grenadiers so that it will differ from that of the Grenadier Guards to an extent sufficient to make it quite distinctive and to render confusion impossible.

In this connection, it is pointed out that as a result of the rulings referred to in para. 3 above this Department authorized a special uniform for Canadian Grenadier Regiments, as described in G.O.68 of 1914, and this General Order is still in force. It is also pointed out that the uniforms worn by the five regiments comprising The Brigade of Guards are of a distinctive pattern worn only by Guards Regiments and it is not considered appropriate for a line regiment to adopt the uniform of any of these regiments, in its entirety, nor is it considered that the Army Council or the regiment concerned would concur.

(The comments regarding a "special uniform for Canadian Grenadier regiments" would appear to be a little misleading. It would seem to open up the door for authorization of the uniforms worn by the 10th Royal Grenadiers, and the Winnipeg Grenadiers. However General Order 68 of 1914 refers specifically to the uniform worn by the Canadian Grenadier Guards (*2).

Surprisingly even this admonition did not put the matter to rest. Letters continued to be exchanged on the subject of the regiment's dress in 1937, 1938 and 1939. Despite the emphatically negative response from Ottawa towards the idea of a title change, even this matter was not dropped. As late as 1939 Lt. Col. Orville M. Kay, then C.O. of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, again brought up both the subject of the unit's uniform, and a petition for title change, to Headquarters of Military District No.10. Ironically the proposal indicated singly spaced buttons for the tunic, despite the fact that a title change would make the regiment the third unit of the Canadian "Guards", and parallel to the Scots Guards who wore their buttons in threes as required by their position as the third regiment of Foot Guards (*3). Perhaps economy prevailed and it was thought unwise to scrap two hundred serviceable tunics. The entire letter is quoted below:

To: Headquarters.
M.D. No. 10
Fort Osborne Barracks
Tuxedo, Man.

March 30th 1939

Dress - Winnipeg Grenadiers.

1. *On the reorganization of The Winnipeg Grenadiers and the 10th Bn. C.M.G.C. in October 1936 to The Winnipeg Grenadiers M.G., it was suggested that the time would be opportune to show in some material manner our affiliation with the Scots Guards.*
2. *In 1937, when in England, I took up with His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who is Colonel of the Scots Guards, and with Colonel Balfour who commands the Regiment, the question of showing our affiliation with the Scots Guards by either a change in title or by some alteration in our present dress. I pointed out to His Royal Highness that we now wear The Grenadier Guards full dress and that we actually had no authority to do so. When asked by His Royal Highness for suggestions, I suggested that we might call the Regiment the 1st Bn. Canadian Scots Guards. He stated that he did not see any objection, and suggested for badges we take the Scots Guards badges, substituting the Maple Leaf for the Thistle. I raised the question of diced hat bands, stating that Col. Moore had been trying for some time to obtain permission to wear the same on the blue forage cap. His Royal Highness stated that he did not see any reason why we should not wear the diced hat band and Colonel Balfour agreed with him.*
3. *The subject was discussed at considerable length.*
4. *His Royal Highness stated that if on my return to Winnipeg I started proceedings through the proper channels, he would see that the matter was taken care of at*

the War Office.

5. On my return to Canada the matter was approached and it was suggested that the same stay in abeyance until after I had taken command. In the meantime the matter of dress was tabled.

6. It has been pointed out to me that the diced hat band is worn only by Highland and Scottish regiments and it has also been suggested that this item of dress is distinctive to the Guards and may not be worn by a Line Regiment. I am advised that the diced cap band has no connection with the status of a Guards Regiment. At the most, it simply indicated the Regiment's Scottish connection. In that respect, The Winnipeg Grenadiers, M.G., have in the past and still consist of a large percentage of Scotch personell (sic.).

7. May I submit that the name of the Regiment be changed to :

1st Bn. The Canadian Scots Guards.

If it is thought advisable, the letters M.G. could be added to designate that it is a machine gun Regiment.

8. The changes I would suggest in the matter of dress are as follows:

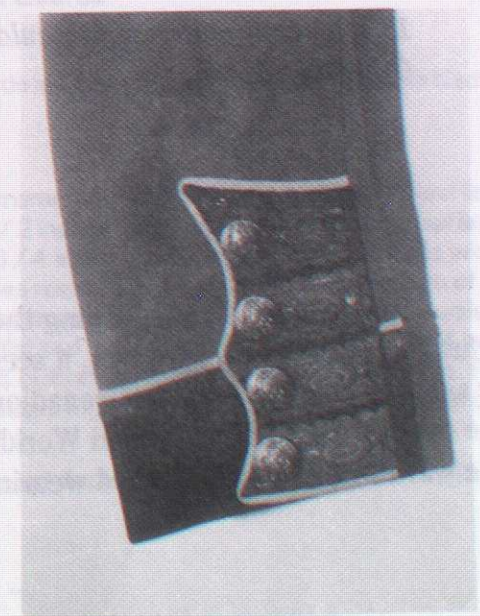
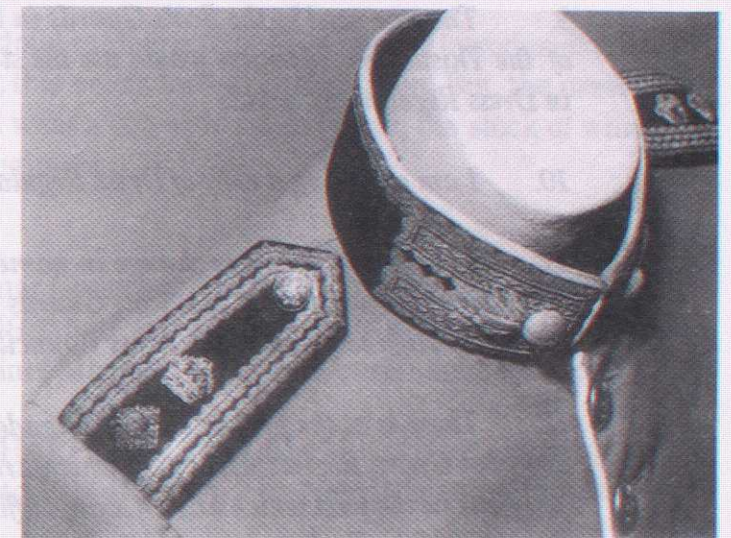
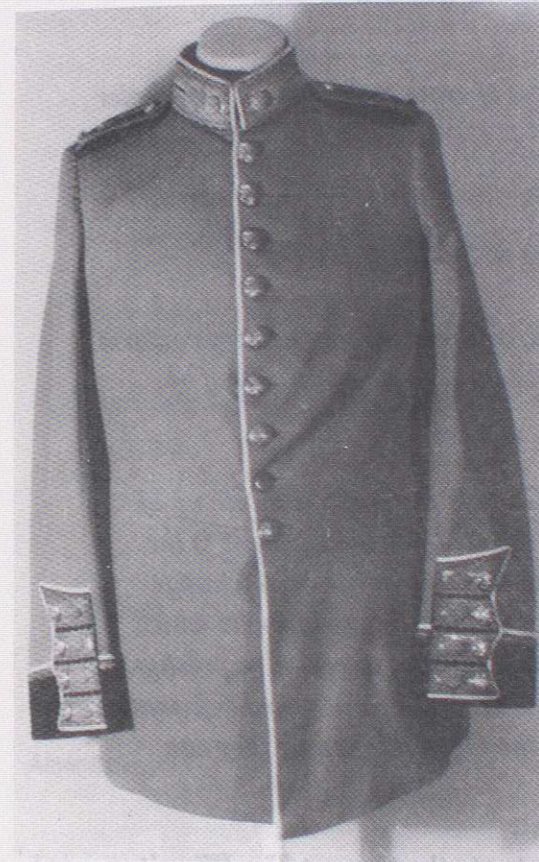
(1) Service Dress - The same as that designated in Dress Regulations for Officers of the Canadian Militia 1932, with the following exceptions:

- (a) the tunic as described in para. 34 of the said Dress Regulations except that there would be no seam at the centre back, and there would be a waist seam across the front part only;
- (b) diced band on blue forage cap;
- (c) Scots Guards cap badge with thistle removed and maple leaf substituted;
- (d) Scots Guards buttons;
- (e) no shoulder badges;
- (f) Headress -
 - (i) blue forage cap worn in Drill Order;
 - (ii) drab forage cap worn in Marching Order.

(2) Full Dress - The same as the Scots Guards, with the following exceptions -

- (a) buttons to be evenly spaced;
- (b) silver embroidered maple leaf instead of thistle on the collar;

Full dress tunic of Lieutenant Colonel Orville Kay, (later Brigadier CBE), C.O. of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, mentioned in the text. As can be seen it closely resembles the full dress of the Grenadier Guards. The complete uniform is in the collection of the Manitoba Museum of Man & Nature in Winnipeg. Scalet tunic with dark blue collar, cuffs & shoulder straps. White piping. Gold lace & braid. Gilt buttons.



(3) Undress - The Scots Guards pattern with -

- (a) silver embroidered maple leaf on collar;
(b) buttons evenly spaced.

(4) Mess - Scots Guards pattern with Regimental badge on collar.

(5) Overcoat and cape - Atholl grey, lined with Wellington red, for officers - khaki for other ranks.

9. The star used by the Scots Guards in badges of rank is the Star of the Order of the Thistle. We, of course would use the star at present in use as designated in Dress Regulations, 1932.

10. I am enclosing a copy of Dress Regulations re the Scots Guards.

11. I appreciate that any change in name and/or dress insofar as they conform to the Dress Regulations of the Scots Guards would have to be approved of by His Royal Highness and by the Army Council.

12. There is at the present time a Brigade of Guards in Canada made up of two Foot Guard Regiments, both of which are in the east. This Regiment is the only one in the west which has a Guards affiliation. In my opinion, to change the name of the Regiment would eliminate a lot of unpleasant comments which are circulating at the present time and, with all due respect, would give prestige and kudos to the Militia in this District and the west. I have discussed this matter with many who are or have been associated with the Grenadiers and they can see no objection to the change of name.

13. The new Regiment would, of course, perpetuate the present The Winnipeg Grenadiers, M.G.

(Orville M.M. Kay) Lt.-Col.
Commanding
The Winnipeg Grenadiers, M.G.

Ottawa's position regarding these requests was unbending in its continuing refusal to grant them. However, it seems that it was either willing to turn a blind eye to, or sidestep the issue of the Grenadier's original Grenadier Guards uniform. At any rate the outbreak of the Second World War apparently put the matter into abeyance. After the war the regiment resumed wearing their "traditional" Grenadier Guards uniform.

According to an article about the regiment which appeared in the June 5th 1965 issue of the Winnipeg Free Press, the Winnipeg Grenadiers continued wearing full dress until they were stood down in 1965:

"The regiment, formed by the federal government in 1908 as the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers, has existed on Militia service since the end of the Second World War, and has been one of the few units in Canada to hold a full dress parade every month".

Postscript: There is some anecdotal evidence that the regiment introduced the diced cap band in 1960-61. At present this needs further confirmation. But the present day Winnipeg Grenadiers Cadets still wear a cap with a diced band, the stock of which was presumably inherited from the regiment.

FOOTNOTES:

(*1) Lord Greenwood: Sir Hamar Greenwood Bart. K.C. Hon. Colonel of the Winnipeg Grenadiers from Dec 4th 1920 until at least 1941. Born in Canada, emigrated to England. Conservative M.P. and Cabinet Minister. Successful businessman. Baron 1919, Viscount 1937.

(*2) ROSS, David and Rene CHARTRAND. Canadian Militia Dress Regulations 1907. Illustrated with ammendments to 1914. (Reprint) The New Brunswick Museum 1977. p.118.

Dress Regulations, 1907

General Order 68

April, 1914

Amendments.

Canadian Grenadier Guards

Add new paras.

"425(a) - Cap - Black bearskin or black racoon skin with gilt grenade in front, with a plain taper chain with black leather lining.

For sizes see para. 386."

"425(b) - Tunic - Scarlet cloth, blue collar and cuffs. The collar ornamented with 5 / 8 inch gold maple leaf lace along the top, and gold Russia braid at the bottom. The cuff round, 3-1 / 2 inches deep, with 5 / 8 inch maple leaf lace round the top. Blue flap on each sleeve, 6 inches long at the seam, 6-3 / 4 inches at the points, 2-3 / 4 inches wide at the narrowest part, and at the points 3-1 / 2, 3-1 / 4 and 3-3 / 4 inches respectively, beginning at the bottom of the cuff. Scarlet flap on each skirt behind, reaching within 1 / 2 in. of the bottom of the skirt. Two buttons at the waist behind about 3 inches apart. Eight buttons down the front. The front, collar and flaps edged with white cloth, 1 / 4 inch wide, the skirts lined with white. Blue cloth shoulder strap ornamented button of regimental pattern at the top. Four bars each consisting of 1 / 4 inch universal gold lace, with 1 / 2 inch maple leaf lace at top and bottom, at equal distances on each skirt and sleeve flap with regimental button on each bar.

Field officers and Captains have 1 / 2 inch maple leaf gold lace round the bottom of the collar, round the flaps on the sleeves and skirts and a second row round the cuffs."

"425(c) Lace - Gold maple leaf and gold universal."

"425(d) Buttons and Badges - Regimental - See Appendix 1."

"425(e) Other uniform - as for infantry of the line."

(*3) Ironically the senior regiment of Foot Guards in Canada, the Governor General's Foot Guards, wear buttons spaced in two's, while the Canadian Grenadier Guards wear buttons spaced singly. This conforms with the dress of their allied British regiments, and is not due to seniority.

The writer would like to thank Bruce Tascona and David Ross for making research material available.



"Bullets rained around us like hail". Letters from Private Thomas Booz, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, 1885.

These four letters were written by Private Booz, "C" Company (Capt. W.A. Wilkes) during April and May of 1885 whilst on active service in the North West, to his friend "Dave", probably in Toronto. . Though written in pencil, they are still perfectly legible, having been carefully preserved by the Royal Canadian Military Institute. Thanks to Gregory Loughhton, Curator, R.C.M.I. these letters have been made available for publication in the MHSM Journal and are now deposited in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba (ref. P5317, file 12)

The letters are of significance in revealing the personal attitudes of the writer, probably typical of most of the men of his regiment, rather than shedding any new light on the campaign. The most interesting point historically is the mention in letter No.3 of the 90th being called "black devils" by the half breeds (see note 4).

Letter No.1

Camp - 18 miles from Touchwood Hills
April 8th 1885

Dear Dave,

You will, perhaps, be a little surprised to receive a letter from me from here, but you know that the 90th Battalion is on "the warpath" and I am one of them. We came 19 miles on foot yesterday & go on to Touchwood tomorrow. It is hard work, but healthy, & if it does not last too long will be a good outing for us. Am in excellent health & spirits, but if it was a little warmer I would be better satisfied.

No rebels seen as yet, but we keep a good look out for them especially at night. At Fort Quappelle we erected targets & had rifle practice. I came out better then I expected. Three bulls eyes out of five, the other two what they call outers.

Am afraid the expedition will knock my trip to Toronto on the head this summer, for I cannot afford two trips in one summer.

Am writing this on my knee so cannot do it as I would wish.

The "A" Battery caught up with us this a.m. The 90th Boys turned out to welcome them.

I am burnt almost as black as a nigger.

Remember me to your mother & all enquiring friends.

Your sincere friend
Tom Booz.
Write soon.

T. Booz, "C" Company, 90th Battalion, Via Quappelle.

Letter No 2

Battleford, Fish Creek,
April 27th 1885.

Dear Dave

Yours to hand this morning. Passed through the battle(1) without a scratch. It was a terrible seven hours. Bullets rained around us like hail. Four of the 90th(2), were killed, & sixteen wounded. We routed them after a hard tussle as they had the advantage of us as regards ground, being under cover. Particulars you will have read before this from papers.

Write soon & often as I cannot write when I please. Do not wait for answers.

Your sincere friend
Tom

Pressed for time.

Letter No.3

Lepirre's Crossing
May 17th 1885.

Dear Dave

What a contrast today from last Sunday. Then I was lying in a pit cracking away at the rebels, running a risk of losing my life at any moment(3). Today I am enjoying a bright, warm Sabbath, no duty to do and able to attend Divine service. Last Sunday evening whilst the service was in progress, the bullets flew around like hail, and before the Rev. Gordon could pronounce the benediction we had all jumped to our arms and were peppering away again.

Yesterday and today they are getting over the balance of our outfit. Two steamers, the "Marquis" and "Northcote" are being employed as ferries for crossing the Saskatchewan. There is a look or feeling of civilization in seeing steamers and hearing a steam whistle once in a while, and when they whistle a smile of satisfaction can be seen creeping over the faces of the boys.

I am very weather beaten or tanned, you would hardly know me. My hands are brown as berries, quite hard and considerably scratched with the scrub.

The 90th boys think quite a lot of that poetry entitled, I think, "The Brave Ninetieth", which appeared in the Mail of the 5th inst.

Notes of our camp life would not interest you much, I guess, as I expect you get enough of them from the papers. Fred told me that part of one of my letters appeared in the "News", and that he sent me a copy, but it failed to reach me. I would like to see it as I forgot what I wrote. I could tell you lots of amusing things that happen from day to day but have not always the time to jot them down, and so they slip my memory.

The poor prisoners we rescued are beginning to look and feel better now they are free to go and come as they please. They were half starved and very pale when rescued, but are now looking fresh and bright.

Our Company, "C", has suffered the most, so far, having had three killed and six wounded, which shows that we were in the hottest of the fray. I could also tell you of several narrow escapes of several of the company. I have not received a scratch I am happy to say, and I hope I may not.

By the time you receive this I hope the 90th will be on its way home. There is a rumour around camp of us going to support Col. Otter, but from all I can learn I think that he is able to take care of himself. Of course if he wants more troops, not one, I think, would back out.

Please remember me kindly to all enquiring friends, especially your mother.

Your old chum,

Tom Booz.

P.S. The half breeds say they are not afraid of the redcoats, but "we hate those black coated d-ls.(4) TB.

Letter No.4.

Battleford
May 29th 1885.

Dear Dave,

Your welcome letter received this a.m.

Fred Hurst was in a short while ago to have a chat. Had dinner with Jack Parson yesterday. All the Q.O.R. (5) boys you know are O.K. I believe.

We are encamped on a beautiful plain between two rivers, battle River and the Saskatchewan. The water is rather too cold for bathing yet. One of the 90th was nearly drowned yesterday. Went in when too hot and took a cramp of the heart, I think the Doctor said, another one in swimming at the time brought him ashore.

Yesterday we had a cricket match with the QOR but got left. Only did it for the fun of the thing. On Wednesday evening they played foot ball and downed the 90th also. They are now talking of playing a game of lacrosse. Anything to pass the time and keep the two

regiments on the best of terms. The 10th(6) won't hear a wrong word said of the 90th.

Today I went into one of the QOR tents to visit. I started to tell them of the good dinner I had yesterday with Jack Parson. Before I had got through one picked up a boot, another a brush, another a belt, and one a pail of water, and I was told "get out of this". It made their mouths water for some. The dinner consisted of rabbit pie. It was delicious.

I visited the Q.O.R. hospital tent on Wednesday. The boys made me give a minute description of the charge at Batoche. How they would like to have been there. They are quite proud of the wounds they have. Those of the QOR that were not in the fight at Cut Knife are down in the mouth because their chances are now very slim of having a "scrap" with the Indians.

We celebrated the 24th on Saturday the 23rd. Had a printed programme of games, etc. Made things rather lively for Prince Albert.

We expect to receive orders to proceed home by way of the lakes in a day or so. It will be a welcome order for we are tired of hanging (?) around without the chance of a fight. How they would get it if another chance was offered is plain from remarks uttered since hearing of the butchery at Fort Pitt. Everyone on the field would have revenge if a chance offered.

Am very sorry to hear of your mother being so sick, hope she is completely restored by this time.

With kind wishes for you and Mrs H.

I remain

Your sincere friend

Tom Booz

NOTES:

- (1) The fighting took place at Fish Creek on April 24th where Middleton met up with the rebels under Riel and Gabriel Dumont.
- (2) A total of six officers and men of the 90th were killed or died of wounds in this action.
- (3) The action at Batoche took place between Sat. May 9 and Tues May 12.
- (4) This is an early reference to what became the nickname of the 90th, "The Little Black Devils". They later incorporated a devil figure in their cap badge, and adopted of the motto "Hosti acti nominati" (Named in action by the enemy).
- (5) Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto.
- (6) 10th Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto.

The Guards go West. An Account of the Sharpshooter's Company of the Governor General's Foot Guards, 1885.

By Mark A. Reid.

In March 1885 armed rebellion broke out in what is now the province of Saskatchewan. A provisional government was established under Louis Riel, the Metis leader, at Batoche. The Metis and their Indian allies successfully ambushed a North West Mounted Police patrol at Duck Lake and massacred eight settlers at Frog Lake. The news of these disasters was announced in Ottawa on March 27th, and the decision was taken to send troops to the North West.

Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia in the MacDonalld government scrambled to mobilize the tiny regular army and the poorly equipped Militia. Captain Alfred Hamlyn Todd, an officer in the Governor General's Foot Guards, an Ottawa Militia regiment, presented himself at the Minister's office on March 29th, and offered to raise a company of marksmen. He was given immediate authorization by the hard pressed Caron. Todd promised that his men would be ready to leave by the following day.

Hastily printed posters and word of mouth appealed for local militia volunteers and at eight o'clock the next morning about 100 men had assembled at the Guards' armouries to compete for a place in Captain Todds's company. Fifty two men, including 2 officers, were eventually chosen, most of them being members of the Guards. The rest of the morning was taken up with kitting out the Guards Company of Sharpshooters, as they were now known. A shortage of rolling stock delayed their departure until the next day when, after inspection by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding and a blessing from Canon Bogert, they marched to the Chaudiere railway station through a cheering crowd of well-wishers. The G.G.F.G., for the first time in their history, were off to war.

The next nine days were spent covering the 1100 miles to Winnipeg, the marshalling area for troops and supplies. Most of the distance was covered by rail with the Guards sitting wrapped in their greatcoats in open railway cars. Anyone who has experienced the rigours of the Canadian winter will appreciate the hardship endured by men who were softened by city living. The rail line was not complete, and the gaps had to be covered by sleigh, or on foot, sometimes necessitating a trek of 20 miles through wet snow and in freezing rainstorms.

Railway contractors organized relay points along the line of march where roaring bonfires and hot food awaited the weary troops. Captain Todd was pleased with his men's performance, and his diary records his relief that his company of civil servants, clerks and students could endure such hard campaigning. Rifle practice was occasionally held when crossing frozen lakes and the men practiced skirmishing drill in the open areas.

Throughout this training period the Company's Senior NCO, Colour Sergeant C.F. Winter proved a tower of strength and knowlege. Possessed of a near photographic memory he could conduct roll-call in faultless alphabetical order, without pen or paper and was greatly respected by all who met him.

Although Canadian he had only recently left the British Army with whom he had served in Egypt in 1882, seeing action at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. He wore his Egypt Medal and Khedive's Star throughout the campaign. Another member of the Company, Corporal T. Davis, wore the same medals, having served with the Nile Voyageurs in 1884. His advice on active service matters was also greatly valued by the others.

During one morning's drill Private John Rogers fainted and when jokingly warned by Captain Todd against repeating such an action under fire, the man behaved so oddly that Todd felt obliged to investigate further. It turned out that Rogers, a well-educated gentleman, had had a premonition that he would be killed and despite a generally cheerful character could not be persuaded from this belief. Colour Sergeant Winter himself had related a disturbing dream to Captain Todd in which he had seen himself shot in the face, but such reactions were perhaps only natural to men keyed up with excitement and anticipation.

Despite these rather eerie incidents and the hardships of the trip the Company began training as a unit and when they eventually arrived in Winnipeg on April 8th they regarded themselves as at least partially seasoned campaigners. Their first stop in town was at the Hudsons Bay Company store where they were issued with red toques, top boots, socks, blankets and other essential clothing which a parsimonious government had been unable to provide from their meagre peace time stores. Their trip West continued that day with the train stopping at Brandon to allow patriotic ladies to bring them lemonade, hot tea and cakes. The following day the troops de-trained at Qu'Appelle where Colonel Otter, commanding the tiny Regular Infantry School, inspected them and, assigned them tents between his unit and the Queen's Own Rifles. They soon moved to Swift Current where they were assigned to Colonel Otter's Column, whose task it was to relieve a small number of NWMP and some 400 civilians besieged in the town of Battleford.

The next twelve days were spent on the march, covering an average of 29 miles each day in heavy marching order. A screen of NWMP and scouts travelled ahead of the column. Apart for a few minor brushes with Indians no organized resistance was encountered. The men rose to the sound of reveille every morning at 4 am, then escorted the nearly 200 wagons over the gentle rolling prairie until late evening when, perhaps with memories of Isandhlwana still fresh, they laagered for the night. By now winter was over and the prairie had turned into a soft carpet of new grass and purple flowers. For years afterwards veterans would recall with pleasure the simple joys of bivouacking after a long day's march, and meals of tinned corned beef, biscuits, dried apples, tea, and on occasion, beans.

Battleford was relieved without a fight on April 23rd. The beseiging Indians under Chief Poundmaker, after looting the empty homes and the Hudsons Bay Company store, had melted away the night before and the column, over 500 strong, camped outside the wooden stockade. Although rather anti-climatic, the Guards first mission had been accomplished and the obvious joy and relief of the over 400 civilians was some consolation for the lack of action.

Less than a week later, Colonel Otter decided to make a reconnaissance in force to locate Poundmaker. Accordingly, on the morning of May 1st, a mixed force of 325 of all ranks, on horseback and loaded into wagons rode out of Battleford. The bugle band of the Queen's Own Rifles led by Bugle Major Swift played them out of camp at 3 o'clock in the morning. The rather eclectic task force consisted of the following units:

Regulars.

80 men of "B" Battery, Regiment of Canadian Artillery
 1 Gatling gun and 2 x 7-pdr RML's
 45 Men of the Infantry School Corps (later the Royal Cdn. Regiment)

Militia.

22 men of the GGFG under Lieutenant Gray
 60 men of the Queen's Own Rifles
 45 men of the Battleford Rifles, (a locally raised group.)
 75 mounted men of the NWMP

They rode all day stopping only at nightfall to snatch a hasty meal, water the horses and send scouts ahead to reconnoitre. Quickly resuming their advance they gradually realized that any hope of surprising the enemy had been lost as the scouts pointed out Indian signal fires along the horizon.

Determined to continue, however, the force pushed ahead, crashing through the occasional brush, and hauling the wagons through the streams that criss-crossed their route. At daybreak they passed the site of a hastily abandoned camp and were confronted by a solitary Indian who galloped his horse in circles and waved a blanket before disappearing over the horizon.

Interpreted as a challenge by the now rather nervous scouts, the advance guard of NWMP splashed across a shallow creek and began riding up the long, open incline of Cut Knife Hill. As the artillery and wagons entered the water behind them a volley rang out, emptying several saddles. The infantry piled out of the wagons, hastily forming a skirmish line as Colonel Otter galloped past them to the top of the hill 500 yards away to assess the situation.

Despite the shock of the ambush, there was no panic and within moments the infantry were doubling up the hill to take up firing positions along the crest. The civilian teamsters drove their wagons into a shallow depression half way up, as the artillerymen manhandled their guns to the center of the position. The troops were now spread out in a roughly horseshoe shaped line with the open end back towards the creek. The Guards were on the extreme left flank beside the Queen's Own Rifles, while the enemy were completely invisible, hidden in ravines and willow thickets 2-300 yards away. The Indian camp however was in full view about two miles away, and for want of a better target the two guns of "B" Battery began firing at it.

The 7-pdrs. had both seen service with the British Army in Abyssinia in 1868 and on the Red River Expedition of 1870. Since then they had only been used for saluting purposes by the NWMP. "B" Battery had left their own 9-pdrs. behind as they would have been too cumbersome for this reconnaissance, and had borrowed the NWMP's artillery. Unfortunately, lack of maintenance and the Canadian climate had taken their toll. The second round fired shattered one carriage and rendered the gun useless. The other carriage showed similiar weakness and was only kept in action by being wrapped with wire and rope. The spare gunners grabbed their rifles and joined the infantry in the firing line.

The infantry in general, and the Guards in particular, were feeling the effects of the enemy's marksmanship. Lieutenant Gray spread his men along the left flank and in a short period the Guards suffered three casualties. Pte. W.H. Osgoode was killed instantly after being shot in the head, and Pte J.StC. McQuilkin was hit by a musket ball which passed through his belt before imbedding itself in his hip. C/Sgt. Winter crawled amongst his isolated men encouraging them, directing their fire and allegedly shouting a cry which has survived in the Sergeant's Mess to this day, "Steady the buttons, two by two". This alluded to the arrangement of buttons on the GGFG scarlet tunics. His encouraging cries, apocryphal or otherwise, were soon stilled, when, in accordance with his dream, he was shot in the left side of his face.

These part-time soldiers however endured an accurate and intensive fire for nearly two hours. Lying in the prairie grass under a hot sun, frequently out of sight of their comrades, they fired at an invisible enemy and heard for the first time the agonized groans of the wounded. By mid-morning, however, the Indian fire began to slacken and it was seen that their camp had broken up and was moving off.

Under cover of the Gatling gun, the Battleford Rifles were sent back to clear the rear in preparation for withdrawal. Colonel Otter decided that he had accomplished his mission by finding the Indian camp and preventing Chief Poundmaker from joining forces with Riel. He also realized the risk of an ambush of his wagon train of shaken and wounded soldiers on the return trip to Battleford, and opted for an immediate and controlled withdrawal. After lying under fire for nearly 5 hours, the men were ordered to

retire at about one o'clock in the afternoon. As the Indians were almost out of ammunition, having been reduced to wrapping pebbles with foil from looted tea chests, the withdrawal went smoothly. But as the Guards were leaving their positions, Pte. J. Rogers turned to fire a parting shot at a troublesome sniper. Just as he had dreamed on the trip from Ottawa, he was shot in the head.

Under the covering fire of the Gatling the troops began an orderly withdrawal, the Guards conducting a roll call before boarding their wagons. It was quickly discovered that Pte. Osgoode was not in the hospital wagon. Two men doubled back up the deserted hill to recover his body. They met two stretcher bearers coming down who told them that they had the last casualty, so the whole group hurried back to board the now retreating wagons.

The exhausted force arrived at Battleford at 10 o'clock that night, where the remaining troops had turned out in expectation of an Indian attack. Despite the length of the engagement Otter's casualties were surprisingly light with only 8 men killed and 14 wounded. It was only then discovered that Osgoode's body was not in the hospital and had evidently been left behind. The next morning the entire camp turned out to pay full honours to those killed and their remains were interred beside the town church.

Although eastern newspapers attempted to describe the Battle of Cut Knife Hill (as it was now known) as a success, Colonel Otter was hard pressed to justify the less than decisive action to his superiors. To the men of the Guards Sharpshooters the loss of their comrades was partially justified within the week, when a delegation from Poundmaker, complete with 20 captured wagons, arrived to ask for peace. At almost the same time, nearly 150 miles away, Riel's forces surrendered to General Middleton after a four day engagement at Batoche.

Large scale resistance was to all appearances over and the Queen's Birthday was celebrated at Battleford with a Brigade Review. On 5th June Captain Todd led 22 men who had not fought at Cut Knife back to the battlefield to recover Pte. Osgoode's remains. Colour Sergeant Winter, now released from hospital, stowed away in one of the wagons, under a pile of greatcoats, determined to see Cut Knife again. Osgoode had been buried by Father Cochin, a visiting priest, immediately after the battle. The body was disinterred and reburied beside Pte. Rogers in Battleford.

The seasoned and sunburnt Sharpshooters spent the next three weeks in pursuit of another Indian band under Chief Big Bear. He had 26 white prisoners, including women and children with him, and was pursued through difficult and mosquito infested country until he released them. By now Riel had been captured and his forces dispersed. On 5th July Colonel Otter received orders to strike camp and return to Winnipeg. The troops enjoyed a civic feast, fireworks and three days leave in the city before boarding trains to take them back to their homes and jobs.

Special excursion trains to Ottawa had been disgorging thousands of well wishers for the past few days when Captain Todd led his 50 men out of the railway station to deafening cheers. They marched to Parliament Hill where, the Mayor after a patriotic speech, presented a Union Jack, rather prematurely embroidered with the battle honour "Cut Knife Hill". It was not until 1919 that the GGFG officially received "North West Canada 1885" as a battle honour.

Following more welcoming speeches and a massive banquet the Sharpshooters posed for a final photo outside the Drill Hall before being dismissed for the last time. Most of Ottawa turned out again a few weeks later when the remains of Ptes. Osgoode and Rogers were buried amidst great pomp in Beechwood Cemetery. A striking bronze statue of a Guardsman with arms reversed was unveiled in a downtown park a few years later, and a memorial window was installed in the Guards Chapel shortly afterwards.

Although the events of 1885 have been largely forgotten by most Canadians, the memory of the Sharpshooters is still honoured by the Governor General's Foot Guards. The highlight of the Sergeants' Mess social calendar is the Cut Knife Dinner and a Memorial is held each year in front of the Sharpshooters Monument. The Band and a firing party attended the graves of Osgoode and Rogers on 3rd May 1985 to re-dedicate the final resting place of the regiment's first casualties.

Uniform of the Sharpshooters

A General Order dated 7th June 1872 announced the approval of Queen Victoria to form the Governor General's Foot Guards in Ottawa. They were to have the same precedence and status in the Militia as the Foot Guards regiments in the British Army and to be under the direct orders of the Adjutant General. As the senior infantry regiment in the Canadian Militia they rather surprisingly (though not to a Coldstreamer) chose the uniform of the Coldstream Guards as a model. In fact in 1929 King George V gave approval to a formal alliance between the two regiments which had flourished since 1872.

When the Sharpshooters left Ottawa they were dressed almost exactly like Coldstreamers as the full dress had been purchased through the Coldstream Guards, with the buttons and badges replaced with GGFG insignia. They wore a six-pointed star on their collars (representative of the then six Canadian Provinces) and a brass or embroidered maple leaf on the shoulder straps. Oxford mixture trousers with a quarter inch scarlet welt were worn with privately purchased black ankle boots, which a thrifty Canadian Government refused to issue. Shirts, socks and underclothing were not issued either, so every militiaman was required to provide his own before he went West.

The bearskin caps worn at this time in full dress were not as furry or rounded as they later became. A survey of contemporary photographs shows them to have a more

Above: The Sharpshooter's Company of the Governor General's Foot Guards on the way home after service in the North West, 1885. Photographed outside their railway car at Carleton Place. S/Sgt Rogers, 3rd from right, 2nd row seated, wears an Indian buckskin jacket. Col. Sgt. Winters, 2nd from left, same row turns his face away from the camera to hide his wound. National Archives of Canada photo PA-27055.

Below: The Company outside the Cartier Square Drill Hall, Ottawa, following welcoming celebrations and banquet. Capt. Todd stands immediately to the right of the recently presented flag, flanked by his two officers and Col. Sgt. Winter wearing his two medals for service in Egypt in 1882. Note the variety of headgear. N.A.C. photo PA-66832



streamlined, almost fusilier cap appearance. Some thought was given to active service conditions however and the bearskins were left in the QM Stores, the men opting for the more comfortable glengarry. Officers wore the peaked forage cap and all ranks wore the regimental star cap badge on their headress. Equipment was limited to a white waist belt with pouch, a black cartridge box slung over the left shoulder, the usual white haversack over the right and what Colour Sergeant Winter described as the "old style blacking box knapsack". Swords were carried by the three officers and the two Staff Sergeants, as well as the officers carried revolvers. The remainder were armed with the .57 Snider Enfield rifle with the long, triangular bayonet. The only exception to this otherwise scarlet clad force was Staff Sergeant S.M. Rogers of the 43rd Rifles who retained his rifle green uniform, black pouch belt etc throughout the campaign.

Not surprisingly modifications were soon made on active service and, as previously mentioned, the Hudsons Bay Company provided top boots and warm clothing. With the advent of the warm weather many of the men made, or purchased light, white glengarries which were cut from oat sacks. Two of these caps worn in 1885 have survived. One quite plain with three thin blue lines along the lower edge, the other embroidered with the badge of the 9th Voltigeurs and a humorous cartoon concerning government rations. Those worn by the Guards appear to have been devoid of any device, official or otherwise.

Captain Todd's diary makes mention of the unsuitability of scarlet tunics in the prairie heat and he ordered brown cotton tunics and white cork helmets from Winnipeg. It would appear however that most men retained their regimental tunics and photographs show only a few white helmets being worn. Pipeclayed equipment was soon scraped down and darkened, knapsacks were carried in the wagons. The GGFG Museum collection contains a rather crudely sewn cloth bandolier, with about 20 cartridge loops, which was worn during the campaign, but it is not known if this was a general issue.

No decorations were awarded to the Guards Sharpshooters, but the following year the North West Canada Medal was issued to all members of the Militia who had formed part of General Middleton's North West Field Force. Those who had been under fire were entitled to the clasp "SASKATCHEWAN". Twenty-two of the Sharpshooters qualified. In addition a land grant of 320 acres of prairie, or \$80 in scrip was offered to all ranks. But it would appear that the urban Sharpshooters opted for the cash.

In conclusion it is appropriate to quote the words of Colour Sergeant (later Brigadier General) Charles Francis Winter:

"In providing the regiment with its baptism of fire in 1885, the little Company of Sharpshooters from the Foot Guards deserve to be remembered."



Senior N.C.O.'s of the Sharpshooter's Company of the Governor General's Foot Guards after their return from the North West, 1885. Col. Sgt. Winter (on left), the scar of his wound shows clearly below his right eye. S/Sgt. Newby (2nd from left). S/Sgt. Rogers, 43rd Ottawa & Carleton Battalion of Rifles, (2nd from left). The other two are Sgts. Ross and Taylor. This photo illustrates the uniform worn during the campaign. Note the knee boots and the trousers tucked into their socks. Governor General's Foot Guards Museum photograph.

Nominal Roll of the Guards Sharpshooters: (From Winters, "Memoir")

Capt. A.H. Todd

Lieut.H.H.O. Gray

2/Lt. W.Todd

Col/Sgt. C.F. Winter (wounded)

Staff Sgt.F. Newby

Staff Sgt. S.M. Rogers

Sgt. H.LeB. Ross

Sgt. P.B. Taylor

Corp. J. Dunnett

Corp. E.A. Nash

Corp. E. Taylor

L/Cpl. C. Tasker

L/Cpl. T. Davis

L/Cpl. W.H. Pardy

Bugler A. Cowan

Bugler W. Modener

Pte. D. Anderson

B.H. Bell

E.J. Boucher

J. Boville

L.L. Brophy

H.P. Brummell

H.P. Cameron

J. Cassidy

H.L. Chopmell

A. Chester

J. Clark

F.H. Cunningham

J. Firth

T. Fuller

J.W. Hamilton

W.K. Humfrey

H.M. Jarvis

C. Kingsley

C. Loonay

H. McCarthy

W. McCracken

D. McDonald

J.StC. McQuilkin (wounded)

D. Matheson

H.H. May

J.V. May

J. Mullin

W. Osgoode (killed)

J.W. Patterson

W.H. Patterson

A.T. Phillips

J. Rogers (killed)

E. Ring

G.A. Sparks

J.D. Taylor

T.C. Weston

C.M. Wiggins

Sources.

TODD, A. Hamlyn, North West Rebellion 1885, Recollections, Reflections and Items from the Diary of Captain (now Lieut. Col.) A. Hamlyn Todd who Commanded the Guards Company of Sharpshooters in that Expedition. Diary edited by John H. Archer, Saskatchewan History, Vol. XV, No. 1, Winter 1962, pp. 1-18. (Includes the above nominal roll).

WINTER, Charles Francis. The North West Rebellion 1885, A Memoir by Colour Sergeant (later General) C.F. Winters. Edited by D.S.C. MacKay. Saskatchewan History, Vol. XXXV, No. 1, Winter 1982, pp. 1-16.

Private George Watts, Queen's Own Rifles describes Cut Knife Hill to his brother in a letter of June 5th 1885.

from the collection of John R. Thyen

Fort Otter

South Battleford

June 5/85.

My Dear Tom,

Your post card of April 28th and letters of May 10th & 15th to hand on the 2nd. and you can be sure that I was very glad to get them. I was afraid they were lost as they had been on the road so long. One of the letters was worn out at the ends as clean as if it had been cut with a knife, it would need cast iron envelopes to stand the racket here.

Your post card all OK and so I find the boys although Jim tells me they had two men, Ferguson & Ennis killed out of his tent; but Jim & his chum got through Fish Creek & Batoche without a scratch.

I guess I have received all your letters but I have doubts about the papers as I have only received 3 or 4 by this big mail just in.

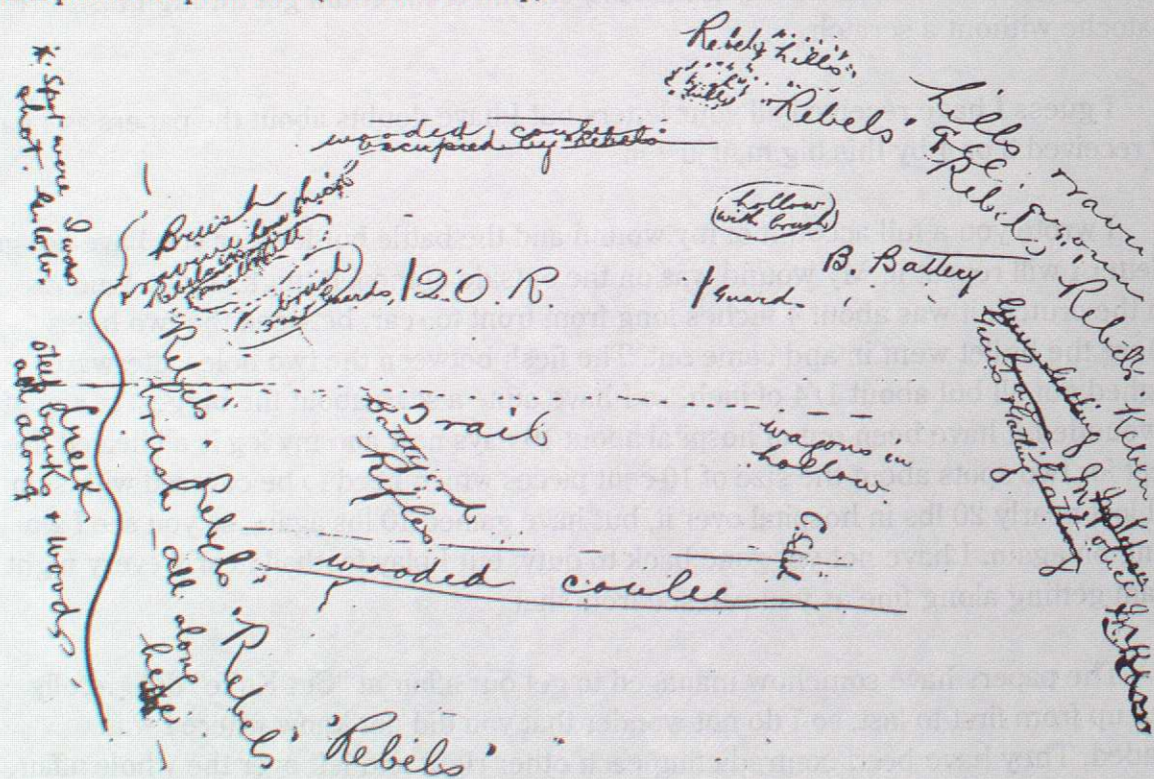
I wrote you a full account of my wound and the battle but for fear you have not got my letter I will repeat it. My wound was on the outside of the left thigh, about 4 inches from the crutch; it was about 4 inches long from front to rear, between the two holes w(h)ere the bullet went in and came out. The flesh between the two holes afterwards sloughed out all but about 1/4 of inch, so I have quite a scar; about the biggest of any of the wounded. I have been out of hospital about 10 days now and my leg is all healed up, except for two spots about the size of 10-cent pieces which need to be covered with skin yet. I lost nearly 20 lbs in hospital over it, but have gained 10 lbs again, so you see I am getting on again. I have not yet gone back to duty; but I play football nearly every night and am getting along fine as you can see from that.

The papers have somehow managed to get our affair at "Cut Knife" delightfully mixed up from first to last, so I do not wonder that you did not know where I was wounded. They have been contradicting each other right and left over the whole affair. Well the fight started after this maneuver (sic). We left here with 320 men all told (but after taking out men to work the big guns, ambulance corps and the staff we had only about 275 Rifles in the crowd at 3.30 pm on May 1st.

The column was composed of 50 of the Q.O.R. under Captain Brown, 20 of the G.G.F. Guards under Lt. Gray, 40 Battleford Rifles, 45 I.S.C. (Infantry School Corps. Ed.) "C" Co., 70 Mounted Police and about 70 of the "B" Battery, and also 5 scouts. The column marched until nearly 9 pm, then halted, had a cup of tea, some hard tack and canned beef. As soon as the moon rose we started again and kept on til day break; the sun rose just about 4.30.

Just before five o'clock, we crossed a deep narrow creek, a few Indians and cattle having been sighted just before, just as the police who were in the advance guard reached the brow of the hill the Indians who were coming down to meet us started firing on them. They of course dismounted and returned the fire, the guns of "B" Battery and the Gatling then galloped up and opened fire, but the Indians scattered so quick they did not get a chance to do much, and in fact, all through the fight the gatling did not do much, and the two guns which were brass 7-pdrs broke down early in the day, so they did not do much good. However they managed to drop a shell into the Indians now and again.

In the meantime we had fallen in and extended to the left flank at once with the Foot Guards on our right. They afterwards sent 10 men to our left. Here I think that I must explain the position. (see sketch map).



Now you must start with the creek as the bottom of the page & go up hill, you will then have us on the left of the trail, the Battleford Rifles on the right, and a pretty accurate idea of the whole thing. The Indians were not quite all round us but they were nearly so at

time (sic), but we managed to balk them on that. I will draw this more accurately at some future time it is a little rough at present. When we (the Q.O.R.) fell in the Indians commenced firing at once, and hit one of our fellows, but not seriously as he fought it out all day, we then laid down on the ground with absolutely no cover at all, the Indians all the time peppering away like mad, but fortunately most of the shots passed high; although after a little they got our range good, but then we had theirs and they dare not show their heads up to take aim as our fellows fired splendidly & put a bullet in almost every man that showed up. They were firing at us from all around but as I say they did not get time to do much execution as they otherwise would have done. I staid (sic) with our fellows until about 7.30, then I and George C. (Crighton. Ed.) were sent with two others to reinforce the Battleford men, we staid (sic) with them till things cooled down a little, then we went up to the wagons and carried ammunition for a while.

You will notice some brush and a little hill beyond it on our left. Well, about 9.30 we got orders to charge over this little hill to try and dislodge some Indians who had bothered us all day and prevented our crossing the creek again. I and Jake Spence and 5 or 6 of the Foot Guards had got to the top of the hill when I got shot in the leg, I then went back to the brush again and tied up my leg with a handkerchief to stop the bleeding. 15 or so of our fellows, amongst them George Crighton passing me and running up the hill. Three of our men were wounded on this hill right after this. I then went up the hill to the left. The Battleford Rifles had meanwhile come up on our extreme left and we drove the Indians back.

Then they sent me to Col. Otter with a message for reinforcements. I went into the wagons as I was close to them to get my leg bandaged. After it was tied up the ambulance men held me down and would not let me out again, after I had been down 10 minutes my leg got so stiff I could not go if I wanted too (sic). It was then about 11.30 and shortly after 12 they loaded us on the wagons and took us over the creek, the boys meanwhile covering our retreat.

The Indians started to follow again but our fellows charged them and fired so fiercely that it drove the Indians back and they did not bother us again. We then started to ride back to Battleford in lumber wagons on extremely rough roads, stopping about 2 pm to eat some hard tack and drink water, we then started and kept going till 10.30 pm when we arrived at Battleford. It was extremely hot all day, and we could get no water until we started back. Then it turned cold at night. You can imagine what the badly wounded suffered on the road home. I can tell you it was a ride I shall remember as long as I live.

In the wagon I was in was a policeman named Burke (Constable Patrick Burke, NWMP. Ed.) shot clear through the waist, he died next morning, and one of ours named Varey (Pte. Charles A. Ed.) shot down through the shoulder, these two were laid side by side on the bottom of the wagon. Then I and a Foot Guard named McQuilkin, shot in the

side sat up in front. I tell you it was sickening to see the wounded, some shot in the head, neck, face, arm, side, abdomen, legs, breast and in fact almost everywhere. One man had a bullet pass within a hair's breadth of his penis grazing his thigh and bruising the penis which swelled up and was black as a hat. The boys of the Q.O.R. had a very hot time of it all day.

George Crighton was with me all day till about 10 minutes before I was shot, we got separated carrying ammunition, he passed me as I was tying up my leg and was in the thickest of it all the rest of the day, and escaped untouched, I should say almost by a miracle as our three men were shot down close to him, and two others were killed close to him. If I went on telling you about all the narrow escapes I should fill a book; but suffice it to say that one of our new lads had a ball graze his temple cutting the skin and stunning him for a moment, that is the closest I know of. After our two hard tacks we did not get anything till next morning, so you see we not only fought on an empty stomach but went 36 hours besides with only a few hard tacks & some cold water, travelling some 19 hours, fighting 7 and sleeping the other few. So you see we can do without food occasionally.

The papers give very incorrect reports of this affair especially the "Mail"; but then how could they get a decent report when the correspondent did not see the fight. He was where the balls are thickest behind the wagons, keeping out of the road of the flying ones, so did not see the fight at all. The "Witness" of Montreal comes nearer to the truth than any I have seen so far.

Remember me to all the folks; and tell them I am alright again. I am glad to hear that they gave poor Swinford and Ferguson a good funeral. Glad to hear the folks in Toronto are all well and Jack all right. I received a letter from Jack the same day I got yours but it was written the latter part of April so had no late news. Our mails were set back on a/c the Indians.

The Q.O.R. had 5 men wounded out of 50, not 3 as reported. The Indians acknowledge having 750 men in the fight and say they had 65 killed and 69 wounded, but the priest claims that they had 125 killed, besides a large number wounded many of whom will die. So we did not do so badly considering our limited opportunity. Of course you know by this time that Poundmaker has surrendered. He is now a prisoner in Fort Otter along with 9 other breeds and Indians. When he heard of Riel's defeat, he did not care to face 1500 men, after the rough handling he had from 300. He thought he would be annihilated.

The supply train that was captured by Poundmaker was all hard tack, canned beef and oats. No one was killed and the prisoners were all released the following week. The scouts Fred Carson is in, are those doing duty along the boundary are they not?

The 10th did not lose the most at Batoche, the 90th as usual headed the list. Jim (the writer's brother, Pte. W.J. Watts, 90th. Ed.) I see came through this one too without a scratch. Thank God for that! Lieut. Scott of "B" Co. Q.O.R. (our Co.) was in command of the troops on the Northcote. The Northcote had a narrow escape as they tried to tear the wheel house off, but the smoke stack saved that by throwing the cable up so the boat got through all right.

The 90th with Jim on deck as usual got in here from Prince Albert on the 26th of May. I was extremely glad to see Jim all right, and he was glad to see me knocking about all O.K. I saw numbers of fellows I knew in the 90th. There was a report around camp, brought up by the "Midland Batt.", that Jim had been killed at Batoche, all our fellows heard it, but were ordered by the Doctor to say nothing to me about it, as "he would break the news himself as I was too weak to stand a sudden shock". Very kind of him was it not? I tell you our fellows were very much relieved when Jim showed up all right. They thought a wounded man enough in one family without a killed one.

The 90th left on May 31st. for Fort Pitt, along with Middleton and the 10th & Midland Battalions over 1000 men in all to tackle Big Bear. Strange is already at Fort Pitt with 400 men. A steamer came down the river today with word that Big Bear had skinned out before the troops got there.. Leaving all his heavier baggage behind. Strange got about \$10,000 worth of furs and provisions. Jim is all right so far. I believe they intend to send mounted men, of which they have 400, after him as he can travel too fast for foot soldiers.

Perhaps the boys will not have to fight again. Strange also got 5 of the white prisoners Big Bear had.

The Q.O.R. are left here to protect this place. Today a car load of good things got in from Toronto for the boys; so they are correspondingly happy we shall live high for a while. I shall now say good bye as it is after midnight. Give my love to all the folks God bless and prosper you.

I am your loving brother

George W. Watts

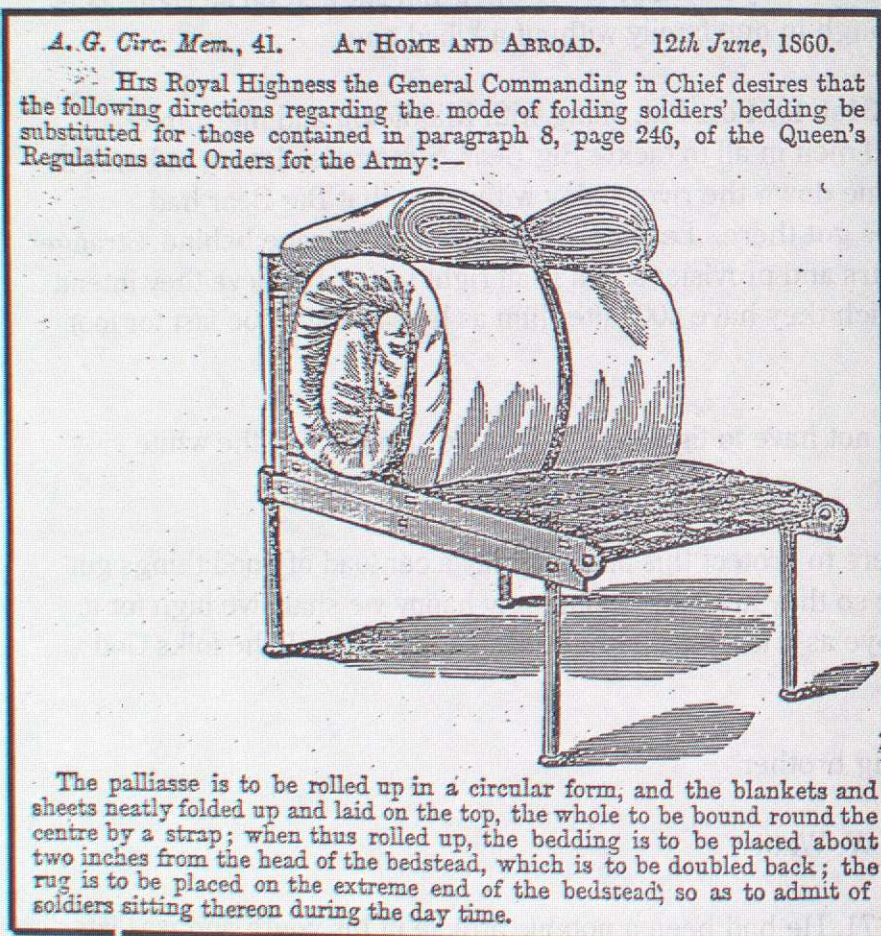
George W. Watts lived to be 71. He had been a notable athlete in his youth and was later a successful business man, being one of the founders of the Canadian General Electric Company and a pioneer of electrical development. He continued with the Queen's Own and was Hon. Lieutenant Colonel at the time of his death, having served on the Shell Commission in WWI.

NOTES

1. An early 19th century barrack bed at York Factory, by David Ross. Mr Peter Priess, Senior Archaeologist of the Canadian Parks Service, which maintains the buildings at the former Hudsons Bay Company depot on Hudsons Bay at York Factory as a National Historic Site, noted some years ago that there were some iron bedsteads in the Warehouse Building there.

The thought arose that these might be military barrackroom beds left there by the detachment of the 6th Foot when they returned to England after their stay at Fort Garry in 1846-47. (See: MHSM Journal 1992, "Winter for the 6th Foot at Lower Fort Garry, 1846). Thanks to Ms. Barbara Holliday, Mr Priess and Mr Brian Tiche of the Canadian Parks Service photographs, and a video were taken last summer during their visit to York Factory which seem to confirm this idea.

The beds are of iron and are made in two sections, one of which slides under the other on small casters, designed thus to make extra space in the barrack room during the day when not in use. The sheet iron panels of the headboards are missing.



Left:

There was a second pattern of Barrack Bed which folded in half on a hinge. Reproductions of this type can be seen in The Citadel National Historic Site, in Halifax Nova Scotia.

This detachment of the 6th Foot arrived at York on August 8th 1846, having sailed from Cork on June 25th. In his report to the Horse Guards, the officer commanding, Major John Crofton notes that he had 300 tons of stores and equipment, but the boats to convey he and his men down the river system to Fort Garry could only carry 44 tons. He writes, "I will have (to leave) in depot here a large quantity of stores, some of which are utterly useless, as they cannot be conveyed to Red River, for instance, 420 iron bedsteads" (Crofton Report, Aug 11th).

This material stayed in storage at York Factory until the detachment returned to Ireland via York Factory in late 1847, when it was shipped back with the troops. It would seem almost certain that the three beds now at York were overlooked, or deliberately left behind at this time. That they were used afterwards by HBC personnel would seem likely.

They appear to be some of the very few examples of this type of pull out barrack bed still in existence today. Though still to be found in use in 1944, when the writer recalls sleeping on one, fortunately provided with a foam rubber mattress, at the Royal Marines Barracks, Plymouth.

It was decided to replace double decker wooden beds with iron ones in 1823. This change took some years to complete. Whether the pull out type or the hinged type came first, or if they appeared simultaneously is uncertain. But the presence of these pull out types at York Factory in 1846 does provide the earliest evidence of the use of this pattern in Canada. For more information on barrack furnishings, see, Dr R.H. McDonald's "Barrack Furniture and Fittings of the British Army 1830-70", Parks Canada, Halifax, 1983.

2. A new military history journal. "CANADIAN MILITARY HISTORY", Editor: Terry Copps commenced publication in 1992. This new journal concentrates on the role of the Armed Forces in Canada's history. 2 issues per year. Subscription: 1 year - \$12. 2 years - \$22. Available from: "Canadian Military History", Wilfred Laurier University, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5. Make cheques payable to the University.

3. A Military Cross & Bar to a Naval Surgeon, by David Ross. Temp. Surgeon James Ness MacBean Ross MD.RN. was awarded the Military Cross and bar whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion RMLI, 63rd (Royal Naval) Division in France in 1917. The Division was formed from naval & Royal Marines reservists in 1914 who were surplus to the need for ships' crews. It served on land and officers and men of the naval battalions wore army uniforms with naval distinctions. Although some naval decorations and bravery medals (119) were awarded to Division personnel, the great majority of awards were military (855). Of these 145 were Military Crosses, 8 of them with one bar, two of them to naval surgeons, Ross and F.P. Pockock DSO. Such inter-service awards form an interesting study for collectors.

James Ross graduated in medicine from Edinburgh University in 1912, joined up in August 1914 and served on the cruiser HMS Mars until March 1915, then in Gallipoli with the RN Division which he accompanied to France in May 1916 with the 2nd Battalion RMLI until he was severely wounded at Passchendaele in October 1917. He received his Military Cross at an investiture at Buckingham Palace on August 10th 1918. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and also awarded the French Croix de Guerre avec palme.

The citation in the London Gazette of 17th July 1917 for the Military Cross reads, "Granted Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion on many occasions in organizing and leading stretcher bearers in search for wounded and attending them under very heavy fire". The citation for the bar, London Gazette 25th April 1918, "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in attending wounded in the Front Line under heavy fire until he himself was severely wounded".

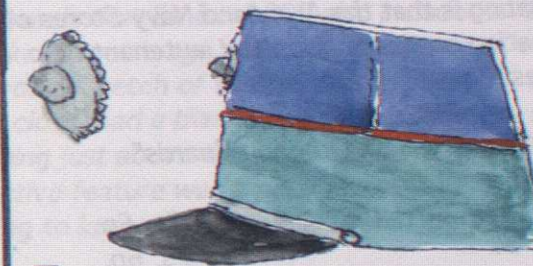
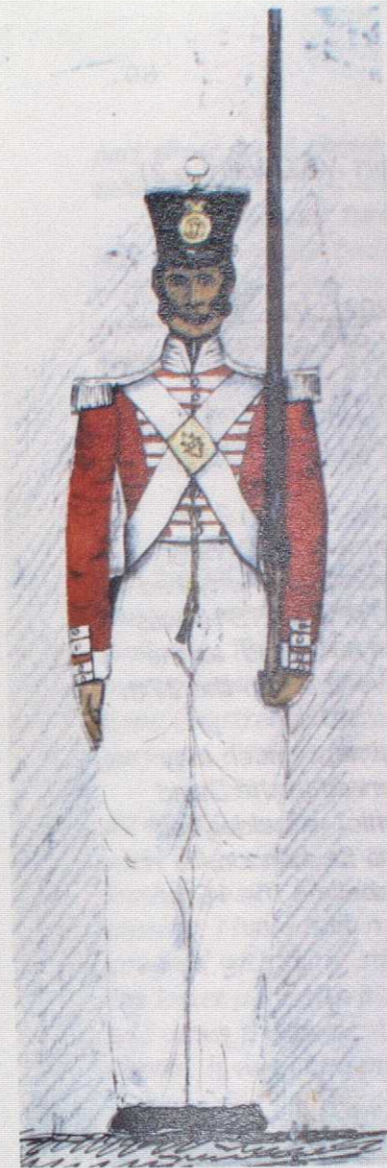
After the war he went into private practice and was active with the Red Cross (Voluntary Medical Service Medal and 3 bars) and with Civil Defence in WWII (Defence Medal).



Surgeon James Ross MC.MD.RN. (right) with two RMLI officers in France 1917. His uniform shows clearly the particular distinctions worn by naval officers in the Royal Naval Division. His cap is a junior naval officer's with a khaki cap cover, as well as wearing 3 pips on each shoulder strap, he has his RN naval rank sleeve insignia on the cuffs, two drab rings with no curl and a scarlet light between (surgeon). For some reason Surgeons were given RN status rather than RNR or RNVR.

Illustrations to the Notes

Picture numbers correspond to paragraph numbers.



4. New military exhibit at the Glenbow Museum. The Glenbow Museum is preparing a completely new cross-cultural exhibition, "The Way of the Warrior" in the space formerly occupied by the military exhibit. It will open in 1994 and draw upon the museum's European and Japanese armour collection as well as the ethnology holdings of the museum.

5. The Fort Garry Horse: Scarlet or Blue ? By Peter A. Dervis A coloured silk illustration, part of a series published around 1912 by a Canadian cigarette company, raises an interesting question. What colour was the serge frock worn by this regiment ? In, MILITIA OF MANITOBA 1883-1979, by Bruce Tascona, the uniform is listed as "blue with yellow epaulettes". This would appear to be corroborated by a photograph which appears on page 22, #1. Surprisingly the uniform illustrated in the silk is the seven button Canadian pattern serge drock with shoulder chains, and a blue collar. This is completed by blue overalls with a single yellow dragoon stripe, Wellington boots with spurs and a peaked forage cap, with blue band and crown, with a scarlet welt.

As the uniforms depicted in this series are generally very accurately rendered, it seems odd that such a glaring mistake would have been made. Perhaps a scarlet tunic was proposed at the time of the regiment's formation in 1912, but not subsequently adopted. Interestingly the



DRESS REGULATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA, 1932 (Part VII Cavalry p.2) lists the regiment's distinctions as, scarlet tunic with yellow facings.

6. A unique uniform - 26th Canadian Horse (Stanstead Dragoons) by William Y. Carman. When may it be said that a uniform is unique? When there is only one example of that pattern. So I take the risk of describing such an example - that worn by K.J. Rankin Campbell of the 26th Canadian Horse. It is said that "E" Squadron of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars helped to form the new 26th Canadian Horse (Stanstead Dragoons) on 1st April 1910 at Coaticook, Quebec.

There had been a Stanstead Troop of Cavalry raised in Stanstead County, Que. on 23rd February 1872. This later became the 3rd Troop of the 5th Provisional Regiment of Cavalry (formed in November 1871) but there was a delay until the next century until that county had its own cavalry. On the 15th September 1912 the cavalry unit formed on 1st April 1910 was re-named the 26th Stanstead Dragoons, and once again in March 1920 it was re-named as the Eastern Townships Mounted Rifles. Finally in 1936 it was disbanded and converted into the 27th Field Brigade of the Canadian Artillery.

The illustrations show the full dress uniform of an officer of this regiment which may well be a unique example, since it is the only one of which I know. It is preserved in the David M. Stewart Museum, L'isle Ste Helene, Montreal and consists of a helmet, tunic, shoulder belt and waistbelt. What is fascinating is that the Army and Navy Stores of Victoria St, London, England sent detailed information on this uniform to Lieutenant Colonel Campbell on the 16th April 1910. It is described as:

"Uniform similar to the 7th Dragoon Guards"

Lace Shoulder belt as 7th D.G.	£2. 7s. 6p.
Pouch, silver	£4 7s. 6p.
Girdle	£2 12s. 6p.
Sword Slings	£1 8s. 0p.
Sword knot	12s. 0p.
Gauntlets	£1 11s. 0p.
Metal helmet & plume	£12 12s. 0p.
Throat plume	16s. 6p.
Helmet plume (only)	13s. 6p.
Gilt chin chain (only)	14s. 0p.

The uniform of the 7th Dragoon Guards may have been chosen as a basis because members of the Campbell family had served in that regiment. Kenneth Jeffrey Rankin Campbell (born 1863 and died 1930) had been in the British infantry, in 1887 in the Royal Lancaster Regiment, later as a captain in the Suffolk Regiment, and then on the Reserve of Officers. He had received the D.S.O. in April 1896, and finally transferred to the cavalry in the Canadian Militia.

As may be expected the uniform had many similarities to that of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The helmet is very like that of the dragoon guards. It has a black & white hair plume and the body of the helmet is gilt as for dragoon guards, and not silver as for dragoons. The gilt badge in the centre would obviously not be that of the 7th D.G. but is the Royal Crest as carried by Royal Dragoons, although it carries a Victorian Crown and not the Imperial Crown of King Edward VII, which is placed on a red enamel ground within a gold and blue enamelled garter. This ancient badge may have been a family heirloom, or possibly the best the suppliers could find. The three

part silver scroll above the peak carries the words "CANADIAN XXVI DRAGOONS", the regiment's title between 1910 and 1912. (See: #6, colour plate p.59)

The scarlet tunic has black velvet facings worn by the 7th Dragoon Guards and their gold lace but the collar badges are new and special. This gilt pair had the device of a rearing horse with a crown below over a scroll reading, "For King and Empire". The gilt buttons had a crown over "CHSD". The gold shoulder cords had an embroidered crown and star to denote the rank of lieutenant-colonel. (See:#6, colour plate p.59)

The shoulder belt had the "Ess and vellum" pattern gold lace of dragoon guards and the pouch had a silver top bearing the gilt device of a crown over "CHSD" in a wreath, which was repeated on the waist belt plate.

7. Fenian Headress, by William Y. Carman. Some years ago when the Royal Artillery Museum was getting rid of surplus material, Exhibit 1205, "Fenian Uniform" became available. The green cloth shell jacket edged with flat yellow braid, stand up collar and 12 brass buttons stamped "IRA" was for sale and I suggested that it should be offered to Parks Canada. Rene Chartrand, the Senior Military Curator, was glad to take this opportunity to acquire this garment, "taken from a prisoner at Eccles Hill, Missisquoi, Canada, 15th May 1870."

Accounts have been written about this garment, including the recent Osprey Men at Arms #249, "Canadian Campaigns 1860-70" by David Ross & Grant Tyler (Colour Plate "E"), but what does not seem to be known is that Exhibit 1205 also included a "Blue Cloth Cap, green band, leather peak". This item I had seen years ago and made rough notes, but by July 1987 it was missing. I have now made a rough sketch of this headress (See: #7, Colour Plate p.59). It was covered with fairly stiff blue cloth, had a black peak and chinstrap, a green cloth band around the lower part with a red edging just above this band and there was white piping around the top and down the back. A distinctive feature was a peculiar cockade in front, black with a protruding centre. It would be interesting to know if this type is known elsewhere.

8. Watercolours of military uniforms of the 1840's at the Glenbow Museum. A collection of very detailed watercolors by Captain George Finlay, 6th Foot, are held in the Art Department of the Glenbow Museum in Calgary. These were painted by Finlay during his service in India and in England, in the years 1840-45. They include infantry and cavalry of both British and Indian regiments. The sample shown in the Colour Plate on p.59, #8, is considerably enlarged, the original paintings are about 2 1/4" high. It shows a Private of the 17th Foot in 1841, probably in India (Acc.#66.37.79). There are some 50 paintings in this series, in addition to the much larger series of pen and ink drawings, which include the Fort Garry Series in 1846 (MHSM Journal 1992, pp. 39-42). Researchers in this field are urged not to overlook this valuable resource. Editor.

Holdings of the Society's Archives/Library.

In the six years since it was started the Archives and Library has acquired a considerable amount of reference material of interest to collectors and genealogists who need to trace a person's military career. Members and non-members can consult these files in person (by appointment) or by mail. The following is a partial listing of the archival reference holdings:

Red River Expeditions:

Land grant Entitlements 1870-76.

Canada General Service Medal to surviving participants.

North West Canada 1885.

Boulton's Roll of the North West Field Force

Sessional Papers: Casualties of the Canadian Militia
North West Mounted Police Rolls

Rebel Prisoners 1885. (Diane Payment, Parks Canada)

South Africa 1899-1902

Sessional Papers: Various Rolls & Casualty Lists

First World War 1914-19.

Nominal Rolls of C.E.F. Sailing Lists. Copies of 330 rolls of infantry battalions and corps have been collected. These rolls give the following information:

Regimental Number, Rank, Name, Previous service, next of kin,
Place & date of enlistment and place of birth.

Xerox copies of these rolls are sold by the Society to support the Archives operation. Members \$7.00 each, non-members \$10.00 each. For complete list of rolls available send S.A.S.E.

Book of Remembrance 1914-1922 - Complete list of fatal casualties in WWI.

Serial number blocks issued to various CEF units 1914-19.

Second World War 1939-45.

Serial number blocks issued to CASF & Reserve Army 1939-45. (These numbers indicate district and date of issue of these numbers as well as Corps, Regiment etc)

Books of Interest

BARRIS, Ted, Behind the Glory: The Plan that won the Allied Air War. McMillan Canada, Toronto, 1992. ISBN. \$27.95. Tells about the little known story, and often unappreciated role of the flying instructors in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

CHARTRAND, Rene, Uniforms and Equipment of the United States Forces in the War of 1812. Old Fort Niagara Association Inc, Box 169, Youngstown, NY, USA, 1992. 172pp. ISBN 0-941967-13-1. US\$14.95, postage (US) \$1.50. Extensive coverage of uniforms, weapons and equipment of army, navy & marine corps uniforms. Many contemporary illustrations and photos of surviving uniforms. (Ask for a list of their other publications.)

DUNBAR, F.J. and J.H. Harper, Old Colours never die. A record of Canadian military colours and flags. 81 illustrations, including 24 in colour. Produced as a reference book for the Canadian Forces. A limited number of copies are available from the authors, F.J. Dunbar, 219 Weybourne Court, Oakville, Ont. L6K 2T7 for \$55, postage & shipping in Canada included.

GRAVES, Donald E, The Battle of Lundy's Lane: On the Niagara in 1814. The Nautical and Aviation Publishing Co., 8 West Madison St, Baltimore, Maryland, USA. 21201, 1992, US\$24.95. ISBN 1-877853-22-4, 360pp. An account of the Niagara campaign, and a detailed tactical analysis of the Battle of Lundy's Lane 25 July 1814. Appendices of command structure and battle units.

GRAVES, Donald E. Merry hearts make light days ! The War of 1812 Journal of Lieut John Le Couteur, 104th Foot. Carlton University Press, Ottawa, 1993 (November). Considerable detail of social life, as well as military history.

HALLIDAY, Hugh A. Typhoon & Tempest: The Canadian Story. Canav Books, 51 Balsam Ave, Toronto, Canada, M4E 3B6. 1993. 208 pp. 200+ photos. ISBN 0-921022-06-9. \$37.50. A detailed account of Canadians flying these aircraft with the RCAF and the RAF.

KNIGHT, Ian. Zulu: Isandlwana & Rorke's Drift 22-23 January 1879. with plates by Michael Chappell & Angus McBride. Windrow & Greene, 5 Gerrard St, London, England, W1V 7LJ. 1992. 144pp. 16 colour plates. 150 photos. ISBN 1 872004 28 8. 35.00 sterling. Coverage of the fighting and fine colour plates of the uniforms of both sides.

MARTEINSON, John, with Brereton Greenhous, Stephen J. Harris, Norman Hillmer, William Johnston & William Rawling. We stand on guard. An illustrated history of the Canadian Army. Ovale Publications, Toronto, 1992. \$39.95. 511pp. ISBN 2-89429-043-8. Strong on WWI to 1990, well illustrated, many colour plates, including very fine colour

reproductions of a wide range of badges, uniforms and medals. Reasonably priced at \$39.95.

MEIN, Stewart A.G. Up the Johns! The Story of the Royal Regina Rifles. Regina, 1992. Printed by Turner Warwick Publications, Box 1029, North Battleford, Sask. Canada, S9A 3E6. \$29.95 (?). ISBN 0-919899-27-7.
The new official regimental history.

MILLER, Carman, Painting the Map Red: Canada and the South African War 1899-1902. McGill-Queen's University Press in cooperation with the Canadian War Museum. 1993. \$44.95.

MIROUZE, Laurent. World War I Infantry in Colour Photographs. Windrow & Greene Ltd, 5 Gerrard St, London, England. W1V 7LJ. 1990. \$21.95
Original uniforms shown on live models, carefully picked to fit the ethnic types of the Allies and the Central Powers. Effective and well presented.

MITCHELL, Major Michael CD. The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada). Ducimus - The Regiments of Canadian Infantry. Concise histories of the four present day regular, and the 48 Militia battalions. No publisher listed. Copies can be obtained from: Director of Infantry, Mobile Command, CFB Montreal, St Hubert, Que. J3Y 5T5. ISBN 0-9696421-0-5. 248pp, 100 photos. Soft cover \$20, hard \$30.

RAWLING, Bill. Surviving trench warfare. Technology and the Canadian Corps. University of Toronto Press, 1992, ISBN 0-8020-5017-4. 325 pp.
\$..... An investigation of the techniques of WWI trench warfare

SENIOR, Hereward. The Last Invasion of Canada: The Fenian Raids 1866-70. Dundurn Press, 2181 Queen St East, Ste 301, Toronto, Canada, M4E 1E5.
in association with the Canadian War Museum, 330 Sussex Dr, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0M8. \$29.95 plus postage. Includes good coverage of events in Manitoba.

WHITEHORNE, Joseph A. While Washington Burned: The Battle for Fort Erie 1814. Nautical and Aviation Publishing Co., 8 Madison St, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, 21201. 1992. 223pp. US\$24.95. ISBN 1-877853-18-6. An account of the fighting on the Niagara frontier and the capture of Fort Erie by the Americans during the War of 1812.



Notes on the Contributors

William Y. Carman is the foremost authority on British Military uniforms today. A former Deputy Director of the National Army Museum, he has written a large number of books, many of which are the standard authorities in their field

Peter A. Dervis has had 15 years experience as a consultant, picture editor, researcher, archivist and curator with a special interest in Canadian military uniforms. He operates his own consulting firm, Dervis Historical Resource in New York.

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