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# ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

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Established 1862



## 2966 Royal Canadian Artillery Cadet Corps 71 Legion



## History, Customs and Traditions Reference Manual

(A guided handbook into the Corps history and the Royal Canadian Artillery)  
Version 1.0 (Dec 2011)

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## **CHAPTER 1: 2966 RCACC HISTORY**

### **UNIT INFORMATION**

#### *Official Title*

- 2966 ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY CADET CORPS – 71 LEGION
- Formally: 2966 RCACC – 71 Battery  
Nickname: “Tazz”

#### *UIC*

- AA5355

#### *Chartered*

- 1 June 1979

#### *Location*

- Town of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

#### *Official Sponsor*

- Department of National Defence; and
- Army Cadet League of Canada.

#### *Local Sponsor*

- Royal Canadian Legion, Branch 71 (Fort Erie); and
- 2966 RCACC Sponsoring Committee

#### *Crest*

- The Maple Leaf of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets;
- The Artillery piece from the Royal Canadian Artillery crest; and
- An animated Tasmanian Devil;

#### *2966 RCACC Motto*

- “*Virium Per Prudentia*” (“*Strength Through Knowledge*”)

#### *Command Unit*

- Regional Cadet Support Unit (Central), Canadian Forces Base Borden, Borden, Ontario, Canada

#### *Support Unit*

- Regional Cadet Support Unit (Central) – Western Ontario Area, Area Support Unit London, London, Ontario, Canada

#### *Affiliated Unit*

- 56th Field Artillery Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery (Canadian Forces – Reserve Forces) Brantford, Ontario, Canada



## UNIT HISTORY

The cadet program can trace its history to the creation of Drill Associations in 1861, pre-dating confederation by 6 years. These associations (precursors to the Royal Canadian Army Cadets) were linked to local schools.

2966 Royal Canadian Artillery Cadet Corps was chartered on 1 June 1979 in the Town of Fort Erie, ON. However, the history of the corps can be traced to earlier than that. The corps began as a satellite unit (Bravo Company) of 2848 RCACC Centennial Highlanders, Beamsville, ON on 6 January 1976. The first, unofficial, parade night witnessed 12 cadets parade in the garage of Captain Dilts in the town of Fort Erie, Ontario. As the weather got colder, the unit also moved into the laundry room and kitchen of the house. By the end of the training year in 1977 the corps increased its number to 25. Also in the spring, Royal Canadian Legion – Branch 71 consented to sponsor the cadet unit.

Shortly thereafter, logistical problems and the distance between Beamsville to Fort Erie led the unit to re-affiliate the satellite with 2835 RCACC 56<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, Niagara Falls, ON. The corps took the name “2835 RCACC – 71 Battery” to honor the old artillery battery that used to exist in Fort Erie – 171 Battery.

Finally, it was realized that an army cadet unit would be a viable option in Fort Erie. A charter was granted on 1 June 1979 to form an independent cadet unit titled “2966 Royal Canadian Artillery Cadet Corps 71 Battery”. The corps was granted its independence and kept its affiliation with the reserve military unit – 56<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, Brantford, ON

Over the next few years the corps had its ups and downs as attendance grew then declined. 2966 was placed on probation by Toronto cadet detachment a number of times for low attendance and staffing. During these years the corps moved from Fort Erie-proper to the suburb of Ridgeway and then Crystal Beach and into its own building.

The corps continued and worked diligently to deliver the best program to the communities’ young adults. The unit even changed its name from “71 Battery” to “71 Legion” as a better representation of its sponsor – Royal Canadian Legion Branch 71 – Fort Erie. Every year the corps would compete in drill and marksmanship competitions bringing home several awards and continues that trend even today. Summer time would see numerous cadets travel to “camps” (properly known as Army Cadet Training Centres) all across Canada to gain valuable experience and build a better corps.

1993 saw the introduction of a new cadet program for all three elements of the Canadian Cadet Movement and refocused the training army cadets completed. The program also kept its traditional “green” uniform as the sea and air cadets switched from green to their environmental colours.

In 2000 the corps moved from its home in Crystal Beach to its current location on Jarvis Street in old-downtown Fort Erie. 2966 located itself into the second floor of the Niagara Credit Union building and quickly set up shop to operate effectively again.

Beginning in 2007 the Department of National Defence began a structural downsizing that included the Canadian Cadet Movement. Units across the country cadet units were closed and resources focused on greater delivery of the program more effectively. Fort Erie Army Cadets always paraded a smaller number of cadets and worked to keep the cadet strength strong. The staff and cadets continued to find ways to keep the doors open for the youth of the community.

The downsizing led the way for the 2008 Cadet Program Update (CPU) for all three elements. A greater emphasis was placed on expedition training and expanding marksmanship, orienteering, and bushcraft. The program delivered a more robust adventure training structure. This allowed the corps to create and encourage new initiatives while keeping its traditions and key training aspects. In addition, an altered rank structure was introduced and summer training centres along with its courses were restructured.

In February 2010 the corps participated in the Interprovincial Cadet Exchange (ICE) and hosted 6 Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadron Jim Whitecross from Winnipeg, MB. The corps once again participated in the ICE program in March 2011. The unit traveled to 2449 Rock Forest-St-Elie-Deauville Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps, Sherbrook, PQ.

The 2010-2011 training year saw the end of the National Star Certification Exam for the Army Cadet program as it was transitioning to the new training program. The corps successfully passed every cadet who underwent the final examination with flying colours. In its place the CCM introduced the National Star Certification (NSC) which has cadets earn points based on their ability and contributions to the CCM and the community.

During 2012, the corps participated in numerous community activities and ceremonies dedicated to the bi-centennial of the War of 1812.

## **CORPS TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS**

**Podium of Honour** – The corps has a table where all important pieces of artillery and memorial are placed for display and respect. In addition, the podium holds the important awards for the unit and shall be respected by all. It is in the colours of the Artillery.

**Mess Dinner** – In 2008, Lt G. Maurier started the tradition of the Seat for the Unknown Soldier. A lone, full place setting is set on a circular table with the chair inclined. This represented the remembrance of those who have served and not returned.

## **Marches and Mottos**

- Canadian Army: “Vigilamus Pro Te” (We Stand on Guard for Thee);
- Royal Canadian Artillery: “Ubique” (Everywhere);
- Cadet Instructors Cadre: “Illuminate Viam” (Illuminate the Way); and
- Royal Canadian Army Cadets: “Acer Acerpori” (As the Maple, so the Sapling).
- Canadian Army: The Maple Leaf Forever;
- Royal Canadian Artillery: British Grenadiers;
- Cadet Instructors Cadre: La Feuille D’Erable; and
- Royal Canadian Army Cadets: The Maple Leaf Forever.



## COMMANDING OFFICERS

This is the list of Commanding Officers from the inception of 71 Legion as a cadet unit.

- Captain Terry Dilts, CD  
1979-1983
- Captain Glen Hutton, CD  
1983-1989
- Lieutenant Karry Woods  
1989
- Captain Stan Conron  
1989-1995
- Lieutenant Scott Koole  
1995-1997
- Captain George Ledwon, CD  
1997-2003
- Captain John Wayne Allen, CD1  
2003-2006
- Captain Sandie Vermulen  
2006-2010
- Captain Dana Butler, CD  
2010-2012
- Lieutenant (Navy) T.J.E. Reilly, CD  
2012-Present

## CHAPTER 2: HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN CADET ORGANIZATION / ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY CADETS

### **The Formation of Drill Associations**

Motivated by the American Civil War and the threat of the Fenian Raids, Canada’s first school cadet units were formed between 1861 and 1865, several years before Confederation. These early cadet units were called “drill associations”. In those days drill was not a parade square exercise but the method of manoeuvring troops in battle. These early drill associations could have included members ranging in age from 13 to 60, so it might be argued that they were not really cadet corps but auxiliary militia companies.

The distinction between high school cadets and adult militiamen became clear in 1879 when the Militia General Order 18 authorized the formation of 74 “Associations for Drill in Educational Institutions,” for young men over 14 years of age who were “upon no account to be employed in active service.” The cadets provided their own uniforms. The cadets in the photograph below imported their uniforms from Scotland at such great expense that only one youth per family could afford to belong.



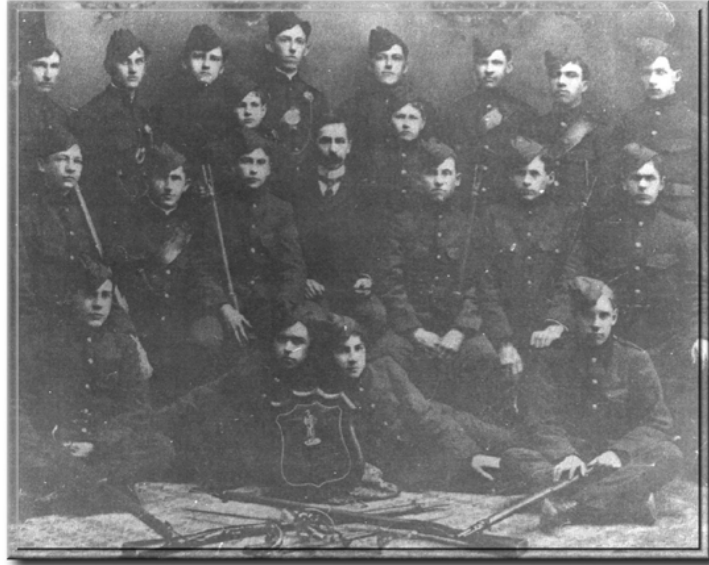
Cadet Corps from 1890

The 74 drill associations authorized in 1879 included 34 in Ontario, 24 in Quebec, 13 in the Maritime Provinces, 2 in Manitoba, and 1 in British Columbia. Canada’s oldest continually serving cadet corps is No. 2 Bishop’s College School Cadet Corps in Lennoxville, Quebec, which was formed by the authority of Militia General Orders on December 6, 1861.

By 1887, the drill associations had detailed regulations governing their formation and activities. Arms and other equipment were issued to those schools that agreed to provide military training to boys over the age of 12. The school supplied accommodations and instructors and kept attendance records. Members supplied their own uniforms. This increased support was motivated in part by the campaign against the North-West Rebellion of 1885.



The term “Cadet Corps” appeared for the first time in Ontario in 1898, along with a provision that corps instructors would be members of the school teaching staff, instead of an instructor from the local militia unit. Militia General Orders 60 and 61, of 1899, first authorized cadet corps to be attached to militia units, limiting membership to young men 14–19 years old.



#10 MOUNT FOREST HIGH SCHOOL CADET CORPS - 1902  
Cadet Corps from 1902

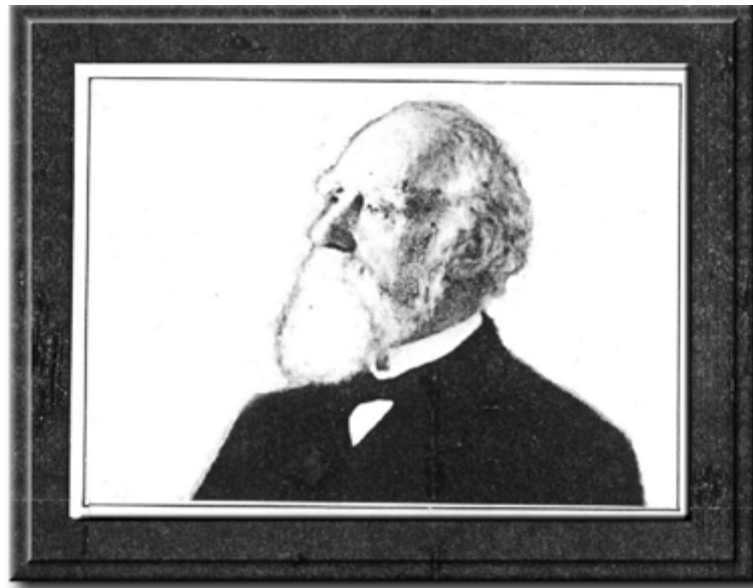
### **The First Commissioned Officers**

In 1904, the current numbering system was established to identify cadet corps in their sequence of formation. In 1908, a cadre of commissioned officers was formed which was comprised of school teachers whom the Department of Militia and Defence trained and paid to conduct drill and physical training in participating schools. This officer cadre was called the Cadet Services of Canada. It was a component of the Canadian Army and the forerunner of the current Cadet Instructor Cadre (CIC). This arrangement between the Federal Government and local school boards contributed significantly to the development of physical education programs in Canadian schools.

### **The Contributions from Lord Strathcona**

In 1910, Lord Strathcona (Sir Donald Alexander Smith), the Canadian High Commissioner to Britain, deposited in trust with the Dominion Government \$500 000, bearing an annual interest at 4 percent, to develop citizenship and patriotism in school cadets through physical training, rifle shooting, and military drill. Nearly a century later, the Strathcona Trust is still providing equipment for cadet training. About \$50 000 is distributed each year to Strathcona Trust committees across Canada.





Sir Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona



Lord Strathcona Medal

### **The Impact of World War I (WWI)**

The Army Cadet organization flourished during the beginning of the 20th century. Some 40 000 former Army Cadets served in Canada's forces during WWI, and by the end of the war there were about 64 000 cadets enrolled in Army Cadet corps across Canada.

The 1928 Regulations for the Cadet Services of Canada directed Army Cadet leaders to "...impart mental, moral, and physical training to their Cadets and [seek] to develop in them principles of patriotism and good citizenship." It went on to recommend about cadet training,

“The exercises need not be of too rigid a military pattern. Discipline, individual and collective, is essential, and drill of an elementary character is to be encouraged, but gymnastic exercises, physical drill, signalling, scouting, swimming, despatch riding, bridgebuilding, map reading, and all forms of training that tend to produce physical fitness, mental and bodily alertness, individuality, self-reliance, and resourcefulness in emergencies are to be regarded as of not less value than military drill pure and simple.”

### **The Impact of World War II (WWII)**

When WWII began, public interest in cadet training was revived and cadet corps were formed in many high schools. It is estimated that nearly 124 000 former Army Cadets served in Canada’s forces during WWII, with more than 19 000 receiving commissions and over 2700 awarded decorations.

After WWII, the summer camp philosophy changed to incorporate the lessons learned from 1940-1945, that primarily being the evolution of technology and its various uses in the Canadian Army. Now the Army Cadet summer camps became much more than the traditional 10-day camps, they began to include trades training: Infantry Basic Training, Signals, Special Engineering Equipment, Driver and Mechanic, and Fire Control Equipment. They were determined from all the trades that had been important during war time, however this time with a threat implied – Canada would not be caught unprepared.

### **Given the Title “Royal”**

In 1942, in recognition of the significant contribution of former cadets to the war effort, His Majesty King George VI conferred the title “Royal” on the Royal Canadian Army Cadets and accepted the appointment of “Colonel-in-Chief” of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets. His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, presently holds this appointment.

### **Next Reorganization of Cadet Training**

In 1944, “RCAC Training Programme” listed Fundamentals, Health and Physical Education, Drill and Command, Small Arms Training, Knots, Fieldcraft, Signalling, Band, First Aid, Woodcraft, Use of Maps, Organized Sports, I.C. (Internal Combustion) Engines, Weapon Training, and Instruction as authorized training subjects. Corps were assessed at their annual inspection and rated as to their efficiency (ability to show cadets were trained in all subjects). The corps would then receive funding based on their annual inspection score.

After World War II, quotas were imposed reducing Canada’s total cadet force to about 75 000 members. Many of the “closed” corps, those whose membership was restricted to the students in one particular school, were disbanded or withered away after their school made membership voluntary. Some of them became “open” corps, training in militia armouries, Legion halls or acquiring their own buildings. The Korean War stimulated growth among these “open” corps in the 1950s and 1960s.

### **The Introduction of the RCAC Crest**

In 1956, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth authorized a new design for the RCAC crest, including the motto “ACER ACERPORI” which means “As the maple, so the sapling”.



Royal Canadian Army Cadet Crest

### **The Unification of the Canadian Forces (CF)**

During the period of 1964-1966, the CF underwent a complete reorganization. This ended with the unification of the CF on February 1, 1968. It consisted of a merger of the Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force into one unified structure.

At this time, the Cadet Services of Canada became the Cadet Instructors List (CIL), and the Directorate of Cadets (D Cdts) was formed at National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ). D Cdts was established in Ottawa to set policy and coordinate the activities of the Sea, Army and Air Cadets.

### **The Inclusion of Girls**

Girls have participated unofficially in cadet training almost from the beginning. There were always a few cadet corps that paraded a female platoon or company in some form of uniform. These unofficial female cadets could never lawfully be trained, issued uniforms or equipment, fed, transported or allowed to attend summer training. The problem was solved on July 30, 1975 when Parliament passed Bill C-16, amending the relevant legislation by changing the word “boys” to “persons”, thereby permitting females to become members of the RCAC.

### **The New Uniform**

In 1977, a new uniform (dark green to match the colours of the CF Army uniforms) was issued to Army Cadets, replacing the wool tunics, pants and putties (waterproof cloths that were wrapped around the lower leg).

### **The Presentation of the Army Cadet Banners**

On August 20, 1985, at the National Army Cadet Camp in Banff, Alberta, His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Colonel-in-Chief, presented the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Banner, the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Pipe Banner and the Royal Canadian Army Cadet Trumpet Banner.

### **The Change of Enrolment Age**

In 1987, the enrolment age was returned to 12 years old.

### **The Cadet Instructor Cadre (CIC)**

The Cadet Instructors List (CIL) became the Cadet Instructor Cadre (CIC) on 20 July 1994, which allowed the use of a bilingual format for both the title and the acronym.

### **The 125th Anniversary**

2004 marked the 125th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets. Canada Post honoured the Army Cadets with a commemorative stamp, which was unveiled in Ottawa on March 26, 2004.



Army Cadet Stamp Issued by Canada Post

### **The Updates to Modern Form**

In 1999, the Army Cadet Program was updated and “adventure and challenge” were the principle elements.

In September 2008, the Army Cadet Program was updated. The key objectives for this update were improving management and administration, connecting the three elements, and incorporating current professional practices from the fields of education and youth development. The expedition program was entrenched in the Army Cadet Program as the primary mechanism of program delivery.

## **CHAPTER 3: HISTORY OF THE ARMY CADET LEAGUE**

### **Army Cadet League**

The unification of Canada's armed forces caused some fundamental changes to the Army Cadet organization. Prior to this, the Cadet Services of Canada (CS of C) represented the movement at Army headquarters on behalf of the sponsors, communities and cadet leadership. The CS of C, a sub-component of the Army Reserve with membership on the Canadian Defence Association, had considerable influence in cadet matters.

The Army Cadet League of Canada was formed on April 1, 1971, to give the Army Cadets a civilian voice that was comparable to that of the Navy League of Canada and the Air Cadet League of Canada. Pressure was applied to the Army to conform to this structure and assist with a civilian voice. The Army Cadet League began to work with the Department of National Defence (DND) to assist in the administration of the Army Cadet movement.

The Army Cadet League of Canada is a civilian non-profit organization, committed to supporting Army Cadets by working in partnership with local communities and the CF. They assist in the development of policies and methods for achieving the aims and objectives of the CCM in general, and the RCAC in particular. They are a registered charitable organization and are supported by donations and a grant from DND. They also hold fundraising events to provide financial assistance when possible.

There is a national office, located in Ottawa, Ontario as well as branch offices located in each province and three in the northern region. There is a small cadre of full-time staff members at the national office, however most members are volunteers.

### **The Objectives of the Army Cadet League**

The objectives of the Army Cadet League are to carry out the following tasks:

- Encourage and promote public interest in and support for the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.
- Facilitate and recommend the formation of Army Cadet corps.
- Assist in the recruitment of cadet instructors and participate in the recruitment of cadets.
- Provide and supervise local sponsors.
- Ensure that the Army Cadet Program is adventure-oriented, challenging, consistent with their aims and relevant to present society.
- Collect, receive, hold and invest funds and property from contributions, gifts, grants, subscriptions or legacies, and use such funds, subject to the donor's direction, for the benefit of the RCAC.
- Protect the overall interests of the Army Cadet League of Canada.

### **From the Army Cadet League of Canada Website**

The Army Cadet League of Canada is a civilian non-profit organization working in partnership with the Canadian Forces to support the Royal Canadian Army Cadet program in promoting and fostering leadership, citizenship, self-reliance, physical fitness, and respect for others in Canadian youth.

### **Mission**

The Army Cadet League of Canada, a civilian nonprofit organization, commits to support the Army Cadets by working in partnership with local communities and the Canadian Forces in the development of policies and methods for achieving the aims and objectives of the Canadian Cadet Movement in general, and the Royal Canadian Army Cadets in particular.

### **Role**

Encourage army cadets to become better Canadians through citizenship and leadership training. The Army Cadet League of Canada (League) was officially formed in 1971 to work with the Department of National Defence (DND) in support of army cadets and has a branch office in each of the 10 provinces and the Northern region.

The League is the supervisory sponsor for 450 cadet corps across Canada. With the aid of each branch office, the League ensures financial, accommodations and transportation support for programs and services not provided by the Department of National Defence to more than 21,000 army cadets.

### **The Army Cadet Honour Code:**

I resolve, as a member of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets, that I shall aspire to become a citizen of the highest integrity in my community; I shall strive for success in my studies, to be considerate of all persons and their property, and to achieve the highest physical, mental, spiritual and moral standards as a Citizen of Canada.



# The Army Cadet League of Canada



## **CHAPTER 4: THE ARTILLERY**

### **GENERAL**

Originally applied to any group of infantry primarily armed with projectile weapons, artillery has over time become limited in meaning to refer only to those engines of war that operate by projection of munitions far beyond the range of effect of personal weapons. These engines comprise specialized devices which use some form of stored energy to operate, whether mechanical, chemical, or electromagnetic. Originally designed to breach fortifications, they have evolved from nearly static installations intended to reduce a single obstacle to highly mobile weapons of great flexibility in which now reposes the greater portion of a modern army's offensive capabilities.



In common speech the word artillery is often used to refer to individual devices, together with their accessories and fittings, although these assemblages are more properly referred to as equipments. By association, artillery may also refer to the arm of service that customarily operates such engines.

Artillery may also refer to a system of applied scientific research relating to the design, manufacture and employment of artillery weapon systems although, in general, the terms ballistics and ordnance are more commonly employed in this sense.

Artillery is by far the deadliest and most effective form of land-based armament; in the Napoleonic Wars, World War I and World War II the vast majority of combat deaths were caused by artillery. In 1944, Joseph Stalin said in a speech that artillery was "the God of War".

### **OVERVIEW**

Although not called as such, machines recognizable as artillery have been employed in warfare since antiquity. The first references in the western historical tradition may be those of Hero of Alexandria c. 1st century AD/CE, but these devices were widely employed by the Roman Legions in Republican times well before the Christian era. Through much of their early history artillery was treated as part of the engineering art because the devices were often constructed mostly of local materials whenever needed and not permanently assembled. Until the introduction of gunpowder into western warfare artillery depended upon mechanical energy to operate and this severely limited the range and size of projectiles while also requiring the construction of very large apparatus to store sufficient energy.

For much of artillery's history during the Middle Ages and the early modern period, artillery pieces on land were moved with the assistance of horse teams. During the more recent Modern era and in the Post-Modern period the artillery crew has used wheeled or tracked vehicles as a mode of transportation. Artillery used by naval forces has changed significantly also, with missiles replacing guns in surface warfare.

Over the course of military history, projectiles were manufactured from a wide variety of materials, made in a wide variety of shapes, and used different means of inflicting physical damage and casualties to defeat specific types of targets. The engineering designs of the means of delivery have likewise changed significantly over time, and have become some of the most complex technological application today.

In some armies, the weapon of artillery is the projectile, not the piece that fires it. The process of delivering fire onto the target is called gunnery. The actions involved in operating the piece are collectively called "serving the gun" or "detachment" by the gun crew, constituting either direct or indirect artillery fire. The manner in which artillery units or formations are employed is called artillery support, and may at different periods in history refer to weapons designed to be fired from ground, sea, and even air-based weapons platforms.

Although the term also describes soldiers and sailors with the primary function of using artillery weapons, the individuals who operate them are called gunners whatever their rank, however 'gunner' is the lowest rank in artillery arms. There is no generally recognized generic term for a gun, howitzer, mortar, and so forth: some armies use 'artillery piece', while others use 'gun'. The projectiles fired are typically either 'shot' (if solid) or 'shell' if not. Shell is a widely used generic term for a projectile, which is a component of munitions.



The term 'artillery' is also applied to a combat arm of most military services when used organizationally to describe units and formations of the national armed forces that operate the weapons.

The gunners and their guns are usually grouped in teams called either 'crews' or 'detachments'. Several such crews and teams with other functions

are combined into a unit of artillery usually called a battery, although sometimes called a company. Batteries are roughly equivalent to a company in the infantry, and are combined into larger military organizations for administrative and operational purpose.

During military operations the role of field artillery is to provide close support to other arms in combat or to attack targets. The latter role is typically achieved by delivering either high explosive munitions to inflict casualties on the enemy from casing fragments and other debris and blast, or by demolition of enemy positions, equipment and vehicles. Fire may be directed by an artillery observer or called onto map coordinates.

Military doctrine has played a significant influence on the core engineering design considerations of Artillery ordnance through its history, in seeking to achieve a balance between delivered volume of fire with ordnance mobility. However, during the modern period the consideration of protecting the gunners also arose due to the late-19th century introduction of the new generation of infantry weapons using conoidal bullet, better known as the Minié ball, with a range almost as long as that of field artillery.

The gunners' increasing proximity to and participation in direct combat against other combat arms and attacks by aircraft made the introduction of a gun shield necessary. The problems of how to employ a fixed or horse towed gun in mobile warfare necessitated the development of new methods of transporting the artillery into combat. Two distinct forms of artillery developed: the towed gun, which was used primarily to attack or defend a fixed line; and the self-propelled gun, which was designed to accompany a mobile force and provide continuous fire support.

These influences have guided the development of artillery ordnance, systems, organizations, and operations until the present, with artillery systems capable of providing support at ranges from as little as 100 m to the intercontinental ranges of ballistic missiles. The only combat in which artillery is unable to take part in is close quarters combat.

### **Etymology**

The word as used in the current context originated in the Middle Ages. One suggestion is that it comes from the Old French *atellier* meaning "to arrange", and *atillement* meaning "equipment". From the 13th Century an *artillier* referred to a builder of any war equipment, and for the next 250 years the sense of the word "artillery" covered all forms of military weapons. Hence the naming of the Honourable Artillery Company an essentially infantry unit until the 19th Century. Another suggestion is that comes from the Italian *arte de tirare* (art of shooting) coined by one of the first theorists on the use of artillery, Niccolo Tartaglia.

## CHAPTER 5: ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY – HISTORY

### HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery (RCA) is older than Canada itself. The first company of artillery to be formed in Canada was organized in Quebec in 1750. The Regiment has always been formed from two important components - the regular force and the reserve force. Both Regular and Reserve Force Gunners have fought in every war in which Canada has participated. Canadian gunners have played an important part in the lives of many Canadian communities and in the history of Canada.



The Militia Act of 1855 authorized the first Canadian paid force of 5,000 men. This force included five independent batteries of artillery of which four still exist in the Reserve Force today.

These are 2nd Field Battery - Ottawa, 7th Field Battery - Montreal, 11th Field Battery (Hamilton-Wentworth) - Hamilton and 57th batterie de campagne - Levis. The fifth battery - the Volunteer Militia Company of Foot Artillery of Kingston was redesignated as the Brockville Rifles in 1959. At Confederation in 1867, all Canadian field batteries were equipped with 9 Pounder Smooth Bore (9 Pdr SB) guns. The first Canadian artillery regiment to be organized was the Battalion of Montreal Artillery on 27 November 1856 and is known today as 2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA.

The regular component of The Royal Regiment was formed on 20 October 1871 when A and B Batteries were authorized and located at Kingston and Quebec respectively. Today, they are the oldest full-time components of the Canadian Forces. These batteries were each to provide a garrison division to man their fortifications and a mobile field division of four guns in addition to acting as Schools of Gunnery. The Batteries also acted as the principle schools for all military training in Canada until the formation of the Royal Military College of Canada in 1876 and of the Infantry and Cavalry Schools in 1882. Like the Militia batteries, the Field Divisions of A and B Battery were initially equipped with 9 Pdr SB guns. As the oldest ``Canadian`` gun, and one that is common to both regular and reserve Gunners, the 9 Pdr SB was chosen as the hat badge of The Regiment.

### Titles

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, as a special honour on the occasion of her birthday in 1893, conferred the title "Royal" on The Regiment, whose title thus became "The Royal Canadian Artillery". The Regiment was redesignated "The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery" on 29 October 1956 (abbreviated as RCA). Bilingual titles were authorized by the Chief of Defence Staff on 27 May 2004. The official titles are "The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery | Le Regiment royal de l'Artillerie canadienne". The official abbreviations are "RCA | ARC". It should be noted that the word "The" is part of the full title and is always capitalized in any

context where it precedes a reference to The Regiment. The designation Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (RCHA) was adopted in Canada in 1905 for the regular force field artillery units. Since then, RCHA units have been found in the regular component of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. In 1953, it was decided by the Director of Artillery and reconfirmed in 1967 that “all close support artillery regiments of the regular force will be RCHA and all other units, components and elements will be RCA.”<sup>1</sup> Currently there is no official French translation of RCHA. 5e Regiment d'Artillerie legere du Canada (which translates as 5th Light Artillery Regiment of Canada) is accorded RCHA status by The Royal Regiment.

### **Lineages**

Throughout most of The Regiment's history, continuity of tradition has been at the battery level. That is to say, batteries were the basic unit of artillery organization, which were brigaded as required for operational or training purposes. Organization above battery level therefore underwent numerous changes although batteries retained specific community or geographic identity. This remains true today insofar as the reserve force is concerned, but is not so with regular force batteries, which have served in various parts of the country and overseas.

Following WW II, batteries were grouped into regiments on a relatively permanent basis and continuity by regiment became the norm. During periods of reorganization, however, batteries were reassigned to new regimental organizations or given the status of independent batteries.

### **Battle Honours, Mottos and Arms**

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery has one official Regimental motto: "Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt" (Whither Right and Glory Lead). The word "Ubique", takes the place of all past and future battle honours in recognition of the artillery's widespread service in all battles and campaigns. Both the motto and Ubique may be borne on Regimental appointments.

In 1832, His Majesty King William IV granted The Royal Regiment of Artillery the right to wear on their appointments the Royal Arms and supporters over a cannon with the motto, "Ubique Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt" (Everywhere Whither Right and Glory Lead). The next year (1833), the order was amended to make clear that "Ubique" and "Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt" were two separate mottos.

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery was authorized to wear on its appointments "Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt" and "Ubique" by His Majesty King George V on 5 August 1926. The usage of "Ubique" was confirmed by the CDS on 11 May 1994 (1065-1 (ADM (Per) dated 9 May 94).

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery units are distinguished by the presence of the Royal Cypher on some of their appointments. The motto on the cypher is "**Honi soit qui mal y pense**" ("Shame on him who thinks this evil"<sup>2</sup>), and is the motto of the Order of the Garter, not an artillery motto.



## **CHAPTER 6: COLOURS AND BADGES**

### **GENERAL**

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery has been authorized to take into use a variety of pennants, flags and badges. The use of these devices is limited to those authorized and described in this chapter.

### **THE ROYAL CYPHER**

In Great Britain, guns were originally inscribed with the "Founders Mark" of the private foundry that manufactured the guns. By contrast, in France, the arms of the reigning monarch were customarily inscribed on the barrels. As the Royal Ordnance Factory, whose mark was the Royal Cypher, became responsible for the manufacture of most British artillery, it became customary to inscribe the Royal Cypher on all guns.

When, in 1893, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria conferred the title "Royal" on the artillery in Canada, the honour included the right to engrave on artillery equipment the Imperial Cypher VRI surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The honour is perpetuated today by inscribing the Royal Cypher of the reigning monarch on each artillery piece

### **ARMS OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY**

Before 1832, the Royal Artillery used the Ordnance Arms or the Royal Cypher as part of the insignia on its buttons and badges. The Ordnance Arms had as their central devices three cannons and three cannonballs. The Royal Cypher consisted of either the garter and motto surmounted by a crown enclosing the monarch's monogramme or the monarch's monogramme alone surmounted by a crown.

In 1832, the Royal Arms with supporters, together with the mottos "Ubique" and "Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt" and cannon were granted to the Royal Regiment of Artillery as a badge by warrant of His Majesty, King William IV. In this form, it constituted the full achievement of the gunner badge. For the next hundred years, it was featured on shako stars, helmet plates, shoulder belt plates, sabretaches, cross belt pouches and busby plume holders.

Canadian gunners adopted the "Full Achievement of the Badge" and it was used from 1855 as a helmet plate, on sabretaches and cross belt pouches. "Canada" was used instead of the motto "Ubique".

The Arms of The Royal Regiment of Artillery provide the origins for the rank badges traditionally worn by Chief Warrant Officers and Master Gunners. The Royal Arms were first used as an arm badge by all Warrant Officers Class 1 in 1915. Since 1945, the Arms of Canada have been used and this practice continues today with the rank of Chief Warrant Officer. The gun has been part of the badge of all Master Gunners since 1864. From 1915 to 1945 the Royal Arms were worn above the gun. In Canada, since 1945, the gun badge alone (always pointing forward) has been the badge of the Master Gunner.



## BADGES AND CRESTS

As uniforms were simplified to meet the demands of modern warfare, it became apparent that the full achievement of the gunner badge was too large. Beginning with the introduction of the peaked forage cap in 1907, abbreviated versions of the full achievement have been adopted for day to day use. In 1926 the word "Canada" was replaced by the motto "Ubique" in The RCA badge.

The badge of The Royal Regiment has the official description as *“A smooth-bore 9-pounder field gun Or (gold) on a field Vert (green) above a scroll Azure bordered Or inscribed “UBIQUE” Or below the gun a scroll Azure bordered Or inscribed “QUO FAS ET GLORIA DUCUNT” the whole surmounted by the Royal Crown proper.”* The RCA badge is used both as a cap badge and as a crest. The RCA Badge was approved by the Chief Herald of Canada in August 2006.

This badge is only used by RCHA units and associations as a crest. The RCHA Badge is based on the badge of the Order of the Garter which dates from 1348. The motto of the Order of the Garter, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" ("Shame on him who thinks this evil"), is not considered as a motto of the artillery. The background colour, including the centre of the garter is the colour of the material on which the crest is mounted. The Colonel Commandant approved the design and colour of the RCHA badge on 22 February 1961. This badge may be used on RCHA unit flags, plaques, stationary, silverware, and decals. When it is displayed with The RCA Badge, The RCHA Badge shall take precedence. Both designs are based on originals prepared by the College of Arms in 1949 as reproduced in *The Journal of the Royal Artillery*, Vol LXXVII, No 1, January 1950.

## COLOURS

Traditionally, the guns of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery are treated as its colours. They serve the same central role in pride and identity as do the guidons or colours of armour and infantry regiments.

While treated as colours while on Parade and are accorded the respect of colours, they are not consecrated objects. Therefore there is no requirement for special ceremonies at their time of retirement from service.

The custom of the guns being the colours of the artillery has its origin in the British practice of designating the largest piece in an artillery train as the "flag gun". This gun was accorded the honour of carrying the equivalent of today's Queen's Colour. Use of the flag gun has been recorded as early as 1722. After this period, the guns themselves came to be regarded as the colours of the artillery as gunners in battle rallied to their guns in the same fashion as regiments of cavalry and infantry rallied to their colours.

The introduction of rockets and missiles has in some cases changed the nature of the artillery's equipments. Consequently, the term "guns" shall be deemed to include all Artillery weapon systems used to inflict damage or casualties on the enemy. Thus, rocket and missile launchers, despite not being inscribed with the Royal Cypher, will be accorded compliments when they are on ceremonial parade with formed artillery units or sub-units.

Compliments are not paid by the troops on parade to the guns during roll pasts or other parade movements. The artillery has no equivalent to the "Trooping the Colour" ceremony. It should be noted that spectators will pay compliments to the guns, as colours, during a roll past or during similar movements on formal parades and ceremonies.

Although it may be impracticable in modern times to treat guns as colours in non-ceremonial circumstances, they must be accorded the dignity and respect they deserve. Such practices as smoking on or near the guns, sitting or leaning on them, decorating them for social occasions or leaving them insecure is unacceptable. This respect and treatment should be extended to include all historic Artillery weapon systems.

### **THE KING'S BANNER**

In November 1904, His Majesty, King Edward VII presented banners to the Royal Canadian Field Artillery and the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery. It was His Majesty's pleasure to present these banners to commemorate the service of C, D and E (Special Service) Batteries during the Boer War.

The banners were officially presented by the Governor General, Lord Minto, in a ceremony on Parliament Hill. A similar banner was also presented to the Royal Canadian Regiment. The banners were accorded the honours of colours but did not supplant the guns as the colours of the Regiment.

The original King Edward VII Banners have not been paraded for many years. Only one remains and it is located in The RCA Museum. Because of its fragile state, it is no longer loaned out to units and in accordance with Royal Decree this banner will not be replaced.

### **THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY STANDARD**

The Royal Artillery Standard was approved by the Colonel-in-Chief, His Majesty, King George VI, in 1947. Major General H.O.N. Brownfield, CBE, MC, CD, then Colonel Commandant, applied in 1956, for permission to adopt the Standard for use by The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. This proposal was warmly welcomed by the Master Gunner, St. Jame's Park (then Field Marshall, the Viscount Alanbrooke, KG, GCB, OM, GCVO, DSO) and permission was gladly given. The Royal Artillery Standard was used as the Standard of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery until 31 May 1989.

On the recommendation of Artillery Council of 29 April 1988, the Director Ceremonial on 31 May 1989 revoked the authority for units and sub-units to place formation and unit badges, designators, devices and traditional crests on the RCA Standard. At the same time, the Director Ceremonial approved the addition of a gold maple leaf in the centre of the field between the gun badge and the first white diagonal, and the addition of the seventh flame to the grenade. This version is the currently approved Royal Canadian Artillery Standard.

The Royal Canadian Artillery Standard is intended for ceremonial use only. It is not carried on parade. It is not broken and shall be flown from flagpoles. The occasions when it will be flown are at the discretion of artillery commanders, but in general will be:

- Visits of royalty;

- Visits and inspections by the Colonel Commandant or artillery officers of brigadier-general rank and above;
- Visits by the Director of Artillery or Regimental Colonel;
- Regimental Birthdays, St. Barbara's Day, Artillery Day and Canada Day; and
- Visits of senior civilian dignitaries or allied officials of comparable rank.

On such occasions, the Standard may be flown at all artillery headquarters including formations, units, sub-units and artillery schools.

The Colonel Commandant may, at his discretion, on special occasions, fly the Royal Canadian Artillery Standard at his residence.

### **THE ARTILLERY FLAG**

The Artillery Flag is a camp flag used in garrison and bivouac to mark the location of artillery units. It may be flown at headquarters, camps and bivouacs daily from sunrise to sunset. It will not be carried on parade. This use of the flag is in accordance with regulations published in A-AD-200-000/AG-000 *Flags, Ensigns, Colours, Pennants and Honours for the Canadian Forces*.

The Artillery Flag is bisected horizontally. The upper half shall be dark red and the lower half a dark blue colour. The RCA Badge in gold, half the total depth of the flag, is in the centre of the flag. RCHA units shall use the RCHA Badge, in full colour.

The normal size of the Artillery Flag is 182 cm (6') long by 91 cm (3') in breadth. A smaller version, 91 cm long by 61 cm in breadth is also authorized.

### **ARTILLERY PENNANTS**

Artillery pennants are authorized for use by field officers and above who are commanders of sub-units, units, or formations (never flown at RSM or BSM levels). In order that all Gunners and outside agencies readily recognize command position within The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, all vehicle pennants, within the Regiment, will be standardized in accordance with A-AD-200-000/AG-000 *Flags, Ensigns, Colours, Pennants and Honours for the Canadian Forces*.

### **THE COLOUR OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT**

The colour of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery is red. Blue has traditionally been the colour of an artilleryman's coat. The reason for this has been lost to historical record but it has been suggested that blue was a preferable colour due to the dirty nature of working with black powder guns, and that cavalry and infantry alone were entitled to wear the royal scarlet being the servants of the sovereign. Artillerymen, being originally the civilian employees of the various officials of the ordnance, did not enjoy this privilege and so adopted the complimentary colour of blue. This distinction was eventually recognized and perpetuated when clothing regulations were formalized, with blue being generally accepted as belonging to the artillery.

The Regimental colour, red, is not used on full dress or mess dress. The correct distinguishing colour of the Artillery is scarlet. The distinguishing colour is used for facings, cuffs, trouser

stripes, busby bags, and similar applications. These applications of scarlet reflect the traditional royal facings on artillery uniforms and have nothing to do with the Regimental colour.

The Artillery uses red over blue on regimental flags, standards, pennants, signs, and wherever else artillery colours are required. The colours are a direct extract from the British Flag and are referred to as Union Jack Red and Blue. Information on the proper colour and material for the production of flags, pennants, standards, etc, are available from RHQ RCA.



## CHAPTER 7: DRILL AND CEREMONIAL

### GENERAL

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery follows, in general, standard forms of drill and ceremonial. However, The Regiment does lay claim to certain prerogatives and has preserved some unique traditions.

### The Right of Line

The honour of "The Right of the Line", on a Land Forces parade, is held by the units of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery when on parade with their guns. On dismounted parades, RCHA units take precedence over all other army units except formed bodies of Officer Cadets of the Royal Military College representing their college. RCA units parade to the left of units of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps. Details concerning precedence within the Canadian Forces are given in A-AD-200-000/AG-00, *The Honours, Flags, and Heritage Structure of the Canadian Forces, Chapter 1*.

The artillery company of the Troupes de la Marine (formed in Quebec in 1750) was considered a "corps d'élite" and on parade took the position of honour at the right of the line. At about this time, the Royal Artillery was officially accorded the same honour. It has not been clearly established exactly when the Royal Artillery was first given its position on the right of the line but it was very likely in Flanders about 1742-1748. It is recorded that in 1742, at a camp at Lexden Heath near Colchester, "The Artillery on its own authority, moved from the left of the camp to the right, which was its customary place."

In 1756, the matter was brought to official notice on a complaint by a Capt Pattison, whose company of artillery was denied its usual place on the right during a parade to witness the execution of a deserter. He based his claim on the custom in Flanders. The claim was upheld and the official letter on the subject concluded as follows:

*"It is the Duke of Cumberland's order that Colonel Bedford write to Capt Pattison and acquaint General Bland, it is His Royal Highness' command that the Artillery take **the right** of all **foot** on all parades and likewise of Dragoons when dismounted".*

In 1773, at Gibraltar, the Commander Royal Artillery protested that the governor had changed the accepted order of precedence in parading the Guards. The protest was then taken to His Majesty King George III, who upheld the Gunners' claim. The custom was again upheld in 1787 when it was questioned whether the Royal Irish Artillery should parade on the right or left of the Royal Military Artificers who were the next in order of precedence after the Royal Artillery. The answer to this question was: *"The Royal Artillery to be on the right, either English or Irish, there is no exception."*

From its formation in 1793, the Royal Horse Artillery took precedence over all cavalry including the Household Cavalry, following the established precedence of the Foot Artillery over all infantry including the Foot Guards. This precedence was confirmed in 1804 but was modified by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria in 1868 so that the Royal Horse Artillery, when on parade with their guns, would take precedence over the Household Cavalry, who otherwise held the right of the line as part of the Body Guard of the Sovereign.

Precedence within The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and the Land Forces of the Canadian Forces is as outlined at article 104, and detailed in A-AD-200-000/AG-00, *The Honours, Flags, and Heritage Structure of the Canadian Forces, Chapter 1*.

## **DRILL**

Instructions for both mounted and dismounted drill for all units of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery are contained in A-PD-201-000/PT-000 *Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial*. However, the following traditional artillery drill practices will be observed:

- An artillery parade is always handed over "at ease". This applies at all levels of command up to and including the commander of an artillery formation. However, artillery sub-units, units and formations will receive an inspecting officer at "attention". This practice dates from the period before recoil mechanisms when guns had to be run back by hand into firing position. After hours of sponging, loading, firing and running the guns back into battery, the Gunners were exhausted. Commanders extending their congratulations to gunners for their contribution to victory granted them the privilege of receiving these accolades "at ease" rather than "attention";
- Officers and NCM's serving the weapons and equipment of The Regiment will carry out their duties at the double unless orders to the contrary are issued and except when handling ammunition; and
- Bayonets will be carried by Artillery personnel who are issued with rifles and bayonets. The artillery does not, as a matter of routine, fix bayonets except when ordered for ceremonial parades or when on guard, etc, with members of other branches or corps carrying fixed bayonets.

## **ARTILLERY CHANGE OF COMMAND PARADES**

Changes of Command are an integral part of the life of the regiment or battery. These ceremonies emphasize the enduring nature of our units in spite of the constant change of personnel. They are a reflection of the pride in the unit of all who have served in it – a symbol of the continuity between past and present Gunners. These ceremonies are as important to all ranks as they are to the incoming and outgoing Commanding Officers because they define chapters in the history of the unit.

The first step in this important activity is the change of command parade, although in extraordinary circumstances, a change of command can be a simple office signing ceremony. The following procedures should take place on parade:

- The incoming Commanding Officer arrives with the Reviewing Officer and accompanies the Reviewing Officer as part of the inspecting party;
- The regiment marches past once and reforms on the inspection line;
- Presentations, certificate signing and addresses take place:
  - i.) Any presentations to other than the outgoing Commanding Officer;
  - ii.) The outgoing Commanding Officer addresses their unit for the final time;
  - iii.) The change of command certificates are signed (see para 3), followed by any presentations, such as the Commanding Officer's pennant, etc, to the outgoing 5-6/7 Commanding Officer; and



iv.) An address is made by the Reviewing Officer, with the incoming Commanding Officer making a short reply to both addresses if circumstances warrant.

- The regiment, under the incoming Commanding Officer, marches past the outgoing Commanding Officer;
- The regiment advances in review order and pays compliments to the Reviewing Officer; and
- The Reviewing Officer departs, accompanied by the outgoing Commanding Officer.

For the signing ceremony, the Reviewing Officer, accompanied by the incoming Commanding Officer, takes up a position in front of the dais. The outgoing Commanding Officer proceeds forward and halts in front of the Reviewing Officer, and the outgoing commanding officer salutes. The Commanding Officer's Pennant is brought forward, usually by the driver or trumpeter, and given to the outgoing Commanding Officer who in turn presents it to the Reviewing Officer. The incoming and outgoing Commanding Officers proceed to a table placed at one side of the dais and sign the change of command certificates, under the supervision of the Reviewing Officer. The Reviewing Officer then presents the incoming Commanding Officer with the Commanding Officer's Pennant.

This type of ceremony shall occur at the battery level with the changing of battery commanders.

#### **CHANGE OF RSM / BSM APPOINTMENTS**

The tradition of having the Commanding Officer pass the Regimental Drill Cane from the outgoing RSM to the incoming RSM shall occur on a regimental parade. This ceremony allows the Commanding Officer to charge the new RSM with carrying out the duties and responsibilities of this appointment with the unit as witnesses to this important milestone.

At an appropriate moment during the parade the Commanding Officer shall call forward the outgoing and incoming RSMs and exchange the Drill Cane. After dismissing the outgoing RSM the Commanding Officer orders the new RSM to take up position on parade.

This type of ceremony shall occur at the battery level with the changing of BSM's.

## **CHAPTER 8: ARTILLERY CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS**

### **GENERAL**

There are several customs and traditions that are unique to the artillery. These are described in this chapter.

#### **Artillery Day**

Artillery Day is celebrated annually on the 26th of May. In 1952, the Colonel Commandant, Major-General H.O.N. Brownfield, sought and received permission to adopt the Royal Artillery birthdate (26 May 1716) as Artillery Day for The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. On this occasion the Colonel Commandant, on behalf of The Royal Regiment, extends Loyal Greetings to our Captain General. Artillery Day may be celebrated with special parades, historical presentations, sports days, guest nights, parties, open houses and the like.

#### **St. Barbara**

St. Barbara is the Patron Saint of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. St. Barbara's Day, 4 December, may be celebrated by artillery formations, units and sub-units with church parades, sports days, guest nights, cocktail parties, open houses, and other activities. On this occasion the Colonel Commandant, on behalf of The Royal Regiment, extends Loyal Greetings to our Captain General.

According to legend, St. Barbara was the extremely beautiful daughter of a wealthy heathen named Dioscorus, who lived near Nicomedia in Asia Minor. Because of her singular beauty and fearful that she be demanded in marriage and taken away from him, he jealously shut her up in a tower to protect her from the outside world.

Shortly before embarking on a journey, he commissioned a sumptuous bathhouse to be built for her in the tower, approving the design before he departed. Barbara had heard of the teachings of Christ, and while her father was gone, she spent much time in contemplation. From the windows of her tower she looked out upon the surrounding countryside and marvelled at the growing things; the trees, the animals and the people. She decided that all these must be part of God's master plan, and that the idols of wood and stone worshipped by her parents must be condemned as false.

Gradually she came to accept the Christian faith. As her belief became firm, she directed that the builders redesign the bathhouse her father had planned, adding another window so that the three windows might symbolize the Holy Trinity. She also traced a cross in the marble of the bath. Upon his return, her father was wild with rage that she had disobeyed his instructions regarding the bath house windows, and when he learned their religious significance, he drew his sword to kill her. St. Barbara fell on her knees in prayer and was miraculously transported to a mountain. Here she was found by a shepherd who betrayed her to Dioscorus. She was dragged before Marcian, the prefect of the province, who decreed that she be tortured and put to death by beheading. Dioscorus himself carried out the death sentence. On his way home he was struck by lightning and his body consumed.

Saint Barbara lived and died about the year 300 AD. She was venerated as early as the seventh century. The place of her martyrdom is variously given as Heliopolis, a town in Egypt, and as Nicomedia, Asia Minor. The year varies from 235 AD to 303 AD. The legend of the lightning bolt which struck down her persecutor caused her to be regarded as the patron saint in time of danger from thunderstorms, fires and sudden death.

When gunpowder made its appearance in the Western world, Saint Barbara was invoked for aid against accident resulting from explosions. Since some of the earlier artillery pieces often blew up instead of firing their projectile, Saint Barbara became the patroness of the artillerymen. She is also regarded as the patroness of armourers, gunsmiths and miners.

Saint Barbara is represented in art as standing by a tower with three windows, carrying the palm of a martyr in her hand. Often, she holds a Chalice with the Host or Bible above. Sometimes there are cannons nearby.

### **ARTILLERY MEMORIALS**

There are a vast number of sites across Canada and overseas which preserves the heritage of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery and honours the service and sacrifice of Gunners. These sites include memorial parks and gardens, and monuments displaying cannons, guns, plaques and other artillery artifacts.

#### **The National Artillery Memorial**

The first official public act of the newly appointed Governor General of Canada, Major-General Georges P. Vanier, was the unveiling of the National Artillery Memorial in Ottawa on 21 September 1959. The money for the construction of this impressive memorial came from donations from all ranks of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery at the end of World War II, individuals, units, and the Royal Canadian Artillery Association. Distinguished guests at the ceremony included the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition, senior military officers and civilian officials, officers from the UK and USA and Gunners from across Canada. The Commanding Officers of every artillery unit in Canada paraded together in front of the Memorial immediately prior to its unveiling.

As part of the National Capital Commission's restructuring plan, the Memorial which had stood for 39 years in Major's Hill Park, was moved in 1997 to Green Island Park on Sussex Drive, which provides a distinguished and scenic location for this important monument. On 24 May 1998, distinguished guests and members of the artillery family assembled to rededicate the National Artillery Memorial.

On November 11 of each year, the National Artillery Memorial Service is held at this Memorial immediately following the national ceremony at the Cenotaph. Wreaths are laid by the Colonel Commandant and Senior Serving Gunner or the Director of Artillery / Regimental Colonel on behalf of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. The service is organized and administered by the Commanding Officer of 30th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA.

**Canoe River Memorial** – On 21 November 1950, 17 soldiers of 2 RCHA were killed in a train wreck while en route to the West Coast and embarkation for Korea. The wreck occurred near Valemount, British Columbia, a remote settlement in the Rocky Mountains. On 9 May 1989, 2

RCHA dedicated a cairn in Valemount, British Columbia, to their fallen soldiers. Canadian National Railway has also placed a cairn near the site of the disaster.

The Canoe River Memorial, located in Artillery Park at the Home Station, commemorates this tragedy. A service is held on the 21st of November annually in memory of these Gunners. A wreath is also laid on Remembrance Day.

### **Major Short / Staff-Sergeant Wallick Memorial**

On the morning of 16 May 1889, a conflagration broke out in the suburb of Saint-Sauveur, Quebec, which threatened to destroy most of the city. B Battery, under command of Major Charles Short, helped to fight the flames. They decided to blow up some buildings in order to isolate the district which was on fire. Major Short, followed by Staff-Sergeant George Wallick, attempted to position a barrel of gun powder inside one of the buildings. It is said that a spark spurted out from an opening and the gun powder exploded while the two soldiers were still inside.

In memory of Major Short and Staff-Sergeant Wallick, the citizens of Quebec erected an impressive memorial, which they located centrally in the city on the Grande-Allée, facing the "Manège Militaire". These valiant soldiers, represented by bronze half-length statues, appear side by side with a flag wrapped around their shoulders. A female figure, symbolizing the grateful population of Quebec City, holds the flag staff from one hand and supports a shield hoisting the City Arms with the other one.

**Artillery Park, Quebec City** – it is located in the north east corner of the old walled section of Quebec City bears witness to more than two and a half centuries of history. The artillery presence began after the fall of the French when soldiers of the Royal Artillery took up quarters in the barracks. By 1816, the Royal Artillery had become the main occupants of the fortifications and the soldiers began calling the section "Artillery Barracks, Yard and Ordnance Stores".

6. The Royal Artillery Memorial, Hyde Park – it is customary for a designated Gunner officer serving in London, England, to lay a wreath at the Royal Artillery Memorial, Hyde Park, at the Armistice Day Service each year. The Royal Canadian Artillery Association provides the wreath on behalf of all Canadian Gunners, serving and retired.

**Artillery Park, Petawawa** - In 1984, at CFB Petawawa, another Artillery Park was officially opened. The park was constructed by the gunners of 2 RCHA on the site of the Artillery Officers' Mess known as A-12. Artillery Park, CFB Petawawa, commemorates the service of Petawawa Gunners in peace and war.

### **Forms of Address**

Master Gunner - The title "Master Gunner" may be used by all graduates of the Master Gunner (Army Technical Warrant Officers) Programme. It may be used both as a form of address and when referring to the individual in question. It may not be used in place of rank in formal correspondence. Traditionally, in correspondence, the title is placed in parentheses after the rank, in the form, Chief Warrant Officer (Master Gunner) or CWO (Mr Gnr).

The terms "Master Bombardier", "Bombardier" and "Gunner" are used by convention and tradition within The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. "Master Bombardier" is the appropriate designation for a Master Corporal who is a member of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. The term "Master Corporal" shall be used when referring to any Master Corporal who is not a member of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery even though he may be serving with an artillery unit. The same rule applies to the use of the terms "Bombardier" / "Corporal" and "Gunner" / "Private". They are not, however, official rank designations.

Chief Warrant Officers shall be addressed as follows:

- By all ranks by rank and surname, or by appointment;
- By officers and ranking peers, by "Mister", "Mrs" or "Miss" as appropriate, followed by their surname; and
- By their juniors, as "Sir" or "Ma'am" as appropriate. They are never addressed as "Chief".

## **CEREMONIAL ACCOUTREMENTS**

Approved Artillery ceremonial accoutrements include swords, sword belts, sword slings, white waist belt with RCA regimental buckle, and Regimental Drill Canes.

### **Swords**

Like the Sovereign's Commission, the sword has long been the traditional hallmark of an officer. RSMs wear (but do not draw) swords as a mark of the special position of trust and responsibility which they hold. While today swords are an optional item of dress, their use on ceremonial occasions is encouraged.

As befits its traditions as a mounted corps, the sword of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery is based upon the Light Cavalry Pattern of 1822. The grip is covered in sharkskin or simulated sharkskin and wire bound and the pommel is stepped.

The blade is slightly curved, single edged and spear pointed. In cross section, it conforms to the "Wilkinson" pattern with a wide fuller and no pipe back. The blade length may vary from 32 to 36 inches to conform to the wearer's height. The blade is embossed on the obverse with the crown, cypher, "UBIQUE" motto and regimental badge. On the reverse is embossed "ROYAL CANADIAN" above bolts of lightning and either "ARTILLERY" or "HORSE ARTILLERY" beneath. Additional embossing in the spaces provided is at the owner's discretion. The steel scabbard has two bands and loose rings (see Figure 19).

### **Sword Slings and Sword Knot**

The gold cord sword knot is worn with the sword with Ceremonial Orders of Dress. The loop of the sword knot is passed through the slit in the rear of the hilt from the inside and from the left of the hilt as worn. The acorn is then passed through the loop and the cord or strap pulled tight. The slide of the cord is positioned midway between the acorn and the point at which the cord is attached to the hilt of the sword. The sword knot is permitted to hang free (see Figure 19). The approved pattern sword knot gold 17.5".

With ceremonial orders of dress, the sword is carried by slings suspended from a woven belt worn under the tunic. The slings are crimson Russia leather one inch wide with plain gold lace

.875" wide and lion head buckles. The sword is always worn at the full extent of the slings and is never hooked up.

### **White Waist Belt**

For ceremonial parades, non-commissioned members are to wear the Canadian Forces ceremonial belt Ceremonial Orders 1 and 1A and other Ceremonial Orders as ordered. The belt shall be worn with the large RCA regimental buckle.

RSMs shall wear their sword carried on a white sword belt with the large regimental buckle. This belt is worn outside the tunic.

### **Canes and Pace Sticks**

Regimental Sergeant-Majors should carry CF pace sticks or canes of approved regimental pattern. Battery Sergeant-Majors should carry CF pace sticks. Instructors, while teaching drill, may carry a CF pace stick or approved drill cane.

### **Instructors-In-Gunnery and Assistant Instructors-In-Gunnery**

Instructors-in-Gunnery, when on instructional duty at schools of Artillery or on Artillery ranges in an Instructor-in-Gunnery capacity, will wear the former army khaki forage cap with a red band when wearing operational and garrison dress.

Assistant Instructors-in-Gunnery will, when similarly employed, wear a CF Navy OR's peaked cap with a white cover and red band.

The above applies to either gender. This headdress is not worn with No 1, No 2 or No 3 orders of dress. It will not be worn when safety dictates the use of helmets and during Combined Arms training.



## **CHAPTER 9: PLATOON**

### **GENERAL**

Etymology – The word is derived from the 17th-century French peloton, meaning platoon (a small detachment of soldiers). The word came from pelote meaning a small ball. The suffix "-on" is in principle an augmentative suffix in French, so peloton is an augmentative of "small ball". Thus peloton may have originally meant "volley" (of musket balls). Thus, the name corresponds to the original purpose of a platoon which was to be the basic unit for volley firing.

In the military context, a platoon is a military unit typically composed of two to four sections or squads and containing 16 to 50 soldiers. A platoon is typically the smallest military unit led by a commissioned officer—the platoon leader or platoon commander, usually a lieutenant. S/He is usually assisted by a senior non-commissioned officer—the platoon sergeant.

In the context for cadet units it becomes necessary to break down the structure of what a platoon is. To properly administrate leadership, department, discipline, information, support and training it becomes necessary to group cadets together. The grouping takes the name "PLATOON" from the heritage it incorporates from the Canadian Army. Thus the Platoon becomes a vital component of the Chain of Command as each person is assigned to a group.

The Chain of Command uses the platoons to organize its administration, training, support and command into an efficient system. The chain is commanded by the CO who administrates all DND/CF/Cadet policy for the unit. The DCO follows the command of the CO and administrates the training department as detailed in training regulations. The Platoon Commander follows the direction of the DCO and administrates the platoons under his/her control. Each platoon is headed by a Platoon Sergeant who enacts all policy directed from the chain of command unto the cadets under his/her charge.

Fortunately, the Platoon Sergeant's duties do not end there. The sergeant is bestowed as the leader of the group. S/He must inspire and challenge the cadets to make them strive to achieve their standards. While they aspire, the sergeant must also listen, assist, supervise, and help each cadet they look over. The Platoon Sergeant has the most important job of the platoon within the chain of command. S/He must pass on the training, administration, and policy of his/her superiors and s/he must provide those same superiors with feedback from the platoon. Each cadet is important and their emotional, educational, physical, and overall needs must be sent up the chain of command. All this reflects the basic need for someone to be interested in, and responsible for their people.

### **Principle of the Platoon:**

"The objective of the organization is to ensure that the officers and senior-NCO's are enabled to develop, to the fullest extent, their powers of command and leadership, and to keep in close and constant contact with those under their command."

This excerpt emphasises two of the fundamental principals of the platoon which are leadership and human understanding. Effectiveness in the system demands that every officer/NCO knows

his/her subordinates well enough to understand, in any set of circumstances, what must be done to ensure that his/her subordinates will accept leadership cheerfully and with confidence.

### **Organization**

The term Chain of Command is presumed to encompass the unit organization from the CO to Cadet. The platoon plays an important part of that chain at the cadet level. Consequently, every member of a corps has a role to play within the platoon and chain. Thus, the chain of command highlights the communication for both officers and cadets and makes the platoon function as an organizational tool for:

- Leadership;
- Dissemination of policy and instruction;
- Individual training;
- Counseling; and
- Monitoring of motivation and morale.

## **CHAPTER 10: MUSIC**

### **GENERAL**

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery has adopted the marches and much of the traditional music of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Regimental marches were not officially adopted in the British Army until 1882-83; however, the marches and music now associated with Gunners have been in use since a much earlier period. It is known that the four regimental marches currently in use by the artillery - *The Royal Artillery Slow March (The Duchess of Kent)*, the *British Grenadiers*, *Keel Row* and *Bonnie Dundee* - constituted the parade music at Queen Victoria's review of the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich in July 1856 on its return from the Crimea.

### **REGIMENTAL MARCHES**

*The Royal Artillery Slow March*, the Royal Artillery Quick March *British Grenadiers* and the Trot Past *Keel Row* are authorized marches for The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. In addition, the Gallop Past *Bonnie Dundee* is authorized for units of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. For further detail, see CFA0 32-3.

The marches are used as follows:

- *Royal Artillery Slow March* - for dismounted parades, concerts, and dinners by all artillery units. This is the principal artillery march;
- *British Grenadiers* - for dismounted parades;
- *Keel Row* - for RCA mounted parades; and
- *Bonnie Dundee* – for RCHA mounted parades.

The following are the metronome marks at which the Regimental airs should be played:

- *Royal Artillery Slow March* - MM half note (65);
- *British Grenadiers* - MM quarter note (120);
- *Keel Row* - MM half note (86); and
- *Bonnie Dundee* - MM dotted quarter note (120).

Artillery units which have been converted from cavalry, armour or infantry will adopt the Artillery Slow and Quick Marches, and the Trot Past. Such units may be authorized to retain the traditional marches which they used prior to conversion. In addition to artillery marches, 49th Field Artillery Regiment RCA is authorized to use the march *A Hundred Pipers* with a pipe band.

At guest nights and concerts all of the above marches may be played. If marches are played, *The Royal Artillery Slow March* will normally be played first. Other music closely associated with The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery includes *The Screw Guns* and *The Post Horn Gallop*, which are normally played on such occasions.

### **THE ROYAL ARTILLERY SLOW MARCH**

The Royal Artillery Slow March was either composed or arranged for the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1836 by Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's Mother. This

tune with its royal connection has always been regarded with special favour by Gunners. Nevertheless, its use as the artillery signature tune dates only to 1909 and its general use as the primary gunner tune at Guest Nights was not established until 1921. Today, it remains the primary gunner music on Guest Nights - its stirring chords evocative of the soul of The Regiment.

### **The British Grenadiers**

The British Grenadiers dates to 1779 but the tune is older still. It was one of several marches used by the Royal Artillery in the first half of the 19th century along with *The Artillery Grenadiers*, *Geary Owen*, *I'm Ninety Five* and *Highland Laddie*. By 1855, however, custom had determined the British Grenadiers to be the regimental quick march.

### **The Screw Guns**

Notwithstanding the pride with which The Regiment views its official marches, *The Screw Guns* is a very popular gunner tune, albeit with no official status. Wherever Gunners gather, they sing *The Screw Guns* by Rudyard Kipling. It is a description of an elite force, the Mountain Artillery, whose feats were legendary. First published in *The Scots Observer* on 12 July 1890, the ballad has come to symbolize the elan and spirit of all Gunners. It is sung to the melody of *The Eton Boating Song*. The words are found at Annex A.

### **COMMANDING OFFICER'S TRUMPETER**

A commanding officer of a regiment or independent battery may employ a trumpeter. The trumpeter will parade four paces behind the commanding officer and will conform to his movements. Both trumpet and bugle are carried. The trumpet is normally carried in the hand. The bugle cord is slung over the left shoulder; the bugle hanging on the right side (see Figure 23).

### **REGIMENTAL CALLS**

Regimental calls are authorized for units of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in the publication *Regimental Trumpet and Bugle Calls for the Canadian Army - 1961*. These are reproduced at Annex C to this chapter. Trumpet and bugle calls for both routine and field calls in the artillery are authorized in the publication *Trumpet and Bugle Sounds for the Army - 1927*. Bugles are used to sound field calls and trumpets for routine calls. The music for these calls may be obtained from The RCA Band.