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LEST WE FORGET



November 6th, 2020 Queen Elizabeth marked the centenary of the burial of the unknown warrior in a small private ceremony. *Continued Page 2*

Canadian War Service Badges

Army class A Badge WW1

Members of the CEF who served at the front and had retired or relinquished their commissions, been honourably discharged, or returned to or retained in Canada on duty. Canadians who served in Imperial Units were also entitled to this badge if they returned to Canada. This also included ex-members of the Royal Air Force

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Queen Elizabeth marked the centenary of the burial of the unknown warrior in a small private ceremony. As part of the tribute, a bouquet of flowers featuring orchids and myrtle, which was based on the Queen's own wedding bouquet, was placed on the grave located inside Westminster Abbey.

"The grave of the Unknown Warrior is the final resting place of an unidentified British serviceman who died on the battlefields during the First World War. The serviceman's body was brought from Northern France and buried at Westminster Abbey on 11th November 1920."

The Queen's gesture was reminiscent of the longstanding tradition of royal brides placing their wedding bouquets on the grave as a sign of respect for the military, a custom which started by the Queen Mother. In 1923, the



Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the future Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother on her wedding day.

tomb of the Unknown Warrior became the site of a new royal wedding tradition when Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the future Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother laid her bridal bouquet on the memorial as she entered Westminster Abbey to marry Prince Albert, Duke of York, the future King George VI. This act honoured her elder brother, Captain Fergus Bowes-Lyon who died in the Battle of Loos and was buried in an unknown grave. Since 1923, subsequent royal brides have left their bouquets on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior the day after their weddings



.From the website of "SOCIETY OF THE HONOUR GUARD" Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

1957 - Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Washington, D.C. on October 17, 1957. They stayed with President Dwight D. Eisenhower and First Lady Mamie Eisenhower at the White House, and Queen Elizabeth II stayed in the Rose Bedroom while Prince Philip stayed in the Lincoln Bedroom. The visit was in part to celebrate the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. The Sergeant of the Guard during this visit was MSG William Daniel (1957-60).





1976 - During the American Bicentennial of 1975-1976, Queen Elizabeth II visited the United States and the White House on a goodwill tour. During this visit, the royal couple were hosted by President Gerald Ford and First Lady Betty Ford for a State Dinner on July 7, 1976, in the Rose Garden. The Sergeant of the Guard during this visit was MSG William Rucker (1972-76)

Queen Elizabeth II honors the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Sergeant of the Guard MSG William Rucker (1972-76) assists with the wreath.



1991—Queen Elizabeth II honors the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Sergeant of the Guard SFC Edmond Gittens (1989-91) assists with the wreath..

President George H.W. Bush and First Lady Barbara Bush hosted Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip for a State Dinner on May 14, 1991





The Queen and Mr Hollande both laid a wreath at France's tomb of the unknown soldier

June 5th, 2014—The Queen has laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris at the start of her state visit to France.

She joined France's President Francois Hollande in honouring the war dead at the national monument.

Her three-day trip also takes in the D-Day anniversary and together with the Duke of Edinburgh she will travel to Normandy for the 70th anniversary of the landings on Friday.





The Initial CEF issue is a bronze button 14/16 inches in diameter with a screwback fitting; the outside a circle with the words FOR SERVICE AT THE FRONT above. The centre an enamel Union Jack in the form of a Tudor shield on a pebbled ground; this is surmounted by the Canadian Patriotic Fund (C.P.F); the reverse with stamped serial number. On a subsequent issue of the badge, C.P.F. was replaced with CEF



Army Class B Badge



ELIGABILITY: Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) who served in the United Kingdom or at the front, and who due to old age, wounds or sickness, had retired or relinquished their commissions or had been honourably discharged. The badge is a sterling silver circle, slightly convex with a horizontal brooch pin fitting; the outside a circle with the words FOR KING AND EMPIRE above and SERVICES RENDERED below; the centre voided with a script royal cipher GRI surmounted by a Tudor Crown.

Army Class C Badge

1. Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) not eligible for Class A or B who served with pay for an aggregate period not less than three months, and had been retired or honourably discharged, including those who suffered a disability due to military service and had been discharged solely due to the disability before they served three months.
2. Members of the Active Militia of Canada who, had they remained on duty until the completion of the arrangements authorized by P.C. 1569 (National Archives of Canada, RG 2, Vol. 1200, File 22 June 1918, P.C. 1569.), would have become members of the CEF, provided they served with pay for an aggregate period not less than three months and had been retired or honourably discharged, including those who suffered a disability due to military service, and been discharged solely due to the disability before they served three months.
3. Members of the Imperial Forces not eligible for Class A or B, who resided in Canada on the 4th of August 1914, and who returned to reside in Canada,
4. Description; Badge is a silver coloured metal button with a back and horizontal jewellers pin fitting. The outside circle has the words FOR HONOURABLE SERVICE; the centre with CANADA on a scroll surmounted by Tudor Crown with the inside red. From the shank three maple leaves.



NAVY CLASS A BADGE

When the Order in Council P.C. 777 re-designated the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) War Badges and created a special Class A War Service Badge for issue only to those men who served at the Front (ie. on the Western Front) the majority members of Canada's Naval Services were excluded. Recognizing the inequity of this, Order in Council P.C. 1038 of May 1919, established a Canadian Naval War Badge Class A (Class AA) for services at sea, on any battle front, or ashore in the British Isle (P.C. 1038, The Canada Gazette, No. Vol. #, Apr-Jun 1919 (31 May, 1919), p. 3688).

The Naval Class A (Class AA) badge is a silver coloured metal pin, 1 5/16 inches high and 1 3/8 inches wide with a horizontal jewellers pin fitting; on top the word CANADA on a scroll surmounted by a Tutor Crown; two fouled anchors leaning into the centre of the badge; below a scroll with the words SERVICES RENDERED.

Unlike other service badges the Navy Class A badge had no specific packaging. The badges were delivered loose from the manufacturer



RCAF Reserve Badge

The need for an air reserve featured prominently in the deliberations surrounding the development of an embryonic Canadian Air Force in 1919-1920 under the Air Board and its successor the RCAF in 1924.

The RCAF was created with two branches - the Permanent Active Air Force (PAAF) and the Non-Permanent Active Air Force (NPAAF).

The NPAAF was designed to be a ready reserve of personnel who could augment the PAAF. As the RCAF's duties increased during the late 1920s, many of the personnel taken on strength to fulfill the myriad commitments were enrolled on the register of the NPAAF.

Description. White metal 1.1 inches x 1 inch with screwback. The RCAF Reserve badge was issued in two sizes. The larger size (illustrated) was serial numbered. The smaller size was not. These badges were manufactured by Birks, Breadner and Scully.



1916 - This picture shows my Grandfather Duane Benjamin Gale and he is displaying a Glass A Service Badge on his uniform. He was with the 5th Western Cavalry when he wounded May 3rd, 1915 near the Viser Canal in Ypres. He was eventually sent back to Canada and medically discharged.

A few months later he joined the 195th Regina Rifles with the rank of Sergeant and proceeded to England a second time. In all the photo's he wears the service badge on his uniform.

Before the 195th proceeded over to France, he was given a medical. It was found that he still had bits of shrapnel in his neck and had partial paralysis in his face from his 1915 injuries. He could only open his mouth about an inch. He was sent back to Canada and again medically discharged.

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