

GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY

A CENTURY AND MORE OF GUNNERS

A RECALL OF THE HISTORY OF QUEBEC ARTILLERY
AND, IN PARTICULAR, THAT OF THE 57th., 94th.,
AND 82nd., BATTERIES OVER THE CENTURY FROM
1855 TO 1955.

A CENTURY AND MORE OF GUNNERSFOREWORD

Remembrance Day has come and gone for yet another year. The plaintive notes of bugle calls have died away on the chill air of November in communities across the vast land of Canada. Reunions of the thinning ranks of veteran soldiers, sailors and airmen are yet another memory. It seems fitting therefore for GASPÉ OF YESTERDAY to recall at this time a booklet of less than fifty pages entitled "A SHORT HISTORY OF ARTILLERY AND OF 57th BATTERY, R.C.A. 1855-1955" compiled by S/Sgt.H.C.Clint following upon the formal celebration and reunion of the 57th Battery, R.C.A. held October 15th and 16th., 1955 at the Grande Allée Armouries, Quebec City.

Among the names of the Honour and Nominal Rolls will be found those of sons of Gaspesia.

KEN ANNETT

THIS BOOK
IS DEDICATED TO
THE MEMORY OF ALL MEMBERS
THE 57th. BATTERY
THE 94th. BATTERY
AND
THE 82nd. BATTERY
WHO LAID DOWN THEIR
LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY

ROLL OF HONOUR

They gave their lives for Canada

1st. "Quebec" Battery - South African War 1899 to 1902

Major J. Ogilvie

57th. (QUEBEC) Battery - World War II - 1939 to 1945

Major F. K. Amy

B.Q.M.S. Zari, R.E.

Bombardier Clarke, J.W.

L/Bombardier Annett, W.H.

Gunner Ashe, F. J.	Gunner Matheson, J. R.
Gunner Bannier, W. A.	Gunner Moran, D. H.
Gunner Copeman, D.	Gunner McDonnaugh, W.R.
Gunner Forget, E.	Gunner Seifert, H. B.
Gunner Fontaine, A.	Gunner Stevens, E. M.
Gunner Frigon, J.	Gunner Suddard, E. W.
Gunner Hall, V. J.	Gunner Terry, D. D.
Gunner Johnson, B.	Gunner Vincent, H. J.
Gunner Martin, F.B.	

Former Gunners serving with other units.

Gunner (later Lieutenant) John Preston Stanton

Gunner (later Lieutenant) Arnold Woodside.

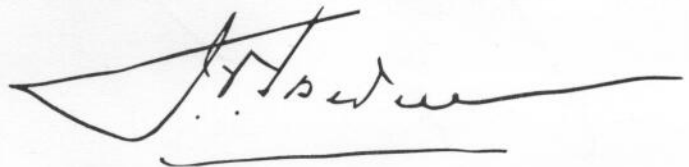
FOREWORD

Having read this history for which I am honoured and privileged to write the Foreword, it is appropriate that we remember with pride the activities of the 57th., especially those activities which included the many battles in which it's members took part, the different Royal Salutes which it fired, the various championship athletic teams and notably the excellent support and cooperation of all it's ranks.

We remember, in particular, all those who have answered The Last Call.

We reaffirm our loyalty and devotion to our Queen, and in looking back upon the traditions of 100 years of proud, meritorious and gallant service of the 57th., it is fitting that we consecrate ourselves anew to the maintenance and perpetuation of those traditions, which require and call for sacrifices far beyond the call of duty.

Our whole hearted thanks are due to the Executive Committee for the magnificent job they have done in organizing this Centenary Celebration.



J. V. Boswell,
Honorary-Colonel
57th. Locating Battery R.C.A.(M)

PREFACE

This little book is offered to all present and former members of the 57th. Battery, and to its many friends, as a Souvenir, of the Centenary Celebration, held in the Grande Allée Armouries, October 15th., and 16th., 1955.

Unfortunately it has been very difficult to find details of the history of our Battery. I have, therefore, included a short history of Artillery in general, which I hope will be of interest. Every effort has been made to make the Roll of Honour, and List of Officers complete. However, should any reader know of a former member of the Battery, whose name does not appear, would he please communicate with the writer, at the Orderly Room of the 57th. Locating Battery, the Armouries, Grande Allée, Quebec. We are anxious to complete our records, in the hope that some day a more detailed history of the oldest unit of the Militia may be published.

My sincere thanks to all who have helped in the preparation of this work. To Colonel Boswell, for kindly writing the Foreword. To Lieutenant Colonel Stanton for information as to the period of World War I, and afterwards, also for reading the manuscript and suggesting improvements. To Major K. E. Smith for writing the last paragraphs telling of the future of the Battery.

My thanks to W.O. 1 Donnelly and W.O. 2 Shanahan for taking over my other duties on the Committee and in the Orderly Room to permit me to concentrate on writing this book. To the members of the Committee for their support and encouragement. To Sergeants Keane and Kerr of the Battery for checking lists of names to appear on the Roll of Honor and List of Officers. To Captain Quinn for aiding me in checking lists and other details. To Lieutenant Colonel Burrows for reading the manuscript.

Not only have the members of the Battery given every possible assistance with this work, but special thanks are also due to Colonel C. P. Stacey and to Captain Cameron of the Historical Section, of Army Headquarters, Ottawa, for giving me a very warm welcome, and valuable aid in my research for names of former officers, and events in the early history of the Battery. Also to Miss Bourque, and the Staff of the Dominion Archives for aid in my research work, and for providing a copy of the original Militia General Order that authorized the organization of the Battery. Captain J. S. Lindsay and Mr. Crawford Lindsay kindly lent me a scrapbook kept by Major Crawford Lindsay, of the 1st. "Quebec" Battery, which proved very valuable in obtaining names of the early officers.

My sincere thanks to the Editor of "The Canadian Army Journal" for having given me permission to use material appearing that publication, which formed the basis of the story of the Canadian Artillery as it appears on these pages. Also to the Editor of "The Gunner", for permission to use articles from that publication, which I, unfortunately was not able to do, due to lack of space.

My thanks to Officer Cadet T. J. Moore of the 57th. Loc. Battery and to T. J. Moore and Company Limited for making an extra effort to have the booklet printed in time, although unfortunately the manuscript was submitted very late.

HCC

Quebec, P.Q.
Canada
October 7th., 1955.

57th. ANTI-TANK BATTERY R.C.A.

1st. ANTI-TANK REGIMENT R.C.A., C.A.S.F.

DECEMBER - 1939

Major DEVINE, Lorne, Alexander

Captain AMY, Frederick, Keith

Lieutenant FRAWLEY, Lawrence, Patrick

Rgt'l. Number	Rank	Name	Rgt'l. Number	Rank	Name
E-0001	B.S.M.	PUGH A.	E-0010	Gunner	APPLIN, C. G.
E-0018	B.Q.M.S.	ZARI, R. R.	E-0108	Gunner	ARSENAULT, W.L.
E-0025	Sgt.	DODDRIDGE, A.C.	E-0146	Gunner	ATKINSON, C. W.
E-0035	Sgt.	MOORE, A. R.	E-0028	Gunner	BAKER, H. H.
E-0003	Sgt.	O'NEILL, H. J.	E-0084	Gunner	BAKER, J. C.
E-0091	Sgt.	REEDER, G. J.	E-0089	Gunner	BANNIER, W. A.
E-0002	Sgt.	THERIAULT, F. D.	E-0073	Gunner	BEATTIE, G. A.
E-0005	L-Sgt.	DODDRIDGE, C. B.	E-0085	Gunner	BEATTIE, J. C. R.
E-0037	L-Sgt.	WILSON, D. A.	E-0044	Gunner	BOUCHARD, E.
E-0004	Bdr.	ARTHUR, R. W.	E-0067	Gunner	BOUFFARD, M.
E-0030	Bdr.	BERRIGAN, G. J.	E-0018	Gunner	BRADLEY, J. C.
E-0038	Bdr.	HOWARD, J. H.	E-0107	Gunner	BROCHU, G. E.
E-0041	Bdr.	MEADER, R. C.	E-0061	Gunner	BRYSON, J. G.
E-0015	Bdr.	ZARI, M. A.	E-0026	Gunner	BROWN, J.
E-0023	L-Bdr.	ANDERSON, W. F.	E-0101	Gunner	BURCHARD, J. K.
E-0051	L-Bdr.	BALLER, R. F.	E-0106	Gunner	CHAMPION, J. W.
E-0060	L-Bdr.	BOULET, J. R.	E-0009	Gunner	CHARTIER, G. V.
E-0048	L-Bdr.	CLARK, S.	E-0082	Gunner	CLARKE, J. W.
E-0075	L-Bdr.	ENRIGHT, W. R.	E-0154	Gunner	COOKE, D.F.
E-0034	L-Bdr.	NEILAN, J. M.	E-0102	Gunner	COPEMAN, M. G.
E-0093	L-Bdr.	PATTERSON, L. E.	E-0027	Gunner	CORNELL, R. S.
E-0012	L-Bdr.	ROBINSON, A.W. C.	E-0148	Gunner	CROOK, J. E.
E-0063	L-Bdr.	SANGSTER, W. R.	E-0049	Gunner	CROWFOOT, W.M.
E-0007	L-Bdr.	TURNER, A. A.	E-0090	Gunner	DE STE.CROIX, L.
E-0011	Gunner	ADAMS, W. E.	E-0152	Gunner	DEVLIN, W.
E-0039	Gunner	ADAMS, J. A.	E-0138	Gunner	DOWNS, L. M.
E-0068	Gunner	ADAMS, C. B.	E-0071	Gunner	EDEN, J. W.
E-0017	Gunner	ADAMS, G. W.	E-0135	Gunner	FARRELL, J. A. R.
E-0134	Gunner	ADAMS, R.	E-0155	Gunner	FARRELL, T. B.
E-0137	Gunner	ADAMS, P. H.	E-0006	Gunner	FRENCH, W. J.
E-1042	Gunner	ADAMS, P. L. J.	E-0054	Gunner	FURLONG, H. A.
E-0040	Gunner	ANDERSON, A.	E-0115	Gunner	GAGNE, J. L.
E-0100	Gunner	ANDERSON, D. J.	E-0099	Gunner	GALLAGHER, R.
E-0086	Gunner	ANNETT, W. H.	E-0057	Gunner	GILLARD, E. W.
E-22802	Gunner	ANNETT, G. T.	E-0096	Gunner	GILLIS, A.

Rgt'l. Number	Rank	Name	Rgt'l. Number	Rank	Name
E-0105	Gunner	GIRARD, U. M.	E-0130	Gunner	McNAUGHTON J.
E-0070	Gunner	GOODMAN, R. D.	E-0024	Gunner	NASH, D. A.
E-0149	Gunner	GRAHAM, D. W.	E-0062	Gunner	NATTRESS, T.
E-0151	Gunner	GREEN, R.	E-0029	Gunner	NEILAN, D. R.
E-0129	Gunner	HOAR, J. A.	E-0014	Gunner	NESTOR, B. G. C.
E-0053	Gunner	HODGSON, J.	E-0045	Gunner	NOWELL, H. A.
E-0069	Gunner	HUTCHINGS, C. E.	E-0065	Gunner	O'BRIEN, F. J.
E-0131	Gunner	IRVING, R. B.	E-0112	Gunner	OSBORN, H. J.
E-0033	Gunner	JOHNSTON, F. M.	E-0111	Gunner	OSBORN, M.
E-0058	Gunner	KERR, C.I.	E-22931	Gunner	PARKWOOD, A.
E-0013	Gunner	KILEY, S. P.	E-4709	Gunner	PALMER, A. E.
E-0066	Gunner	LABADIE, L. R.	E-0147	Gunner	PORRELL, C. J.
E-0059	Gunner	LABAR, W. O.	E-0136	Gunner	PRATT, N. A.
E-0047	Gunner	LANGFORD, W. R.	E-0083	Gunner	RABNEY, M. H. M.
E-14007	Gunner	LARSEN, R.	E-0087	Gunner	REEDER, C.
E-0098	Gunner	LAWRENCE, W.	E-0103	Gunner	SAMS, F. R.
E-0046	Gunner	LEAHY, J. P.	E-0020	Gunner	SCALLEN, M. J.
E-0150	Gunner	LEGER, F. J. C.	E-0021	Gunner	SEIFERT, H. B.
E-0121	Gunner	LELACHEUR, F.	E-21846	Gunner	SHARPLES, H. I.
E-0097	Gunner	MARCHANT, W.	E-0081	Gunner	SINNETT, R. W.
E-0120	Gunner	MILLER, D. G.	E-0154	Gunner	STEVENS, E. M.
E-0125	Gunner	MILLER, G. G.	E-0088	Gunner	SUDDARD, E. W.
E-0141	Gunner	MILLER, K. L.	E-0116	Gunner	SUDDARD, L. A.
E-0139	Gunner	MILLER, N. R.	E-0145	Gunner	SUDDARD, L. K.
E-0092	Gunner	MILLER, T. W.	E-0094	Gunner	SUDDARD, P. H.
E-0076	Gunner	MILLER, W. R.	E-0017	Gunner	WATTS, A. H.
E-0077	Gunner	MORAN, D. H.	E-0132	Gunner	WILSON, L. R.
E-0013	Gunner	MOLLOY, G.	E-0036	Gunner	WODLINGER, D. S.
E-0055	Gunner	McCAULEY, J. P.	E-0060	Gunner	WONNACOTT H.
E-0031	Gunner	McDOUGALL W.			

LIST OF OFFICERS

OF THE
VOLUNTEER MILITIA FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY OF QUEBEC

1st. "QUEBEC" BATTERY

57th. (QUEBEC) Battery

13th. FIELD BRIGADE C.F.A.

35th. (RESERVE) FIELD REGIMENT R.C.A.

13th. FIELD REGIMENT R.C.A.(R)

57th. LOCATING BATTERY R.C.A.(M)

1855 to 1955

The Date shown being that of appointment in each rank.

HONORARY COLONELS

- 1921 Lieutenant-General Sir Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
D.S.O., Légion of Honour (Commandeur).
1937 Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Boswell, E.D., C.D.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

- 1933 Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Boswell, E.D.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1921 F. M. Stanton | 1940 J. V. Boswell E.D. (Hon. Col.) |
| 1928 J. V. Boswell, E.D. | 1947 A. M. Beattie, E.D. |
| 1933 R. D. Campbell, V.D. | 1949 A. S. Price |
| 1936 E. A. Wiggs | 1953 D. F. Burrows |
| 1939 F. C. Magee, D.S.O., E.D. | |

MAJORS

- 1883 C. W. A. Lindsay, (Later Lt. Col.)
1893 T. Léfebvre dit Boulanger, (later Lt. Col.)
1902 E. Laliberté
1909 to 1913 No Major appointed
1913 T. L. Tremblay, (later Major General, C.M.G., D.S.O., Légion of Honour,
Inspector General of Eastern Canada)
1920 J. H. Price (later Brigadier, M.C., O.B.E.)
1921 J. W. Wayman, (Prov.) (later the Rev. Archdeacon)
1923 J. V. Boswell, (later Lt. Col. & Hon. Col. of Regiment)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1932 R. D. Campbell, V.D. | 1946 H. A. Simons |
| 1933 L. A. Devine, (later Lt. Col.) | 1946 T. R. Burnside (RCAPC) |
| 1940 J. A. C. Campbell | 1947 J. W. Phillips E. D. |
| 1940 C. D. Hyndman | 1947 R. E. W. Turner |
| 1940 O. D. McCooey, E.D. | 1947 J. W. MacNaughton |
| 1942 M. C. McLean | 1947 A. H. Crowfoot (H/Major) |
| 1942 A. C. Price | 1948 D. B. MacKay (H/Major) |
| 1944 T. A. Cowan | 1949 A. S. Price |
| 1944 D. J. Halfhide | 1949 J. G. Coote |
| 1945 C. K. Suddard | 1950 D. F. Burrows |
| 1945 J. C. M. Mooney | 1951 C. B. Crutchfield (RCADC) |
| 1945 D. C. Barker | 1953 J. A. B. Tyler |
| 1945 R. O. Hanrahan | 1953 K. F. Smith, E.D. |
| 1946 A. M. Beattie | 1953 J. C. P. Constantine |
| 1946 L. B. Fleet | 1954 H. A. Simons (Paymaster) |
| 1946 R. A. Butler | |

CAPTAINS

1855	L. S. Gamache	1940	W. G. Wright
1858	E. Lamontagne	1940	R. C. Saunders
1880	C. W. A. Lindsay	1940	G. G. White
1887	J. G. Garneau	1941	R. G. Hatch
1892	P. P. Boulanger	1942	A. E. C. McMichael
1895	E. Laliberté	1943	J. M. Lindsay
1902	L. A. G. O. Roy (later Col.)	1944	J. A. G. Clarke
1904	G. L. Lefebvre dit Boulanger	1945	H. R. Slater
1909 to 1913	No Captain appointed	1946	P. C. W. Campbell, M.M.
1913	J. G. E. Roy	1946	D. F. Burrows
1913	H. Chassé (later Lt. Col. D.S.O., M.C., Légion of Honour)	1946	T. M. Beattie
1921	J. V. Boswell (Adjutant)	1946	J. W. MacNaughton
1922	R. D. Campbell	1946	F. M. Quinn
1924	E. P. Suddard	1946	F. D. Theriault
1924	L. Casters	1946	E. J. Berryman, M.C.
1925	J. G. P. G. Ryan	1947	J. W. Phillips, E.D.
1926	A. G. Simons	1947	P. M. DeWaele
1927	J. W. McLimont	1947	F. J. LeGresley
1928	H. R. Turner	1948	W. P. Barlow
1928	L. A. Devine	1948	K. N. Thompson
1929	E. A. Wiggs	1948	J. H. Breton
1933	A. M. Beattie	1949	J. W. S. Martin
1936	E. S. Hoare	1950	D. W. Kidd (H/Capt)
1938	F. C. Magee, D.S.O.	1953	J. G. Hardman (RCAMC)
1938	R. G. Hatch	1953	J. C. P. Constantine
1940	A. C. Price	1954	J. R. Welsby
1940	A. G. Simond	1955	K. B. Keefe (H/Capt.)

LIEUTENANTS

1855	M. N. D. Légaré	1889	A. Mailloux
1955	E. Lamontagne	1893	E. Laliberté
1856	P. Vallière	1893	J. Ogilvie (later Major)
1856	J. Pendergast	1895	C. O. Samson
1858	C. Panet	1897	L. A. G. O. Roy (later Col.)
1859	E. Defoy	1901	G. Lefebvre dit Boulanger
1866	M. W. Baby	1904	E. Roy
1866	C. W. A. Lindsay	1905	E. F. Joncas
1870	E. C. E. Gauthier	1906	G. Carrier
1874	E. Taschereau	1913	A. E. Routier (Now Col. M.C.)
1881	E. B. Garneau	1913	A. Savard (late Mr. Justice)
1887	G. Hamel	1913	F. M. Stanton (now Lt. Col.)
1913	H. Collett	1937	H. R. Slater
1914	J. H. Roy	1940	E. D. Hyndman
1915	E. Lavoie	1942	M. K. Craig
1916	H. V. Fellows	1944	W. M. Doherty
1917	J. A. P. E. Vallée	1944	K. M. Johnson
1917	H. Grenier	1946	F. M. Quinn
1922	J. W. McLimont	1946	E. J. Berryman M.C.
1922	H. S. LeBoutillier	1946	K. N. Thompson
1922	A. G. Simons	1946	D. W. MacMillan (RCAMC)
1922	C. T. Davis	1946	F. D. Theriault
1923	H. R. Turner	1947	J. A. Campbell
1923	C. B. Sewell	1948	J. C. P. Constantine
1923	B. W. Scott	1949	R. D. Carew
1924	R. A. Grant	1950	T. F. Doran
1925	L. A. Devine	1950	T. F. Doran
1925	A. M. Beattie	1950	R. G. Heitshu
1927	C. G. Smith	1951	J. M. Scott
1928	J. P. Doddridge	1951	A. Barrow
1929	C. G. O'Neill	1951	H. B. Richardson
1935	R. G. Hatch	1952	J. A. Adam
1936	J. W. Phillips	1952	J. D. Pawling
1936	F. K. Amy	1954	H. B. Bignell
1936	E. S. Hoare	1954	M. R. Ward
1937	L. P. Frawley	1954	L. E. Whitworth

2 / LIEUTENANTS

1855	P. Vallière	1940	M. K. Craig
1856	D. LeMoine	1940	A. W. Dobel
1856	C. Panet	1941	T. DeGruchy
1865	C. W. A. Lindsay	1942	T. M. Beattie
1869	E. C. E. Gauthier	1942	F. J. Bannier
1872	W. H. B. C. de Léry	1942	W. E. Miller
1874	E. Duchesnay	1942	F. L. Annett
1879	E. B. Garneau	1943	J. C. Hatch
1880	C. Thibaudeau	1943	P. C. W. Campbell
1886	J. G. Garneau	1943	R. F. Condon
1888	A. Mailloux	1943	C. E. Pouliot
1890	P. P. Boulanger	1943	T. A. DeWolfe
1894	C. O. Samson	1943	A. A. LeBland
1895	L. A. G. O. Roy	1943	L. E. Davis
1897	V. G. Pelletier	1944	R. E. McLellan
1898	R. Larue	1955	L. W. Underhill
1900	G. Boulanger	1945	E. W. Coull
1900	R. Miller	1945	D. T. Fenwick
1901	J. F. Gauvreau	1945	J. J. Maroney
1902 to 1928	the rank of 2/Lieutenant does not appear on the Army List.	1945	P. E. Poulin
1928	J. P. Doddridge	1946	W. F. Anderson
1930	R. G. Hatch	1946	L. H. Doddridge
1933	J. W. Phillips	1947	W. J. D. Champion
1934	F. K. Amy	1947	W. W. Willett
1936	L. P. Frawley	1947	L. J. Miller
1936	H. R. Slater	1947	I. R. Robertson
1938	H. B. Duchene	1948	W. S. Epp
1938	R. E. W. Turner	1949	J. H. Turner
1940	C. McMichael	1952	L. E. Whitworth
1940	C. B. Bignell	1952	A. G. Martin
1940	J. F. O'Neill	1954	M. R. Ward
1940	G. W. Warner	1954	W. G. Thistle

OFFICER CADETS

1949	F. A. Barrow	1953	T. J. Moore
1949	E. Doddridge	1953	T. J. Beach
1949	S. H. Fleet	1953	K. D. G. Spencer
1949	M. R. Ward	1953	G. H. Waddington
1949	R. E. Seifert	1953	M. Heitshu
1950	A. G. Martin	1954	P. J. Demers

SURGEONS

1865	J. B. Blanchet
1880	E. Turcot, M.D.
1881	A. C. Hamel, M.D.
1884	J. M. Turcot, M.D.
1898	J. D. Brusseau, M.D.
1904	R. Myrand, M.D.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

1855	W. H. Carpenter
1877	W. B. Hall
1887	J. A. Couture
1898	L. Poulin
1921	J. J. O'Neil.

Note: Other Medical Officers are shown in the General List of Officers.

Note: - When the Unit was mechanized, there was no further need for a Veterinary Surgeon.

CHAPTER I

Early Artillery

To a Gunner the word ARTILLERY means that Royal Regiment, which, circling the world with its Batteries has become an army in size divided into Regiments and made up of officers and men from every country of the Commonwealth. Or he may think of the GUNS. And yet when first employed guns had not yet come into general use and the Royal Regiment itself was far in the future.

Some time during the 13th. Century both English and French came to use the term Artillery to describe long-bows and cross-bows. Later on, when the invention of gun-powder led to the use of cannons and hand-guns, these also became included under the general description of Artillery.

Cannon are supposed to have been invented in the East and brought to Europe by the Moors of Spain. It is said that cannons were even used as far back as 1118 during the siege of Saragossa. However, we are more interested in English and French artillery which claim no such ancient history.

In England gun-powder seems to have been invented by Roger Bacon, the famous friar and alchemist, who lived from 1214 to 1294. He probably first used it about 1242, to make crackers for children. He did not live to see it used on the battlefield.

The secret of what he had accomplished was soon found out and we next hear of guns being made about 1313 by a German monk, Berthold Schwarz, who lived in Flanders, then part of the Holy Roman Empire. The first guns were made in Ghent, and one was sent to England in 1314. It was a queer looking object like a flower vase turned on it's side, and it shot out an arrow when fire was applied to the touch-hole. From this small beginning we have progressed to the mighty guns of today, though perhaps we would have been better off without that kind of progress.

The new weapon was slow to develop to a point where it equalled in accuracy and power the mighty machines for throwing stones and huge arrows, that were in general use since the time of the Roman Legions. However, Edward III of England is supposed to have employed "Crakys of War" against the Scots in 1327, and we do know that small guns called Bombards were used by the English at the famous battle of Crecy in 1346, when a French army was destroyed by English Archers. Just what effect the Bombards had on the enemy is not recorded, but they did give us a rank in the Artillery, for it is no doubt from the name of the men who fired them that we obtained the word Bombardier. From Crecy until the end of the One Hundred Years War between France and England, in 1453, artillery gradually became more and more important.

It is a well known historical fact that a defeated country is more receptive to new ideas, and more willing to try new weapons than the victors. We saw a very good example of this in 1940. The English invented the Tank and forgot how to use it. The Germans took the British weapon and made the Panzer Divisions that chased us out of France in June 1940. The same happened during the One Hundred Years War. Generally the English were victorious in battle, and soon ruled more of France than the French King. So the French looked for some means of defeating those terrible English Archers, and of recapturing the castles and cities held by the English. They found their answer in artillery, using the term as we do today, to refer to guns, and the men who served them.

In 1420 King Charles VII of France appointed Pierre Besoneau as the first Master-Gunner of France. Aided by two brothers Gaspard and Jean Bureau he built up a very efficient artillery that played a large part in the campaigns that finally liberated France from the English invader. Jean Bureau published the first Artillery

Training Manual in 1430, and between them they made such improvements as cast iron cannon balls, instead of using stones as previously. When Pierre Bessoneau died in 1444, Gaspard Bureau became the second Master-Gunner of France.

With the English out of the way the King of France decided to reorganize his army. He was determined to have a permanent force, which would form a truly Royal Army, and be useful to keep the nobles in order. Soon it was organized and one of the units was a force of artillery. From then on France always has a permanent force of gunners.

Having lost all their possessions in France except the port of Calais the English soon quarrelled among themselves, in a civil war lasting from about 1455 to 1485, and known in history as the Wars of the Roses. The cause was to see who would rule England the house of York or the house of Lancaster. As the war was fought with armies raised by the great nobles, rather than by a Royal army, it is probable that artillery was not very extensively used. However, King Richard III in 1483 appointed Rauf Bigod as the first of those Master-Generals of Ordnance that were to control British artillery, until 1855.

The Master-General in later years became the head of the Board of Ordnance. Assisted by a Lieutenant-General in charge of personnel, and a Surveyor-General in charge of all equipment, with a Clerk of Ordnance, the Storekeeper and the Clerk of the Deliveries, the Master-General and the Board were responsible for equipping both army and navy and for the proper organization of artillery for a campaign. When the Royal Regiment was formed in 1719 he was the Colonel, and appointed all officers besides supervising the promotion of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

On August 25, 1537 King Henry VIII issued a Royal Charter incorporating the archers in and around London as a Fraternity or Guild of St. George. From this society has descended the the Honourable Artillery Company, of London, with its Battery of Horse Artillery, and Battalion of Infantry dressed like the Guards. Senior of the Volunteer units of the British army it is possibly the oldest fighting unit in the world, and has taken part in every campaign from the Spanish Armada of 1588 to the Second World War, either as a unit or by providing officers trained in the Company to the Regulars and Militia.

From the end of the Wars of the Roses in 1485 to the start of a second civil war, this time between Charles I and Parliament in 1642, the English army cannot be said to have taken part in any famous campaigns. True there was some fighting in Ireland, and an occasional war with France and Scotland, but in general the English did their fighting against the Spanish, at sea, with the result that English artillery did not make much progress.

On the outbreak of the war in 1642 both King and Parliament called up the militia, or Trained Bands. However, these were infantry, and mostly useless, except those of London, where their officers had been trained by the Honourable Artillery Company, in what were called the Artillery Gardens. The officers trained here distinguished themselves in the civil war, and together with many English and Scots officers who had fought on the continent were able to raise and train armies of volunteers. In these armies the artillery at first was not very important. However, as the war progressed some quite large Trains of Artillery were employed and as the Parliament had more money than the King, and thanks to Cromwell, a much better army, their artillery was superior to that in the Royal army, and this factor played an important part in winning the war for the Parliament.

On the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 the modern British army was organized, starting with what are now the Life Guards and the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards. Yet, even then, in this new army there were only 100 gunners, who garrisoned the Tower of London, and who were not fit for service in the field.

During the reign of James II, the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth in 1685 and the invasion of William of Orange in 1688 led to the formation of Trains of Artillery. But only one battle was fought, and the development of an efficient artillery had to wait until James was driven out and William III became King.

The Prince of Orange was no sooner on the Throne as William III than James invaded Ireland with a French army. He was joined by the Irish, and William found himself with a major war on his hands. A large army of English, Scotch, Dutch and German troops was sent to Ireland, together with several regiments of French Huguenots. This army was commanded by the Master-General of Ordnance, the Duke of Schomberg, a Huguenot who had come

over with William III. A Train of Artillery accompanied the army, consisting of 147 gunners and matrosses, a sort of junior rank of gunner, and 200 carters, who were civilians. This Train of Artillery was dressed in the blue uniform that has ever since been the artillery colour, the details been shown in an order signed by Schomberg.

"That the gunners, matrosses and tradesmen have coates of blew, with Brass Buttons, and lyned with orange bass, and hats with orange silk Galoome. The carters, grey coates lyned with the same. That order be given for the making of these cloaths forthwith and the money to be deducted by equal proportions out of their paye by the Treasurer of the Trayne."

After the Peace of Ryswick ending the war with France, of which the Irish campaign had formed a part, there being a number of trained gunners in England a small regiment of artillery was formed. It consisted of a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, an Adjutant, a Comptroller, and four Companies, each of 1 Captain, 1 First-Lieutenant, 1 Second-Lieutenant, 2 Gentlemen of the Ordnance, 2 Sergeants and 30 Gunners. There were also 6 Engineers, 4 Sub-Engineers, 2 Firemasters, 12 Fireworkers and 12 Bombardiers. We note that the Bombardiers did not form part of the Companies. They, with the Firemasters and Fireworkkrs seem to have been more technical personnel, probably responsible for the supervision of the powder, shot, and the guns themselves. Thus was the complement of the first permanent artillery regiment in England, which, however, was disbanded the same year, and the men, in part, transferred to the garrison of the Tower.

On the outbreak of the War of Spanish Succession in 1702, and the beginnings of the campaigns fought by the Duke of Marlborough, a train of artillery was immediately formed to accompany the army. It consisted of 34 guns, being 14 sakers, 13 3-pounders and 4 howitzers. There were two companies of gunners, one of pioneers and one of pontoon men, plus the staff which to us would be very large for the number of guns and men. Although the total personnel was about 220, the Train was commanded by a Colonel, assisted by a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major. The Duke of Marlborough being Master-General of Ordnance took a great deal of interest in the Artillery and it was on his campaigns that the gunners first earned that fine reputation that has been theirs ever since. Besides the artillery guns, there were also 3-pounder guns serving with the infantry, being drawn into action by drag-ropes. These guns most likely corresponded to the Mortars used by the infantry in the present era.

When the war ended in 1714, the first step of the government was to disband the army, and with it the Train of Artillery. The result being that when in 1715 there was a short lived rebellion in Scotland the campaign was over before the new Train of Artillery

could be organized. This finally convinced the authorities of the need for a permanent force of artillery, and the Duke of Marlborough was permitted to organize the regiment that exists today.

CHAPTER II

The Royal Regiment of Artillery

The Regiment officially came into existence on May 26th., 1716. It consisted of two companies, and no regimental staff. This was less than the Duke had planned, but the whole scheme was soon put into effect. In 1722 the King gave command of the Regiment to Colonel Albert Borgard, and in 1727 a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major, were added, while the strength of the Regiment was increased to four companies.

Colonel Albert Borgard was a Dane by birth. He had been a soldier since 1675, when he was a Cadet in the Queen's Regiment of Foot of the Danish army. In 1676 he was on board ship with his men acting as marines. Then he was taken out of the Infantry and transferred to the Artillery. He served all over Europe, several times against the Turks in Austria and in Hungary. In 1689 he entered Prussian service, and in 1692 he joined the English artillery in Holland.

The new Regiment did not take long to get into action, the two original companies forming part of a Train of Artillery organized by Colonel Borgard, in 1719 to attack Vigo in Spain. Thanks to the artillery the town soon surrendered. Then followed twenty years of peace.

The establishment of the Regiment during this period was as follows:

A Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, an Adjutant, a Quartermaster and a Bridge-Master. The four companies were each made up of; a Captain, a Captain-Lieutenant, a First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants, 4 Fireworkers, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 12 Bombardiers, 25 Gunners, 5 Cadet-Gunners, 43 Matrosses, or Gunner's Mates, 5 Cadet-Matrosses; and 2 Drummers. Later the number of Bombardiers and Gunners was reduced, and that of Matrosses increased, as they cost less. From then on vacancies in the Gunners were filled by the best men among the Matrosses.

The large number of Junior Officers and Bombardiers were to permit the Regiment to provide personnel for bomb-vessels. These ships manned by the artillery and the navy, were armed with mortars, and used for bombardment of batteries located on the enemy coast.

The principle event during the period of peace was the granting of the title ROYAL in 1722. Until 1751 the King only signed Commissions for senior officers, the remainder having commissions signed by the Master-General of Ordnance.

In 1741 the Royal Military Academy was formed to train young boys to be officers in the Artillery. It continued until after the recent war, when one Military School was established. The Academy trained Artillery and later Engineer officers.

The year 1741 witnesses the end of the long peace, and from then on the Royal Regiment was almost continually in action. It played a great part in all the campaigns of the 18th. Century and early part of the 19th. right up to the Battle of Waterloo. Space, unfortunately does not permit mention of more than one or two highlights of these eventful years.

The Royal Artillery was represented in Wolfe's army at the taking of Quebec, by Captain William McLeod's Company, 1st. Battalion, R.A., now the 18th., (Quebec 1759) Medium Battery, R.A., which numbered 7 Officers, 6 Non-Commissioned Officers and 94 men.

During the Seven Year's War, which was started in America and carried on in Europe and in India, the use of field guns became more general. These usually were placed on the right of the infantry battalion to which they were attached. Quite possibly this practice of placing the guns on the right of a battalion, led to the granting in 1756 of the privilege of the Artillery forming on the right of the infantry on parade, a privilege we proudly observe to this day.

In 1755 a new regiment The Royal Irish Artillery was formed. It continued to exist until 1801, when it became the 7th. Battalion R.A. The reason for it's formation was that the army in Ireland was on what was known as the Irish Establishment, which was completely separate from the army in England, though regiments could be moved from one to the other.

The outstanding event in the history of the Royal Regiment during this warlike period was the siege of Gibraltar by the Spanish and Franch, from September 1779 to February 1783. The actual bombardment began in April 1781. Thanks to the 25 Officers and 460 men of the Royal Artillery the enemy ships could not make any impression on the garrison, and the Rock was held for England. Twenty three gunners were killed, the total R.A. casualties being 196.

In 1784 Lieutenant Henry Shrapnel R.A. invented the shell since called after him, consisting of a hollow case with a fuse and filled with small shot. Its deadly effect on masses of troops needs no comment.

In 1793 the first two Troops of Horse Artillery were raised, thus originating that famous branch of the Regiment of which the four Regular Regiments RCA form a part. Equipped with 6 pounder guns, and with drivers belonging to the Regiment instead of civilians, these Batteries, or Troops were the first really mobile artillery, capable of acting with cavalry.

In 1794 the civilian drivers were replaced in the remainder of the Regiment by members of the Driver Corps, which in 1806 became the Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers, but did not actually form part of the Regiment until after Waterloo.

In the British Artillery today "O" (The Rocket Troop) Battery R.H.A. perpetuates the tradition of the only British unit to take part in the famous battle of Leipzig, in 1813. Armed with rockets, it's fire was the final argument that persuaded the Saxon army to desert Napoleon in the middle of the battle. Though this did not actually cause Napoleon's defeat, it made his retreat very much more difficult.

From Waterloo, June 18, 1815 to Mons, August 23, 1914 there were no World Wars, made up of large groups of allies on each side. Yet during this period the Gunners of the Royal Regiment were in action on almost every continent. Suppressing a rebellion in Canada in 1837, three wars with Burma, wars with China, campaigns in Africa, and the major wars of the Crimea, 1854 to 56, the Indian Mutiny 1857 - 58, and the South African War 1899 to 1902. Space does not permit giving details of the exploits of the Gunners, suffice to say that wherever the British guns thundered defiance to the foe, there the members of the famous Regiment made a name for themselves. Usually victorious they were even more remarkable in defeat, giving their lives willingly in desperate efforts to save the guns.

This long period saw a revolution in the guns themselves. From the small, short range muzzle loaders of Napoleon's time to the mighty guns of the Kaiser's armies, with a range of thirty miles, and capable of destroying a fortress with one shot, greater progress had been made than in all previous history of artillery. The modern rifle made it necessary to equip field guns with shields. Increased range permitted them to be placed behind the lines of infantry, instead of out in front. The whole art of gunnery had changed, but the matchless spirit of the Royal Regiment remained as fine as ever.

The early days of the Great War of 1914 to 18, were noted for the heroic deeds of the Gunners, in their efforts to support the hard pressed infantry and cavalry. Out ranged and out numbered by the mighty German artillery, they fought to the end, and permitted the retreat to the Marne, and the start of the long, slow "Push" back to Mons again.

Gradually the tide turned. New and better guns became available. New methods. Aircraft spotting. Indirect fire, observation balloons, all played their part, until when the bugles sounded "Cease Fire", the Royal Artillery, the Artillery of the Dominions, and of our French and American allies, had completely mastered the enemy's guns, and were subjecting his infantry to merciless bombardment.

The period between 1919 and 1939 witnessed very great changes in the artillery of all armies. The horse, that faithful servant of the Gunners throughout the centuries gave place to the motor vehicles of various kinds. The old 13 and 18 pounder guns were replaced by the 25 pr. gunhowtizer. The Anti-Aircraft guns, invented to combat the German zeppelin and low flying planes of the Great War, were improved and given electronic brains to better find the foe. Anti-Tank guns were produced, though, unfortunately not as heavy and as numerous as would be required to stop the German tanks. New improvements were made in the instruments used by the artillery, and in the training methods.

Perhaps the most interesting change was made in the organization of the British and Dominion artillery. When first organized the Royal Regiment was divided into Companies. As it increased in size, these companies were grouped in Battalions. During the last century Companies of Field Artillery became known as Batteries, the term Company being kept for Garrison Artillery. These Batteries were then grouped in Brigades, instead of Battalions. Horse Artillery Batteries also were formed out of the old Troops, and they too were grouped in Brigades. Then in 1938, Brigades were replaced by Regiments, each Regiment consisting of two twelve-gun Batteries, each Battery of three Troops, of four guns. Regiments and Batteries were designated by numbers, except in the Horse Artillery, and Troops by letters, in each Regiment. All the old terms were changed. Familiar words no longer denoted the same thing. To complete the odd picture we had the Royal Regiment, divided into subordinate Regiments each independent of the other, and approximately the same size as a Cavalry Regiment or Infantry Battalion.

In the Second World War the Royal Regiment had a greater role than ever before in its history. It was the Gunners who stopped Rommel. They opened the way from Normandy to the Baltic, defended England itself against air attack, and manned the guns of the Merchant Navy. At the end of the war the Royal Artillery formed about one quarter of the British Army.

Since 1945 the British artillery has been in action against the Communists in Malaya and in Korea. In both campaigns they have proved worthy of the traditions of the Royal Regiment. Other Gunners stand guard in Germany with the British Army of the Rhine. At home in England great changes have taken place. The famous Anti-Aircraft Command, formed in the Great War, and again in the Second World War by Territorial artillery regiments, has now been broken up. A few Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiments remain but the greater proportion of the personnel have become members of a new organization. This is the Mobile Column. Formed from surplus Army and Air Force personnel, and Civil Defence personnel, the Mobile Column is trained as a reserve to local civil defence, to be rapidly moved into a stricken area and aid in rescue work. A school for such rescue training has been established, and others are planned.

Times change. The art of war progresses. We now have atomic cannon and guided missiles. Locating batteries have no guns at all. Yet, whatever the future holds in store for the men of the Royal Regiment, the tradition is still there and with it an "Esprit de Corps" un-equalled by any other branch of the service. Gunners of the Commonwealth, white or coloured, all are united to maintain the proud traditions created by the men of past centuries who have served in the "Finest Regiment in the World."

Canadian Artillery 1604 to 1760

Although the early history of Canada is a story of continuous warfare organized artillery only appears on the scene for what we might call the last act.

True the early settlers had guns on the walls of Port Royal, Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. Of these Quebec was the best armed, though even then we must not imagine that it was the Gibraltar of North America it became in 1832. The French Gibraltar was the fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton island. It was well fortified but never successfully defended.

From 1604 to 1664 there was little attempt at organized warfare. Each settler kept his musket handy to repel the Iroquois and from time to time small bands of settlers took the field against the Indians. In 1650 Maisonneuve organized a semi-religious company of militia in Montreal, and the next year the citizens of Quebec and Three Rivers were also organized in companies. The basic unit was the squad of a Corporal and seven men.

In the winter campaign of 1666 the Militia from Quebec wore red blanket coats and red woolen caps or tuques. Those from Three Rivers wore white, and the men of Montreal blue. Quite a spirit of rivalry developed between the "redcoats" of Quebec and the "bluecoats" of Montreal. These costumes were the only uniforms ever worn by Canadian Militia, during the French period.

In 1669 on orders from the King, Governor de Courcelle established the militia on a firm basis. With the Governor as the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Governors in Three Rivers and

Montreal, Commandants of the Troops, and Majors, as staff officers the whole population of the colony was organized as an army. Each parish had one or more companies of militia under a Captain, assisted by a Lieutenant and an Ensign. These companies were divided into squads of 40 to 50 men, who trained together once a month, and twice a year the whole company assembled for training as a unit. With the scattered population this was the best that could be done, and it proved good enough to defend Canada against the superior numbers of the English until the British Regulars invaded the country in 1759.

In 1665 the Marquis de Tracy, King's Lieutenant-General in America landed at Quebec bringing with him the only complete French Regular regiment ever sent to Canada. It was the famous Carignan-Salières Regiment with a distinguished record of service in Europe. It remained in Canada, taking part in campaigns against the Iroquois until 1667 and 1668, when the greater part returned to France to form the cadre of the Regiment of Lorraine. About 400 officers and men settled in Canada, where the officers provided leaders in future wars, and left their names to be perpetuated by names of cities and towns of Quebec.

From 1668 to 1690 the troops sent to Canada were independent companies serving under the Marine Department, which was responsible for the colonies. Difficulties arising as to reinforcements, on December 16th. 1690 the King issued an order that established the most famous force in French Canada.

This new organization was known as "Les Compagnies franches de la Marine". They were not marines as we know the word, but infantry, serving under the Marine Department. Eighty companies were authorized and by 1757 forty of these, with two Artillery Companies were serving in Canada, others being at Louisbourg. Each company numbered about 65 men, and was commanded by a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy of France, who was commissioned as a Captain of Infantry. Two Naval Ensigns assisted him, one as Lieutenant and the other as Ensign of Infantry. Their

black three-cornered hat, grey-white coat with blue facings, blue waistcoat, breeches and stockings, and white spatterdashes or leggings came to be a very familiar sight in Canada, where they were soon called the Colonial Regulars. Originally both officers and men were enlisted in France, but gradually the officers and some of the men were colonials, many of the young men of better families becoming Officer Cadets in this force, serving in the ranks until they could obtain a commission. Thus the "Troupes de la Marine" may be considered the first Canadian Regulars, and in any dispute between the Militia and French Regulars under Montcalm they took the Canadian viewpoint.

By an order of the King, dated April 10th., 1750 picked men were chosen from the "Troupes de la Marine" and the first regular Artillery Company in New France was organized. It was

immediately given the privilege we cherish today of marching at the head of the column, and taking place on the right of the line, on all general parades. As an 'Elite' Company it had the choice of the best men, and any member not proving satisfactory was immediately sent back to the infantry. The Artillery Company was organized the same as the infantry companies, and had the same titles for its officers, but it wore a different uniform. A blue coat, red facings, red waistcoat, breeches and stockings, with white leggings, made this French regular artillery closely resemble that artillery of the French land forces, and the British artillery. By 1757 a second company had been added. These two formed the only artillery units in the army of Montcalm, for he brought none with him. To these companies may be credited all the honours earned by gunners in the taking of forts Oswego and William Henry, the defence of Carillon, now fort Ticonderoga, the siege of Quebec and the two battles of the Plains of Abraham, 1759 and 1760.

In every action, together with the infantry, the gunners did their best, but fate and the superior strength of the invading British-American armies made victory impossible. Finally in 1760 Montreal surrendered, and all Canada was lost to France. The two companies of artillery, together with the other regular troops sailed for home. When the war ended in 1762 the "Troupes de la Marine" were disbanded, their exploits filling bright pages in the military history of two nations.



The Old Militia 1760 to 1855

When the last ship carrying the French regulars back home sailed down the St. Lawrence from Montreal, the Canadians may well have hoped for a period of peace, after over one hundred and fifty years of almost continuous war. This was not to be, for the early years of British rule saw Canada menaced once more by invasion.

The first war was the Pontiac rebellion of the Indian tribes, from 1763 to 1766. The whole Western frontier was ablaze, Detroit and Pittsburg besieged, and many of the settlements destroyed. The English rushed all available regulars to the front, and called up the colonial militias, including a three company battalion of French Canadians. They were able to mobilize this battalion because the Governor, had kept the old French militia system in force, though the Captains of Militia were now more civil officials than army officers.

From 1766 to 1775 there was peace, and the British garrison was greatly reduced. Then came the American Revolution and an American force invaded Canada, soon capturing all British posts except Quebec City. Here Sir Guy Carleton took refuge and called up militia to strengthen his small British regular garrison.

Six companies of English speaking militia infantry and eleven of French speaking infantry were formed. More interesting to us was the organization of two Companies of Artillery, one French and one English, to serve the guns on the fortifications. A total of 32 guns were then mounted on the walls. The infantry wore the usual British red coat trimmed with black facings. But the Gunners, wore an odd uniform for artillery, a green coat faced with black. Just why green was chosen instead of blue we do not know, but it could have been due to a shortage of blue cloth in a city cut off from all contact with the outside world during the winter of 1775 and 1776. The siege of Quebec was the only action in which Canadian artillery took part during the war.

Canada was not directly involved in the wars with the French Republic and Napoleon. Canadian officers served in both the British army and the British navy. Two battalions of a Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment of infantry were raised as part of the British army, serving as garrison in Canada from 1793 to the Peace of Amiens in 1802, when they were disbanded. Other Battalions were raised in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The 3rd. (New Brunswick) Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment RCA at St. John traces its tradition to the Loyal Company of Artillery established in 1793.

The war with France led to war with the United States in 1812. The British garrison in Canada was very small, as Britain had to maintain Wellington's army in Spain. Fencibles or local regulars were organized. Militia battalions were formed, and in Lower Canada, now Quebec, the famous Voltigeurs distinguished themselves under Colonel de Salaberry.

Some units from lower Canada took part in the heavy fighting on the borders of Upper Canada, now Ontario. Two of these were "His Majesty's Canadian Dragoons" and a provincial field artillery corps, both from Montreal. A Corps of Voyageurs looked after the transport by water between Montreal and Kingston.

Upper Canada was fortunate to have Major General Isaac Brock as Lieutenant-Governor and commander-in-chief. When the threat of war made defence measures necessary he organized "Flank Companies" from the militia, which served part time and were much better trained than the ordinary militiamen. The remainder of the men in the militia battalions formed a reserve. The flank companies distinguished themselves wherever engaged, and together with the Fencibles became almost as good troops as the British regulars. Though we read of Provincial Dragons, taking part in the war, as an Upper Canada unit, it is difficult to determine if the provincial artillery mentioned in various books, came from Upper Canada, or was the Montreal corps.

From the end of the American War in 1815 until the rebellions of 1837-38, the militia in both Upper and Lower Canada seemed to go to sleep. A "Muster Parade" was held each year, which

was more of a social get together than a military parade. In 1835 loyalists in Montreal tried to form a "British Rifle Legion", but getting no support from the authorities they disbanded. In Toronto Colonel Fitzgibbon formed a drill corps of young men, but was laughed at by the majority of the population. In 1822 the York Dragoons were organized by Captain George T. Denison of Bellevue, the first of the name of Denison to serve in this unit, now the Governor-General's Horse Guards. There was also a cavalry troop in Montreal, now the 17th. Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars. Rebel units, however were actively drilling in both provinces.

Space does not permit an account of the rebellions and of the border raids that followed. Militia was called out, volunteer units formed, and together with the regulars and the above mentioned cavalry they suppressed the rebellion and defended the border. Artillery units mentioned in Upper Canada at this time were the Royal Provincial Artillery and the Queen's Marine Artillery, the first as part of the Toronto garrison and the latter corps at Kingston. On paper there were five companies of artillery.

In Lower Canada, there is no mention of militia artillery taking part in the campaigns. That some artillery units existed at this time is quite possible. There is a Battalion of Artillery shown in the Militia List for troops in Quebec City in 1832. Possibly this was the 1st. Battalion of Quebec Militia, which in 1828 had been converted to Artillery as a reward for its efficiency, once more proving that artillery was considered an "elite" corps.

Once the twin rebellions of Upper and Lower Canada were suppressed everyone forgot all about the militia. They still assembled about once a year, but neither the authorities or the people took interest in being soldiers, until 1846.

The American author Bernard DeVoto wrote a book entitled "The Year of Decision 1846". It was a very good name. The American people of that time were suffering from a feeling of "Manifest Destiny", meaning that they were destined to expand and take over new territory. The sixty-four dollar question of the time was whether they would fight a war with Britain over Oregon, then jointly settled by British and Americans, or with Mexico over Texas, New Mexico and California. Fortunately for Canada, and perhaps for themselves, they decided to go to war with Mexico, but for a time the situation looked bad enough to cause the government of Canada, (Ontario and Quebec), to pass a new Militia Act. This not only provided for the training of up to 30,000 "active" Militia, drawn from the general or "Sedentary" Militia, but it authorized the formation of volunteer units of infantry, artillery or dragoons. This was the first official recognition by the Canadian authorities of the volunteer system of raising troops, although they were careful not to make any promise as to providing arms and equipment. However, once the American army moved into Mexican territory, the Canadians breathed easier, and nothing was done to put the act into force.

In March 1854 Great Britain and France went to war with Russia, then attacking Turkey. The British troops in Canada were called home, leaving only a small garrison. Interest in military matters was aroused, and the Canadian government appointed a Commission to study the problem of defence. This Commission, consisting of Sir Allan MacNab, Colonel E. P. Taché and Colonel T. E. Campbell completed their study of the problem during the winter of 1854-55. From the report they submitted to the government, plans were made for a complete reorganization of the Militia, and the present Canadian Militia is the living monument to their work.

Canadian Artillery 1855 to 1955

August 31st. 1855. British and French guns still thundered before Sebastopol in the Crimea, where a Sardinian army and a Turkish force had now joined them. The Austrian army mobilized on the Russian border, in support of the Allies, but not taking an active part in the war. The Americans too busy with the question of slavery to bother about what happened in the rest of the world. In Canada, only 1,887 Imperial troops, including two Companies of Royal Artillery, in the Maritime Provinces, 1,086 regulars, and 311 in the ancient colony of Newfoundland. The British colonies in America slumbered in peace, taking only a patriotic interest in the far off war, and the exploits of the British Army.

Yet, it was in peaceful Canada, on that fateful 31st. of August that a Militia General Order issued by the Governor General and Commander in Chief, and signed by Colonel de Rottenburg, Adjutant General of Militia, was destined to have a greater effect on the military history of the Empire and of the world, than the whole Crimean Campaign. For this order created a new army. An army that one hundred years later would be represented in the forces of an alliance formed to check Russian expansion. An army that would cover itself with glory in campaigns on three continents, and in four wars, to defend the Empire, the Commonwealth and a then undreamed of international organization of sovereign states, the United Nations.

The first unit authorized by this General Order was "one field battery of artillery, to be styled the Volunteer Militia Field Battery of Artillery of Quebec". Today as the 57th., Locating Battery, R.C.A. (Militia) that battery, after forming part of the 5th. Field Brigade, the 13th. Field Brigade, the 35th. (Reserve) Field Regiment, 13th. Field Regiment RCA (R), and going into action as part of the 1st. Anti-Tank Regiment, R.C.A., is once more an independent unit.

The same General Order authorized the organization of a company of foot artillery, and rifle companies in Quebec and in Montreal. All these have long since been disbanded.

An extract from the Militia General Order authorizing the organization of the Battery.

HEADQUARTERS

Quebec, 31st August 1855

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

No. 3 - In pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Militia of the Province and to repeal the Acts now in force for that purpose," and with reference to the General Orders No. 1, dated Quebec, 16th. August, 1855:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL and Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the formation of the following Active or Volunteer Militia Companies in the Province, as below detailed, viz:

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN

LOWER CANADA - AT QUEBEC

One Field Battery of Artillery to be styled the Volunteer Militia Field Battery of Artillery of Quebec. . . .

HIS EXCELLENCY is further pleased to make the following appointments of Officers to these Companies viz:

VOLUNTEER MILITIA FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY OF QUEBEC

Although our 57th., Battery is the only surviving unit dating from the 31st. of August 1855, there are other batteries which were organized the same year. On September 27th., Volunteer Batteries were formed in Ottawa and in Montreal, now the 2nd. and 7th. Field Batteries respectively. On November 14th., our sister unit the 32nd. Locating Battery, (Brockville Rifles) was formed as the "Volunteer Militia Company of Foot Artillery of Kingston". The "Volunteer Militia Field Battery of Artillery of Hamilton dates from December 6th., 1855, being the last artillery unit authorized that year.

In order to get a word picture of these early batteries of our present artillery, the following quotation has been taken from the interesting article "Gunner Centennial" appearing in the April 1955 number of the Canadian Army Journal, and copied hereunder with the kind permission of the Editor of the Journal.

"After the re-organization of 1855 the establishment for a field battery was four officers, one sergeant-major and 70 other ranks. The battery armament was two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder, smooth-bore muzzle-loading howitzers, while personal weapons included light percussion carbines and sabres. The uniform was to be similar to that worn by the Royal Artillery. For every drill period of three hours duration, each man received five shillings, and those who rented horses to the unit received five shillings per horse per drill period. Sergeant-Majors received an annual grant of Fifty Pounds as compensation for their heavy responsibilities - a practice which our present Sergeant-Majors would, no doubt, gladly welcome."

Following the close of the Crimean War the military spirit of the country weakened. Besides the Volunteers did not get too much encouragement from the Parliament, particularly in the depression of 1857.

On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 the Kingston volunteer battery offered its services, either for active service in India, or for duty in the Province to free British troops for the war. Other volunteer units did the same, but these offers had a very cold reception from British military authorities. They did not like volunteers. However, in 1858 the British raised the 100th. Regiment of infantry, called the Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot. Colonel de Rottenburg, who had signed the famous General Order creating the first of the new militia units, in 1855, was given command and the regiment sailed 1,027 strong. In 1881 when the British army was reorganized it became an Irish unit, as the Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) and carried that name until disbanded along with other Irish regiments in 1922.

The year 1861 witnessed the start of the great Civil War in the United States. The next year it seemed as if Canada would be involved when a Northern cruiser removed two Southern diplomats from the British steamer Trent. England almost went

to war over the insult to the flag. Volunteers flocked to the colours and "drills went on morning, noon and night". However, it was not until 1866 that Canada was actually invaded, and then by an Irish Republican Army, instead of the American army, though the Americans aided the invaders.

This Irish army was composed of men of the Fenian Brotherhood, pledged to free Ireland from English domination. They planned to conquer Canada, set up a colony known as New Ireland, and then trade it to the United States in exchange for American help to free old Ireland. To meet this threat the volunteer companies were called out repeatedly from 1866 to 1870, at one time as many as 20,000 men being under arms. Battles were fought on the frontiers of Ontario and Quebec, in which the Militia fought

alongside the British regulars. The raids were finally ended by the strength of the Canadian defences, and the intervention of the American authorities. In 1899 a Canadian General Service Medal was presented to the survivors of those who had served during the Fenian raids.

The Volunteer Militia Field Battery of Artillery of Quebec was one of the units that answered the call to duty from 1866 to 1870, but, as there was no fighting near Quebec it does not appear to have seen action. No doubt it would have given a good account of itself, for at its first annual inspection in 1856 it had received "honourable mention" for efficiency.

The year 1871 is memorable in Canadian history for the withdrawal of the British garrisons from Ontario and Quebec, including the famous Citadel of Quebec. Troops were left in Halifax and Esquimaux until 1905 and 1906. It is interesting to note that a Royal Artillery officer had hoisted the British flag over the Citadel in 1759, and another Royal Artillery officer lowered it in 1871, when for a time it was replaced by the Canadian Ensign.

The withdrawal of the British regulars led to the formation of the Canadian Permanent Force, when a General Order, dated 20th. October 1871 established "A" and "B" batteries of Canadian Artillery. These are now "A" and "B" Batteries of First Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. "A" Battery at Kingston was commanded by Lt. Colonel French, RA and "B" Battery at Quebec by Lt. Colonel T. B. Strange RA. Later Lieutenant-Colonel Strange became the Inspector of Artillery and is known as the "Father of Canadian Artillery", for he built it into an efficient force. He rose to the rank of Major-General. While at Quebec with his battery he annoyed the citizens by firing the guns of the Citadel one winter night.

Gunnery schools were formed in January 1872 staffed by British instructors, to train both Permanent and Militia gunners.

In 1873 Lieutenant-Colonel French resigned from the Artillery to become the first Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, now the famous R.C.M.P. He took with him volunteers

from the ranks of the gunners, of which Sergeant Steele, (later Major-General Sir Sam Steele) eventually led the famous Strathcona's Horse in South Africa.

"C" Battery of the Permanent Force was authorized in 1883, but only organized in 1887. It was to be stationed on the West coast.

Both the original batteries took part in the North West Campaign of 1885 against Louis Riel. They were aided by the 13th. Winnipeg Field Battery, and men of the Garrison Artillery from Montreal, Quebec and the Maritimes, as well as the Ottawa Field Battery. The Quebec gunners did not go to the front. The Field Battery was called up, under Captain Crawford Lindsay, and stationed in the Citadel to move to Saskatchewan should it's services be require. The Foot Company replaced the regulars of "B" Battery as the garrison of the Citadel.

In 1895 our battery was redesignated No. 1 "Quebec" Field Battery, which was changed the next year to the 1st. "Quebec" Field Battery, a name it kept until 1920.

In June 1893 the permanent component of the Canadian Artillery was granted the distinction "Royal", by the Queen. It was reorganized into batteries and companies. "A" Field Battery garrisoned Kingston, "B" Field Battery was in Quebec. Nos. 1 and 2 Garrison Companies, sometimes called the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, were both in Quebec.

When the South African War broke out in 1899 many officers and men of the Canadian Artillery, both permanent and militia, enlisted with the 2nd. (Special Service) Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment. Of these Pte. 7819 Champagne M, and 7816 Duberger A were from the 1st. "Quebec" Battery.

On December 27th. 1899 a Second Contingent was authorized this time of cavalry and artillery. The latter consisted of a brigade of field artillery, made up of three batteries, known as "C", "D" and "E" Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, mobilized at Kingston, Ottawa and Quebec respectively. The Brigade was

under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drury, but as it seldom served as a unit, being split into independent batteries and even sections, Lieutenant-Colonel Drury found himself commanding mixed forces of Colonial and British troops.

The Canadian Artillery made an excellent name for themselves wherever they were engaged against the Boers. Led by Captain (later Major-General) H. A. Panet "C" Battery took part in the famous relief of Mafeking, May 15th. to 17th. 1900. In a rear guard action fought by men of "D" Battery and the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Leliefontein Lieutenant (later Major-General and CCRA in the First World War) E.W.B. Morrison was awarded the D.S.O. for saving the guns under his command, and for the fine way he handled them in the action. In this action two officers and a sergeant of the Dragoons won the Victoria Cross, and a Trooper the D.C.M.

One of the Dragoon officers was Lieutenant Turner, who as Lieutenant-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. D.S.O. held the appointment of Honorary-Colonel of the 13th., Field Brigade from 1922 to 1931.

The 1st. "Quebec" Battery was well represented in the war. Apart from the two gunners who enlisted in the infantry, the Battery Commander, Major T. L. Boulanger, went over attached to the Second Contingent for special duties. He was sent from South Africa to China with despatches by Lord Roberts, served with the International Army against the Boxers or rebel Chinese, and returning to Canada was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a regiment of mounted rifles. Three officers, the Sergeant Major and several members of the 1st. Quebec Battery enrolled in this regiment in 1902.

Earl Roberts, British Commander in South Africa was appointed Honorary-Colonel of the Royal Canadian Artillery in 1901. In 1905 the Royal Canadian Field Artillery Brigade became the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade, now 1st. RCHA. Great improvements were made in artillery weapons and methods as a result of the South African War. During that campaign the Canadian gunners were equipped with six 12-pounder, rifled breech loading guns per battery. By 1914 these had been replaced by 13-pounders for Horse batteries and 18-pounders for Field batteries. Petawawa summer training camp was purchased in 1905. "Indirect Fire" came into use, with an early type of dial sight. Three more Companies of Garrison Artillery were raised, of which No. 3 still exists as the 3rd. Medium Battery.

The 1st. "Quebec" Battery in 1905 became a sub-unit of the 5th. Field Brigade, with the 20th. Battery authorized that year and an ammunition column. Actually the Brigade and the other two units remained as items on the army list, only, for several years. The 1st. "Quebec" Battery also struck hard times and from 1909 until 1913 it was practically dormant, no Battery Commander being appointed.

In 1913 Major Thomas Louis Tremblay, (later Major-General, C.V., C.M.G., D.S.O., Legion of Honour) was given the task of reorganization of the 1st. "Quebec" Battery. A graduate of R.M.C. he was the only officer qualified in artillery. His officers were:

Captain	...	J. G. E. Roy
Lieutenant (Now Colonel, M.C.)	...	A. E. Routier
Prov. Lieut. (the late Mr. Justice)	...	A. Savard
Prov. Lieut. (Now Lt. Col.)	...	F. M. Stanton

As an officer of the 5th. Field Brigade Staff, Captain (later Lt. Col., D.S.O., M.C., Legion of Honour) Henri Chassé was so closely associated with the Battery that he may be considered as one of its officers.

The Battery went to Levis Camp in 1913 where it was inspected by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught who complemented the Battery on it's horses, and encouraged the Provisional Officers to qualify. No drills took place during the winter of 1913-14.

A few days before the outbreak of the First World War on August 4th., 1914, Captain Roy, Captain Chassé and Prov. Lieutenant Stanton were called out for special duty in the lower St. Lawrence for the protection of wireless stations at Anticosti and Fame Point, This tour of duty lasted until the close of navigation.

With the consent of all ranks Major Tremblay offered the services of the Battery as a unit, to proceed overseas, but this offer was rejected and shortly afterwards Major Tremblay was appointed 2nd. in Command of the 22nd. Battalion, now Royal 22e Regiment. He later commanded the 22nd. in action, and ended the war in command of the 5th. Infantry Brigade. In the Second World War he was Inspector General of Eastern Canada, with the rank of Major-General, an appointment terminated by his death.

Early in the new year Colonel Charles Chauveau was given command of a Brigade of Field Artillery which, it was, at the time, believed would be sent overseas. Major Montreuil was given command of the "Quebec" Battery and Provisional Lieutenant Stanton was appointed Temporary Adjutant, subject to qualification, which he achieved at the Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, in the Autumn of 1915. Upon orders from Ottawa the Brigade became simply a reinforcing unit, sending a few drafts overseas. Whereupon Lieutenant Stanton joined the 29th. (Guelph and London) Battery C.F.A., C.E.F.

A number of former officers of the 1st. "Quebec" Battery served overseas, and so did some of those who joined it during the war years. One of these, Lieutenant H. V. Fellows served with the Royal Flying Corps.

After the end of the First World War the Canadian Militia was re-organized on a Peace Establishment, and several changes of names and numbers of units took place. The old 5th. Brigade became the 13th. Field Brigade, the number 5 being given to a Brigade with Headquarters in Winnipeg. Most batteries were also redesignated, the 2nd. "Ottawa" alone of the original batteries being lucky enough to retain its old number. The old 1st. "Quebec" Battery now became the 57th Battery. The 1st. was now part of the 1st. Brigade located in Ottawa. The 20th. Battery now was renumbered as the 94th. Battery.

The 13th. Field Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, was officially reorganized under General Order dated July 1st., 1921. Lieutenant-General Sir Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Légion of Honour (Commandeur) was appointed Honorary-Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Stanton, the Commanding Officer. The Brigade consisted of the 57th. Battery, a battery to be lo-

cated in Rivière-du-Loup and the 82nd. Battery in Gaspé. The 57th. was commanded by Major (Now Brigadier) J. H. Price, (M.C., O.B.E.) with Captain R. D. Campbell and Lieutenant J. W. McClimont as his officers. Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. V. Boswell E.D. was the Adjutant of the Brigade, later taking over command of the 57th. Battery and eventually that of the Brigade. The Rivière-du-Loup Battery did not come to life until relocated in Quebec, where it became the 94th. Battery under Major E. A. Wiggs. The 82nd Battery was organized by Provisional Captain J. W. Wayman, (now the Rev. Archdeacon, and formerly Chaplain of the Grenadier Guards) who used to bring his battery to Petawawa Camp and take the firing on the range himself. The first time in camp the Battery was strongly commended for their initial effort by Colonel (later Major-General) Constantine.

Space does not permit a detailed account of the activities of the 13th. Field Brigade or of the 57th. Battery during the period of twenty years between the two World Wars. Recruiting was at first very difficult. The public was tired of war and of khaki, while funds for training and equipment were practically not available. The Battery adopted the same programme as the Militia in general of training officers and non-commissioned officers, to form a cadre around which a new unit could be raised in wartime.

The most difficult period for the Non-Permanent Active Militia corresponded with that of the world in general during the great depression of the thirties. In 1928 Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Boswell took over command of the 13th. Brigade and was the Commanding Officer from 1928 to 1933, and it was owing in a great measure to his untiring efforts and enthusiasm that the unit reached the state of efficiency which permitted it to put three batteries into the field at the outbreak of World War II.

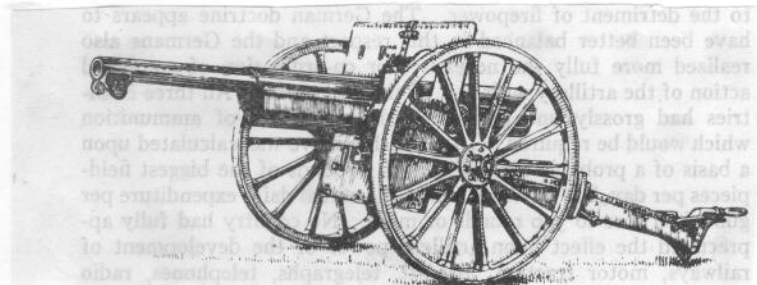
In 1935 the Non-Permanent component of the Canadian Artillery was granted the title "Royal", making it equal to the Permanent Force. The whole Canadian Artillery had, in 1926, been granted the use of the Royal Artillery motto, "Ubique . . . Quo Fas et Gloria Decunt", (Everywhere . . . whither right and glory lead).

In 1925 the 57th. had been redesignated the 57th. (Quebec) Battery, a title it kept until 1946 when the (Quebec) was once more dropped.

In 1936 the Brigade was mechanized, at least on paper, though they did not see their vehicles until a considerable time later.

The 57th., 94th. and as it was now called the 82nd. (Gaspé) Battery, sent detachments to Petawawa training camp each year, where they made quite a name for themselves. The two Quebec batteries between them formed a "Saluting Battery" which fired nearly all the salutes to visiting Royalty, the Governor-General, opening of Parliament, and visiting Admirals. The Regiment fired

the Royal Salute that greeted King George VI and Queen Elizabeth as they stepped onto Canadian soil in 1939. Little did the Gunners realize that soon they would be stepping onto English soil, in a Second World War.



The 57th. Battery Overseas 1939-1945.

To give a complete account of the service of the 57th. (Quebec) Battery, as the 57th. Anti-Tank Battery, 1st. Anti-Tank Regiment, R.C.A., C.A.S.F., would take a book many times the size of the present pamphlet. Many former members no doubt have a copy of the "History 1 Anti-Tank Regiment, R.C.A., 1 Cdn. Div., 5 Sept. 39 - 31 July 45, World War II" telling the story of the Regiment of which the Battery formed a part. This chapter, therefore will only mention a few of the highlights taken from the above mentioned history.

The Battery was among those immediately mobilized when war became certain, and on September 5th., 1939, five days before Canada declared War on Germany the Battery became a part of the 1st. Canadian Army Field Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. F. Johnston. The other units of the Brigade were: the 27th., Battery from Montreal, the 51st. from Ottawa, and the 90th. from Fredericton. When mobilized the officers of the 57th., were:

Major Lorne Alexander DEVINE

Captain Frederick Keith AMY

Lieutenant Lawrence Patrick FRAWLEY

and at R.H.Q. Lieutenant Harold R. SLATER

The batteries carried out their mobilization and training at their local headquarters. While still in Quebec the 57th. answered an alarm that a German U-Boat was coming up the St. Lawrence river. Placing one of their 18-pounders with a detachment of Gunners and a Platoon of the Royal 22e Regiment on a small harbour craft, these improvised "Marines" set sail to find the enemy, accompanied by the Fireboat and an R.C.M.P. patrol boat. Fortunately no enemy appeared, but it was an exciting time while the alarm lasted.

The Regiment was converted and redesignated the 1st. Anti-Tank Regiment, R.C.A., C.A.S.F. with effect from October 1st 1939, and the boys of the 57th. entered on a new role. The Regiment concentrated in Ottawa, December 4th., and moved from there on the 12th. They sailed on December 22nd. from Halifax on "R.M.S. Rena del Pacifico", having the 90th. Battery as fellow passengers. Arriving in England on December 30th., the Regiment, now consisting of 21 officers and 562 other ranks, occupied LILLE BARRACKS, together with the 3rd. Field Regiment

RCA, the two regiments sharing Officer's and Sergeant's Messes. At 0900 hours January 8th., 1940 the 57th. Battery had the honour of mounting the first Regimental Guard in England.

The Regiment was inspected on January 24th., by His Majesty the King, Major-General McNaughton and the Hon. Vincent Massey, Lt. Colonel Johnston being introduced to the King as "The man who has not yet seen his guns." Following this inspection the Regiment got down to serious training, some going on courses, and the others training with the aid of men and equipment from the 50th. Anti-Tank Training Regiment R.A. Equipment started to arrive in February 1940, being 2-pounder Anti-Tank Guns.

When the "Battle of France" took place during May and June 1940 the Regiment was warned to prepare to move to France several times, finally on June 10th., 7 Officers, 289 ORs, 130 vehicles and 8 motorcycles left for France, to return on the 18th., having passed forty-eight hours in France just two days before that country signed the Armistice with Germany. While there was a threat of invasion the Regiment acted in an anti-parachutist role. Major Devine, who had been 2 IC of the Regiment, and sometimes acting CO, left the Regiment on July 24th., 1941 to take command of the 7th. Anti-Tank Regiment, Corps Artillery. The armament was changed by 1943, so that one Troop in each Battery had 17-pounder Anti-Tank guns, and the others 6-pounders.

The Regiment sailed from England for the invasion of Sicily on June 24th., 1943, landing on July 10th. On the way out a transport was sunk by torpedo and the 57th. lost six men killed, and five wounded. The Regiment took part in heavy fighting during the Sicilian Campaign, remaining until September 4th., 1943, when they embarked for Italy.

The 1st. Anti-Tank Regiment formed part of the 1st. Canadian Division, and the 57th., often found themselves supporting their old friends the Royal 22e Regiment. They took part in the major battles throughout the Italian Campaign from September 5th., 1943 to March 15th., 1945, when they were called to yet another theatre of war.

The batteries moved across France independently and concentrated Belgium, RHQ and the 57th at Hellegat, 51st. and 90th. Neil and the 27th. in Schelle. The Regiment was now made up of one Self-Propelled Battery, equipped with "Valentines", and three batteries each with two troops of tractor drawn 17-pounders and one SP troop. The Regiment saw action in Holland until the official truce came into effect, April 28th., 1945. Then followed a period of parades and inspections until the Regiment moved into quarters near Utrecht in preparation for its return to Canada. The War was over and the men of the 57th. and other batteries of the 1st. Anti-Tank Regiment could look back on a task well done.

During it's wartime campaigns the 57th. Battery served in the following places and actions:

France (1940)	Gustave Line
Defence of Britian	Hitler Line
Sicily	Melfa River
Pachino	Florence
Leonforte	Gothic Line
Regabluto	San Fortunado
Landing in Italy	Lamone River
Campo Basso	Belgium
River Sangro	Holland
Moro River	Ijasal River (Germany)
Ortona	Apeldoorn.

While the 57th. was covering itself with glory with the 1st. Division, the other two batteries of the 13th., Field Brigade were also taking an active part in the war.

The 94th. was mobilized in August 1939, and stationed down the St. Lawrence to guard the approaches to Quebec harbour from U-Boat attack. Out of a strength of 50, all ranks, 40 volunteered for duty. They had no kit, and served most of the time in their own clothes, bringing their own beds with them. For armament they had two 18-pounders and two Lewis guns. The Battery returned to Quebec in December, remaining until April when it was stationed on the Island of Orleans. In May it was converted to an Anti-Tank Battery, returned to Quebec and was mobilized to full strength. Its headquarters during this period was the Immigration Building.

In February 1941 the Battery moved to Debort, N.S. remaining there until October, when it sailed for England. Overseas it was equipped with 2-pounder Anti-Tank guns and with the 9th. Infantry Brigade took over the defence of three airports.

The Battery landed at Bernier-Sur-Mer at 7.25 A.M. on "D" Day. It now formed part of the 3rd. Anti-Tank Regiment, R.C.A., 3rd. Canadian Division. From the time they landed until the end of the war the Battery was took part in the following actions:

"D" Day	Boulogne
Bretteville de L'orgorlize	Calais
Putot en Basin	Shelt Estuary
Caen	Cleve
Filly la Compagne	Rhine Crossing.
Falaise	

Officers Commanding the 94th. Battery from 1939 to 1945 were:

Major H. R. Turner (DSO)	until Nov. 1942
Major Clarke	until May 1943
Major E. G. Scott	until Feb. 1945
Major H. W. Sutherland	until July 1945

The battery lost 2 Officers and 18 ORs killed, 1 Officer and 85 ORs. wounded. Its members earned 3 Military Medals, 1 Croix de Guerre, 1 Military Cross, and 5 Mention in Despatches. The men of the 94th. could be well proud of their record.

Unfortunately the available records regarding the service of the 82nd Battery are not nearly so complete as those of the 57th. and 94th. Batteries. However, a large number of former members of the 82nd. Battery of the 13th. Brigade enlisted and served throughout the war in the ranks of the 57th., and 94th. Anti-Tank Batteries, and took part in the engagements herein recorded.

The 82nd. Battery formed the 82nd. Anti-Tank Battery R.C.A., 4th. Anti-Tank Regiment, R.C.A., 5th. Canadian Division. As such it participated in the following engagements:

ITALY

Winter, 1943-44 Holding role above Ortona.
 Spring & Summer 1944 Gustave Line, Melfa River, Pofi.
 Fall & Winter, 1944-45 Gothic Line, Coriano Ridge, Ravenna,
 Lamone River.

HOLLAND

Spring 1945 Arnhem, Barneveldt, Narlingen, Delfzyl (Germany)
 Emms River.

This was the first foreign war in which the Regiments, Battalions and Batteries of the Canadian Non-Permanent Active Militia had taken part as units. A special organization for overseas service had been made in both the South African and First World Wars. True most of the men came from the Militia, but the units themselves did not take part, except the Permanent Force. After the First World War the 13th. Field Brigade had been designated to perpetuate the 13th. Field Brigade C.F.A., C.E.F. but the batteries themselves did not carry on any tradition from a war time battery. Now they made their own record. All who ever served in the 13th. Field Brigade may well be proud of their achievements, and also take pride in the fact that all three batteries of the Brigade saw active service, a sure proof of their excellent peace time training efficiency.

The 13th. Field Regiment R.C.A. (R)

When the three batteries of the old 13th. Field Brigade R.C.A. were mobilized for war, the Brigade Headquarters remained without a command. The Militia of Military District No. 5 were soon reorganized as the 35th. Reserve Brigade Group, 13th. Brigade was redesignated 35th. (Reserve) Field Regiment R.C.A.

Colonel J. V. Boswell was given command of the Regiment. He had been with the 13th. Brigade since it was formed in 1921, as Captain and Adjutant, then O.C. of the 57th. in 1923 and of the Brigade in 1928. On July 27th. 1933 he had been, appointed Honorary Lieutenant Colonel and on February 3rd. 1937 Honorary Colonel of the Brigade.

Steps were immediately taken to raise two reserve batteries, designated the 57th. (R) Quebec Field Battery, and the 82nd. (R) Gaspé Field Battery. To the men of the regiment they were always the 2/57th. and the 2/82nd. to distinguish them from the units serving overseas. Recruiting results were very good, while a number of former officers returned to the unit.

In 1943 consideration was given to converting the 2/57th. into a Light Anti-Aircraft Battery. However, nothing seems to have come of this plan, and the battery appears to have completed its service as a field battery.

By a General Order issued on April 1st. 1946 the old 13th. Field Brigade, and temporary 35th. (R) Field Regiment, was reorganized and redesignated as the 13th. Field Regiment R.C.A. (R). It was composed of the same three batteries as before, but again with slight changes in their names, being now known as the 57th. Field Battery, the 82nd. (Gaspé) Field Battery and the 94th. Field Battery. Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Beattie, E.D. was appointed to command the regiment.

As after the First World War recruiting proved difficult. Interest in the Reserve Army diminished. The Students of the Quebec High School and St. Patrick's High School, the source of most recruits, had too many other activities to enroll in the army. Also the St. Patrick's High School Cadets being affiliated with the Royal Rifles of Canada, many went to that unit. Although equipped with 25-pr. guns, and now well supplied with vehicles, it proved hard to keep the interest of the men who did enroll, particularly when, for about two years, any firing with live ammunition by field guns was forbidden at Valcartier Camp.

On November 30th., 1946 No. 14 Quebec High School Cadet Corps was declared affiliated with the 13th. Field Regiment. This was a very fitting arrangement. Formed on the 29th. of December 1909, this Cadet Corps was the oldest in the city. The old High School of Quebec, to which it belonged, was a private school administered on the lines of an English Public School. With a total enrollment of about 100 boys, the school had provided three of the four Divisional Commanders of the Canadian Corps in the Great War. Its record of enrollment in that war, in proportion to the size of the school was among the best in the Empire, while a long list of decorations were won by the "Old Boys" of the School. Shortly before the Second World War the "Boy's High", had been merged with the Commissioner's High School to form the present Quebec High, and No. 14 Cadet Corps transferred to the new school.

Since their affiliation the Cadets have been assisted in their training by the Regiment, who usually train a couple of Gun Crews for the annual inspection. Under their Cadet Officer, Major A. MacMillan, R.R.C. the Cadet Corps has reached a high state of efficiency, creditable to itself and to the Regiment with which it is affiliated.

The Cadet Corps of St. George's School, made up of junior boys, who eventually go to the High School, is also unofficially allied to the Regiment. Both corps wear the Artillery Cap Badge.

On reorganization after the war the 82nd. Battery had been located with Headquarters and "C" Troop in Gaspé and "D" Troop in New Richmond. In September 1947 it was relocated with Headquarters and "C" Troop in New Richmond and "D" Troop in New Carlisle. The Personnel in Gaspé were transferred to the 145th. Anti-Tank Battery, a new unit formed to enlist the number of former Anti-Tank Gunners, who had served throughout the war in the 82nd. and other batteries of the regiment, but who were not interested in field artillery.

As in the old days of the 13th. Field Brigade the two Quebec City batteries combined to form a "Saluting Battery" that soon proved itself one of the best in the country. As the thunder of the Brigade's Guns had greeted King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1939, so did the voice of the Regiment's Guns greet their daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, when accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, she stepped from the Royal Train at Wolfe's Cove, October 9th., 1951. The "Saluting Battery" fired from the Plains of Abraham, the guns pointing over the cliff. Then when the salute was completed, the men were formed on the road to see the Royal couple pass, as they drove up from the landing place. Personnel of the Battery were all disappointed that they had not arrived in Quebec City, when the salute would have been recorded on film and shows across the country.

On October 1st. 1951 the 82nd. Battery was again relocated, this time to Quebec, where it became dormant. The personnel were transferred to the 35th. Anti-Tank Regiment.

The average enrollment in the 13th. Field Regiment was about 100 during this period of its history. Due to their civil employment, unfortunately, most of the men were unable to attend annual training at Petawawa Camp. However, the 82nd. usually sent a good contingent, which made up for the few from Quebec City. Though small in numbers the Regiment kept its good name as an efficient unit. Then on July 9th., 1954, as the men assembled to go to Camp, the axe fell. The newspapers reported the 13th. Field Regiment would be converted to a Locating Battery.

Good Bye to the Guns - 1955

The change from a Field Regiment to a Locating Battery which took the Quebec Gunners by surprise, formed part of a general reorganization of the non-permanent component of the Canadian army. Whole regiments, with years of history, and many battle honours were merged with others. Units were converted from artillery to armoured corps. Some, unfortunate units vanished. But, drastic as were these changes, for the units concerned, there was a ray of sunshine through the dark cloud. The old, traditional name of "Militia" was restored. Very few of Canada's part-time soldiers had ever liked the title of "Reserve Army". Somehow it seemed to convey the idea of sitting around while others did the fighting. But the "Militia" was a fighting force. The "Militia" had defended Canada in 1775, 1812, suppressed rebellion in 1837, 1870 and 1885, stopped the Fenians from 1866 to 1870, and provided the men for active service in three wars. It was a name to be proud of, and a bit of a swagger developed among the men in khaki.

According to the original plan the 13th. Field Regiment would disappear from the army list, and so would the 94th. Battery. The 82nd. being at the moment a dormant unit, was not even mentioned. The 57th. would become part of the 6th. Field Regiment, and be relocated in Gaspé. Its personnel joining those of the Regimental Headquarters and the 94th. in the new 5th. Locating Battery R.C.A.(M).

The Gunners realized that in being chosen as the Locating Battery for the Eastern Quebec Area, they had been honoured. They would belong to a more technical unit, with greater responsibility. If in the process the old numbers 13 and 94 had to go, it was too bad, but not much could be done about it. On the other hand, if there was to be a unit, why call it the 5th. Locating Battery, why not the 57th. Locating Battery. Why move the historic number 57 to Gaspé where it's tradition was not so well known? It was Quebec's own Battery. Mention you were a Gunner and surely someone would ask, "In the 57th.?" To English and French Canadians both, it was the Artillery.

As soon as the Battery returned from Petawawa Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Burrows, C.O. of the 13th. Field, made representation to Army Headquarters, through proper channels, pointing out the historic connection of the 57th. with the city of Quebec, and requesting that the old number be retained. An anxious pause. Would the "Powers that be", agree to the request. Finally, at the end of the year, the joyful news appeared in an order issued by the Officer Commanding, Eastern Quebec Area. The

Battery would be designated 57th Locating Battery. And, further good news, the Gaspé battery would be called the 82nd. Field Battery, thus returning to Gaspé its own historic unit.

Soon word came to prepare the guns for transfer to the 6th. Field, the 58th. Battery of that Regiment having been relocated in Quebec City. This 58th. Battery had been the one to form the cadre of the 258th. Battery of the Special Force raised for service in Korea, in which several members of the 13th. Field Regiment had enlisted. All ranks were very sorry to see the guns go, for it meant the end of the famous "Saluting Battery", and also the end of the extra day's pay for each salute fired. Such is progress.

One wonders what the members of the Volunteer Militia Field Battery of Artillery of Quebec, would have thought if someone had told them that a Century later their Battery would be an artillery unit without guns. They had been so proud of their 6-pounder field guns, and 12-pounder howitzers. Then as time passed the size of the guns increased, first to 9-pounder field pieces and 24-pounder howitzers, then the 12-pounder Q.F. breech loaders of the Boer War period. Perhaps the best remembered gun of them all was the old 18-pounder with its loud voice that almost shattered ones ear-drum. Those who had served overseas remember the 2-pounder and 17-pounder anti-tank guns. Too bad the guns had to go.

As a field battery the old 1st. "Quebec" Battery, and later the 57th. Battery, had established a remarkable record of efficiency. Space does not permit listing the competitions won, or the complementary remarks made about the shoots at Petawawa and Valcartier Camps, but it was a record all Gunners could be proud to acknowledge.

Looking back over the 100 years, of service with the guns, brought memories of other events. The Battery had also been famous in the field of sports. On the soccer field, the gridiron, the basketball court and the softball diamond the 57th. had been well known. It achieved its greatest sports fame in basketball. They won numerous provincial championships, one year going as far as the Eastern Canada finals. Sports fans would recall such names as Dave Walker, Bert Amy, Albie Duggan, Harold McTeer, Gerry Wright and Bill Hughes, among many more. While in football, Jim Phillips, Lorne Devine, Bumpy Frawley and Jack Muir, with many others, carried the 57th. colours to victory. Yes! the period between the two World Wars, had been a "Golden Age" in both work and sports. It was good to remember.

It is fitting that it should be during its Centennial year that the 57th. Battery should say "Good Bye" to its guns. A ceremonial "Change Over" from Field Battery to Locating Battery equipment is planned to form part of the Centennial Celebration. The unit

is no longer part of an Artillery Regiment, but is a Divisional unit. Thus once more this grand old unit changes its role. No longer will the Gunners apply fire power against targets, but their new job is to locate targets by scientific methods.

The role of a Divisional Locating Battery is to locate enemy mortars, and to assist in ranging the guns, on the target, by sound direction recording and computation. Although all the unit regret the loss of their guns they feel that progress and modernization of the Artillery must be attended and what other unit would be more qualified to add these changes to its traditions and glory of the past. The unit faces the future with pride in its new role and promises to uphold throughout the years to come all that the units that it perpetuates so bravely maintained during the years to the present.

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