

GH-1520-12 (SUPP. "A")

VOLUME

1980

FILE
DOSSIER
DEPARTMENT
MINISTÈRE

GH-1520-12 (SUPP. "A")

VOLUME

RETURN TO

R.C.M.P. CREST, MOTTO, BADGES, ETC.

SUB-REGISTRY

SUBJECT
SUJET

BOOKLETS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

G-214 HQ BLDG.

MICROFILMED

MICROFILMÉ

D. 1980

DORMANT
RECORD
DOSSIER INACTIF

HISTORICAL
MATERIAL
MATÉRIEL HISTORIQUE

85-07-11
B. F. DATE
DATE DE RAPPEL
REVIEW
Réviser (de)

GH-1520-12(SUPP A)

FILE NO - N° DU DOSSIER

VOLUME NO - N° DU VOLUME

NAME - NOM

RCMP CREST, MOTTO, BADGES, ETC.

FROM - DE

TO - À

BOOKLETS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

CHARGED OUT - EN COMMUNICATION

R.S.
Clerk
Commis
S.D.

CHARGED OUT - EN COMMUNICATION

R.S.
Clerk
Commis
S.D.

DATE

TO - À

DATE

TO - À

APR 17 1972

DSS 3/20

Sh

JUL 31 1972

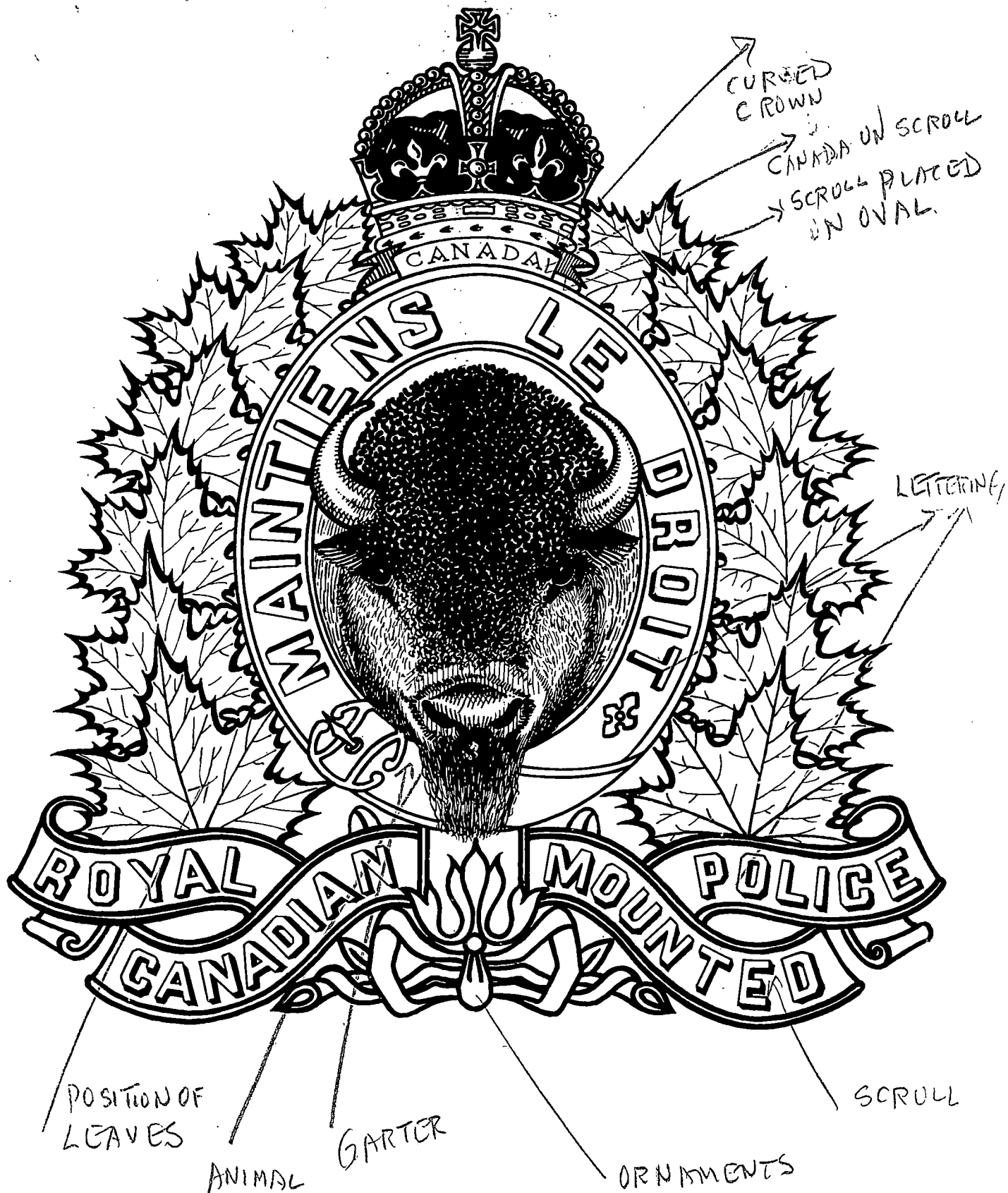
Hayden
Kearson

Sh

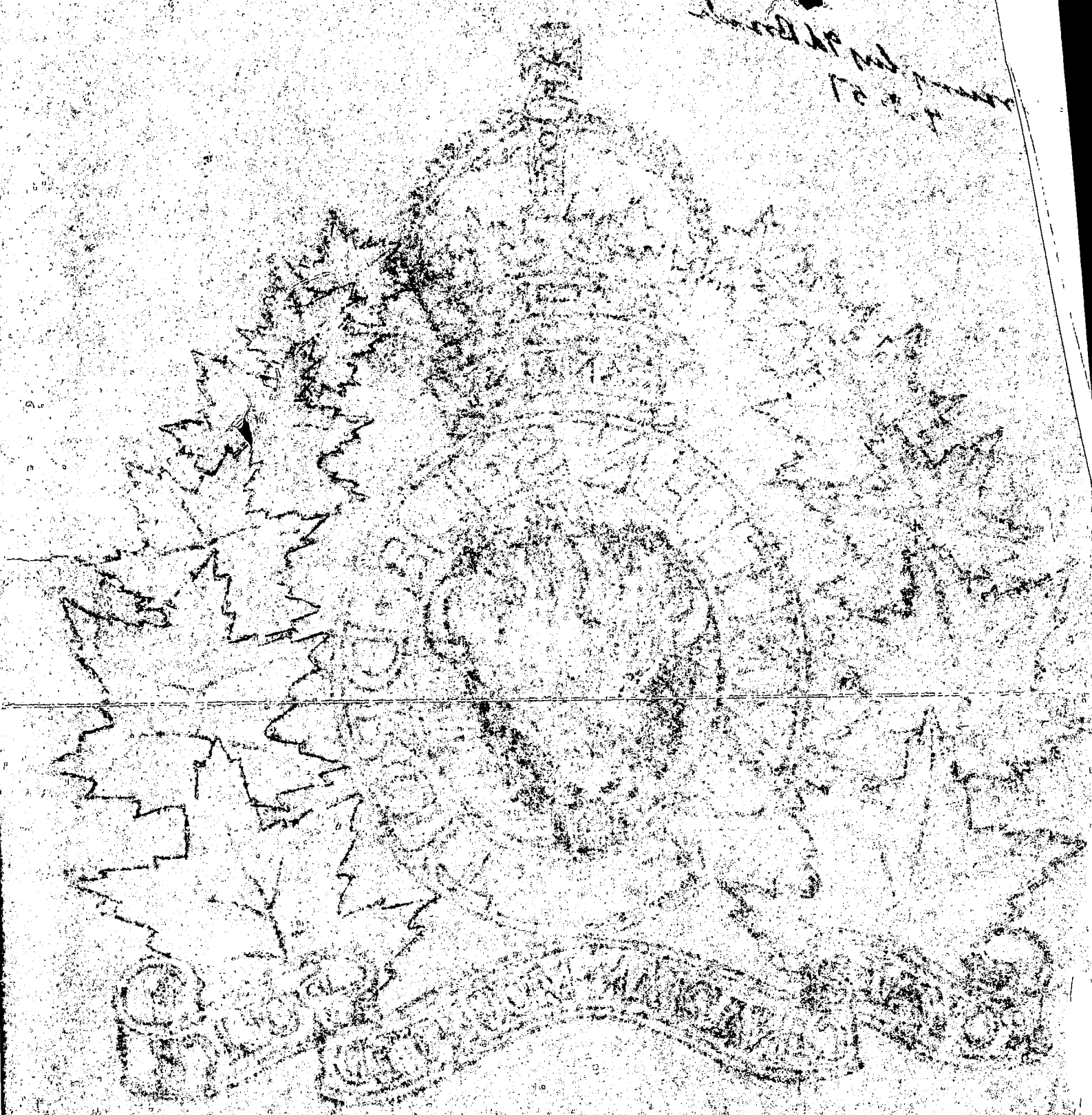
Historical

*draft by 9th Branch
4.9.51*





Handwritten notes in the top right corner, possibly indicating a date or reference number.





Original drawing of Flue Hon Sir G. Belkew.

as received. 27.11.51.

see his letter

of Nov. 13/1951

Accepted as A.C.M.A. Bats by the Commr

29.11.51

c.15.42/c

29.11.51

On 17.3.53. The colored drawing of Bats
was reset (changes in L. & P.) was accepted.
by Commr. Colored drawing & the plastered
& placed in glass sealed. (Mrs W. Wamett in
was drawing plastering it) see d/c 21.3.53.



Photograph of design
sent from Sir Geo. Bellows C. I. I.
7. 7. 51.

not accepted

Sketch as
presented by
the Hon. Sir
George
meagher



not available

For Field Officers the collar was laced all round with black mohair braid five-eighths of an inch in width. The light was filled with spiral figures of black tracing braid. For Captains and Subalterns the collar was laced along the top and in front only. Instead of the spiral figures Captains had a line of bullet-hole tracing of black braid along the front and upper edges adjacent to the broad braid (Fig. 9). Subalterns had a straight line of black tracing braid instead of the bullet holes.

The Badges of Rank were the same as for the Infantry of the Line but were embroidered in black silk.

From 1855 to 1871 the Foot Guards used a system of Badges of Rank peculiar to themselves. The collar of the tunic was of blue cloth with white piping in front and along the top. There was a patch of gold embroidery in front with a line of embroidery along the top of the collar for all Officers. Brevet Colonels, Regimental Field Officers, Captains² and Lieutenants² who were Brevet Majors had in addition a line of gold embroidery along the bottom of the collar.

On the patch was worn in silver embroidery the Regimental Badge. For the Grenadier Regiment this was a Grenade; for the Coldstream, the Star of the Garter; for the Third Regiment, a Thistle.

The Badges of Rank were worn on the collar in rear of the patch. Brevet Colonels, Regimental Field Officers and Lieutenants wore a Crown and a Star; Captains and Ensigns, a Crown; Lieutenants who were Brevet Majors, a Star. (Fig. 7.)

In 1871 the Foot Guards² adopted the system of Badges of Rank used throughout the rest of the Army.

In the Dress Regulations of 1874 a uniform for Army Chaplains is described. A black frock-coat with an upright collar rounded in front was worn. For Chaplains of the First, Second and Third Classes the collar, upon which the Badges of Rank were worn, was laced all round with black braid; for Chaplains of the Fourth Class it was plain. Chaplains of the First Class wore a Crown and a Star; of the Second, a Crown (Fig. 11); of the Third and Fourth, a Star.

These badges were in black and gold embroidery.

C—1880 to Date.

On 20th October, 1880, was introduced the system of Badges of Rank which has held sway ever since. These badges are worn in full dress on the shoulder cord, which is an elaboration of the twisted cord of 1855. The differentiation of rank depends on the badges themselves and bears no relation to the design of, or their position on, the garments upon which they are placed.

² Up to 1871 Guards officers held "double rank"; Captains ranked as Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, and Lieutenants as Captains.



6. General.

7. Lieutenant, Brevet-Major, Coldstream Guards.



8. Lieutenant-Colonel.

9. Captain of Rifles.

10. Major.

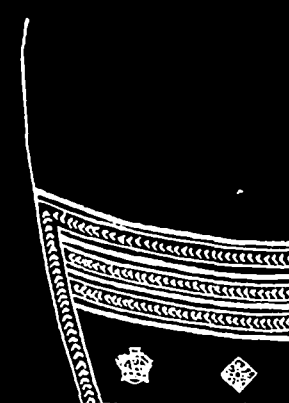


11. Chaplain of the Second Class.

12. Chaplain of the Fourth Class.



13. Service Dress, 1904 Major.



14. Service Dress, 1904 Lieutenant-Colonel, Scottish.

The original system of Badges of Rank is set out below:—

Field-Marshal.—Crossed Batons surrounded by a Wreath of Laurels, surmounted by a Crown.

General.—A Sword crossed with a Baton, surmounted by a Crown over a Star.

Lieutenant-General.—A Sword crossed with a Baton, surmounted by a Crown.

Major-General.—A Sword crossed with a Baton, surmounted by a Star.

Brigadier-General.—A Sword crossed with a Baton.

Colonel.—A Crown above two Stars.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—A Crown above a Star.

Major.—A Crown.

Captain.—Two Stars.

Lieutenant.—One Star.

Second Lieutenant.—No Badge.

In 1881 the rank of Second Lieutenant was abolished, but in 1887 it was reintroduced³ and was distinguished, as before, by the absence of a Badge of Rank.

Again in 1904 a modification was made: Captains were given three Stars; Lieutenants, two Stars; Second Lieutenants, one Star.

In 1911 was made the rank of Second Lieutenant on Probation, distinguished, as was formerly Second Lieutenant, by the absence of a Badge of Rank.

In 1920 the rank of Brigadier-General ceased to be executive and became honorary. The ranks of Colonel Commandant and Colonel on the Staff were substituted and were distinguished by a Crown above three Stars, the lower two being placed side by side. The rank of Honorary Brigadier-General continued to be shown by the badge of a Sword crossed with a Baton.

In 1928 the rank of Brigadier replaced those of Colonel Commandant and Colonel on the Staff but the Badge of Rank remained the same.

Colonels-in-Chief, Colonels of Regiments and Representative Colonels Commandant of Corps wear the badges of a Colonel.

³ The rank of Sub-Lieutenant was introduced in 1871, being substituted for the rank of Ensign, by Royal Warrant dated 30th October, 1871 (Army Circulars, 1871, Cl. 207). In 1876 the rank of Sub-Lieutenant was abolished and that of Second Lieutenant was substituted, by Royal Warrant dated 30th October, 1876 (A.C. 1876, Cl. 161). In 1881 the rank of Second Lieutenant was abolished by Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881, and all Second Lieutenants serving on 1st July, 1881, were ordered to be styled Lieutenants (*London Gazette*, 26th July, 1881). In 1887 the rank of Second Lieutenant was re-instituted, by Royal Warrant, to date from 1st January, 1887 (A.C. 1887, Cl. 211).

In 1880 Army Chaplains also adopted the new system of Badges of Rank but continued to wear them on the collar until 1889. Chaplains of the First Class wore a Crown and two Stars; of the Second, a Crown and a Star; of the Third, a Crown; of the Fourth, two Stars. (Fig. 12.)

In 1889 the badges were placed on the shoulder and in 1904 Chaplains of the Fourth Class were given three Stars.

To-day Officers of the Royal Army Chaplains Department wear the same Badges of Rank with the addition that the Chaplain-General to the Forces wears the badges of a Major-General.

In 1902 was introduced a system of Badges of Rank which was very short-lived. Unconnected with any system as yet described, it is interesting in that the idea may well have been derived from the elaborate decorations worn on the cuff in full dress by Hussar and Rifle Regiments and by Departments both in the past and at that time.

Worn on the cuff of the Service Dress of the day, this was an additive system of Braid Knots of which a description is set forth below. (Fig. 19.)

The cuff was pointed and was of the same shape as is now worn.

Second Lieutenant.—The cuff was edged all round with drab braid three-sixteenths of an inch in width and decorated with a Crow's Foot at the point.

Lieutenant.—As for Second Lieutenant, but with the addition on each side of the point of a double line of braid three inches in length and surmounted by a Crow's Foot.

Captain.—As for Lieutenant, but with the addition of another double line of braid of the same length and decorated in the same manner, springing from the Second Lieutenant's Crow's Foot.

Major.—As for Captain, but with the addition of a double line of braid six and a half inches in length and surmounted by a Crow's Foot on each side of the point and medially to the Lieutenant's lines.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—As for Major, but with a double line of braid five inches in length surmounted by an Austrian Knot two and a half inches long springing from the Captain's Crow's Foot.

No further elaborations existed to denote the higher ranks who wore the ordinary Badges of Rank of 1880 on the shoulder.

The preceding system gave place in 1904 to another combining that of 1880 with a new one of Rings of Braid. This system was worn by Officers of and below the rank of Colonel.

In Regiments other than Highland and Scottish Regiments in Service Dress a three-pointed slash was worn on the cuff. The slash was edged all round except along the front seam with chevron lace and the Badges of Rank were set vertically upon it. (Fig. 13.)

In Highland and Scottish Regiments a gauntlet cuff was worn. This was edged round the top and down the back seam with chevron lace and the Badges of Rank were set horizontally upon it, the Crown of the Colonel and the Lieutenant-Colonel being placed in rear of the Stars. (Fig. 14.)

Further distinction was afforded by horizontal rings of chevron lace and of tracing-braid worn round the cuff.

Colonel.—Four rings of chevron lace and five rings of tracing-braid.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Three rings of chevron lace and four rings of tracing-braid.

Major.—Three rings of chevron lace and two rings of tracing-braid.

Captain.—Two rings of chevron lace.

Subaltern Officers.—One ring of chevron lace.

The rings of chevron lace and tracing-braid were arranged alternately.

In Regiments wearing the slash, the rings sprang from the middle point of the slash or from points symmetrically above and below it. In Regiments wearing the gauntlet cuff, the lace along the top of the gauntlet constituted the single ring of chevron lace and the additional rings, except for the uppermost ring of tracing braid of the Colonel and the Lieutenant-Colonel, were added below it.

This system was abolished in 1920, when it was ordered that the Badges of Rank should be worn on the shoulders of all garments.*

From 1913 to 1917 the Royal Flying Corps wore the Badges of Rank on the shoulder in Service Dress. The badges were embroidered in drab worsted of the same pattern as those worn on the cuff by other Regiments.

* A few instances where the regulations have not been adhered to might be worth mentioning.

In the Imperial War Museum there is a Service Dress Jacket worn by F.M. Earl Haig during the Great War; on each shoulder-strap is a Field-Marshal's Service Dress Badge of Rank (Fig. 25), and above this is a separate Crown.

In the Mess of the 2nd Battalion The Lincolnshire Regiment hangs a photograph of Lieut.-Colonel McAndrew, who was killed at Neuve Chapelle. He is dressed as a Major and is wearing the Service Dress Badges of Rank of 1904 on his cuffs. In addition he wears a Crown on each shoulder-strap.

PART II—THE BADGES.

In order to avoid undue complexity in the preceding part the badges have not been described in greater detail than was necessary to make the process of evolution intelligible.

In this part it is proposed to deal in detail with the design of the Badges of Rank themselves.

1. The Crown.

A tri-dimensional representation of the conventional form of Crown used as a badge, consists of a jewelled Circlet bearing four Crosses Pattees and four Fleurs-de-Lys placed alternately at equal distances from each other. Rising from the Crosses Pattees are two Arches which intersect above the centre. On the point of intersection is placed a Mound or Orb surmounted by a Cross Pattee. At the base of the Crown is a Chaplet of Ermine. Within the Crown and visible between the Arches is a loose lining of velvet termed the Crown Cap.

A—1822-1901.

The form of conventional Crown was not officially sealed until the Accession of King Edward VII in 1901. Before that date the Crown was depicted with the tops of the Arches depressed in the centre beneath the Orb. (Fig. 20.)

B—1901.

In the conventional form of Crown introduced in this year the Arches are semi-circular. On each quadrant of the Arches are nine Pearls. (Fig. 21.)

The colour and metal of the Crown have always followed those of the Star.

Embroidered Crowns both in silver and in gold have always been worked with a crimson Crown Cap and with coloured jewels on the Circlet. The Crown worn by Rifle Regiments from 1857 to 1880 was embroidered in black silk with a black Crown Cap, except in the 60th. In this Regiment the Crown Cap was scarlet. The Crown worn by Army Chaplains from 1874 to 1911 on the frock-coat was embroidered in gold picked out in black. The Crown cap was black.

Two patterns of gilt metal Crown were made in 1880; one with a crimson Crown Cap and the other all in metal. Rifle Regiments, except the 60th, wore black metal Crowns with Antwerp blue Crown Caps. In the 60th the Crown Cap was scarlet. From 1889 to 1911 Chaplains wore a plain gilt Crown on the black Service Dress. On the khaki Service Dress one of black metal with a black Crown Cap was worn.



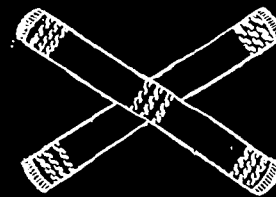
15. Buttress—Field-Marshal.



General Officers.



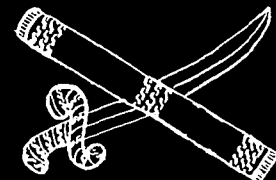
Colonel on the Staff.



16. Field-Marshal.



17. Field-Marshal.

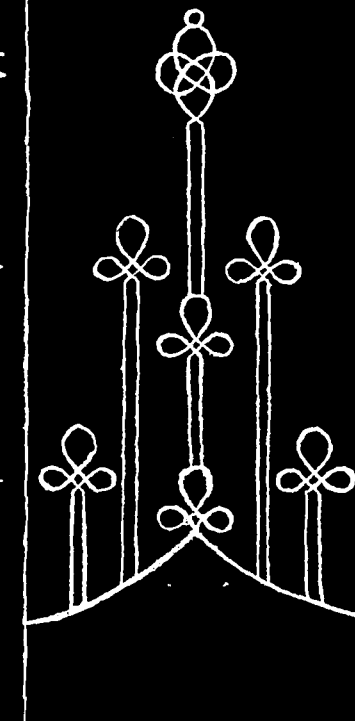


18. General Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel. →

Major. →

Lieutenant. →



← Captain.

← 2nd Lieutenant.

19. Service Dress Badges of Rank, 1902.

PLATE III.

The Crown worn with the Service Dress Badges of Rank of 1904 was embroidered on a drab background in pale ochre silk picked out in fawn. The material of the background formed the Crown Cap.

To-day, with the multiplication of the designs and patterns of Star in use, several other varieties of Crown may be seen.

The embroidered gold and silver Crowns are, with one exception, of the same colour-scheme as in the past. The exception is the London Scottish who, in full dress, wear a silver embroidered Crown with a blue Crown Cap. In Service Dress the 4th Queen's Own Hussars wear a worsted Crown similar to that of the Service Dress of 1904, but edged all round with gold spiral wire.

The metal Crowns, too, have increased in number. The Hampshire Regiment and the Durham Light Infantry, among others, wear a plain bronze Crown. With a plain silver Star a plain silver Crown is usually worn. With a silver and enamel Star and with a silver, gilt and enamel Star a silver Crown with a crimson Crown Cap is worn. In the Lincolnshire Regiment a plain gilt Crown is worn in all orders of dress except Full Dress.

2. *The Field-Marshal's Batons and the Wreath.*

The rank of Field-Marshal was introduced into the Army on its present footing in 1735. Both in this country and in most of the countries of Europe the Baton is the Symbol of Office and a representation of it forms part of the Badge of Rank. The Baton of a Field-Marshal of the British Army is in the form of a column. The plinth and the capital are of gold and are of the same shape. The column is of crimson velvet studded with Lions of the Royal Crest. At the head is a figure of St. George and the Dragon.

From 1822 to 1855 the crossed Batons worn upon the epaulette were of plain silver embroidery. (Fig. 16.)

The badge introduced in 1855 and worn on the tunic consisted of a Wreath of Laurels in silver, picked out in gold. Crossed upon the Wreath were two Batons of crimson velvet, the mountings and outlines of which were in gold. (Fig. 17.)

From 1855 to 1874 the badge worn on the frock-coat was worked in plain gold embroidery. After 1874 the same badge was worn both on the tunic and the frock coat.

The full-dress design of 1880 was the same as that of 1855 but larger. (Fig. 17.)

The Service Dress Badge of Rank of the Field-Marshal is of gilt metal. It is circular in outline and the Crown is incorporated in the body of the design. The Wreath is of Laurel and Oak. (Fig. 25.)

The Baton depicted in the Badge of Rank does not bear the Figure of St. George and the Dragon.

3. The Sword and Baton.

The badge of a Sword crossed with a Baton has always been of the same design. The Baton, which is shown to cross the Sword, is similar to that in the Field-Marshal's badge, but is never embroidered in crimson. The Sword is a Scimitar with a Mameluke hilt similar to that worn by General Officers in full dress to-day. (Fig. 18.)

The badge has been worn by General Officers since 1822, except between 1855 and 1880. Upon the epaulette in 1822 and upon the shoulder-cords of full dress and frock-coat and the gold-laced shoulder straps of mess dress since 1880 it has always been embroidered in silver. (Fig. 18.) The badge is worn in pairs.

In Service Dress the badge is in gilt metal. (Fig. 27.)

4. The Star.

The Stars which have been worn and which are still worn as Badges of Rank are all representations of the Stars of the four Senior Orders of Knighthood: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick and the Bath.

A brief description of the parts of which a Star is usually composed will not be out of place.

The star itself is either circular or with points and composed of Rays. Superimposed in the centre of this is the Circlet which is usually coloured and bears the Motto of the Order. Within the Circlet is the Centre Piece on which are placed the Arms or Devices of the Order.

The Circlet may also be surrounded by a Wreath. Other charges and devices such as Crosses, Crowns, Crossed Swords and Mottoes may be placed around or on the Star to appear around or partially covered by the Circlet.

The Circlet of the Order of the Garter is always styled a Garter.

A—1822-1855.

THE STAR OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Star forming part of the Badges of Rank of Field Officers of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards was a representation of the Star of this Order.

This is an elongated silver Star of four greater and four lesser points having straight Rays. In the centre is an oval Garter in blue, edged and inscribed *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE* in gold and surrounding the Arms of St. George—a red Cross upon a silver Field. (Fig. 34.)

Prior to 1830 it was also used by other regiments.⁵

⁵ See Note 5 opposite.

THE STAR OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

This Star formed part of the Badges of Rank of Field Officers of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

It is composed of a square Star of four points surmounted by the Cross of St. Andrew in silver. In the centre is a green Circlet edged and inscribed *NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT* in gold surrounding a gold Centre Piece bearing a green Thistle with a purplish Flower between two Leaves, the principal veins of which are marked in gold. (Fig. 39.) This is also called the Star of St. Andrew.

THE STAR OF THE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

In branches of the Service other than the Foot Guards the Star of Rank from 1830 was of this design.⁶

The Star was about two and a half inches in diameter and was of square outline, having twenty-four flame-shaped Rays of silver. Upon the centre was set a Maltese Cross of gold, in the middle of which, surrounded by a Wreath of green Laurels with red Berries, was a Circlet of crimson edged and inscribed, *TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO* in gold. This enclosed a silver Centre Piece charged with three Albert Crowns of gold placed one over two. Across the inferior Arm of the Maltese Cross was a blue Scroll edged and inscribed *ICH DIEN* in silver. (Fig. 22.)

B—1855-1880.

THE STAR OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

During this period the Household Cavalry wore this Star as a Badge of Rank.

THE STAR OF THE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

All branches of the Service, including the Foot Guards, but excepting the Household Cavalry, wore this Star as the Badge of Rank. Being worn on the collar the badge was smaller and was about one and a quarter inches in diameter. The Star worn on the tunic was of the same design as that of 1822. On the frock-coat the body of the Star was also in gold and was about one inch from point to point. The Scroll bearing *ICH DIEN* was represented by a blue flash with a

⁶ This was the Star prescribed by Dress Regulations from 1831 onwards. It was brought into use by General Order 492 of 2nd August, 1830 which stated "The Star upon the Strap of the Officer's Epaulette, to be that of the Order of the Bath, instead of that of the Order of the Garter, with the exception of those Regiments for which a National Badge has been authorised." It is recorded in embroiderer's notes that in 1820 in the 70th Foot "Scotch Stars" (Stars of St. Andrew) were worn; the Author is indebted to Rev. P. Sumner, F.S.A., for this information.

silver line at each end and a gold line in the middle. The three lines lay along the radii and the whole was placed on the base of the Wreath. (Fig. 35.)

The Star adopted by Rifle Regiments in 1857 was a modification of that of the G.C.B. and was embroidered in black silk, edged with black spiral wire. The Star was square with twenty-four straight Rays. Upon it was a Cross Pattee, in the centre of which was a disc bearing, in the middle, a hollow circle surrounded by eight knots. In the 60th the disc was scarlet: in other Rifle Regiments it was black. (Fig. 37.)

The Star worn on the frock-coat by Army Chaplains in 1874 was another modification of that of the G.C.B. It was square in outline with twenty Rays of gold edged in black. In the centre was a black Maltese Cross edged in gold bearing a black Circlet also edged in gold. The Legend was represented by gold dashes. Upon a black Centre Piece were three Albert Crowns placed one over two. (Fig. 33.) This badge continued to be worn until 1889.

C—1880 to Date.

THE STAR OF THE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

In this year the Star diminished to one inch in diameter. Two designs in metal were originally submitted. One was a representation of the Star of the G.C.B. with twenty-four Rays in which the Centre Piece bore the Crowns two over one. (Fig. 26.) The author has in his possession one of these Stars, in which the Circlet is in ochre enamel; the Wreath, in green without Berries; the Scroll, in blue. The metal is silver.

The other design submitted in metal was that now worn. It consisted of a square Star of twenty straight Rays, bearing a Cross Pattee. On the centre of the Cross, within a Wreath of Laurels without Berries, is a Circlet edged and inscribed *TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO* and surrounding three Albert Crowns placed two over one. (Fig. 28.)

Of this latter two types appeared. One, worn by all branches of the Service, except Rifle Regiments and Army Chaplains, on garments other than tunics and frock-coats, was in gilt; the Wreath was in green enamel; the Circlet, in red. The other, worn by Rifle Regiments in all orders of dress, was all black.

The design adopted in embroidery for wear in full dress was a Star of square outline having silver Rays. In the centre was a golden Cross Pattee bearing a crimson Circlet edged and inscribed *TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO* in gold. Surrounding the Circlet was a Wreath of green Laurels with red Berries. Within the Circlet was a Centre Piece

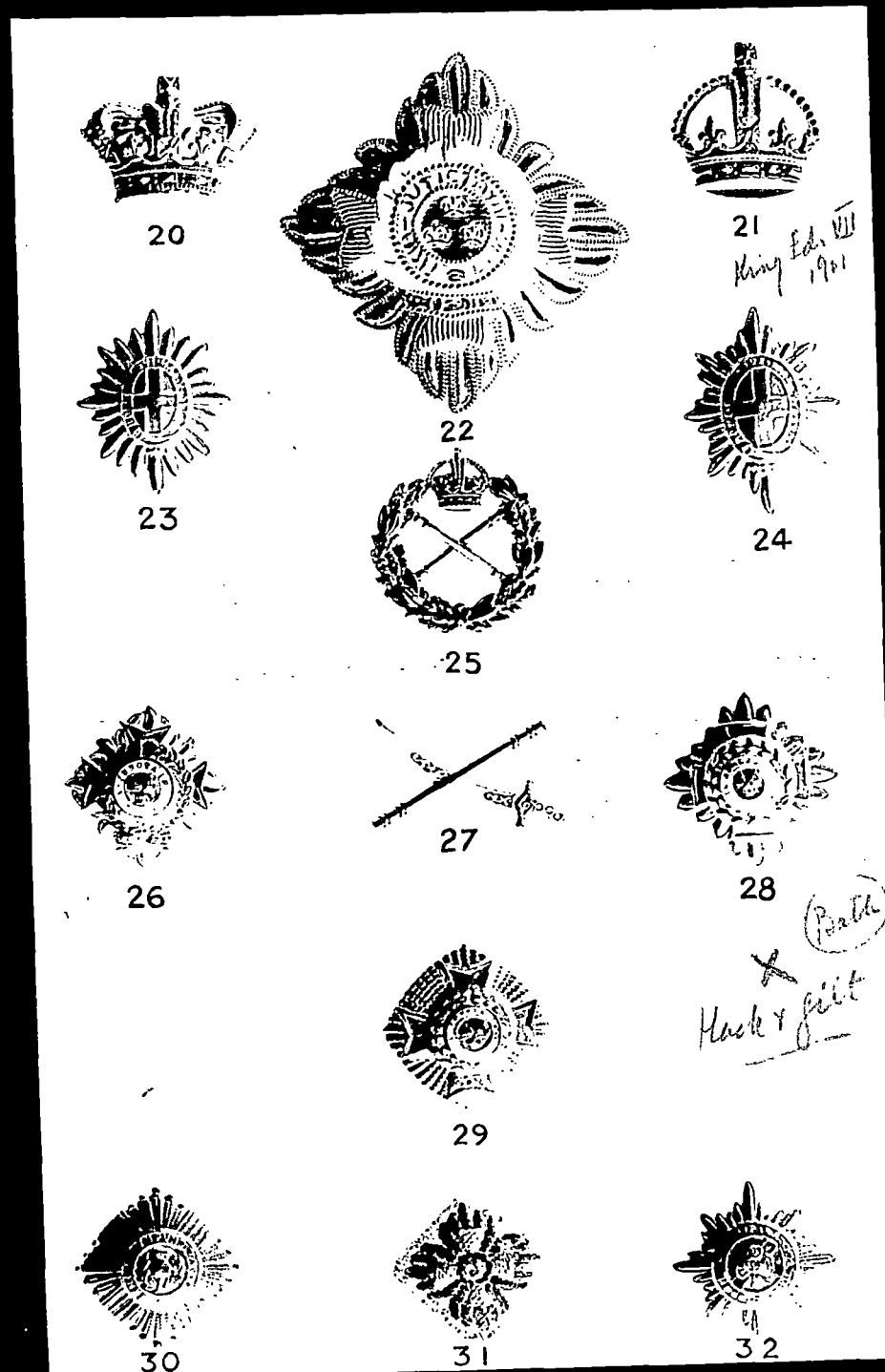


PLATE IV.

of silver, bearing three golden Albert Crowns placed one over two. A blue Scroll edged and inscribed ICH DIEN in silver was placed on the base of the Wreath.

The body of the Star worn on the frock-coat was in gold embroidery.⁶

The design of the embroidered Star soon became considerably modified.

The Star worn on the frock-coat by Army Chaplains in 1889 was similar to that of 1874 but smaller. It is interesting to note that this was the last Star to retain the Maltese Cross.

On the black Service Dress Army Chaplains wore a Star of the pattern of 1880 in plain gilt metal; on khaki, a plain black one.

The Star worn with the Service Dress Badges of Rank of 1904 was another modification of that of the G.C.B. It was of square outline with twenty straight Rays of pale ochre silk, superimposed upon which was a fawn Cross Pattee. This bore a pale ochre Circlet, which enclosed a fawn Centre Piece charged with a pale ochre disc. The design was embroidered on a drab background. (Fig. 31.)

D—1937.

The Stars worn to-day are legion and will be described under separate headings according to their design and according as they may be worked in embroidery, in worsted or in metal.

STARS WORKED IN EMBROIDERY.

THE STAR OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

A Star of the design of, but smaller than that described for the Coldstream Regiment in 1822, is worn to-day by the Household Cavalry and by the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards and the Welsh Guards. In full dress and on the cloaks of the Household Cavalry the body of the Star is in silver; on the frock-coat and on the Atholl grey great-coats of the Guards, it is in gold. The Star illustrated is that worn in full dress by the Guards. (Fig. 34.)

THE STAR OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

A Star of this design is worn by the Scots Guards. It differs from the Star described for the Third Regiment of Foot Guards in 1822 in

⁶ Though the Dress Regulations of 1911 do not prescribe the pattern of Star in so many words, both the embroidered and metal Stars illustrated are of the 1880 modification of the G.C.B. Star. A close inspection of the illustration of the frock-coat of the Household Cavalry, however, discovers the Star of rank to be that of the Garter.

having a green Centre Piece charged with a golden Thistle between two leaves. There is a thin silver line at the top of the Flower. On the frock coat and the Atholl grey great-coat the body of the Star is in gold. The illustration is of the Star worn in full dress. (Fig. 39.)

THE STAR OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

A representation of this Star is worn in full dress by the Irish Guards. It is a regular Star of eight points, the Rays being of silver. In the Centre is a green Circlet edged and inscribed *QUIS SEPARABIT. MDCCLXXXIII* in gold surrounding a silver Centre Piece bearing a red Saltire charged with a green three-leaved Shamrock, both being edged in gold (Fig. 41). It is not an heraldically accurate badge. On the frock-coat and the Atholl grey great-coat the body of the Star is in gold.

THE STAR OF THE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

None of the representations of this Star now in use is heraldically accurate. The regulation Star worn upon gold shoulder-cords and gold-laced shoulder-straps is a modification of that of 1880. The Star is silver having a gold Cross Pattee. The Wreath is green with red Berries; the Circlet, crimson edged in gold. The Legend is represented only by dashes of gold. The Centre Piece is crimson and the Crowns upon it are placed one over two. At the base of the Wreath is a minute blue flash with a silver line on it. This is all that remains of the Scroll. (Fig. 36.)

The Star worn on the frock-coat and in mess dress by many Regiments is embroidered with the body of the Star in gold.

In full dress the London Scottish wear another manifestation of the Star of 1880. It is of silver with the Cross Pattee in silver. The centre is in the form of a blue velvet boss round the base of which run two lines surmounted by a third waved line, all in silver. Within this is a Circlet edged and inscribed *TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO*, surrounding a Centre Piece bearing a single Crown in silver. (Fig. 38.⁷)

STARS WORKED IN WORSTED.

THE STAR OF THE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Greys and the 7th Hussars both wear in Service Dress a smaller Star of the pattern of 1904.

⁷ The Legend on the specimen illustrated reads, *TRIA JUNCTA*, but this would appear to be an error on the part of the embroiderer.

A Star of the same size as that worn by the Royal Flying Corps is worn on the black overalls by the Royal Tank Corps.

The Star worn in Service Dress by the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, is of the 1904 pattern, but the Rays, cross, Circlet and Centre Piece are edged with gold spiral wire. There is no central disc. (Fig. 40.)

THE METAL STARS.⁸

THE STAR OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

In Service Dress the Life Guards wear a gilt metal Star of oval outline, having eight principal Rays with two lesser Rays in each of the interstices. The badge is somewhat flattened. (Fig. 23.)

A Star of identical design but with the Garter in blue enamel and the Cross in red is worn by the Royal Horse Guards in Service Dress.

In Service Dress the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards and the Welsh Guards wear another form of this Star. It is of gilt and the eight principal Rays are more pronounced. There are three lesser Rays in each of the interstices and the centre is more convex. It is not enamelled. (Fig. 24.)

THE STAR OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

The Star worn in Service Dress by the Scots Guards is a very neat design. It is plain gilt of square outline, the sides being slightly bowed outwards. The Arms of the Cross of St. Andrew do not project beyond the line connecting the points of the Star, each of the four points of which is composed of five Rays, each terminating in a bead. (Fig. 30.)

THE STAR OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

The Star worn in Service Dress by the Irish Guards is an heraldically accurate representation of this Star. It is in gilt in the form of a boss. Upon each of the three leaves of the Shamrock is an Imperial Crown with the base towards the centre. (Fig. 32.)

THE STAR OF THE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

There are many manifestations of this Star in use at the present time. These embrace two designs and several colours and metals.

The first design is that adopted in metal in 1880.

The Regulation Pattern of Star is worn in Service Dress and in Blue Patrols by General Officers, Brigadiers and Substantive Colonels and by the majority of Corps and Regiments. It is identical with that of 1880.

Rifle Regiments wear a plain black Star of this pattern in all orders of dress. The same Star is worn in Service Dress by the Royal Army Chaplains Department.

The Lincolnshire Regiment wear a plain gilt Star in all orders of dress except full dress. A similar Star is worn in Service Dress by some other Regiments and in mess dress by the Royal Army Chaplains Department.

The Somerset Light Infantry and the Durham Light Infantry, among others, wear a plain bronze Star in Service Dress.

In the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards a plain silver star is worn in Service Dress.

The 5th Battalion the Royal Sussex Regiment wears a silver and enamel Star. The Wreath is in green; the Circlet in red.

In the Staffordshire Yeomanry the Star worn on the shoulder chains has a silver body, with the remainder in gilt. The Wreath is in green enamel and the Circlet in red.

The second design of metal Star.

The second design of this Star resembles more closely the original badge. It is of square outline, the sides being curved slightly outwards, and has but four points. The surface of the Star is raised towards the centre and is decorated with radial ridges cut into tiny facets. Superimposed on this is a Maltese Cross, the lesser points of which are bounded by the outline of the design. Upon its centre is a Wreath of Laurels without Berries, surrounding a Circlet edged and inscribed *TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO*. The Centre Piece bears three Albert Crowns placed two upon one. Upon the inferior Arm of the Cross is a Scroll edged and inscribed *ICH DIEN*.

In the South Wales Borderers this Star is worn in all orders of dress except full dress. The Wreath is in green enamel; the Circlet in red; the Scroll in blue. (Fig. 29.)

In the Middlesex Regiment the Star is in plain gilt and is worn in Service Dress.

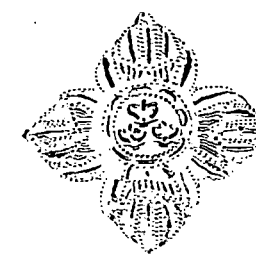
Thanks are due to Messrs. Hawkes, of Savile Row; Messrs. Edward Stillwell, of Ramillies Place; Messrs. Herbert, of Foubert's Place; Messrs. Firmin, of Cork Street; Messrs. J. R. Gaunt, of Conduit Street; and Messrs. Hobson, of Lexington Street, for their kind assistance in the collection of data.



33



34



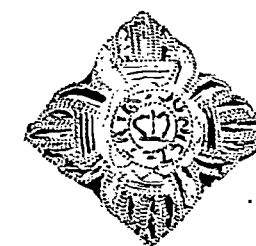
35



36



37



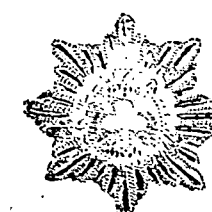
38



39



40



41

PLATE V.

Further distinction was made by silver embroidered badges set upon the strap of the epaulette. All Officers wore within the crescent the Regimental Badge. For the Grenadier Regiment this was a Grenade; for the Coldstream Regiment, a Rose; for the Third or Scotch Fusilier Regiment, a Thistle.

Subaltern Officers wore the Regimental Badge alone, while Captains added a Crown above it. Field Officers in the Grenadier Regiment placed the Royal Cypher Reversed and Interlaced immediately below the Crown (Fig. 5.); in the Coldstream Regiment, the Star of the Garter; in the Third Regiment, the Star of St. Andrew.

On the death of George IV in 1830 the King's Cypher became that of William IV. In 1837 William IV was succeeded by Queen Victoria and the Cypher was again changed.

B—1855-1880.

Nearly twenty years after the Queen came to the throne changes were made which, as regards the appearance of the uniforms, were fundamental. The epaulette and the wing disappeared from the Officers' dress; all that remained to decorate the shoulder was a small twisted cord on the left side only. This served to steady the sash.

The system of Badges of Rank then adopted was an elaboration of the former, differing in position rather than in nature.

For Field-M Marshals and General Officers the full-dress uniform was scarlet with blue facings. The collar was rounded in front and laced all round with gold oak-leaf lace one inch in width.

The Badges of Rank were worn on the front of the collar on each side of the opening. The Field-Marshal wore a badge consisting of a Wreath of Laurels in silver embroidery, charged with two crimson and gold Batons crossed. The General wore a Crown medially and a Star laterally to it (Fig. 6); the Lieutenant-General, a Crown; the Major-General, a Star.

From 1855 to 1859 the Brigadier-General wore a similar tunic, the collar being laced all round with gold Staff lace half an inch in width. The Badge of Rank was a Crown and a Star. In 1859 the title of Brigadier was substituted for Brigadier-General but the badges remained the same.

From 1864 to 1874 both Brigadier-General and Brigadier existed and both wore a collar similar to the Major-General but with no badge. In 1874 Brigadiers were abolished and the Brigadier-General continued to be distinguished as in 1864.

During the whole period with which this section deals Colonels on the Staff wore the collar and Badge of Rank described for Brigadier-Generals between 1855 and 1859.

Buttons varied according to rank, but in design rather than arrangement. Field-M Marshals wore gilt buttons embossed with a Wreath surrounding crossed Batons; General Officers, Brigadier-Generals and Brigadiers, a Wreath surrounding a Sword crossed with a Baton; Colonels on the Staff, a Wreath. (Fig. 15.)

For Field-M Marshals, General Officers, Brigadier-Generals and Brigadiers the frock-coat was of blue cloth with a blue velvet collar, while for Colonels on the Staff it had a blue cloth collar. The collar was not laced. From 1855 to 1874 Field-M Marshals wore crossed Batons in gold embroidery on the collar of this garment but in 1874 the same badge as that worn on the tunic was adopted for the frock-coat also. General Officers, Brigadier-Generals, Brigadiers and Colonels on the Staff wore their ordinary Badges of Rank, but in gold embroidery on the frock-coat.

As regards Regimental Officers the period is divided into two parts, during both of which, though the system of badges was the same, the arrangement of the lace was materially different.

From 1855 to 1874 Regimental Field Officers wore collars of the colour of the regimental facing, laced all round with regimental pattern lace half an inch in width; Captains and Subalterns wore similar collars but laced only round the top and in front.

The Badges of Rank were worn on the collar in the same manner as those of General Officers. Colonels and Captains wore a Crown and a Star; Lieutenant-Colonels and Lieutenants, a Crown (Fig. 8); Majors and Ensigns,¹ a Star. In 1871 Ensigns of Foot were renamed Sub-Lieutenants.

From 1874 to 1880 the collars of Regimental Officers were laced along the top and in front with half-inch regimental lace and along the bottom with gold Russia braid a quarter of an inch in width. For Field Officers the light was filled with gold bullet-hole tracing along the front and upper edges adjacent to the broad braid (Fig. 10); for Captains and Subalterns, with a straight line of gold tracing braid.

The Badges of Rank were the same but in 1876 Sub-Lieutenants were renamed Second Lieutenants.

These systems of lacing were independent of, and additional to, regimental arrangements of lace used by some branches of the Service and having no bearing on the rank of the wearer.

Until 1857 Rifle Regiments did not adopt the Badges of Rank used by other Regiments of Foot. When they did so, however, the arrangement of the lace on the collar was different in detail.

¹ The title of Ensign has been used. This was for the Infantry of the Line; in other branches of the Service various other titles designated the junior rank of Officer.

Colonels on the Staff wore single-breasted coatees with nine buttons down the front. The facings were blue, the front of the collar being decorated with a patch of gold oak-leaf embroidery. The epaulette of the Colonel on the Staff differed from that of the Brigadier-General in the length of the bullions which was but two and three-quarter inches.

Staff Officers of Field Rank wore gold embroidered epaulettes with gilt crescents. Upon the epaulette were distinctive badges. Colonels wore a Crown surmounting a Star; Lieutenant-Colonels, a Crown; Majors, a Star (Fig. 2). Staff Officers below Field Rank wore plain gold embroidered epaulettes with bullions appropriate in length to their rank. In 1833 Staff Officers below Field Rank were further distinguished by the addition of the Oval Badge of the King's Cypher within the crescent of the epaulette. (Fig. 4.)

Regimental Field Officers wore the same distinguishing badges as did Staff Officers. There was, however, a great diversity in pattern of epaulette in the various branches of the Service.

For the Infantry of the Line the epaulette was of gold embroidery with a gilt crescent and the bullions varied according to rank. For Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels they were three and a half inches in length; for Majors, three inches; for Captains, two and a half inches; for Subalterns, smaller in themselves.

Field Officers of the Infantry of the Line also wore the Oval Badge of the King's Cypher within the crescent.

The epaulettes for Captains and Subalterns had longitudinal stripes of silk of the colour of the regimental facing upon the strap.

Captains and Subalterns of Flank Companies and also of all Fusilier and Light Infantry Regiments wore wings instead of epaulettes. These wings were of gold lace, bearing three rows of gilt chain and a gilt centre plate. The centre plate was surrounded by a silver Wreath of Laurels, within which, also in silver, was a Bugle-Horn for Light Infantry and Flank Companies; for Fusiliers and Grenadier Companies, a Grenade. Dependent from the lateral edge of the wing were bullions. For Captains these were one and a quarter inches in length, tapering towards the sides; for Subalterns, similar but shorter. (Fig. 3.)

In Highland Regiments a silver Thistle was worn on the epaulette by all Officers and on the centre plate of the wing was substituted for the Bugle-Horn and the Grenade.

In the Foot Guards a different system of badges was used. The epaulettes for the several Field Officers, the Captains and the Subalterns were distinguished by the length of the bullions. For Subalterns the epaulettes themselves were also of a different design.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BADGES OF COMMISSIONED RANK OF THE BRITISH ARMY

By LIEUTENANT N. P. DAWNAY, *The Lincolnshire Regiment.*

The object of this article is to trace the evolution of the present system of Badges of Rank of Officers. No mention, therefore, will be made of the dress prior to the introduction of the Badge of Rank as we know it or to details of dress unconnected with the differentiation of rank.

The first sufficiently detailed Dress Regulations were published in 1822 and it is from that date that this evolution will be followed.

For convenience, the article is divided into two parts.

PART I—THE EVOLUTION.

A—1822-1855.

In the days of George IV Field-M Marshals and General Officers wore double-breasted scarlet coatees with blue facings. The differentiation of rank was dependent upon several factors.

For Field-M Marshals the collar was decorated all round with gold oak-leaf and laurel-leaf embroidery. For General Officers the decoration was gold oak-leaf embroidery.

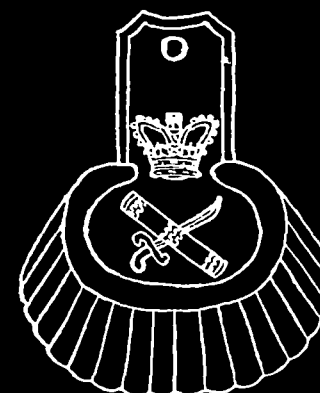
The epaulette of the Field-Marshal was of gold. Both the strap and the crescent were embroidered, while from the wing depended dead and bright bullions three and a quarter inches in length. The epaulette of the General Officer differed from that of the Field-Marshal only in that the crescent was of gilt metal.

Within the crescent and upon the strap of the epaulette were worn devices in silver embroidery. The device of the Field-Marshal was a Crown surmounting crossed Batons; that of General Officers was a Crown surmounting a Sword crossed with a Baton. (Fig. 1.)

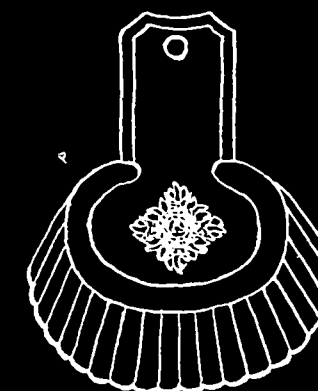
Further distinction was made by the grouping of the two rows of buttons down the front of the coatee. Field-M Marshals and Generals had nine evenly spaced buttons in each row; Lieutenant-Generals had nine buttons in each row grouped in threes; Major-Generals had ten buttons in each row grouped in pairs.

Brigadier-Generals wore an epaulette similar to General Officers, but with no device.

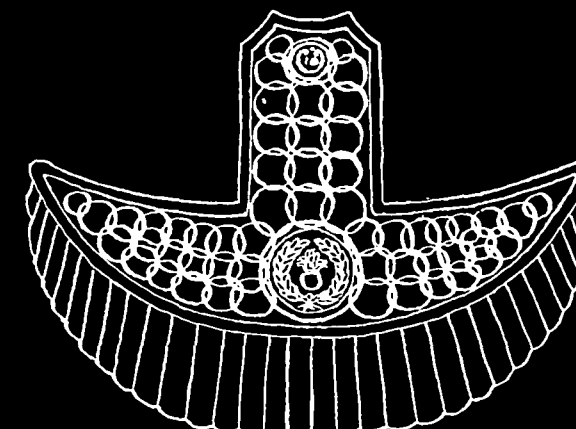
From 1822 to 1831 Brigadier-Generals had two rows of eight buttons spaced two and one down the front of the coatee, which in other respects resembled that of Major-Generals. In 1831 the spacing of the buttons was made the same both for Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals.



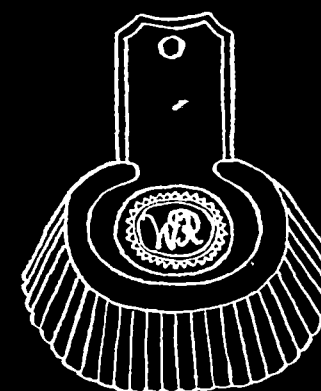
1. General Officer.



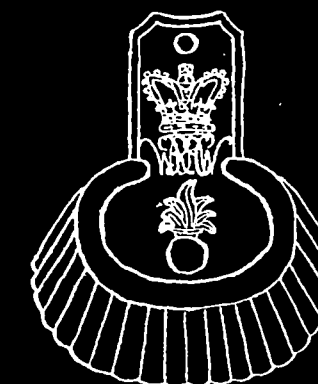
2. Staff Officer of Field Rank: Major.



3. Wing for Fusiliers and Grenadier Company.



4. Staff Officer below Field Rank.



5. Field Officer, Grenadier Guards.

PLATE I.

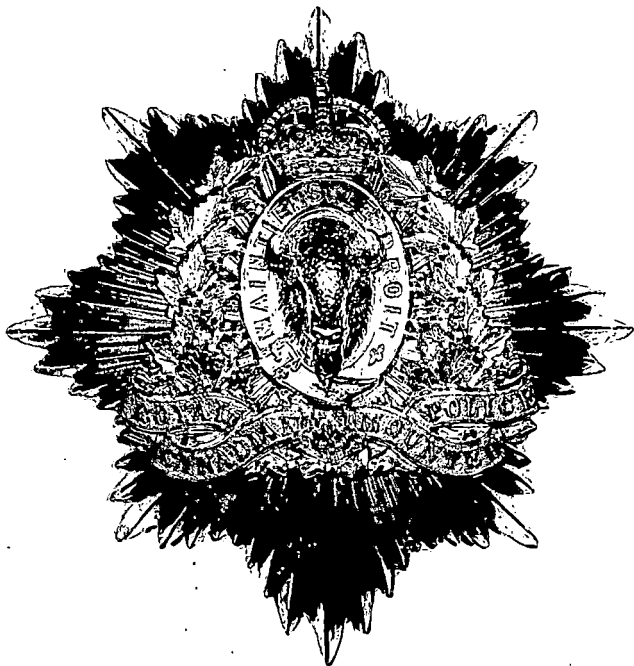


TYPE OF OFFICERS CAP BADGE
WORN FOR MANY YEARS
PRIOR TO 1933.

000026

Badge for blue helmet
"A" Division, 1920 to 1935.

R.C.M.POLICE.



000027



OFFICER'S CAP BADGE,
1 9 3 3.

000028







ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

G.219-3.

OTTAWA, November 29th, 1938.

M e m o r a n d u m .

1. Another fyle of interest, in this matter, is S.105 of 1901, entitled "Badges for service caps and felt hats - Henry Birks and Sons".

2. The correspondence, on this fyle, begins with a letter from Messrs. Henry Birks and Sons to the late Comptroller Fred White, dated June 3rd, 1901, forwarding three sketches of police badges, either for service caps or felt hats, but it is not clear which. The sketches are not now on the fyle, and the undersigned wrote to Messrs. Henry Birks and Sons hoping to get some information, but up to the present we have received no reply.

3. Later on, the correspondence deals with collar badges, but the fyle cover makes no mention of collar badges on the outside or back sheet.

4. A copy of the letter addressed to Mr. T. A. S. Hay at Peterborough, dated the 16th of April, 1896, is also on this fyle - see fyle No.857 of 1894, which has been copied and is now on fyle G.219-3.

5. Fyle S.105 of 1901 begins in June of that year and ends in December of the same year.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GH/L.

COPY.

6288 Marguerite St.,
Vancouver.

PERSONAL.

23. Nov. 38.

Dear Hann,

I am afraid that I cannot give you definite information on the many questions you ask in your letter of 14th inst. I have searched through the few records which I have without much success.

I do not think that there was an O. in C. authorizing the crest.

The Commissioner in 1875 wrote the Department that Officers' uniform was not clearly regulated and that Officers were scarcely better dressed than the Constables. It is quite probable that as a result dress regulations were then adopted. I was told that the Officers were consulted and agreed on the very elaborate uniform of that time. In a photograph I have, taken 1877, there is an Officer in full dress. I have a sabretache of that date and on it is a large crest with buffalo head in silver and the motto Maintien le droit - not Maintiens. It is quite probable that it was designed by Col. French, who as an Imperial Officer was familiar with Regimental Crests.

If you could find a copy of the dress regulations you would get some light on it.

Officer uniform was supplied by Messrs Hobson & Sons, 94 St Martins Lane, London, Eng.

I cannot help you much with the buttons of which I have some samples. All have the buffalo head, crown, etc. but no motto.

Geo. Hann, Esq.,
Departmental Secretary,
R.C.M.P.,
OTTAWA.

000033

(2)

I am ready to give you any information
I have at any time.

With kind regards,

Yrs sincerely,

(Sgd) A. Bowen Perry.

Copy

3014 Glencoe Road,
Calgary, Canada,

Nov. 29th, 1938.

G. T. Hann, Esq.,
Departmental Secretary,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter G.219-3 and 0.52, of 23rd instant; far from being bothered by your inquiry, regarding the badge and motto of the Force, I was very much interested. It is the first time that I have heard the question raised as to its origin and who was the person responsible. We always took it for granted.

At first my thoughts were led in a wrong direction by Para. 3 of your letter and I was trying to remember how it came to be used as a letterhead, and it was not until I looked upon it as a Regimental or Corps Badge that I began to see daylight. The use of the Badge as a letterhead came into being in the late nineties but I do not think it was ever used on official paper up to the time I left the Force in 1911.

The Regimental Badge and Motto "Maintiens le Droit" undoubtedly dates from the very earliest days of the Force's existence, and I am satisfied can safely be said to have been adopted during the regime of Major General Sir George French, who resigned as Commissioner of the Force in July 1876.

When I entered the Force in 1884 the full dress of all ranks was supposed to be the same as the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, without the facings. All buttons bore a Buffalo head and there were no regimental badges; the field glass pouch and sabretache of the officers, however, were adorned by the Badge and motto as used today. The more

000035

- 2 -

elaborate uniforms of the original officers of the Force were still in evidence at that period and they both on their gold lace pouches and sabretaches, as well as patent leather carried the same badge and motto. Records should show when these Dress Regulations were approved in Ottawa and sent to England, where officers had to send for their full dress uniforms and mess kit for many years after I joined.

If my memory is not playing me false, it was not until the title "Royal" was conferred on the Force (Canada Gazette 24th June, 1904) that collar badges displaying the crest and motto came into use on the uniforms of all ranks. At the same time a blue gorget was placed on the collars of the uniforms of N.C.O's and men and a blue collar on the tunics and scarlet patrol jackets of the Officers.

"The Riders of the Plains " by A.L.Haydon, p.343 contains a description of the officers uniform in the early days and the regimental or corps badge.

Hoping this will be of some assistance to you and with my very best regards to the Commissioner.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. E.G.Sanders

Memo:

I notice my name is usually misspelt in letters or references to me in the "Quarterly". Could you have this rectified.

It is a trifle, but the whim of an old man. My correct designation is Col. G.E.Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

E.G.S.

EXTRACT regarding Uniform and Dress from "The Riders
of the Plains", by A.L. Haydon, (Pages 342 & 343)

The full-dress uniform as originally worn by the Police in 1874, and for many years after, was a very showy one. It was something like that of an English dragoon, consisting of scarlet tunic, of the loose Norfolk jacket pattern once in vogue in the army, and without facings, grey (later blue) cloth breeches with a broad yellow stripe down the side, long brown riding boots, and a white helmet with a glittering brass spike. For undress head-gear the trooper wore the smart-looking "pill-box" forage cap, which was at one time so popular in the regular service. There was also provided a brown duck fatigue suit for summer use, and for cold or wet weather a long blue cavalry cloak and cape. In the winter the regulation dress included fur cap, buckskin mitts, moosehide moccasins, and long woollen stockings. While on outdoor duty the Policeman was protected by a thick buffalo coat, until this was superseded by one of black Russian lambskin.

The officers' full dress was at first the same as that of the troopers, with the addition of gold lace. As a result of representations made to headquarters a more elaborate uniform was sanctioned. The commissioned ranks were now resplendent in a scarlet cloth tunic of the hussar pattern, with handsome trimmings of gold lace and braid, and a gold lace belt. On the helmet were long drooping plumes of horse-hair similar to those of a Lifeguardsman, while black "jack" boots, white gauntlets, a cavalry sword, and sabretache richly ornamented with gold lace heightened the effect. The sabretache was further adorned with the corps' badge, which consists of a buffalo's head encircled by maple leaves, and bearing the motto "Maintiens le Droit" beneath. The breeches were at first of yellow cord, then blue cloth, with a yellow stripe running down the side. At about the time the tunic coat was adopted, this pattern took the place of the "frock or Norfolk jacket" type worn by non-commissioned officers and men. It was considered to be smarter and neater in appearance.

(Copy).

Apt.104 - 975 Chilco St.
Vancouver, B.C. 29th Nov. 1938.

Dear Mr. Hann:

Re-Adoption by the N.W.M.P. of the
Buffalo Head and the Motto "Maintiens
le Droit" as its crest and motto.

I remember seeing it on paper as far
back as 1885, and I do not know if it was an official paper.

About the Buffalo Head and motto on the
buttons of clothing. Prior to 1880 on the buttons was a
Crown and N.W.M.P.

The uniform was changed both for Officers
and men about 1879 - but the new issue was made in 1880 -
the buttons having the Buffalo Head and motto.

I remember that on arrival at Fort Walsh
on the 24th June, 1880, the old hands were interested in our
uniform - Insp. Neal on the 28th of May, 1880 at Sarnia, Ontario,
issued us our full kit.

There were, I think, 52 recruits in the
party (This was caused by the old hands leaving or the pay
was reduced from 75¢ per diem to 40¢ first year and 50¢ for
second and other years - 65¢ for Corporals, 40¢ per diem
with sowbelly, hardtack and dried apples.

About the latter part of 1878 - I think
Col. Macleod, the Commissioner, went to England and chose
what was the uniform that the officers and men wore when I
joined the force of 300 men N.W.M.P. in 1880.

Col. Macleod must have been the one who chose
the Buffalo Head (That was his Indian name).

When I was a Sergeant my issue of X belt
had the crest on the field glass pouch - that was in 1883.

When an Inspector in 1885, my sabretache
had the crest on it (My son at Regina has it).

- 2 -

The uniform had no facings, collar and cuffs were scarlet same as the tunic.

In answer to No.4, I would say that the Buffalo Head and the Motto for the N.W.M.P. was in the latter part of 1879.

Maynard, Harris & Co., Leadenhall, London, S.W.1., made the officers' uniforms at that time.

Yours truly,

Sgd. J.A.McGibbon.

To:
G. T. Hamm, Esq., M.B.E.,
Departmental Secretary,
R.C.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Memorandum regarding Crests and Mottoes

On page 56 of the first issue of "Scarlet & Gold" (1919), is an etching by Constable Rae, 1891. This etching shows the motto of the Force, and, also the buffalo head, but which has no maple leaves or anything of that nature surrounding it.

The following is an extract from the R.C.M. Police Quarterly for April, 1937, page 283:-

" In the days of pill-boxes it was a crime
" to wear the stetson other than on fatigues or
" a lone patrol away from castigating N.C.O.'s.
" The pay was variously fifty cents a day, cut
" to forty cents for a spell and later boosted
" to the unheard of sum of seventy-five cents.
" In 1897 helmet badges were issued for the
" first time - this for the troop which attended
" the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
" Distinguished visitors to Banff in those color-
" ful days included Sir Henry Irving the actor,
" the beloved Ellen Terry, and the Duke of
" Connaught. "

Write to Messrs. Hobson & Sons, 94 St. Martin's Lane, London, England. This firm is believed to be the one which made the first Officers' badges and crests and mottoes for their sabretaches in 1877.

Callaghan
Write to the ~~Manager~~ of Heralds, London, England, to ask if they have any registration or record of the R.C.M. Police Crest and Motto.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Badges of Ranks as Under:

Commissioner - Crown and Star.
Assistant Commissioner - Crown.
Superintendent - Two stars.
Inspector - One star.
Senior Surgeon - Two stars.
Assistant Surgeon - One star.
Veterinary Surgeon - One star.

Badges of rank will be worn on the collar, except on the great coat, where they will be worn on the shoulder-straps.

Boots and Spurs.

Officers, except where otherwise specified, wear knee boots with crane-necked spurs with straps and chains; officers when off duty may wear Wellington or whole front ankle boots with steel box spurs. The top of the knee boot which is out square should be four inches below the knee.

Lace.

Gold, diamond and point pattern.

Buttons.

Cilt of special pattern:- Buffalo head with "N.W.M.P." below and "Canada" above. The whole surmounted by a crown.

Full Dress - Tunic.

Scarlet cloth with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold lace on top of collar, Russia braid along collar seam, down front of tunic and round bottom of skirts. Collars not to exceed two inches in height. The cuffs pointed, and edged with round-back gold cord forming, for the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, a triple Austrian knot traced round with gold Russia braid and extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuffs; for Superintendents, a double Austrian knot similarly traced, 9 inches deep; /
and for Inspectors, a single Austrian knot 7 inches deep. Eight buttons in front and two at the waist behind; a scarlet flap on each skirt behind, with three buttons, and edged with round-back gold cord traced inside and out with gold Russia braid. Tunic lined throughout with red. Shoulder-straps of plaited flat gold cord lined with scarlet; a small button at top. Badges of rank in silver embroidery on collar.

Trousers.

Blue cloth with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold lace down the side seams, brass trouser chains.

- 2 -

Boots.

Wellington or whole front ankle boots. Brass box spurs.

#These are not worn on parade or ordinary dismounted duties, but only at levées and in the evening, in mess or full dress.

Helmet.

Cork, covered with white cloth in six seams, bound with buff leather at the bottom. Above the peak and going round the helmet, a buff leather band one inch wide stitched top and bottom. The head piece let in with zigzag ventilator. Back peak to centre of crown 12 inches, front peak to centre of crown 10½ inches, side to centre of crown 9 inches, gilt side hooks, gilt curb-chain chin-strap, the links 5/8 inches wide, the strap lined with white leather. At top of helmet a gilt collet riveted on to a gilt collar 3/8 inches wide to receive spike and base. A gilt hook at back of base to which the chin-strap is attached when not worn under the chin. Plate N.W.M. Police pattern (same as ornament on undress pouch.)

A zinc button covered with white cloth is worn on all occasions when the spike is not used.

Sword.

Half basket steel hilt with two fluted bars on the outside; black fish skin grip bound with silver wire; slightly curved blade 33 inches long, grooved and spear pointed, embossed with title of force.

Scabbard.

Steel, with large shoe at bottom, and trumpet-shaped mouth.

Sword knot.

Gold and purple strap with gold acorn.

Sword Belt and Slings.

Gold laced, showing purple light in centre.

Pouch Belt.

Gold laced, with two rows of diamond and point lace showing purple light between, gilt buckle, tip and slide.

Pouch.

Purple velvet, gold embroidered N.W.M.P. pattern.

Gauntlets and Gloves.

White leather.

In undress, Officers are permitted to wear dog skin gloves and same colour as belts.

- 3 -

Undress.- Patrol Jacket (Universal Cavalry Pattern).

Blue cloth, stand up collar, rounded in front, half inch mohair braid at top and bottom of collar, figured braiding in centre. Inch mohair braid traced with Russia braid all round, up the slits and along the back seams. Five loops of inch mohair braid at equal distances down the front on each side, with two olivettes on each side loop; the top loops extended to the shoulder seams, the bottom to four inches. The cuffs pointed with one inch mohair braid traced with Russia braid, figured braiding at top and bottom; the mohair braid reaches to five inches from bottom of cuff and the figured braiding at the top to eight inches. Pockets in front edged all round with inch mohair braid. Figured braiding at the top of slits and at the top of the shoulder seams. Figured braiding in the centre of the back, at the bottom of the collar, and at the bottom of the jacket, figured braiding on the right, left and between the back seams. Hooks and eyes in front. Lined throughout with black. Pocket inside left breast. Shoulder-straps plaited black mohair chain gimp. Badges of rank in gold embroidery on collar.

Trousers and Pantaloon.

Blue cloth with stripe of yellow cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide down the side seams. Trousers with Wellington or whole front ankle boots, steel box spurs and steel trouser chains, may be worn in summer on dismounted duty.

Forage Cap.

Blue cloth $25\frac{1}{8}$ inches high with band of gold lace $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, gold purl button and braided figure on crown, black patent leather chin strap.

Forage Cap for Field Service.

Blue cloth foraging cap $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high with yellow top, and blue ^{side} flaps four inches deep, to turn down when required. Gold French braid welts on cap and flaps and at the front and back seams. Gold embroidery badge of N.W.M.P. pattern on left side.

Sword Knot.

Brown leather strap $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, gold acorn.

Sword Belt and Slings.

Brown bridle leather $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, slings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, gilt furnishings.

Waist Plate.

Circular gilt plate, $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter, with a Buffalo Head in silver, burnished rim $17\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter with the words "N.W.Mounted Police, Canada", on the outer circle in silver.

Pouch Belt.

Brown bridle leather two inches wide, gilt chased buckle, tip and slide.

000043

- 4 -

Pouch for Field Glass.

Black patent leather 5½ by 2½ inches on top, and 4 inches deep, to hold binocular field glass, gilt mountings with the following gilt metal badge in centre of flap; a maple wreath with a ribbon bearing the word "Canada" surmounted by the crown above; and the words "North West Mounted Police" below; within the wreath an oval bearing the words "Maintiens le droit", encircling a Buffalo head in silver.

Sabretache and Slings.

Black patent leather with three slings ½ inch wide to match the undress sword belt. N.W.M.P. badge in metal on the flap.

Mess Jacket.

Scarlet cloth, edged all around, including the collar, with ½ inch gold lace, the lace forming a pear-shaped eye at the bottom of each back seam. Gilt studs down front. Body lined with red silk. Gold Russia braid along collar seam. Cuffs pointed with inch gold lace and traced for the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, with Russia braid eyes above and below, double figure of eight on cuff; for Superintendents, Russia braid eyes above lace, double figure of eight on cuff; for Inspectors, traced above with Russia braid forming a crow's foot on top.

Mess Waistcoat.

Blue cloth, fastening close up to the neck, edged with gold Russia braid all round, with gilt studs down the front, pockets trimmed with gold braid forming crow's feet at ends and centre.

Patrol Jacket for Field Service.

Scarlet serge, fastening with five jacket size buttons ¾ inch in diameter, two pockets in front, collar edged top and bottom with gold Russia braid. Shoulder-straps of twisted gold cord, a small button at top. Badges of rank, gilt metal on collar.

During the summer months a white twill jacket of similar make, but without any trimming, may be worn. Shoulder-straps to be of the same material as jacket. Badges of rank in gilt metal on shoulder-straps.

NOTE: Officers are permitted to wear Khaki patrol jackets and breeches for prairie work.

Great Coat and Cape.

Grey beaver, single breasted lined with red, to reach within a foot of the ground, stand and fall collar 4½ inches deep, belt at waist fastening with a three-inch gilt buckle. Two pockets with flaps at the waist in front below the belt. A pocket inside the left breast. Five buttons in front; five small flat buttons under collar to attach cape. Shoulder-straps of same material as coat,

- 5 -

small gilt button on top. Badge of rank in gilt metal on shoulder-straps. The opening in the coat behind to be long enough to reach to the cantle of the saddle; on the inside of each skirt a cloth band with button, to secure the skirts over the knees when the coat is worn on mounted duties.

Cape of the same cloth as the coat, long enough to cover the knuckles: four small buttons in front; to fasten at the neck with leather strap, runner and buckle.

NOTE:- The sword belt is always worn outside the great coat.

Waterproof Cloak.

Black twill, lined scarlet, collar of the same material as cloak, cape to reach to knuckles, cloak to within a foot of ground, two pockets at the waist in front, Buttons black.

Fur Cap for Winter Use.

Black Persian Lamb, wedge shaped, 8 inches high, a yellow cloth bag falling down the right side to bottom, the bag to be 4 inches wide at the top, and rounded at the bottom. A line of gold Russia braid round the bag $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge, and a line down the centre, with a gold gimp button at the point of junction.

When this cap is in use the top is to be turned in, reducing its height to 6 inches.

Gauntlets.

Black Persian lamb.

Medical Staff.

Medical officers wear the uniform of their relative rank with the following exceptions:-

Sword knot.

Gold and black strap with gold acorn.

Sword belt.

Black Morocco leather, 1½ inches wide, with slings one inch wide, two stripes of gold embroidery on belt and slings, a gilt hook on the eye of the dee of the front sling to hook up the sword, running carriage for back sling.

Waist plate.

N.*.M.P. Pattern.

For Senior Surgeon, black Morocco leather 2 inches wide with three stripes of gold embroidery each 2 inch wide; for Assistant Surgeon, two stripes of gold embroidery each 2 inch wide, gilt chased buckle, tip and slide.

- 6 -

Pouch for Instruments.

Black Morocco leather with flap $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep with two stripes gold embroidery, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide round bottom and sides for the Senior Surgeon, one stripe for Assistant Surgeon. N.W.M.P. badge in metal on flap.

Veterinary Staff.

Veterinary officers wear the uniform of their relative rank, with the following exceptions:-

Sword Knot.

White leather, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with gold acorn.

Sword Belt.

White patent leather, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with slings one inch wide, gilt mountings.

Waist Plate.

N.W.M.P. Pattern.

Pouch Belt.

White patent leather, two inches wide, with gilt chased buckle, tip and slide.

Pouch for Instruments.

Black Morocco leather, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, N.W.M.P. badge in metal on flap.

192

163

PRIVY COUNCIL
Canada

At the Government House at Ottawa,
Friday 24th. day of January 1890.

Present,

His Excellency,

The Governor General,

In Council.

His Excellency in virtue of the powers vested in him by Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the North West Mounted Police Force" and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make and prescribe the following Dress Regulations for Officers of the North West Mounted Police Force and the same are hereby made and prescribed accordingly.

John J. McGee

Clerk, Privy Council.

The Right Honourable

The Minister of Railways and Canals.

Extract from page 97 of "The Silent Force"
by T. Morris Longstreth.

CHAPTER LX

RANKS AND ROUTINE

In July, 1879, the change in nomenclature occurred, and to prevent confusion the old titles with their modern equivalent are given in this table:-

Sub-Constable	became	Constable
Acting Constable	"	Corporal
Constable	"	Sergeant
Staff Constable	"	Staff Sergeant
Chief Constable	"	Sergeant Major
Superintendent and Sub-Inspector	"	Inspector
Superintendent and Inspector	"	Superintendent
Assistant Commissioner	remained	Assistant Commissioner
Commissioner	"	Commissioner.

Later the rank of trumpeter was added below constable.

Extract from page 97 of "The Silent Force"
by T. Morris Longstreth.

CHAPTER LX

RANKS AND ROUTINE

In July, 1879, the change in nomenclature occurred, and to prevent confusion the old titles with their modern equivalent are given in this table:-

Sub-Constable	became	Constable
Acting Constable	"	Corporal
Constable	"	Sergeant
Staff Constable	"	Staff Sergeant
Chief Constable	"	Sergeant Major
Superintendent and Sub-Inspector	"	Inspector
Superintendent and Inspector	"	Superintendent
Assistant Commissioner	remained	Assistant Commissioner
Commissioner	"	Commissioner.

Later the rank of trumpeter was added below constable.

Extract from the History of the
Royal North West Mounted Police - -

By

Captain Ernest J. Chambers,
(Corps of Guides)

Printed in 1906 - Pages

150 and 151.

The original red coat of the Mounted Police as worn by the force under Colonel French, was of the loose frock or Norfolk jacket pattern in vogue in the army for some years after the Crimean War, with cloth belts. The broad-striped breeches, as at present, were worn, while the head-dress for full dress was the white helmet, for undress the small, round "pill-box" forage cap once universal in the mounted branches of the British service. The original issue of uniform also included long brown boots and a brown cotton fatigue suit.

The officers' uniforms differed only from those of the non-commissioned ranks in the addition of a light edging of gold lace to the "frocks" and the wearing of military rank badges.

In his confidential report on the force in 1875, Sir Selby Smith made the following reference to the uniform of the force:-

"I like the dress of the Mounted Police, scarlet frock, cord breeches, long brown boots and a brown cotton fatigue suit, (better cotton than linen)- the latter when wet causes chills and fevers; white helmet; the forage cap can be improved, and also I prefer the tunic shape to the frock, it is more *dressy* and the men take some pride in looking smart. At present there is a want of uniformity in the dress. I am told the uniform lately sent is excellent, but I hardly concur in the system of allowing officers to wear the same as the men with the addition of gold lace & it may do for service but I think a neat full dress should be adopted, not costly but such as they could feel becoming their position in society. I believe the officers desire this improvement. I think the simpler the adornment of lace the better.

"It is suggested that the officers should wear swords (4) which have a great effect upon the Indian mind and a shoulder belt with a pouch for field glasses. Indeed I think Constables should have a field glass, they are absolutely necessary on the prairie; a great number of Indians and others now wear them, and the police are therefore at a disadvantage without this aid."

Shortly after this, while the Hon. R.W.Scott was the ministerial head of the department, at the request of the officers, the tunic pattern of "coat" was adopted for the

000050

(2)

non-commissioned officers and men, a most elaborate officers' uniform being sanctioned at the same time. This included a very handsome tunic of the hussar pattern, but of course of scarlet cloth, and with the rich trimmings of gold lace and braid bestowed upon the familiar hussar officer's blue garment. Other striking features of this uniform were long drooping plumes of horse hair worn in the officers' helmets, and a sabretache literally covered with gold lace, the main ornament being the corp's badge, as at present consisting of a buffalo head surrounded by maple leaves, with a garter underneath inscribed with the corp's motto "Maintiens le Droit." Of course gold lace belts were also worn. At the time this uniform was adopted comment was made upon its exceptionally elaborate and expensive character, but it was represented by the officers that smartness is especially required in the early years of any corps to assist in the development of a proper feeling of corps pride, and furthermore, that in this case there was a special object to be considered in connection with the uniform of the Mounted Police, namely, the importance of creating a marked impression of the importance and authority of the officers of the force upon the receptive minds of the Indians. Owing to these arguments, and to the fact that the officers themselves, who would have to pay for the gold lace and plumes, had asked for them, the minister gave his sanction to the elaborate uniform which was so long worn by the officers.

M E M O R A N D U M

G.219-3.

The undersigned spoke to Mr. H.W. Doyle (Telephone 2323) of the Department of the Secretary of State this morning with regard to the R.C.M. Police crest and motto. He kindly consented to have enquiries made in their records, and also in their library for any information they may have upon this matter.

The undersigned also informed Mr. Doyle that the Privy Council were doing the same thing from their point of view also.

Ottawa,
26-11-38.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GH'RW.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

Ottawa, Ont. 25th. Nov. 1938.

By Order-in-Council of the 28th April, 1876, the management of the Northwest Mounted Police was transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of the Secretary of State (the Hon. R.W. Scott).

According to the history of the Force by Colonel Ernest Chambers, drastic changes in uniform, especially for the Officers, took place soon after the Force came under the Department of the Secretary of State. For example:- Soon after 1876, Officers, equipment and uniform resembled that of Hussar Officers. They had swords and sabretaches and a letter has been written to Regina to ascertain if the sabretache given us by Colonel Constantine has a crest and motto on it. If so, this will establish that the Officers were using the motto and crest of the Force soon after the year 1876.

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfred Laurier did not have charge of the Force until the year 1896, when he held it without interruption until 1910.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GH/AB

Extract from the Report of the Commissioner
of the North West Mounted Police for the
year ended 31st December, 1883 - Pages 23 & 24.

The post at Regina is composed principally of portable buildings, supplied by James Reilly & Co., of Sherbrooke, Quebec, and Messrs. Logan & O'Doherty, of Ottawa, Ontario.

A detailed description of the construction of these buildings was given in last year's Annual Report. The following portable buildings have been erected:-

	Feet
21 Portable houses	16 x 48
4 " "	16 x 24
5 " Kitchens	12 x 16
5 " "	10 x 18 (Lean to)
5 " stables	30 x 50

In addition to these, the following buildings have been erected by contract:-

1 Guard room	24 x 48
1 Supply store	30 x 100
1 Barrack room, 26 ft. x 60 ft., with wing ...	20 x 26
1 Mess room, 26 ft. x 60 ft., with wing ...	20 x 26
1 Coal shed	24 x 100
1 Waggon shed	24 x 35
1 Bakery	16 x 24
1 Ice house	

Carpenters have been employed in repairing buildings, fitting up officers' quarters, and making additions as follows:-

2 Kitchens	12 x 16, hospital and Sergeants' mess.
4 "	16 x 16, Officers' quarters.
4 Rooms	15 x 16 " "
1 "	16 x 22 " "
1 Supply store	

In my last year's Annual Report, I called your attention to the fact, that the portable buildings had suffered very much, through the severity of the climate, and having been erected in mid winter they received much rougher treatment than they otherwise would have done. The sections of which the buildings are composed separated, roofs leaked, especially in the Logan & O'Doherty buildings, and floors warped and twisted. It was therefore found necessary to batten sixteen of the buildings, to shingle nine of the Logan & O'Doherty, and to lay floors in eight of the Reilly buildings. The remaining thirteen houses should be shingled.

The officers' quarters have been partitioned, ceiled, oiled and varnished in the interior. These repairs have rendered all the buildings very comfortable. Some few improvements can yet be made in those used as barrack rooms. The ceilings, which are now barely 8 feet in height, should be raised to the roof, giving about 11 feet. This

- 2 -

would render the barrack rooms much more healthy and comfortable, and give them a better appearance.

Better ventilation could easily be provided by a ventilating shaft, 10 inches square placed in each building, and closed with an air regulator.

The stables, as erected by the contractors, were without flooring. They were floored with 2 inch planking, divided into stalls, and fitted up with feed boxes. Ventilators were added to the Reilly stables.

A contract was made in December last, with James Reilly, for the construction of a guard room, 24 ft. x 48 ft., with 12 ft. walls, and was completed in April last. There are ten cells placed in the centre of the building, five on each side, with a corridor all round. Barred gates lead from the guard room, which is 15 ft. x 24 ft., into the corridor. The cell walls, floor and ceiling are of two thicknesses, with sheet iron between, to prevent the prisoners from cutting out. Ventilation is provided for by an opening 6 inches square in the top of each cell, near the ceiling, and large ventilators in the guard room and corridor - giving ample ventilation to the whole building. The sills of the windows are 7 feet from the floor, and are strongly barred by 7/8 in. round iron. Each tier of cells is locked by a combination of levers, worked by a single lever arm in the guard room. All the cell doors can be unlocked in a very short time preventing the very serious danger from fire which exists in a wooden prison.

In August last, a contract was made for the erection of a barrack and mess room, supply store, coal and waggon shed. These buildings were completed in the beginning of December. The exterior walls of the barrack, mess rooms and supply store are of two thicknesses, with a layer of felt paper between.

The barrack and mess rooms are lathed and plastered on the interior, and are well lighted. Storm sashes are fitted on each window, roofs are shingled, and chimnies are built of brick. The supply store is lined on the interior with dressed lumber, and fitted up with the necessary shelving. There is a cellar 75 ft. x 20 ft., under this building, for keeping vegetables, etc. The coal and waggon shed, ice house and bakery are of suitable construction.

A sidewalk, 4 feet in width, has been laid around the square. This portion of work was done by our own carpenters and men.

Drainage is very important in a permanent post like Regina, unfortunately an underground system cannot be adopted. The outlet would necessarily be in the "Pile of Bones" Creek.

000055

- 3 -

The only method of preventing the evil results which arise from want of good sewerage is to carefully collect and remove all refuse to a safe distance, all being impressed with the necessity of such precaution.

The drains, well revetted, should be constructed to carry away surplus surface water.

An attempt was at first made to procure a supply of good water by drilling and sinking wrought iron pipes, 6 inches in diameter. Four wells of this class were put down to depths varying from 60 to 105 feet. A moderate supply of water was obtained, but owing to the tardy flow, and the small capacity of the tubes, these wells were easily pumped dry. It was therefore found necessary to dig a large well which, with an increased capacity, would form a reservoir, and thus a sufficient quantity of water would be obtained. A well 60 feet in depth and 6 feet in diameter, cribbed with wood, was put down. The water rises in it to about 25 feet from the surface, giving about 6,000 gallons of water. At present the water is pumped up by hand. Some better system should be adopted which would afford protection against fire, and be more convenient. The cheapest and simplest would be to erect a tower, about 30 feet high, carrying a tank with a capacity of 4,000 to 5,000 gallons. About 2,000 gallons per day would be required for the water supply of the post. A small engine, such as is used on the Canadian Pacific Railway, should be employed to force the water into the tank. Pipes should be laid to the stables and different buildings. Fire hose, to be attached to the water pipes, should be supplied.

12-11-38.

G.517-47.
G.786-13.
G.517-6.

November 10th, 1938.

Dear Sir:

Twentieth Century - Fox Production:
Susannah of the Mounties

1. This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 3rd, and I have noted that it is intended to change the period of the proposed picture from the late 90's to 1882, and that you would like to have pictures of the Regina Headquarters when the Force moved there in 1882.

2. I am sorry that our departmental collection of photographs leaves much to be desired, but the best I can do is to send you the following:-

(1) A view of the Barracks in 1890 from the south-east showing the Riding School on the left, together with the old hospital.

(2) A view of the Barracks about 1883. I do not know what the small inset picture refers to.

(3) Type of uniform of a Constable from 1882 to 1887.

(4) Stable Parade, Calgary, 1885.

3. The Stetson Hat was definitely not in use in 1882.

4. The Headquarters of the Force was transferred from Fort Walsh to Regina on the 6th December, 1882. Most of the buildings at Regina for the first few years consisted of portable houses, a detail of which is shown on pages 23 and 24 of the Commissioner's Annual Report for 1883. Copy attached.

5. The Riding School was not completed at Regina until the 14th October, 1889, when it was taken over from the Department of Public Works, which erected it.

- 2 -

6. Insofar as the Crest of the Force is concerned, I shall have to write you at a later date, as I have not the information before me at the present time. However, I do know that in 1896 the Officers were using it on their stationery. The motto is "Maintiens le droit". (Not "Maintien le droit").

Yours very truly,

S. T. Wood,
Commissioner.

H. Bruce C. Carruthers, Esq.,
5155 S. Wilton Place,
Los Angeles, Calif.
U.S.A.

GH'RW.

000058

G.517-47.

November 14th, 1938.

O.44.

G.219-1.

Dear General Perry:

1. I hesitate to bother you again but my desire to get the facts of the case is my excuse.
2. I have been trying to find out from our records when the Force adopted the buffalo head and the motto, "Maintiens le droit", as the crest and motto for the Force.
3. Once again our files fail us for the reason that the ones which would help us were destroyed in the fire in the West Block in 1897.
4. The late Colonel Fred White, in 1896, informed a correspondent at Peterboro that the North West Mounted Police at that time had no crest on its official forms or paper, but the Officers had a crest for their private paper.
5. It seems to me that the buttons used on the tunics of the Force prior to 1904 bore the buffalo head and the motto I have mentioned, but I can find no definite proof of this.
6. Upon examination of the buttons on the tunics of members of the Force about 1885, it is not possible to decide whether they had a crest or not.
7. You were responsible more than any other Commissioner for the present uniform of the members of the Force, and I shall appreciate it very much if you will spare the time to drop me a line as to when you consider the Police first adopted or used the buffalo head as its crest.
8. If you can tell me what kind of buttons the Police wore in 1885 and when the change to the buffalo head was first made, it will also be appreciated.
9. I suppose it is not possible to say who first selected the crest. I can find

- 2 -

no trace of any Order-in-Council about it.

Apologizing for troubling you,

Yours sincerely,

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

Major General A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G.,
6288 Marguerite Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

GH'RW.

G.219-1.

November 14th, 1938.

Dear Sir:

1. I am looking into the history of cap and collar badges worn by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and as the records at Ottawa leave gaps at important points, it will be very much appreciated if you will kindly inform me if you have any record of having made badges for the North West Mounted Police prior to 1901.

2. In order to give you some idea, I attach hereto a copy of a letter received from you at this Headquarters dated June 3rd, 1901. The sketches or designs referred to in your letter were returned to you on the 6th June, 1901.

3. I shall appreciate it very much if you can let me know if your file or records still retain the designs of the badges referred to.

4. If you have any designs of North West Mounted Police badges (or buttons) prior to 1901, I shall also be grateful if you will let me see them.

Yours very truly,

Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons,
Gold & Silversmiths,
Montreal, P.Q.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GH:RW.

21

- 11 -

the gold embroidery, or "bullion", cap badges for Officers, which came into use after the year 1890, did not bear the motto of the Force as well as the buffalo head, notwithstanding the fact that the full crest and motto were worn on the Officers' sabretaches and also on collar badges.

The photograph of the cap badge for Officers, which was worn for many years prior to 1933, will be found on page (-16-). This is a gold embroidery, or "bullion", badge.

In 1933, the design of the Officers' cap badge was changed to include the full crest and motto of the Force, and a photograph of the new cap badge will be found on page (-12-).

There is only one other distinction to be noted in connection with the Officers' cap badge from all other badges, and that is that for many years now the initials only of the name of the Force have been used on these badges. The present badge is, of course, a "bullion" badge, and incidentally is wrongly described in the present Rules and Regulations.

(2) Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables

Metal cap badges were first issued to Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables about the year 1901, and these very closely resemble the collar badges in design, which we have already seen contain the full crest and motto. The mis-spelling of the first word of the motto was repeated in this case also.

HELMET PLATES

optional article of headgear for men.
The Force does not now use helmets, except as an

The Officers and men wore white helmets on their first patrol to the West in 1874, but neither Officers or men appear to have had helmet plates at that time.

In 1890, the Officers' helmet plate was described as follows:-

"Plate, N.W.M. Police pattern (same as ornament on undress pouch)."

A photograph of the helmet plate worn by Officers on their white helmets will be found on page (-22-). The white helmet was discarded about the year 1899 or 1900.

Helmet plates were not worn by Non-

23

- 12 -

Commissioned Officers and Constables until the year 1897, but we have been unsuccessful in securing a photograph of the plate first issued to them.

In 1920, the former Dominion Police were wearing blue helmets, and when that Force was absorbed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in that year, a special R.C.M. Police helmet plate was made for "A" Division, as the former Dominion Police were then known. This plate, of course, bore the full crest and motto of the Force.

CREST AND MOTTO ON DRUMS OF R.C.M. POLICE BAND

It may be of interest to remark that the drums of the R.C.M. Police Band, which was organized by the present Commissioner in 1938, under the leadership of Staff Sergeant J. T. Brown, bear the full crest and motto of the Force, and the workmanship, design and colouring are excellent.

CONCLUSION

Our effort in this article is an attempt to trace the history of the crest and motto of the Force, and to show how and when they were adopted on the different articles of equipment, buttons and badges worn, but we have not endeavoured to describe every collar badge or other badge used or issued to the Force, as there were several variations and small differences from time to time which had very little bearing on the subject under discussion.

For purposes of reference, it may be helpful now to summarize what has been discovered in this search. The writer considers it can be fairly assumed that:-

- (1) While it is not definitely known who actually chose the crest and motto, it is certain that it was worn by Officers on their sabretaches as far back as 1877, and it is therefore more than likely that the crest itself was designed during the regime of the first Commissioner, (1874-1876).
- (2) The Buffalo Head was worn on all buttons from 1880 onwards, and is believed to have been suggested by Assistant Commissioner J. F. Macleod in 1874.

25

- 13 -

- (3) Officers of the Force have worn cap badges since the year 1884, and the first cap badge contained the full crest and motto of the Force. The crest on Officers' sabretaches, pouches for Field Glasses, etc., were also complete from 1877 onwards, and while the Officers' cap badge from 1933 onwards has borne the full crest and motto of the Force, there was a period from about 1890 to 1932 in which the Officers' cap badge contained no motto.
- (4) The full crest (on collar badges) has been worn by all ranks since 1900.
- (5) The full crest (on buttons) has been worn by all ranks since 1920.
- (6) The full crest was used by Officers on private note paper and stationery from about 1880.
- (7) The crest of the Force was not used on official forms or letter head paper in the early days, and did not come into official use at R.C.M. Police Headquarters until the year 1935.

The research into the history of the crest and motto of the Force has been most interesting work. My task, insofar as buttons and badges are concerned, was greatly facilitated by Mr. Bertram Fauvel, of the Treasury Staff at this Headquarters, who kindly placed his entire collection at my disposal. The Assistant Supply Officer - Superintendent P. R. Forde - and Mr. I. Zivian, the Purchasing Agent, also extended help and kindnesses in this matter which are very much appreciated.

The writer's sincere gratitude is also extended to all Officers still serving, those who are retired and who have been previously mentioned, and all others who have kindly furnished information and assistance in recording these particulars for the use of those whose curiosity may have been aroused by the question raised at the heading of this article.

Respectfully submitted.

Ottawa, Ont.
31st March, 1939.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED:-
THE COMMISSIONER
R.C.M. POLICE
OTTAWA



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OTTAWA

REF. N°

Copy.

S.1146-2.

February 14th, 19

Dear Sir:

R.C.M. Police Stationery.

1. Attached hereto is a quarto sheet letter-head used in my office at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, Ottawa, which bears the Coat of Arms of Canada.
2. As the R.C.M. Police is a Police Force, separate from any Department of the Government, under the control of the Minister of Justice, it would appear correct for its letterhead paper to bear the regimental crest, rather than the Coat of Arms of Canada.
3. I also enclose a sample of the R.C.M. Police crest which perhaps could be reduced in size, and it will be appreciated if you will kindly let me know if there is any regulation which would prevent the use of the Police crest on the stationery used in my own office at the R.C.M. Police Headquarters.
4. It is not proposed that the R.C.M. Police crest should be used on all the letterheads carried by the various branches of the Force, but simply in the office of the Commissioner.
5. If there is no objection to the use of the Police crest in lieu of the Arms of Canada, it is presumed your Department would undertake to have a smaller crest made than the sample enclosed for use in replacing the Arms of Canada.
6. It may be added that it is intended that the stationery used by all other branches of this Headquarters, except the office of the Commissioner, will bear no crest, either of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Arms of Canada, but will have a plain printed heading.

Yours very truly,

The King's Printer,
Dept. of Public Printing
and Stationery,
Ottawa, Ontario.

J. H. MacBrien,
Commissioner.

000066

Copy.

KING'S PRINTER
(CREST)
CANADA.

Your file No. S.1146-2.

Ottawa, February 23rd, 1935

Dear Sir,

Re R. C. M. Police Stationery.

In the absence of the King's Printer, I beg to acknowledge your letter addressed to him under date of the 14th instant, with reference to the use of the regimental crest on letterhead paper to be used in the in the Commissioner's office.

In reply I would state that so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no regulation preventing the use of the R.C.M. Police crest, but it would entail re-cutting not only the crest but the full embossed letterhead sheet. Upon receipt of a requisition from yourself this work could be undertaken.

If desired, a cut could be made of this crest, which might be used on your printed letterhead paper.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. J. C. Shipman,
Acting King's Printer.

Major-General J.H. MacBrien,
Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
O t t a w a .

Copy.

S.1146-2

February 25th, 1935.

Dear Sir,

1. Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 23rd February with respect to the proposed use of the regimental crest of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the letterhead paper of the Commissioner's Office (only).

2. Before proceeding any further in the matter, can you give me any idea of the approximate cost of the proposed change, provided, of course, it is to be understood that all the present stock will be used up before any change is made.

3. If you can possibly give me the information I have asked for, it will be much appreciated, and if it can be worked out under the following headings, it will be of considerable assistance:-

- (1) How much will be the approximate cost to change the letterhead paper of the Commissioner's office (only), as set forth in my letter to you of the 14th instant?
- (2) What will be the additional cost to make a cut of the crest used for the Commissioner's office for use on the printed letterhead paper for all branches, as referred to in the third paragraph of your letter now under acknowledgment?

Yours very truly,

J. H. MacBrien
Commissioner,

The King's Printer,
Department of Public Printing
and Stationery,
Ottawa, Ontario.

000068

Copy.

Your file No.S.1146-2.

KING'S PRINTER
(CREST)
CANADA.

Ottawa, 5th March, 1935.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of February 25th with reference to an approximate price of a new die for your letterheading, and in reply I would say that the cost of a chromium plated die would be \$44.00.

With reference to the printed letter-heading for all branches, I would suggest that instead of making a cut of the crest, as mentioned in my letter of February 23rd, they be printed on a modified offset printing press which we have in this department.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. J. C. Shipman,
Acting King's Printer.

Major-General J. H. MacBrien,
Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
O t t a w a.

G.219-1.

Notes regarding R.C.M. Police Crest & Motto

In February, 1935, Commissioner MacBrien wrote to the King's-Printer, asking if we could not use the R.C.M. Police Crest, instead of the Coat of Arms of Canada, on the letterhead used in the office of the Commissioner at Ottawa.

The Acting King's Printer replied that he saw no objection to the proposal for as far as he knew there was no regulation preventing it, and later it was arranged to use the crest in all Branches of Headquarters. Copy of the exchange of correspondence attached hereto.

Colonel J.W. Spalding was Deputy Commissioner at the time, and he arranged with Reg.No.11123 Const. W.W. Skuce at Headquarters to draw a new crest, which is the one now in use at Headquarters. Copy attached. The buffalo head in the former crest was not very clear, and Const. Skuce made a much better job of it in the new crest.

In 1880, the buffalo had been practically exterminated on the Canadian plains.

The fire which destroyed our files in the West Block occurred on the 11th February, 1897.

There appears to be no Order-in-Council regarding the Police Crest.

There is nothing in the Regulations for 1889 dealing with cap badges or buttons, or the crest or motto of the Force.

It is pretty certain that collar badges came into force about the year 1900-1901.

- 2 -

On page 56 of the First Annual of Scarlet & Gold (Volume 1), there is a reproduction of an etching by Constable Rae in 1891, showing the new Police Barracks at Calgary, and it is noted that the buffalo head and the words "Maintiens le droit" were used, so that it would appear in 1891 that the Force used the buffalo head and the motto.

Insofar as the buttons are concerned, the North West Mounted Police simply had a buffalo head with the word "Canada" above surmounted by a crown. Under the buffalo head appeared a scroll with the letters "N.W.M.P."

The Royal North West Mounted Police had an almost exactly similar button except that the crown was a Tudor crown and the scroll bore the letters "R.N.W.M.P."

The present button (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) has the buffalo head and motto surmounted by the word "Canada", and a Tudor Crown above that. The scroll at the bottom contains the words "Royal Canadian Mounted Police", and the buffalo head motto are surrounded by maple leaves.

The only outstanding differences between the present button and the crest used on our stationery are in the maple leaves surrounding the crest and in the scroll bearing the words "Royal Canadian Mounted Police".

Ottawa,
15-11-38.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GH'RW.

000071

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Badges of Ranks as Under:

Commissioner - Crown and Star.
Assistant Commissioner - Crown.
Superintendent - Two stars.
Inspector - One star.
Senior Surgeon - Two stars.
Assistant Surgeon - One star.
Veterinary Surgeon - One star.

Badges of rank will be worn on the collar, except on the great coat, where they will be worn on the shoulder-straps.

Boots and Spurs.

Officers, except where otherwise specified, wear knee boots with crane-necked spurs with straps and chains; officers when off duty may wear Wellington or whole front ankle boots with steel box spurs. The top of the knee boot which is cut square should be four inches below the knee.

Lace.

Gold, diamond and point pattern.

Buttons.

Gilt of special pattern:- Buffalo head with "N.W.M.P." below and "Canada" above. The whole surmounted by a crown.

Full Dress - Tunic.

Scarlet cloth with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch gold lace on top of collar, Russia braid along collar seam, down front of tunic and round bottom of skirts. Collars not to exceed two inches in height. The cuffs pointed, and edged with round-back gold cord forming, for the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, a triple Austrian knot traced round with gold Russia braid and extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuffs; for Superintendents, a double Austrian knot similarly traced, 9 inches deep; /
/and for Inspectors, a single Austrian knot 7 inches deep. Eight buttons in front and two at the waist behind; a scarlet flap on each skirt behind, with three buttons, and edged with round-back gold cord traced inside and out with gold Russia braid. Tunic lined throughout with red. Shoulder-straps of plaited flat gold cord lined with scarlet; a small button at top. Badges of rank in silver embroidery on collar.

Trousers.

Blue cloth with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch gold lace down the side seams, brass trouser chains.

- 2 -

Boots.

Wellington or whole front ankle boots. Brass box spurs.

#These are not worn on parade or ordinary dismounted duties, but only at levées and in the evening, in mess or full dress.

Helmet.

Cork, covered with white cloth in six seams, bound with buff leather at the bottom. Above the peak and going round the helmet, a buff leather band one inch wide stitched top and bottom. The head piece let in with zigzag ventilator. Back peak to centre of crown 12 inches, front peak to centre of crown 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, side to centre of crown 9 inches, gilt side hooks, gilt curb-chain chin-strap, the links 5/8 inches wide, the strap lined with white leather. At top of helmet a gilt collet riveted on to a gilt collar 3/8 inches wide to receive spike and base. A gilt hook at back of base to which the chin-strap is attached when not worn under the chin. Plate N.W.M. Police pattern (same as ornament on undress pouch.)

A zinc button covered with white cloth is worn on all occasions when the spike is not used.

Sword.

Half basket steel hilt with two fluted bars on the outside; black fish skin grip bound with silver wire; slightly curved blade 33 inches long, grooved and spear pointed, embossed with title of force.

Scabbard.

Steel, with large shoe at bottom, and trumpet-shaped mouth.

Sword Knot.

Gold and purple strap with gold acorn.

Sword Belt and Slings.

Gold laced, showing purple light in centre.

Pouch Belt.

Gold laced, with two rows of diamond and point lace showing purple light between, gilt buckle, tip and slide.

Pouch.

Purple velvet, gold embroidered N.W.M.P. pattern.

Gauntlets and Gloves.

White leather.

In undress, Officers are permitted to wear dog skin gloves and same colour as belts.

- 3 -

Undress.- Patrol Jacket (Universal Cavalry Pattern).

Blue cloth, stand up collar, rounded in front, half inch mohair braid at top and bottom of collar, figured braiding in centre. Inch mohair braid traced with Russia braid all round, up the slits and along the back seams. Five loops of inch mohair braid at equal distances down the front on each side, with two olivettes on each side loop; the top loops extended to the shoulder seams, the bottom to four inches. The cuffs pointed with one inch mohair braid traced with Russia braid, figured braiding at top and bottom; the mohair braid reaches to five inches from bottom of cuff and the figured braiding at the top to eight inches. Pockets in front edged all round with inch mohair braid. Figured braiding at the top of slits and at the top of the shoulder seams. Figured braiding in the centre of the back, at the bottom of the collar, and at the bottom of the jacket, figured braiding on the right, left and between the back seams. Hooks and eyes in front. Lined throughout with black. Pocket inside left breast. Shoulder-straps plaited black mohair chain gimp. Badges of rank in gold embroidery on collar.

Trousers and Pantaloons.

Blue cloth with stripe of yellow cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide down the side seams. Trousers with Wellington or whole front ankle boots, steel box spurs and steel trouser chains, may be worn in summer on dismounted duty.

Forage Cap.

Blue cloth $25\frac{5}{8}$ inches high with band of gold lace $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, gold purl button and braided figure on crown, black patent leather chin strap.

Forage Cap for Field Service.

Blue cloth foraging cap $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high with yellow top, and blue side flaps four inches deep, to turn down when required. Gold French braid welts on cap and flaps and at the front and back seams. Gold embroidery badge of N.W.M.P. pattern on left side.

Sword Knot.

Brown leather strap $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, gold acorn, gilt furnishings.

Sword Belt and Slings.

Brown bridle leather $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, slings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, gilt furnishings.

Waist Plate.

Circular gilt plate, $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter, with a Buffalo Head in silver, burnished rim $17\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter with the words "N.W. Mounted Police, Canada", on the outer circle in silver.

Pouch Belt.

Brown bridle leather two inches wide, gilt chased buckle, tip and slide.

000074

- 4 -

Pouch for Field Glass.

Black patent leather 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches on top, and 4 inches deep, to hold binocular field glass, gilt mountings with the following gilt metal badge in centre of flap; a maple wreath with a ribbon bearing the word "Canada" surmounted by the crown above; and the words "North West Mounted Police" below; within the wreath an oval bearing the words "Maintiens le droit", encircling a Buffalo head in silver.

Sabretache and Slings.

Black patent leather with three slings $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide to match the undress sword belt. N.W.M.P. badge in metal on the flap.

Mess Jacket.

Scarlet cloth, edged all around, including the collar, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch gold lace, the lace forming a pear-shaped eye at the bottom of each back seam. Gilt studs down front. Body lined with red silk. Gold Russia braid along collar seam. Cuffs pointed with inch gold lace and traced for the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, with Russia braid eyes above and below, double figure of eight on cuff; for Superintendents, Russia braid eyes above lace, double figure of eight on cuff; for Inspectors, traced above with Russia braid forming a crow's foot on top.

Mess Waistcoat.

Blue cloth, fastening close up to the neck, edged with gold Russia braid all round, with gilt studs down the front, pockets trimmed with gold braid forming crow's feet at ends and centre.

Patrol Jacket for Field Service.

Scarlet serge, fastening with five jacket size buttons $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, two pockets in front, collar edged top and bottom with gold Russia braid. Shoulder-straps of twisted gold cord, a small button at top. Badges of rank, gilt metal on collar.

During the summer months a white twill jacket of similar make, but without any trimming, may be worn. Shoulder-straps to be of the same material as jacket. Badges of rank in gilt metal on shoulder-straps.

NOTE: Officers are permitted to wear Khaki patrol jackets and breeches for prairie work.

Great Coat and Cape.

Grey beaver, single breasted lined with red, to reach within a foot of the ground, stand and fall collar 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, belt at waist fastening with a three-inch gilt buckle. Two pockets with flaps at the waist in front below the belt. A pocket inside the left breast. Five buttons in front; five small flat buttons under collar to attach cape. Shoulder-straps of same material as coat,

- 5 -

small gilt button on top. Badge of rank in gilt metal on shoulder-straps. The opening in the coat behind to be long enough to reach to the cantle of the saddle; on the inside of each skirt a cloth band with button, to secure the skirts over the knees when the coat is worn on mounted duties.

Cape of the same cloth as the coat, long enough to cover the knuckles: four small buttons in front; to fasten at the neck with leather strap, runner and buckle.

NOTE:- The sword belt is always worn outside the great coat.

Waterproof Cloak.

Black twill lined scarlet, collar of the same material as cloak, cape to reach to knuckles, cloak to within a foot of ground, two pockets at the waist in front, Buttons black.

Fur Cap for Winter Use.

Black Persian Lamb, wedge shaped, 8 inches high, a yellow cloth bag falling down the right side to bottom, the bag to be 4 inches wide at the top, and rounded at the bottom. A line of gold Russia braid round the bag $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge, and a line down the centre, with a gold gimp button at the point of junction.

When this cap is in use the top is to be turned in, reducing its height to 6 inches.

Gauntlets.

Black Persian lamb.

Medical Staff.

Medical officers wear the uniform of their relative rank with the following exceptions:-

Sword knot.

Gold and black strap with gold acorn.

Sword belt.

Black Morocco leather, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with slings one inch wide, two stripes of gold embroidery on belt and slings, a gilt hook on the eye of the dee of the front sling to hook up the sword, running carriage for back sling.

Waist plate.

N.W.M.P. Pattern.

^{Pouch Belt}
For Senior Surgeon, black Morocco leather 2 inches wide with three stripes of gold embroidery each $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; for Assistant Surgeon, two stripes of gold embroidery each $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, gilt chased buckle, tip and slide.

- 6 -

Pouch for Instruments.

Black Morocco leather with flap $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep with two stripes gold embroidery, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide round bottom and sides for the Senior Surgeon, one stripe for Assistant Surgeon. N.W.M.P. badge in metal on flap.

Veterinary Staff.

Veterinary officers wear the uniform of their relative rank, with the following exceptions :-

Sword Knot.

White leather, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with gold acorn.

Sword Belt.

White patent leather, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with slings one inch wide, gilt mountings.

Waist Plate.

N.W.M.P. Pattern.

Pouch Belt.

White patent leather, two inches wide, with gilt chased buckle, tip and slide.

Pouch for Instruments.

Black Morocco leather, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, N.W.M.P. badge in metal on flap.

192

163

PRIVY COUNCIL
Canada

At the Government House at Ottawa,

Friday 24th. day of January 1890.

Present,

His Excellency,

The Governor General,

In Council.

His Excellency in virtue of the powers vested in him by Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the North West Mounted Police Force" and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make and prescribe the following Dress Regulations for Officers of the North West Mounted Police Force and the same are hereby made and prescribed accordingly.

John J. McGee

Clerk, Privy Council.

The Right Honourable

The Minister of Railways and Canals.

Extracts Dress Regulations for Officers of the North-West Mounted Police.

BUTTONS.

Gilt of special pattern - Buffalo head with "N.W. M.P." below and "Canada" above. The whole surmounted by a Crown.

Helmet.

.....Plate, N.W.M. Police, pattern (Same as ornament on undress pouch.

A zinc button covered with white cloth is worn on all occasions when the spike is not used.

Pouch.

Purple velvet, gold embroidered, N.W.M.P. pattern.

Forage cap for Field Service.

Blue cloth folding cap 4½ inches high with yellow top and blue side flaps four inches deep, to turn down when required. Gold French braid welts on cap and flaps and at the front and back seams. Gold embroidered badge of N. W. M. P. pattern on left side.

Waist Plate.

Circular gilt plate 1 1/8 inches diameter, with a Buffalo head in silver, burnished rim 1 7/8 inches in diameter with the words "N. W. Mounted Police, Canada," on the outer circle in silver.

Pouch for Field Glass.

Black patent leather 5½ by 2½ inches on top, and 4 inches deep, to hold binocular field glass, gilt mountings with the following gilt metal badge in centre of flap; a maple wreath with a ribbon bearing the word "Canada" surmounted by the crown above; the words "North West Mounted Police" below, within the wreath an oval bearing the words "Maintien le droit" encircling a Buffalo head in silver.

Sabretache and Slings.

Black patent leather with three slings ¾ inch wide to match the undress sword belt. N.W.M.P. badge in metal on the flap.

Medical Staff.

Waist Plate.

N.W.M.P. pattern.

- 2 -

(Medical Staff).

Pouch for Instruments.

Black Morocco leather with flap $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep with two stripes gold embroidery, each $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide round bottom and sides for the Senior Surgeon, one stripe for Assistant Surgeon, N.W.M.P. badge in metal on flap.

Veterinary Staff.

Waist Plate.

N.W.M.P. pattern.

Pouch for Instruments.

Black Morocco leather, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep N.W.M.P. badge in metal on flap.

(Copy).

192.

Privy Council

(Seal)

Canada.

At the Government House at Ottawa,

Friday 24th day of January, 1890.

Present,

His Excellency,

The Governor General,

In Council.

His Excellency in virtue of the powers vested in him by Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "... An Act respecting the North West Mounted Police Force", and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make and prescribe the following Dress Regulations for Officers of the North West Mounted Police Force and the same are hereby made and prescribed accordingly.

Sgd. John J. McGee,

Clerk, Privy Council.

The Right Honourable,

The Minister of Railways and Canals.

Copy.

1 8 9 4.

No. 857.

303 of 1896.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

N. W. M. Police

Motto and Crest,

Information requested.

Re,

16th April, 1896.

Dear Sir:

In December last you sent me a Post card, which I regret to say got mislaid in one of my baskets, asking me to tell you whether the N.W.M. Police have a crest and motto for use on Departmental forms, and if so to forward you an impression of the die.

I am sorry to say that we have nothing of the kind in connection with our official forms, but the officers have a crest for their private paper, copy of which I enclose, but I would not suggest your including it in your design of a Military trophy for all arms in Canada, for the reason that the Police Force is not a Military organization, and I know from experience that many Militia Officers object to having the Mounted Police included in anything as being part of the Military organization of the country.

With apologies for delay in answering your Post Card.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

T.A.S. Hay, Esq.,
Box 383,
Peterborough, Ontario.

MEMORANDUM.

T.A.S. Hay, C.E.
(Late Grand Trunk R'ly)
Member Canadian Society of C.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Peterborough, Ont.
April 19th, 1896.

Office, Bank of Commerce Building,
P.O. Box 383.

To Fred White, Esq.,
Comptroller, N.W.M.P.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am very much obliged to you for your letter
of 16th instant and crest enclosed.

I will note the suggestions contained in your
letter. As I had already concluded not to consider the
force as part of the Military organization of Canada.
I have met with only fair success in collecting the crests
of the different corps, as only a few have adopted a crest.
Thanking you most sincerely.

Believe me, Yours truly,

Sgd. T. A. S. Hay.

Copy.

N.W.M.P. Paper.

Messrs. Henry Birk and Sons,
Montreal.

(Stamped)
"E" Division,
Feb. 29, 1896,
N.W.M. Police.

000085

COMMISSIONER PERRY'S SERVICE:-

24TH. JANUARY 1882 TO 31st MARCH, 1923

MINISTER OF JUSTICE in 1874 & 1875.

HON. A.A. DORION.

IN 1876 & 1877 ONWARDS THE FORCE WAS UNDER
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

HON. R.W. SCOTT - SEE COL. CHAMBERS' BOOK.

FILE DEALING WITH CLOTHING, ETC. 541/1880 IS MISSING.

ACCORDING TO LETTER FROM BRIGADIER CONSTANTINE,
27th. APRIL, 1934, FILE G.838-8, HIS FATHER'S
DRESS, SWORD AND SABRETACHE WERE ABOUT 1888 PERIOD.
THIS IS IN THE MUSEUM AT REGINA, SASK.

SERVICE OF LATE SUPT. CONSTANTINE:-

20th. OCTOBER, 1886 to 5th May, 1912 (DIED).

G.219-3

2nd December, 1938.

Dear Major Bagley:-

1. We are making some research into the history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police crest and motto, and as you were one of the Originals who made the march across the prairies in 1874, may I ask you to kindly let me know if I am correct in the following matter:-

1) The button on the tunic issued to the Originals bore simply a crown in the centre of the button and the word "Canada" below it with the letters "N.W.M.P." above *the crown*.

2) Subsequently the buttons bore the buffalo head with the word "Canada" above surmounted by the Victoria Crown. Beneath the buffalo head appeared the letters "N.W.M.P."

3) Soon after 1904, when the prefix "Royal" was granted as a Coronation honour, the button remained the same with the exception that the letters underneath the buffalo head were changed to "R.N.W.M.P."

4) In 1920, when the name of the Force was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the button bore the full crest of the Force, being the buffalo head, surrounded by a garter bearing the motto "Maintiens le droit" surmounted by the word "Canada" and a Tudor Crown. The crest also was surmounted by maple leaves, and a scroll at the bottom contained the words "Royal Canadian Mounted Police", which is of course the crest today.

5) So much for the buttons of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables. I believe the buttons of the Officers were exactly the same as those of the men, except perhaps they may have been made of a little better material.

6) No collar badges were issued to the men for many years, although helmet badges had been in use in ~~1880~~ 1897.

7) As far as I have been able to ascertain here, the first of the collar badges were issued late in 1901, and were made by Henry Birks & Sons, of Montreal.

- 2 -

3) Insofar as the crest of the Force is concerned, we have information that an Officer's sabretache of 1877 was adorned by a buffalo head and the motto "Maintiens le Droit", and of course we have further information of the crest subsequent to that date. My chief object in writing you is to ask if you will kindly let me know whether you agree with my statements respecting the buttons and collar badges, and if you happen to have any information as to who drew up the crest or chose the buffalo head or the motto "Maintiens le Droit", which was used by Officers for many years on their stationery, uniform and kit.

2. Any details which you may be able to give in this matter will be sincerely appreciated.

Yours very truly,

G.T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

Major F. Bagley,
Banff, Alta.

GH/AB

C O P Y O F

F I L E 92 o f 1880.

Copy of File 92 of 1880

No.

Name

Subject

92

Supplies 1880-81

Uniform Buttons

Messrs. Maynard Harris & Co.

30 gross large Buttons Buffalo Head

20 " Small " "

20 " " " N.W.M. P.

- 2 -

Copy of File 92 of 1880

<u>Date of Letter & Receipt, 1880</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Page on letter or Telegraph Book</u>
Feb. 23	Memo to Mr. Creighton asking what quantity of uniform buttons he has on hand.	302
" 25/26	Reply none but that he requires 6 gross for clothing already made up.	
" 26	Letter to Maynard Harris & Co. ordering buttons as per opposite page.	318
Mar. 10/24	Letter from Maynard & Co. acknowledging receipt.	
Apl. 12	20 gross buttons small N.W.M. Police received.	
" 13	Buttons sent to Mr. Creighton.	631
" 22) May 7)	Invoice of balance of buttons received.	
Aug. 13	Bill of Exchange sent in payment of A/C.	466

O.52.
P.32
G.219-3.

Ottawa, December 2nd, 1938.

Memorandum for,

The Chief Treasury Officer.

1. Will you kindly pass this note to your Pension's Branch, so that they may make the necessary correction and oblige.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

O.52
P.32
G.219-3

2nd December, 1958.

Memorandum for,

Inspector Rivett-Carnac.

Dear Inspector Rivett-Carnac:

1. I quote below an extract from a personal letter recently received from Col. G. E. Sanders:

"I notice my name is usually misspelt in letters or references to me in the "Quarterly". Could you have this rectified. It is a trifle but the whim of an old man. My correct designation is Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O."

2. Will you kindly have this noted for future reference.

3. I am also sending a copy to the Chief Treasury Officer, so that any references to him on his pension file may be correct in future.

Yours sincerely,

G. T. Mann,
Departmental Secretary.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Ottawa, November 12th, 1938.

Memorandum.

1909 Rules and Regulations.

1. In connection with the R.C.M. Police crest, the following information may be found in the 1909 Rules and Regulations:

BADGES.

1180. Collar - A Buffalo head surrounded by a garter inscribed "Maintien le droit" and round the garter a wreath of maple leaves, surmounted by a crown with scroll underneath inscribed "Royal North West Mounted Police."

1181. Badge to be of gilt metal for tunic, mess jacket, scarlet and blue jackets and frock coats and of bronze for field jacket.

1182. Cap - A buffalo head in silver surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves, surmounted by a crown, and underneath a scroll inscribed "R.N.W.M.P." in gold embroidery.

2. N.C.O's and Constables - no description is given of the collar badges, but simply the number and the position they occupy.

3. These regulations were authorized by Order-in-Council of the 29th of July, 1909.

G.517-47.
O.44.
G.219-1.

November 14th, 1938.

Dear General Perry:

1. I hesitate to bother you again, but my desire to get the facts of the case is my excuse.

2. I have been trying to find out from our records when the Force adopted the buffalo head and the motto, "Maintiens le droit", as the crest and motto for the Force.

3. Once again our files fail us for the reason that the ones which would help us were destroyed in the fire in the West Block in 1897.

4. The late Colonel Fred White, in 1896, informed a correspondent at Peterboro that the North West Mounted Police at that time had no crest on its official forms or paper, but the Officers had a crest for their private paper.

5. It seems to me that the buttons used on the tunics of the Force prior to 1904 bore the buffalo head and the motto I have mentioned, but I can find no definite proof of this.

6. Upon examination of the buttons on the tunics of members of the Force about 1885, it is not possible to decide whether they had a crest or not.

7. You were responsible more than any other Commissioner for the present uniform of the members of the Force, and I shall appreciate it very much if you will spare the time to drop me a line as to when you consider the Police first adopted or used the buffalo head as its crest.

- 2 -

8. If you can tell me what kind of buttons the Police wore in 1885, and when the change to the buffalo head was first made, it will also be appreciated.

9. I suppose it is not possible to say who first selected the crest. I can find no trace of any Order-in-Council about it.

Apologizing for troubling you,

Yours sincerely,

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

Major General A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G.,
6288 Marguerite Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

GH*RW.

000096

Extract from "Scarlet & Gold", Jubilee Edition (1938)
Page 21

HOW THE BUFFALO HEAD CAME TO THE BADGE
OF THE R. C. M. P.

One of the "Originals" who wintered at Fort Garry in his reminiscences said: "The following spring we started from Stone Fort (Lower Fort Garry) toward the Cypress Hills, and when north of them in mid-September saw thousands of buffalo." And the Assistant Commissioner (Macleod, Asst. Commissioner, June 1st, 1874) was so impressed that he said he thought it would be a splendid idea to have the buffalo head on our buttons. In his report that fall he made this recommendation, to Headquarters and it was adopted.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

When did the Force adopt its Crest and Motto?

This was a question asked of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters recently, and strange as it may seem, it was not possible to give an immediate and accurate reply, for the reason that the files which would have afforded the most valuable information on this subject were unfortunately destroyed in a fire which occurred in the West Block at Ottawa on the 11th February, 1897.

Search of early Records

Most of the books and publications dealing with the history of the Force have of course been scrutinized, but with very few exceptions they do not help very much with respect to the question asked. However, there are one or two notable exceptions to this general rule - the history of the Royal North West Mounted Police by Colonel E. J. Chambers, and the book entitled "Riders of the Plains", by A. L. Haydon, which give some details.

The staff of the Central Registry at Headquarters were most diligent and eager in their efforts to locate something of value on this particular subject, but even their hearty co-operation brought very meager results.

Evidence from Rules and Regulations of the Force

There is no mention whatever of the crest and motto in the very early Rules & Regulations or in the Dress Regulations for either Officers or men. Even "The Regulations and Orders of the North West Mounted Police", dated as late as 1889, include no dress regulations, and consequently give no description of the crest and motto of the Force.

However, in 1890, an Order-in-Council was passed on the 24th January, laying down Dress Regulations for Officers, and which describes the crest and motto in adequate terms, and this will be referred to again later. At this time, the Force had been in existence some 16 years, and up to 1890 matters of dress had been attended to by Departmental Order and by General Order of the Commissioner.

3

~~- 2 -~~

General Orders

Unfortunately, there is no copy at this Headquarters of any General Orders of the Commissioner prior to the year 1880. Neither are there any earlier ones at Regina, Sask. Therefore it has not been possible to make as detailed an investigation of this source of information as it had been hoped.

In the opinion of several officers now serving, including the present Commissioner, Brigadier S. T. Wood, who have made research into all existing General Orders for other information, and have earnestly sought for copies of early General Orders in many quarters, there is not now much likelihood of any General Orders being available anywhere for the period from 1874 to 1879.

Information from other Sources

In these circumstances, it has been necessary to make enquiries covering a fairly extensive field, and it may be of interest to set down in writing, for future reference, what information is now available, and how and where it was obtained.

In the first place, it was considered wise to ask for the co-operation of several Departments of the Federal Government, particularly the Privy Council, Secretary of State, the Public Archives, National Defence, the Parliamentary Library, etc., in order that searches might be made for information leading to some document which might possibly give the desired details, but here again the results secured were disappointing.

Assistance from R.C.M. Police Museum, Regina,
and Ex-members of the Force and others.

There was therefore nothing left but to consult such Commissioned Officers and other members of the Force of the early days as are still alive, and those who, while perhaps not on the original or first march in 1874, had served close enough to it to have often heard the early history of the Force discussed first-hand.

Requests for assistance and information were therefore sent to such stalwarts as:-

5

- 3 -

Major General A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., former
Commissioner of the Force,
Ex-Assistant Commissioner J.A. McGibbon,
Colonel G.E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O. - Ex-Superintendent,
Major J.D. Moodie, Ex-Superintendent,
Ex-Superintendent G.B. Moffatt,
Ex-Superintendent P.W. Pennefather,
Major F.A. Bagley, who was a trumpeter on the Original
March,

Mr. J.P. Turner, of Ottawa, who is exceedingly well
acquainted with the early history of the Force,

and several other sources, and all were kind enough
to furnish valuable information, or to direct attention
to someone who would be able to help. Certain Military
Tailors and stationery printers were also communicated with.

Simultaneously, the Officer Commanding
"Depot" Division, Regina, Sask. - Superintendent T.H.
Irvine, ^(now Ex-Commissioner) - was also asked for his kind co-operation in
furnishing certain details from the Royal Canadian
Mounted Police Museum at that point, and from these
two general sources have come the main part of our
present information.

Romance and legend are closely bound up
with the crest and motto of the Force. It is, however,
the almost unanimous opinion of those ex-officers and
others, who are the best judges in this matter, that
the crest and motto were selected and in use early in
the Force's history, and certainly within the regime
of its first Commissioner, Lieut.-Colonel G.A. French
(1874-1876), and who afterwards became Major General
Sir George French, K.C.M.G., and while this opinion
has not been fully substantiated by the present research,
nevertheless, the evidence gathered so far certainly
leads to that conclusion, which we shall see later.

It is also the opinion of the senior
Officers and others now living who have been consulted,
as previously mentioned, that the crest and motto, if
not actually chosen by the first Commissioner, was in
all probability designed and approved by him. He was
an Imperial Officer, and was familiar with regimental
crests.

First Definition by Order-in-Council

As already mentioned, there is no early
Order-in-Council dealing with the crest and motto of
the Force, and it is strange that none of the very
early Rules and Regulations mention them. We have
already noted that the first Order-in-Council to
definitely mention the crest of the Force is that
dated the 24th January, 1890. This sets out the dress
regulations for Officers, and describes the crest and
motto in the following words:-



Photograph of crest and motto on an
1877 Officer's sabretache, now in the
possession of Major General A. Bowen
Perry, C.M.G., Vancouver, B.C.

- 4 -

Pouch for Field Glass

"with the following gilt
" metal badge in centre of flap:- a maple
" wreath with a ribbon bearing the word
" "Canada" surmounted by the Crown above;
" and the words "North West Mounted Police"
" below; within the wreath an oval bearing
" the words "Maintiens le droit", encircl-
" ing a Buffalo head in silver. "

Colonel Chambers' History

In contrast to this late date (1890), however, Colonel Ernest Chambers, who had had the advantage of discussing the matter with the first Comptroller of the Force, the late Colonel Fred White, C.M.G., remarks in his history as follows, on pages 150 and 151:-

" Shortly after this (1876) while the
" Hon. R.W. Scott was the Ministerial head
" of the Department, at the request of the
" Officers, the tunic pattern of "Coat" was
" adopted for the Non-Commissioned Officers
" and men, a most elaborate Officers uniform
" being sanctioned at the same time. This
" included a very handsome tunic of the
" hussar pattern, but of course of Scarlet
" cloth, and with rich trimmings of gold
" lace and braid bestowed upon the familiar
" hussar Officer's blue garment. Other
" striking features of this uniform were
" long drooping plumes of horse hair worn
" in the Officers' helmets, and a sabretache
" literally covered with gold lace, the
" main ornament being the Corps' badge, as
" at present, consisting of a buffalo head
" surrounded by maple leaves, with a garter
" underneath inscribed with the Corps' motto
" "Maintiens le droit". "

Information from Commissioner Perry

The Investigation regarding the crest and motto had proceeded about this far when replies from ex-Officers and other members of the Force began to be received, which contained valuable information, and amongst the several surprises, was a communication from the fifth Commissioner of the Force, Major General A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., who is still hale and hearty, to the effect that he has in his possession an Officer's sabretache, which dates back and was in use in 1877. This indeed was great news, and a photograph of the crest and motto found on this sabretache will be seen on page (--2--). This was taken through the courtesy and assistance of Superintendent C.H. Hill, M.C., Vancouver. (now Asst. Commissioner)

8



Photograph of crest and motto on the
sabretache of the late Superintendent
C. Constantine, 1886-1912, now in the
R.C.M. Police Museum, Regina, Sask., -
through the courtesy of Superintendent
T. H. Irvine, Officer Commanding
"Depot" Division.

-65-

The sabretache in the possession of General Perry goes a long way to substantiate the opinion that the crest and motto were adopted during the regime of the first Commissioner - 1874 to 1876 - for the reasons that before this particular sabretache could have been worn in 1877, the crest and motto had to be designed, and had to be sent to the Military Tailors in London, England, for manufacture, and when it is also borne in mind that, being a new design, the usual delays of correction, etc., would occur. It is therefore only reasonable to assume that the design was decided upon prior to 1877.

Search at the College of Arms

As there was just a possibility that the first Commissioner (Colonel French) may have had the crest and motto registered at the College of Arms in London, England, an enquiry was made there, through the good offices of the High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, but the Registrar reports there appears to be no record of it in the College of Arms.

Sabretache of the late Supt. C. Constantine

Attention has already been drawn to the crest and motto on the sabretache in the possession of Major General Perry. It now may be of interest to mention the sabretache in the Museum at Regina, which was presented by Brigadier General C. Constantine, son of the late Superintendent Constantine (1866-1912), and on page (-2-) a photograph of the crest and motto on the sabretache of that Officer is shown. This photograph was taken through the kindness of Superintendent T. H. Irvine, ^{now Col. Constantine} Officer Commanding "Depot" Division.

Information from Old Photographs

At R.C.M. Police Headquarters, there is extant a group photograph of Colonel Macleod, C.M.G., Inspector Clarke and Surgeon Kittson. This picture shows clearly the police crest on these officers' sabretaches, and is dated 1878. The number of the photograph in the Departmental Collection is G-3-84 (Negative #107).

Unfortunately, we have only one photograph of Commissioner French in the Departmental Collection of Photographs at Ottawa, and this shows him wearing his "C.M.G.". This photograph was very likely taken after his return to England.

10

ENLARGED COPY OF CREST ON R.C.M.POLICE
HEADQUARTERS OFFICIAL LETTERHEAD PAPER

Lakenby Ham

Mr 489

157/4

- 6 -

The Buffalo Head

Just how the buffalo head came to be chosen for the crest, it is not now possible to say with accuracy, but the following may certainly have largely contributed to its choice:-

(a) These animals were so numerous on the Prairies in 1874 that one herd seen is alleged to have included 80,000 head.

(b) The buffalo was of very great assistance in augmenting the rations of the Force on its first great march from Fort Garry to the shadows of the Rockies in 1874, but at the same time was a considerable source of anxiety to Colonel French and his Officers, in that at many points the buffalo had eaten every blade of grass and practically ruined many water holes. Colonel French's diary from the 7th July, 1874 to the 8th November, 1874 shows his anxiety with regard to the condition of the horses due to lack of feed and water, largely caused by the great herds of buffalo.

(c) Over-coats from buffalo skins were also of great use to the Force in the early days, and although they were abandoned for a time have recently been adopted again.

(d) Page 21 of the 1933 issue of "Scarlet & Gold", the annual publication of the R.N.W.M. Police Veterans, contains the following story:-

" One of the "Originals" who wintered at
" Fort Garry in his reminiscences said:- 'The
" following Spring, we started from Stone Fort
" (Lower Fort Garry) towards the Cypress Hills,
" and when north of them in mid-September saw
" thousands of buffalo.' 'And the Assistant
" Commissioner (Macleod, Asst. Commissioner,
" June 1st, 1874) was so impressed that he
" said he thought it would be a splendid idea
" to have the buffalo head on our buttons. In
" his report that Fall he made this recommend-
" ation to Headquarters, and it was adopted.' "

It is also interesting to note that the Indian name of Stun-ach-so-to-kan given to Colonel Macleod by the Blackfeet Indians means "Buffalo Head".

~~7~~
THE MOTTO

It is now time to give some attention to the motto of the Force, "Maintiens le droit".

Here again it is not known who actually chose this, but after seeing what was expected of the Force in the West, the Officers who were consulted in this matter doubtless were of opinion that it would be well to have a motto which would include some precept to be used as a foundation upon which to build a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. If that was to be the guiding principle of the Force, then why not make an early beginning in the motto itself, and state it in such a way as to secure the attention and enthusiasm not only of the English-speaking members of the Force, but of all French-speaking compatriots by embracing it in their language.

If these considerations were not actually discussed, it is submitted that something very close to it was, for the following reasons, which are either little known or are continually overlooked:-

- (a) There have always been French-speaking Canadians in the Force.
- (b) The first two Ministers to control the Force were the Honourable A.A. Dorion and the Honourable T. Fournier, during the years 1874 to early in 1876, and they were the Ministers of Justice during that period.
- (c) The first reports of the first Commissioner were addressed to the Minister of Justice, and by Order-in-Council of the 28th April, 1876, the management of the Force was transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of the Secretary of State. (The Honourable R. W. Scott).

In these circumstances, it would have been singular if some recognition of the controlling influence had not been given in the selection of the crest and motto.

How well those concerned with the motto chose, and, what is equally important, how well it was lived up to, there is no need for me to attempt to relate, but perhaps it is permissible to remark that not even the most sanguine of those who had a part in the selection dared dream of a Force whose prestige was to be known the world over and whose present activities are more "national" in scope than ever.

12

BUTTONS.

N.W.M.P.



Type of
first button
1874 - 1879.

N.W.M.P.



Type used,
1880 - 1903.

14

PHOTOGRAPH OF OFFICER'S METAL CAP
BADGE (FIELD SERVICE CAP) 1884 - THROUGH
THE COURTESY OF ASST. COMMISSIONER T.H. IRVINE,
OFFICER COMMANDING "DEPOT" DIVISION, REGINA, SASK.



15

~~8~~

A Slip in Spelling

A glance at the picture on page (---6---) will show that there was a small mistake in the first word of the motto as used in the early days, as it appeared in the crest on the Officer's sabretache. This mistake remained for many years in the actual crests, although the official quotations of the motto are correct. For example, the quotation given in the Order-in-Council of the 24th of January, 1890, spells it "Maintiens", which is correct. Colonel Chambers' history and "The Riders of the Plains" also quote it accurately.

It remained for an Officer, about the year 1912, (Ex-Inspector Rheault) to point out the inaccuracy in the police cap and collar badges, which bore the full crest.

This mistake in spelling, although small, may or may not have special significance. It may indicate that the motto was chosen by someone of English descent, as no Officer of French parentage would have made the slip, or it may merely mean that the motto when sent in to the Military Tailor, or badge manufacturer, was accurate, and some English artisan did not exercise sufficient care in executing the design and the mistake was repeated for over thirty-five years. In the early days, all Officers' uniforms were made in England.

Use of full Crest and Motto on Official Stationery

It may be of interest here to mention that a file was discovered at Headquarters in which by letter of the 16th April, 1886, the late Colonel Fred White, C.M.G., first Comptroller of the Force at Ottawa, had written to a correspondent in Peterborough, Ontario, stating that the North West Mounted Police had no crest and motto on its official forms, but that the Officers had a crest for their private papers, a copy of which he enclosed to his correspondent. This private note paper had been in use from about the year 1880.

However, it was not until the year 1935 that the crest and motto of the Force appeared on the official stationery of this Headquarters. It had been used for personal correspondence for many years, of course.

In February, 1935, Major General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was then Commissioner of the Force, gave orders to have the crest used on all Headquarters official letterhead paper. The Deputy Commissioner at that time was Colonel J. W. Spalding, and he arranged with Reg.No.11123 Constable W. W. Skuce, of the Headquarters Staff, to draw a new crest, a copy of which will be found on page (-42-). Hitherto, the buffalo head had not been very clear and Constable Skuce made a much better job of it.

16



17
- 9 -

CRESTS ON BUTTONS AND BADGES

The writer made somewhat extensive enquiries into the history of the R.C.M. Police buttons and badges, but it is not necessary for the purposes of this article to do more than mention a few points of interest as to when the crest was first used on these.

In dealing with buttons, it is interesting to note that those worn on the uniforms of members of the Force who took part in the first long march from Fort Garry to the West in 1874 had no distinguishing mark, except the words "Canada - Militia".

Major P. A. Bagley, who was then a bugler with the Force kept a diary on this patrol, and has given the writer a vivid description of his uniform towards the end of 1874, after the famous march, which, to say the least, was illuminating in more sense than one.

However, soon after the famous march of 1874, previously referred to, a special button for the Force was made, which bore a Victoria Crown in the centre surmounted by the letters "N.W.M.P." and the word "Canada" below. A photograph of this button may be seen on page (-12-). This type of button was worn until about the year 1879.

We have already seen that one of the "Originals" has stated that Assistant Commissioner Macleod had suggested that the buffalo head be used on the buttons of the Force, and while this recommendation is alleged to have been made very early in the Force's history, it was not until 1880 that such a button was issued to all members of the Force.

Ex-Assistant Commissioner McGibbon, who joined in that year, has given valuable and definite information on that point. A photograph of a sample of the first button bearing the buffalo head in the centre with the Victoria Crown above and the letters "N.W.M.P." below may be seen on page (-12-). This button was used from about the year 1880 to 1903.

The button was changed again in 1904 to provide for the new initials "R.N.W.M.P.", and in 1920, the full crested button was used, and has been ever since.

COLLAR BADGES

No collar badges bearing the crest and motto of the Force were worn by Officers or men for many years after the inception of the North West Mounted Police, but from the earliest times, Officers wore badges of rank on the collars of their uniforms as follows:-

18



OFFICER'S CAP BADGE,
1 9 3 3.

19

- 10 -

Commissioner	-	Crown and Star
Assistant Commissioner	-	Crown
Superintendent	-	Two Stars
Inspector	-	One Star
Senior Surgeon	-	Two Stars
Assistant Surgeon	-	One Star
Veterinary Surgeon	-	One Star

In the case of Officers, badges of rank were worn on the shoulder straps of great coats, but this was the only exception to the general rule.

The Non-Commissioned Officers and men had no collar badges at all until about the year 1900, and these bore the full crest of the Force.

During the same year, the Officers' badges of rank were worn on the shoulder straps, instead of their collars; and full crested collar badges have been worn by all ranks since that time. The mis-spelling of the word "Maintiens" occurred in these collar badges up until about the year 1912.

CAP BADGES

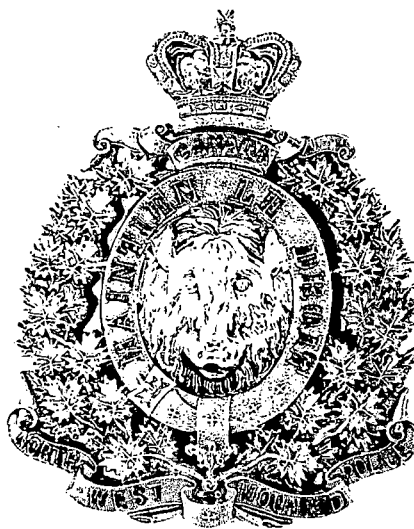
(1) Officers

As the Officers of the Force have worn cap badges from early times, it was necessary to make a full investigation into this matter. It is definite that cap badges were worn by Officers from about the year 1884 onwards, as we have a photograph of Commissioner A. G. Irvine taken then wearing a field service cap, which bears an Officer's cap badge. A photograph of one of the Officer's cap badges of the early days will be found on page (-14-).

From this photograph it will be noted that the buffalo head is surrounded by the words "North West Mounted Police", and the motto of the Force appears at the bottom. The error in the spelling of "Maintiens" is noticeable. The photograph shown is that of a metal badge, which was received through the courtesy of Superintendent T. H. Irvine (now Assistant Commissioner), the Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, and being a photograph of a badge now in the Museum at Regina.

It will be seen from the above that from 1884 at all events the Officers cap badges bore the motto of the Force, but for some unexplained reason

20



Photograph of helmet plate of the late Ex-Superintendent A.H. Griesbach (1873 to 1903) now in the R.C.M. Police Museum at Regina, Sask., - through the courtesy of Assistant Commissioner T.H. Irvine, Officer Commanding "Depot" Division.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, Ontario.
November 16th, 1938.

M e m o r a n d u m.

Questions regarding R.C.M. Police
crest and motto.

1. A search of the Scarlet and Gold Magazine reveals no reference to the history of the crest and motto.
2. A search of the Annual Reports from 1874 to 1890 gives no further information.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GH/l.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, Ontario.
November 16th, 1938.

M e m o r a n d u m.

Questions regarding R.C.M. Police
crest and motto.

1. A search of the Scarlet and Gold Magazine reveals no reference to the history of the crest and motto.
2. A search of the Annual Reports from 1874 to 1890 gives no further information.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GH/L.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, Ontario,
16th November, 1938.

M e m o r a n d u m .

R. C. M. Police Collar badges.

1. The North West Mounted Police Collar Badge (about 1900) had a Buffalo head, garter and Crown, and was shaped in somewhat the same way as the collar badge of today, except that it was slightly smaller and was not flat at the bottom, as it is today. The badge itself was almost circular, furthermore the garter bearing the motto was rounder than it is today. As a item of interest the word "Maintien" was included, which is a wrong spelling. It should be "Maintiens".

There was also a black collar badge for the stable jacket.

2. The Royal North West Mounted Police collar badge (1904 onwards) was exactly the same as the 1900 badge, except that the scroll at the bottom bore the words "Royal North West Mounted Police", instead of "North West Mounted Police".

There was also a black badge for the stable jacket of the same type. The same mistake in the spelling "Maintiens" also occurred.

3. The present collar badge came into effect about 1922, and is more or less flat at the bottom where the scroll bearing the words "Royal Canadian Mounted Police" comes.

There were apparently no collar badges prior to 1900, but the buttons on the tunics of the members of the Force bore the Buffalo head with the word "Canada" on the scroll and the Victoria Crown above it. Below the Buffalo head was another scroll bearing the letters "N. W. M. P. written thereon.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GH, L.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, Ontario,
16th November, 1938.

M e m o r a n d u m .

R. C. M. Police Collar badges.

1. The North West Mounted Police Collar Badge (about 1900) had a Buffalo head, garter and Crown, and was shaped in somewhat the same way as the collar badge of today, except that it was slightly smaller and was not flat at the bottom, as it is today. The badge itself was almost circular, furthermore the garter bearing the motto was rounder than it is today. As a item of interest the word "Maintien" was included, which is a wrong spelling. It should be "Maintiens".

There was also a black collar badge for the stable jacket.

2. The Royal North West Mounted Police collar badge (1904 onwards) was exactly the same as the 1900 badge, except that the scroll at the bottom bore the words "Royal North West Mounted Police", instead of "North West Mounted Police".

There was also a black badge for the stable jacket of the same type. The same mistake in the spelling "Maintiens" also occurred.

3. The present collar badge came into effect about 1922, and is more or less flat at the bottom where the scroll bearing the words "Royal Canadian Mounted Police" comes.

There were apparently no collar badges prior to 1900, but the buttons on the tunics of the members of the Force bore the Buffalo head with the word "Canada" on the scroll and the Victoria Crown above it. Below the Buffalo head was another scroll bearing the letters "N. W. M. P. written thereon.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GH L.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

Ottawa, Ontario.
16th November, 1938.

Memorandum.

R. C. M. Police Crest and Motto.

1. The only fyle so far found at this Headquarters, which is of much use in this question, is fyle 857 of 1894, which was afterwards numbered 303 of 1896.
2. In the above mentioned fyle the late Col. Fred White, by letter of the 16th of April, 1896, wrote to a correspondent - Mr. A. S. Hay, box 383, Peterborough, Ontario - telling him that the North West Mounted Police had no crest and motto for use on Departmental forms. He went on to explain that while we had nothing of the kind in connection with our official forms, nevertheless the Officers had a crest for their private papers, a copy of which was enclosed, which was apparently published by Messrs. Henry Birk and Sons, Montreal.
3. In 1901, fyle S.105 of 1901, shows that Messrs. Henry Birk and Sons of Montreal made collar badges, etc., for the use of the Force.
4. File S.105 of 1901, contains instructions regarding the change from the Victoria Crown to the Tudor Crown.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GU/I..

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

Ottawa, Ontario.
16th November, 1938.

Memorandum.

R. C. M. Police Crest and Motto.

1. The only fyle so far found at this Headquarters, which is of much use in this question, is fyle 857 of 1894, which was afterwards numbered 303 of 1896.
2. In the above mentioned fyle the late Col. Fred White, by letter of the 16th of April, 1896, wrote to a correspondent - Mr. A. S. Hay, box 383, Peterborough, Ontario - telling him that the North West Mounted Police had no crest and motto for use on Departmental forms. He went on to explain that while we had nothing of the kind in connection with our official forms, nevertheless the Officers had a crest for their private papers, a copy of which was enclosed, which was apparently published by Messrs. Henry Birk and Sons, Montreal.
3. In 1901, fyle S.105 of 1901, shows that Messrs. Henry Birk and Sons of Montreal made collar badges, etc., for the use of the Force.
4. File S.105 of 1901, contains instructions regarding the change from the Victoria Crown to the Tudor Crown.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

GU/L.

G.219-3.

MEMORANDUM

1. File 626 of 1900, which was subsequently brought forward to 470 of 1902, 88 of 1903, and 197 of 1904, shows the changes in uniform brought about by Commissioner Perry from the 1889 Regulations.
2. The Report to Council recommending the changes was made on the 4th August, 1900.
3. The only reference to collar badges and cap badges is as follows:-

" Proposed changes in uniform and kit:-
Adopt badge for general use on hats and caps. "
4. The Supply File for cap badges and badges for felt hats is S.105 of 1901, and I have already written to Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons, of Montreal.

GH'RW.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE
ADDRESSED:—

THE COMMISSIONER,
R. C. M. POLICE,
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. _____

OTTAWA, Dec. 1st, 1951.

CANADA

HERALDIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BADGE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

A bison's head, ^{facing front} affrontee, ^{proper} ppr; surrounded
by a scroll ^{blue} azure, edged ^{gold} or; bearing the motto:
MAINTIENS LE DROIT, also ^{gold} or; all within a wreath of
twelve Canadian Maple leaves ^{proper} vert. On a like scroll
below, the legend: ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE,
^{gold} or; The whole surmounted by an Imperial crown ^{proper} ppr;
with the name CANADA ^{gold} or; on a scroll ^{blue} azure, edged ^{gold} or;
~~in~~ or; below the crown.

000123

UNABRIDGED

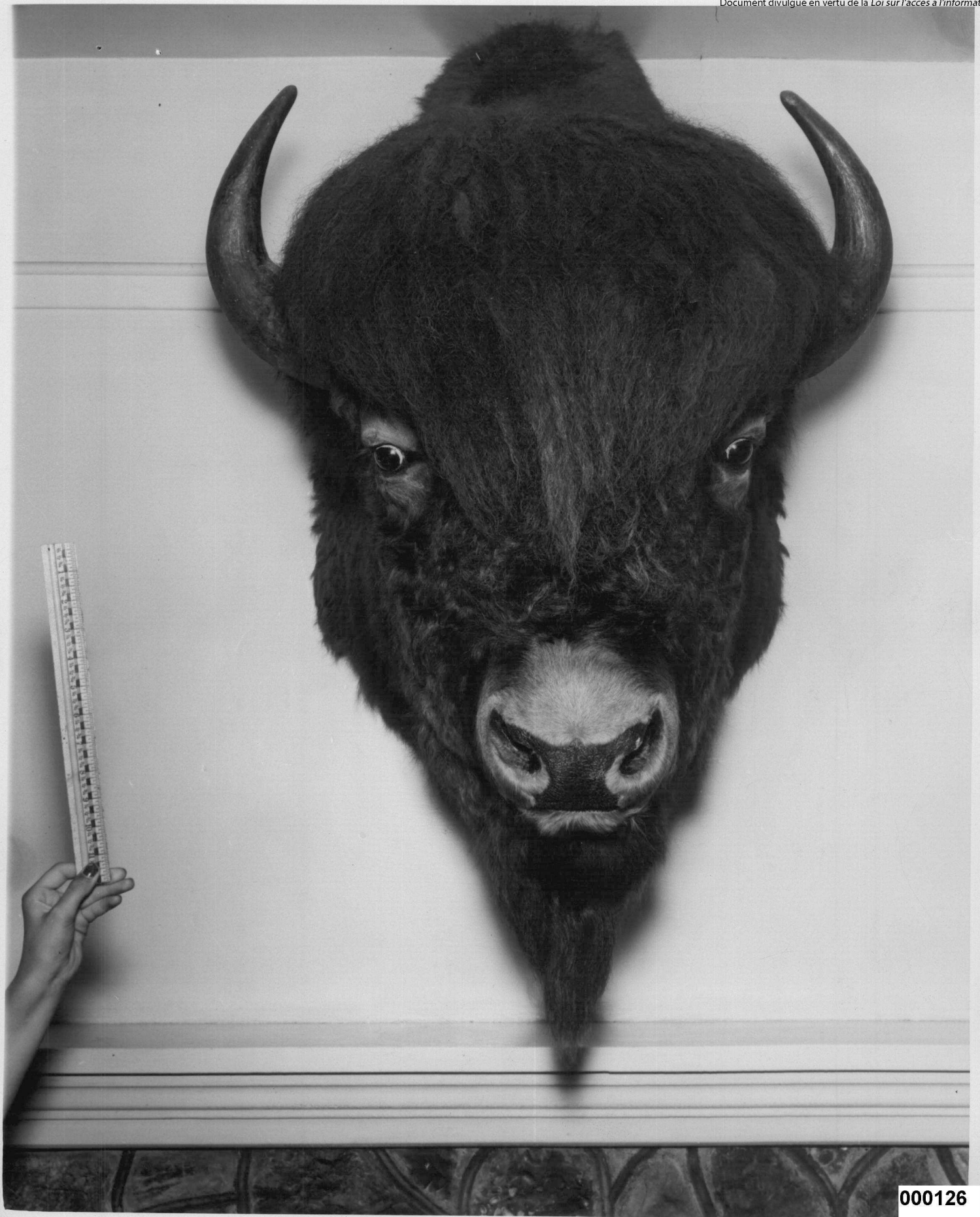


OFFICER'S CAP BADGE,
1933.



Photograph of crest and motto on the
sabretache of the late Superintendent
C. Constantine, 1886-1912, now in the
R.C.M. Police Museum, Regina, Sask., -
through the courtesy of Superintendent
T. H. Irvine, Officer Commanding
"Depot" Division.

000125



000126

Ms 106. K. 24.8.51

Photo from which "Accepted
Drawing" was taken from by Sir G. Bell

29.11.51

W. H. D.



000128

Photo as taken of
Buffalo head in Comm's
office as noted in para
2 of letter attached
copy.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF TYPES OF BUTTONS AND BADGES.

BUTTONS.

N.W.M.P.



Type of
first button
1874 - 1879.

N.W.M.P.



Type used,
1880 - 1903.

R.N.W.M.P.



Type for
period -
1904 - 1919.

R.C.M.P.



Type used
from 1920
to date

COLLAR BADGES.

1874-1900 (a) Officers wore
badges of rank on
collar.
(b) N.C.O.'s & men
had no collar
badge during this
period.

N.W.M.P.



Type used by
all ranks,
1900 - 1903.

R.N.W.M.P.



Type for
period -
1904 - 1919.
(All ranks).

R.C.M.P.

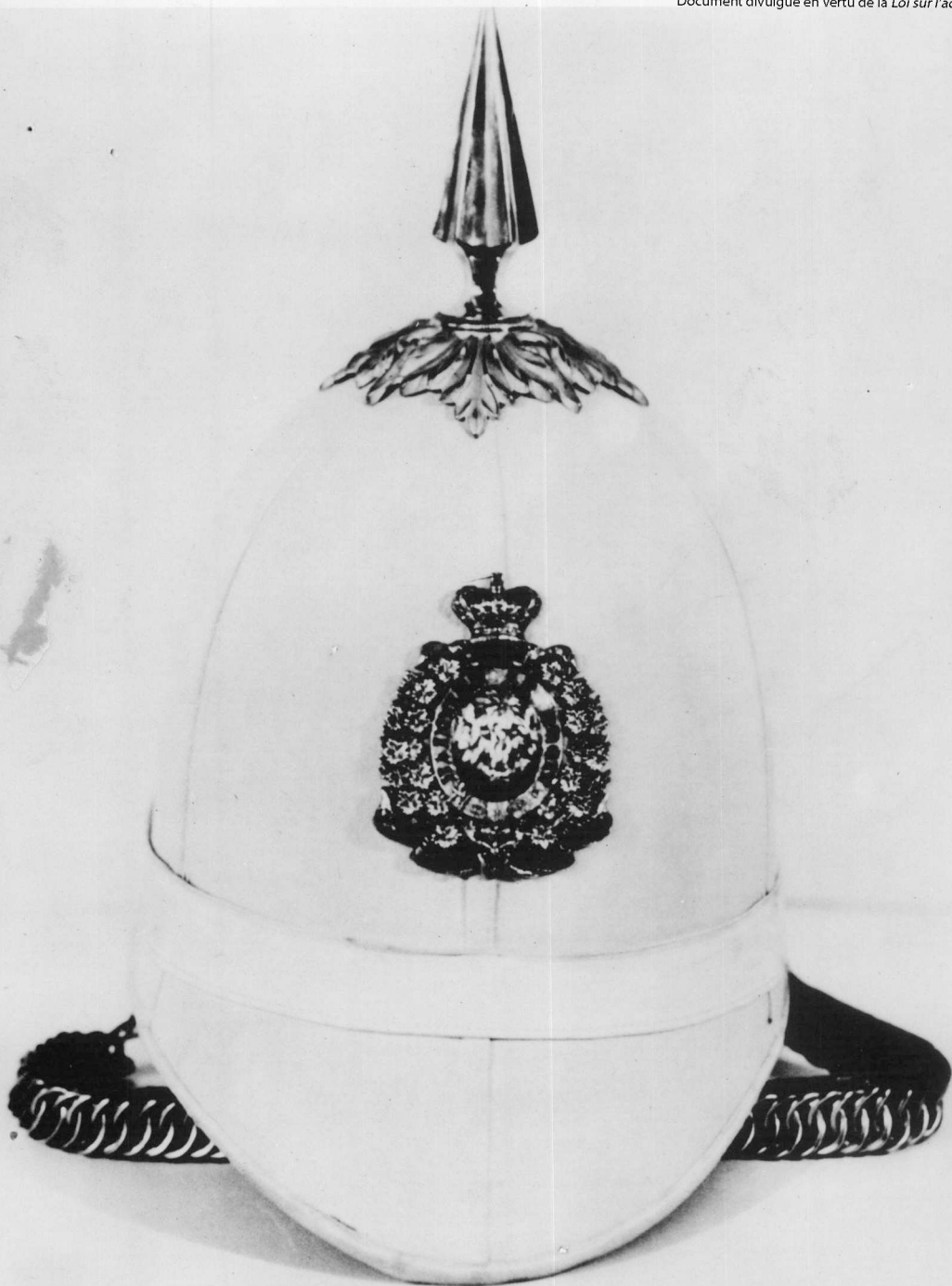


Type from
1920 to
date



Photograph of helmet plate of the late Ex-Superintendent A.H. Griesbach (1873 to 1903) now in the R.C.M. Police Museum at Regina, Sask., - through the courtesy of Assistant Commissioner T.H. Irvine, Officer Commanding "Depot" Division.

000131



Photograph of helmet of the late Ex-Superintendent A.H. Griesbach (1873 to 1903) showing helmet plate, now in the R.C.M. Police Museum at Regina, Sask., supplied through the courtesy of Assistant Commissioner T. H. Irvine, Officer Commanding "Depot" Division.

000132

North West Mounted Police



Type
used
1901
to
1903

Royal North West Mounted Police



Type
used
1904
to
1919

Royal Canadian Mounted Police



Type
used
from
1920
to
date

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

When did the Force adopt its Crest and Motto?

This was a question asked of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters recently, and strange as it may seem, it was not possible to give an immediate and accurate reply, for the reason that the files which would have afforded the most valuable information on this subject were unfortunately destroyed in a fire which occurred in the West Block at Ottawa on the 11th February, 1897.

Search of early Records

Most of the books and publications dealing with the history of the Force have of course been scrutinized, but with very few exceptions they do not help very much with respect to the question asked. However, there are one or two notable exceptions to this general rule - the history of the Royal North West Mounted Police by Colonel E. J. Chambers, and the book entitled "Riders of the Plains", by A. L. Haydon, which give some details.

The staff of the Central Registry at Headquarters were most diligent and eager in their efforts to locate something of value on this particular subject, but even their hearty co-operation brought very meager results.

Evidence from Rules and Regulations of the Force

There is no mention whatever of the crest and motto in the very early Rules & Regulations or in the Dress Regulations for either Officers or men. Even "The Regulations and Orders of the North West Mounted Police", dated as late as 1889, include no dress regulations, and consequently give no description of the crest and motto of the Force.

However, in 1890, an Order-in-Council was passed on the 24th January, laying down Dress Regulations for Officers, and which describes the crest and motto in adequate terms, and this will be referred to again later. At this time, the Force had been in existence some 16 years, and up to 1890 matters of dress had been attended to by Departmental Order and by General Order of the Commissioner.

- 2 -

General Orders

Unfortunately, there is no copy at this Headquarters of any General Orders of the Commissioner prior to the year 1880. Neither are there any earlier ones at Regina, Sask. Therefore it has not been possible to make as detailed an investigation of this source of information as it had been hoped.

In the opinion of several officers now serving, including the present Commissioner, Brigadier S. T. Wood, who have made research into all existing General Orders for other information, and have earnestly sought for copies of early General Orders in many quarters, there is not now much likelihood of any General Orders being available anywhere for the period from 1874 to 1879.

Information from other Sources

In these circumstances, it has been necessary to make enquiries covering a fairly extensive field, and it may be of interest to set down in writing, for future reference, what information is now available, and how and where it was obtained.

In the first place, it was considered wise to ask for the co-operation of several Departments of the Federal Government, particularly the Privy Council, Secretary of State, the Public Archives, National Defence, the Parliamentary Library, etc., in order that searches might be made for information leading to some document which might possibly give the desired details, but here again the results secured were disappointing.

Assistance from R.C.M. Police Museum, Regina, and Ex-members of the Force and others.

There was therefore nothing left but to consult such Commissioned Officers and other members of the Force of the early days as are still alive, and those who, while perhaps not on the original or first march in 1874, had served close enough to it to have often heard the early history of the Force discussed first-hand.

Requests for assistance and information were therefore sent to such stalwarts as:-

- 3 -

Major General A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., former
Commissioner of the Force,
Ex-Assistant Commissioner J.A. McGibbon,
Colonel G.E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O. - Ex-Superintendent,
Major J.D. Moodie, Ex-Superintendent,
Ex-Superintendent G.B. Moffatt,
Ex-Superintendent P.W. Pennefather,
Major F.A. Bagley, who was a trumpeter on the Original
March,
Mr. J.P. Turner, of Ottawa, who is exceedingly well
acquainted with the early history of the Force,

and to several other sources, and all were kind enough
to furnish valuable information, or to direct attention
to someone who would be able to help. Certain Military
Tailors and stationery printers were also communicated with.

Simultaneously, the Officer Commanding
"Depot" Division, Regina, Sask. - Superintendent T.H.
Irvine, ^(now acting Commissioner) was also asked for his kind co-operation in
furnishing certain details from the Royal Canadian
Mounted Police Museum at that point, and from these
two general sources have come the main part of our
present information.

Romance and legend are closely bound up
with the crest and motto of the Force. It is, however,
the almost unanimous opinion of those ex-officers and
others, who are the best judges in this matter, that
the crest and motto were selected and in use early in
the Force's history, and certainly within the regime
of its first Commissioner, Lieut.-Colonel G.A. French
(1874-1876), and who afterwards became Major General
Sir George French, K.C.M.G., and while this opinion
has not been fully substantiated by the present research,
nevertheless, the evidence gathered so far certainly
leads to that conclusion, which we shall see later.

It is also the opinion of the senior
Officers and others now living who have been consulted,
as previously mentioned, that the crest and motto, if
not actually chosen by the first Commissioner, was in
all probability designed and approved by him. He was
an Imperial Officer, and was familiar with regimental
crests.

First Definition by Order-in-Council

As already mentioned, there is no early
Order-in-Council dealing with the crest and motto of
the Force, and it is strange that none of the very
early Rules and Regulations mention them. We have
already noted that the first Order-in-Council to
definitely mention the crest of the Force is that
dated the 24th January, 1890. This sets out the dress
regulations for Officers, and describes the crest and
motto in the following words:-



Photograph of crest and motto on an
1877 Officer's sabretache, now in the
possession of Major General A. Bowen
Perry, C.M.G., Vancouver, B.C.

8



Photograph of crest and motto on the
sabretache of the late Superintendent
C. Constantine, 1886-1912, now in the
R.C.M. Police Museum, Regina, Sask., -
through the courtesy of Superintendent
T. H. Irvine, Officer Commanding
"Depot" Division.

- 4 -

" Pouch for Field Glass
" with the following gilt
" metal badge in centre of flap:- a maple
" wreath with a ribbon bearing the word
" "Canada" surmounted by the Crown above;
" and the words "North West Mounted Police"
" below; within the wreath an oval bearing
" the words "Maintiens le droit", encircl-
" ing a Buffalo head in silver. "

Colonel Chambers' History

In contrast to this late date (1890), however, Colonel Ernest Chambers, who had had the advantage of discussing the matter with the first Comptroller of the Force, the late Colonel Fred White, C.M.G., remarks in his history as follows, on pages 130 and 151:-

" Shortly after this (1876) while the
" Hon. R.W. Scott was the Ministerial head
" of the Department, at the request of the
" Officers, the tunic pattern of "Coat" was
" adopted for the Non-Commissioned Officers
" and men, a most elaborate Officer's uniform
" being sanctioned at the same time. This
" included a very handsome tunic of the
" hussar pattern, but of course of Scarlet
" cloth, and with rich trimmings of gold
" lace and braid bestowed upon the familiar
" hussar Officer's blue garment. Other
" striking features of this uniform were
" long drooping plumes of horse hair worn
" in the Officers' helmets, and a sabretache
" literally covered with gold lace, the
" main ornament being the Corps' badge, as
" at present, consisting of a buffalo head
" surrounded by maple leaves, with a garter
" underneath inscribed with the Corps' motto
" "Maintiens le droit". "

Information from Commissioner Perry

The investigation regarding the crest and motto had proceeded about this far when replies from ex-Officers and other members of the Force began to be received, which contained valuable information, and amongst the several surprises, was a communication from the fifth Commissioner of the Force, Major General A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., who is still hale and hearty, to the effect that he has in his possession an Officer's sabretache, which dates back and was in use in 1877. This indeed was great news, and a photograph of the crest and motto found on this sabretache will be seen on page (-4-). This was taken through the courtesy and assistance of Superintendent C.H. Hill, M.C., Vancouver. (now Asst. Commissioner)

- 5 -

The sabretache in the possession of General Perry goes a long way to substantiate the opinion that the crest and motto were adopted during the regime of the first Commissioner - 1874 to 1876 - for the reasons that before this particular sabretache could have been worn in 1877, the crest and motto had to be designed, and had to be sent to the Military Tailors in London, England, for manufacture, and when it is also borne in mind that, being a new design, the usual delays of correction, etc., would occur. It is therefore only reasonable to assume that the design was decided upon prior to 1877.

Search at the College of Arms

As there was just a possibility that the first Commissioner (Colonel French) may have had the crest and motto registered at the College of Arms in London, England, an enquiry was made there, through the good offices of the High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, but the Registrar reports there appears to be no record of it in the College of Arms.

Sabretache of the late Supt. C. Constantine

Attention has already been drawn to the crest and motto on the sabretache in the possession of Major General Perry. It now may be of interest to mention the sabretache in the Museum at Regina, which was presented by Brigadier General C. Constantine, son of the late Superintendent Constantine (1886-1912), and on page (---) a photograph of the crest and motto on the sabretache of that Officer is shown. This photograph was taken through the kindness of Superintendent T. H. Irvine, ^(now Capt. Commissioner) Officer Commanding "Depot" Division.

Information from Old Photographs

At R.C.M. Police Headquarters, there is extant a group photograph of Colonel Macleod, C.M.G., Inspector Clarke and Surgeon Kittson. This picture shows clearly the police crest on these officers' sabretaches, and is dated 1878. The number of the photograph in the Departmental Collection is G-3-84 (Negative #107).

Unfortunately we have only one photograph of Commissioner French in the Departmental Collection of Photographs at Ottawa, and this shows him wearing his "C.M.G.". This photograph was very likely taken after his return to England.

- 8 -

The Buffalo Head

Just how the buffalo head came to be chosen for the crest, it is not now possible to say with accuracy, but the following may certainly have largely contributed to its choice:-

(a) These animals were so numerous on the Prairies in 1874 that one herd seen is alleged to have included 80,000 head.

(b) The buffalo was of very great assistance in augmenting the rations of the Force on its first great march from Fort Garry to the shadows of the Rockies in 1874, but at the same time was a considerable source of anxiety to Colonel French and his Officers, in that at many points the buffalo had eaten every blade of grass and practically ruined many water holes. Colonel French's diary from the 7th July, 1874 to the 8th November, 1874 shows his anxiety with regard to the condition of the horses due to lack of feed and water, largely caused by the great herds of buffalo.

(c) Over-coats from buffalo skins were also of great use to the Force in the early days, and although they were abandoned for a time have recently been adopted again.

(d) Page 21 of the 1938 issue of "Scarlet & Gold", the annual publication of the R.N.W.M. Police Veterans, contains the following story:-

" One of the "Originals" who wintered at
" Fort Garry in his reminiscences said:- 'The
" following Spring, we started from Stone Fort
" (Lower Fort Garry) towards the Cypress Hills,
" and when north of them in mid-September saw
" thousands of buffalo.' 'And the Assistant
" Commissioner (Macleod, Asst. Commissioner,
" June 1st, 1874) was so impressed that he
" said he thought it would be a splendid idea
" to have the buffalo head on our buttons. In
" his report that Fall he made this recommend-
" ation to Headquarters, and it was adopted.' "

It is also interesting to note that the Indian name of Stum-ach-so-to-kan given to Colonel Macleod by the Blackfeet Indians means "Buffalo Head".



- 7 -

THE MOTTO

It is now time to give some attention to the motto of the Force, "Maintiens le droit".

Here again it is not known who actually chose this, but after seeing what was expected of the Force in the West, the Officers who were consulted in this matter doubtless were of opinion that it would be well to have a motto which would include some precept to be used as a foundation upon which to build a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. If that was to be the guiding principle of the Force, then why not make an early beginning in the motto itself, and state it in such a way as to secure the attention and enthusiasm not only of the English-speaking members of the Force, but of all French-speaking compatriots by embracing it in their language.

If these considerations were not actually discussed, it is submitted that something very close to it was, for the following reasons, which are either little known or are continually overlooked:-

- (a) There have always been French-speaking Canadians in the Force.
- (b) The first two Ministers to control the Force were the Honourable A.A. Dorion and the Honourable T. Fournier, during the years 1874 to early in 1876, and they were the Ministers of Justice during that period.
- (c) The first reports of the first Commissioner were addressed to the Minister of Justice, and by Order-in-Council of the 28th April, 1876, the management of the Force was transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of the Secretary of State. (The Honourable R. W. Scott).

In these circumstances, it would have been singular if some recognition of the controlling influence had not been given in the selection of the crest and motto.

How well those concerned with the motto chose, and, what is equally important, how well it was lived up to, there is no need for me to attempt to relate, but perhaps it is permissible to remark that not even the most sanguine of those who had a part in the selection dared dream of a Force whose prestige was to be known the world over and whose present activities are more "national" in scope than ever.

14

ENLARGED COPY OF CREST ON R.C.M.POLICE
HEADQUARTERS OFFICIAL LETTERHEAD PAPER

- 4 -

A Slip in Spelling

A glance at the picture on page (-12-) will show that there was a small mistake in the first word of the motto as used in the early days, as it appeared in the crest on the Officer's sabretache. This mistake remained for many years in the actual crests, although the official quotations of the motto are correct. For example, the quotation given in the Order-in-Council of the 24th of January, 1890, spells it "Maintiens", which is correct. Colonel Chambers' history and "The Riders of the Plains" also quote it accurately.

It remained for an Officer, about the year 1912, (Ex-Inspector Rheault) to point out the inaccuracy in the police cap and collar badges, which bore the full crest.

This mistake in spelling, although small, may or may not have special significance. It may indicate that the motto was chosen by someone of English descent, as no Officer of French parentage would have made the slip, or it may merely mean that the motto when sent in to the Military Tailor, or badge manufacturer, was accurate, and some English artisan did not exercise sufficient care in executing the design and the mistake was repeated for over thirty-five years. In the early days, all Officers' uniforms were made in England.

Use of full Crest and Motto on Official Stationery

It may be of interest here to mention that a file was discovered at Headquarters in which by letter of the 16th April, 1896, the late Colonel Fred White, C.M.G., first Comptroller of the Force at Ottawa, had written to a correspondent in Peterborough, Ontario, stating that the North West Mounted Police had no crest and motto on its official forms, but that the Officers had a crest for their private papers, a copy of which he enclosed to his correspondent. This private note paper had been in use from about the year 1880.

However, it was not until the year 1935 that the crest and motto of the Force appeared on the official stationery of this Headquarters. It had been used for personal correspondence for many years, of course.

In February, 1935, Major General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was then Commissioner of the Force, gave orders to have the crest used on all Headquarters official letterhead paper. The Deputy Commissioner at that time was Colonel J. W. Spalding, and he arranged with Reg.No.11123 Constable W. W. Skuce, of the Headquarters Staff, to draw a new crest, a copy of which will be found on page (-14-). Hitherto, the buffalo head had not been very clear and Constable Skuce made a much better job of it.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF TYPES OF BUTTONS AND BADGES.

BUTTONS.

N.W.M.P.



Type of
first button
1874 - 1879.

N.W.M.P.



Type used,
1880 - 1903.

R.N.W.M.P.



Type for
period -
1904 - 1919.

R.C.M.P.



Type used
from 1920
to date

COLLAR BADGES.

1874-1900 (a) Officers wore
badges of rank on
collar.
(b) N.C.O.'s & men
had no collar
badge during this
period.

N.W.M.P.



Type used by
all ranks,
1900 - 1903.

R.N.W.M.P.



Type for
period -
1904 - 1919.
(All ranks).

R.C.M.P.



Type from
1920 to
date

- 18 -

CRESTS ON BUTTONS AND BADGES

This article would not be complete unless some attention was given to the history of the crest and motto now worn on buttons, collar and cap badges, etc. This will be done as briefly as possible.

BUTTONS

First Button

In dealing with the buttons worn by the Force, it should be borne in mind that the Officers wore buttons of the same design as the other ranks. The material of which the button was made was perhaps of better quality in the case of Officers, but that is the only difference.

It was not likely that the buttons on the uniforms of the members of the Force who took part in the first long patrol from Fort Garry to the West, in 1874, were distinguished by the letters "N.W.M.P.", and according to Major F.A. Bagley, who served on this march as a Trumpeter, and is still alive, most of the uniforms had buttons of brass bearing the words "Canada - Militia".

Major Bagley kept a diary and has given the writer a vivid description of his uniform towards the end of 1874, after the famous march, which, to say the least, was illuminating in more sense than one.

First "N. .M.P." Button (Without Buffalo Head)

However, soon after the famous march of 1874, previously referred to, buttons worn by members of the Force were of the type depicted at the top left hand corner of the photograph on page (-16-). This button was of brass, and it will be noted bears a Victoria Crown in the centre surmounted by the letters "N.W.M.P.", and the word "Canada" below. This type of button may have been worn on the first march, but according to the best judges, this is very doubtful. However, in 1874, supplies of this button were received from a manufacturer in Birmingham, England, and were worn on N.W.M. Police uniforms up to about 1879.

Second "N.W.M.P." Button (Bearing Buffalo Head)

We have already seen that one of the "originals" has stated that Assistant Commissioner Macleod had suggested that the buffalo head be used

18

PHOTOGRAPH OF OFFICER'S METAL CAP
BADGE (FIELD SERVICE CAP) 1884 - THROUGH
THE COURTESY OF ASST. COMMISSIONER T.H. IRVINE,
OFFICER COMMANDING "DEPOT" DIVISION, REGINA, SASK.



- 19 -

on the buttons of the Force, and while this recommendation is alleged to have been made very early in the Force's history, it was not until 1880 that such a button was issued to all members of the Force.

Ex-Assistant Commissioner McGibbon, who joined in that year, has given valuable and definite information on that point. A photograph of a sample of the first button, bearing the buffalo head in the centre with the Victoria Crown above and the letters "N.W.M.P." below, may be seen on page (-14-), the second one from the top of the left hand column. It was made of brass and was used from about 1880 to 1903.

Before closing this account of the first "Buffalo Head" button, it might be well to recall that the Blackfeet Indians had given the name of "Buffalo Head" to Assistant Commissioner Macleod.

Third Button "R.N.W.M.P."
(With Buffalo Head)

This button is very much like the one described in the previous paragraph, except that it has a Tudor Crown and came into use when the Force received the honour of becoming "Royal". The letters used below the buffalo head in the centre are "R.N.W.M.P.". This button was used from about 1904 to 1919, is made of brass, and a photograph of it can be seen on page (-16-), the third from the top in the left hand column.

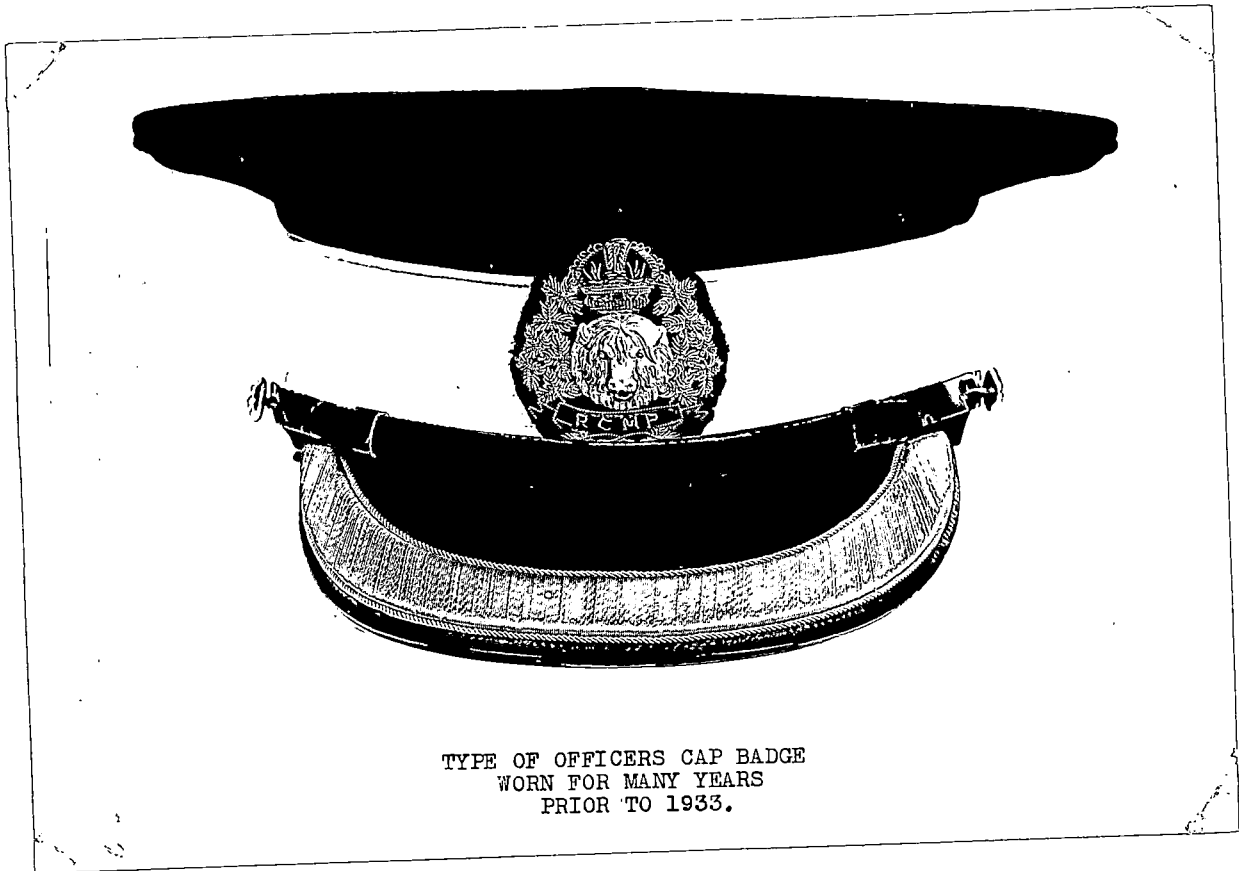
It will be observed from what has already been written concerning buttons that up to 1919 no full-crested button had yet been in use. This came when the Force changed its name to "Royal Canadian Mounted Police" in 1920.

Fourth Button - "Royal Canadian Mounted Police"
(Full Crest)

This button, which is still being used (1938), was adopted in 1920, and bears the full crest and motto of the Force, as well as the full name "Royal Canadian Mounted Police" - not the initial letters only - as in buttons previously referred to. A photograph of this button will be found at the bottom of the left hand column on page (-16-). It is made of brass, of course.

20

2



- 11 -

COLLAR BADGES

As present-day collar badges bear the full crest and motto of the Force, it may also be interesting to briefly survey the history of the use of collar badges by members of the Force, for purposes of record.

No collar badges, bearing the crest and motto of the Force, were worn by either Officers or men for many years after the inception of the N.W.M. Police, but from the earliest times Officers wore badges of rank on the collars of their uniforms.

The N.C.O.'s and men had no collar badges at all until about the year 1900. We have already seen that they wore buttons with the buffalo head from 1880 up to 1919. In the case of Officers the badges of rank worn on the collars were as follows:-

Commissioner	-	Crown and Star
Assistant Commissioner	-	Crown
Superintendent	-	Two stars
Inspector	-	One star
Senior Surgeon	-	Two stars
Assistant Surgeon	-	One star
Veterinary Surgeon	-	One star.

Badges of rank were worn on the shoulder strap on the Officers' great coats, but this was the only exception to the general rule.

First Collar Badges (North West Mounted Police)

The first collar badges bore the full crest of the Force and were issued to Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables in 1900. They were also worn by Officers from that time. They were made of brass or gilt metal, and were sometimes issued in imitation gun-metal (for the stable jacket). The words below the buffalo head were "North West Mounted Police". They were in use from 1900 to 1903 or 1904. - See photograph on page (-46-). Note the mis-spelling in the motto.

Second type of Collar Badge (Royal North West Mounted Police)

This collar badge came into use in 1904, and is similar to the one previously referred to, except that it bears the words "Royal North West Mounted Police" below the buffalo head. It was used from 1904 to 1919, and was made of gilt metal and sometimes was issued in imitation gun metal (black) for stable jackets. See photograph on page (-42-). Note the error in the spelling of the first word of the motto.

- 12 -

Present-day Type
(Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

A photograph of the present-day collar badge will also be seen on page (-16-). It is made of gilt metal. No black badges are now necessary or used.

To complete this article, it is now necessary to refer very briefly to cap badges and helmet plates.

CAP BADGES

(1) Officers

As the Officers of the Force have worn cap badges from early times, it was necessary to make a full investigation into this matter. It is definite that cap badges were worn by Officers from about the year 1884 onwards, as we have a photograph of Commissioner A. G. Irvine taken then wearing a field service cap, which bears an Officer's cap badge. A photograph of one of the Officer's cap badges of the early days will be found on page (-18-).

From this photograph it will be noted that the buffalo head is surrounded by the words "North West Mounted Police", and the motto of the Force appears at the bottom. The error in the spelling of "Maintiens" is noticeable. The photograph shown is that of a metal badge, which was received through the courtesy of Superintendent T. H. Irvine (now Assistant Commissioner), the Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, and being a photograph of a badge now in the Museum at Regina.

It will be seen from the above that from 1884, at all events, the Officers' cap badges bore the motto of the Force, but for some unexplained reason the gold embroidery, or "bullion", cap badges for Officers, which came into use after the year 1890, did not bear the motto of the Force as well as the buffalo head, notwithstanding the fact that the full crest and motto were worn on the Officers' sabretaches and also on collar badges.

The photograph of the cap badge for Officers, which was worn for many years prior to 1933, will be found on page (-20-). This is a gold embroidery, or "bullion", badge.

In 1933, the design of the Officers' cap badge was changed to include the full crest and motto of the Force, and a photograph of the new cap badge will be found on page (-22-).

24

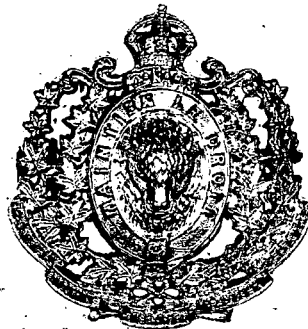
CAP BADGES - NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS & CONSTABLES

North West Mounted Police



Type
used
1901
to
1903

Royal North West Mounted Police



Type
used
1904
to
1919

Royal Canadian Mounted Police



Type
used
from
1920
to
date

- 13 -

There is only one other distinction to be noted in connection with the Officers' cap badge from all other badges, and that is that for many years now the initials only of the name of the Force have been used on these badges. The present badge is, of course, a "bullion" badge, and incidentally is wrongly described in the present Rules and Regulations.

(2) Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables

Metal cap badges were first issued to Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables about the year 1901.

The three types used from that year onwards very closely resemble the collar badges in design which have already been described. They are, of course of larger size than the collar badge. A photograph of the different types of metal cap badges which have been used by Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables since 1901 will be found on page (-24-). Note the mis-spelling of the first word of the motto in the first two badges shown.

HELMET BADGES

The Force does not now use helmets, *except as an optional article of headgear for officers.*

The Officers and men wore white helmets on their first patrol to the West in 1874, but insofar as the Non-Commissioned Officers and men are concerned, they bore no helmet plate or badge until the year 1897.

The Officers do not appear to have had helmet plates during the early days either, but in 1890, they had them as they are described in the Dress Regulations for that year as follows:-

"Plate, N.W.M. Police pattern (same as ornament on undress pouch)."

A photograph of the helmet plate worn by Officers on their white helmets will be found on page (-24-). The white helmet was discarded about the year 1899 or 1900.

26

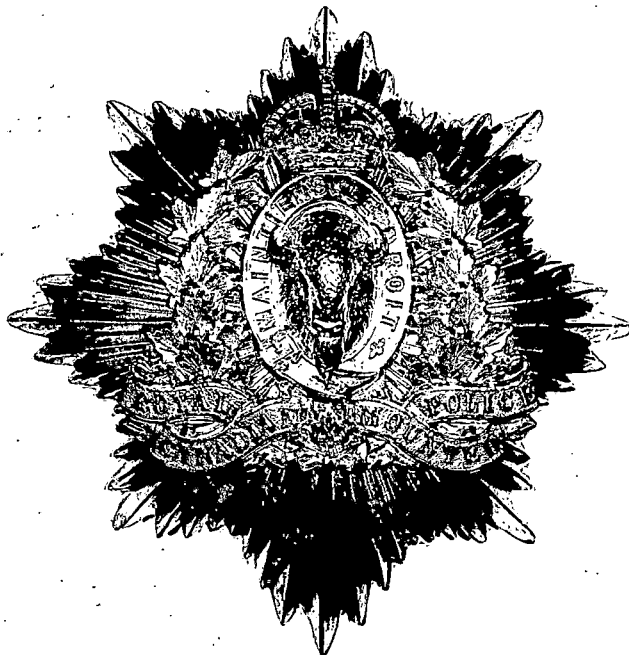


Photograph of helmet plate of the late Ex-Superintendent A.H. Griesbach (1873 to 1903) now in the R.C.M. Police Museum at Regina, Sask., - through the courtesy of Assistant Commissioner T.H. Irvine, Officer Commanding "Depot" Division.

28

Badge for blue helmet
"A" Division, 1920 to 1935.

R.C.M.POLICE.



- N -

In 1920, the former Dominion Police were wearing blue helmets, and when that Force was absorbed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in that year, a special R.C.M. Police helmet plate was made for "A" Division, as the former Dominion Police were then known. A photograph of this plate will be found on page (-22-).

We have been unsuccessful in securing a photograph of the helmet plate first issued to Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the North West Mounted Police in 1897, and this is the only badge of any importance which we have been unable to locate.

CREST AND MOTTO ON DRUMS OF R.C.M. POLICE BAND

It may be of interest to remark that the drums of the R.C.M. Police Band, which was organized by the present Commissioner in 1938, under the leadership of Staff Sergeant J. T. Brown, bear the full crest and motto of the Force, and the workmanship, design and colouring are excellent.

CONCLUSION

No attempt has been made in this article to describe every collar, cap or other badge used by or issued to the Force. There were several variations, and small differences from time to time, according to change of contractor or manufacturer. Our effort has been confined to tracing the history of the crest and motto of the Force, and how and when they were adopted in the different articles of equipment, buttons and badges worn.

For purposes of reference, it may be helpful to summarize what has been discovered in this search. The writer considers it can be fairly assumed that:-

- (1) While it is not definitely known who actually chose the crest and motto, it is certain that it was worn by Officers on their sabretaches as far back as 1877, and it is therefore more than likely that the crest itself was designed during the regime of the first Commissioner, (1874-1876).
- (2) The Buffalo Head was worn on all buttons from 1880 onwards, and is believed to have been suggested by Assistant Commissioner J. F. Macleod in 1874.

- 15 -

- (3) Officers of the Force have worn cap badges since the year 1884, and the first cap badge contained the full crest and motto of the Force. The crest on Officers' sabretaches, pouches for Field Glasses, etc., were also complete from 1877 onwards, and while the Officers' cap badge from 1933 onwards has borne the full crest and motto of the Force, there was a period from about 1890 to 1932 in which the Officers' cap badge contained no motto.
- (4) The full crest (on collar badges) has been worn by all ranks since 1900.
- (5) The full crest (on buttons) has been worn by all ranks since 1920.
- (6) The full crest was used by Officers on private note paper and stationery from about 1880.
- (7) The crest of the Force was not used on official forms or letter head paper in the early days, and did not come into official use at R.C.M. Police Headquarters until the year 1935.

The research into the history of the crest and motto of the Force has been most interesting work. My task, insofar as buttons and badges are concerned, was greatly facilitated by Mr. Bertram Fauvel, of the Treasury Staff at this Headquarters, who kindly placed his entire collection at my disposal. The Assistant Supply Officer - Superintendent P. R. Forde - and Mr. I. Zivian, the Purchasing Agent, also extended help and kindnesses in this matter which are very much appreciated.

The writer's sincere gratitude is also extended to all Officers still serving, those who are retired and who have been previously mentioned, and all others who have kindly furnished information and assistance in recording these particulars for the use of those whose curiosity may have been aroused by the question raised at the heading of this article.

Respectfully submitted.

Ottawa, Ont.,
31st March, 1939.

G. T. Hann,
Departmental Secretary.