

Canadian Grenadier Guards

Canadian Active Service Force

REGIMENTAL

NOTES

for

Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s
and Guardsmen

CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS

CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE

REGIMENTAL NOTES

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and Guardsmen

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Lt.-Colonel Commanding

Canadian Grenadier Guards, C.A.S.F.

MONTREAL, QUE.

June, 1940

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Regiment — Canadian Grenadier Guards, C.A.S.F.

Commanding Officer — Lt.-Col. M. F. Peiler, E.D.

Company **HQ** Co.'s C'm'd'r. **Major Sadler**

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Section..... Sec. C'm'd'r.

Rifle No. **K6653**

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CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS

A Brief History of the Regiment

THE BRITISH ARMY took possession of Montreal September 8th, 1760. Within a fortnight from that date, the first steps were taken towards establishing a Canadian Militia under the British Flag. On September 19th, General Amherst, the first British Governor of Canada, instructed Colonel Haldimand to assemble the militia of Montreal who had served under the French regime.

Under certain conditions, and upon taking the Oath of Allegiance to the British Crown, the officers were re-commissioned and the men recruited to form the first Militia under British rule.

Tracing its origin from this body, in 1807, the first Battalion, Montreal Militia was organized.

From this Battalion the present Regiment is directly descended. In 1811, an order was issued raising the Battalion again, together with other units of the Montreal Garrison. The Commanding Officer was the Hon. James McGill, founder of McGill University, and many well-known citizens' names were on the Roll of Officers, among them Forsyth, Ogilvy, Logan, Gillespie, Badgley, Porteous, McTavish, Selby, Busby, Griffin. Several of these are commemorated in our street names of today.

In 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain, and the First Battalion was immediately called upon. A detachment was present with the British forces in a successful raid on Platts-

burg in 1813, and a Company fought with great distinction under DeSalaberry at the Battle of Chateauguay, in October 1813. The Battalion was presented with Colours by the Prince Regent for its services on this occasion. It continued under arms until the Declaration of Peace.

Among the officers of those days was Lieut. William Hallowell, whose uniform worn by him as a bugler before he obtained his commission, was recently presented to the Regiment by his descendants.

The Regiment's next active service was in 1837, when a Company under Major DeBleury fought at St. Eustache. One of the Lieutenants of the Company was William Meredith, afterwards Chief Justice Sir William Meredith. DeBleury was a grandson of the first Seigneur of Bleury, after whom Bleury Street was named.

In 1854, a special Company, called the Montreal Rifle Rangers, was formed under the command of Captain Theodore Lyman. The first private enrolled was George Washington Stephens. Among other citizens who joined were R. L. Gault, Thomas D. Hood, E. E. Beaudry, George Fraser, G. E. Starnes, L. A. Dufresne, Charles Nelson, R. G. Starke, Richard Thomas, W. L. Haldimand, William Farrell. A private's uniform cost £17, a large sum in those days, and was of the same material as the officers' uniforms. In 1855 a Defence Act was passed, by which the Montreal Rifle Rangers was officially recognized, and became not only the senior militia body in Montreal, but the senior VOLUNTEER unit in the whole British Empire. The Rangers were then absorbed into the First Battalion, Montreal Militia, and eight other companies were quickly added. There is some interesting information available regarding these nine companies.

No. 1 (The Montreal Rifle Rangers) was composed of prominent citizens. Nos. 2 and 3 consisted largely of members of the City's Volunteer Fire Brigade. Nos. 4 and 5 were composed entirely of Irish Roman Catholics, No. 6 of Orangemen, No. 7 of Scottish Highlanders, and Nos. 8 and 9 were entirely French-Canadian. Surely a conclusive demonstration of the truth of the City motto, "Concordia Salus".

In 1859 these nine Companies were formally gazetted as the First Battalion, Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada, the Commanding Officer being Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Wiley, and the Majors, Bernard Devlin, afterwards Mayor of Montreal, and Thomas Alfred Evans.

In 1860, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was then in Canada, consented to give his name to the Battalion, and it was forthwith called the "First or Prince of Wales' Regiment, Volunteer Rifles of Canada". The status was then changed from a Battalion to a Regiment.

During H.R.H.'s stay in Montreal it furnished nine Royal Guards.

A Company of the Regiment served at Sandwich, Ont., from December, 1864, to May, 1865, during the alarm caused by the so-called St. Albans Raids. The Company was commanded by Capt. Frank Bond.

In 1866 and again in 1870, the whole Regiment was on active service in the Fenian Raids, but saw no actual fighting. It was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bernard Devlin in 1866, and by Lieut.-Col. Frank Bond in 1870.

The Regiment was called out for active service in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, but as there

were indications of renewed Fenian activity on the borders of the Province, it was kept under arms in camp on the old Exhibition Grounds, where Mount Royal Avenue is today. It reached a very high state of efficiency at that time.

An amalgamation took place in 1898 of the First "Prince of Wales" Rifles and the Sixth Fusiliers under the name First "Prince of Wales" Regiment. Fusiliers, and H.R.H. honoured the Regiment by becoming the Honorary Colonel, retaining the appointment until his death.

The First "Prince of Wales" Regiment, Fusiliers, sent a detachment to the South African Campaign, thus gaining for the Regiment the battle honours "South Africa, 1899-1900".

A further change took place in 1912, when the Regiment was thoroughly reorganized under command of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Carson, afterwards Major-Gen. Sir John W. Carson, C.B. An unprecedented distinction was conferred upon it. By direct command of H.M. King George V., it was named the Canadian Grenadier Guards, and was thus not only raised to the status of Household Troops (Maison du Roi), but was granted the actual name of the unit which is not only the Senior Regiment of the Brigade of Guards, but of all British Infantry.

In 1914 came the supreme test of the Great War. The Regiment first sent overseas sufficient officers and men to constitute one-third of the 14th. Battalion C.E.F. It followed this up by sending one complete Company with the 23rd. Bn. C.E.F., and another with the 60th. Bn. C.E.F. In 1915 it raised a complete unit, the 87th. Bn. C.E.F., which, by permission of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught,

fought under its own name "Canadian Grenadier Guards". Two Companies of the 87th. Battalion were sent to the 1st. Battalion C.E.F., and were replaced from our reserves. Finally, it raised the 245th. Battalion C.E.F., "Canadian Grenadier Guards" under Lt.-Col. the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne. Unfortunately, this last was not given the opportunity to serve as a unit in France, as the Canadian Corps was already complete, but was used as reinforcements for the 87th. The Regiment thus practically furnished three Battalions for Canada's Overseas Forces.

The 87th. Bn. Canadian Grenadier Guards made a splendid record with the Fourth Canadian Division, and was one of the outstanding units of the Canadian Corps. It took part in all the great battles and it is a significant fact that in the four supreme and victorious engagements, the Somme, Vimy, Drocourt-Queant Line and Canal du Nord (Cambrai) it was selected to attack the most important and difficult point of the German defences, Regina Trench at the Somme, Hill 145 at Vimy, Dury Mill at Drocourt-Queant, and Bourlon Wood at Canal du Nord. In the last named battle it made four separate attacks in the five days of the battle and came out of action with only 125 left of all ranks. At Regina Trench it was the only Battalion of the Fourth Division that was called upon to make two attacks in the struggle which resulted in the capture of that defiant enemy stronghold.

These facts speak for themselves, and prove the confidence that the Higher Command had in its fighting ability.

Members of the Battalion won a long list of honours, among them the Victoria Cross awarded to Guardsman John Francis Young of Montreal.

The Regiment's Battle Honours, emblazoned on its Colours, are:

South Africa, 1899-1900	Passchendaele
Ypres, 1915-1917	Amiens
Festubert, 1915	Drocourt-Queant
Somme, 1916	Canal du Nord
Arras, 1917-1918	France and Flanders,
Vimy, 1917	1915-1918

In addition to the foregoing, the Regiment has the following Battle Honours:

Mount Sorel	Scarpe, 1918
Ancre Heights	Sambre
Ancre, 1916	Hindenburg Line
Souchez River	Pursuit to Mons
Hill 70	Valenciennes

The Grenadier Guards (British) have shown a keen interest in their Canadian namesakes. The Lieut.-Col. Commanding wrote: "We rejoice that the Canadian Grenadier Guards have so well maintained the glorious traditions of the name they bear, and our regret is that it has not been our good fortune to fight side by side during the War. The Regiment has watched with pride the splendid and distinguished services rendered by their Canadian brothers."

Praise from such a source is praise indeed.

In 1923, with the gracious approval of H.M. The King, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was appointed Honorary-Colonel of the Regiment. In 1924, H.R.H. was given the rank of Colonel-in-Chief to bring the appointment into conformity with the custom in the Brigade of Guards.

The first meeting between His Royal Highness and the Regiment, took place in October 1919,

when it furnished the Royal Guard at Windsor Station on his arrival in Montreal. It was commanded by Captain A. H. Cowie, M.C., with Lieuts. Norman Nicholson, M.C., and A. W. W. Kyle, M.C., Lieut. Kyle carried the Colour. It numbered 100 men.

The first time, however, that His Royal Highness saw the Regiment, after he had become Colonel-in-Chief, was on August 1st, 1927, when it furnished the Royal Guard at the City Hall. The Guard of 100 men in full dress was under the command of Major H. D. Rolland, with Lieut. W. W. Gear and Lieut. J. C. F. Reid carrying the Colour. This was the first occasion that a parade bearing arms had worn the Guards full dress uniform in Montreal since 1865, when the British Grenadiers had a Battalion stationed here, on Le Royer Street.

On his return to Montreal from the West at the beginning of September, 1927, His Royal Highness visited the Armoury, where the Warrant Officers and N.C.O's were presented to him. He then went to the Sergeant's Mess and inspected their trophies and Honour Roll, being much interested in the latter. He then visited the Officers' Mess, where he presented an oil painting of The Changing of The Guard at St. James' Palace. An hour was then spent in social intercourse, the Prince chatting freely with the officers, and joining in the singing of old army songs.

In May, 1939, the Canadian Grenadier Guards, in association with the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, with whom our unit is now brigaded in the Fourth Division, Canadian Active Service Force, had the honour of Trooping the Colour before His Majesty, King George VI, on the spacious grounds in front of the Federal Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. This was the first

occasion on which a reigning British monarch had visited Canada, and the first time in the history of the Empire that the King's Colour had been trooped in His Majesty's presence outside of England.

Prior to receiving orders to mobilize (June 3, 1940) the Regiment had furnished approximately 20 officers and 125 other ranks to other units and staffs of the Canadian Active Service Force.

On June 28th 1940, Regimental History again was made. On this date the Regiment was authorized to raise a second battalion. This battalion commanded by Lt.-Col. H. D. Rolland, with Mjr. A. C. Barwick as second in command became the 2nd (N.P.A.M.) Battalion Canadian Grenadier Guards.

From the above brief outline of history, it will be seen that the Regiment has a long and honourable tradition, and that it is a unit of the Forces of the Empire to which it is an honour to belong.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

The Spirit of the Regiment

The Canadian Grenadier Guards has the honour and privilege of bearing the name of the senior and most famous regiment of infantry in the British Army, the Grenadier Guards. Besides living up to this famous name, the Regiment has also to maintain a reputation in keeping with that made by the representatives of the Canadian Grenadier Guards who served with the 1st., 14th., 23rd., 60th., 87th., and 245th., Battalions of The Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1918.

A Regiment of Guards, because of its splendid traditions, must always consider itself bound to the exact discharge of all its duties more than any other Regiment.

For this reason, the greatest activity, alertness and precision must be shown at all times. Guardsmen must never relax in the smallest degree from the strict discipline of the Regiment. It is not sufficient that a Guardsman merely do his duty; he must do more, on all occasions, on the side of law and order.

In a Regiment of Guards intelligence is expected to be distinguishable in every individual. All ranks should be able and ready to act, independently and separately, from one another.

When on duty every Guardsman must appreciate that a confidence is reposed in him which it is unworthy to him to betray, and he must, therefore, exert himself to perform every duty in a military manner, and with scrupulous exactness.

When off duty, his actions are sure to be noticed, and by them the Regiment will be judged. By behaving, therefore, at all times in an orderly manner he will reflect the greatest credit upon the Regiment.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Warning for Duty

Orders are made known to soldiers by being posted in a suitable place in the Company quarters. Soldiers are generally warned for duty by orders or details similarly posted. They may be warned verbally. Soldiers are responsible for making themselves familiar with orders and with the details of duties posted in this way.

ORDER OF DRESS FOR WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O'S AND GUARDSMEN

WALKING OUT:

1. Cap — Field Service.
2. Blouse.
3. Trousers.
4. Boots.

Waist belts and anklets will not be worn when walking out, except when greatcoats are worn, the waist belt then being worn over the greatcoat.

The greatcoat will be worn when necessary.

Only issue clothing may be worn.

Sticks will not be carried by other ranks.

N.C.O's of the rank of Corporal and above will wear sidearms when walking out in greatcoat.

SUMMER DRILL:

Khaki Drill clothing with helmet, if ordered. Puttees will be worn when shorts are worn. Warrant Officers will wear hose tops of officers' pattern when wearing shorts and puttees.

MARCHING ORDER:

Battle dress with anklets or Summer Drill, as ordered.

Water bottle filled.

Ammunition S.A. (on active service only).

Respirator (on occasion).

Cap (F.S.).

Field Dressing (on active service only).

Gloves — worsted (Winter only).

Haversack (containing, cap comforter, hold-all, spare socks, spare underwear, knife, fork, spoon).

Helmet — steel (to be worn sufficiently often to accustom troops to its use).

Iron Ration — (on active service only).

Pay Book (on active service only).

Ground Sheet — (on occasion).

Mess Tin and cover.

Webb equipment complete.

Duty Guards, Picquets, etc., wear Marching Order. In Marching Order the haversack is worn on the back; water bottle in the haversack.

FULL MARCHING ORDER:

As above except:

1. Haversack on left side.
2. Water bottle on right side.
3. Pack on back.

DRILL ORDER:

Battle Dress with anklets or Summer Drill as ordered.

Respirator — on occasion.

Webb equipment complete.

The following will not be worn, unless ordered:

Helmet — steel.

Ground sheet.

Mess tin.

Water bottle.

Haversack.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

A number of books and pamphlets on Infantry Training are available. These books should be studied, and in them, soldiers will find the answers to most questions on training, saluting, etc., which occur to them. They should apply to their N.C.O.'s for any other advice or assistance they require. Soldiers are recommended to study other books, particularly the official manuals of training.

DISCIPLINE

Obedience is the first duty of a soldier.

An order given by an Officer, Warrant Officer, or N.C.O. is to be obeyed instantly without hesitation or remarks.

Guardsmen should be distinguished by their smartness and cleanliness, by their sobriety and honesty, by their patience under difficulties, and by their resolution to overcome obstacles; in short, by their exertion to do their duty as well as possible, and in a manner which will bring greatest credit to the Regiment to which they have the honour to belong.

In the absence of officers or non-commissioned officers, the responsibility of maintaining and enforcing discipline always devolves on the senior Guardsman present.

A soldier will not leave his quarters unless properly dressed. He will not smoke in the streets when on duty.

When ordered to escort a prisoner to the Guard Room, it should be done with the greatest possible alacrity as promptness in this will often prevent a man confined from aggravating his offence.

Guardsmen must not saunter leisurely across the main floor of the Armoury or any outdoor parade ground. Parties of two or more will walk together smartly or be paraded.

No unauthorized ornament or emblem will be worn with uniform. However, all ranks when not on duty are permitted to wear national flowers or emblems on their uniform headdress on days specified. Ref. K.R. (Can.) 1270.

All ranks of the C.A.S.F., are warned against communicating, either verbally or in writing, any item of information respecting Naval, Army or Air Force matters which may be of value to the enemy.

In particular, private correspondence should make no mention of the following: (a) The disposition, movement, or projected movement of warships, merchant ships, troops or aircraft; (b) Details as to numbers, armament, equipment or condition of ships of all kinds, troops or aircraft. (District Order No. 189, December 22nd, 1939).

Reference K.R. (Can.) 420: "Under the existing law, any person who shall maliciously and advisedly

endeavour to seduce any person or persons serving in His Majesty's Forces by sea, land or air from his or their duty and allegiance to His Majesty, or to incite or stir up any person or persons to commit any act of mutiny, or to make or endeavour to make any mutinous assembly, or to commit any traitorous or mutinous practice whatsoever, may, on being convicted of such offence, be sentenced to imprisonment for life."

DRUNKENNESS AND DETENTION

A private soldier who is drunk will be placed under close arrest in a Guard Detention Room. About 24 hours will be allowed to elapse before he is brought before an Officer for investigation. A private soldier will be dealt with for drunkenness under the provisions of Section 46 of the Army Act. Having regard to the attendant circumstances in each case, fines for drunkenness may be imposed as laid down in K.R. (Can.) 492.

SALUTES

Guardsmen will always salute officers of the Navy, Army and Air Force, whether they belong to their own Regiment or to another Corps, whether in uniform or not, when they know them to be officers.

If a number of men are standing together, the senior N.C.O. or man will call the whole to attention and will alone salute; if men are walking out, all will salute, any N.C.O. who may be present saluting with the men; time will be taken from the N.C.O. or man nearest the officer saluted. If sitting at meals, Other Ranks will salute by sitting to attention.

On meeting a Battalion or other party, soldiers not on duty will halt, face the party, salute the officer in command only, and remain at attention until the party has passed. Soldiers on duty as orderlies, etc., will salute the officer in command in the usual way, without halting, and will proceed on their duty. Colours, if present, will also be saluted.

If in sight when a parade is being formed or when a battalion or duties march off, soldiers will stand to attention.

On approaching an officer to address him, soldiers will halt two paces from him, salute, state application, salute again, turn about correctly and march away.

If in a room with caps on, soldiers salute with the hand in the usual way. If not wearing caps, or if the hands are engaged, they will, if halted, stand to attention and face the officer; if on the move, they will salute by turning the head and eyes in the direction of the officer. If riding a bicycle or driving a motor vehicle, they will salute in a similar manner without removing the hands from the steering gear.

Salutes should always be smartly given.

If a soldier not carrying a rifle is halted and an officer passes, the soldier will come to attention and salute with the hand.

If a soldier carrying a rifle is at the order, he will salute by turning towards the officer and standing at attention; if he is at the slope, by striking the rifle at the small of the butt with the right hand.

If improperly dressed, jackets undone, etc., or if in canvas order, (fatigues), soldiers will salute

by taking their caps off.

If in a civil court, the cap will be taken off when the magistrate is present, except when on duty under arms.

N.C.O's and men will be careful to salute all officers, whether they are walking, riding or driving.

A Warrant Officer, (Reg't. Sergeant Major, Reg't. Quarter Master Sergeant, Company Sergeant Major, Platoon Sergeant Major, etc.) is addressed as "Sir" but is not saluted.

N.C.O's and men when given an order by an Officer or Warrant Officer will answer by saying "Sir". Such replies as "Yes Sir" and "Very Good Sir" are not according to Regimental custom. To N.C.O's their juniors will reply by saying "Yes Sergeant" or as the case may be.

APPLICATIONS AND LEAVE

Soldiers having applications to make will give their names to the Company Sergeant-in-Waiting half an hour before breakfast. A soldier desiring to see an officer, either to make a complaint or for any other reason, must always apply through a non-commissioned officer. Under special circumstances, and when recommended by the Officer commanding his Company, a soldier will be allowed to see the Commanding Officer.

Passes are granted as an indulgence, not a right, and on the understanding that a man, if summoned, will return at once. Passes which interfere with training will only be granted for exceptional reasons.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE

Absence without leave is a very serious offence and men absenting themselves without leave forfeit pay and will be dealt with under military law or, under certain circumstances, by civil prosecution. On civil prosecution punishment may include imprisonment with hard labour.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS

Soldiers will be careful of their health and will promote and preserve it by scrupulous personal cleanliness in their habits in barracks and in camps.

When soldiers feel ill, or have any disease or sores, they will give their names to the Company Corporal-in-Waiting at Reveille in order that they may see the Medical Officer. If they are taken ill at any other time of the day, they will report to the Company Sergeant-in-Waiting.

They will not treat themselves or consult private practitioners.

On going to hospital they will take their devotional books, hair brush, tooth brush, shaving brush, cleaning material, comb, razor, canvas shoes and greatcoats, in addition to what they are wearing. Arms and accoutrements must be packed and placed in Company stores before going.

Soldiers are responsible for their arms and accoutrements which must always be kept perfectly clean and ready for use. They will clean

their rifles and bayonets with great care so as to avoid damage. The dull parts of rifles, bayonets, etc., will be wiped clean, but not made bright. They will not take any part of their rifles to pieces, repair or re-mark their accoutrements or scour or cut their belts and straps. Whenever anything is required in the way of repair or alteration, they will at once report to their Company Quartermaster Sergeant.

They are responsible for the care and repair of their clothing and necessaries. They must supply themselves with cleaning materials.

A soldier on joining the Canadian Active Service Force is given a full kit. This must be kept in order and repair, but articles of clothing worn out by fair wear and tear will be replaced after being found unserviceable by a Board of Officers.

No distinguishing marks are to be placed on clothing and equipment other than that which is authorized at the time of issue.

Barrack Rooms will be arranged as laid down in an Appendix to Battalion Standing Orders, copies of which will be posted in the Barrack Rooms.

Kits will be laid out for inspection as shown in the diagram or photograph which will be posted in the Barrack Rooms.

Every soldier must show a full kit on inspection. Any deficiencies will have to be made up and their cost will be charged against the soldier's pay.

Soldiers must not lend to or borrow from one another articles of clothing or necessaries.

Soldiers finding any lost articles, will take them to their Company Sergeant-in-Waiting at once.

Soldiers will be careful not to waste or mis-use their food. They should acquire the habit of being very careful in everything affecting its cleanliness and economical use as these are points of great importance at all times and especially on active service. They are also enjoined to husband their allowance of fuel, never throwing half-burnt stuff away; not to waste or foul clean water, nor to allow waste or unnecessary use of gas or electricity.

GENERAL ADVICE

You are again reminded that you must always take a pride in your Regiment, and be a smart Guardsman. Clothing and equipment must be clean and properly put on. Quarters must be tidy and men orderly. That is necessary for the comfort and health of all. Be considerate of the rights of your comrades and no matter what happens, or what inconvenience or discomforts you meet with in the course of your service, always be cheerful. Grumbling, or as it is called in the Army, "Grousing", is a bad habit. No grouser will ever get on, and no unit which suffers from grouzers will be a happy one. In the ups and downs of service do what you can to make things go smoothly for yourself and comrades. Remember, that all ranks in the Battalion are working to the same end. All have made sacrifices to go on service, and all have the interests of the service, which are your interests, thoroughly at heart.

NOTES

The first Guards in the British Standing Army now the GRENADIERS were raised by the Cavalier Colonel Russel.

It became customary to add an extra grenadier company to the twelve companies then in each regiment, consisting of the tallest strongest men.

The white plume, now worn by the Grenadier Guards, was supposed to represent the smoke of a grenade fuse. They wore two, caps instead of hats, for convenience in slinging off their fire arms before throwing bombs.

NOTES

Arrived Aldershot Oct-9-43

Arrived Hedley Jan 11-43

"

Have - Rel-

Joined July 2. 1940

July 17 left St. John's Nfld.
for St. Helena Island.

Oct 16 left St. Helena Island.

" 17 arriv'd. Camp Borden.

Jan. 7 changed camp site at
41. Camp Borden.

Jan 20 arriv'd at Horse Palace
Barracks - TORONTO. (also
got my flag.)

May 7th arriv'd Valcartier
Camp

May 31 left Valcartier.

June 1. Arriv'd Halifax

July 3rd arriv'd Sussex N.B.

Oct 8th landed at River
pool England.

