



The Regimental Manual  
Of  
The Lorne Scots  
(Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment)

(First Edition 2017)

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## INTRODUCTION

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This manual is produced under the authorization of the Commanding Officer and approval of the Regimental Senate. It is meant as a compendium of previously issued manuals and documents pertaining exclusively to The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment). The source materials vary widely, from official documents and manuals issued by the Department of National Defence to locally produced publications and oral history.

The purpose of this manual is to provide to the member (newly joined or long serving) information and guidance in Regimental lore, traditions, and customs. It deals with those matters of interest and professional development pertinent to a Lorne Scot. If required, amendments to this document will occur annually as directed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.



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## CHAPTER 1 – REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATION & GOVERNANCE

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### THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

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1. His Royal Highness, Field Marshal, The Duke of Kent KG GCMG GCVO ADC(P) was appointed the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment 11 June 1977.
2. Born Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick Windsor (9 October 1935), he is the grandson of King George V and Queen Mary and cousin to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. He assumed the title Duke of Kent in 1942.
3. Commissioned a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys in 1955, he served with that regiment until his retirement as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1976. On 11 June 1993, he was given the honorary appointment of Field Marshal in the British Army for recognition for his long years of service.
4. His honours include:
  - a. Royal Knight of the Order of the Garter (KG);
  - b. Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George (GCMG);
  - c. Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO); and
  - d. Personal Aide de Camp to Her Majesty, The Queen (ADC(P)).
5. Since his appointment as our Colonel-in-Chief, His Royal Highness has visited the Regiment five times (1979, 1983, 1991, 2010 and 2016).



FIGURE 1 - COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

## THE REGIMENT

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6. The Lorne Scots as a Regiment exists on different levels. Its Reserve Force Battalion is established as a designated operational line unit of the Canadian Armed Forces' Primary Reserve. In terms of the Regiment as a whole, it is a grouping of the established Battalion and Extra-Regimentally-Employed personnel; it also includes all ex-Lorne Scots soldiers transferred to other units, be they Regular Force or Reserve, or remustered to other occupations as well as all retired soldiers of good standing, particularly those members of The Lorne Scots Regimental Association. By extension, the Regimental Family encompasses the family members of all Regimental components and the officers and cadets of affiliated Cadet Corps. The often used phrase "Once a Lorne Scot, always a Lorne Scot" reflects the Regimental and family spirit that exemplifies service within The Regiment.
7. Regimental Headquarters, 2 Chapel Street, Brampton, Ontario, L6W 2H1, (905) 451-5724
8. Dufferin Company, 2 Chapel Street, Brampton, Ontario, L6W 2H1, (905) 451-5425
9. The Lorne Scots Regimental Association, 2 Chapel Street, Brampton, Ontario, L6W 2H1
10. The Lorne Scots Pipes & Drums Band, The Colonel John Roaf Barber, ED, CD Armoury 91 Todd Road, Georgetown, Ontario, L7G 4R8, (905) 702-2272
11. The Lorne Scots Regimental Museum, 48 John Street, Brampton, Ontario, L6W 2H1, (905) 451-5724
12. Halton Company, The Colonel John Roaf Barber, ED, CD Armoury, 91 Todd Road, Georgetown, Ontario, L7G 4R8, (905) 702-2251
13. Halton Company - Det Oakville, 90 Thomas Street, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 3A6, (905) 844-0604
14. Peel Company, 12 Chapel Street, Brampton, Ontario, L6W 2H1, (905) 451-2741

## ELEMENTS OF THE REGIMENT

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15. The Regiment is broken down into two elements; the serving and the non-serving members.
16. The serving Element consists of all personnel currently serving within the Canadian Armed Forces in one of the following categories:
  - a. The Battalion - All personnel for whom 5095 is their Unit Identification Code, regardless of trade or other regimental affiliation; and
  - b. Extra Regimentally Employed personnel - All personnel currently serving within the Canadian Armed Forces, who are authorized to continue wearing the Regiment's accoutrements. Extra regimentally employed personnel are not managed by the Battalion and rather are to rely on Regimental Headquarters or the Association for the promulgation of Regimental matters. All members of the Serving Element must conform to the Regimental Orders and Instructions found in these Standing Orders as well as all applicable Canadian Armed Forces regulations.
17. The non-serving Element consists of all those that do not fit the above descriptions and include:
  - a. Serving former members of The Regiment who are now employed at a new unit or transferred to the Regular Force,

- b. Members of The Regiment's Cadet Corps – Cadet Officers are subject to the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) rules and regulations, but are part of a separate component of the CAF. Cadets are not members of the CAF, but they do wear regimental embellishments that signify them as Lorne Scots,
- c. Retired members of The Regiment in good standing,
- d. Members of the Regimental Association, and
- e. Family members of both the serving and non-serving elements.

## COMPONENTS OF THE REGIMENT

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18. The Regiment is broken down into separate but linked components. Due to the structure of The Regiment it is possible for members to belong to two or more components at one time.

- a. The Regimental Senate,
- b. The Regimental Council (recommendation),
- c. Regimental Headquarters,
- d. The Battalion,
- e. The Lorne Scots Regimental Association,
- f. The Lorne Scots Pipes and Drums,
- g. The Lorne Scots Trust,
- h. The Lorne Scots Regimental Museum,
- i. 557 Lorne Scots Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps (Brampton);
- j. 676 Lorne Scots Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps (Georgetown);
- k. 1180 Lorne Scots Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps (Oakville);
- l. 1849 Lorne Scots Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps (Orangeville); and
- m. 2290 Lorne Scots Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corp (Milton).

## THE REGIMENTAL SENATE

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19. The Regimental Senate is to serve as the ultimate governing body for all matters with regard to Regimental business. The Regimental Senate provides direction and guidance to all components of the Regiment to ensure mutual support and economy of effort by all, in the achievement of the Regiment's goals. Though it has no command authority over the Battalion, the Regimental Senate advises the Commanding Officer of the vision and goals of the Regiment writ large.

20. The responsibilities of the Regimental Senate are generally;
- a. approving the Commanding Officer's nominee as his successor to command,
  - b. the selection and approval of Honorary appointments ie the Colonel-in-Chief, the Honorary Colonel and the Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel,

- c. approving any change to dress policies relative to the wearing of our traditional highland uniforms and accoutrements,
- d. approving the establishment of any organization which uses the Regimental name in its title,
- e. ensuring that Regimental customs, traditions, and history are maintained,
- f. maintaining the security of any valuable chattels not in the care of the Museum, the Officers', or Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Messes,
- g. the Senate may authorize the creation and administration of such committees as it deems necessary to maintain and promote the Regiment, its traditions, and to further its interests, and
- h. dealing with any other matters affecting The Regiment that may surface from time to time, including reviewing the activities of Regimental Trust.

21. The composition of the Senate is made up of persons who have held an honorary appointment with the Regiment, served as Commanding Officer or persons of especial importance for the Regiment. Persons on the Regimental Senate individually carry the rarely used title of Senator. Appointment to the Senate is a lifetime appointment.

22. The composition of the Senate is as follows:

- a. Honorary Colonel (Chair)
- b. Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel (Vice-Chair),
- c. Commanding Officer (ex officio),
- d. Regimental Secretary (recommendation with intent to act as the Senate Secretary),
- e. All former Honorary Colonels,
- f. All former Honorary Lieutenant-Colonels,
- g. All former Commanding Officers, and
- h. Any other person of great standing and especial importance to The Regiment as voted on by the currently sitting Senators.

## THE REGIMENTAL COUNCIL

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23. Recommended for creation as an advisory body for the Honorary Colonel, the Regimental Council is made up of a representative from every organization listed as Component of the Regiment. The Regimental Council's purpose is to be a forum for internal communication and discussion on matters that affect two or more Regimental organizations, and it's secondary intent is to foster relationships between components of The Regiments

24. The Chair is to be a member of the Regimental Senate and appointed by that body (not the Honorary Colonel). The Regimental Council meets two to four times a year as the battle rhythm allows and requires, or at the direction of the Honorary Colonel for special matters.

## REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

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25. Regimental Headquarters is the administrative body and physical location which is responsible for the coordination and promulgation of Regimental matters. The physical location is 2 Chapel Street, Brampton Ontario and it serves as a central point of contact for all Regimental matters, regardless of the involved Components.

26. Issues involving matters other than those affecting the serving element of The Regiment will normally be directed to the attention of the Adjutant or the Chief Clerk for distribution.

## THE BATTALION

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27. The Battalion is both an element of the Canadian Armed Forces, reporting to its higher formation for matters of an operational nature, as well as the Regiment's core component, falling under the control of the Regimental Senate for Regimental matters. The Battalion is the only active component of the Regiment and the only component to fall within the Canadian Armed Forces' chain of command. Within the Canadian Armed Forces structure, The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment) is a Primary Reserve infantry regiment of the Canadian Army. It is part of the 4th Canadian Division's 32 Canadian Brigade Group.

28. The Battalion consists of a headquarters, an administration company, a pipe band and two infantry companies. The Battalion has physical locations in armouries in Georgetown, Brampton and Oakville. Organizationally, the Pipes & Drums falls under Dufferin Company, but due to the nature of their duties, are treated as a component of the Battalion.

- a. Peel Company - light infantry. Brampton
- b. Halton Company - light infantry. Georgetown & Oakville
- c. Dufferin Company - combat service & support. Brampton & Georgetown
- d. Pipes & Drums - Georgetown

## THE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

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29. The Association is established to foster, maintain and promote the traditions and wellbeing of the Regiment. The objectives of the Association are to:

- a. Bond together those who have had the distinction of serving with any component of The Lorne Scots;
- b. To retain the unity, fellowship and communication of those who have served together in the Regiment, in order to preserve the historic and cultural ties and traditions of the Regiment;
- c. To promote unity and fellowship among serving and former serving members to preserve the history and traditions of the Regiment;
- d. To promote and encourage, through public education, the historic and cultural significance of the Regiment, in the community; and
- e. To provide and operate a public repository of the Regiment's history, tradition and military lore.

## THE PIPES AND DRUMS

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30. Although the Pipes and Drums are a serving element of the Battalion, they are also open to membership by civilians. The Pipes and Drums may also serve in a civilian context under the Regimental Association.
31. The Pipe Major is responsible for the preservation and maintenance of Scottish and Highland tradition within the battalion and for training the Pipers. They have direct access to their Commanding Officers on these matters.
32. Members of the Pipes and Drums are expected to fill secondary roles within the fighting element of the Battalion. The current focus is on combat service and support as part of Dufferin Company.
33. The Pipes and Drums only has 8 line serial positions. As such, additional serving musicians will be part of the Dufferin Company establishment and hold a dual role of musician and another establishment position.

## THE REGIMENTAL TRUST

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34. The Regimental Trust is an arm's length body that exists for the purpose of providing financial support to The Regiment's members.

## THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

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35. The Lorne Scots Regimental Museum preserves, for future generations, items of historical importance regarding this regiment and the Canadian Forces. The museum displays as many artifacts as possible which will perpetuate the memories and illustrate the past histories of our forces and communities. The museum is affiliated with: CMA, CHIN, OMMC and Virtual Museum of Canada. The museum is located behind the armory in Brampton, Ontario. Exhibits include uniforms, weapons, musical instruments, maps, medals, documents, photographs and other regimental memorabilia.
36. The Museum is open on select days to both members of the Regimental family and the general public. The museum also features a regimental kit shop.

## THE AFFILIATED CADET CORPS

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37. The Royal Canadian Army Cadets (RCACC) is a national program for Canadians aged 12-18. The aim is to make these young people active, responsible members of their communities through environmental stewardship, citizenship and community involvement.
38. The Regiment has five affiliated Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps, some of whom have affiliations going back to the first war:
- a. 557 - Brampton;
  - b. 676 Georgetown;
  - c. 1180 Oakville;
  - d. 1849 Orangeville; and
  - e. 2290 Milton.



39. The Regiment endeavours to provide direct support through training and uniforms, to ensure there is a tangible and direct connection between the Battalion and the Corps.

## KEY REGIMENTAL APPOINTMENTS

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40. **The Colonel-in-Chief** - The Colonel-in-Chief is the titular head of the Regiment and will normally be a member of the British Royal Family. The appointment will be approved by the Government of Canada, through the Minister of National Defence; however Regimental preference is to adopt the Colonel-in-Chief of the Allied Regiment, where permissible.

41. **The Honorary Colonel** - Any distinguished retired military officer or civilian may be nominated and appointed as Honorary Colonel. The Commanding Officer (CO), in consultation with the Regimental Senate, will provide a recommendation in a letter to the Commander of 32 CBG, who in turn will send his recommendation through the chain of command to NDHQ. Once approved, the HCol will serve a period of three years but may, on rare occasions, be extended. The total time as an honorary cannot exceed six years. On completion of the appointment the honorary reverts to and is addressed as he was before appointment, e.g. LCol, Maj, Mr, Dr, etc.

42. **The Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel** - should be a distinguished former serving officer or civilian member of the community who has supported the military and specifically The Regiment. The same nomination process noted for the HCol will also be followed for the HLCol. Once approved the HLCol will serve a period of three years and may be nominated through the chain of command for an extension as HLCol or appointment as HCol. Total time as an honorary cannot exceed six years. On completion of the appointment the honorary reverts to and is addressed as he was before appointment, e.g. LCol, Maj, Mr, Dr, etc.

43. **The Regimental Secretary** - a member of the senate who is appointed to act as the administrator for the Senate and is the liaison with the serving members of the Regimental Headquarters for matters of shared Senate and Regimental business. In exceptional circumstances the Senate may appoint someone from outside that body to perform the role.

## THE REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT

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31. In January 2010, the Chief of Land Staff (CLS) directed the Chief of Staff (Army Reserve) to conduct a review of the Army Reserve Establishment (ARE) to ensure that going forward; the Militia could provide the necessary support to operations.

32. To that end, the Regiment's new Order of Battle looks like this:

a. Regimental Command Section – parading at RHQ Brampton:

- (1) CO;
- (2) DCO;
- (3) Adj;.
- (4) Administration Section;
- (5) Recruiting Section;
- (6) Padre;
- (7) RSM;

b. Dufferin Company (HQ & Services) – parading at Brampton and Georgetown:

- (1) Command Section;
- (2) Transport Section;
- (3) Stores Section;
- (4) Finance Services Section;
- (5) Operations Section;
- (6) Band;
- (7) Recruiting; and
- (8) Training Cadre;

c. Peel Company (Mission Element) – parading at Brampton:

- (1) Command Section;
- (2) CP Section;
- (3) Stores Section;
- (4) Weapons Section;
- (5) 3 x Rifle Platoons; and

d. Halton Company (Mission Element) – parading at Georgetown and Oakville:

- (1) Command Section;
- (2) CP Section;
- (3) Stores Section;
- (4) Weapons Section; and

(5) 3 x Rifle Platoons.

33. The new ARE will provide for a growth in manning as well. Should the Regiment be allowed to recruit to full strength, the new structure model would allow:

- a. 23 x Officers;
- b. 44 x Warrant Officers & Sergeants;
- c. 264 x Pte/Cpl/MCpl;
- d. 8 x Bandsmen; and
- e. 1 x Civilian Employee.

## COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION

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34. The 2010 Army Reserve Establishment provides for a growth in manning. Should the Regiment be allowed to recruit to full strength, the new structure model would allow:

- a. 23 x Officers;
- b. 44 x Warrant Officers & Sergeants;
- c. 264 x Pte/Cpl/MCpl;
- d. 8 x Bandsmen; and
- e. 1 x Civilian Employee.

35. Of note to those with historical considerations, some changes to unit distinctions and customs have been made to reflect the ARE as well:

- a. Dufferin Company:
  - (1) Symbol - The Galley of Lorne;
  - (2) Colour - Black;
  - (3) Tactical Recognition Flash - Triangle;
  - (4) March Past - The Muckin' o' Geordie's Byre;
- b. Peel Company:
  - (1) Symbol - The Lion;
  - (2) Colour - Rifle Green;
  - (3) Tactical Recognition Flash - Square;
  - (4) March Past - Wi' a Hundred Pipers;
- c. Halton Company:
  - (1) Symbol - The Boar;
  - (2) Colour - Dark Blue;
  - (3) Tactical Recognition Flash - Circle; and
  - (4) March Past - Bugle Horn.

## THE ALLIED REGIMENT

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36. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (RRF) was formed on 23 April 1968 by the amalgamation of four existing fusilier regiments in the British Army:

- a. The Royal Northumberland Fusilier;
- b. The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers;
- c. The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); and
- d. The Lancashire Fusiliers.

37. The RRF has seen active service in Northern Ireland (since 1968), the 1<sup>st</sup> Gulf War (1991), 2<sup>nd</sup> Gulf War (2003), and Afghanistan (2006, 2012).

38. The Alliance between the RRF and the Regiment is a continuation of our former affiliation with the Lancashire Fusiliers. This stems from the posting of LCol Cecil M Corkett (CO, The Peel and Dufferin Regiment 1932-35) to the Lancashire Fusilier during the First World War. Upon his return to Canada, LCol Corkett endeavoured to promote an alliance between the two units and this was accomplished in 1923.



FIGURE 2 – ROYAL  
REGIMENT OF FUSILIERS  
CAPBADGE



FIGURE 3 – ROYAL  
REGIMENT OF FUSILIERS  
CREST



FIGURE 4 – XXTH THE LANCASHIRE  
FUSILIERS CAPBADGE

## CHAPTER 2 – CO'S, RSM'S & HONORARIES

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### HONORARY COLONELS

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1. **Honorary Colonels & Lieutenant-Colonels (Peel & Halton):**

- a. HCol Sir Donald D. Mann - (Halton) 11 March 1908 - circa 1921
- b. HCol Brigadier James Mason - (Peel) 2 July 1910 - circa 1921
- c. HCol Major-General Francois Louis Lessard, CB - (Peel) 11 July 1923 - 1927
- d. HCol Colonel Thomas Laird Kennedy - (Peel) 12 April 1933 - 1947
- e. Hon LCol Bartley Bull - (Peel) 6 April 1926 - 194?
- f. Hon LCol Frank Yeigh McEachren - (Halton) 4 May 1930 - 30 April 1935

2. **Honorary Colonels (The Lorne Scots):**

- a. HCol Thomas Laird Kennedy (Peel&Dufferin) 12 April 1933 - 1947;
- b. HCol MGen George Brock Chisholm, CC,CBE, MC & Bar, ED 1947 - 28 May 1963;
- c. HCol John Roaf Barber ED CD, 28 May 1963 - 01 Oct 1982;
- d. HCol Arthur Kemp CD, 01 October 1982 - 30 September 1988;
- e. HCol Edward Fitzgerald Conover CD, 30 Sep 1988 - 15 Oct 1992 (rel. 04 Oct 1992);
- f. HCol Edward Erik Lagerquist CD, 01 January 1993 - 31 December 1995;
- g. HCol R.G. Hardie LVO OSJT CD ADC, 01 January 1995 - 14 December 1998;
- h. HCol, The Hon. Mr. Justice Thomas M Dunn, 16 December 1998 - 15 Dec. 2002;
- i. HCol Frank Edward Ching CD, 19 Dec. 2002 - 18 Dec. 2005 (dec. 02 May 2004);
- j. HCol The Hon. John Horton McDermid PC, 21 February 2005 - 05 April 2011;
- k. HCol Gary Dale Reamey, 02 March 2011 - 15 December 2016;
- l. HCol William Alexander Adcock, OMM,CD 15 December 2016 - present

3. **Honorary Lieutenant-Colonels (The Lorne Scots):**

- a. Hon LCol Bartley Bull, (Peel & Dufferin) 6 April 1926 (extn'd 5 April 1935) - 194?
- b. Hon LCol John Roaf Barber ED CD, 25 April 1957 - 27 May 1963;
- c. Hon LCol Conn Smyth MC CD, September 1963 - 18 November 1980 (deceased);
- d. Hon LCol Arthur Kemp CD, 01 April 1981 - 30 September 1982;
- e. Hon LCol Edward Erik Lagerquist CD, 01 April 1983 - 31 December 1992;
- f. Hon LCol, The Hon. Mr. Justice Thomas M. Dunn, 01 January 1993 - 14 Dec 1998;
- g. Hon LCol, The Hon. John Horton McDermid PC, 21 June 2000 - 20 June 2004;
- h. Hon LCol Donald Elmer Egan CD, 07 April 2005 - 06 April 2008;

- i. Hon LCol John Frederick Davis, 09 February 2009 - 08 Feb. 2012 (rel. 03 Dec 2011;
- j. Hon LCol William Alexander Adcock OMM CD, 17 Sep 2012 - 15 Dec 2016
- k. Hon LCol Craig Allan Hayman, 15 December 2016 - present

## COMMANDING OFFICERS

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### 4. Peel

- a. **36th Peel Battalion of Infantry (14 September 1866)**
  - (1) Maj Hans Gracey 1866
  - (2) LCol John Stoughton Dennis 1867
  - (3) LCol Hans Gracey 1871
  - (4) LCol David Lynch Scott Jul 11 1879-Aug 10 1883
  - (5) LCol Richard Tyrwhitt Feb 12 1886-Feb 27 1899
  - (6) LCol George Thomas Evans Mar 8 1899-Mar 8 1904
- b. **The 36th Peel Regiment (8 May 1900)**
  - (1) LCol Wellington Wallace Mar 8 1904- Mar 8 1909
  - (2) LCol Richard Cunningham Windeyer Mar 8 1909-June 10 1919
  - (3) LCol Allan Joseph McCausland July 29 1920-April 15 1922
  - (4) LCol Reginald VanEvery Conover OBE, ED, VD Apr 15 1922-Apr 15 1925,  
OC 25 INF BDE Aug 6 1928-Aug 7 1931
- c. **The Peel and Dufferin Regiment (15 April 1923)**
  - (1) LCol Lenard Halliday Bertram MC, VD April 15 1925-April 14 1929
  - (2) LCol John Allan Hughes MC VD Apr 14 1929-Oct 27 1931
  - (3) LCol Cecil Mansfield Corkett ED Oct 27 1931-Dec 14 1935
  - (4) LCol GM Fitzgerald, ED 1935

5. **Halton**
- a. **The 20th Halton Battalion of Infantry (28 Sep 1866)**
    - (1) Col George K. Chisholm 1866-1871
    - (2) LCol John Murray 1871
  - b. **The 20th Halton Battalion of Rifles (12 Jan 1872)**
    - (1) LCol John Murray 1872-1881
    - (2) LCol William Allan 1881
  - c. **The 20th Halton Lorne Rifles (11 Nov 1881)**
    - (1) LCol William Allan 1881-1888
    - (2) LCol William Kerns 1888-1898
    - (3) LCol George Stewart Goodwillie 1898-1900
  - d. **The 20th Halton Regiment “Lorne Rifles” (8 May 1900)**
    - (1) LCol George Stewart Goodwillie 1900-1902
    - (2) LCol William Phillip Applebe 1902-1907
    - (3) LCol William Patterson Moore VD 1907-1909
  - e. **20th Regiment, Halton Rifles (1 Dec 1909)**
    - (1) LCol William Patterson Moore VD 1909-1912
    - (2) LCol Alexander Laing Noble VD 1914-1920
    - (3) LCol James Ballantine, DSO, VD 1920
  - f. **The Halton Rifles (1 May 1920)**
    - (1) LCol James Ballantine, DSO, VD 1920-1921
    - (2) LCol Gordon Oliver Brown VD 1921-1924
    - (3) LCol JK Mahon 1924-1926
    - (4) LCol JH Pedley, MC 1926-1928
    - (5) LCol George Brock Chisholm, MC 1928-1931
  - g. **The Lorne Rifles (Scottish) (1 Nov 1931)**
    - (1) LCol George Brock Chisholm, MC 1931-1932
    - (2) LCol Bryce Seymour Cousens MC 1932-1936
    - (3) LCol Louis Keene, ED 1936

6. **The Commanding Officers of The Regiment are:**
- a. LCol Godfrey Martin Fitzgerald ED - 15 December 1936;
  - b. LCol Louis Keene ED - 01 May 1939;
  - c. Col Reginald Van Every Conover VD - 03 September 1939;
  - d. LCol Leonard Halliday Bertram MC - 17 March 1942;
  - e. LCol Newton Lionel Powell - 21 February 1946;
  - f. LCol Charles Thomas Sharpe ED - 15 November 1946;
  - g. LCol Herbert Chisholm ED - 01 December 1947;
  - h. LCol John Roaf Barber ED CD - 01 March 1949;
  - i. LCol Samuel Richard Charters CD - 13 December 1954;
  - j. LCol Arthur Kemp CD - 15 December 1957;
  - k. LCol Edward Fitzgerald Conover CD - 01 October 1961;
  - l. LCol Robert G Hardie CD ADC - 01 April 1965;
  - m. LCol Earl F Lince CD - 10 January 1968;
  - n. LCol Donald E Egan CD - 15 June 1971;
  - o. LCol Franklin Edward Ching CD - 16 June 1974;
  - p. LCol C Lowell Breckon CD - 26 June 1978;
  - q. LCol Lawrence HS Smith CD - 03 February 1979;
  - r. LCol Robin Craig Hesler CD - 16 Jun 1985;
  - s. LCol Jerry Edward John Derochie CD - 09 October 1988;
  - t. LCol John Stanley Rodaway CD - 04 October 1992;
  - u. LCol Richard Michael William Irvine CD - 04 October 1992;
  - v. LCol Douglas Steven Johnson CD ADC - 14 September 1997;
  - w. LCol William Alexander Adcock OMM CD - 01 October 2000;
  - x. LCol Ross Welsh CD - October 2003;
  - y. LCol Timothy Orange CD - 2006;
  - z. LCol Andre M Phelps CD, pcsc - 20 June 2009;
  - aa. LCol Duane E Hickson CD - 10 November 2012
  - bb. LCol Thomas A. Ruggle CD, pcsc - 6 October 2016 - present



## REGIMENTAL SERGEANTS-MAJOR

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### 10. Peel

#### a. 36th Peel Battalion of Infantry 14 September 1866

- (1) WJ Robinson 1870
- (2) Robert Powell 1873-1884
- (3) William Cantell 1886
- (4) William Coulter 1888
- (5) Fred Webb 1890
- (6) A Williams 1892
- (7) J Reares 1895
- (8) WWS Howard 1897

#### b. The 36th Peel Regiment from 8 May 1900

- (1) Thomas Baldock 1899-1907
- (2) B Hiscock 1902
- (3) GR Caseley 1909 - 1913
- (4) GW Galloway 1914 ??

#### c. The Peel Regiment on 1 May 1920

- (1) RSM S Jameson 1920-21
- (2) RSM E O'Connor 1921-22
- (3) WO1 W.T. Palmer, MBE, EM 1922

#### d. The Peel & Dufferin Regiment on 15 April 1923

- (1) WO1 W.T. Palmer, MBE, EM 1922

### 11. Halton

#### a. The 20th "Halton Battalion of Infantry" 28 September 1866

- (1) Anderson - 1868

#### b. 20th "Halton" Battalion of Rifles on 12 January 1872

- (1) RSM Walter McKay - 1871-1880 c.

#### c. 20th Halton Battalion "Lorne Rifles" on 11 November 1881

- (1) Robert Graham 1882 c.
- (2) RSM Harry Spiers - 1884-1889
- (3) RSM George Evans 1898 c.
- (4) RSM Robert Cunningham - c. 1901 1902
- (5) RSM J. Beattie - 1903 1904
- (6) RSM J.M. Robinson - 1908

#### d. 20th Regiment, 'Halton Rifles' on 1 December 1909

- (1) J.M. Robinson - 1905 1908 1909
- (2) W.H. Porter - 1911

- (3) RSM GW Galloway 1914-1918
- (4) RSM L Cummings 1914-1918
- (5) RSM G Large 1914-1918
- e. **The Halton Rifles on 1 May 1920**
  - (1) WO1 J.R. Laidlaw - 1921
  - (2) WO1 A. Dickenson - 1922
  - (3) WO1 V.D. Street, DCM - 1926
- f. **The Lorne Rifles (Scottish) on 1 November 1931**
  - (1) WO1 Alexander Trotter 1927
  - (2) WO1 Henry Sheppard, MBE, ED 1935

**12. The Regimental Sergeants-Major of The Lorne Scots are:**

- WO1 W.T. Palmer MBE ED, 1936-1939, 1939-1946 (Active Service);
- a. WO1 Henry Sheppard MBE, ED, 1939-1940;
- b. WO1 E. Seal 1939-1944 (2<sup>nd</sup> BN);
- c. WO1 E.A. Ching ED CD, 1946-1957;
- d. WO1 V. Thraves, 1957;
- e. WO1 W.E. Card ED, 1957-1959;
- f. WO1 K.G. Murray CD, 1957-1969;
- g. CWO D.G. Westlake CD, 1967-1970;
- h. CWO N.J. Weir CD, 1970-1973;
- i. CWO J.H. Harrison CD, 1973-1976;
- j. CWO G.H. Wilkinson CD, 1976-1978;
- k. CWO J. Antrobus CD, 1978-1980;
- l. CWO W.A. Herron CD, 1980-1984;
- m. CWO W.A. Adcock CD, 1984-1989;
- n. CWO F.A. Garbutt CD, 1989-1993;
- o. CWO A.S. Dalziel CD, 1993-1998;
- p. CWO B.A. Bean CD, 1998-2002;
- q. CWO J.S. Sherriff CD, 2002-2006;
- r. CWO S.E. Hurst CD, 2006-2008;
- s. CWO D.H. Murphy CD, 2008-2012;
- t. CWO A.F. McKelvey CD, 2012-2017; and
- u. CWO M. Colbeck CD, 2017 - present.

## CHAPTER 3 –VALOR AND MERIT.

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### BATTLE HONOURS

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1. During the First World War, Battle Honours were awarded based on The Regiment's perpetuation of the Canadian Expeditionary Force Battalions. Due to The Regiment having been one of the principal contributors to the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion CEF, we also carry Battle Honours from a line Battalion that we do not perpetuate.
2. During the Second World War, The Regiment's fighting contribution was primarily Defence Platoons for the Canadian Brigades and Divisions. These platoons saw service in every theatre of war except Hong Kong. For instance, there were 3 Lorne Scots platoons on the Dieppe Raid, 2 of which that landed on the beach. At JUNO BEACH, there were 4 Lorne Scots platoons with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Division. However, because they were not combined together in Company strength or greater, individual Battle Honours were not
3. The Peel & Dufferin Regiment perpetuates the 74<sup>th</sup>, 126<sup>th</sup>, and 234<sup>th</sup> CEF Battalions. They also perpetuated the 20<sup>th</sup> CEF BN until 1923, when it was transferred to the West Toronto Regiment. They are entitled to the Battle Honours of the 4<sup>th</sup> CEF BN as one of the original contributors to that battalion.
  - a. Ypres 1915,'17, Festubert 1915, Somme 1916, Arras 1917, '18, Hill 70, Amiens, Hindenburg Line, Pursuit to Mons
4. The Lorne Rifles Scottish perpetuates the 37<sup>th</sup>, 76<sup>th</sup> and 164<sup>th</sup> CEF Battalions. They are entitled to the Battle Honours of the 4<sup>th</sup> CEF BN as one of the original contributors to that battalion.
  - a. Mount Sorrel, Somme 1916, Arras 1917, '18, Hill 70, Ypres 1915, '17, Amiens, Hindenburg Line, Pursuit to Mons
5. The Lorne Scots, on amalgamation in 1936, carried all the Battle Honours of the two founding Regiments and those earned since that time.
  - a. Defence of Canada, 1812-1815
  - b. Detroit
  - c. Queenston
  - d. Niagara
  - e. Ypres, 1915, '17
  - f. Festubert, 1915
  - g. Mount Sorrel
  - h. Somme, 1916
  - i. Arras 1917, '18
  - j. Hill 70
  - k. Amiens
  - l. Hindenburg Line
  - m. Pursuit to Mons

- n. SICILY, 1943
- o. Italy, 1943-1945
- p. North-West Europe, 1944-1945
- q. Afghanistan

## VALOR & MERIT AWARDS TO MEMBERS OF THE REGIMENT

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6. The Regiment has a great number of members who have received awards for valor and merit; however, they have gone largely unrecognized. This is a first attempt at recording them. Our largest gap is a record of those enlisted soldiers who went on to display valor or merit, but due to the manner in which first war records were kept, very little is currently known.

7. Peel members taken from post first war documents.

a. Lieutenants

- (1) BG Gray MC,
- (2) JD Wilson MC,
- (3) WS Duncan MC,
- (4) HE Gee MC,
- (5) WJ Preston MC,
- (6) RR Parker MC,
- (7) LV Sutton MC,
- (8) WM Walwyn MC Brevet Maj 25 Mar 17,
- (9) JA Hughes MC,
- (10) AC Bowles MC,
- (11) BM Clerk MC,
- (12) Jeffrey Bull DSO (75th Bn was in 36th Peel as a Major),
- (13) JM Pauline MC,
- (14) HWA Foster DSO MC,
- (15) CEH Medhurst MC,
- (16) Eric Davis MC (12th BN), and
- (17) JD Conover MC (later LCol OBE).

b. Captains

- (1) HR Campkin MM,
- (2) GH Hogg MM,
- (3) H Brealey MM,
- (4) Arthur Scott MC (former Lancashire Fusilier),

- (5) Frank Ott MC (36th Peel Port Credit), and
  - (6) CV Williams MC (April 1916 2nd BN CMGC).
- 8. Halton members taken from post first war lists.
  - a. Major
    - (1) James Ballantine DSO (later CO of Halton BN),
  - b. Captains
    - (1) HS Cooper OBE MC (brevet LCol 25 May 18),
    - (2) GA Cline DSO, and
    - (3) HCC Beaumont MC.
  - c. Lieutenants
    - (1) FK Prowse MC,
    - (2) FJ Quinn MC,
    - (3) HAS Moyneux DFC,
    - (4) JH Pedley MC (later CO of Halton BN),
    - (5) ET Heathcote MM, and
    - (6) TH Stewart (rev?) MC.
- 9. Taken from other sources and not yet categorized.
  - a. Private Christopher Sullivan MM Port Credit,
  - b. Lance Corporal William Cartwright MM Milton,
  - c. Lance Corporal Thomas Kelly MM 20th Halton,
  - d. Captain Robert Dunlop MC 74th BN CEF,
  - e. WO1 VD Street DCM RSM 1926,
  - f. WO1 (RSM) Henry Shepherd, MBE,ED,
  - g. WO1 (RSM) W.T. Palmer MBE ED,
  - h. Sgt. Leslie Bradley MM,
  - i. SSgt CS Cliff Moreton DCM,
  - j. Sgt William Norman Hutchinson DCM, MM 36th Peel, 4th Bn CEF,
  - k. CQMS Hoblyn DCM,
  - l. Sgt Boyd DCM,
  - m. Captain 'Doc' Heggie GM,
  - n. LCol LH Bertram MC VD,
  - o. LCol JA Hughes MC VD,
  - p. MGen GB Chisholm CC CBE MC ED (later CO of Halton BN,

- q. LCol BS Cousens MC,
- r. BGen EM Wansborough OBE, MM,
- s. LCol Alexander Thomas Thomson DSO, MC 36th Peel 10th Bn CEF, 4th BN CEF,
- t. A/LCol Henry Sloane Cooper, OBE, MC and Bar,
- u. BGen TE Snow, OBE, CM, KstJ, CD (RCR)(A CO of a LS Trg BN in England),
- v. LGen Lessard, CB (Cav)(HonCol of Peel BN),
- w. HCol Sir Donald Mann (Knighthood),
- x. HLCol Conn Smythe MC CD (Arty),
- y. Colonel RV Conover OBE, VD,
- z. LCol EF Conover Bronze Star (CO of LS and HonCol),
- aa. LCol WA Adcock OMM CD,
- bb. Maj Robert Ryan Bronze Star, and
- cc. CWO (RSM) Stuart Dalziel OMM CD (RSM of LS and Area SM).

## CHAPTER 4 – A SHORT HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT

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### THE ANTECEDENTS

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1. The Regiment's history begins in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and the Colony of Upper Canada. Although primarily defended by units of the regular British Army, the Sedentary Militia was created to assist in defence and was organized into battalions within district lines.
2. On 17 June 1812, the United States of America declared war on the United Kingdom with the intent of annexing British North America (Upper and Lower Canada). In response to the subsequent invasions of British territories along the Great Lakes, the Militia was mobilized to repulse these attacks. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the York Militia (recruited from the present Regimental area) served at Detroit, Queenston Heights, the battles of Stoney Creek, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and St Davids'. It was at Queenston Heights that Captain John Chisholm and Captain William Applegarth led the flank companies in what was General Brock's final and most famous battle. The War ended in 1815 with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. The soldiers of the Militia returned to their homes and took up the pre-war routine of annual musters and inspections.
3. In 1837, William Lyon McKenzie instigated an insurrection against what he perceived as the oligarchic government in Upper Canada. As part of the response to this rebellion, the 1<sup>st</sup> Gore Militia was activated and, led by Colonel William Chisholm, formed the left flank during the Battle of Montgomery's Tavern. Colonel Chisholm took the Gore Militia to Niagara in pursuit of the fleeing McKenzie and his followers.
4. 1866 presented a new threat to the Colony. The "Fenian Brotherhood", an organization of Irish-American Civil War veterans, planned an invasion of the Province of Canada in the hopes that its seizure could force the British Government to withdraw from Ireland. That the Fenians were preparing for this incursion was a well known fact within the Colony and a General Order was issued to call out the Militia once again. By the end of May, the Fenians had crossed the border and the Companies from Oakville, Stewarttown and Norval were among the forces sent to the Niagara frontier in response.



FIGURE 5 - BADGE OF THE 36TH BATTALION, CANADIAN MILITIA

5. The Battle of Ridgeway was the only significant action throughout the whole affair. By its end, the Fenians had withdrawn back to the United States and the Militia eventually demobilized and returned to their home locations. The generally poor performance of the Militia throughout the invasion spawned a Commission of Enquiry to re-evaluate the Province's defence and make recommendations to the Government. The result was the Militia Act of 1866 and a thorough reorganization of the Militia.

6. A General Order dated 14 September 1866, amalgamated the seven independent companies of Rifles and Infantry from Brampton, Orangeville, Albion, Derry West and Alton to form the 36<sup>th</sup> Peel Battalion of Infantry (headquartered in Brampton). Although uniforms, weapons and equipment were issued, financial constraints and retention issues were a continuous concern.

7. Battalion organization and nomenclature saw many revisions in the following years:

- a. '36<sup>th</sup> Peel Regiment' (08 May 1900);
- b. 'The Peel Regiment' (01 May 1920) - a four battalion regiment with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion (20<sup>th</sup> Battalion CEF) on the Non-Permanent Active Militia (NPAM) order of battle with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion (74<sup>th</sup> Battalion CEF), 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion (126 Battalion CEF), and 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion (234 Battalion CEF) on the Reserve order of battle; and
- c. 'The Peel and Dufferin Regiment' (15 April 1923) - reduced to three battalions with the disbandment of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion (234 Battalion CEF).

8. A subsequent General Order dated 28 September 1866 amalgamated the six independent companies of Rifles and Infantry from Oakville, Stewartown, Georgetown, Norval Nelson, and Milton to form the 20<sup>th</sup> Halton Battalion of Infantry (Headquartered in Milton). Like their counterparts in Peel, the Battalion in Halton underwent a number of revisions during its existence:

- a. '20<sup>th</sup> "Halton" Battalion of Rifles' (12 January 1872);
- b. '20<sup>th</sup> Halton Battalion "Lorne Rifles" (11 November 1881);
- c. '20<sup>th</sup> Halton Regiment "Lorne Rifles" (08 May 1900);
- d. '20<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Halton Rifles' (01 December 1909);



- e. 'The Halton Rifles' (01 May 1920) - a three battalion regiment with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion (37<sup>th</sup> Battalion CEF) on the NPAM order of battle and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion (76<sup>th</sup> Battalion CEF) and 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion (164<sup>th</sup> Battalion CEF) on the Reserve order of battle; and
- f. 'The Lorne Rifles (Scottish)' (01 November 1931).

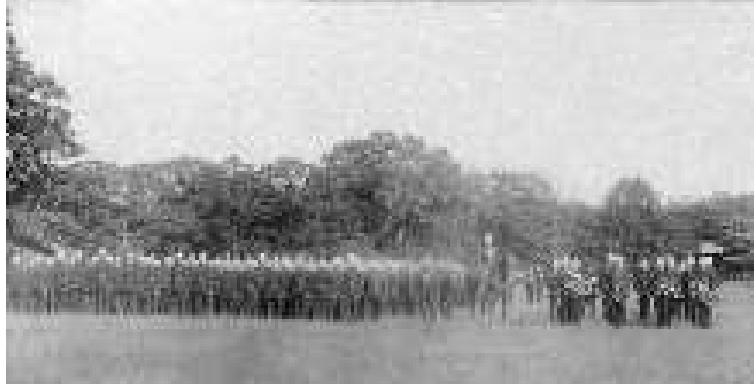


FIGURE 6 - THE 20TH HALTON BATTALION "LORNE RIFLES", CIRCA 1881

9. Both regiments continued to train as best they could throughout the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The Red River Rebellion (1870) and the Northwest Rebellion (1885) saw neither unit called out for service although many individuals from both volunteered to serve.

10. The 20<sup>th</sup> Halton conducted an eight-day camp at Oakville in Jun of 1868, culminating with an officer's dinner at the Canadian Hotel, later known as the Murray House. The 36<sup>th</sup> Peel conducted its first camp at Brampton in 1869. The troops were billeted in the town and the ladies of Brampton presented the Battalion with a stand of colours (the restored Regimental Colour would be laid up in Christ Church, Brampton in October 1924).

11. Annual training camps were authorized in the 1870's. They were held at the Garrison Common, Toronto or at Niagara Camp. Owing to their keen interest in rifle shooting, the 20<sup>th</sup> Halton requested a change in nomenclature to a Rifle Battalion. Approval was granted on 12 January 1872.

12. The 20<sup>th</sup> Halton Battalion of Rifles took part in a Vice Regal Review by His Excellency, The Marquis of Lorne, Governor General and Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise at the Garrison Common, Toronto on 27 September 1879. The Battalion paraded 325 all ranks on this occasion.

13. When he assumed command to the 20<sup>th</sup> Halton in 1881, LCol William Allan (a Scot who had served with the 93<sup>rd</sup> Sutherland Highlanders before transferring to the colonial Militia) advocated stronger ties with his homeland. The Battalion dress was altered to trews and a diced Glengarry. A pipe band was also formed at this time. The 20th Halton Battalion of Rifles was renamed the 20th Halton Battalion, Lorne Rifles on 11 Nov 1881.

14. The South African War (2<sup>nd</sup> Boer War) of 1899 saw twenty-five man drafts from both battalions called to the first Canadian contingent that deployed. The 36<sup>th</sup> Peel Regiment provided more than was required of them when 37 men were sent.

## THE FIRST WORLD WAR

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15. When war was declared in 1914, the Minister of Militia and Defense, The Honourable Sam Hughes, scrapped the mobilization plan prepared by his staff. He instead authorized Militia regiments

to prepare drafts for service with the infantry division that Canada had agreed to provide for service with the British Army. The 20<sup>th</sup> Halton Rifles, authorized to send three officers and one hundred and twenty men, held a unit camp selecting seven officers and one hundred and eighty men. The 36<sup>th</sup> Peel sent nine officers and two hundred and twenty four men to the mobilization center at the newly created Valcartier Camp near Quebec City.

16. With the mass influx of troops, Valcartier resembled Bedlam. Battalions were formed as the troop drafts arrived and the soldiers found themselves belonging to as many as four different battalions in one day before the overworked staff of the camp was able to finalize the establishment of the Division. The majority of the drafts from Halton and Peel were placed in the 4<sup>th</sup> (Central Ontario) Battalion, with the remainder going to other Battalions and the Royal Canadian Regiment.

17. The 4th Battalion spent the next month conducting training, which included the issue of khaki service dress to replace the green and scarlet uniforms that many of the drafts had arrived wearing. On 23 September 1914, a convoy of thirty-three ships carrying the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Infantry Division sailed for England, arriving on 14 October 1914, but not landing the troops until the 22<sup>nd</sup>. In Feb 1915, the Division moved to France and went into the front line near Fleur Bois on 04 March. The Second Battle of Ypres began on 22 April with the German gas attack on the French Colonial Division. The intensity of the fighting can be gauged by the fact that of the officers of the 20<sup>th</sup> Halton drafted to the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion, three (Maj Ballantine, Lt Brown and Lt McKinley), were wounded in action and Capt Bastedo, serving with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion CEF was killed in action. Maj Ballantine was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his actions during this battle as well as being Mentioned in Dispatches.

18. Both the 20th Halton Rifles and the 36th Peel Regiment served as recruiting and training depots for the remainder of the war. Drafts from both Regiments would eventually serve in all four of the Divisions of the Canadian Corps. The 74<sup>th</sup> (Peel and York), 126<sup>th</sup> (Peel), 164<sup>th</sup> (Dufferin and Halton) and 234<sup>th</sup> (Peel) Battalions were raised in the Regimental area. All were broken up for reinforcements upon reaching England.

19. LCol Ballantine, who had been invalided back to Canada after being wounded at the Second Battle of Ypres, raised and commanded the 76<sup>th</sup> Battalion. Raised in the Barrie area in 1916, it too was broken up for reinforcements.

20. The end of the World War saw a period of retrenchment, disarmament and reorganization. The Canadian Expeditionary Force was officially disbanded on 15 Sept 1920. The Regiment perpetuates the 37<sup>th</sup>, 74<sup>th</sup>, 76<sup>th</sup>, 126<sup>th</sup>, 164<sup>th</sup> and 234<sup>th</sup> Battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Initially, The Regiment also perpetuated the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion as the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion The Peel Regiment, however, following realignment in the early 20's, it was moved to another battalion.

21. For their actions during the First World War, the Battalions were awarded the Battle Honours YPRES 1915-17, MOUNT SORREL, SOMME 1916, ARRAS 1917-18, HILL 70, AMIENS, HINDENBURY LINE, and PURSUIT TO MONS.



FIGURE 7 - BADGE OF THE 37TH OVERSEAS BATTALION, CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

## THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT

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22. Post-war, more reorganizations of the Militia were conducted. The result of which was that by 1923, the Halton Rifles was comprised of a Headquarters and company in Georgetown, with a company each in Oakville and Burlington. The Peel and Dufferin Regiment, after relocation from Toronto was comprised of a Headquarters and company in Brampton and companies in Port Credit, Inglewood and Orangeville. By this time the Peel and Dufferin Regiment had adopted the lion and shuttle from the Peel family as a cap and collar badge, replacing the Trywhitt family crest as a collar dogs.

23. Alliances were formed with Regiments of the British Army during these years; the Halton Rifles with the Royal Ulster Rifles (1926) and the Peel and Dufferin Regiment with XXth The Lancashire Fusiliers (1929).

24. In an effort to stimulate recruiting, the Halton Rifles renewed their Scottish connections allowed to grow dormant since the departure of LCol Allan. General Order 134 of 1931 re-designated the regiment as 'The Lorne Rifles (Scottish)'. His Grace, The Duke of Argyll was approached for permission to use the title of Lorne and to wear a Campbell tartan. He readily agreed, suggesting his personal tartan, being Campbell of Argyll with the yellow and white setts removed and the use of his crest of a boar's head for a Regimental badge.

25. Reduced training allowances had made summer camp difficult and they were held either locally or for short periods at Long Branch rifle range or Niagara Camp. The Peel and Dufferin Regiment were restricted to 100 all ranks for four days in 1932 while the Lorne Rifles took two hundred to Niagara by steamer from Oakville in 1933.

26. In 1936, the recommended Militia reorganization of 1921 was finally carried out. The number of Militia units was reduced and command structure streamlined. Given that Peel, Dufferin and Halton made a compact area and that the two Regiments had a friendly relationship, agreement on amalgamation was soon achieved. General Order 179 of 15 Dec 1936 disbanded the Lorne Rifles (Scottish) and the Peel and Dufferin Regiment and approved The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment). Headquarters was appointed at Brampton and companies were located at Port

Credit, Oakville, Georgetown and Orangeville. Approval of new badges was soon obtained from The Duke of Argyll and Sir Robert Peel. The new hat badge was the lion and shuttle of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment surrounded by a wreath of thistles, surmounted by a crown and resting on scrolls bearing the motto “Pro Aris et Focis” and the Regimental name. The Boar’s head badge would continue as the collar and belt badge. Trews were also continued.



FIGURE 8 - OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

## THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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27. By 1939, war with the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) seemed all but assured. A mobilization plan for an infantry division was issued in late August of that year. The Regiment prepared for war.

28. The Regiment's war service can be categorized by four main activities:

- a. No. 1 Base Infantry Depot (under the command of LCol Louis Keene ED) and its subsequent reorganizations;
- b. The Defence and Employment tasks;
- c. The 2nd Battalion on Home service in Canada (under the command of LCol RVE Conover VD); and
- d. Assorted staff duties throughout the Army.

29. No. 1 Base Depot, with 6 officers and 58 men on strength, trained in Brampton and then moved to Toronto in December 1939. In February 1940, then deployed to England. By May they had taken over all reinforcement personnel for infantry and machine gun units. On the first day of going operational the unit strength expanded from 55 all ranks to over 1700. A small party took part in the expedition to Brittany, which led to the joke that the initials CASF (Canadian Active Service Force) actually stood for "Canadians Almost Saw France".

30. The Depot would move several times in its existence. From the Aldershot area, the Depot moved to Cove, where volunteers helped with the training of the Local Defence Volunteers. From Cove, the Depot moved to Liverpool, which was the principal port of entry for Canadians at that time. While at Liverpool, the whole Merseyside area was heavily bombed by the Luftwaffe. For his "Conspicuous Gallantry" in treating bombing victims, the Medical Officer, Captain Colin Heggie, was awarded the George Medal.

31. From Liverpool, the Depot moved to Tweedsmuir Camp at Thursley, Sussex where it would remain until finally disbanded in Feb 1947. At Thursley, the Depot reorganized into a Non Effective Transit Depot (NETD) and the Canadian Base Depot. It was responsible for the housing and shipment of personnel returning to Canada from England. At its height, the NETD had 250 all ranks on strength. It was also tasked with the overall responsibility for administrative control of all Lorne Scots in England as there was no unit HQ established for them.



FIGURE 9 - 1 CANADIAN BASE DEPOT (TWEEDSMUIR, ENGLAND)

32. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion on Home Service concentrated on the recruiting and training of troops throughout the war. Initially this was centred on sending trained troops to the CASF, whether with operational units or as reinforcements in general. By June 1940, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion paraded 500 all ranks two nights a week on courses and a training night. The wartime history notes that by the close of 1942, some 122 officers and 1416 Other Ranks had been supplied to the various arms of the service.

33. The focus of training for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion shifted in February 1941 when the Regiment was tasked to provide personnel for all “Defence and Employment” responsibilities. Initially this was to be Defence platoons at all Infantry Brigade HQs and Defence and Employment platoons at Divisional HQs. Defence platoons would have 47 all ranks on strength.

34. The task expanded that month when the Regiment took over control of 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Corps Protective Unit (CPPU). Later it would be renamed 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Corps Defence Company with a strength of 160 all ranks.

35. In August 1942, a 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Corps Defence Company was formed. This would last until November 1943 when the task was transferred to the Prince Edward Island Light Horse.



FIGURE 10 - LT D.E. LEVER, WOUNDED IN HOLLAND, 1944

36. The high point of the Defence tasks was in April 1942 when 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Army was formed and the Regiment raised the HQ 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Army Defence Company (Lorne Scots). This task was transferred to the Royal Montreal Regiment in April 1944. At that time it became a Battalion task. On being disbanded many of the personnel from the Army Defence Company would form No. 3 Non Effective Transit Depot (3 NETD) to control the in-theatre movement of personnel from Northwest Europe to England. 3NETD was finally disbanded in December 1945.

37. The Regiment formed a total of seven Defence and Employment Platoons for the Divisional HQ:

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> Division served in Sicily and Italy before moving to Northwest Europe in the spring of 1945;
- b. 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Division served in England and Northwest Europe;
- c. 4<sup>th</sup> Division was converted to Armoured in January 1942;
- d. 6<sup>th</sup> Division was on West Coast defence from March 1942 – January 1945 when it was disbanded;
- e. 7<sup>th</sup> Division was on East Coast defence from May 1942 – October 1943 when it was disbanded;
- f. 8<sup>th</sup> Division was on West Coast defence from June 1942 – October 1943 when it was disbanded;

38. Each of the Divisions had three Brigade Defence platoons. There would be a total of 21 Defence platoons by the end of the war. All of these followed the life spans of their parent divisions. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Division Defence Platoon would serve as part of the Army of Occupation in Germany from 1945 – 1946 when it returned to Canada. 13 Brigade Defence Platoon would take part in the operation to retake the Aleutian islands of Attu and Kiska from the Japanese in July 1942.

39. As part of OPERATION JUBILEE, No. 6 Defence Platoon (6<sup>th</sup> Canadian Infantry Brigade) landed at Dieppe, touching down on White Beach at 1605 hours on the 19<sup>th</sup>. CSM Irvine, with Privates Breault, Dubois, Rosenberger and Seed waded ashore with Brigadier Southern—all were reported



missing. Lieutenant E.J. Norris, with Privates Hancock, Lane, Moor and Keith Spence accompanied the Brigade Major and signals. Spence was to engage enemy aircraft, but because he lacked tracer ammunition, he could not observe his fire. Most if his group were dead or wounded, and when a serviceable craft came alongside, he helped Hancock, Moore and Lane on board. As they pulled away, the LST that had brought them in sank. The Germans concentrated their fire on the craft in the water, leaving those on the shore till later, and the group pulled many soldiers of the Fusiliers de Mont-Royal from the water. On the return to Newhaven, the platoon commander and Privates Lane and Hancock were sent to hospital.

40. As part of OPERATION JUBILEE, No. 4 Defence Platoon (4th Canadian Infantry Brigade) acted as bodyguards for Brigadier Leth (4th Canadian Infantry Brigade) Corporal Larry Guator, with Privates McDougall and Stephen Prus, landed on Red Beach at 0550, when Prus was beside the Brigadier when the latter was wounded in the arm, and carried him on a stretcher to the evacuation craft. Ashore, they fought until 1300 hours, when they were ordered to retreat. Of the thirteen men of 4 Brigade Defence Platoon that landed, 5 were wounded, 5 captured and 3 returned uninjured. All the 6 Brigade Defence Platoon personnel returned uninjured.

41. It's likely that some of No. 2 Defence and Employment Platoon were with the divisional headquarters and Major General J.H. Roberts, who commanded OPERATION JUBILEE from aboard HMS Calpe. We don't have the War Diary for the platoon, but it was commanded by Lieutenant Wilfred Leach from Orangeville. His record leaves out what he was doing in August 1942, but the Orangeville Banner reported that his parents had received a cablegram that their son was well and unharmed, and speculated that Leach was with his platoon on the destroyer.

42. Many of the Defence platoons would be used as reliefs in the front lines for units of their Brigades. This occurred in Italy and Northwest Europe. In early August 1944 No. 5 Defence Platoon was attached to A Company of The Black Watch. In a German counter-attack with tanks and infantry on the outskirts of May-Sur-Orne, the platoon suffered 18 casualties killed, wounded and missing. The establishment size for the Defence Platoons was 47. According to the Black Watch War Diary, the outcome of the battle at May-Sur-Orne saw all the survivors in A Coy able to occupy two slit trenches.





FIGURE 11 - WAGENINGEN, NETHERLANDS, 9 JULY 1945 – Armistice ceremony where General Blaskowitz agreed to surrender terms offered by General Foulkes. Officer of the guard is Lt JER Bingenam.

43. The last area of service during the war for Regimental personnel was as staff appointments, both in Canada and overseas. In Canada, several officers served with the Directorate of Staff Duties. Overseas tasks included divisional and higher formation staffs, garrison commander in Ravenna, Italy, OC Antwerp defences and the CANLOAN programmes. The initial program saw Canadian officers sent to North Africa to gain battle experience; later in the war it would see surplus junior officers seconded to the British Army to meet manning shortfalls. Lt. Harry Taylor of Aldershot joined in 1942 and was attached to The Hampshire Regiment, where he was awarded the Military Cross for leading a charge against a machine gun at La Pleciere. Lt. John Bowman of Stewarttown (6<sup>th</sup> BN Royal Scots Fusiliers), Lt. Pat Blackham of Oakville (8<sup>th</sup> BN), and Lt. Charles Cooper of Oakville (Durham Light Infantry) were all killed while serving as CANLOAN officers during the summer of 1944.

44. As a result of all these tasks, The Regiment was represented in every campaign of the Canadian Army except Hong Kong, although a Lorne Scot officer was part of the planning staff for that campaign.

45. During the war, over 50 Lorne Scots were officially killed in action or died on active service. Many more had transferred to other units and it is difficult to determine the final casualty figures for these personnel. To date an additional twenty-five have been identified as killed in action.

46. Because the Regiment did not fight in sufficient formed strength to be awarded Battle Honours, it was instead provided with Campaign Honours for its service in the Second World War:

- a. SICILY 1943;
- b. ITALY 1943-45; and
- c. NORTHWEST EUROPE 1944-45.



FIGURE 11 - SGT J. MARKEY, A LORNE SCOT 1941-45

## THE POST-WAR YEARS

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47. The end of the war brought about significant reorganization. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion was disbanded in November 1946 while the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion reactivated as a Reserve unit on 15 November of that year. Unit strength was capped at 224 all ranks (including bands). The entire officer strength on reactivation had been on Active Service during the war. At this time, the alliance with the Royal Ulster Rifles was relinquished so that it could be passed to the Irish Regiment of Canada. Training during this time consisted of drill nights at the companies as well as unit run courses for officers and NCO's. Summer camp was run as attachments to Regular Force units in Petawawa and later Niagara.

48. The outbreak of the Korean War saw several unit members volunteer for the Special Service Force that was formed but the unit was not called out for service.

49. The Regiment was the largest unit at summer camp in Canada and won both the 5 Brigade Efficiency and Sports trophies in 1952. That fall, the Regiment was tasked to provide a guard of honour at the Royal Winter Fair. As a result of this guard, plans were commenced to purchase full dress uniforms for 100 men. This was to be a green doublet and hose with a Campbell kilt. The Regiment repeated its win of the Efficiency and Sports trophies at summer camp in 1953.

50. An attempted reorganization occurred in 1954, when the Regiment was ordered to close the Port Credit Facility and assume responsibility for a portion of Simcoe County including the city of Barrie. Local opposition blocked this move but left the Port Credit Company without a home. Temporary space was arranged at the rifle range, to be followed by a move to the Canadian Arsenal site in Long Branch.

51. 31 January 1957 saw the official opening of the new A Company quarters at Long Branch. Defence policy that year shifted to dealing with the aftermath of Russian nuclear strikes. Speedy mobilization was seen as the key component and a general tightening of contact procedures occurred as a result.

52. The Pipes and Drums were invited to participate in the Edinburgh Tattoo in 1960. Intensive fundraising enabled the band to take part, where they performed very creditably. In fact, they were the first Canadian Militia Band to be invited to that event.

53. New Colours incorporating the Second World War Battle Honours and a new motto were approved in 1961. The new motto was the Gaelic “Air Son Ar Duthchais” meaning “For Our Heritage”. Civil defence and nuclear decontamination continued to be the main themes of training during this time. Mobility and short notice mobilization continued to be stressed.

54. The Regiment was tasked to conduct National Survival Training courses over the winter of 1961 with a goal of 600 trainees. Over 900 persons were trained, many of who joined the Regiment after their course. The Regiment was also tasked to organize and command No. 530 Mobile Survival Group.

55. Under the guidance of LCol EF Conover CD and CWO (RSM) KG Murray CD, the Regiment continued to excel, winning the Gzowski Trophy as the most efficient Reserve Unit in 1963/64 and 1964/65.

56. On 12 October 1963, a very impressive ceremony was held at Caledon on the farm of Honorary Lieutenant Colonel Conn Smythe, where the Regiment was presented a new stand of Colours by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, The Honourable W. Earle Rowe. Among the many invited guests was Brigadier Bamford, Colonel of the Regiment, XX The Lancashire Fusiliers. Following the presentation, the old colours of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment would be laid up in Christ Church, Brampton.

57. The release of the White Paper on Defence in March 1964 signaled the beginning of a prolonged period of change. The National Survival task was discontinued. The Reserve Force would be prepared to augment the Regular Force as required. Greater efficiency was to be obtained by reducing the overall number of units, reduction in unit size and redundant tasks. The initial impact of the White Paper was now known and it would bring about the closure of the facilities at Lakeview, Milton and Orangeville. The Regiment would be three rifle companies, a support company and Regimental Headquarters. Only one band would be authorized. It was decided to retain the Pipes and Drums while the military band would become an association supported by the Regiment.

58. While reorganization was taking place, preparations were also being made to celebrate the Regiment's Centennial in 1966. Planning centred on a reunion and a trooping of the colour. These and other activities would be marked successes.

59. The highlight of the centennial occurred at the Officers Mess Dinner on 25 November 1966. Replying to the toast to the Allied Regiment, Brigadier Derek Lister, Colonel of the Regiment, XX The Lancashire Fusiliers, informed the assembled officers and guests that just before dinner, the final approvals had been granted to allow the Regiment to wear the Primrose hackle of the Lancashire

Fusiliers. This privilege was being granted as a token of the high regard that the Fusiliers had for The Lorne Scots. Brigadier Lister then presented the first hackle to LCol Fitzgerald, the first Commanding Officer of The Lorne Scots.

60. Reorganization continued as Force Mobile Command was created and assigned control of the Militia. Units were tasked to provide platoons and companies to augment the Regular Force on short notice or in time of need. The Regiment was tasked to provide a rifle company for this task. Designated “Strike Company”, it quickly reached a high level of efficiency. Troops were drawn from all companies of the Regiment and the competition to be included in and remain in “Strike Company” was fierce. Force Mobile Command also created the Flyover task. Reserve troops were tasked to participate in the annual Canadian Brigade exercise in West Germany. Held in the spring and early summer in North Central Germany, the exercise allowed troops to practise the current doctrines and skills in full strength units with the most current equipment. Many members of the Regiment would take part in this exercise over the years that it was in effect.

61. LCol E Lince CD took command of the Regiment on 10 June 1968 and oversaw the completion of the Regiment’s reorganization. Support Company was stood down, B Company moved from Oakville to Brampton and A Company, which had been sharing the Oakville Armoury with B Company since the closure of the Lakeview site, remained in Oakville.

62. The Regimental Alliance also changed in 1968. The Lancashire Fusiliers were amalgamated into The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers on St George’s Day, 23 April. A series of visits by LCol Lince and other officers and Senior NCOs ensured that the warm relationship that had existed between the Regiment and The Lancashire Fusiliers was extended to the new Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

63. The Regiment received the first of what was to be a series of distinctions when it was granted The Freedom of the City of Brampton on 01 Jun 1969, in recognition of the Regiments long and distinguished service to Canada, the County of Peel and the City of Brampton.

64. The Regiment saw more change in 1970 when Militia Groups were abolished and Militia Districts created in their place. The Regiment was assigned to Toronto Militia District. Training continued at a high level despite the loss of the “Strike Company” task. Force Mobile Command had ceased this task in favour of a policy of individual replacements, as many tasked units could not maintain the commitment of a platoon or company.

65. The fall of 1974 saw Sgt Ralph Barnes become the first of what would be a stream of volunteers for service with the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in the Middle East.

66. As part of the contingent enforcing the 1973 ceasefire agreement between Egypt and Israel, troops would serve with either 73 Canadian Service Battalion or 73 Canadian Signals Squadron, mainly in Ismailia, Egypt. Cpl W Schnaider would serve with the Ghanaian Battalion at the Mitla Pass in the Sinai Desert and WO T Larocque would extend his tour and serve on the Golan Heights. This task would last until the signing of a peace treaty in 1979 and see some 20 members of the Regiment serve with it.

67. The Regiment headed into 1976, gearing up to provide volunteers to serve with the Regular Force in OPERATION GAMESCAN, the security side of the Summer Olympic Games. Unit members would serve with the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3rd Battalions, Royal Canadian Regiment in Montreal and Kingston and in support roles at Mirabel Airport and CFB Petawawa. Some twenty-unit members would serve on these tasks.

68. The Regiment had the honour to Troop the Colour before The Honourable William Davis, Premier of Ontario and Member of the Legislative Assembly for Brampton in June 1977. The parade

was highlighted by the announcement of the acceptance of the appointment of Colonel in Chief of the Regiment by His Royal Highness, The Duke of Kent. His Royal Highness was also the Colonel in Chief of the Allied Regiment, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and a cousin to Her Majesty, The Queen.

69. Dufferin Council granted the Regiment the Freedom of the Region of Dufferin at a ceremony in Orangeville on 18 Oct 1981.

70. The Regimental Bands under command of Captain Rehill did their part to strengthen the Regimental Alliance by visiting the United Kingdom in 1984. MWO Bean was attached as drillmaster for the trip. A number of performances were carried out with the Band of 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion, RRF. The Bands were based at the Fusilier Depot at Sutton Coldfield, north of London. An album of brass band, pipe band and massed band arrangements was recorded there before the Bands returned to Canada. The Freedom of the Town of Oakville was also granted in that year.

71. The Honourable George Hees, Minister of Veterans Affairs, took the salute at the Trooping of the Colour in Brampton in June 1986. The parade was preceded by a well-attended reunion meet and greet and other activities and followed by a splendid Regimental Ball. A Church Parade on Sunday rounded out the celebration. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was represented by WO I Briggs and the band of the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion, which took part in all the activities of the weekend.

72. The Freedom of Halton Hills was granted to the Regiment, in Georgetown, in Oct 1987. Cpl Rutland of B Company broke new ground for the Regiment when he was accepted for service with the United Nations Transition Force in Namibia. The force oversaw the transition of Southwest Africa from a protectorate of South Africa into an independent state.

73. The Regiment continued to look forward and was able to confirm that the Colonel in Chief would visit the Regiment in 1991 as part of the 125th anniversary celebrations. These were to be centred on a Presentation of Colours. The incredible efforts of members of the Regiment, Regimental Association and friends of the Regiment ensured that the Presentation was a tremendous success. The reunion events before Sept 15 ensured a huge attendance at the actual Presentation of Colours by the Colonel in Chief on the Regimental Birthday. The Regimental Ball that followed at the new Lion Head Golf and Country Club was a fitting cap to the celebrations. The old colours would be laid up in the new Brampton City Hall in Oct.

74. Cpl Mahood took peacekeeping in a new direction once again, when he was accepted for service with the United Nations force in Cambodia in the fall of 1992.

75. The shooting records of the Regiment saw a new high point when Cpl Pinter, Pte Helliwell and Pte Topacio attended the Bisley Competition as part of the Canadian Team in 1994. All three were part of the Central Militia Area Team, which was selected to attend when the Regular Force Team, originally slated to attend was unable to compete due to an operational tasking.

76. The new Georgetown armoury was officially handed over to the Regiment and opened by the Deputy Area Commander, Brigadier General Thompson CD in September 1994. The facility was named in honour of the late Colonel JR Barber and members of the Barber family were in attendance and participated in the opening.

77. That fall would also see the Reserve Force task of augmenting the Regular Force tested in a large way. OPERATIONS CAVALIER and HARMONY saw Regular Force battle groups committed to peacekeeping operations in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia. That country had begun breaking apart along ethnic lines following the death of Marshal Tito and the United Nations had set up forces to intervene and stabilize the situation. Central Militia Area was tasked to provide some 150 troops to

augment the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal Canadian Regiment. Ten Lorne Scots, led by Capt Adcock, who had taken his commission after stepping down as the Hamilton District Sergeant Major in 1992, went to the RCR and MCpl Naughton, who had served in Cyprus in 1993 and one other went to the RCD.

78. Hamilton District was disbanded in June 1994 and the Regiment reassigned to Toronto District, ending a twenty-two year absence. The Regiment was rewarded for its efforts to maintain a high standard by being judged the top infantry Regiment in the District in 1995. Passing the Combat Readiness Evaluation in top spot led to the award of the Kitching Trophy as the top Reserve Infantry Regiment in Ontario. It also brought some increased funding for training. The Kitching Trophy was presented by the Area Commander, Major General Stephenson CD, on a Regimental parade in Georgetown. The Regiment repeated this win in 1996. Not long after, the Kitching Trophy was retired, making the Regiment the last unit to win this award. Funding coupled to this was used to purchase the materials needed to construct a rappel tower at the Georgetown Armoury.

79. The Commanding Officer, LCol D Johnson CD, was able to send a ten-man party led by Sgt Clazie to camp with the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (5RRF) in Belgium in early August 1997. Sgt Clazie was able to pull a few strings and arranged for a trip to Vimy Ridge in addition to the scheduled activities. A second ten man party led by Lt Mahood took part in the Brigade conducted sovereignty exercise to King William Island in the Arctic later in August.

80. 5RRF were able to return the visit of the previous summer in February 1999, sending a thirteen-man party led by Majors Clarke and Smith and WO II Power to the Regiment for an introduction to winter operations. Despite taking them on the exercise first and then teaching them how to use the equipment, a very good time was had by all on the visit.

81. The commitment to excellence was confirmed in the fall when it was announced that the Regiment had passed the Combat Readiness Evaluation as the top Infantry and third best overall unit in Ontario. As a result, the Regiment would be given the task of fielding two rifle companies and a battalion headquarters when the new establishment for Reserve Units was announced by the Brigade Commander. The Regiment was one of two units given the two-company task, all other units receiving authority for only one company.

82. September saw twelve members of the Regiment begin workup training for another peacekeeping rotation to the Balkans. This was the largest group sent by any unit in the Brigade. Eleven of the troops would deploy to the Balkans.

83. 21 October 2001 saw the result of all the hard work and efforts of so many people when the Regiment Trooped both Colours in the presence of the Colonel in Chief, HRH The Duke of Kent. Two hundred and forty troops, retired members of the Regiment and cadets were on parade for His Royal Highness to inspect. Distinguished guests included Brigadier General Gauthier, the Area Commander, Brigadier General Young, the Deputy Area Commander, whose daughter was on parade with the Regiment, Colonel DesLaurier, the Brigade Commander and many residents of the Regimental area. The Trooping was followed by a Regimental Ball attended by over three hundred members and friends of the Regimental family.

84. In October 2003 13 members of the Regiment headed by Captain Betts, WO McKelvey, WO Colter, Sgt Kase and MCpl Fallowfield deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina as part of the Royal Canadian Dragoons Battle Group for OP PALLADIUM ROTO 13. The OP Palladium personnel returned to Canada in March 2004.

85. Their return was followed by the deployment of the Pipe Band to England for St Georges and Gallipoli Day celebrations with the RRF to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the alliance

between the Lorne Scots and the Fusiliers. The band played at the Officers luncheon at the Tower of London on St Georges Day and then moved to Bury for Gallipoli Day with the Lancashire Branch of the Fusilier Association. The Band and Corps of Drums of the RRF Association (Lancashire) returned the visit in June, taking part in the Hamilton International Tattoo. Colonel Gorski, Deputy Colonel of the RRF also took part in the visit. Many new friendships were made and the alliance with Lancashire solidified.



FIGURE 12 – LORNE SCOTS PREPARE FOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, 2003

## PRESENT DAY

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86. From 2001-2013, the Government of Canada made a commitment to fight the War on Terror by contributing Canadian Armed Forces personnel to the Gulf and Afghanistan theatres. As part of this contribution (to the International Security Assistance Force - ISAF), well over 20% of the Regiment's strength fought in Kabul, Kandahar and the Panjwayi district of Southern Afghanistan. For its service during these campaigns, the Regiment was awarded the Theatre Honour of "AFGHANISTAN" in 2014.

87. Although Afghanistan was foremost among the deployments made by the soldiers of the Regiment, it was not the only one. In recent years Lorne Scots have seen service in the Caribbean, Africa and domestically in Canada's Arctic as part of the nation's Sovereignty Operations and as part of the Integrated Security Unit for OPERATION CADENCE (the G20 Leaders Summit).

88. The Regiment continues to train effective, combat capable soldiers for our country's defence and interests.

89. Beginning in 1992, OP Harmony, Op Cavalier, Op Palladium, Op Bronze & Op Boreas saw members of The Regiment serving with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the Former Yugoslavia, with the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR) & NATO Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the European Union Force (EURFOR) in the Balkans. The following members participated while serving in The Regiment: LCol Adcock, Maj Orange, Capt Betts, CWO Dalziel, WO Colter, WO McKelvey, Sgt Biber, Sgt Embleton-Forrest, Sgt Heslop, Sgt Kase, Sgt Lorimer, Sgt Lukasik, Sgt Naughton, Sgt Waechter, MCpl Colbeck, MCpl Fallowfield, MCpl Garceau, MCpl Hooper, MCpl Lemieux, MCpl C Mackay, MCpl Mihalik, MCpl Robertson, MCpl Wooller,



Cpl Banks, Cpl Daignault, Cpl Grant, Cpl Guy, Cpl Helliwell, Cpl Herder, Cpl Hubbard, Cpl Malone, Cpl Marsh, Cpl Perron, Cpl Romita, Cpl Schmidt, Cpl Uleryk, Cpl Walter, Cpl Weschka, Cpl White & Pte Coleman.

90. In 2001 the War on Terror began and saw members of The Regiment serve with Operation Athena - Canada's Military Contribution to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, Operation Archer - Canada's Participation in the Afghanistan Phase of Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Enduring Freedom - United States Mission to support the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The serving members of The Regiment who responded to the call were: LCol Johnston, Maj Hale, Maj Hickson, Capt Dalziel, Capt Ruggle, Lt Cook, WO Diotte, Sgt Brett, Sgt Fallowfield, Sgt Kase, Sgt O'Brien, Sgt Robertson, Sgt Scott, MCpl Boreczek, MCpl C Brown, MCpl Campbell, MCpl Chu, MCpl Gilhooly, MCpl Gomes, MCpl Monteith, MCpl Muir, MCpl Summerfield, MCpl Taylor, MCpl Turner, MCpl Wiafe, Cpl Adams, Cpl Banks, Cpl Barbieri, Cpl Bostock, Cpl Candido, Cpl Denty, Cpl Haase, Cpl Hornell, Cpl Katona-Smith, Cpl Mackay, Cpl Montague, Cpl Perron, Cpl Ritch, Cpl Schavo, Cpl J Smith, Cpl Strudwick, Cpl Varga, Cpl Vasquez, Cpl Westwood, Cpl Wilson, & Cpl Zuck.

91. This long and sustained support to the Afghanistan War saw The Regiment awarded the theatre Battle Honour AFGHANISTAN.



FIGURE 13 – AFGHANISTAN, 2008



FIGURE 14 - LORNE SCOTS, BURY ENGLAND, 2011



## CHAPTER 5 – THE COLOURS

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### HISTORY

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1. The use of flags to denote the location of a commander in battle date back to the Middle Ages. As time marched on, their use became more evolved and formalized so that by the mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century, regiments were issued with both a Sovereign's and a Regimental Colour (known as a 'stand'). As each stand was unique to a particular unit, their importance and reverence grew so that not only did they mark locations in battle, but they became the symbol of that regiment's effectiveness and prestige. So much worth was placed on the Colours that they were blessed by the clergy as consecrated objects. It is for this reason that Colours, when no longer serviceable, are afforded the dignity of being laid up in a regiment's church.
2. For infantry regiments (less Guards Regiments), only the Regimental Colour is emblazoned with battle honours. However, both Colours bear badges which act as distinguishing insignia to identify their regiment. These include the crown, the crest, and the motto.
3. A regiment's Colours are the symbols of its history, sacrifice and esprit de corps. It is the most honoured and hallowed of possessions.
4. The Regiment's first set of Colours were presented to the 36th Peel Battalion – Presented by the Ladies of Brampton on c. 23 June 1869 in Brampton and were Laid Up at Christ Church Brampton in October 1924.
5. On the 19th October, 1925, the Peel Regiment paraded to Rosalea Park, Brampton to receive from the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, their King's Colour. Following the dedication of the colour by the Regimental Chaplain, the Regent of the Order formally presented the colour to the Regiment.
6. The Regimental Colour of the Peel Regiment saw funds for the purchase of this colour provided in the year 1924 by the County Council of Peel County. However, it was not until 1930 that the final design was approved and the Regiment was granted its battle honours.
7. On 22nd May, 1930, the Regiment paraded to Rosalea Park, Brampton, to receive their colour. His Excellency, the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General of Canada, in the presence of a large number of citizens, made the presentation on behalf of the County of Peel. The Governor General was accompanied by Her Excellency, Lady Willingdon: the chief of the General Staff: Major General J.H. McBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.: the District Officer Commanding Military District No. 2, Major General E.C. Ashton, C.B., V.D.: the Prime Minister of Ontario, the Honourable Howard Ferguson and many other distinguished guests.
8. The Peel and Dufferin Regiment's Colours were laid up at Christ Church Brampton on 30 April, 1939.
9. Lorne Scots – The Regiment's first set of colours following amalgamation in 1936 were presented 12 October 1963 at HLCol Conn Smythe's farm in Caledon, by Lieutenant Governor W. Earl Rowe.
10. The Regiment's second and current set of colours were presented in Brampton on 14 September 1991 by HRH The Duke of Kent.
11. The 1963 Colours were laid up in the Brampton City Hall.

12. 164th Battalion CEF - The sovereigns and regimental colours were laid up at the Regimental Church in Oakville, St. Jude's in 1917.

### THE QUEEN'S COLOUR

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13. The Queen's Colour of The Lorne Scots is based on the National Flag of Canada. Upon the maple leaf is emblazoned the Regimental Cipher.



FIGURE 15 - THE QUEEN'S COLOUR

### THE REGIMENTAL COLOUR

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14. It is typical for Regimental Colours to reflect the facings colour of a unit and be of a solid field. However, those whose facings are black, white or scarlet adopt the Cross of St George for their field. This distinction is unique in the Canadian Army to only The Lorne Scots and Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal. Centred on the cross is the Regimental Crest. Surrounding the crest is a laurel wreath upon which the Battle Honours of the Regiment are inscribed.

15. "FESTUBERT", a Battle Honour from the First World War, is not found on the Regimental Colour.

16. The Regiment has also had several Battle Honours granted recently; Afghanistan (May 2014) & four for the War of 1812 (April 2016), which are not emblazoned on this set of colours, but will be on the next.



FIGURE 16 - THE REGIMENTAL COLOUR

## GENERAL RULES CONCERNING THE COLOURS

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17. The Stand of Colours of The Lorne Scots is safeguarded by the Officers of the Regiment. It is kept in the Officers Mess and may not be removed without the express orders of the Commanding Officer. When removal is required, it shall always be done under the supervision of the Regimental Colour Warrant Officer and carried out by Colour Officers. Neither Colour shall leave the Officers Mess unless it is under armed escort of two Colour Sergeants. Colour Orderlies shall also be present to assist in the casing and uncasing of the Colours should the need arise.

18. The procedure for removal of the Colour(s) is as follows:

- a. The Colour Warrant Officer shall place the Escorts at the bottom of the stairs leading to the Officers Mess and he will ground arms. He shall then accompany the Colour Officer(s) to the Officers Mess. Once inside, the Colour Officer(s) shall form up in front of the cabinet in line with the Colour(s) that they are assigned to carry. They shall be far enough from the cabinet in order for casing to be accomplished;
- b. The Colour Orderlies will form up opposite the Colour Officers with cases at the ready;
- c. The Colour Warrant Officer will remove the Colour(s) from the cabinet and hand them to the Colour Officer who will place them at the order;
- d. On command, the Colour(s) will be cased and placed at the slope;
- e. With the Colour Warrant Officer leading, the party shall depart the Mess and proceed downstairs to form up on the Escorts. As they descend the stairs, the Escorts shall present arms. Once formed up on the Escorts, the Colour Warrant Officer shall take up and present arms. Once this is done and under the command of the Colour Officer, the Colour Party may depart the Armoury;
- f. While inside the Mess, headdress shall remain in place; and
- g. All drill movements shall be in accordance with Chapter 8 of *A-PD-201-000/PT-000 The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial*.

19. The procedure for return of the Colour(s) is much the reverse of the removal with the following notes to consider:

- a. The Escort shall remain at the bottom of the stairs and present arms. The Colour Warrant Officer shall ground arms and accompany the Colour Officer(s) to the Officers Mess with the Colour Orderly(s) in tow. The Escort shall remain at the present until the party enters the Officers Mess;
- b. The Colour Officer(s) shall halt in front of the cabinet with sufficient space for the uncasing of the Colour(s). The Colour Orderly(s), shall form up opposite the Colour Officers;
- c. The Colour(s) shall be uncased and handed to the Colour Warrant Officer for return to the cabinet. The Colour Warrant Officer must ensure that the Colour(s) are returned in the correct order. While facing the cabinet, the Queen's Colour shall be returned first with the base in the right-hand receptacle and lowered to the left side and the Regimental Colour shall be returned second with the base in the left-hand receptacle and lowered to the right side;

- d. Once the Colour(s) are secured the Colour Orderlies shall be dismissed and the Escorts ordered to secure their arms. Once this is done, the senior Colour Officer shall invite the Colour Party to the Officers Mess where he/she shall stand them to a dram and toast the Colours.
20. The Escorts bayonets are kept in the Warrant Officers and Sergeants Mess. Once they are “tipped”, they will be carried by the Colour Party when carrying out their duties.
21. When being marched about, the Colour(s) shall not be impeded. Should anyone block the Colour Party’s progress, they shall be ordered to “make way for the Colours” by the Colour Warrant Officer.
22. At no time should the Colour(s) be left unattended by the Colour Party. It is the Colour Warrant Officer’s responsibility to make this so.
23. Colour Party shall await the order of the Commanding Officer to either march on or off the parade. The senior Colour Officer will ensure that the Regiment is at the present before giving the order to march to the Colour Party.
24. The Colour Party may order arms and stand at ease while on parade, but they will never stand easy. This ensures that they remain vigilant in safe-guarding the Colours.
25. It is tradition in the Regiment that the Colour(s) are only marched the full frontage of the parade during a Trooping of the Colours parade. At all other times they will march to their position in the centre of the parade and fall in.

## COMPLIMENTS TO THE COLOURS

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26. When Colours are uncased, all ranks passing them will salute. When uncased Colours pass an individual he or she will halt, face the Colours and salute or, if armed, present arms. Formed bodies will stand to attention and the senior rank will salute; if armed, they will be ordered to present arms.

27. When Colours are cased, compliments will not be paid to them but will be paid to the Colour Ensigns in the normal manner. All ranks will give precedence to a Colour Party marching with Colours cased and will stand to attention as the Colours pass. Compliments will be paid to the Colours, Standards and Guidons of other Regiments as to our own.

## PARADING THE COLOURS

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28. Traditionally, when the Regiment parades as a whole and it is directed that Colours be paraded, then both Colours will be carried.

29. Both Colours will be paraded for:

- a. HM the Queen and other members of the immediate Royal Family;
- b. Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families;
- c. Heads of State of Commonwealth or foreign countries;
- d. The Governor-General of Canada;
- e. Governors-General of Commonwealth countries; and
- f. Lieutenants-Governor of a Canadian Province if within their jurisdiction.

30. Both Colours may be carried with the Regiment on parade for the following occasions:

- a. HM the Queen's birthday;
- b. At a funeral of a dignitary entitled to a 100 man Guard of Honour;
- c. On ceremonial parade; and
- d. On occasions as directed by NDHQ.

## PARADING ONE COLOUR:

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31. The Regimental Colour shall be paraded (with a 50 man guard) for:

- a. The Prime Minister of Canada, Prime Ministers of Commonwealth or foreign countries, Ambassadors and High Commissioners;
- b. The Minister of National Defence or Ministers of Defence of Commonwealth and foreign countries; and
- c. For General Officers of the rank of Brigadier General and above.

## COMPOSITION OF THE COLOUR PARTY

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32. The Colour Party will be composed of the following:

- a. The Senior Subaltern (carrying the Queen's Colour);
- b. The Junior Subaltern (carrying the Regimental Colour);
- c. The Colour Master Warrant Officer or Warrant Officer;
- d. Two Colour Sergeants as Escorts; and
- e. Colour Orderly(s).

33. When only one Colour is paraded, the Colour Officer requires only the Escorts to accompany him/her to safeguard the Colour.

#### LAYING UP OF COLOURS

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34. When old Colours have been replaced it will be normal practice for them to be laid up in a Regimental Chapel, museum or other public/civic building in the Regimental Area in accordance with the decision of the Regimental Council/Senate. Old Colours laid up in a Chapel should be netted or otherwise conserved within 5 years. The procedure for the replacement and laying up of old Colours is set out in Queen's Regulations. The ceremonial and form of prayer appropriate to the laying up of Colours is laid down for guidance in 'Ceremonial for The Army.'

## CHAPTER 6 – REGIMENTAL DISTINCTIONS

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### THE REGIMENTAL TITLE

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1. The full title of the Regiment is “THE LORNE SCOTS (PEEL, DUFFERIN AND HALTON REGIMENT)”. The title reflects the antecedent units and denotes the counties and regions from which we recruit.
2. The shortened title is “Lorne Scots” and can be shortened further to **LS** in correspondence.
3. Only the Commanding Officer can address the Regiment as “Lorne Scots” on parade.

### THE REGIMENTAL MOTTO

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4. The Regiment’s motto “AIR SON AR DUTHCHAI” is Gaelic and translates literally into English as “For the Sake of Our Heredity”, and was authorized in February 1961. The Regiment has shortened this meaning to simply “For Our Heritage”.
5. The former motto “PRO ARIS ET FOCIS”, which is Latin for “For Altars and Hearths” had been authorized on 8 November, 1867 at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis.
6. Interestingly, the Canadian Heraldic Authority in its submission to the Public Registrar of Arms, Flags and Badges of Canada, has erroneously submitted “For Altars and Hearths” as the meaning of “Air Son Ar Duthchais”. This has since been corrected.

### THE REGIMENTAL CREST

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7. The Regimental crest can be found displayed throughout the unit’s lines. It is the basis for our cap badge. The Canadian Heraldic Authority describes it thus:
  - a. “Issuant from a torse Argent and Azure a demi-lion Argent gorged with a collar Azure charged with a frieze of bezants, holding between its paws a shuttle Or, all ensigned by the Royal Crown proper and within a wreath of maple leaves Argent and thistles proper, issuant from two scrolls Sable inscribed AIR SON AR DUTHCHAI and THE LORNE SCOTS (PEEL, DUFFERIN AND HALTON REGT) in letters Argent”;
  - b. “Rising from a silver and blue wreath of twisted cloth, a silver half-lion wearing around its neck a blue collar adorned with gold coins, holding between its paws a gold shuttle, all surmounted by a full coloured crown and all within a wreath of silver maple leaves and full coloured thistles rising from two black scrolls upon which is written AIR SON AR DUTHCHAI and THE LORNE SCOTS (PEEL, DUFFERIN AND HALTON REGT) in silver letters”.



FIGURE 17 - THE REGIMENTAL CREST

8. The maple leaves represent service to Canada, and the Crown, service to the Sovereign. The wreath of thistles (the national flower of Scotland) is a common device among badges of highland infantry. The lion and shuttle crest was approved as a badge for The Peel Regiment by Sir William Robert Wellesley Peel, 2<sup>nd</sup> Viscount Peel, whose grandfather was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom when Peel County was organized. "THE LORNE SCOTS" and "(PEEL, DUFFERIN AND HALTON REGT)" are a form of the regimental title and "AIR SON AR DUTHCHAIS" is the motto of the regiment.

9. The Regimental crest has only been changed on three occasions. The first was due to a spelling error, where the original motto of "Pro Aris et Focis" was found to have been mistakenly spelled as "Pro Aris et Fogis". This was corrected in 1957. The second was the change from a king's to a queen's crown in 1957. The third was the change of motto to Gaelic, when in 1961 the motto, "Air Son Ar Duthchais" was included on the crest. Lastly, the colours of the badge's lion and shuttle were reversed. The Lion on the original Peel crest was always silver (argent) and the shuttle always gold (d'or). At some point in the early history of The Regiment, the colours were reversed in general usage, but not on the colours, which were correct. In 2015, the colours were corrected. The badge pictured above is now the only approved crest.

## FACINGS AND COLOURS

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10. The custom of having distinguishing facing colours comes from the traditions of the British Army. When the majority of regiments of the line wore the standard scarlet jacket, it proved difficult to tell them apart in the best of times. In order to distinguish one from another, the lining of the jackets was made from a particular colour of cloth (usually the same as the regiment's flag/Colour). When the material was turned back, the cuffs, lapels and tails were exposed to show this distinguishing colour. This was referred to as the regiment's "facings".

11. The tradition of associating specific facings to regiments was adopted by Commonwealth armies and often mimicked those of their affiliated or allied units in the British Army. With the adoption of Service Dress, the wearing of the facings colours was reserved for those units who still retained traditional Full Ceremonial and Mess Dress. Although only displayed as facings in our No. 2 (Mess) Order of Dress and as piping on coatees and doublets, facings colour of the Regiment is white.

12. The original facing colour of The Regiment was blue, but were changed to white in 1961, as this was the facing colour of the Lancashire Fusiliers.



13. Not to be confused with the Regimental Colour, there also exists the “colours of the Regiment”. These are identifying colours associated with the Regiment. They can be found on our stable belts and camp flag. The colours of the Regiment are silver, green and blue. The green and blue were originally drawn from the colours found in the Ancient Campbell kilt although over time they have been standardized as Rifle (dark) Green and British Royal Blue.

## REGIMENTAL SENIORITY

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14. The Regiment is one of the oldest in the Army. Taking seniority from 14 September 1866, the Regiment is 14<sup>th</sup> in the Reserve Force Infantry Order of Battle.

## THE USE OF “LORNE”

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15. The Governor General of Canada, His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, reviewed the 20th Halton Rifles in 1879 and was so impressed by them that he gave permission for the renaming of that regiment to the 20th Halton Battalion (Lorne Rifles) and the wearing of the clan tartan, authorized by General Order # 26 in 1881. The Regiment continues to wear the tartan in all orders of dress. Lieutenant-Colonel Allan, who initiated the request, was married to a niece of the Marquis.

## THE PRIMROSE HACKLE

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16. Upon the return of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers to Britain from South Africa (1902), the Colonel of the Regiment and the Commanding Officers of all four line battalions petitioned the Secretary of State for War to allow the Fusiliers three distinctions:

- a. First a hackle, in colour primrose, to reflect the colour of the facings when it was known as the XX Regiment. It was to be awarded in recognition for the Fusiliers distinguished service over more than two hundred years, culminating in the gallantry displayed at Spion Kop, South Africa;
- b. Second, official recognition of the Regimental motto, “Omnia Audax”(Daring in all things); and
- c. Third, that the Red Rose of Lancaster may be placed as a badge on the colours of the Regiment.

17. A reply was written in 1901 by Lord Wolsley, Commander-in-Chief, who incidentally had shared a train with the Oakville Rifle Company on their way to the Battle of Ridgeway in 1866, expressing his disapproval of the request for the hackle, but offering to consider the other two distinctions. However, shortly after a letter was received informing the Fusiliers that His Majesty King Edward VII was pleased to approve the application for the honours requested. From that time, the Primrose Hackle was worn by Lancashire Fusiliers through two World Wars and countless actions throughout the British Empire.

18. By 1966, it became clear the British Government was intent on amalgamating all the Fusilier regiments in the Army into one big “super regiment” to be called The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. Since all the Fusilier regiments wore hackles, it was decided that for the sake of uniformity, the hackle of the senior regiment, the Northumberland Fusiliers, would be worn. Thereby, the Primrose Hackle would be relinquished to history.

19. However, while attending The Lorne Scots 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Mess Dinner in 1966, the Colonel of the Regiment, XXth The Lancashire Fusiliers bestowed on the Regiment the honour of wearing the revered Primrose Hackle in perpetuity. He said that it was a token of the Fusiliers' regard for their allied regiment. After much bureaucratic discussion between the Governments of Great Britain and Canada, the right was officially bestowed and the Regiment was issued its first hackles in 1968.

20. It is the mark of a trained infanteer and is awarded to the soldier during the Hackling Ceremony. It is worn with all orders of dress (less mufti).

## THE TARTAN

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21. The Regiment has worn the Campbell tartan since the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The Governor General of Canada, His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, reviewed the 20<sup>th</sup> Halton Rifles in 1879 and was so impressed by them that he gave permission for the renaming of that regiment to the 20<sup>th</sup> Halton Battalion (Lorne Rifles) and the wearing of the clan tartan. The Regiment continues to wear the tartan in all orders of dress. Lieutenant-Colonel Allan, who initiated the request, was married to a niece of the Marquis.

22. Much discussion has been had as to the official designation of the tartan. It has been referred to as the "Ordinary" or "Ancient" Campbell, the "Campbell of Argyll" and such others. The Clan Chief, The Duke of Argyll (who is the only authority on the matter) refers to it as both "Ordinary" and "Ancient" but never as "Argyll". Whatever its designation, to be the Campbell tartan, it must be of just three colours: blue, green and black and have sett lines in a 4-1-2-1 pattern.



FIGURE 17 – THE ANCIENT CAMPBELL

## THE GALLEY OF LORNE

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23. Among his many titles, The Duke of Argyll is known as the "Admiral of the Western Coasts and Isles". To recognize this hereditary office, a "lymphad", sails furled, flags and pennants flying, and oars in action is part of his Coat of Arms. This vessel is known as the Galley of Lorne.

24. In 1977, the 12<sup>th</sup> Duke of Argyll asked that the Regiment wear this symbol upon our sporrans and belts as a mark of the close ties between Regiment and Clan. We have since that time and the Galley also adorns the Regiment's camp flag.



FIGURE 18 – THE BLAZON OF THE DUKEDOM OF ARGYLL

## THE BOAR'S HEAD

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25. The Boar's Head has been the symbol of the Campbell's since time immemorial. Its origin is open to speculation but it may be the Wild Boar of Ben Bulbin, slain by Diarmuid Ua Duibhne (from the legend of *Diarmuid and Grainne*). Eva O'Duine, said to be an ancestor of Diarmuid's, was betrothed to a Campbell and given the Lordship of Loch Awe as a result. It is through this marriage that an early name given to the Campbells was *Clan O'Duine* and later *Clan Diarmid* (to connect it to the mythic hero).

26. When the Lorne Rifles (Scottish) were formed in 1931, the Commanding Officer, LCol Cousens, asked Niall Diarmid Campbell, 10<sup>th</sup> Duke of Argyll, if the regiment could adopt the Boar's Head as their crest. When approved, it became the basis of their badge and insignia. The Lorne Scots continue to wear the Boar's Head on collars and baldrics.



FIGURE 19 – THE BOAR'S HEAD

## THE DEMI-LION

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27. The Demi-lion has been a symbol of the Peel family since 1792. In heraldry, the demi-lion rampant symbolizes bravery, valour and strength. The shuttle (for industry) recognized the importance of cotton manufacture to the fortunes of the Peel family.

28. In 1923, the Peel and Dufferin Regiment asked the Peel family if their crest could be adopted as the symbol of that regiment. This was granted and in 1925 in General Order # 6 and it was issued as cap badges and collar insignia. The Lorne Scots continue to wear it on buttons, brooches, and cap badge.

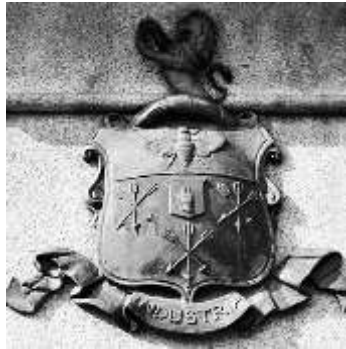


FIGURE 20 - THE PEEL FAMILY CREST

## THE CAMP FLAG

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29. Camp flags (and before that Camp Colours) date back to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and serve to mark the location of a unit in the field while encamped. Placed in an appropriate location by the Quartermaster, they allowed approaching soldiers to know their unit's location from a distance.

30. The Regiment's camp flag incorporates the unit colours of dark blue/green/silver and is emblazoned with the Galley of Lorne. The green and blue were originally drawn from the colours found in the Ancient Campbell kilt although over time they have been standardized as Rifle (dark) Green and British Royal Blue.



FIGURE 21 – THE CAMP FLAG

## THE WAR OF 1812 BANNER

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31. The Canadian Forces War of 1812 Commemorative Banner was awarded to the Regiment 10 November 2012. It recognizes the contribution of our antecedent, the 2<sup>nd</sup> York Militia to the defence of the colony of Upper Canada during the conflict.

32. The 2<sup>nd</sup> York Militia was extremely active on the Niagara Peninsula taking part in the battles of Detroit, Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Chippewa, Fort Erie and Lundy's Lane. For its exploits, the 2<sup>nd</sup> York was awarded the Battle Honour "NIAGARA".

33. The banner will be presented annually to each sub-unit for their custodianship until 2015 when it will be presented to the Regimental Museum for their safekeeping.



FIGURE 22 - WAR OF 1812 COMMEMERATIVE BANNER

## FREEDOMS OF THE CITY

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34. Freedom of the City is an honour that dates back to the times of ancient Rome. In Roman law, the "pomerium" (the city's boundary) was considered sacred. Should any soldier cross the city's threshold, he lost his status and became a mere citizen. He lost the right to wear uniform and carry arms while within the city. Even officers of General rank lost their "imperium" (power to command). The exception to this was the "triumph", a victory celebration of one day's duration bestowed upon a victorious General by an appreciative city.

35. This remained much the custom and the law up to the Middle Ages. It was instituted to protect the populace from any armed threat. The exception to this was when the "Freedom of the City" was conferred upon an armed force to demonstrate the trust of the local populace. Today, the tradition continues although purely as a ceremonial honour and usually granted to a unit as a token of appreciation for mutual ties and dedicated service.

36. Certain privileges are granted to a unit exercising the Freedom of the City. It is allowed to march in formation through the streets with "Colours flying, drums beating and bayonets fixed for as long as roses shall grow". The Regiment has been granted the Freedom of the City from the following municipalities:

- a. City of Brampton (1 June, 1969, 1979);
- b. Dufferin County (18 October, 1981);
- c. City of Oakville (1984);
- d. Town of Halton Hills (October, 1987);
- e. Freedom of communities of Dufferin County (2004);
- f. City of Milton (20 June, 2009); and

g. City of Mississauga (20 September, 2014).

## THE REGIMENTAL CHURCHES

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37. The Regiment has three Regimental Churches, one in each location that we parade. It is customary for the Regiment's old Colours to be laid up in the churches for their safekeeping.



FIGURE 23 - CHRIST CHURCH, BRAMPTON



FIGURE 24 - ST JUDE'S, OAKVILLE



FIGURE 25 - KNOX PRESBYTERIAN, GEORGETOWN

## REGIMENTAL MEMORIALS

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38. The Regiment has the distinction of three Regimental Monuments having been erected in the Towns of Oakville, Georgetown and Brampton. These were dedicated by The Colonel in Chief at each location during his 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary visit in September of 2016.



FIGURE 26 REGIMENTAL MEMORIAL GEORGETOWN

39. The County of Dufferin has approved a memorial to be installed in Orangeville in 2017.
40. A window in the Anglican Church of the Epiphany, 1515 Queen Street West, Toronto, was dedicated in 1922 to the memory of the 500 members of the 36<sup>th</sup> Peel Regiment who died during the Great War.



FIGURE 27 36TH PEEL DEDICATION WINDOW



41. In 2016 the Royal Regiment of Fusilier's Museum located in Bury, UK unveiled a memorial stained glass window. Part of that window is dedicated to The Lorne Scots and made possible by Honorary Colonel Gary Reamey.



FIGURE 28 A PORTION OF THE RRF MUSEUM WINDOW

## REGIMENTAL STREETS

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39. The Regiment has the distinction of having two streets named in its honour amongst the communities of Peel, Dufferin and Halton:

- a. "Lorne Scots Drive", Milton Ontario; and
- b. "Lorne Scots Way", Georgetown Ontario.
- c. Throughout the Regimental area, there are numerous examples of streets being named after members of The Regiment; such as Major Wm. Sharpe Drive and Colonel Bertram Road.



FIGURE 29 - LORNE SCOTS WAY, GEORGETOWN



## CHAPTER 7 – REGIMENTAL DRESS

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### GENERAL

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1. This section deals with those items of dress particular to The Regiment. For general instructions on the wear of CAF uniforms, see *A-AD-265-000/AG-001 The Canadian Forces Dress Instructions* and the Regimental Dress Instructions.
2. As a Scottish Regiment of the Canadian Forces, this unit perpetuates many of the customs and traditions found in the Scottish Regiments of the British Army. Among these customs and traditions is the wearing of Scottish regalia as part of the unit's Orders of Dress.

### COATEE, DOUBLET AND JACKET

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3. Coatee:
  - a. Description. The coatee used by the Regiment is a standard Scottish pattern in dark green wool Melton serge with brushed collar, cuffs and tail. Rank and position is denoted as follows:
    - (1) Officers wear gold piping;
    - (2) NCM wear white piping;
    - (3) Officers wear gold braided cord epaulets;
  - b. All patterns employ silver Regimental buttons for the front closure, cuffs, tail and epaulets; and
  - c. Worn. With No. 1B and 1C Orders of Dress.
4. Doublet:
  - a. Description. The doublet is made of wool Melton serge (green for pipers, scarlet for drummers) in the standard highland pattern. The collar, cuffs, tail and skirts are trimmed in either gold lace and piping (Pipe Major and Drum Major) or white piping. Musician's wing are worn on the shoulder. Tenor and Bass drummers wear "crown and inch" piping. All patterns employ Regimental buttons for the front closure, cuffs, tail and skirts; and
  - b. Worn. With No. 1B Order of Dress.
5. Mess Jacket and Waistcoat:
  - a. Description. The Regimental pattern is an open jacket made of tomato red woollen worsted with buff (white) cuffs and epaulets and red cord taffeta lapels. The jacket is edged in 3/16 inch piping. The waistcoat is buff (white) woollen worsted; and
  - b. Worn. By Officers, WO and Sergeants with No. 2 Order of Dress.

### HEADRESS

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6. Headdress:

- a. Description. There is a variety of headdress worn in the Regiment. Those distinct to the Regiment are:
- (1) Diced Balmoral - made of dark blue woollen serge with dicing of red, white and green in a square pattern. The touree is green;
  - (2) Diced Glengarry - made of dark blue woollen serge with two black ribbon tails. The dicing is red, white and green in a square pattern. The touree is red;
  - (3) Piper's Glengarry - made of dark blue woollen serge with two black ribbon tails. The touree is red;
  - (4) Feather Bonnet - made of ostrich feathers over a wire basket frame with two black ribbon tails. The dicing is red, white and green in a square pattern. A 14 inch plume is worn on the right side; and
  - (5) CF Balmoral - made of rifle green Melton serge with a green touree,
- b. Worn:
- (1) Diced Balmoral - with No. 1B, 1C and 2 Order of Dress;
  - (2) Diced Glengarry - by Drummers in No. 1, 1A, 1C, 2, 4 and 5 Orders of Dress;
  - (3) Piper's Glengarry - by Pipers in all Orders of Dress;
  - (4) CF Balmoral - by all Infantry ranks in No. 1, 1A, 3, 3B, 3C and 5 Orders of Dress; and
  - (5) Feather Bonnet - by Drummers in No. 1B Order of Dress.



FIGURE 30 - DICED BALMORAL



FIGURE 31 - DICED GLENGARRY



FIGURE 32 - PIPER'S GLENGARRY



FIGURE 33 - CF GREEN BALMORAL



FIGURE 34 - OSTRICH FEATHER BONNET

## TREWS AND KILTS

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7. Trews:
  - a. Description. Trews made from the Regimental tartan are worn as an alternative to kilts should the occasion demand. They are straight legged with two side slit and two plain back pockets. The waistband is typically fish-tailed, 3 inches high, with five belt loops. The fly is zippered; and
  - b. Worn. By Officers, RSM, and Drum Major in all No. 3 Orders of Dress in lieu of the kilt (when so ordered).
8. Kilt:
  - a. Description. The Regimental kilt is of the Ancient (or Ordinary) Campbell tartan. The kilt is knife pleated with the sett centred to the front. Officers (and RSM) shall wear a fringed apron pattern; and
  - b. Worn. In all kilted Orders of Dress.

## RANK INSIGNIA

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9. Officers Rank Insignia:
  - a. Ceremonial:
    - (1) Description. The Imperial rank system of “stars and crowns” of the Order of the Garter are employed. The rank can be made of either metal with enamel inlay or of gilt wire embroidered on a buff backing;
    - (2) Worn:
      - (a) Gilt wire – Mess Dress; and
      - (b) Enamelled Metal – Ceremonial Service Dress.



FIGURE 35 - GILTWIRE RANK INSIGNIA



FIGURE 36 - ENAMELLED METAL RANK INSIGNIA

10. NCM Rank Insignia:
  - a. Description. There are three styles of rank currently in use:
    - (1) HC1 – gold tape chevrons on a dark green cloth backing;
    - (2) M1 – gold tape chevrons on a red cloth backing;
    - (3) CF – gold embroidered chevrons on a dark green cloth backing; and
    - (4) Worn:

- (a) WO and above:
  - i. HC1 – Centred on right cuff of the ceremonial coatee/doublet with the base of the badge 12.5 cm (5 inches) above the bottom of the cuff; and
  - ii. M1 – As for HC1 on the Mess Jacket.
- (b) Sergeant and below:
  - i. HC1 – Centred on the right sleeve of the ceremonial coatee/doublet with the top of the “V” of the uppermost chevron 18 cm (7 inches) below the shoulder seam (male personnel) and 15 cm (6 inches) for female personnel; and
  - ii. M1 – Worn on the Mess Jacket as for HC1,

## HOSIERY

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### 11. Diced Hose:

- a. Description. There are two types of diced hose used in the Regiment (full hose and half hose). Both are of the colours found in the Regimental Tartan (green, blue and black); and
- b. Worn. Diced half hose are worn in No. 1B Order of Dress by Officers, the RSM, MWO, and Bandsmen. Diced hose are worn in No. 1C Order of Dress by Officers, No. 2 Order of Dress by Officers, WO and Sergeants.

### 12. Lovat Hose:

- a. Description. Made of knitted wool with a helical patterned turn-over, these hose are “lovat green” in colour; and
- b. Worn. By all kilted ranks in No. 1, No. 1A, No. 1C (NCM), No. 2B and all No. 3 Orders of Dress.

### 13. Garter Hose Flashes:

- a. Description. The flash is red in colour and consists of two swatches of woollen material, each 1 ½ inches wide and 4 ¼ inches long (measured from the point of the inverted “V” which is cut into each swatch). Officers wear double belled (two loops each one 1 inch long), WO and Sergeants wear single belled (one loop of the same length), and junior ranks wear plain flashes; and
- b. Worn. With diced, half or Lovat hose to the outside centre of each shin. The inner edge of the inside swatch should hang down the front centre of each shin.

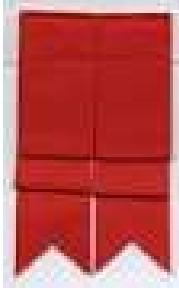


FIGURE 37 - GARTER HOSE FLASHES (OFFICERS)



FIGURE 38 - GARTER HOSE FLASHES (WO & SERGEANTS)



FIGURE 39 - GARTER HOSE FLASHES (JUNIOR RANKS)

## WEAPONRY

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### 14. Regimental Swords:

- a. **Description.** The sword is one of the traditional badges of rank for those who hold Her Majesty's commission or warrant. It is worn as a ceremonial weapon by Officers and Chief Warrant Officers. There are two types of sword currently in use:
  - (1) Scottish Broadsword – a standard basket hilted double edged sword with engraved blade. Commonly referred to within the Regiment as a “Claymore”;
  - (2) Infantry Sword – a standard 1897 pattern sword;
- b. **Worn.** Worn by Officers (broadsword) and the RSM (Infantry sword) in No. 1A and No. 1B Orders of Dress.



FIGURE 40 – BASKET HILTED BROADSWORD



FIGURE 41 – INFANTRY SWORD

### 15. Dirks:

- a. **Description.** A standard Highland dirk with black ebonite handle, silver metal fittings and amber cairngorm stones. The black leather scabbard is embellished with Regimental and Scottish insignia. A fork and knife sheath is inset into the scabbard; and
- b. **Worn.** In No. 1B Order of Dress by the CO, DCO, Adjt, RSM, Pipe Major and Drum Major.

16. Sgian Dubh:

- a. Description. The Regimental pattern is made of black ebonite with silver metal fittings. An amber cairngorm stone is set in the top of the hilt; and
- b. Worn. In the right hose top by Officers, WO and Sergeants when in kilted orders.

## INSIGNIA

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16. Cap Badge:

- a. Description. Constructed of silvered white metal, the badge comes in either a brass or chrome plated finish (although the chrome version is typically reserved for Officers). It bears the Regimental Crest and is worn with either a tartan backing or rosette (mourning patch) but never alone. The method of mounting the badge can either be by pin (most common) or by slide (rare); and
- b. Worn. On all Orders of Dress less helmet and wide brim combat hat.



FIGURE 42 – THE LORNE SCOTS CAP BADGE

17. Regimental Collar Insignia:

- a. Description. Constructed of silvered white metal, a boar's head erased resting upon a heraldic wreath. There are three types in use:
  - (1) "Short Ear" – Cast in chrome for use by non-commissioned members; and
  - (2) "Long Ear" – Cast in silver for use by Officers and the RSM;
  - (3) Embroidered – made of gilt wire on a red backing; and
- b. Worn:
  - (1) On the coatee/doublet with both badges facing inwards, 2.5 cm (1 inch) from the collar front;

- (2) On the CF Service Dress Tunic it is worn mounted halfway up and centred on the lapel seam; and
- (3) On the Mess Dress (Standard) jacket with both badges facing in, centred mid-way on the lapel.

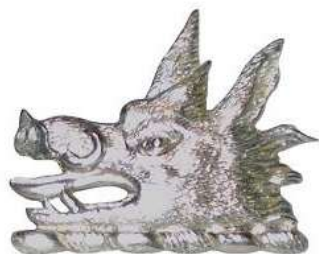


FIGURE 43 – OFFICER'S COLLAR INSIGNIA



FIGURE 44 - NCM COLLAR INSIGNIA

18. **Regimental Plaid Brooch:**

- a. **Description.** The brooch proper is a convex circlet of chromed metal three inches in diameter with a one inch circular opening in the centre. Two badges can be worn on the brooch, either the Peel & Dufferin crest (infantry and drummers) or the Lorne Rifles crest (pipers). A blanket pin is affixed to the back of the brooch; and
- b. **Worn.** Affixed to the plaid on the left shoulder of the coatee/doublet slightly in front of the epaulette. It is worn by Officers, Bandsmen and the RSM.

19. **Regimental Shoulder Titles:**

- a. **Description.** There are two types of shoulder title issued for wear:
  - (1) A silver chromed white metal badge consisting of the words "LORNE" above "SCOTS". It is 1 ½ inches long with 9/32 inch high plain block letters;
  - (2) A cloth badge made of embroidered gold thread on a CF green backing; and
- b. **Worn.** Metal titles are worn on the CF Service Tunic (all ranks) and Ceremonial Coatee (NCM and bands) at the base of the epaulette nearest the shoulder seam. The cloth badge is worn on all CF slip-ons.

20. **Regimental Buttons:**

- a. **Description.** Regimental buttons are silver. It shows the crest of the Peel & Dufferin Regiment (demi-lion rampant). The button is employed in three sizes; 36 ligne, 30 ligne; and 26 ligne;
- b. **Worn:**
  - (1) **Ceremonial Dress:**
    - (a) 36 ligne on the front closure;
    - (b) 30 ligne on cuffs and turnbacks;
    - (c) 26 ligne on epaulets;
  - (2) **Service Dress:**

- (a) 30 ligne on front closure;
- (b) 26 ligne on breast pockets and epaulets;
- (3) Mess Dress (Standard):
  - (a) 30 ligne on front closure; and
  - (b) 26 ligne on cuffs, epaulettes and waist coat closure.

21. The Galley of Lorne:

- a. Description. The Galley of Lorne is cast in white metal and chrome plated. It measures 35 cm high and 35 cm wide;
- b. Worn. On belt buckles, leather sporrans, NCM hair sporrans and drummers hair sporrans.

## BELTS

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22. Regimental Belt Buckle:

- a. Description. A rectangular plate buckle made of brass with a chromed finish. A Galley of Lorne is mounted centrally. and
- b. Worn. On white ceremonial belts and Regimental waist belts.

23. Baldric:

- a. Description. The baldric is the sword belt worn by the Officers of the Regiment. The belt is composed of white leather, three inches wide and long enough to hang below the waist belt. The buckle is plated brass 4 ½ inches long and 3 inches wide and when worn should sit mid-way between the epaulette and the centre of the torso. The crest of The Lorne Rifles (Scottish) is affixed to the baldric plate; and
- b. Worn. Worn with Ceremonial Orders of Dress over the right shoulder, under the epaulette and sash in the front and over the sash in the back. The baldric is worn under the waist belt. The sling shall be fastened when swords are not carried.

24. Waist Belts:

- a. Description. There are three types of waist belts used in the Regimental:
  - (1) The stable belt is woolen and is dyed in a pattern is of bands of dark blue, dark green of equal width with a silver band of half width between. The belt is 2 ¾ inches wide and is worn with the Regimental belt buckle;
  - (2) The ceremonial belt is white plastic or leather (bandsmen) 2 ¾ inches wide and is worn with the Regimental buckle;
  - (3) Senior Officers belt is made of gold cloth 2 ¾ inches wide and worn with the Regimental buckle; and
- b. Worn:



- (1) The stable belt is worn by Field Officers (and RSM) with trews and by all Officers (and RSM) with all No. 3 Orders of Dress (under the CF Service Tunic);
- (2) The ceremonial belt is worn by all ranks with No. 1 Order of Dress and by all ranks (less CO, HCol and HLCol) with No. 1B Order of Dress. Bandsmen shall wear either white or black issue belts as applicable.
- (3) The Senior Officers belt is worn by the CO, HCol and HLCol with No. 1B Order of Dress.

## SPORRANS

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### 25. Hair Sporrans:

- a. Description. There are three patterns of hair sporran used in the Regiment. All three are made of white horse hair with two black horse hair tassels. The Officer pattern has a brass scrollwork cantle with the cap badge mounted and a white sporran strap. The NCM pattern has a black leather cantle with silver metal rim, Galley of Lorne and a black sporran strap. Pipers wear a square-edged, silver metal scroll work cantle with black sporran strap while drummers wear the NCM pattern; and
- b. Worn. By Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants with No. 1, 1B, 1C, and No. 2 Orders of Dress. By Privates-Master Corporals in No. 1, 1B, and 1C Orders of Dress. When properly adjusted, the bottom of the sporran should not hang lower than the hem of the kilt.

### 26. Leather Sporrans:

- a. Description. There are two patterns of leather purse sporrans used in the Regiment. The Officers pattern is made of brown pebbled leather with three leather tassels. The Galley of Lorne is worn centred on the flap. The NCM pattern is made of plain brown leather with the Galley of Lorne affixed to the centre of the pouch;
- b. Worn. With No. 1A and 3 Orders of Dress (kilted).

## MISCELLANY

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### 27. Ties:

- a. Description. The standard tartan tie is made from plaid sett Campbell cloth. The Regimental tie is dark green with diagonal silver stripes. Some older patterns of the Regimental tie sport silver demi-lions in lieu of the stripes; and
- b. Worn. The tartan tie is worn by Sergeants and above with No. 1A, 3, and 3A Orders of Dress and in mufti. The Regimental tie is worn by Officers in mufti or civilian attire.

### 28. Primrose Hackle:

- a. Description. The hackle is an accoutrement worn in the headdress of all infantry ranks and bandsmen. It is made from the hackle feathers of a bantam (rooster). It measures 4 inches in height with the feathers bound and adhered to a wire frame. It is worn behind the cap badge and backing; and

- b. Worn. By all trained infanters and bandsmen with all orders of dress (less wide brimmed combat hat, helmet and feathered bonnet).

## CHAPTER 8 – CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

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### THE REGIMENTAL COIN

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1. Presented to every member of the Regiment when he/she completes their basic training and are therefore recognized as a Lorne Scot, the Regimental Coin must be in a member's possession at all times.
2. It is custom that should a Lorne Scot be challenged, he/she must provide proof of possession or be reduced to providing the challenger with a beverage of his/her choice.

### HACKLING

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3. Upon graduation from basic trades training and having achieved the qualification of "Infanteer", a Lorne Scot is entitled to wear the Primrose Hackle. To mark this occasion, a senior representative of the Regiment (Commanding Officer, Honorary Colonel, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, or appointee) will present a hackle to the member while on parade. He/she will be reminded to wear it with pride and to do nothing that would besmirch the honour bestowed.

### THE COMMANDING OFFICER'S SWORD

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4. As strange as it may seem, the CO of the Regiment carries a sword of the 48<sup>th</sup> Highlanders of Canada. This custom dates back to the outbreak of the Second World War.
5. When the 48<sup>th</sup> Highlanders mobilized with the Canadian Active Service Force in 1939, recruiting was intense. In fact B Coy of the Regiment (in Oakville at the time) was raided with several Lorne Scots volunteering to serve with the 48<sup>th</sup>. This was the beginning of the bond between the two units that lasts to this day.
6. To recognize this affiliation, LCol Hamish McIntosh, CO of the 48<sup>th</sup>, asked that he could present to the Regiment a Scottish broadsword to be carried by the CO of The Lorne Scots. The first presentation was made in Brampton at the Change of Command parade held 15 December 1957. LCol SR Charters CD, as the retiring CO accepted the sword on behalf of the Regiment. LCol A Kemp CD, the incoming CO, had the honour of being the first CO to carry the sword on parade. It has been carried by each successive CO since that day.
7. When LCol McIntosh handed over command of the 48<sup>th</sup> to LCol KCB Corbett, a reciprocal presentation was made. LCol Kemp CD, on behalf of the Regiment presented a dirk to be worn by the CO of the 48<sup>th</sup>.
8. Whenever a Change of Command occurs, a representative from either unit is present to assist in the handover of either dirk or sword.

### THE RSM'S SWORD

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9. The RSM of The Lorne Scots does not carry a broadsword as is custom in Scottish regiments. Instead he carries a line infantry sword. This custom dates back to the formation of the Regiment in 1936. When considering what customs and traditions to adopt from both antecedents, it was decided

that the RSM's sword of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment would be carried on parade. This sword was first carried by WO1 (RSM) William Palmer in 1922. It has been carried by each successive RSM since that time.

#### THE RSM'S DIRK

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10. CWO (RSM) DG Westlake CD held the appointment 1967-70. In memory of RSM Westlake, his family purchased a Highland Dirk in 1988 which they presented to the Regiment at the occasion of the Change of Command parade from LCol JEJ Derochie CD to LCol JS Rodaway CD. The first to carry it was CWO (RSM) WA Adcock CD. It has been carried by all succeeding RSM while in ceremonial dress.

11. At each Change of RSM parade, a representative of the Westlake family is present to assist in the handover of the dirk from outgoing to incoming RSM.

#### PIPE BANNERS

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12. It is customary for all Officers of field rank to commission the manufacture of a Pipe Banner upon attaining their Majority. Made of dark green silk with green and gold fringe, they will show an embroidered rendering of the Officer's family Coat of Arms on the reverse and the Regimental Crest on the obverse. It is tradition for the Pipe Major to carry the banner of the current Commanding Officer.

13. In addition to the Commanding Officer's banners, there is also a banner for the following:

- a. The Colonel-in-Chief (carried by the junior piper); and
- b. The Royal Regiment of Fusilier (carried by the Pipe Sergeant).

14. No preference or precedence is maintained as to whose banner is carried on any particular parade. It is only mandatory that the Colonel-in-Chief's and the Fusilier's banners are carried.

15. The banners are safe guarded in the Officers Mess.

#### THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

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16. Held in safekeeping in the Warrant Officers and Sergeants Mess is the Book of Remembrance. Within this book are the names of all known deceased Lorne Scots Warrant Officers, Sergeants and Honorary members of the Mess. The Book of Remembrance is only ever removed from the Mess for updating and maintenance.

## CHAPTER 9 – REGIMENTAL DAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

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### THE REGIMENTAL BIRTHDAY

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1. The Regimental birthday is 14 September. It is observed annually by the Officers Mess in the form of a dining-in. Within all other Messes in the Regiment, a toast to the Regiment will be made at the earliest convenience nearest the day.
2. The Peel & Dufferin Regiment amalgamated with The Lorne Rifles (Scottish) on 15 December 1936

### REGIMENTAL BATTLE HONOUR DAYS

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3. The following dates correspond to our Battle Honours:
  - a. Defence of Canada, 1812-1815 - 18 June 1812
  - b. Detroit - 15-16 August 1812
  - c. Queenston - 13 October 1812
  - d. Niagara - December 1813 - September 1814
  - e. Ypres, 1915, '17 22 April - 25 May 1915 & 31 July 1917
  - f. Festubert, 1915 - 15-25 May 1915
  - g. Mount Sorrel - 2-14 June 1916
  - h. Somme, 1916 - 1 July-18 November 1916
  - i. Arras 1917, '18 - 9 April 1917
  - j. Hill 70 - 15 August 1917
  - k. Amiens - 8-12 August 1918
  - l. Hindenburg Line - 12 September-9 October 1918
  - m. Pursuit to Mons - 28 September-11 November 1918
  - n. SICILY, 1943 - 9 July 1943
  - o. Italy, 1943-1945 - 3 September 1943
  - p. North-West Europe, 1944-1945 - 6 June 1944
  - q. Afghanistan

### THE CHRISTMAS DINNER

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4. A Christmas dinner will be held annually on the last Saturday prior to the holiday stand down. It will coincide with the unit's annual mandatory training and will be preceded by the sports parade. It is custom in the Regiment for the soldiers to be served their meal and refreshment by the Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants.

5. Prior to the start of dinner, the youngest Private and Junior Master Corporal will be selected and placed at the head table. After the Commanding Officer's welcome address, he will exchange his rank with the Private who will then become the Commanding Officer for the remainder of the meal. A similar exchange is made between the RSM and the Master Corporal.

## LEVEE

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6. A levee will be held annually on New Year's Day. Although the morning's observance may differ from Mess to Mess, all attendees will gather at CFA Brampton at 1400 hrs for the "At Home". The hosting of the At Home will be shared in turn between the Officers Mess and the Warrant Officers and Sergeants Mess (odd years for the Officers).

7. Once assembled, a Toast to the Regiment will be made followed by a welcome address by the Commanding Officer and a reply by the RSM. This will be followed by mingling and exchanges of good wishes for the New Year by all present.

## MESS DINNERS

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8. An annual Mess Dinner will be conducted by each Mess or sub-unit in the Regiment. Although no rules govern when they will be conducted, custom within the unit prescribes:

- a. Officers Mess - Late November;
- b. Warrant Officers and Sergeants Mess - Early November;
- c. Halton Company - January/February;
- d. Peel Company - April/May; and
- e. Dufferin Company will usually join in with Peel Company's dinner.

## CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS RELATING TO MESS DINNERS

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8. A Mess Dinner is a parade. All members of a particular Mess are expected to attend.

9. A Mess Dinner is strictly formal as to format, dress and conduct. This formality will be observed during the pre-dinner assembly, in the anteroom and at the mess table. At the mess table, boisterous or unruly conduct will not be tolerated. This formality is partially relaxed after the Loyal Toast, but never fully relaxed until after leaving the mess table.

10. The time of assembly is the time all members are expected to be in the lounge. If the CO or RSM are attending, all members should present prior to their arrival. As well, the CO or RSM should be present before the arrival of any VIP guests.

11. When the CO or RSM enters the Mess, the PMC will announce "Ladies and Gentlemen, the CO" or Ladies and Gentlemen, the RSM". All persons present will stand.

12. Duty/orderly personnel should be detailed to be on duty at the main entrance to welcome guests and mess members.

13. A seating plan will be prepared and prominently displayed for the information of guests and mess members.

14. If guests of the mess are invited to dinner, the PMC will detail a member to look after each guest before and during dinner. If a member invites a personal guest, they will be responsible for the entertainment and deportment of their guest at all times.
15. The VPMC will see that all members are organized to look after guests and assist in passing cocktails. Pre-dinner drinks should be included in the subscription in order to facilitate dispensing hospitality freely to all present (this also applies to Guest Nights).
16. Any member arriving late to the dinner will make their excuses to the PMC.
17. Fifteen (15) minutes before dinner is to be served. "1<sup>st</sup> Pipes" is blown outside the lounge. "2<sup>nd</sup> Pipes" will sound five (5) minutes before dinner, at which time the bar will close. If no bugler/piper is present, the PMC will make appropriate warning announcements.
18. The Mess Steward announces dinner to the PMC who then advises the presiding member. The PMC to announce to all present "Ladies and Gentlemen, Dinner is served".
19. According to custom in The Regiment, drinks are not taken to the mess table from the lounge.
20. Members, in order of seniority, will proceed to the mess table and remain standing behind their chairs. The PMC will then lead the head table party proceeded by the piper(s), to the mess table.
21. The PMC is now presiding. Anyone arriving late or finding it necessary to leave the mess table will tender excuses to the PMC.
22. When all are at their places and remaining standing, the PMC will call on the Vice PMC (or appointed member) to recite the Selkirk Grace.
23. After Grace and all are seated, dinner and wine are served. The Presiding Member is served first except when royalty, the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor are present.
24. Before the main course is served, the Haggis is marched into the dinner and the Address to the Haggis is recited. Once the recitation is complete, those participating in the Address will toast the Haggis.
25. At the conclusion of all service of food, the mess table is cleared. The ceremony of "Passing the Port" will start with the PMC, the official host. The Mess Steward will bring three decanters of port and place them before the PMC. The PMC will pour a quarter glass and then with his right hand pass the decanter to the person to the left who will transfer it to the right hand and fill his/her glass. In The Regiment, it is tradition that the port is passed from right to left and that the decanter not be allowed to touch the table. If the decanter is emptied, that member or guest will hold it up in his/her right hand and the Mess Steward will replace it with a full decanter. At larger dinners the PMC may direct the Mess Steward to take additional decanters to different points of the table where they will be started, always passed right to left.
26. When all have been served, all decanters will be returned to the PMC who will then complete the filling of his/her glass. On the signal from the PMC, the Mess Steward will alert the band and prepare for the Loyal Toast.
27. On dining-in nights, when no official guests are invited, toasts are not replied to. However, it is the Presiding Member's to make appropriate remarks on the occasions. On Guest Nights, distinguished guests may be asked to propose or reply to suitable toasts The Commanding Officer, if in attendance, usually replies to the Toast to The Regiment.
28. After the Loyal Toast, the Presiding Officer now assumes control of the dinner. It is customary to allow for a ten (10) minute break at this time.

29. The Mess Steward/Servers now place coffee service on the mess table. Plates of cheese, fruit, nuts etc may be placed if desired. Smoking is now permitted in the areas designated for this practice. Smoking at the mess table is contrary to CAF regulations and is forbidden.
30. Immediately after a brief period to enjoy coffee, during which two junior Mess members are tasked to provide snuff to the diners, the Toast to Fallen Comrades is given. All members and guests will rise and remain standing for a moments silence followed by the lament.
31. After the lament has been played, the piper will be summoned to the Presiding Officer and offered a drink of neat scotch. Only these two will drink while the remainder stay seated.
32. After the Loyal Toast, port decanters should be refilled and placed on the mess table. Anyone wishing more port might request it and the decanters may be passed in any direction as required.
33. The program may call for various toasts appropriate to the occasion. When all toasts and remarks are concluded, the Presiding Officer and head table party will rise and leave the mess table. All present will rise and then follow the Head Table to the lounge.
34. The formal portion of the Mess Dinner is now concluded. Fun and fellowship are now the order for the balance of the evening.
35. In the Regiment, it is tradition for the PMC (Loyal Toast) or the Presiding Officer (all Toasts thereafter) to rap the gavel three times, stand and call upon the member selected to provide the Toast. The member will then stand and the Toast made.
36. When proffering toasts, it is customary to begin with an introductory statement:
- a. "Presiding Officer (CO/RSM), Honoured Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, please rise and join with me in a toast to..."
37. The Loyal Toast:
- a. PMC rises and calls the member's name;
  - b. The member rises and replies, "Sir";
  - c. PMC says, "The Queen (or King)";
  - d. The member will introduce the toast and pause until all are standing and then says, "The Queen (or King) of Canada";
  - e. The band/Piper will play *Mallorca*;
  - f. Those in attendance will reply with "The Queen (or King)" and drink to the sovereign's health; and
  - g. In accordance with *The Honours, Flags and Heritage Structure of the Canadian Forces (A-AD-200-000/AG-000)*, should the PMC call for the Loyal Toast in one of the official languages, the member shall propose it in the other.
38. Toast to Fallen Comrades:
- a. After the introduction (which will include the words "... Fallen Comrades"), all will rise and observe one minute's silence;
  - b. The lament is played; and
  - c. All will say, "Fallen Comrades" and drink to their memory.



39. Toast to the Colonel-In-Chief:
- a. After the introduction (which will include the words "...His Royal Highness, Field Marshall the Duke of Kent"), all will rise and say, "The Duke of Kent" and drink to his health.
40. Toast to the Allied Regiment
- a. After the introduction (which will include the words "...our Allied Regiment, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers"), all will rise and say, "The Fusiliers" and drink to their health.
41. Toast to The Regiment
- a. After the introduction (which will include the words "... The Regiment"), all will rise and say, "The Regiment" and drink to its health; and
  - b. The reply to the toast is usually given by the Commanding Officer (if present).
42. Other toasts appropriate to certain special occasions may be inserted between the Toast to the Allied Regiment and the Toast to The Regiment.
43. When an official representative of a foreign state is present, a toast to the head of that state will be proposed after to the Toast to the Monarch.
44. Glasses will always remain on the table until such time as is appropriate to drink. Glasses will never be tapped between members.

#### THE SELKIRK GRACE

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45. Attributed to Robert Burns, this Grace is said prior to each Mess Dinner:

*Some hae meat and canna eat,  
And some wad eat that want it;  
But we hae meat, and we can eat,  
And sae the Lord be thankit*

#### THE ADDRESS TO A HAGGIS

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46. Another Regimental custom provided by Robert Burns, the Address to a Haggis is given between the soup and main courses at a Mess Dinner.

#### THE ANNUAL BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

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56. Under the auspices of the Regimental Association, a baseball tournament will be held annually for all members of the unit (and their families). This is usually held in the autumn and is accompanied by a meal/BBQ.

#### THE COLONEL F.E. CHING CD MEMORIAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

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57. To mark the former Honorary Colonel's contributions to the Regiment, a golf tournament is held annually in his honour. It is organized and conducted by the Regimental Association and is held on the Monday of the Labour Day weekend.

## THE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

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58. Typically held on the first Sunday after Easter, the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Regimental Association will be convened at CFA Brampton. All members of the Association (serving or retired) are invited to attend. The meeting agenda includes reports from the Association, Museum, Cadets and a report on the state of the Regiment by the CO and RSM. Should it prove necessary, elections for positions on the Association Executive will also be conducted at this time.

## THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTY

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59. Planned and conducted by the Subalterns of the Regiment, a children's party is held annually on a Saturday prior to Christmas. All children of unit members are invited to attend. The festivities will include food, refreshment, activities and a visit from Santa Claus. Unit members are asked to donate gifts for the children.

## ROBBIE BURNS DINNER

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60. Held each year to mark the anniversary of the poet's birthday (25 January 1759), the Pipes and Drums holds its Robbie Burns Dinner. The dinner includes a meal of the traditional fare (beef, bashed neeps 'n tatties, and haggis), Scottish dancing and music. Although not mandatory, it is still expected that members of the Regiment endeavour to attend.

## CHAPTER 10 – REGIMENTAL MUSIC

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### CUSTOMS RELATING TO REGIMENTAL MUSIC

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47. For as long as there has been soldiers and battle, there has been music to accompany them. Used to intimidate the enemy, to rouse the downtrodden, or to celebrate the victor, or to simply signal the more mundane aspects of a soldier's life, military music has a long tradition of being an intricate and intrinsic part of an army's existence. This too is true of the Regiment's music as each tune has been selected for its special significance to the history and traditions of the Regiments. The following are the customs attributed to the tunes when they are played:

- a. The Regimental Marches. It is required that all Lorne Scots stand to attention (when not in formation or on the march) when this tune is played. When in formation, the commander will bring the members to attention. When on the march, all will march with swagger and pride;
- b. Officers March. The DCO will bring the parade to attention prior to the playing of the tune and ordering the officers on parade. The CO will fall out the Officers and the tune will be played until they reach the point of dismissal. Officers, when armed, will draw swords and carry them on parade and return them prior to falling out;
- c. March on the Colours. Only the CO has the privilege of ordering the Colour(s) thusly. All Lorne Scots on parade will be ordered to present arms. All those not on parade but in attendance will stand to attention and salute the Colour(s) as they pass by;
- d. The Drummers Beat. When the Regiment advances in review order, it will be done so to the beat of the Lead Tip. Thirteen paces will be beaten followed by "triple tap" for the halt;
- e. The Retreat. Traditionally played as a signal to withdraw from contact, it is now played at the end of the day to signal lights out and so to bed;
- f. Company March Pasts. Similar to the Regimental March Pasts, it is expected that members of a particular sub-unit will respond in kind when their march past is played within unit lines. Alumni may do so as well if they are present;
- g. Reveille. Played at the start of the day, all those in ear shot are expected to rise and start their daily duties. When played as part of a Remembrance Day ceremony or other commemorative service, all members will come to attention and salute (when not in formation or on the march. When in formation, the commander will bring the members to attention and he/she will salute;
- h. Last Post. When played as part of a Remembrance Day ceremony or other commemorative service, all members will come to attention and salute (when not in formation or on the march. When in formation, the commander will bring the members to attention and he/she will salute;
- i. The Lament. Played at Remembrance Services and other appropriate occasions at the conclusion of the moment's silence, it is expected that all will stand to attention. Played at Mess Dinners as part of the Toast to Fallen Comrades, it is played prior to the moment's silence. Glasses will remain on the table during the Lament;

- j. Royal Salute. Played when salutes are given to Regal and Vice-Regal personages attending a parade for their review. All in attendance will stand to attention and salute. Those under arms will present them;
  - k. General Salute. Played when salutes are given to Reviewing Officers or other distinguished guests when attending a parade. All in attendance will stand to attention and salute. Those under arms will present them; and
  - l. Return to Barracks. Played at the conclusion of a Battalion parade as the Regiment marches off to return to unit. It is expected that all those within earshot will assist the pipers during the “dreaded measure” by shouting a rousing ‘HOY’!!
48. Customs Relating to Mess Calls:
- a. 1<sup>st</sup> Pipes. Played 15 minutes prior to the start of a Mess Dinner, it allows those in attendance to finish their drinks and bring their conversations to a conclusion;
  - b. 2<sup>nd</sup> Pipes. Played 5 minutes prior to the start of a Mess Dinner, it allows those in attendance to refresh themselves and then make their way from the Mess to their seats at the table;
  - c. March on the Head Table. Played as the head table guests make their way to their seats, all in attendance at dinner will stand to attention;
  - d. Delivering the Haggis. Played by a Piper accompanying the Odist and his party (the Rustic and Poor Devil) as they make their way to the dinner table. Onlookers will remain sitting but may beat the measure of the tune with hands on table tops or feet on the floor;
  - e. Royal Toast. When played all in attendance will stand to attention. Glasses will remain on the table until the toast is proposed;
  - f. Toast to the Regiment. As per the Royal Toast; and
  - g. Toast to the Allied Regiment. As per the Royal Toast.



FIGURE 45 - THE PIPES AND DRUMS, 2007

## REGIMENTAL QUICK MARCH FOR PIPES AND DRUMS – THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING

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1. *The Campbells are Coming* is the Regimental quick march played by the Pipes and Drums of the Regiment. The source of the inspiration for the tune may come from either of two sources. The first may be the attempted rescue of Mary, Queen of Scots from Lochleven Castle by Archibald Campbell (5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Argyll) in 1567. The second being the Jacobite rising of 1715 and the leader of the loyalist forces, John Campbell (2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Argyll). The words to the tune are commonly attributed to Robert Burns but may actually be of unknown origin. See Annex A for the words to this march.

## REGIMENTAL QUICK MARCH FOR BRASS AND REED – JOHN PEEL

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2. The Regimental quick march for Brass and Reed is *John Peel*. The tune is based on the life of the eponymous Cumberland farmer and property owner who devoted his life to fox hunting. A friend of Peel's, John Woodcock Graves (1795-1886) wrote the words in the Cumbrian dialect and set them to the tune of *Bonnie Annie*. See Annex A for the words to this march.

## OFFICERS MARCH – HIGHLAND LADDIE

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3. The Officers March to *Highland Laddie*. It is derived from the folk tune *If Thou'lt Play Me Fair Play* and has many different words, the most popular being those of Robert Burns. See Annex A for the words to this march.

## MARCH ON THE COLOURS – THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING

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4. The Colours are marched on and off parade to *The Campbells are Coming*.

## THE ADVANCE – DRUMMER'S BEAT

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5. The Regiment advances in review order to *Drummers' Beating*. The cadence is played by the Drum Sergeant for 13 paces in quick march (110 paces to the minute) followed by a "triple tap" for the halt.

## THE RETREAT – THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

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6. *The Battle of the Somme* is a tune composed by Pipe Major William Laurie (8<sup>th</sup> Bn, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) to commemorate those who fought and fell in that Great War battle. Pipe Major Laurie was himself a victim as he died of illness incurred from the trenches in 1916.

## COMPANY MARCH PASTS

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7. Peel Company's march past is *Wi' a Hundred Pipers*. See Annex A for the words to this march.

8. Halton Company's march past is *The Bugle Horn*. A traditional 6/8 pipe tune that is appropriate given the Rifles heritage perpetuated by the soldiers of Halton.

9. Dufferin Company's march past in The Muckin' o' Geordie's Byre.

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#### REGIMENTAL CHARGE – THE STANDARD ON THE BRAES OF MAR

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10. *The Standard on the Braes of Mar* is an 18<sup>th</sup> Century Scots tune. It commemorates the raising of the Stewart standard by John Erskine, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Mar at Braemar on 6 September 1715. However, the words refer to Bonnie Prince Charlie, who led the uprising of 1745:

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#### REVEILLE – JOHNNIE COPE

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11. Written by Adam Skirving, *Hey, Johnnie Cope, are Ye Waking Yet?* tells the tale of General Sir John Cope KB (1690-1760), Commander of Government forces during the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. As a result of a dawn attack, he was defeated at the Battle of Prestonpans. See Annex A for the words to this tune.

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#### REGIMENTAL LAMENT – FLOWERS OF THE FOREST

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12. The poet Jean Elliot (1727-1805) took a traditional Scottish tune and framed it as a lament to the deaths of King James IV of Scotland and over 10,000 men at the Battle of Flodden Field in 1513. See Annex A for the words to this tune.

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#### ROYAL SALUTE – MALLORCA

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13. *Mallorca* is said to have been written by HM King Edward VIII (later HRH The Duke of Windsor) while still the Prince of Wales. He was, by all accounts, a talented piper and pipe tune enthusiast.

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#### GENERAL SALUTE – LOCH LEVEN CASTLE

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14. Written by Robert Allan (1774-1841), *Loch Leven Castle* details the escape of Mary, Queen of Scots from her imprisonment in the castle in 1568:

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#### RETURN TO BARRACKS – THE BLACK BEAR

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15. The origin of the name *The Black Bear* comes with some debate. Some believe it to be a derivation of "The Black Baird", others "The Black Beard" (a reflection of the appearance many soldiers assumed after a day of firing black powder weapons), while still others believe it may allude to "bere" the Scots word for barley.

16. While the tune is played, it is Regimental custom for all those marching to let out a great roar on the "dreaded measure" (1<sup>st</sup> line, 4<sup>th</sup> bar), a troublesome fingering of the chanter often misplayed by the pipers. The word that is yelled is "HOY!"

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#### MESS CALLS

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17. Mess calls signal to those in attendance at dinners that preparation must be made to sit at table and eat their meal. Refreshments are finished, conversations are concluded, and diners leave the Mess for their seats. These calls or “pipes” are played at intervals of 15 minutes (1<sup>st</sup> pipes) and 5 minutes (2<sup>nd</sup> pipes) prior to the dinner hour. In the Regiment, the following calls are made:

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> Pipes (Pre-Dinner Call) – Brose & Butter. A bawdy poem by Robert Burns and set to the tune “Kilogie”, *Brose & Butter* describes the dalliance between two young lovers. Below is the version Burns self-censored for general publication:
- b. 2<sup>nd</sup> Pipes (Dinner Call) – Bannocks o’ Barley. Another poem by Burns, *Bannocks o’ Barley Meal* describes the typical Highlander fed on a diet of soft cakes of barley. The “Charlie” described in the poem is, of course, Prince Charles Stewart (Bonnie Prince Charlie):
- c. March on the Head Table. As the head table at a Mess Dinner marches into the dining hall, they are played in with *The Campbells are Coming*;
- d. Delivering the Haggis – A Man’s a Man for a’ That. Through his words to the song, *A Man’s a Man for a’ That*, Robert Burns tells that the measure of a man’s true worth is based not on his riches and worldly trappings, but rather on his character, honesty and self-respect:
- e. Royal Toast. *Mallorca* is played;
- f. Toast to the Regiment. *The Campbells are Coming* is played;
- g. Toast to the Allied Regiment – The British Grenadiers. The regimental march of our allied Regiment, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, *The British Grenadiers* has long been associated with any unit displaying a grenade as it’s symbol:
- h. Toast to the Fallen Comrades. *The Lament* is played.

## CHAPTER 11 – HONOURS AND AWARDS

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### THE DUKE OF KENT AWARD

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1. The Duke of Kent Award is presented annually to the most efficient sub-unit of the Regiment. The scoring is the responsibility of the RSM and is based on the following rubric:
  - a. Met Training Objectives (as defined in the Unit Operations Plan);
  - b. Provide Effective Leadership Within Unit – was the sub-unit able to provide leadership on collective/individual training and tasks?
  - c. Physical Fitness and Military Bearing – did the sub-unit provide fitness testing to its members? Was the completion rate 90% of effective strength?
  - d. IBTS Completion Rate – did the sub-unit achieve a FGB IBTS completion rate of 90% of its effective strength?
  - e. Retention vs. NES – did the sub-unit maintain a NES rate of less than 15% of strength and ensure that members releasing were clear of the sub-unit within one month of identification?
  - f. Support to Community – did the sub-unit engage in any activities within its AOR (both tasked and voluntary)?
  - g. Overall Attendance – was the sub-unit able to field a minimum of 60% of effective strength at all unit collective training events? 75% of effective strength at all 32 CBG mandated collective training events?
  - h. Training and Development of Subordinates – how many of the sub-units members underwent leadership training? Was professional development instituted as part of the training plan?
  - i. Support to Unit Tasking – at what percentage of the sub-units effective strength took part in taskings assigned to the unit?
2. Donated by the Colonel-in-Chief, the award is presented as part of the Christmas Dinner ceremonies.

### THE DUNN CUP

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3. The Dunn Cup was presented to the unit by then Honorary Colonel, The Honourable Mr. Justice Thomas M Dunn and is annually to the sub-unit who scored highest on the annual Personal Weapons Testing.

### SOLIDER OF THE YEAR

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4. The Soldier of the Year is awarded annually at the unit Christmas Dinner. The winner is decided on by submissions from the sub-units and can be of any rank or trade.



## THE REGIMENTAL COLONELS' AWARD FOR MERIT

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5. This award is intended to recognize members of The Regiment who have contributed over a number of years to the betterment of the organization.
6. The first award was to Major (Ret.) Ian Kirkwood CD, for his role with the Association over a twenty year period and his lifetime of commitment to The Regiment. Presented on 4 July, 2017.

## ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 7- REGIMENTAL ORDERS OF DRESS

### NO. 1 ORDER OF DRESS (SERVICE DRESS WITH ACCOUTREMENTS)

1. Although not typically worn in the Regiment, it may be ordered so as to blend with other units during the following occasions:

- a. Formal ceremonies, parades or displays;
- b. State ceremonies;
- c. In attendance on, or as escorts to Royal or Vice-regal personages;
- d. Exchanging ceremonial visits or official calls, if considered appropriate wear;
- e. Church services;
- f. Service funerals;
- g. Inspections;
- h. As a representative of the CF at civilian functions;
- i. Investitures;
- j. Formal military weddings;
- k. Other occasions as ordered;

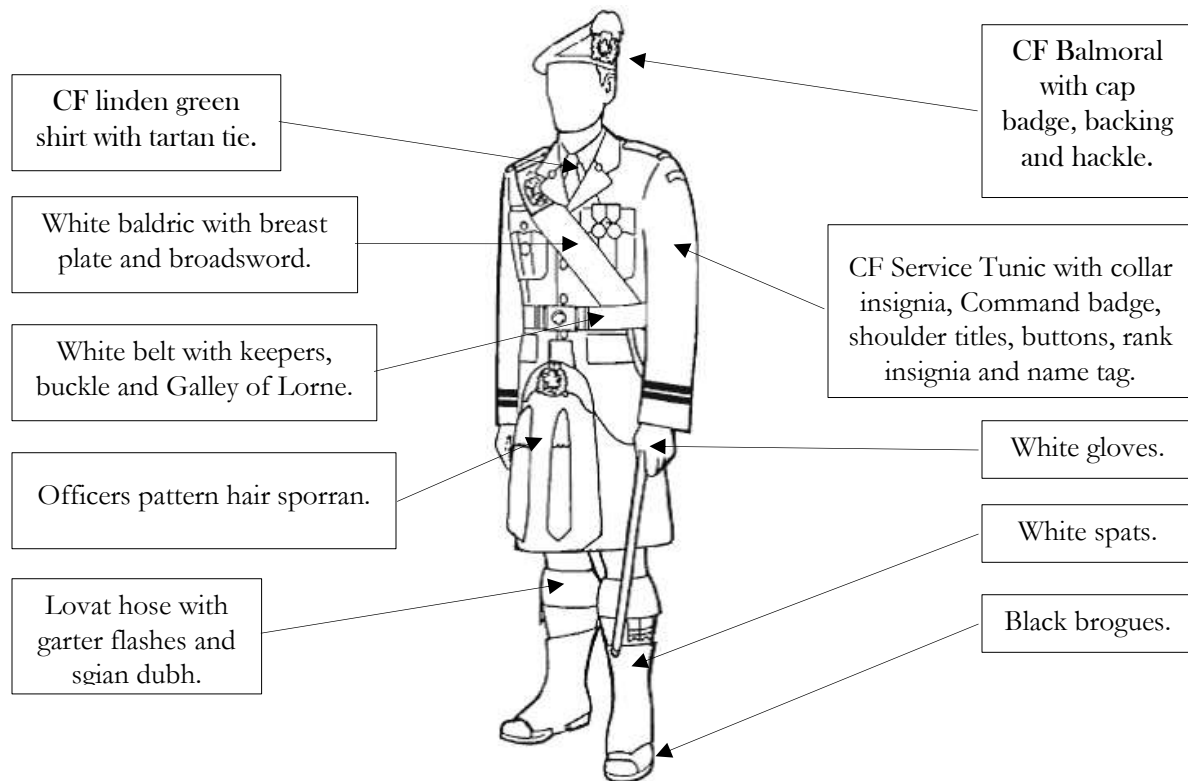


FIGURE 46 - NO. 1 ORDER OF DRESS (OFFICERS)

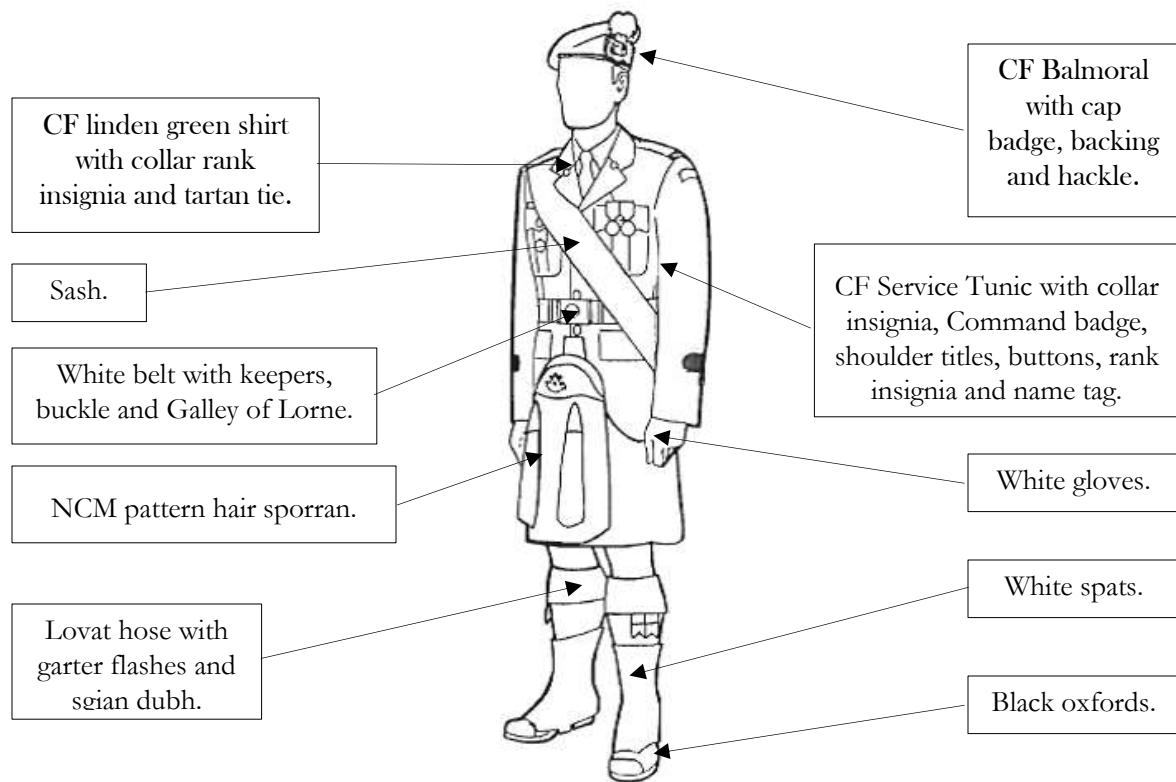


FIGURE 47 - NO. 1 ORDER OF DRESS (WO & SERGEANTS)

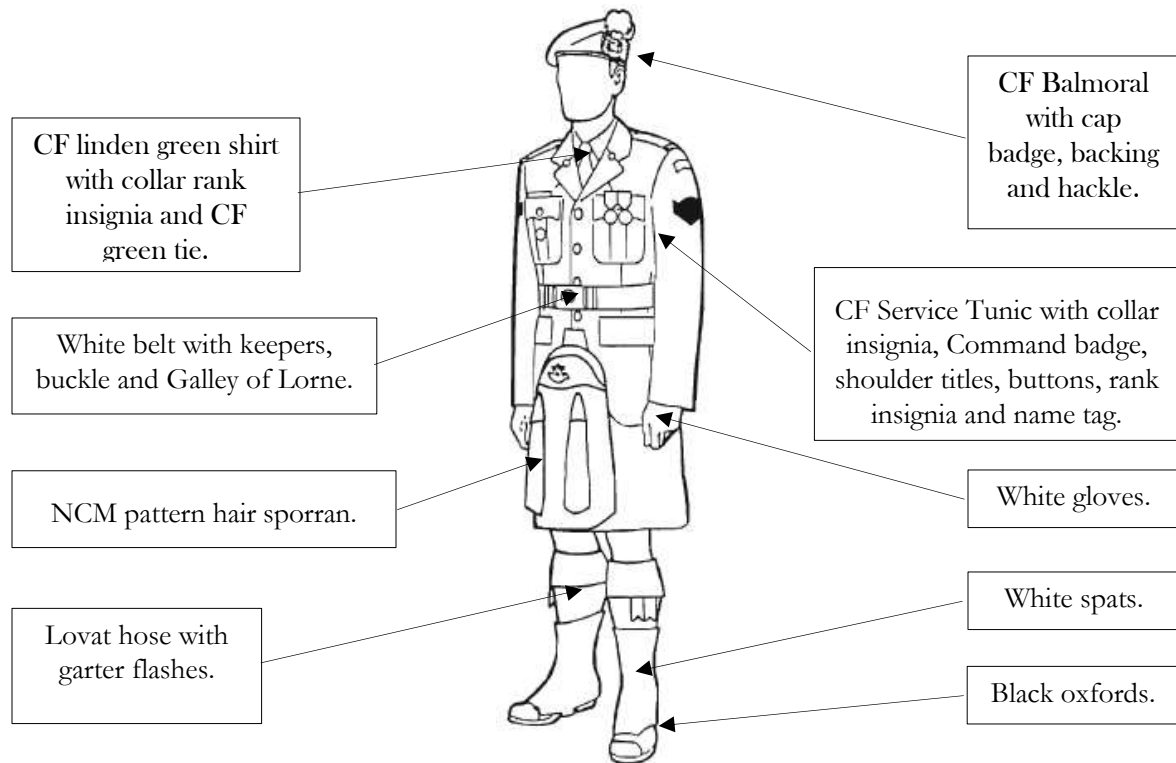


FIGURE 48 - NO. 1 ORDER OF DRESS (JUNIOR RANKS)

2. Notes on No. 1 Order of Dress:
  - a. Orders, decorations and medals shall be worn with this Order of Dress;
  - b. RSM shall wear as for Officers with pace stick, infantry sword and collar rank insignia; and
  - c. MWO shall wear black brogues in lieu of oxfords.

#### NO. 1A ORDER OF DRESS (SERVICE DRESS WITH MEDALS)

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3. This order shall be worn on the following occasions:
  - a. Formal and other significant occasions for which the wearing of No. 1 Order of Dress would be deemed inappropriate;
  - b. Investitures;
  - c. Ceremonial parades;
  - d. Levees;
  - e. Ceremonial occasions, when attending as a spectator;
  - f. On Remembrance Days in Messes;
  - g. Formal military weddings; and
  - h. Other occasions as ordered.

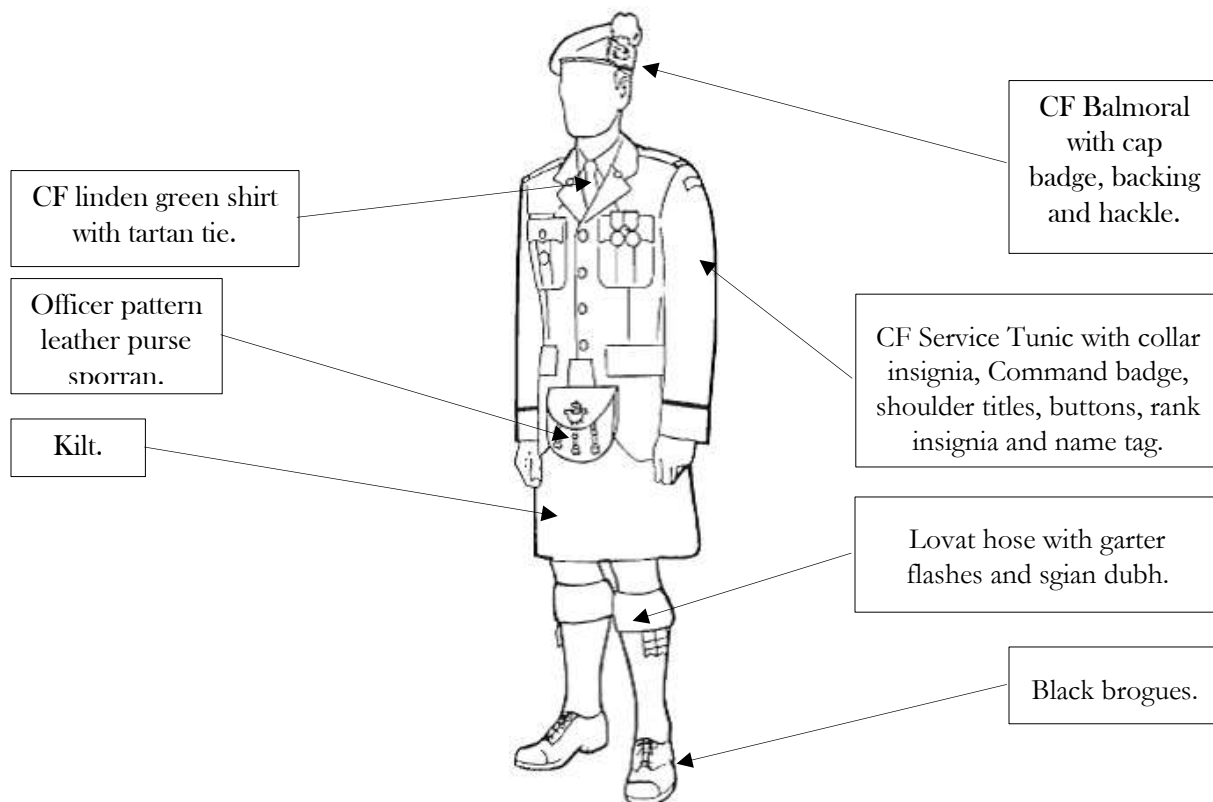


FIGURE 49 - NO. 1A ORDER OF DRESS (OFFICERS)

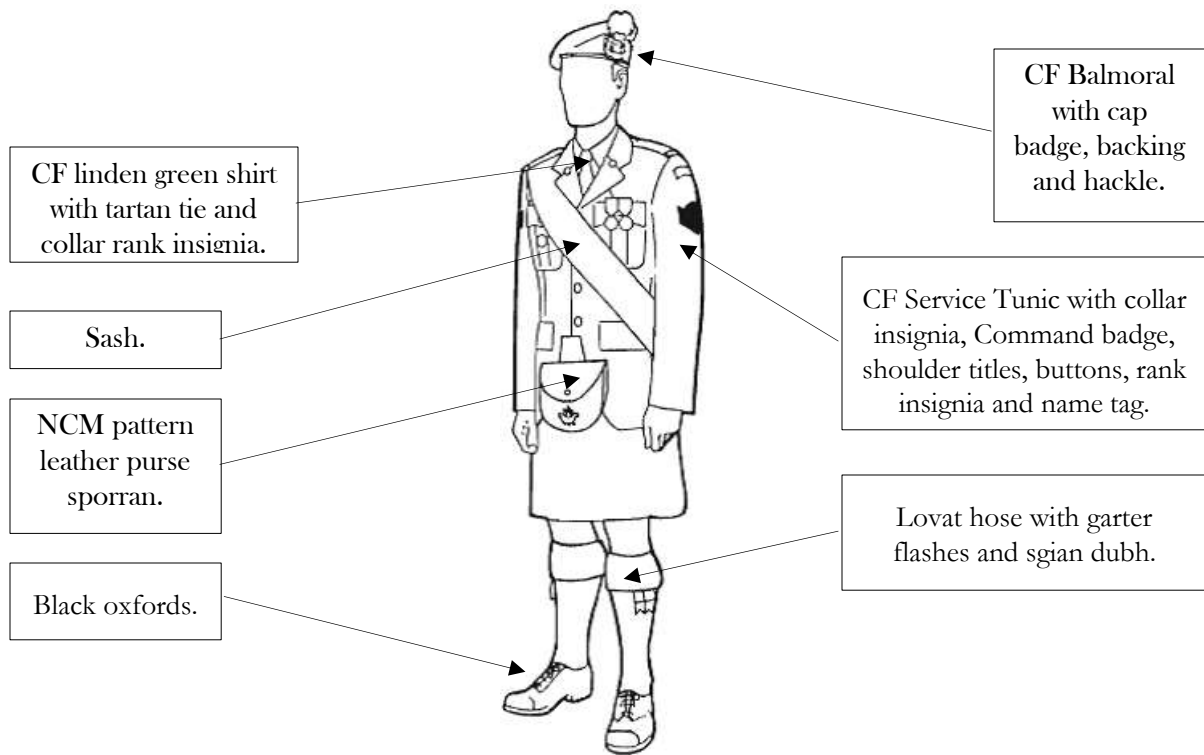


FIGURE 50 - NO. 1A ORDER OF DRESS (WO & SERGEANTS)

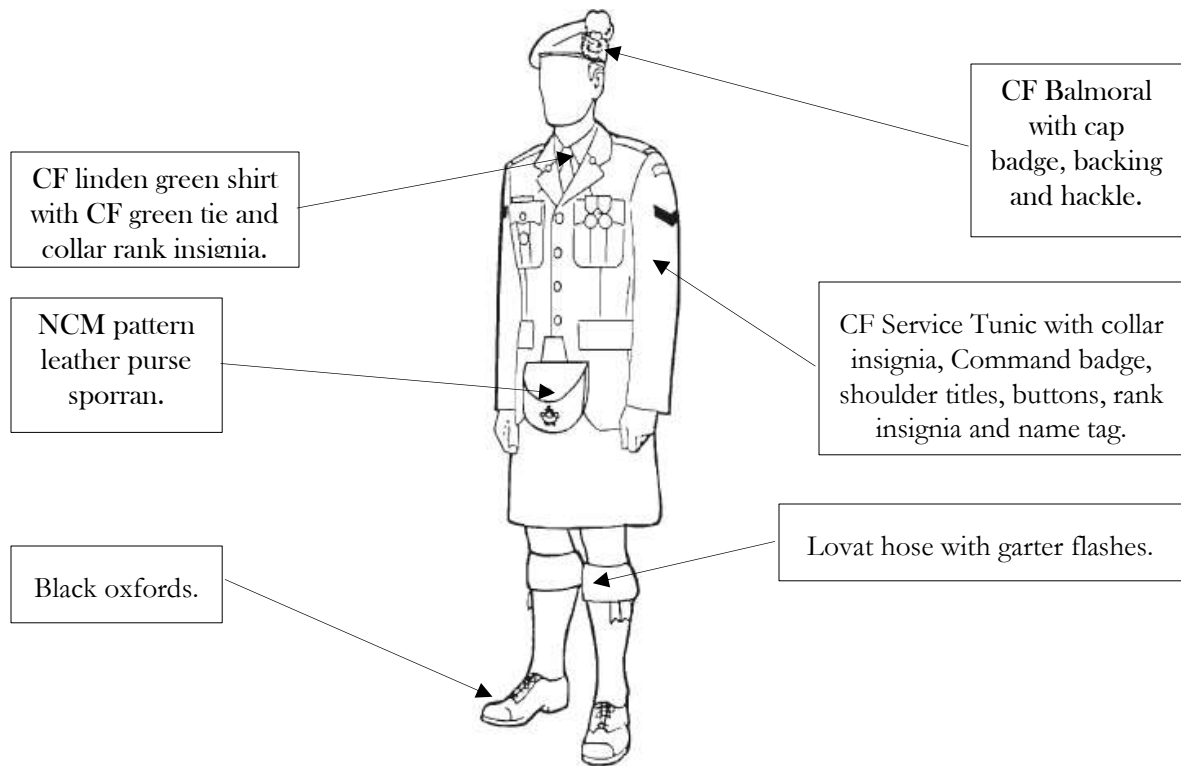


FIGURE 51 - NO. 1A ORDER OF DRESS (JUNIOR RANKS)

3. Notes on No. 1A Order of Dress:
  - a. Orders, decorations and medals shall be worn with this Order of Dress;
  - b. RSM shall wear as above with collar rank insignia;
  - c. Regimental waist belt with buckle shall be worn under the CF Service Tunic; and
  - d. MWO shall wear black brogues in lieu of oxfords.

#### NO. 1B ORDER OF DRESS (FULL CEREMONIAL)

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4. This order is considered the Regiment's usual Ceremonial Order of Dress and is worn on the following occasions:

- a. Formal and other significant occasions for which the wearing of No. 1 or No. 1A Orders of Dress would be deemed inappropriate; and
- b. Other occasions as ordered.

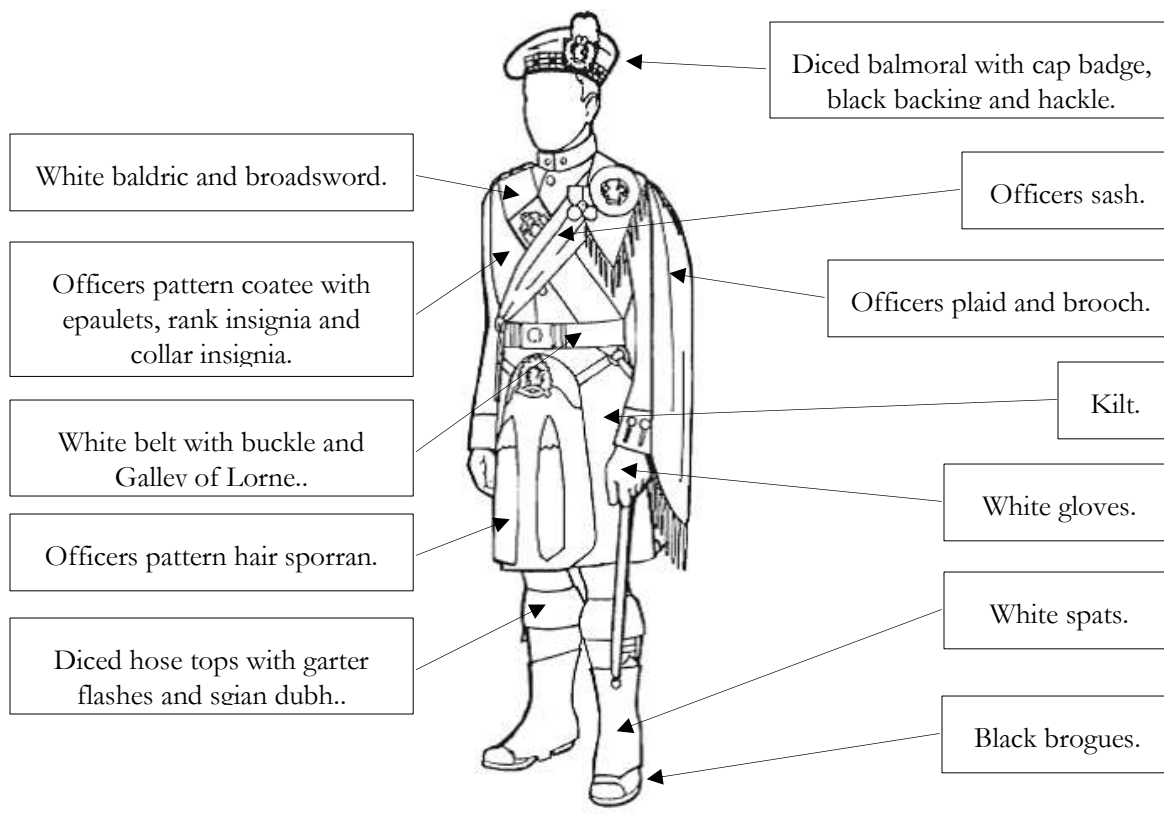


FIGURE 52 - NO. 1B ORDER OF DRESS (OFFICERS)

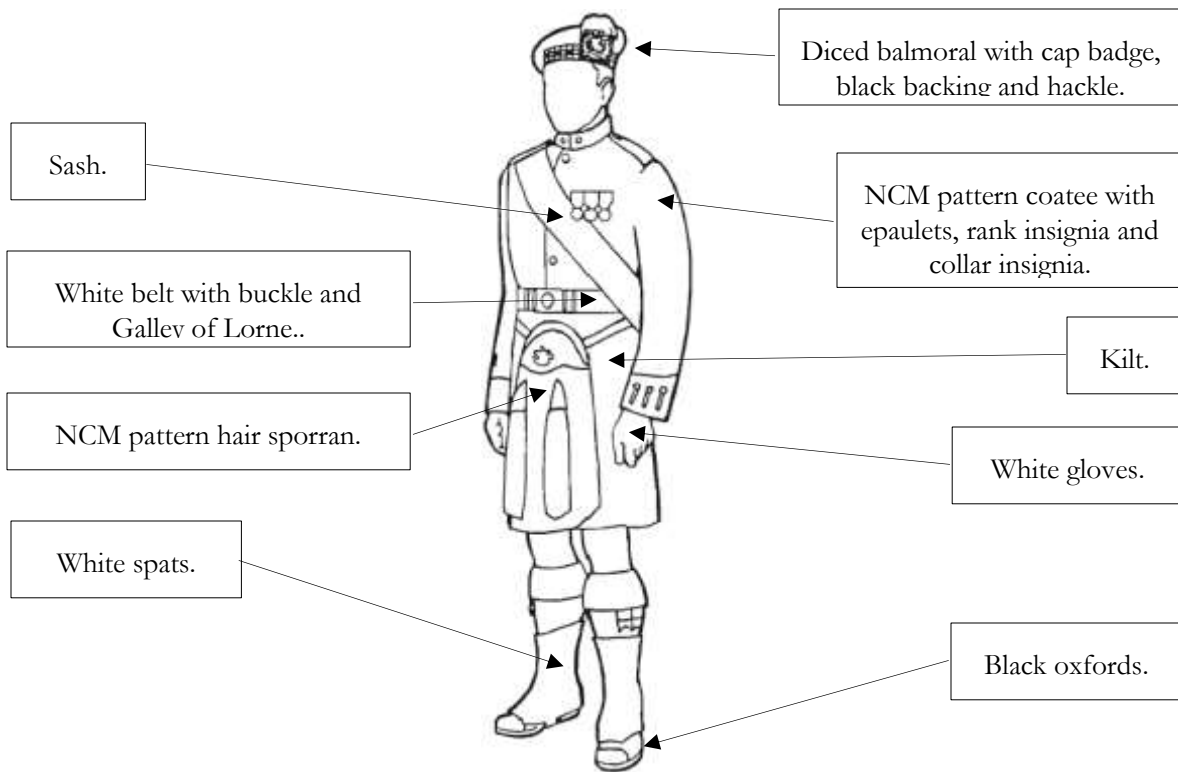


FIGURE 53 - NO. 1B ORDER OF DRESS (WO & SERGEANTS)

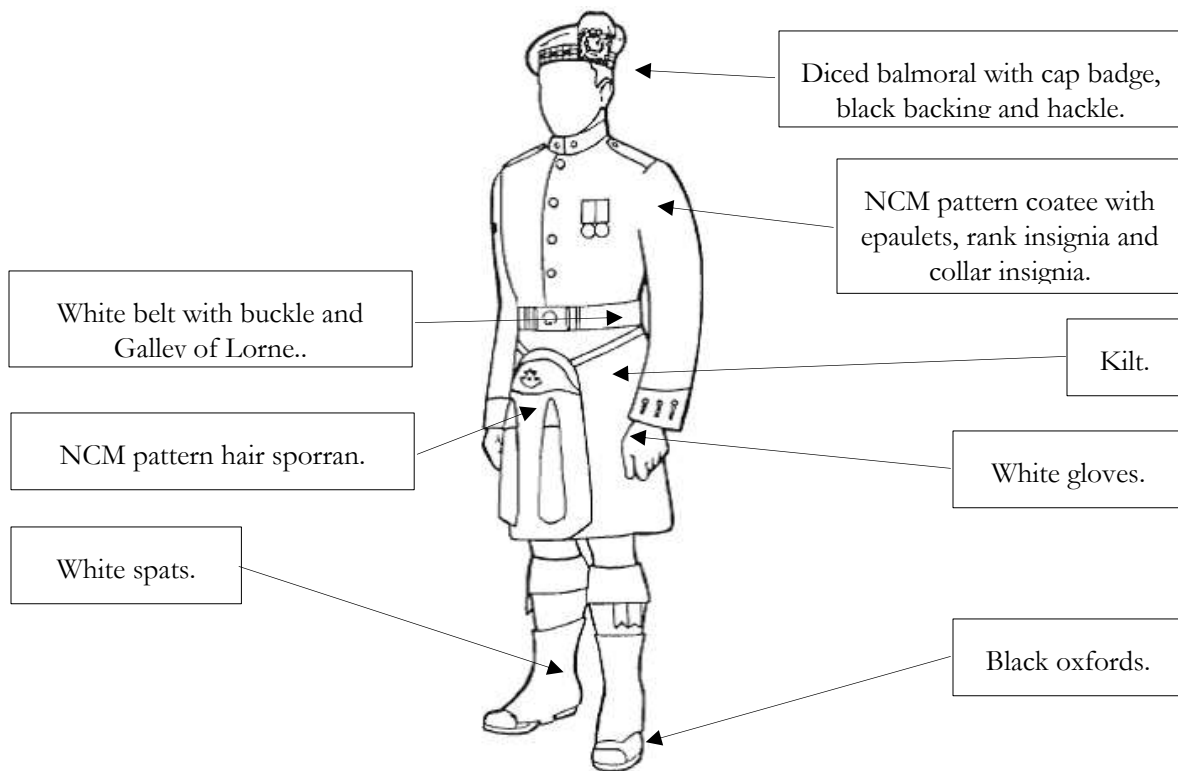


FIGURE 54 - NO. 1B ORDER OF DRESS (JUNIOR RANKS)

5. Notes on No. 1B Order of Dress:
- Orders, decorations and medals shall be worn with this Order of Dress;
  - RSM shall wear as above with pace stick and infantry sword in lieu of broadsword;
  - WO shall wear crimson sash, Sergeants shall wear scarlet sash; and
  - MWO may wear brogues in lieu of oxford shoes and shall wear diced hose tops.

#### NO. 1C ORDER OF DRESS (PATROLS)

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6. This order is not typically worn outside of unit lines and is worn on the following occasions:
- Levees; and
  - As a substitution for No. 2 Order of Dress while in unit lines.

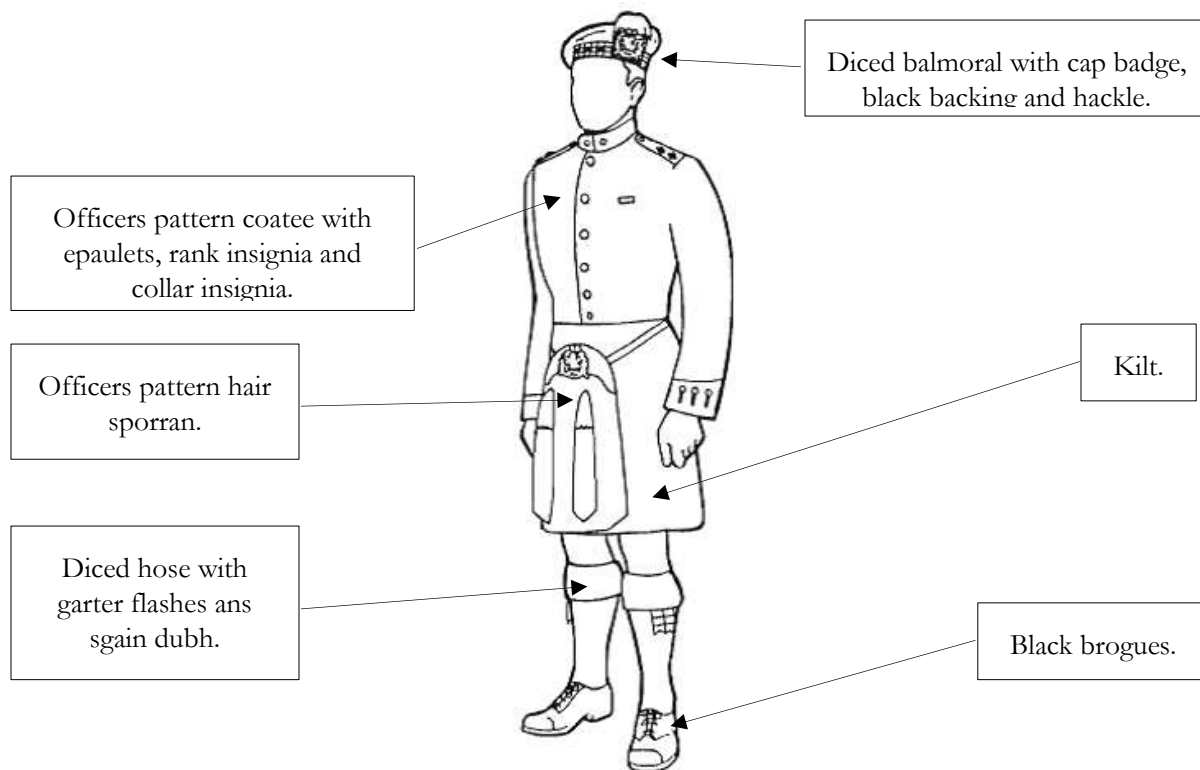


FIGURE 55 - NO. 1C ORDER OF DRESS (OFFICERS)



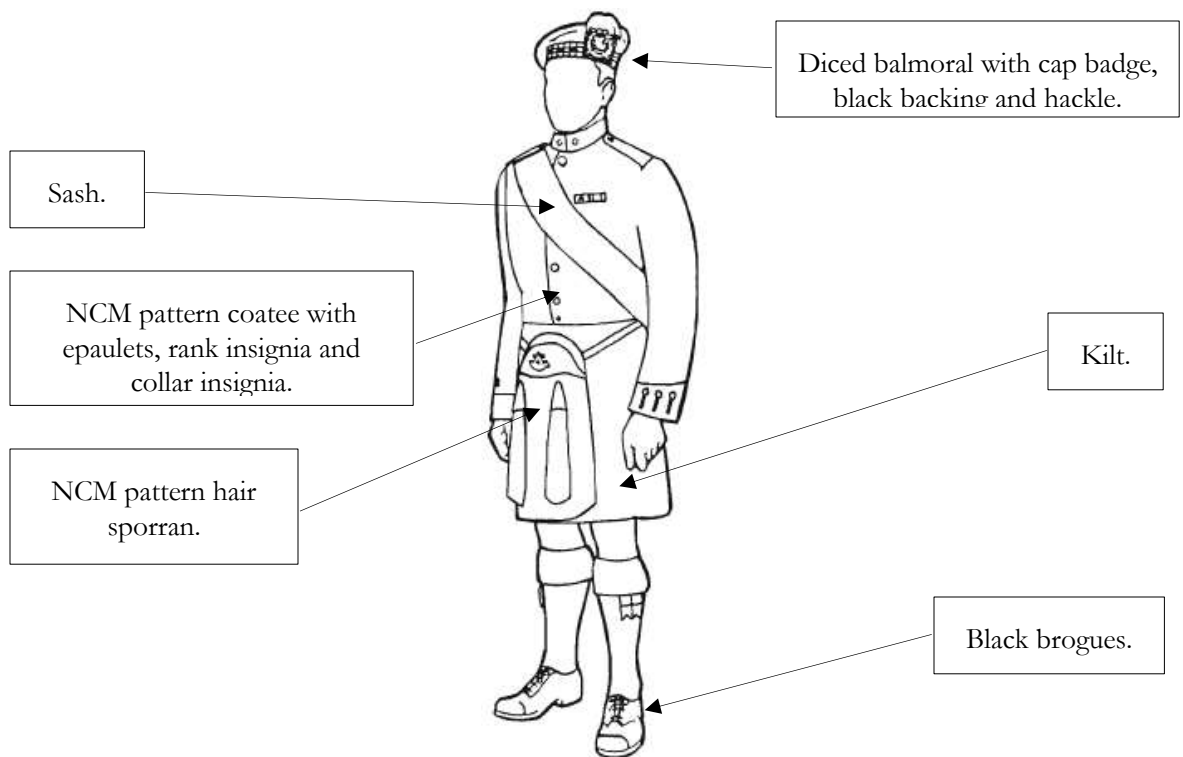


FIGURE 56 - NO. 1C ORDER OF DRESS (OFFICERS)

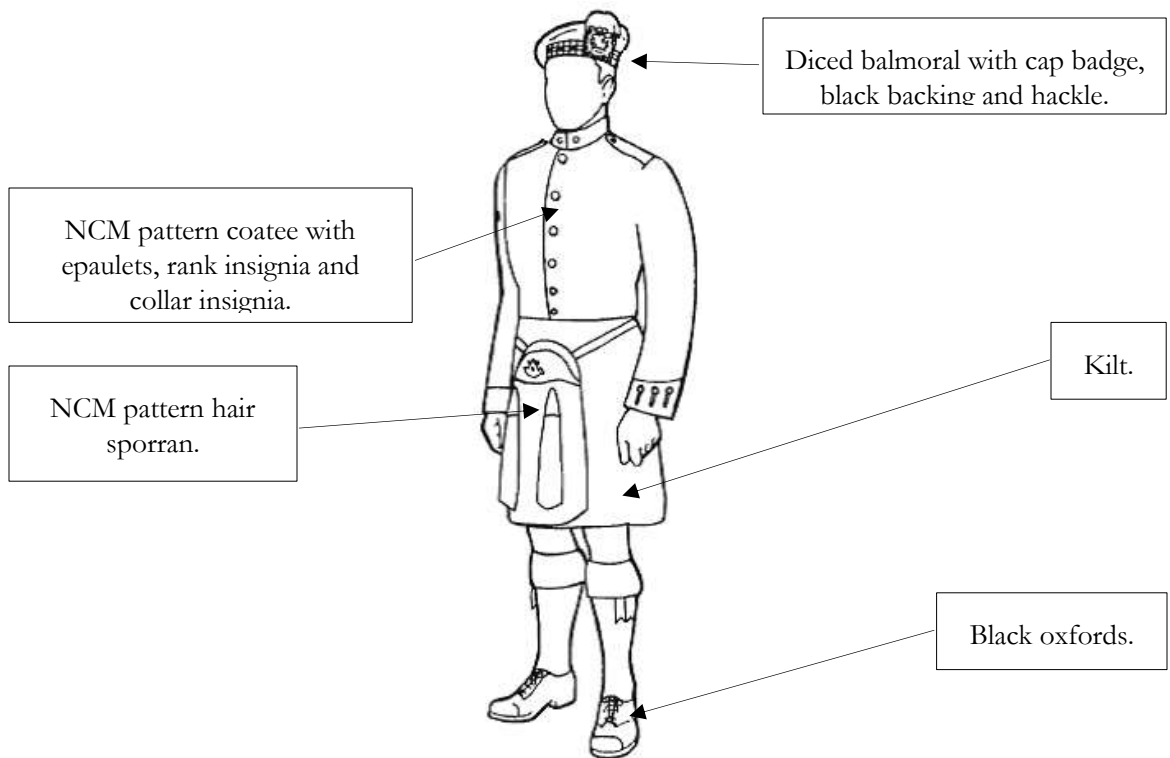


FIGURE 57 - NO. 1C ORDER OF DRESS (JUNIOR RANKS)

7. Notes on No. 1C Order of Dress:
- a. Undress medal ribbons shall be worn with this uniform;
  - b. WO shall wear crimson sash, Sergeants shall wear scarlet sash; and
  - c. MWO may wear brogues in lieu of oxford shoes.

## NO. 2 ORDER OF DRESS (MESS STANDARD)

---

8. Worn by Officers, WO and Sergeants on the following occasions:
- a. Mess Dinners;
  - b. Formal Mess functions; and
  - c. Service or civilian occasions where formal attire would be deemed appropriate or as ordered (i.e. formal weddings and receptions which occur in the evening).

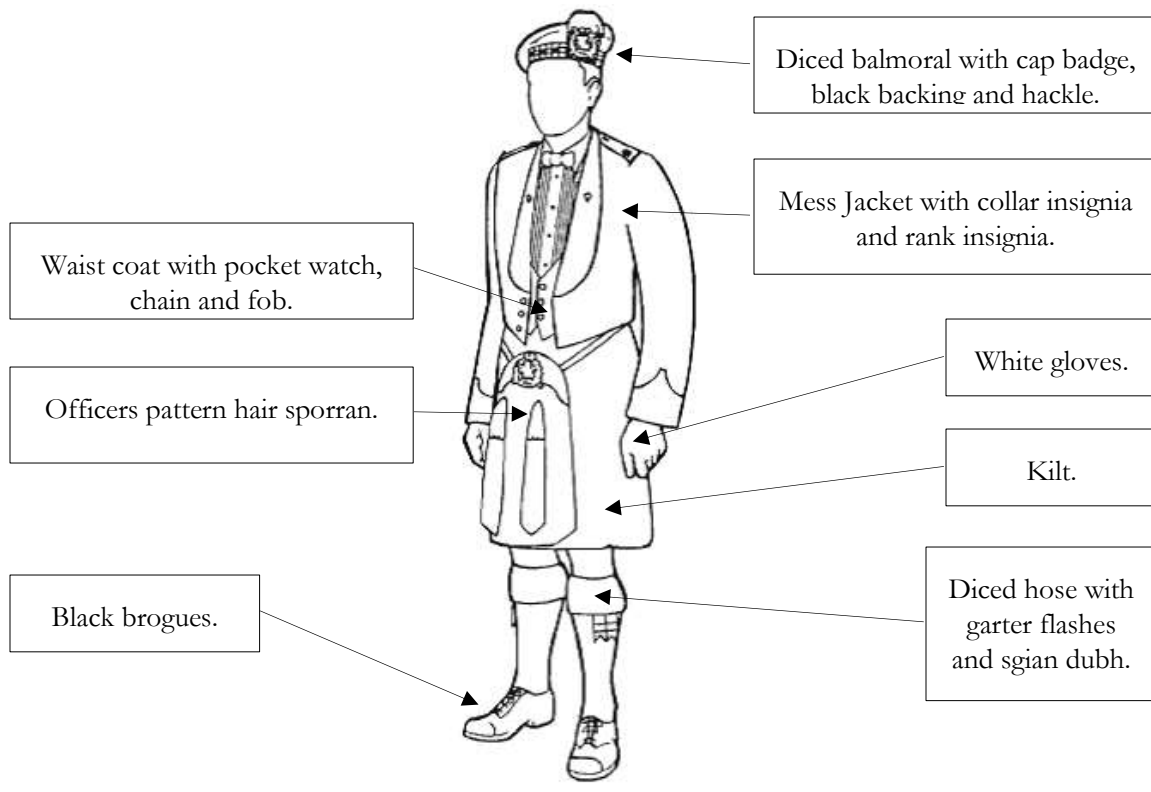


FIGURE 58 - NO. 2 ORDER OF DRESS (OFFICERS)

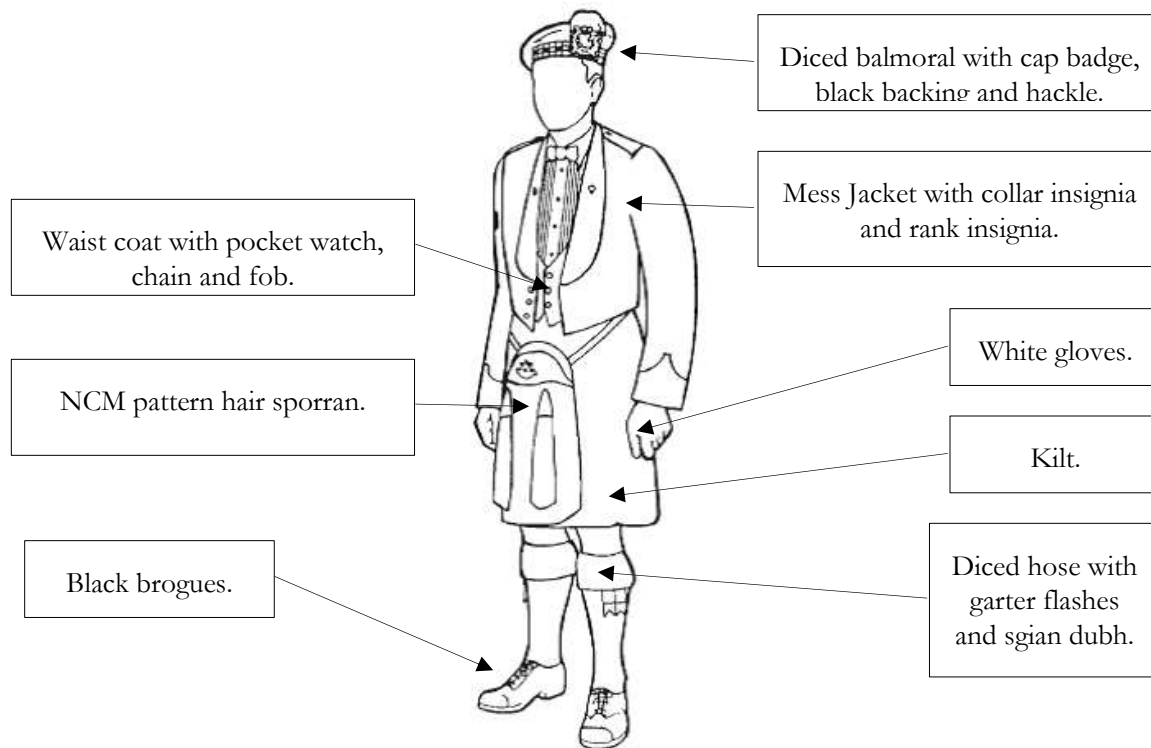


FIGURE 59 - NO. 2 ORDER OF DRESS (WO & SERGEANTS)

9. Notes on No. 2 Order of Dress:

- a. Miniature orders, decorations and medals shall be worn with this uniform;
- b. A pocket watch, chain and fob may be worn with the waistcoat; and
- c. Warrant Officers and Sergeants lacking No. 2 Order of Dress will wear as for No. 2B (Mess Service - Infantry) with appropriate rank insignia.

### NO. 2B ORDER OF DRESS (MESS SERVICE)

---

10. This Order of Dress is typically worn by the Junior Ranks of the Regiment as those Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants who lack the No. 2 Order of Dress. The occasions for which this Order of Dress is worn:

- a. Mess Dinners;
- b. Formal Mess functions; and
- c. Service or civilian occasions where formal attire would be deemed appropriate or as ordered (i.e. formal weddings and receptions which occur in the evening).

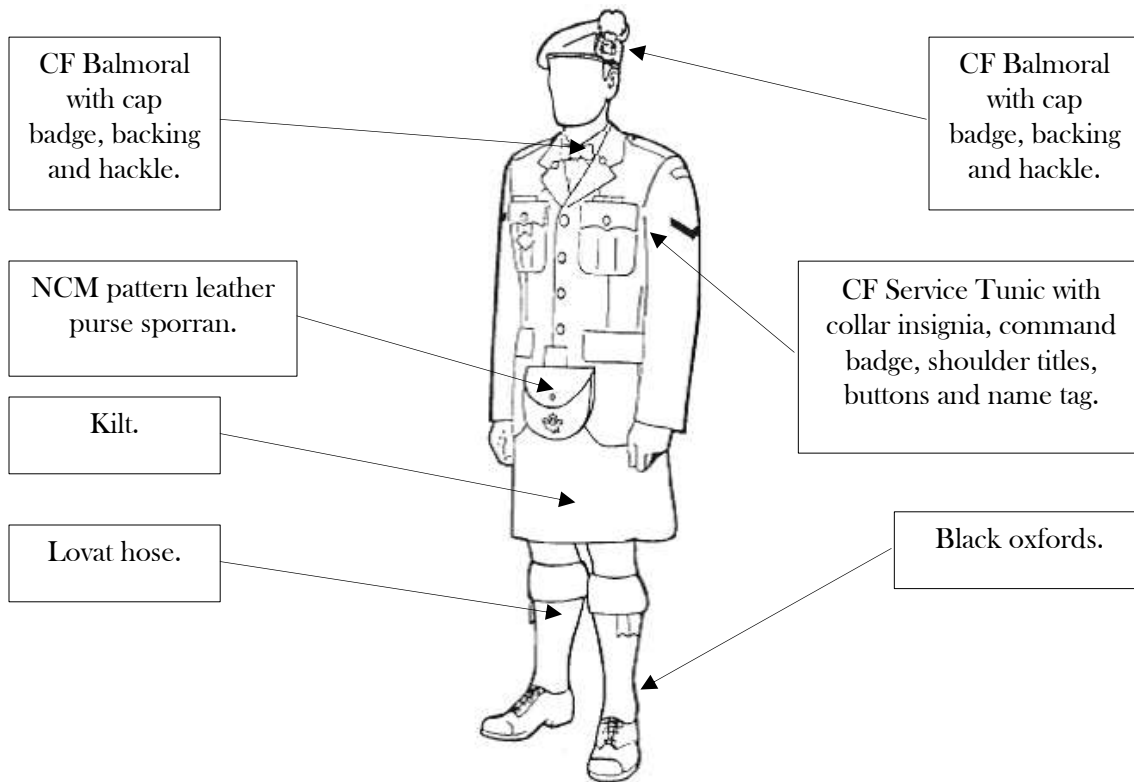


FIGURE 60 - NO. 2B ORDER OF DRESS (JUNIOR RANKS)

11. Notes on No. 2B Order of Dress:
  - a. Undress medal ribbons shall be worn with this uniform; and
  - b. Headdress shall be worn when outdoors.

### NO. 3 ORDER OF DRESS (SERVICE)

---

5. A uniform which meets the CF public image standard, is appropriate for wear in the military environment and which may be worn unrestricted in public for the following:
  - a. Daily duty;
  - b. Divisions, parades and inspections;
  - c. Duty travel;
  - d. Appearances in public;
  - e. Off-duty wear;
  - f. Appropriate military social functions; and
  - g. Other occasions as ordered.
6. No. 3 Order of Dress is as for No. 1A with the following exceptions:
  - a. Medals are removed and replaced with ribbons.

#### NO. 3A ORDER OF DRESS (SERVICE-LONG SLEEVED SHIRT)

---

7. This Order of Dress may be authorized on the following occasions:
  - a. While aboard military vehicles, ships or aircraft;
  - b. Within military buildings, or those areas of public buildings occupied by the military; and
  - c. Within personal office space.
8. No. 3A Order of Dress is as for No. 3 with the following exceptions:
  - a. The CF Service Tunic is removed; and
  - b. The shirt is adorned with only rank and slip-ons.

#### NO. 3B ORDER OF DRESS (SERVICE-SHORT SLEEVED SHIRT)

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9. This Order of Dress will be worn on the following occasions:
  - a. During warm weather months in lieu of No. 3 Order of Dress when ordered.
10. No. 3B Order of Dress is as for No. 3A with the following exceptions:
  - a. The linden green short-sleeved shirt is worn without a tie;
  - b. Undress medal ribbons are worn;
  - c. Metal specialist skill badges are worn; and
  - d. Regimental waist belt is worn.

#### NO. 3C ORDER OF DRESS (SERVICE – SWEATER)

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11. Worn in lieu of No. 3 Order of Dress while conducting business in an office environment during cool weather months.
12. No. 3C Order of Dress is as for No. 3 with the following exceptions:
  - a. The CF Service Tunic is replaced by the CF V-neck sweater; and
  - b. The tie may be removed and an open collar adopted.

#### NO. 5 ORDER OF DRESS (OPERATIONAL)

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13. Not detailed here.

## ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 8 – INSTRUCTIONS TO WARRANT OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS

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### THE REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR

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1. The RSM will be an example to all in dress, demeanor and conduct both in and out of barracks. He will be mindful of the Regiment's reputation and comport himself in correspondence to the great responsibility and trust of his position.
2. He is responsible for the character and conduct of the Warrant Officers and Sergeants and will monitor their activity. He will oversee their professional development, and address any shortcoming or negligence in their behaviour. Since the benefit of the Regiment is paramount in his thoughts and actions, the RSM will bring to the attention of the Commanding Office or Adjutant (as appropriate) any matter which he may consider to be of benefit or prejudice.
3. He will oversee the Warrant Officers and Sergeants' Mess and provide mentoring and guidance to the Mess Executive. As needs must, he will do so for the Junior Ranks Mess as well. He is responsible to the Commanding Officer for their good order and regularity.
4. He will ensure the fair and equitable awarding of Regimental duties among the sub-units of the Regiment.
5. As deemed appropriate, he will parade all accused and witnesses, and others who are brought before the Commanding Officer. He will ensure that they are sober, clean and properly dressed.
6. He will set the standard of drill in the Regiment and will frequently attend sub-unit parades to ensure that a high standard is maintained.
7. As the principle advisor on NCM affairs, he will have unfettered access to the Commanding Officer. The relationship between them will be one based on trust, confidence and the well-being of the Regiment. He will sit as a member of NCM promotion boards and awards committees.
8. The RSM must always be available to provide guidance and advice to newly joined officers. This will be done in a polite and courteous manner. Should this advice go unheeded, then the RSM will bring the matter to the attention of the Adjutant or respective Officer Commanding.
9. The RSM must have a complete knowledge of Standing Orders, history, customs and traditions, and the lore of the Regiment.

### THE REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT

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10. The Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant (RQMS) is the NCM responsible to the Quartermaster (QM) for the weapons, stores and equipment of the unit.
11. The RQMS must be knowledgeable of all regulations and instructions concerning combat supplies, clothing, stores, and supply procedures. He takes charge of the Battalion's provisioning in the absence of the Quartermaster. Through his authority and experience, the RQMS is the Battalions chief "scrounger" and "problem-solver" when it comes to procuring supply resources.
12. The role of the RQMS is to provide technical advice. The RQMS is responsible for submitting accurate and timely demands for battalion stores, equipment, combat supplies, stationary and repair

parts. He will maintain all supply accounts in the Battalion (including Distribution Account (DA) and Sub-unit (SA) accounts).

13. The RQMS is responsible for the proper storage, maintenance, repair and security of all stores. The RQMS assists the Quartermaster in all inventory stocktaking's for battalion supply accounts by preparing the necessary documentation and supervising the physical count of accountable stores.

14. The RQMS is authorized to control, distribute, and reallocate all materiel in the Battalion; He shall be given unrestricted access to all areas of the Battalion for purposes of inventory stocktaking and equipment inspection.

15. The RQMS takes a keen interest in the training of unit supply personnel. He will train the Assistant RQMS as his understudy. Training may be carried out as formal classroom instruction or on-job training (OJT). He also gives advice and assistance to company personnel regarding supply procedures, particularly to the Company Quartermaster Sergeants (CQMS).

16. In garrison, the RQMS shall verify control documents for accuracy and currency and take action according to supply regulations as required.

17. The RQMS will pay special attention to the security of storage areas, particularly weapons vaults. He shall ensure strict compliance by all personnel of regulations concerning small arms, small arms ammunition and pyrotechnics.

18. The RQMS shall be prepared to replace the Quartermaster. He may be called upon to temporarily replace the RSM where the DSM or a CSM are not available.

## THE COMPANY SERGEANT MAJOR

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19. The CSM must set the example for soldierly conduct and character and maintain the highest standards within the Company. He is responsible to the Officer Commanding for the good order of the Company both in garrison and the field.

20. The CSM will carefully and in detail superintend the Company routine, ensure that all returns are submitted in a timely fashion, and that the Officer Commanding is appraised of all matters of concern within the Company.

21. CSM will accompany his Company Commander on all company inspections in garrison, noting any damages, deficiencies and irregularities. He shall also visit company areas at infrequent intervals to ensure that cleanliness, sanitation, and security are maintained,

22. The CSM is responsible for detailing soldiers for company and battalion orderly duties and for ensuring that details are posted. He will inspect all guards and escorts formed by his company and address any shortcomings.

23. The CSM will be active in the instruction and mentoring of the NCM within the Company. He will oversee their professional development and ensure that standards for conduct and professionalism are met.

24. The CSM will ensure that he maintains his knowledge and competence of the tactics, techniques and procedures relevant to his trade and position.

## WARRANT OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS

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25. Warrant Officers and Sergeants will at all times and in all circumstances set an exemplary standard for conduct and professionalism for the soldiers under their care. They will instruct them in their duties, watch their conduct, enforce discipline when necessary, and insist on correct behaviour and adherence to standards. They must do their utmost to encourage young soldiers. By these means they will demonstrate to their soldiers that they are true and worthy leaders.
26. Warrant Officers and Sergeants will have opportunities for observing the soldiers in circumstances not usually available to the Officers of the Regiment. It is in these situations that they must use their initiative to prevent misconduct or shortcomings from bringing the Regiment's repute into question.
27. Warrant Officers and Sergeants must always be aware that they are in positions of authority. As such they must be able to distinguish the difference between camaraderie which should be a feature of relationships between all ranks of the Regiment and that over-familiarity which prejudices discipline and efficiency.
28. Warrant Officers and Sergeants must be selected for promotion based not only on their qualifications but also for their attention, capacity and zeal. No one should be appointed Master Corporal unless they are likely for further promotion. When making selection for further advancement, the Commanding Officer will consider the general character, habits and bearing of an individual concomitant with their knowledge of their trade.

## CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE MESS

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29. Warrant Officers and Sergeants should always make themselves acquainted with the standing orders and mess rules of the unit with whom they are employed. It is the duty of all Warrant Officers and Sergeants to be conversant with such rules and regulations. DO NOT accept that one set of mess rules is necessarily identical to another. Messes do however; follow a set pattern of conduct within the mess itself. In all cases, it must be borne in mind that personal ignorance of published orders cannot be accepted as an excuse for non-compliance.
30. Your experience in the use of the mess will require you to be in contact with many senior people. Though it is generally regarded that rank is not carried within the precincts of the mess, it is a requirement that the junior rank will always show proper respect to those who are senior.
31. Perhaps you may become friendly with senior ranks and may be allowed to use their first names. DO NOT fall into the habit of using first names outside the mess. This practice may cause embarrassment to the senior and create a wrong impression in front of officers and junior ranks.
32. At times, there may be seniors in the mess whom you have difficulty in understanding or tolerating; in such instances there can be no acceptable excuse for bad manners.
33. The member closest to the entrance will announce the Regimental Sergeant Major's arrival to the mess. This member will stand and announce "Gentlemen, the RSM". All Warrant Officers, Sergeants, mess members and male guests shall stand at this time and remain standing until the order to "carry-on" is given.



34. The Regimental Sergeant Major is the only member of the mess who has an appointed chair and as such, NO other person will sit in this chair at any time for any reason.
35. The Regimental Sergeant Major at all times will be addressed as “RSM” or “Sir”.
36. Past Regimental Sergeants Major will visit the mess from time to time and will be treated with the proper respect for the position they once held. Unless permission is given otherwise, all past RSM will be addressed as “Sir” or “Mr.”
37. Warrant Officers and Sergeants are always expected to comply with the normal dress requirements of a soldier. Hair is to be well groomed, flesh and fingernails clean. Your uniform must be well fitting and correctly worn at all times both in and out of the mess.
38. There will be times when Warrant Officers and Sergeants will visit the mess when not in uniform. It must be remembered that they still must set a proper example for the men. What appears as correct dress for the Junior Ranks Mess (such as sloppy appearance or old and faded clothing) is by no means acceptable for the Warrants’ and Sergeants’ Mess.
39. Warrant Officers and Sergeants not in uniform on training or administrative days will wear dress slacks and shirt when attending the mess. A more relaxed dress of “blue jeans” is acceptable for work details and clean-up parties in the mess. On nights when functions are being conducted, the civilian dress will be slacks, shirt, tie and jacket. Mufti (blue blazer with regimental crest and grey flannels) or business suit is also acceptable. Advance notice may be given to excuse members from wearing jackets and ties on certain occasions.
40. Dress for the ladies must be in line with that of her escort. When jeans are not proper for the NCO, they are of course not acceptable for the lady.
41. NOTE: All outer garments such as coats are to be removed and hung on the racks outside the mess door. Dress web belts, pace sticks and drill canes will also be deposited in the same area.
42. Books, papers, briefcases etc should be left in a suitable place and not on top of display cases in the mess.
43. Mess meetings will be held at least three times yearly, typically on an Administrative Parade night. Times and dates of meetings will be published in Routine Orders. All Warrant Officers and Sergeants will attend every mess meeting unless the PMC or RSM has excused them.
44. It is the responsibility of each member to pay his/her mess dues whether that member receives military pay or not.
45. This has been the downfall of many a good soldier and therefore should be treated with respect. Senior NCOs are usually unwise should they have mid-day drinking habits. Officers and soldiers alike DO NOT take kindly to Warrant Officers and Sergeants not having possession of their full faculties during afternoon periods should they be working together.
46. There are times when the mess is granted an extension to bar hours. This is not the signal that all members may become intoxicated and so make a spectacle of themselves. Remember there are junior ranks acting as waiters who may inadvertently overhear your conversation. All drinks should be consumed in moderation.
47. There is no intention to curb your enjoyment but in some instances, it has been known that over enjoyment can lead to embarrassing situations.

48. It is often been said that punctuality is the hallmark of kings. The time of commencement of official functions, meetings and socials, etc is always widely published. It is, therefore, your duty to ensure you are punctual. This also applies in the event you are invited to attend another mess.

49. It is said “profanity is the sign of a weak mind trying to express itself”. This is true in many ways.

50. In today’s army, bad language is UNACCEPTABLE in both mixed and unmixed company. In our mess today, we are obliged to NOT offend any member or guest of our mess.

51. Members may bring guests into the mess at any time it is open except to functions that are by invitation only. It should be noted that partners are not normally allowed in the mess on training and administration evenings unless the RSM or PMC gives permission.

52. Whenever you invite a guest into the mess, you personally accept full responsibility for their conduct and behaviour while they remain. They are required to observe our customs and traditions and should not ignore mess rules. It is your duty to make them aware of the correct procedures before they enter the mess in order that they DO NOT unwittingly offend other mess members or guest.

53. It is a requirement that guests are met at the entrance on arrival and that the senior member present is made aware that guests are in the mess. Under NO circumstances should your guest remain in the mess after you have departed.

54. You should make your guests aware of the proper dress so that there will be no embarrassment if they arrive in a dress unacceptable to mess rules.

55. From time to time people of important standing will be invited into the mess for a special function or event. It will be decided and announced prior to their arrival who they are and why they are official guests of the mess. An example of an official guest would be the Commanding Officer, Honorary Colonels, visiting dignitaries, guest speakers, etc. All members must make an effort to ensure that official mess guests are well looked after. All NCOs should make a point of approaching these guests so that they may be introduced properly.

56. On the occasion when a guest attends your table, good manners require that you stand to welcome them. Should officers be in the mess and have occasion to attend your table, similar procedure is followed. In addition, the senior person at the table is to greet the officer and announce his/her name. Should the officer not be well known to the group present, the senior person is to proceed to introduce the other members at the table.

57. Whenever officers or official guests are invited into the mess, it is extremely bad manners to leave the mess before they have taken their leave. If it is necessary to leave, you will first obtain permission from the RSM or the senior rank present.