



**STANDING ORDERS
VOLUME II
(HERITAGE & LINEAGES)**

FOR

**THE ROYAL REGIMENT
OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY**

May 2015



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HERITAGE & LINEAGES

PREFACE

These Standing Orders for The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery replace those issued August 2011.

The only official version of these Standing Orders is in electronic PDF format found on www.canadianartillery.ca. A formal review of Standing Orders will be conducted every five years.

All Gunners must be familiar with the heritage and lineages of The RCA. Collectively, we must strive to uphold this heritage and to enhance the great reputation which The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery has established over the years. To do less is to break faith with those Gunners who have preceded us and to diminish the inheritance of those who will follow.

J.J. Selbie, OMM, CD
Brigadier-General (Retired)
Colonel Commandant

J.M.D. Bouchard, CD
Colonel
Regimental Colonel

AMENDMENT LIST

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HISTORY & LINEAGES**

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CHAPTER 1

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE RCA, 1534-2014

101. INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the story of Canada's Gunners, with emphasis on The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. It is in no way intended as a replacement for reading the volumes of the official Regimental history, "*The Gunners of Canada*" by Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson.

2. The study of military history and of the story of The Royal Regiment is a professional development activity expected of all professional Gunners. Learning lessons from history is much less costly than re-learning them on the battlefield.

102. FRENCH COLONIAL ARTILLERY 1534-1763

1. The first recorded use of artillery in Canada occurred in 1534, when Jacques Cartier had two guns on his ship fired in order to scare off First Nations warriors approaching in canoes. On his third visit in 1541, Cartier brought three guns ashore from his ships to protect the log fort at Charlesbourg-Royal, a pattern copied by colonists for the next two hundred years.

2. In spite of significant fighting between French colonists and the First Nations people, particularly the Iroquois confederacy, the French Crown provided no regular soldiers in Canada until 1665. The settlers had to see to their own defences. As early as 1636 there is a record of "The Company of One Hundred Associates" being organized for defence against the First Nations. This company procured some artillery pieces from ships that arrived in the colony.

3. The arrival of French regular troops in 1665 turned the tide of the war with the Iroquois and secured New France from destruction at their hands, however, the threat posed by the English did not abate. Even with regular troops, gunnery remained largely the business of the French settlers under the guidance of infantry soldiers. Guns were not prominent in warfare against the First Nations because of their lack of mobility in a country possessing few and poor roads. Instead guns were mainly found in a garrison role defending population centres.

4. A notable example of such a defence took place at Québec in 1690. There, the colonists manned gun batteries under the direction of Jacques Le Moyne, a Canadian-born officer. They did good service in repulsing the English attack on the city under Sir William Phipps. The French commander, "le compte de Frontenac", famously replied to the initial English demand to surrender with the words: "I will answer your General only by the mouths of my cannon...."

5. In order to provide for a permanent garrison of regular troops, the French Crown established the "troupes de la marine" in New France in 1692. Service in these "colony regulars" must have attracted many Canadians because in 1743 the King wanted to discourage recruiting in Canada since it withdrew too

many men from agriculture. The first company of regular French Gunners was created in Canada in 1750, when Louis XV ordered a company formed within the “troupes de la marine”. A second company was added in 1756. The Gunners were considered to be the elite of the force, and were the first recorded artillery units accorded the honour of the right of the line on parade, a tradition copied by the British Royal Artillery some six years later. Canadian-born men had served in the military forces and colonial defences of New France for some two centuries by the time of the formal capitulation of the colony to the English in 1763.

103. ENGLISH COLONIAL ARTILLERY 1745-1854

1. The Royal Artillery presence in Canada dates from at least 1745 when a train of the Royal Artillery was stationed in Louisbourg after its capture in that year. The Royal Artillery played a prominent part in the battles with the French for control of the country. From 1760 until 1855, the defence of Canada rested mainly with the British regulars garrisoned here, and like the French, the British also had to rely on Canadian assistance. All Canadian men between 16 and 60 were liable to be called up for military service in an emergency. As a result Canadian-born men of both English and French descent saw service with the British forces in the American Revolution 1775-1783, the War of 1812 and the rebellions of 1837-38.

2. Like the French, the English principally used garrison artillery to bolster the defences of settlements rather than field artillery with mobile forces. In addition to Royal Artillery units serving tours in Canada, the British also formed volunteer militia artillery companies in settlements to augment their defences, particularly along the Atlantic coast in the 1790's.

3. As the direct threats to the colonies in North America diminished from the mid-1800's, the British government sought to reduce the expense of defending the empire. To this end, the Dominions (colonies with home rule but no power for foreign affairs) were encouraged to provide for their own defence.

104. CANADIANIZATION 1855-1871

1. The Militia Act of 1855, passed by the Parliament of the United Provinces of Canada, was a milestone in Canadian military history, creating the first truly Canadian army units. The Act provided for the creation of a five thousand man force which included seven batteries of field artillery and five batteries of foot artillery (batteries organized and trained as infantry with the role of defending the gun positions). Four of these units are still in existence today and are the oldest batteries in The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery: the 2nd Field Battery in Ottawa, the 7th Field Battery in Montréal, the 11th Field Battery (Hamilton-Wentworth) in Hamilton and the 57th Batterie de campagne in Levis. The first Canadian Artillery unit was formed in 1856 as the Battalion of Montreal Artillery. The unit still exists today as 2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA.

2. The period between 1855 and Confederation was one in which interest in military matters remained high because of the Crimean War, the American Civil War, and the threats, real and imagined, which these posed for Canada. Immediately following the U.S. Civil War, Irish-Americans who had served in the conflict began raiding British North America in an effort to divert British resources from Ireland and, thus, further the cause of Irish independence. These raiders were members of the Fenian Brotherhood.

3. The Fenians launched several raids into Canada 1866-71. These saw the militia being called out for widespread service but the role of the artillery was limited in the actual battles that occurred. The most

notable engagement fought by the artillery was one in which the Welland Canal Field Battery, acting as infantry, defended Fort Erie against the Fenian force returning from their success in the battle at Ridgeway in 1866. Their gallant stand was doomed from the start, the Gunners being greatly outnumbered, and they were eventually forced to surrender. The last Fenian raid into the new Province of Manitoba in October 1871 resulted in the formation of the oldest militia battery in Western Canada, which still exists today as 13th Field Battery in Portage La Prairie.

4. After Confederation in 1867, the Dominion Parliament moved quickly to improve Canada's organization for defence. A Militia Bill, passed in 1868, authorized an Active Militia strength of 40,000 men. Essentially, the terms of the bill extended the militia system then in effect in Ontario and Québec to the two new provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. By 1870 there were 10 field batteries and 30 garrison batteries.

5. In 1870, the last British military action in North America saw Colonel Garnet Wolsley lead a mixed force of British regulars and Canadian militia across Northern Ontario to quell a challenge to the sovereignty of the Canadian Government by a provisional government in the Red River Colony. The expedition did not have to fight, and the result was the Province of Manitoba joining Confederation in May 1870. The British troops were withdrawn back to England in August, but a Canadian garrison stayed in the two forts along the Red River until 1877. From 1872, this force included the Manitoba Demi-Battery, composed of Regular Gunners drawn from A and B Battery.

105. FORMATION OF THE PERMANENT FORCE 1871

In Britain, the pressure to make self-governing colonies responsible for their own defence was particularly high, and, in 1871, all the British troops in Canada, with the exception of the Halifax and Esquimalt garrisons, were withdrawn. The permanent element of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery originated on 20 October 1871 with the formation of A and B Batteries of Garrison Artillery in Kingston and Quebec City respectively. These two batteries represent the creation of Canada's Permanent (Regular) Army and are the oldest continuously serving regular component in the Canadian Forces. The Batteries also functioned as Schools of Gunnery and schools of instruction for all militia officers until the Cavalry and Infantry Schools formed in 1882.

106. FORMATION OF THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE 1873

1. To control the North West Territory and prevent American encroachment, Prime Minister Sir John A. MacDonald had a constabulary formed in 1873. Originally to be named the North West Mounted Rifles, MacDonald insisted that while equipped for war, the unit should be called the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) to avoid provoking the United States. The first 150 men of the NWMP were enlisted at Lower Fort Garry in 1873 under the Military District Commander of Manitoba.

2. In 1874 the NWMP were reinforced and concentrated at Fort Dufferin (now Emerson, Manitoba). From there, they began their great march west in July, leaving the Province of Manitoba to bring law and order to the Territories and to secure Canadian sovereignty. The Mounties eventually extended their policing duties across the entire country.

3. The First Commissioner of the NWMP was Lieutenant-Colonel (later Major-General) Sir George A. French, a Royal Artillery officer who had been seconded as the first Commandant of A Battery Garrison

Artillery. The first Chief Constable (RSM) was Staff Sergeant Arthur Griesbach, also of A Battery. Together with 31 other men from A and B Battery, they formed the nucleus of the new police force. The Gunner contribution included 15 Non-Commissioned Officers, among them Sgt Sam Steele (later Major-General Sir Sam Steele) from A Battery. Steel was one of three Gunner NCOs appointed to the five Troop Sergeant Major positions within the force.

107. THE FATHER OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY

1. French's colleague from the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bland Strange (who later rose to the rank of Major-General), was the first Commandant of B Battery Garrison Artillery and the Dominion Inspector of Artillery. Strange, also known as "Gunner Jingo", is remembered as the "Father of Canadian Artillery". He was instrumental in forming the Royal Canadian Artillery Association which provided a uniform system of inspection. Participation in nation-wide gunnery competitions, inaugurated by the Association, was shortly extended to meets held in Shoeburyness, England, where Canadian artillery teams became strong competitors for the coveted British awards. These tournaments increased not only the efficiency but also established a magnificent esprit-de-corps in the several independent units, an esprit-de-corps that continues in The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery to this day.

2. His autobiography, *Gunner Jingo's Jubilee*, offers a fascinating series of glimpses into the early years of the Regiment's permanent force component - "*When the last British Legionary departed, mine was the task to form its first guard of Canadian Artillery. The evacuation had been so rapid, only a few days elapsed between my arrival and the embarkation of the British garrison, scant time to enlist, arm, uniform and drill the first new guard of the Citadel.*" Equipment for the Québec garrison would have been a problem had it not been for Strange's rather direct manner. The Government of Canada had expected to inherit all the garrison stores but the British Government sold everything down to, and including the bedsteads to local merchants. Strange solved this by not allowing them into the Citadel to get their purchases. The arms, ammunition and uniforms were taken over from the Québec Volunteer Artillery. With drills and practises, Strange quickly brought his garrison into shape. He held his Canadian Gunners in very high regard and the sentiment was eagerly returned.

3. As Dominion Inspector, Strange visited all artillery units and his inspections were of the most searching nature, as his numerous reports disclose. Strange did not limit his observations to the artillery, but made broad recommendations, including that the Government should found a military college. This recommendation was adopted resulting in the formation of The Royal Military College of Canada (RMC). Upon retirement, he moved to what is now Alberta and became an innovator in large-scale cattle ranching. He came back into Canadian service during the 1885 Rebellion. In recognition of his tremendous contribution to the formative years of our Regiment, MGen Strange was named first Colonel Commandant shortly before his death in 1925.

108. THE NORTH WEST REBELLION 1885

1. The first major test for Canada's Gunners came in the North West Rebellion of 1885. In addition to A and B Batteries, many Militia artillery units participated in this action. The Winnipeg Field Battery (later designated the 13th Field Battery) supplied two 9 Pounder (Pdr) Rifled Muzzle-Loading (RML) guns and 49 all ranks. The Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery served as infantry on the lines of communication, along with members of the Ottawa Field and the Québec and Maritime Garrison units.

2. On 27 March 1885, A and B Batteries received orders to proceed west on active service. Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C.E. Montizambert, the two batteries left Renfrew, Ontario by rail for Qu'Appelle (now in Saskatchewan). On reaching Qu'Appelle, the two batteries split. A Battery and the Winnipeg Field Battery joined Sir Frederick Middleton's column. B Battery went west to Swift Current to join Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Otter's force. In addition to their guns, A and B Battery eventually each manned a Gatling gun and both provided their Garrison Divisions as infantry companies to the force. LCol Montizambert commanded all artillery in the force and moved with Middleton's Column.

3. A Battery was the first to see action at Fish Creek on 24th April, firing over the heads of the infantry, while elements of the battery fought with distinction in an infantry role. The Battery suffered casualties of 3 killed and 12 wounded in its first action, including Gunner William Cook, who became the first Canadian Gunner killed in action. A Battery and the Winnipeg Field Battery would go on to fight in the battle at Batoche 9-12 May, where the Gatling gun played a crucial role, particularly in helping to save the guns on the first day.

4. B Battery fought its first battle at Cut Knife on 2 May. Successfully fending off several determined attacks against its guns, Major Short led the Garrison Gunners and NWMP in four counter-attacks against the First Nations warriors. Miraculously, the Battery suffered only 4 wounded during the battle. The Battery experienced extreme difficulties with the 7 Pdr RML guns which they had borrowed from the NWMP (being told that the 9 Pdrs were too heavy to move across the prairie in that area). One of the 7 Pdrs went out of action with a collapsed trail after its first shot. Brevet-Captain (later Major-General) Rutherford rigged the second carriage with rope in an effort to prevent this, but the cannon came loose and had to be lifted back onto its frail carriage after each firing. The Gatling gun was instrumental in holding the enemy warriors away from the gun line. The Battle of Cut Knife marked the first use of the machine gun by Canadian soldiers and the last time in Canadian history that bows and arrows were employed in battle.

5. LCol Strange came out of retirement in Alberta in order to lead the Alberta Field Force as a brevet-Brigadier. Strange's force was the left column of the three involved in the campaign. His artillery support was a 9 Pdr RML manned by Mounties, all of whom were former members of A or B Battery. Sam Steele took a leave of absence from the NWMP to lead a unit of mounted scouts for General Strange.

6. In total, the campaign cost The Royal Regiment 6 killed and 18 wounded. The Regular Gunners stayed out west until the summer of 1886 as part of the garrison force. On departing for home, they left their guns with the Mounties in order to strengthen the NWMP presence in the west.

109. THE YUKON FIELD FORCE 1898 - 1899

The discovery of gold in the Yukon in 1896 had generated a rush of miners and speculators. In 1898, in order to support the NWMP in maintaining law and order, an Order-in-Council authorized the formation of the Yukon Field Force. The 203 man force was mainly constituted of 133 soldiers from The Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry and 46 Gunners of The Royal Canadian Artillery (14 from Kingston and 32 from Québec) with two 7 Pdr RML guns. After tremendous difficulties, the Force finally reached their two main destinations, Fort Selkirk and Dawson City, in September and October respectively. The Force carried out garrison duties and other tasks normally done by police and customs officers. Once the troops returned to their home stations they were replaced by a small militia unit, the Dawson City Rifle Company. The Force reported to Inspector Sam Steele of the Mounties.

110. THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1899-1902

1. During the interval between the rebellion and the South African War The Regiment, under the tutelage of Major (later Major-General) C.W. Drury, became considerably more modernized. Drury, on a posting to Britain, had paid particular attention to new developments in fire discipline and technical improvements. As Commandant of the Deseronto Camp, he injected considerably more realism into training, and by stressing competitions, spurred the militia gunners on to greater efficiency. His contributions were to earn him the name of "Father of Modern Artillery in Canada." The Regiment owes him a great deal. He brought it into the modern era and, in a real sense, gave it the groundwork of skills that it would require at the beginning of World War I. The period was one in which great strides were being made in the development of artillery. It was at this time that Canada acquired 12 Pdr breech-loading guns, which were available for range practice in 1897. These were the guns with which the Royal Canadian Field Artillery would serve in South Africa.

2. Shortly after the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and the Boer Republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, public pressure led to the dispatch of two Canadian Contingents to South Africa. Many Gunners volunteered to serve in the infantry of the First Contingent and fought at Paardeburg. Three batteries of field artillery formed part of the Second Contingent. The three artillery batteries were designated C, D and E. They were concentrated at Kingston, Ottawa and Québec respectively. Each battery was formed from members of the Royal Canadian Field Artillery (permanent force) with the remaining personnel coming from militia units in the general area of each place of concentration. C Battery was enrolled at Kingston, Gananoque, Winnipeg, Hamilton, St Catherines and Toronto; D Battery at Guelph, Ottawa, London and Port Hope; and E Battery at Québec, Montréal, Granby, Woodstock N.B., Newcastle N.B. and Sydney N.S. In command of the Brigade was LCol C.W. Drury.

3. The South African War was frustrating in some respects for Canadian Gunners. The Canadian Brigade consisted of three batteries, each armed with six 12 Pdrs, but the nature of the war did not permit the grouping of the Brigade or even of the batteries for operations. Most operations were conducted by two-gun Sections supporting mobile columns.

4. The war did, however, teach some valuable lessons. The adoption of indirect fire techniques was spurred on by the battles in this war. Boer marksmanship has been cited as the motivating factor but, in fact, the widespread use of the rifle in any hands would have been enough to end the older tactic of galloping up and engaging the enemy over open sights. Indirect fire training was implemented in Canada following the war.

5. C Battery formed part of the Rhodesian Field Force and took part in the relief of Mafeking and then in operations in the western Transvaal. D and E Batteries originally formed part of Carnarvon Field Force and then assumed line of communications duties on the main railway line to Kimberly. Later E Battery formed part of the Griqualand column and suffered one killed and eight wounded in action at Faber's Putt. E Battery had the heaviest battle casualties of all three batteries. Total Gunner casualties in the conflict were 13 men killed and 11 wounded in action.

6. D Battery joined Lord Roberts' main army in operations in the east Transvaal. It was at Leliefontein that a historic and successful rear-guard action was fought by a handful of Royal Canadian Dragoons and the left section of D Battery (the Gunners under the command of Lieutenant (later Major-General) E.W.B. "Dinky" Morrison of the 2nd Ottawa Field Battery). They defended against an attack by

some 200 mounted Boers who had charged to within 70 yards of their position. Three of the Dragoons were awarded the Victoria Cross for this action. Lieutenant Morrison was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO). One of the guns involved is now displayed in the Canadian War Museum. The following is an excerpt from the "Supplementary Report, Organization, Equipment, Dispatch and Services of the Canadian Contingents during the War in South Africa 1899-1900" from OC D Battery, RCFA to CC Brigade Division RCFA, dated 9 March 1901:

"It was soon evident that the Boers had heavily reinforced since yesterday. Col Lessard with The Royal Regiment Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian Guns, the latter under Lt Morrison, covered the rear, and I have no praise too high for the devoted gallantry they all showed in keeping the enemy off the convoy and infantry."

"In a telegram congratulating Gen Smith-Dorrien on the success of his operations, Lord Roberts said: 'Col Lessard with his Canadians had a difficult task in guarding the rear of your return march and deserves great credit as do all who were with him.'"

"Gen Smith-Dorrien subsequently recommended Lt Morrison for 'some special mark of Her Majesty's favour for the skill and coolness with which he worked and finally saved his guns'. He was duly awarded the Distinguished Service Order."

"During the two day's fighting the section expended 240 rounds ammunition."

7. The service and traditions of C, D, and E Batteries are perpetuated by the RCHA batteries with the same designation. After the war, King Edward gave two banners to The Regiment in recognition of the distinguished service by Canadian Gunners.

8. The most significant aspect of The Royal Regiment's first overseas service was the increased recognition which now came from the Canadian and Imperial governments, not only in the form of increased appropriations, but also in an awareness of the excellence achieved by The Regiment.

111. TURN OF THE CENTURY - THE PRE-WAR YEARS

1. 1906 ended a long chapter in Canadian military history with the final departure of the Halifax and Esquimalt British garrisons. In addition to A and B Batteries, there were now five companies of Garrison Artillery in the Canadian Permanent Force. These were formed in 1905 and 1906 to take the place of the departing British in the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt – the last British troops to leave Canada. Many of the Gunners of the withdrawing British batteries took their leave from the Imperial Army to serve with the new Canadian units. In 1905 there was also a re-organization of the militia artillery grouping the batteries into ten brigades.

2. Among the most significant developments prior to the First World War from The Royal Regiment's point of view was the acquisition of the large new training area at Petawawa. The familiar peacetime routine of summer practice camps for the militia artillery, presided over by the regular Gunners, once again became a feature of Canadian artillery training. Petawawa gave these practices a scope never before possible. The new 13 and 18 Pdrs came into service with modern recoil and sighting systems and, as noted above, indirect fire became a regular feature of practice.

3. While their numbers were small, the training of Canadian Gunners in the years preceding the war

was essentially good. The equipment was up-to-date; indeed, the 18 Pdr would remain in service until early in the Second World War. Tactically, the size of the Petawawa ranges allowed scope for realistic manoeuvres. Technically, indirect fire procedures, with its requirements for meteorology and other technical considerations such as communications and range-finding, also became familiar to Canadians.

4. Changes in techniques and equipment, which followed the turn of the century, stemmed largely from experiences gained in South Africa. Previous to this campaign, guns had not normally been specifically allotted in support of a particular arm. With the redesignation of the Royal Canadian Field Artillery Brigade to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (RCHA) Brigade in 1905, British practice was adopted. It was decided that in future, horse artillery batteries would gallop with the cavalry while field batteries would support the more slowly moving infantry. Orders were placed in the United Kingdom for 13 Pdr Quick-Firing (Q.F.) guns for the RCHA, and 18 Pdr Q.F. guns for the Militia field artillery.

5. The term “quick-firing”, as employed at the beginning of the twentieth century, was applied to a gun that fired fixed ammunition and in addition was equipped with some effective form of recoil control. Fixed ammunition for guns had come into use in the early 1890's, after the silk cloth bag that contained the charge (propellant) had been replaced in certain breech-loading guns by a brass cartridge case that expanded when fired and thus acted as a seal for the gases at the breech. The innovation made it possible for guns of small calibre to have the cartridge case joined to the projectile, and the resulting “fixed ammunition” materially speeded up the process of loading. The 13 and 18 Pdrs themselves were a composite of an Armstrong wire-wound gun (barrel and breech) mated to a Vickers recoil system, and sighting and elevation gear made in the Royal Ordnance factories. Before the war, both guns fired only shrapnel, which was soon to prove a serious shortcoming.

112. THE FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-1918

1. Of approximately 44,000 Gunners who enlisted during the First World War, some 38,000 served overseas. The remainder served in depots, coast batteries and as instructors at the Gunnery Schools. By the end of the war in 1918, Canada had produced for service five divisional artilleries, an army field brigade, an anti-aircraft battery and three brigades of garrison artillery (including two heavy batteries). The RCHA Brigade, first under Lieutenant-Colonel H. Panet and later under Lieutenant-Colonel W.H.P. Elkins, was part of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. This brigade served in the Canadian Corps and also in the Indian and British Cavalry Corps. Two Canadian field batteries served in North Russia and one in Siberia, fighting the Bolsheviks into 1919, and a coast defence company garrisoned the Island of St Lucia in the British West Indies.

2. The main armaments used by Canadian Gunners during the war were the 13 Pdr with the RCHA; the 18 Pdr and 4.5-inch howitzer in the field artillery; the “turned up” 13 Pdr mounted on a truck in the anti-aircraft artillery; and 60 Pdr, 6-inch, 8-inch and 9.2-inch heavy guns in garrison, heavy and siege artillery companies. By the end of the war, each Divisional Artillery also had heavy trench mortar batteries using 9.45-inch mortars and medium trench mortar batteries with 6-inch Newton mortars.

3. The Ypres Salient, the Somme, Passchendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai and Mons mark the road of the Canadian Gunners 1915-18, but none of their battles is more famous than Vimy Ridge in April, 1917. It is safe to say that no British offensive up to that time was as carefully planned as the attack by the Canadian Corps. The offensive is described here as an example of the artillery battle during the Great War 1917-18.

4. Experience at the Somme had shown the necessity of thorough artillery preparation against strong defences, though this time there was no intention of trying to demolish all of the enemy's trenches. Except in the foremost areas, instead of totally destroying the German wire entanglements, the fire of medium guns with the use of the newly introduced No.106 instantaneous fuze on high explosive shells would cut lanes through the wire for the assaulting infantry. The preliminary bombardment would be directed against trench junctions, concrete machine-gun emplacements, strongpoints, tunnel entrances and dugouts. In the rear, road junctions, ammunition dumps and light railways would receive particular attention. Harassing fire had proved its value at the Somme and it would now be employed each night to ensure that the enemy's relieving troops or carrying parties could use no avenue of approach to their trenches with impunity.

5. Counter battery work, the organization and development of which was due largely to the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel (later General) A.G.L. McNaughton, would seek out and neutralize hostile guns to an extent far greater than in any previous operation. This was possible as result of improved techniques in locating the enemy's batteries, better liaison between the artillery and the assaulting infantry and an increased efficiency and accuracy of fire in the batteries detailed to silence the German guns.

6. Overall command of the artillery in the operation was vested in the General Officer Commanding Royal Artillery (GOC RA), Canadian Corps, Brigadier E.W.B. "Dinky" Morrison, who had won his DSO at Leliefontein.

7. The Canadian Corps Heavy Artillery at Vimy consisted of eighteen heavy batteries, twenty-six medium batteries, nine 60 Pdr batteries, and two batteries of 6-inch Mark VII guns which formed into eight Siege Groups and three Counter Battery Groups. All heavy artillery was under the command of Brigadier R.H. Massie, who exercised that command through the four Double Group Commanders with respect to the Siege Groups and through Lieutenant-Colonel A.G.L. McNaughton in control of the three Counter Battery Groups. Total heavy artillery at the Corps level numbered one hundred and four 6-inch howitzers, thirty-six 8-inch howitzers, thirty-six 9.2-inch howitzers, four 12-inch howitzers, three 15-inch howitzers, fifty-four 60 Pdr guns and eight 6-inch guns.

8. The Commanders Royal Artillery (CRAs) of the four Canadian divisions, in addition to their own respective artilleries, had under their command a number of British artillery formations for the operation. These included four more divisional artilleries, seven army field artillery brigades (i.e. regiments) and a brigade of the RHA. The total amount of field artillery available to the four divisions numbered four hundred and eighty 18 Pdrs, twenty 13 Pdrs (A & B Batteries RCHA with C and K Batteries RHA), and one hundred and thirty-eight 4.5-inch howitzers together with twenty-four 9.45-inch trench mortars.

9. Canadian Corps Artillery Instruction No. 1 for the capture of Vimy Ridge, a 35-page document issued by Brigadier Morrison's headquarters, divided the artillery battle into four distinct phases. The first two of these would consist of preparatory bombardments. In the initial phase (March 20 - April 2), there would be a general increase in activity where only 50% of the heavy batteries and a portion of the divisional artilleries would reveal themselves. To aid in this concealment, the registration and calibration of heavy batteries, not intended to be disclosed until later, would take place under cover of pre-arranged bombardments.

10. The second phase (up to the day of the assault) would see the total available artillery come into action. During this period, in addition to the destruction of wire, trenches, strongpoints and hostile batteries, eight villages within or immediately beyond the area to be assaulted would be subjected to the

most intense bombardments. The village of Thélus, lying between the Red and Blue Lines (objective lines on the right side of the ridge) would receive special treatment from four heavy howitzer batteries, and the British 12- and 15-inch super howitzers. 180 12-inch and 270 15-inch rounds were allotted for this task, almost completely obliterating the village. Included in the second phase were two feint barrages to throw the enemy off guard as well as to practice the barrage lines and detect any errors in calculations.

11. The third phase was the bombardment in support of the assault, comprising of rolling and standing barrages and counter battery fire. The rolling barrages would be fired in lifts of 100 yards to allow the advancing infantry to move forward under cover of fire. The standing barrages would concentrate on certain specified trenches and defensive systems. Silent batteries would be positioned forward on the right to support the attack against distant targets on the wider part of the ridge.

12. The fourth phase of the artillery fire plan provided for the movement of field batteries behind the infantry once the latter had captured their objectives, in order to provide defensive fires. Heavy artillery would also have to move forward to provide counter battery fire, with their observers taking advantage of the direct observation that would now be available from the summit of the ridge overlooking the Douai Plain.

13. During the first phase, over 85,000 rounds of heavy and 190,600 rounds of field ammunition were fired. During the second phase (2-8 April), a period called by the enemy "*the week of suffering*", an unceasing flow of shells of all calibres poured over the heads of the Canadians in the forward trenches. By the morning of the assault (9 April), more than a million rounds, with a total weight of 50,000 tons had battered the German positions into a cratered wilderness. The counter battery fire - 125,900 rounds in the week before 9 April – silenced 83% of the German guns.

14. During the assault itself, in addition to their own guns, Canadian Gunners put into action nine captured enemy artillery pieces. The Vimy operation remains a classic example of the deliberate break-in against strongly prepared positions, and of the ability of the assaulting forces to consolidate and hold what they had gained. Vimy set a new standard in the artillery's readiness to deal effectively with strong enemy counter-attacks after the infantry's successful capture of their objectives.

15. A stunt that Canadian Gunners would use with effect during the Second World War may have originated at Vimy as a defence against German counter battery measures. It was known that the German artillery was using a prominent church spire behind the Canadian lines as a registration point. The tower was carefully dismantled one dark night and then rebuilt exactly as it had been before, but on a new site far enough away to throw all guns registering on it several degrees off their targets.

16. The price of victory during the First World War was high. Of the 59,544 Canadian battle fatalities, 2,031 were Gunners. The addition of 534 artillerymen who died of disease, injury or accident brought the total Canadian artillery fatalities to 2,565. Another 8,066 Gunners were wounded or injured, bringing total casualties for The Regiment to 10,631: almost 28% of the total men who went overseas. Only the infantry suffered higher casualties in the War.

17. The war of 1914-1918 would contribute significantly to the growth and efficiency of The RCA. The intimate cooperation between artillery and infantry, which is the first requisite of modern war, found no better example than in the productive relationship which existed between the Gunners and their supported arms within the Canadian Corps. The Corps Commander, Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Currie, himself a Gunner, sought at all times to exploit gun power to the limit for the purpose of saving

infantrymen's lives. In the final two years of the war, when the serious shortage of artillery ammunition no longer existed, Canadian Gunners were unsparing in their expenditure of ammunition to give the assaulting infantry adequate support, with their motto being to always fire the "ultimate round".

113. THE INTER-WAR PERIOD 1919 - 1938

1. The First World War demonstrated that modern warfare placed very definite limitations on the role of horse artillery and horses in general. At its conclusion, the Canadian Government would reverse the decision in favour of two different types of artillery. The returning Canadian Contingent would not bring back its 13 Pdrs. The Defence Department made the 18 Pdr the uniform post-war gun for both horse and field artillery in Canada.

2. The "war to end all wars" philosophy which pervaded public thinking after the war resulted in political indifference for matters military, creating a climate in which there was little support for defence spending. It was decided to maintain a nucleus of young officers, Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) and specialists around which expansion could be quickly completed in the event of an emergency. Thus, between the two World Wars, the Permanent Force artillery was small and consisted of the RCHA Brigade, a medium battery, coast batteries and two Schools of Artillery. The RCHA Brigade with A and B Batteries was located at Kingston together with the 3rd Medium Battery. C Battery, RCHA Brigade was located at Winnipeg.

3. During the 1920's the Non-Permanent Active Militia artillery batteries trained at local headquarters every winter and spent a week at practice camp in the summer. Units were small but keen, judging by the enthusiasm shown by most at the annual competitions fostered by the Royal Canadian Artillery Association (RCAA). Camps were conducted by the RCHA and the Schools of Artillery, and were held at Petawawa, Ontario; Shilo, Manitoba and Sarcee, Alberta. All of the wartime units and batteries soon began to hold annual reunions, where it became a tradition to sing "Auld Lang Syne" at the end of the formal dinner in honour of their fallen Gunner comrades.

4. In 1924 the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery (RCGA) dropped the word "Garrison" from its name. At the same time, RCGA companies were renamed batteries. Various Militia units underwent nomenclature changes, and the terms CFA and CGA disappeared from Militia lists. All artillery units, aside from the RCHA Brigade, were designated RCA on 3 June 1935.

5. In 1929, the inevitable but sad day arrived, when The Regiment was informed that it was to become mechanized. Everyone had become deeply attached to their horses. Each horse was assigned a number and a name, the name starting with the battery letter in the RCHA. There are few military spectacles more stirring or picturesque than that of horse-drawn artillery, and crowds always turned out when the batteries appeared on the streets or highways. It is even recorded that when B Battery was proceeding to Camp Petawawa in the summer of 1909, the inhabitants of Smiths Falls, hearing that a stop-over was intended on the outskirts of their town, bought and laid 300 feet of piping for watering the horses.

6. The first unit to become mechanized was the 3rd Medium Battery, RCA. It was issued four 6-wheeled Leyland tractors in 1929 to tow its 60 Pdrs. A and B Batteries were mechanized in 1930, but it wasn't until 1937 that C Battery parted with its horses. In 1931, seven militia field artillery brigades, one medium brigade and one medium battery were placed on the mechanized establishment. No mechanized transport was issued to these units for some years, however.

7. Between 1922 and the early thirties, when horses were replaced, all three batteries of the RCHA performed the Musical Drive at numerous events for the public. The popular mounted displays were based on the famous drive performed annually by the RHA. The Musical Drives had three main objects. As exhibitions of considerable colour, dash and skilful precision, they were designed to stimulate and maintain public interest in the Canadian Army, and the artillery in particular. They served to encourage recruiting among young men, for whom the varied skills in the artillery held a special appeal. Above all, for the Gunners themselves, the drives developed excellence in the technique of driving six-horse gun teams, they raised to a very high standard the care of horses and the maintenance of equipment, and they furnished soldiers with a special interest outside the day-to-day routine of service in peacetime. Wherever the Musical Drives were performed, spectators in their thousands, filling every seat, thrilled to the sight of four six-horse teams swinging their heavy guns and carriages at full gallop around the arena. The last drive was performed in Winnipeg in 1933, when Captain "Ham" Roberts (who 9 years later, as Major-General J.H. Roberts, would command the forces taking part in the Dieppe Raid) staged C Battery's final display.

8. In keeping with advancements made in air warfare, the first Permanent Force anti-aircraft component of The RCA was raised in 1937 at Kingston. Designated the 4th Anti-Aircraft Battery, it was equipped with four 3-inch 20-cwt. guns and first conducted firing practice at Point Petre on Lake Ontario in the fall of 1938. In the following year it proceeded overseas as part of the 2nd Light Anti-Aircraft (LAA) Regiment.

9. The lack of defence spending during the inter-war years had taken its toll on the Canadian military. Despite the build-up of international tension from 1932 onward, the Defence Department went into World War Two ill-equipped to fight. A report by the Defence Minister in 1935 revealed a dismal shortage of modern equipment in all three services. The Minister described the situation with respect to the artillery as follows:

"...there was not a single modern anti-aircraft gun in Canada. The stock of field gun ammunition on hand represented a total of ninety minutes firing at normal rates for the field guns inherited from the Great War... and there were no reserves. Existing field artillery was unsuitable for mechanical traction and outranged by modern guns to the extent of 3,000 to 6,000 yards. Coast defence armaments were obsolescent and in many cases defective. Firing practice had been restricted in order to prolong life of the guns. Beyond a few tractors for guns of the Permanent Force batteries, no provision had been made for mechanical transport for defence purposes. Canada possessed no tanks or service armoured cars and no tractors for heavy and field artillery equipment..."

10. It would take three more years before plans were set in place to re-arm. Unfortunately, by that time the rising crisis in Europe caused the delay or cancellation of armament orders from overseas. With no defence industry of her own, Canada would have to wait her turn for up-to-date equipment to be made available.

114. THE SECOND WORLD WAR 1939-1945

1. The outbreak of war found Canadian Gunners still training on the weapons that their fathers had used in 1918. The forces that were mobilized with commendable speed and efficiency when hostilities commenced would have to wait many months before they could be fully re-armed with modern equipment.

2. On 25 August 1939, in view of the growing tension in Europe, volunteers from the Militia were

called out to man the coastal defences, and the 4th AA Battery was ordered from Kingston to Halifax. On 10 September, Canada declared war. Within two days, each of the Permanent Force batteries had dispatched 25 of its personnel to cities and towns across the country to act as assistant Gunnery instructors for the Militia artillery units. Where they were available, First World War-era 18 Pdrs and 4.5-inch howitzers were used for gun drill. Other units had to improvise with barrack room furniture and chalked outlines of guns on the floor.

3. By 3 December, the 1st Divisional Artillery began to assemble in Halifax, and by 10 December, the first convoy left for England. Training in England was initially hampered by the lack of equipment, although some soon started to appear.

4. The field regiments (the term "*Brigade of Field Artillery*" was dropped at the beginning of the war) progressed from the 18 Pdr to the 18/25 Pdr and finally to the new 25 Pdr gun-howitzer and the self-propelled 25 Pdr Sexton. The medium regiments received the 5.5-inch and 4.5-inch guns. Anti-tank regiments (an innovation in this war) were equipped first with the 2 Pdr, then the more effective 6 Pdr, followed by the 17 Pdr and the American self-propelled M10 (3-inch). Light anti-aircraft (LAA) batteries were equipped with the Polsten 20mm and the dependable 40mm Bofors gun for engagement of low-level aircraft. The heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) units guarded against higher altitude aircraft with the 3.7-inch gun. Later in the war, once the Allies had established air superiority, anti-aircraft guns were often employed with devastating effect in the ground role in support of infantry units. The 3rd Divisional Artillery were specially equipped with American 105mm SP howitzers for the initial landings at Normandy, and returned to their 25 Pdrs afterwards. In late 1944 the 1st Rocket Battery was formed and was equipped with 12 rocket projectors, each projector firing 32 high explosive rockets. Artillery officers also took to the air with the formation of three Air Observation Post (OP) Squadrons. These Air OP pilots directed artillery fire from their Auster aircraft while flying over the front lines.

5. The 1st Field Regiment RCHA (re-named from "the RCHA Brigade" at the beginning of the war) was the first of the gun regiments to "visit" the continent in the abortive attempt to stem the German invasion of France in June of 1940. Their stay lasted a mere four days, and they nearly had to leave their guns behind when the British headquarters ordered all guns and transport destroyed in order to ensure enough room for the evacuation of personnel. The determination and stubbornness of the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J.H. Roberts prevailed, and the Regiment was the only one to return its field guns to England.

6. The First Canadian Army, which was commanded initially by General A.G.L. McNaughton then by General H.D.G. Crerar (both Gunner officers), would have two army artillery groups (AGRAs), two corps artilleries and five divisional artilleries as its primary fire support. The RCA would eventually go on to play a major part in the campaigns in Sicily, Italy and northwest Europe.

7. Elements of the 2nd Divisional Artillery – mainly men from 3 LAA Regt with Bren guns to provide the raiders with air defence - landed at Dieppe in 1942. In 1943, the guns of the 1st Division supported Canadian tanks and infantry through Sicily. Next, on the Italian mainland, the 1st Divisional Artillery, augmented later by 5th Divisional and 1st Corps Artillery, assisted in smashing a way through the German defenders up the long Italian peninsula until all Canadian troops were concentrated in northwest Europe in 1945.

8. On 6 June 1944, the Gunners accompanied the assaulting infantry of the 3rd Division, firing their self-propelled 105mm howitzers from the decks of their landing craft on the "run in" to the Normandy

beaches. This would be followed by the break-out, the Falaise Gap, the drive up the Channel Coast, the push through Belgium to the Scheldt, the liberation of the Netherlands, the southeast punch through the Hochwald and the Battle of the Rhine. Numerous barrages, concentrations and ceaseless harassing bombardments were fired in support of the 1st Canadian Army in its bitter engagements with the Germans.

9. Developments in artillery played a large role in the Allied victory during the Second World War. While there were no revolutionary changes to artillery weapons from the First World War, there were significant evolutionary improvements in range, ammunition efficiency, maintenance and mobility of guns. These included the successful combining of the characteristics of a gun (high velocity) and howitzer (high trajectory) in the 25 Pdr and the development of self-propelled artillery. Another early innovation during the Second World War was that the Observers were no longer expected to calculate gun data for indirect fire as had been the practice throughout the First World War, but left that function to the Command Posts, providing only target locations, descriptions and orders for weight of fire as per the modern practice.

10. Canadians took part in the most important artillery development of the War, that is the ability of an allied commander to quickly bring down the fire of a massive concentration of guns (from division, corps or even army artillery) onto a single target in a short space of time. This required the development of reliable wireless (radio) and other communications equipment, more effective, speedy and accurate methods of gun survey and improved methods of fire control, voice procedure and fire planning. Putting this system into practice required a high level of proficiency in every troop and battery. Most concentrations fired during the war were carried out at the divisional level, where the Commander Royal Artillery (CRA) always had at his disposal the fire of two to three field regiments (48 – 72 guns). Major battles, normally controlled at the corps or army level, routinely involved the concentrated fire of 500 to 1000 guns and mortars.

11. A good example of how the Canadian and British Gunners were able to achieve massed, accurate fire occurred in early February 1945 during *Op Veritable* - the First Canadian Army's attack from Nijmegen southeast to the Rhineland. The Army Commander, General Harry Crerar, had to make a frontal attack against three successive fortified zones, each firmly anchored on the Rhine River. These included a strong system of outposts on the western face of the Reichswald; then three miles beyond these, the northern end of the Siegfried Line; followed by the Hochwald Layback 12 miles further east. The defences included multiple lines of trench works linking strongpoints and reinforced by anti-tank ditches. Small towns and villages between the second and third zones had been extensively fortified. General Crerar's final objective lay 40 miles from his front lines. Due to this depth, *Op Veritable* was planned in three stages, with enough time between each to regroup infantry and armour and to bring supporting artillery to within range of their new targets. General Crerar had 30th British Corps under command, while 1st British Corps would provide a secure anchor and deception to the South. Due to the narrow distance between the Rhine (to the north) and the Maas River (to the south), the initial assault would be made by the five divisions of 30th Corps (including 2nd Canadian Division), and as the distance between the rivers widened, 2nd Canadian Corps would join in on the left flank.

12. The artillery support for the operation was a major battle-winning factor. The 30th Corps Fire Plan was designed to take advantage of the 14:1 superiority in Allied artillery to blast a way for the infantry into the enemy's defences. The Fire Plan called for:

- a. preliminary bombardment to prevent the enemy from interfering with the initial assault;

- b. complete saturation of enemy defences;
- c. destruction of known concrete positions;
- d. immediate supporting fire for the attack; and
- e. maximum fire of the medium regiments on the Materborn feature 12,000 yards from the start line, without their having to move forward.

13. The fire of seven divisional artilleries would be augmented by five AGRA's and two anti-aircraft brigades together with units of Corps and Army level artillery, for a total of 1034 guns (not including the 17 Pdrs and 40mm Bofors which would be used with tanks, mortars and machine-guns to "Pepperpot" selected targets with harassing fire). All known enemy localities, headquarters and communications sites were targeted. An estimated six tons of shells would fall on each target. The concrete defences of the Materborn would be subjected to the fire of the 8-inch and 240mm guns of the 3rd Super Heavy Regiment RA located in the 1st British Corps area to the South. The Fire Plan would open with the preparatory fire from 5:00 to 9:45 A.M. on D Day (8 February 1945). It would be followed by a Block Barrage planned to support the three central divisions in their advance. This barrage would commence at 9:20 for seventy minutes on the initial positions and was 500 yards deep. At H Hour (10:30 A.M.) the barrage would lift 300 yards, repeating this every twelve minutes to allow for the advancing speed of the infantry and armour over the difficult terrain.

14. A novel feature was introduced into the schedule for the preliminary bombardment. Between 7:30 and 7:40 a smoke screen would be fired across the front, followed by 10 minutes of complete silence. It was hoped that the enemy, assuming that the screen heralded the main assault, would engage with his artillery, thereby exposing his gun positions. At the same time, flash spotters, sound rangers and pen recorders of the locating batteries would attempt to pinpoint the enemy battery positions, allowing counter battery fire to neutralize the exposed enemy guns before H Hour.

15. A massive ammunition-dumping program was carried out by the 2nd Canadian Corps prior to the assault. More than half a million rounds, weighing more than 10,000 tons were dumped - 700 rounds per gun on field gun positions and 400 rounds per gun on medium positions. In addition 120 truckloads per division of 40mm, 17 Pdr, 75mm and 12.7mm ammunition were dumped for the "Pepperpot" requirement. More than 10,000 three-inch rockets for the Land Mattress Battery were brought in. Every foot of countryside from Nijmegen to Mook and beyond on the far side of the Maas seemed to be filed with tanks, guns, vehicles and waiting troops.

16. Stunned by the ferocity of the preliminary bombardment of over 500,000 rounds of various natures of ammunition, and pinned down by the tremendous barrage which had expended more than 160,000 shells, the badly disorganized enemy troops offered little resistance to the assaulting infantry and armour. The effectiveness of the counter battery and counter mortar programs was seen in the almost complete lack of German shelling and mortaring. Most of the Allied casualties, which were relatively light, came from mines rather than artillery or small arms fire. Prisoners coming back through the gun positions spoke of what the artillery preparation and the barrage had done. There were reports of half the guns of a 12-gun battery having been destroyed and 32 of 36 guns having been knocked out in another locality. Interrogators were told that the bombardment had a devastating effect upon morale, producing a feeling of complete helplessness and isolation, with no prospect of any possible reinforcement. The defenders claimed, however, that because of the well-constructed shelters, they had escaped serious casualties from the

artillery fire and the “Pepperpot” in the initial assault. Those caught in the open were less fortunate. The artillery fire had also succeeded in seriously disrupting the German lines of communication and resupply.

17. The day’s success owed much to well-prepared gun programs, carefully sorted ammunition, much improved meteorological data and recently calibrated guns. The massive preparations had been successful in providing effective artillery support to the operation. It didn’t end there, however. The artillery would provide continuous support with barrages, screens, direct support and counter battery fire until the enemy was finally beaten three months later.

18. A total of 89,050 officers and men served in the Royal Canadian Artillery during the Second World War. Of these, 57,170 served in Europe, Newfoundland, the Aleutians and the Caribbean. The remainder served in Canada in home defence in field, anti-aircraft and coast units as well as in numerous schools and depots. There were also three divisional artilleries in Canada formed as part of the 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions for home defence. In 1945 another 6th Division was formed for service in the Far East Theatre, complete with its divisional artillery. It was still training in Canada and the USA when the war with Japan ended. During the War, the Regiment suffered 2,073 killed and 4,373 injured or wounded.

19. Total artillery available to the First Canadian Army in Europe by the end of the war included:

- a. 15 field artillery regiments (264 towed 25 Pdr, 48 SP 25 Pdr Sextons, 48 SP 105mm Priests);
- b. six medium regiments (48 5.5-in. guns, 48 4.5-in. guns);
- c. seven anti-tank regiments (150 towed 17 Pdr, 150 SP 17 Pdr);
- d. one heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) regiment (24 3.7-in. AA guns);
- e. seven LAA regiments (60 towed 40mm, 108 SP 40mm, 84 quad-mounted 20mm);
- f. 32 75mm AFV OP vehicles (in SP Field Regiments with 4th and 5th Cdn Armd Divs); and
- g. One rocket battery (36 Land Mattress rocket projectors).

20. During the war, though not part of Canada at the time, the province of Newfoundland raised two artillery regiments for service with the British Army. The 59th (Newfoundland) Heavy Regiment, RA fought in North-West Europe, while the 166th (Newfoundland) Field Regiment, RA fought in North Africa and in the Italian campaign.

115. POST-WAR VIGILANCE 1945-48

1. In May 1945, The RCA contributed three field regiments, an anti-tank regiment and a LAA regiment to the Canadian Division serving as occupation forces in the British Zone of Occupation. They would remain there until the summer of 1946. Most of the remaining units of the Army, which had been activated during the war, were now deactivated or transferred to the Militia. In 1947, the Canadian Army Active Force was established with an authorized strength of 25,000, supplemented by a Reserve Force of 50,000. In 1946, 1st Field Regiment RCHA, which had returned to Petawawa after the war, was renamed the 71st Regiment RCHA, and was moved to Shilo, Manitoba, when the latter was chosen as the permanent

site for the Royal Canadian School of Artillery (RCSA) (Field, Medium and Anti-Tank).

2. The Army was again not intended to be large during peacetime. The Active Force artillery consisted of the 71st Regiment RCHA, the 68th Medium Battery, RCA, and the 127th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA at Shilo, the 128th HAA Battery, RCA and the 129th LAA Battery, RCA at Picton, Ontario, and E Section Signals (71st Regiment RCHA), Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. In addition to the school in Shilo, two others were formed: RCSA (AA) at Picton, and RCSA (Coast and Anti-Aircraft) at Halifax. In 1948, the 129th LAA Battery was re-designated HAA and moved to Esquimalt, British Columbia, together with a Coast Artillery Training Section - RCSA West Coast. The School at Halifax was re-designated RCSA East Coast that same year.

116. THE COLD WAR 1948-1992

1. By 1948 it had become apparent to Western nations that the Soviet Union was a direct threat to their security and was intending to attempt to dominate Europe either by direct military action or subversion. Canada reacted by maintaining a large armed forces in peacetime for the first time in our history. In 1951, the Government also decided to station forces overseas with NATO as a deterrent, another peacetime first. These forces included an artillery regiment. The Cold War would see hundreds of thousands of Canadians serve in the Armed Forces. It is Canada's third most costly conflict to date, resulting in the service related deaths of over 1,200 military personnel, including 14 Gunners.

2. By the end of 1951, the post-war organization of the Active Force artillery had undergone several changes. In 1949, 71st Regiment RCHA reverted back to its wartime designation of 1st Field Regiment RCHA. In 1950, it had under command the 1st Light Battery (Paratroop) RCA, which later became Z Battery, which was armed with 75mm pack howitzers and 4.2-inch mortars. A growing emphasis on air defence due to the emerging Cold War and the threat of Soviet bombers resulted in the formation of four composite anti-aircraft batteries through the conversion of the 127th Anti-Tank Battery and the 128th HAA and 129th LAA Batteries together with the authorization of the 119th Composite AA Battery. In addition, the RCSA East Coast was re-designated the 49th Coast Battery RCA. This left the three schools of artillery in Shilo, Picton and Esquimalt.

117. THE KOREAN WAR 1950-1953

1. War erupted in Korea amid fears that this was only the first battle of the war against communism. In response to the United Nations appeal for the provision of troops to resist communist aggression in Korea, the 2nd Field Regiment RCHA was raised at Shilo in 1950 as part of the Canadian Army Special Force (the term "Field" was dropped from the titles of the two RCHA regiments in 1951). Volunteers came from the 1st Regiment RCHA, the Schools and selected Militia artillery units. On the train move to Fort Lewis, Washington on 21 November 1951, tragedy struck. The third troop train collided head on with an eastbound passenger train just east of Canoe River, British Columbia. The passengers on the eastbound train escaped injury, but 17 Gunners on the first two cars of the troop train were killed and 42 injured when the cars fell down an embankment and were demolished. 2nd Regiment RCHA arrived with its twenty-four 25 Pdrs in Korea on 4 May 1951, and saw its first action two weeks later. By May 1952, fighting in support of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, and later with the 1st Commonwealth Division, the 2nd Regiment RCHA had expended over 300,000 rounds of ammunition. It was considered to be one of the most efficient units in the Commonwealth Divisional Artillery. The 1st Regiment RCHA upheld this reputation after it replaced the 2nd Regiment that May.

2. In the 25th Brigade in 1952, many raids were carried out by the 1st Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR), supported by A Battery, 1 RCHA. A bond of mutual admiration grew between the Battery and the RCR to the point where the guns of A Battery had the RCR crest painted on them. A letter from the Commanding Officer of 1 RCHA, Lieutenant-Colonel E.M.D. (Teddy) McNaughton (who in March 1953 changed his surname to Leslie), to the infantry Commanding Officer confirmed this. A phrase in the letter would soon haunt A Battery: *“It is also my intention that should ever the day come, from which the Lord preserve us, that a gun of A Battery shoots short onto the Royal Canadian Regiment, that gun and the subsection thereafter for twenty-five years will forgo the high honour and distinction of wearing the Colour and the Cypher of the Royal Canadian Regiment.”* It was with commendable frankness, but undoubtedly with no little chagrin, that a little more than a month later the Regimental diarist recorded the forfeiture of this privilege by a gun of A Battery. To the embarrassed members of that gun detachment, 1977 must have seemed far distant indeed! Two years later, however, in view of the consistently fine support given by 1 RCHA to the RCR, the infantry Commanding Officer asked that the penalty be cancelled, and from that time A Battery has proudly worn the RCR crest on all its guns.

3. The 1st Regiment RCHA handed over to the 81st Field Regiment RCA in April 1953. The 79th and 81st Field Regiments RCA had been formed in 1951 and 1952 respectively, by bringing a number of Militia batteries onto operational status for service in Europe as part of the Canadian Brigade with NATO. The 81st Field Regiment served in Korea until nine months after the armistice in July 1953. In November 1953 its designation was changed to the 4th Regiment RCHA as part of a reorganization of the Canadian Army, which saw the formation of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division as part of Canada’s commitment to NATO. In conjunction with this, the 79th Field Regiment RCA was redesignated as the 3rd Regiment RCHA. After serving in Germany for two years, 3 RCHA replaced 4 RCHA in Korea in the spring of 1954. 4 RCHA returned to its new home at Camp Utopia, New Brunswick. 3 RCHA would remain in Korea for 29 weeks to help ensure a stabilized peace. Canadian Gunners played an important role in the success of Commonwealth Division operations in Korea. Mercifully, the static nature of the war resulted in relatively few Gunner casualties. Of the 1,543 battle casualties suffered by the Canadian Army in Korea, The Regiment suffered 13 killed and 27 wounded or injured in theatre. To these casualties must be added the dead and injured from Canoe River.

118. SERVICE WITH THE NATO BRIGADE 1951-1992

1. In 1951, 79th Field Regiment RCA joined the newly formed 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (CIBG) in Northern Germany under command of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR). Instead of the 25 Pdr, which was still the standard field artillery weapon in Canada, the Regiment was initially issued the American 105mm towed howitzer - the standard NATO gun at that time. Shortly thereafter, however, the regiment reverted to the 25 Pdr in order to solve problems with supply and a lack of uniformity with its sister British units. The Regiment was first quartered at Hohne, and then later at Fort Prince of Wales, near Soest in the Upper Ruhr Valley. Re-named the 3rd Regiment RCHA in 1953, the Regiment was replaced in November 1953 by 2 RCHA during the changeover of 27 CIBG with 1 CIBG.

2. Over the next thirteen years, 1, 2, 3 and 4 RCHA would rotate to Germany. In 1967 1 RCHA became the permanent artillery regiment in Germany as part of 4 CIBG (later - 4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group (CMBG)). The Regiment moved south to the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) with the rest of the brigade group in 1970, to become Central Army Group’s reserve force, and was based in Lahr, Germany. It would remain there until 1992, when the brigade group began pulling out of Europe.

3. The Gunner contribution to NATO also included 1st Surface-to-Surface Missile Battery (1 SSM Bty) equipped with Honest John tactical nuclear rockets from 1960-70. The warheads were held by the United States to be released to Canada in the event of a Soviet attack. 2 SSM Bty was stationed at CFB Shilo to train Canada's nuclear Gunners.

4. In 1975, 128 and 129 AD batteries were re-formed to protect Canadian airfields in Germany. From 1987 to 1992, the Batteries were under command of the 4th AD Regiment, which also included 127 AD Battery to provide air defence to 4 CMBG. 4 AD Regt was reduced to nil strength in 1992 as part of the closure of 4 CMBG at the end of the Cold War.

119. ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT - 1945-68

1. The Reserve Force (renamed from Non-Permanent Active Militia) was also re-organized immediately after the Second World War into six divisional artilleries and corps troops. This provided for six divisional headquarters, RCA, eight medium regiments, 20 field regiments, eight anti-tank regiments, nine HAA Regiments, 18 LAA Regiments, five coast regiments, two survey regiments and nine AA gun operations rooms.

2. This structure would last until 1954 when a reorganization of the Reserve Force resulted in the substantial reduction of the establishment of the artillery. In the aftermath anti-tank artillery ceased to exist, and the Militia artillery now consisted of 21 field regiments, six medium regiments, three independent medium batteries, nine HAA regiments, two harbour defence batteries, a locating regiment and an anti-aircraft fire control battery. It would be over 10 years before any other major changes were made to Militia artillery establishments.

3. In the Regular Force by the end of 1954, besides the four RCHA Regiments, the move to a divisional artillery organization resulted in the formation of a Divisional HQ RCA, the 1st LAA Regiment, the 1st Locating Battery and the No.1 Air OP Flight. In the anti-aircraft field, the missile systems then under development and the increasing speed of aircraft meant that the usefulness of the gun as an anti-aircraft weapon was going to diminish.

4. In the early fifties, each of the four Regular Force regiments was provided with a fourth battery armed with 4.2-inch mortars. In 1 RCHA this battery was designated Light Battery (Para), and later Z Battery. In the mid-fifties the RCHA regiments turned in their 25 Pdrs for the C1 105mm towed howitzer, and in 1958 replaced the 4.2-inch mortar in the light batteries with M1A1 155mm medium towed howitzers. The Militia regiments would eventually replace their 25 Pdrs with the new 105mm howitzers as they became available. In 1968, 1 RCHA in Germany, replaced its towed guns with self-propelled M109A1 155mm howitzers.

5. The 1st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RCA had been formed in October 1953. It consisted of a HQ and the 2nd and 3rd LAA Batteries located with the RCSA (Anti-Aircraft) at Picton, Ontario. The remaining battery, the 4th LAA Battery was at Esquimalt. The Regiment was originally equipped with 40mm Bofors, but converted to 90mm guns and M33C fire-control equipment in 1955. The 4th LAA Battery in Esquimalt was reduced to nil strength in 1957. The remainder of the regiment continued to function for three more years during which it helped to train anti-aircraft Gunners of the Militia.

6. Changes in defence policy resulted in the 1st LAA Regiment being disbanded in September 1960. The majority of its personnel went on to form two new units - the 1st and 2nd Surface-to- Surface Missile

(SSM) Batteries RCA - at Hemer, Germany (with 4 CIBG) and Shilo respectively. Each battery was equipped with four 762mm Honest John Rocket launchers. The Honest John was a nuclear tactical weapon capable of carrying a 1-Kiloton nuclear warhead to a range of 40 km. Thus was born the nuclear role of The RCA. The role of the 2nd SSM Battery was to train replacements and reinforcements for the 1st Battery. The SSM Batteries would remain in service until 1970, when the Canadian NATO Brigade Group's role in Europe was reduced in scope.

7. Formation of the 1st Divisional Locating Battery in 1954 at Shilo marked the reappearance of a locating unit in the Order of Battle of the Regular Force after an absence of nine years. After a short, but fruitful existence, during which it played an active role in numerous exercises, the Battery fell victim to a general reorganization of close support artillery. Among other changes, locating units were decentralized to the Brigade Group level, and each RCHA regiment in Canada was given a Regimental Locating Battery as part of a new "5-battery organization." The 1st Divisional Locating Battery was reduced to nil strength on 30 April 1958. It was revived briefly in 1965, and its Radar Troop equipped with the new AN/MPQ/501 Counter Mortar Radar. At the same time the RCHA and Militia locating batteries disappeared. The revived battery was located at Winnipeg, where it conducted drone and sound ranging trials with the National Research Council. Once the trials ended in 1968, the battery was once again reduced to nil strength.

8. Completing the order of battle of the 1st Divisional Artillery at the time of its formation in 1953 was Canada's first peacetime Air OP Flight. No. 1 Air OP Flight was formed at Petawawa in 1953, followed by No. 2 Air OP Flight in Shilo in 1954. The flights were initially equipped with the British wartime Auster Mark VI aircraft, and in late 1954 were re-equipped with the US-built Cessna L-19. A number of field artillery officers underwent basic pilot training at the Brandon Flying Club. They then progressed to the Light Aircraft School at Rivers, Manitoba for advanced training. Their role was to provide aerial artillery observation, air photography, liaison and reconnaissance. In 1960, Air Observation Troops were added to the four RCHA regiments (Gagetown, Petawawa, Shilo and Fort Prince of Wales, Germany), and the two original Flights were reduced to nil strength. The new Air OP Troops operated under regimental control until 1970-71, when they converted to Kiowa helicopters and were subsequently absorbed into the Air Command helicopter squadrons.

9. On 1 February 1968, Canada's three services ceased to exist as separate entities. Integration brought about the amalgamation of these services to form what is now called the Canadian Armed Forces. With that change came a severe reduction in the establishments of the Militia. Many Reserve Force artillery units were either converted to field Regiments, independent batteries, struck off the order of battle or converted to other arms.

120. THE POST-WAR SCHOOLS

1. Shilo had been home to A3 Canadian Artillery Training Centre (CATC) during World War 2 and provided ranges for A4 CATC located in Brandon. A3 was re-named as The Royal Canadian School of Artillery (RCAS) following the War and remained in Shilo as the sole school for field, medium and anti-tank artillery. The Coast Defence School soon closed, and with the closure of the 1st LAA Regiment and The RCAS (AA) in Picton in 1960, the only remaining school of artillery was at Shilo. All existing disciplines within the artillery were taught there.

2. The School would remain in Shilo until 1970, when it was moved to Gagetown together with the Infantry and Armour schools (the title "Royal" was dropped from the various Army schools when the services integrated in 1968). They formed the Combat Arms School, part of the Combat Training Centre in

CFB Gagetown. On 11 July 2007, the School was re-designated as The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery School (RCA School).

3. A Soldier Apprentice Training Battery was formed in Shilo in September 1954. This program allowed 16 year old boys to enrol for a two-year combined academic and military training program. The Battery produced highly trained graduates, many of whom rose to the highest NCO and officer ranks, until its closure in June 1967.

4. 1956 saw the birth of The RCA Depot at Shilo. The Depot undertook Gunner recruit training for both field and anti-aircraft artillery. It was the sole source of basic Gunner recruits until 15 May 1968 when the last squad (#164) completed their "Passing-Out Parade". The Regiment was without a central depot for the training of Gunners until 19 September 1981, with the formation of The RCA Battle School in Shilo. This much-needed School again gave The Royal Regiment a steady supply of consistently trained soldiers. It trained all Regular Force recruits, and numerous serials of Reservists, in gunnery until June 1997, when it was disbanded. The RCA School in Gagetown eventually assumed responsibility for again conducting centralized basic gunnery training.

5. A new AD School was established at CFB Chatham in 1985 as part of the "re-birth" of AD within The Regiment. The School had 119 AD Bty under command. In 1995, the Air Defence Artillery School and 119 AD Battery were moved to CFB Gagetown, and in 1996 the Field and Air Defence Artillery Schools were again amalgamated.

121. ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT – 1968-92

1. The latter part of the 1960s and the early 1970s saw many changes that would affect The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery. As noted above, by an Act of Parliament on 1 February 1968, the Army, Navy and Air Force were integrated into the Canadian Armed Forces. During unification, it was decided that regiments would not be affected, but that the Corps of the Army would be disbanded and replaced by CF Branches. So while all other Army Corps were disbanded, The Royal Regiment survived and also assumed the function of a CF Branch. Although all regimental uniform distinctions were initially abolished in the CF, Gunners were soon wearing their grenades and shoulder titles proudly once again.

2. As part of the formation of the Canadian Airborne Regiment on 8 April 1968, the 1st Airborne Battery RCA was created. It remained in Edmonton as an independent battery until 1977 when the Airborne Regiment was re-organized and moved to CFB Petawawa. At that time the 1st Airborne Battery was disbanded and E Battery, 2 RCHA was re-designated E Bty (Para).

3. On 6 May 1968 a Regular Force artillery unit returned to Québec City after an absence of nearly half a century. Le 5^e Régiment d'Artillerie légère du Canada (5 RALC), the first Regular Force French-language Artillery regiment, was formed around a nucleus of Gunners from X Battery, 3 RCHA. As part of the personnel plan to create 5 RALC, it was decided that 4 RCHA would be reduced to nil strength. 5 RALC was initially equipped with towed 105mm howitzers, but took on its new colours, the 105mm L5 pack howitzers, in 1969. The L5 would also serve in the airborne and ACE Mobile Force Batteries in 2, 3 and 4 RCHA for duty on NATO's Northern and Southern flanks.

4. 3 RCHA moved to Shilo from Winnipeg in 1970 to fill the void left by the move of the School to Gagetown. On 15 July 1970, 4 RCHA in Petawawa was reduced to nil strength. The majority of its remaining equipment and personnel were transferred directly to 2 RCHA, which was moved from

Gagetown to Petawawa.

5. In 1968, the M109 SP 155mm howitzer was introduced into service with 1 RCHA in Germany. A second buy of M109s in 1977 went to equip 3 RCHA. Eventually, both 3 RCHA and 5 RALC were equipped with M109s and were tasked to fly-over to Germany to reinforce Canada's commitment to NATO as part of 1st Canadian Divisional Artillery (which was re-formed in the early 1980's). 2 RCHA retained the ACE Mobile Force gun battery and the airborne battery roles for the remainder of the Cold War.

6. In 1975, in response to a new government commitment to protect airfields and army formations from air attack, two airfield air defence batteries were re-activated in Germany. These were 128 Airfield Air Defence Battery RCA at Baden-Soellingen, and 129 Airfield Air Defence Battery RCA at Lahr, both equipped with 40mm Boffin guns and Blowpipe missiles. The Boffin was a hydraulically driven naval version of the standard World War Two 40mm Bofors. In 1976, 1 RCHA and 2 RCHA each received a troop of Blowpipe air defence missiles. 3 RCHA and 5 RALC each added a Blowpipe missile equipped battery to their establishments, U and V Battery respectively. These are the only air defence batteries in RCHA history.

7. In the mid-1980's, the army launched the Low Level Air Defence (LLAD) Project to re-equip the Army with modern LLAD weapon systems. The \$1 Billion project was the most expensive single project to date for the Army, and resulted in the procurement of what was considered to be one of the most effective Short Range Air Defence (SHORAD) systems in the world. On 27 November 1987, 4th Air Defence Regiment RCA (incorporating 127, 128 and 129 Air Defence (AD) Batteries) was formed and headquartered in Lahr, Germany. The two air defence batteries protecting the airfields were each equipped with 4 Skyguard sections (each section comprising a Skyguard fire control radar and two twin 35mm Oerlikon GDF-005 air defence gun systems), and a troop of 4 of the Air Defence Anti-Tank System (ADATS) missile systems. 127 AD Battery, tasked with AD of 4 CMBG, was equipped with 12 ADATS. 119 AD Battery in Canada was also re-equipped with ADATS at this time. All other Regular AD batteries and troops were reduced to nil strength on the formation of 4 AD Regt.

8. In operations, 4 AD Regt was to be augmented with a troop of Javelin S15 missiles (which replaced Blowpipe in 1991) from each of three Militia units that had been re-equipped as air defence artillery - 1st AD Regiment in Pembroke, 18th AD Regiment in Lethbridge and 58th BAA (part of 6 RAC) in Levis, Quebec.

9. In 1992 as part of the reduction of forces and the return of units from Germany, 4th AD Regiment RCA was reduced to nil strength. It was raised again, but with a smaller establishment on 21 July 1996 as a Total Force unit, with a high ratio of reservists. The HQ and 128 AD Battery were located in Moncton, with 119 AD Battery and 210 AD Workshop located in Gagetown. A third battery worth of equipment was positioned at Cold Lake, Alberta with a small support staff.

10. Also a result of the downsizing of the Canadian Forces in 1992, 3 RCHA was reduced to nil strength. 1 RCHA moved from Germany, on the disbandment of 4 CMBG, to replace 3 RCHA in Shilo. 1993 saw the last parachute deployment of the L-5 howitzer with the deletion of a parachute capable battery from the Army. The guns of the three remaining Regular Force Field Regiments (1 RCHA, 2 RCHA and 5 RALC) were re-distributed, giving each unit a mix of two batteries of M109s and one battery of 105mm C1 Howitzers. In 1997, a new, longer range, light 105mm gun, the French LG1, replaced the C1 howitzers in the Regular Force units.

11. By 1992, the Reserve Force artillery was composed of 15 field artillery regiments, two air defence artillery regiments, two independent field artillery batteries and one air defence battery. The field regiments operated the C1 and C3 105mm towed howitzer. The air defence units operated the shoulder-launched Javelin S-15 SAM.

12. The end of the Cold War in 1992 created a period of uncertainty in Canadian defence, which had been focused for so many decades on the Soviet threat. The Royal Regiment struggled to define a secure role in an Army increasingly focused on peacekeeping as the most likely way ahead. Many senior leaders in the Army even began to think that maintaining an artillery capability was not affordable or even necessary.

122. THE 1ST GULF WAR – 1990-91

1. On 9 August 1990, 119 Air Defence Battery RCA received orders to deploy a 36-member Javelin Troop to provide extra air defence protection for the three Canadian Naval ships which were part of Canada's commitment to the UN forces in the Arabian Gulf. The war had erupted in response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Javelin was procured in a very short span of time for this operation in order to replace the obsolete Blowpipe missile. Detachments were trained in a matter of two weeks while they were in transit to the Gulf. This was accomplished through the provision of an Instructor-in-Gunnery (IG) team from the Royal School of Artillery, Larkhill, UK. The IG team arrived in Halifax just prior to the ships' departure, and conducted weapon training while crossing the Atlantic. A successful live fire practice was held when the ships reached the Azores in early September, and the IG team left the Canadians when the ships reached Gibraltar.

2. Each ship was provided a section of Javelin, with HMCS Athabaskan and HMCS Protecteur each receiving four detachments while HMCS Terra Nova received three. The troop headquarters was located on HMCS Athabaskan as part of the Canadian Task Group Command staff. The Troop Commander (a lieutenant) also acted as the senior air defence advisor to the Task Group Commander.

3. The ships arrived in the Central Persian Gulf on 23 September 1990, and commenced UN Patrol duties, including the halting and boarding of ships in day and night as part of the embargo placed on Iraq. The Javelin Troop did not have to fire on any enemy aircraft, as the allies quickly grounded the Iraqi Air Force. They returned to Canada with the ships on 13 March 1991.

4. Plans were made to deploy 1 RCHA as part of 4 CMBG from Germany to the war, but in the end the Government did not approve the plans, principally over fears of excessive casualties. Three Canadian Gunners did serve in the ground war in exchange postings with allied forces (including one as a Battery Commander with the Royal Artillery), but no Canadian artillery units were deployed with the coalition ground units. No Canadian Gunner casualties resulted from the 1st Gulf War.

123. OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

1. Since World War 2, members of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery have served on some 33 deployments and missions for operations other than war. Gunners have served in places such as the Congo, Egypt, the Golan Heights, Hanoi, Saigon, Laos, Iran, Iraq, Namibia, South Africa, Central America, Somalia, Haiti, Rwanda and Mozambique to name a few. The Regiment has deployed units and

batteries on operations other than war, both in an infantry role and with their guns, many times. Some of the more significant commitments are discussed in the following paragraphs. As of 2011, three members of The Regiment had been killed on these deployments.

2. Canada deployed a battalion-sized peacekeeping force in an infantry role as part of the UN mission on Cyprus continuously from 1964 until 1993. Some 33,000 Canadians served on this mission. Over the decades, U, X and W Bty deployed to Cyprus as companies in other units. In 1974, 1 Canadian Airborne Battery, RCA was deployed from Canada with 81mm mortars to reinforce the Canadian Airborne Regiment during a major Turkish Army offensive on the island. The Battery did not have to fight, but this was the closest that Canadian Gunners had come to war since Korea. 3 RCHA completed a tour as a unit 1982-83, as did 2 RCHA 1985-86. 5 RALC completed a unit tour 1987-88. 1 RCHA served 1991-92 and 2 RCHA was the last Canadian contingent on its second tour in 1993.

3. More aggressive efforts to contain fighting became known as “peacemaking” in the early 1990’s to distinguish them from the more passive “peacekeeping”. At the end of the Cold War, with no other significant threat perceived, the Army began to focus on peacekeeping / peacemaking as the likely way ahead. Cold War tensions had “kept a lid on” many regional conflicts due to the moderation of the superpowers who were concerned that regional wars could spark a global confrontation. With the demise of the Soviet Union and most communist dictatorships, there was a sharp increase in small wars around the globe. In particular, the eruption of civil wars in the former Yugoslavia would have a significant impact on The Royal Regiment.

4. Gunners from X Bie, 5 RALC deployed to the former Yugoslavia in 1993, providing a Mortar Troop, FSCC and observers for the Canadian Battlegroup. They were followed in this role by Gunners from 1 RCHA, who fired an 81mm illumination round over the heads of factions involved in a firefight as a deterrent on 3 July 1994. This was the first operational round fired by Canadian Gunners since the Korean War. The mortar task continued with further rotations from 1 RCHA, 2 RCHA and 5 RALC Gunners into 1999.

5. In 1999, 1 RCHA deployed C Bty as an infantry company and A Bty deployed as a gun battery equipped with the LG1 105mm howitzer towed by modified Grizzly APCs. This set the pattern for subsequent deployments by all three Regiments until 2002, when 5 RALC deployed Q and R Bie in those roles for the last time. Thereafter, only BC and FOO parties were deployed until the rotations stopped in 2004. The drawdown of the Gunner commitment to the former Yugoslavia was necessary in order to meet the new demands of the War in Afghanistan.

6. Canadian Gunners have been also called upon on numerous occasions since the earliest days of The Regiment to assist Canadians in disasters and to aid the government in maintaining order and security (Aid to the Civil Power). In recent years, 5 RALC and W Battery were deployed with guns near Montreal during the First Nations uprising known as the Oka Crisis. Elements of the 4th AD Regiment also participated in the deployment. In the spring of 1997, all Regular artillery regiments and 26th Fd Regt were involved in the flood fighting in Manitoba. In January 1998 The Regiment provided aid in the aftermath of the Century’s worst ice storm in Ontario and Quebec. In 2002, The Regiment deployed numerous soldiers to provide security for the G8 Summit. Gunners deployed in 2010 as part of the security force for the Vancouver Olympics.

7. Since 1962, Gunners have been involved in avalanche control duties at Roger’s Pass, British Columbia. Under an agreement between the Department of National Defence and Parks Canada, The

Regiment (normally by drawing on the unit stationed at Shilo, but also employing Reserve Gunners and other units when the Shilo Gunners are not available) furnishes a detachment commanded by a junior officer with one or two 105mm howitzers to carry out counter-avalanche firing from 1 December to 1 April each year. Because of the isolated nature of their task, detachments are normally rotated at six-week intervals. Firing takes place from a number of permanent surveyed-in positions, and shoots are programmed based on snow build-up analysis by Avalanche Control officials. High explosive rounds are fired at critical trigger points along 27 miles of highway in Glacier National Park in order to bring down snow build-up before it can cause a major avalanche.

124. THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN 2002-14

1. On September 11, 2001 a series of coordinated and devastating terrorist attacks were launched in the United States by the terrorist organization al-Qaeda which killed almost 3,000 people, mainly civilians. Canadians were among the dead. These attacks marked the beginning of a concerted effort by the U.S. and its allies to destroy international terrorism as a threat to world peace and security – an effort christened the “War on Terror”. It was quickly determined that the extreme fundamentalist Taliban government of Afghanistan was harbouring al-Qaeda terrorists and facilitating their training. The result was an invasion by the U.S. and allied nations which overthrew the Taliban and ushered in a long and difficult counter-insurgency campaign.

2. Canada committed a battle group (BG) to fight with the allies in 2002. C Bty deployed from 1 RCHA as part of the initial Canadian BG based upon 3 PPCLI as part of US 3rd Bde Cbt Tm, 187 Infantry "Rakkasans" of the 101st Airborne Division. The Battery deployed with the BC, FOO parties and a Mortar Troop equipped with four 81mm mortars. The Battery took part in air assault operations designed to destroy the Taliban and helped to defend the Kandahar airfield. No major engagements occurred, but the Battery did fire one mission with HE against a suspected Taliban mortar position. The Battery also fired numerous Illumination missions supporting 120mm mortars fired by the US Rangers defending Khandahar Airfield (KAF) from Taliban attacks.

3. From 2003 to 2004, F Bty, 2 RCHA and X Bie, 5 RALC deployed LG1 105mm howitzers, Light-weight Counter Mortar Radars (LCMR) and UAVs in Kabul. These batteries were very large, with some 225 personnel and were deployed in two firebases: Camp WAREHOUSE and Camp JULIEN. The deployment ultimately saw some 75 Gunners at WAREHOUSE with two LG1 howitzers, Battery HQ and the LCMR Troop (less one detachment) and 150 personnel at JULIEN with 2 LG1 howitzers, an LCMR detachment and the UAV troop equipped with the Sperwer UAV. No enemy targets were engaged during this phase of the war, but the presence of the battery materially increased the security of coalition forces in the area. From August 2004 until February 2006, the Canadian deployments in Kabul relied upon allied artillery support but included Canadian FSCC and FOO parties. Overall, Canadian casualties were very light during the operations in Kabul.

4. Beginning in 2003, 4 AD Regt deployed an Airspace Coordination Centre (ASCC) to support the Canadian efforts. The Regiment has maintained an ASCC in theatre continuously since that time. 4 AD Regt also deployed significant numbers of soldiers as UAV Tp personnel.

5. In Feb 2006, the Canadian BG moved south to Khandahar, where combat operations were much more intense. The Canadians needed artillery support for this new area of operations and the M-777 light 155mm howitzer was rushed into service with 1 RCHA in order to fill this gap. A Bty deployed with four guns in Feb 2006 with the 1 PPCLI BG. From 2006 until the summer of 2011, a Canadian gun battery

with 4-6 M-777, Locating Tp and UAV Tp was deployed in theatre. Each rotation was composed of a battery from one of the Regular Force field regiments with significant reinforcement by the Reserve Force. On average, several thousand operational rounds were fired by each battery during a tour of 6-8 months. The guns were normally deployed in two-gun Troop firebases to provide support for Canadian and allied operations which occurred principally in Khandahar and Helmand Provinces.

6. Harkening back to the Korean War, and showing that Canadian Gunners still meet the high standards set for them by their predecessors, both the PPCLI and the RCR asked that the guns of the Batteries that supported them be emblazoned with their Regimental badges in recognition of the outstanding support given to them by “their” Gunners.

7. Hundreds of Canadian Gunners also served in theatre in other roles such as the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) which conducted “heart and minds” tasks; the Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLT) tasked with training the Afghan National Army and the Strategic Advisory Team (SAT) which provided a long-term planning capability for the Afghan government.

8. By May 2011, eight Gunners had been killed in action since the move south in 2006 and dozens of others had been wounded or injured. The war is the longest continuous deployment of Canadian Gunners in combat operations since 1855.

9. In 2011, the Canadian mission transitioned from a combat role to a mission of training the Afghanistan military. This training role concluded in the spring of 2014, concluding the CAF’s time in Afghanistan.

10. The war resulted in a re-organization of the field regiments in Canada in order to better meet the demands of mounting a very large and complex gun battery for long-term operations. In 2010, each of the Regular regiments was organized into two field batteries equipped with the M-777, an OP battery and a locating battery. This re-organization saw the return of V, Y and Z Batteries from the Supplementary Order of Battle to 5 RALC, 2 RCHA and 1 RCHA respectively. As of 2011, A, B, C, D, E, F, Q, R and X Batteries had all served one or more tours in theatre as gun batteries since 2002 and The Royal Regiment was better equipped for war than at any time since the early 1950s.

125. THE REGIMENTAL BANDS

1. While there have been, and continue to be, numerous excellent quality bands associated with The RCA, most have been raised by individual regiments and will not be discussed here. The Royal Regiment has had two Regimental Bands, which are the subject of this section: The RCA Band and the RCHA Band. Today, The RCA Band is a reflection of the pride that Gunners have in themselves and in their Regiment. It plays a very valuable role in connecting with Canadians on behalf of all Gunners, past and present.

2. The Royal Canadian Artillery Band traces its roots to Québec City. In 1879, the B Battery Band of the Royal Canadian Artillery became the first permanent military band in Canada. This band was composed of professionally trained musicians from France and England and it was a concert favourite in Quebec. In 1899 this band became The Royal Canadian Artillery Band. The RCA Band served overseas in the UK during World War 2. It was reformed and re-organized in 1947, 1968, and 1994 as a result of various force structure plans.

3. In 1994-95, The RCA Band joined the “Canada Remembers” program, which sought to

underscore Canada's contribution in the Second World War. This participation took the Band to Asia, England, Belgium, and Holland, as well as France, where it represented Canada at the D-Day celebrations. In 1996 The RCA Band played a central role in the 125th Anniversary celebrations of A and B Battery, traveling across the country playing at unit ceremonies and giving public concerts. That same year, the band moved from CFB Montréal to CFB Valcartier. On 1 September 1997 the RCA Band was split in two, with one half forming the new Royal 22nd Regiment Band in Valcartier. On 4 December 1997 (St. Barbara's Day), in a ceremony presided over by the Commander of Edmonton Garrison, Colonel J.J. Selbie, The RCA Band marked its move to its present location at the Edmonton Garrison. The RCA Band is one of six military bands in the Regular Force and is under command of 3rd Canadian Division.

4. The RCHA Band was authorized at Kingston in October 1905 with an initial establishment of 25 members as a vehicle to attract recruits for the RCHA. For the next twenty years, the band flourished under the accomplished baton of Bandmaster A.L. Light, late of the British Imperial Army. During the First World War, the Band's contribution to recruiting was considered so valuable that its members were denied the opportunity to serve overseas. The Band was present at the unveiling of the Vimy Memorial in 1936, and in the course of that European tour, it played at Buckingham Palace before King Edward VIII. After the Second World War it was moved to Winnipeg, and in the last dozen years of its existence, the RCHA Band traveled extensively in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Lakehead area, performing at military and civic functions and giving numerous public concerts. The Band played its last public performance at the Centennial Tattoo in 1967, and was disbanded on the unification of the Canadian Forces in 1968.

126. CONCLUSION

As we approach 2034 and the 500th anniversary of the first use of artillery in Canadian history, we find that Canadian Gunners can still be relied upon to answer the enemies of our nation with the mouths of our cannons. So may it be for the next 500 years. All members of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery share in a very proud history. By learning it in detail, they will also find themselves well equipped to look to the future with confidence. *UBIQUE*

127. SOURCE MATERIAL

1. The following books and articles used in the preparation of this chapter are highly recommended for commencing the study of the Gunner story by the members of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery:

- a. Canadian Army Publication, 1953 Titled *The Royal Canadian Artillery* by Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery;
- b. Canadian Army Journal, April and July issues, 1955, *A Gunner Centennial - A Short History of the Royal Canadian Artillery, 1855-1955*;
- c. *The Gunners of Canada, Volumes I & II* by Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, CD, published 1967 by the Royal Canadian Artillery Association;
- d. *RCHA - Right of the Line* by Major G.D. Mitchell, MC, CD, published by the RCHA History Committee, 1987; and

- e. *More Fighting Newfoundlanders; A History of Newfoundland's Fighting Forces in World War Two*, by Col (Ret'd) G.W.L. Nicholson, CD. published by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1969.

(128 to 199 inclusive - not allocated)

CHAPTER 2

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY KEY APPOINTMENTS

201. THE COLONEL COMMANDANT

1. The office of Colonel Commandant is an honorary one. It symbolizes the Regimental family and traditions drawing together all its members; serving and retired; regular and reserve. The list of the serving and past Colonels Commandant is as follows:

1 April 1925	Major-General T. B. Strange
10 July 1925	Colonel D. T. Irwin, CMG, VD
20 March 1928	Brigadier-General W. O. H. Dodds, CMG, DSO, VD
1 November 1934	Major-General H. A. Panet, CB, CMG, DSO
18 January 1948	Major-General H. O. N. Brownfield, CBE, MC, CD
18 January 1958	Brigadier P. A. S. Todd, CBE, DSO, ED, CD
18 January 1964	Major-General A. B. Matthews, CBE, DSO
18 January 1969	Major-General H. A. Sparling, CBE, DSO, CD
18 January 1975	Brigadier-General E. M. D. Leslie, DSO, CD
4 August 1979	Brigadier-General W. W. Turner, CD
1 September 1986	Lieutenant-General W. A. B. Anderson, OBE, CD
31 August 1991	Colonel, The Honourable R. A. Jacobson, CD
1 September 1995	Brigadier-General R.P. Beaudry, CD
22 September 2001	Major-General J.A. MacInnis, CMM, MSC, CD
16 September 2007	Brigadier-General E.B. Beno, OMM, CD
1 October 2011	Lieutenant-General M. K. Jeffery, CMM, CD
27 September 2014	Brigadier-General J.J. Selbie, OMM, CD

202. DIRECTORS OF ARTILLERY

1. The Director of Artillery is the focal point for Artillery Branch identity, and provides essential input into the maintenance of the “good health” of all Artillery MOSIDs. The Director, while having overall responsibility for the Artillery Branch, is primarily focused on the operational aspects of The RCA Family Strategy. The list of the serving and past Officers Administering Royal Canadian Artillery and Directors of Artillery or Equivalent is as follows:

OFFICER ADMINISTERING ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY

October 1919	Colonel A.T. Ogilvie, DSO
June 1922	Colonel L.A.G.O. Roy
November 1926	Colonel W.H.P. Elkins, DSO
February 1930	Lieutenant-Colonel J.C. Stewart, DSO
March 1934	Colonel W.G. Hagarty, DSO
September 1939	Colonel C.V. Stockwell, DSO

DIRECTOR OF MECHANIZATION AND ARTILLERY

February 1936	Colonel N.O. Carr
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DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL RESEARCH

September 1940	Colonel G.P. Morrison, CBE, CD
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DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY

July 1942	Colonel S.E.E. Morres, CD
November 1943	Colonel W.E. Van Steenburgh
January 1946	Colonel J.S. Ross, DSO
November 1948	Lieutenant-Colonel H.W. Sterne, MBE (acting)
September 1949	Colonel L.G. Clarke, OBE
January 1954	Lieutenant-Colonel G.P. Marriott, ED, CD
August 1954	Colonel A.J.B. Bailey, DSO, OBE, ED, CD

August 1957 Colonel H.W. Sterne, DSO, MBE, CD

August 1960 Colonel E.G. Brooks, DSO, OBE, CD

November 1963 Colonel J.L. Drewry, DSO, CD

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY

October 1965 Colonel J.P. Beer, MBE, CD

July 1969 Colonel D.W. Francis, CD

DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY

August 1970 Colonel D.W. Francis, CD

July 1972 Colonel D.H. Gunter, CD

June 1974 Colonel A. Sosnkowski, CD

January 1975 Lieutenant-Colonel J.O. Ward, CD (acting)

July 1975 Colonel J.A. Cotter, CD

July 1977 Colonel H.J. Stein, CD

August 1980 Colonel R.P. Beaudry, CD

June 1981 Colonel H.R. Wheatley, CD

July 1983 Colonel D.B. M^cGibbon, CD

August 1985 Colonel J.A. MacInnis, CD

July 1986 Colonel D.B. Walton, OMM, CD

July 1988 Colonel R.A. Dallaire, OMM, CD

July 1989 Colonel L.T.B. Mintz, CD

July 1991 Colonel M.K. Jeffery, CD

July 1992 Colonel G.J. Oehring, CD

July 1993 Colonel J.D. Briscoe, OMM, CD

July 1995	Colonel D.W. Read, CD
July 1998	Colonel M.D. Capstick, CD
August 2000	Colonel S.J. Gillies, CD
June 2002	Colonel R.D. Gunn, CD
June 2006	Colonel J.C.R. Lacroix, CD
May 2008	Colonel D.D Marshall, OMM, CD
May 2010	Colonel B.W.G. McPherson, CD
February 2012	Colonel L.C. Dalton, CD
March 2014	Colonel T.J. Bishop, MSM, CD

203. REGIMENTAL COLONEL

1. The Regimental Colonel's primary responsibility is to provide leadership for Lines of Operation 3 to 5 of The RCA Family Strategy. The list of the serving and past Regimental Colonels is as follows:

February 2011	Colonel P.J. Williams, CD
February 2012	Colonel C.G. Simonds, CD
June 2013	Colonel J.M.D. Bouchard, CD
June 2015	Colonel T.R. Young, CD

204. COMMANDER HOME STATION

1. The principal duty of the Commander Home Station is to oversee all non-public affairs of The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery for the benefit of all serving and former serving members. The list of the serving and past Commanders Home Station is as follows:

COMMANDERS OF A3 CATC SHILO

May 1940	Lieutenant-Colonel D.R. Agnew
September 1940	Lieutenant-Colonel A.J. Brice, VD
November 1941	Lieutenant-Colonel A.L.S. Nash, MM

September 1942	Lieutenant-Colonel R.E. Bliss
December 1943	Lieutenant-Colonel W.J. Finney, OBE
March 1944	Colonel A.L.S. Nash, OBE, MM
May 1945	Colonel H.S. Griffin, DSO ED
November 1945	Lieutenant-Colonel H.E. Brown, OBE, ED

COMMANDERS HOME STATION THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY

October 1946	Lieutenant-Colonel D.K. Todd, DSO, CD
February 1948	Lieutenant-Colonel R.H. Webb, DSO, CD
January 1949	Lieutenant-Colonel J.W.D. Symons, CD
August 1949	Colonel R.M. Cathcart, OBE, CD
January 1951	Lieutenant-Colonel A.J. Lake, CD (acting)
July 1951	Colonel Dollard Menard, DSO, CD
August 1955	Colonel J.M. Houghton, OBE, CD
August 1958	Colonel A.C. Perron, ED, CD
August 1960	Colonel G.P. Marriott, ED, CD
October 1962	Colonel W.S. Hunt, CD (RCEME)
December 1965	Colonel G.P. Marriott, ED, CD
June 1966	Colonel J.S. Orton, MBE, MC, CD
August 1967	Colonel D.W. Francis, CD
July 1969	Colonel D.H. Gunter, CD
July 1970	Colonel L.C. Baumgart, CD
July 1972	Colonel D.R. Baker, CD
December 1974	Colonel A.D.M. Matheson, OMM, CD (RCD)

July 1975	Colonel M.D. Calnan, CD
August 1977	Colonel C.R. Simonds, CD
July 1981	Colonel J.H.L.C. Archambault, CD
July 1983	Colonel J.A. MacInnis, CD
August 1985	Colonel L.T.B. Mintz, CD
July 1988	Colonel D.B. Walton, OMM, CD
July 1991	Colonel J.L.H.L.P. Boucher, OMM, CD
July 1994	Colonel T.J. Guiler, OMM, CD
August 1996	Colonel J.J. Selbie, CD
October 1997	Lieutenant-Colonel R.S. Wilson, OMM, CD
August 2000	Lieutenant-Colonel C. Simonds, CD
August 2003	Lieutenant-Colonel T. Doucette, CD (LOG)
August 2006	Lieutenant-Colonel J.J. Schneiderbanger, CD (LDSH (RC))
July 2009	Lieutenant-Colonel L.J.M. Généreux, CD (ENG)
June 2011	Lieutenant-Colonel R.W. Goodyear, MSM, CD (LOG)
July 2013	Lieutenant-Colonel S.D. Joudrey, CD (PPCLI)
July 2015	Lieutenant-Colonel J.L. Cochrane, CD

205. REGIMENTAL SERGEANTS MAJOR, RCA

1. The RSM RCA functions as the senior NCM advisor to DArty. The RSM RCA monitors and advises on the collective concerns and issues of personnel, and also promotes and maintains the standards of military professionalism within The Royal Regiment.

1973	Warrant Officer Class 1 L.J. Vallee, OMM, MM, CD
1975	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) R.A. Douglas, MMM, CD

1977	Chief Warrant Officer M.N. MacDonald, CD
1980	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) M.D. Clow, CD
August 1981	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) E.E. Patrick, CD
June 1984	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) D.E. Wall, MMM, CD
July 1985	Chief Warrant Officer J.R. Flanagan, CD
1986	Chief Warrant Officer T.G. Jacob, CD
August 1989	Chief Warrant Officer R. W. MacDiarmid, MMM, CD
1991	Chief Warrant Officer D.H. Ferretti, CD
1993	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) A.J. Furber, CD
1996	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) N.D. Walker, MMM, CD
1998	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) J.R. Melanson, MMM, CD
1999	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) J.G. Jordan, MMM, CD
2002	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) D.J. Meehan, MMM, CD
2005	Chief Warrant Officer R. Wynn, MMM, CD
2007	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) N.D. Walker, MMM, CD
2009	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) M.L. McDonald, MMM, MSC, CD
June 2010	Chief Warrant Officer J.A.A. Boivin, MMM, CD
June 2012	Chief Warrant Officer C.P. Rusk, MMM, MSM, CD
June 2015	Chief Warrant Officer (Mr Gnr) R.J. Beaudry, CD

(206 to 299 inclusive - not allocated)

CHAPTER 3

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE RCA AT VARIOUS TIMES

301. MARCH 1866

Lower Canada	Upper Canada
Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Montreal No. 1 Company No. 2 Company No. 3 Company No. 4 Company No. 5 Company No. 6 Company Montreal Garrison Battery Montreal Field Battery Quebec Field Battery Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Quebec No. 1 Battery No. 2 Battery No. 3 Battery No. 4 Battery Sherbrooke Garrison Battery	Brockville Gun Detachment Gananoque Battery (Volunteer Garrison Battery of Artillery) Goderich Battery (Volunteer Garrison Battery of Artillery) Hamilton Field Battery Iroquios Battery (Volunteer Garrison Battery of Artillery) Kingston Field Battery London Battery (Volunteer Garrison Battery of Artillery) London Field Battery Morrisburg Battery (Volunteer Garrison Battery of Artillery) Ottawa Battery (Volunteer Garrison Battery of Artillery) Ottawa Field Battery "Port Colborne" Field Battery Prescott Battery (Volunteer Garrison Battery of Artillery) St. Catherine's Battery (Volunteer Garrison Battery of Artillery) Toronto Field Battery

302. JANUARY 1895

Permanent Force	
Royal Canadian Artillery Field Batteries A Battery B Battery Garrison Companies No. 1 Company No. 2 Company	
Active Militia	
Field Batteries 1 st Brigade No. 11 Battery No. 16 Battery No. 1 "Quebec" Field Battery No. 2 "Ottawa" Field Battery No. 3 "Montreal" Field Battery No. 4 "Hamilton" Field Battery No. 5 "Kingston" Field Battery No. 6 "London" Field Battery No. 7 "Welland Canal" Field Battery No. 8 "Gananoque" Field Battery No. 9 "Toronto" Field Battery No. 10 "Woodstock" Field Battery No. 12 "Newcastle" Field Battery No. 13 "Winnipeg" Field Battery No. 14 "Durham" Field Battery No. 15 "Shefford" Field Battery No. 17 "Sydney" Field Battery	Garrison Battalions and Companies 1 st "Halifax" Battalion 2 nd "Montreal" Battalion 3 rd "New Brunswick Battalion" 4 th "Prince Edward Island Battalion" 5 th "British Colombia" Battalion No. 1 Company, Lévis No. 2 Company, Lévis Coburg Company Digby Company Mahone Bay Company Pictou Company Quebec Company Yarmouth Company

Permanent Force	
The Royal Canadian Artillery	
Field Division	
Garrison Division	
Militia	
<p>Field Batteries</p> <p>1st Brigade Division</p> <p>11th Battery</p> <p>16th Battery</p> <p>2nd Brigade Division</p> <p>4th Battery</p> <p>7th Battery</p> <p>9th Battery</p> <p>1st "Quebec" Field Battery</p> <p>2nd "Ottawa" Field Battery</p> <p>3rd "Montreal" Field Battery</p> <p>5th "Kingston" Field Battery</p> <p>6th "London" Field Battery</p> <p>8th "Gananoque" Field Battery</p> <p>10th "Woodstock" Field Battery</p> <p>12th "Newcastle" Field Battery</p> <p>13th "Winnipeg" Field Battery</p> <p>14th "Durham" Field Battery</p> <p>15th "Shefford" Field Battery</p> <p>17th "Sydney" Field Battery</p>	<p>Garrison Regiments and Companies</p> <p>1st Halifax Regiment</p> <p>1st Division</p> <p>No. 1 Company</p> <p>No. 2 Company</p> <p>No. 3 Company</p> <p>No. 4 Company</p> <p>2nd Division</p> <p>No. 5 Company</p> <p>No. 6 Company</p> <p>No. 7 Company</p> <p>No. 8 Company</p> <p>2nd "Montreal" Regiment</p> <p>No. 1 Company</p> <p>No. 2 Company</p> <p>No. 3 Company</p> <p>3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment</p> <p>No. 1 Company</p> <p>No. 2 Company</p> <p>No. 3 Company</p> <p>No. 4 Company</p> <p>4th "Prince Edward Island" Regiment</p> <p>No. 1 Company</p> <p>No. 2 Company</p> <p>No. 3 Company</p> <p>No. 4 Company</p> <p>No. 5 Company</p> <p>5th "British Columbia" Regiment</p> <p>6th "Quebec and Lévis" Regiment</p> <p>No. 1 Company</p> <p>No. 2 Company</p> <p>No. 3 Company</p> <p>No. 4 Company</p> <p>Coburg Company</p>

Permanent Force	
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery "A" Battery "B" Battery	Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery No. 1 – 5 Companies
Militia	
1st Brigade (Field) 11 th , 16 th Batteries, Ammunition Column 2nd Brigade (Field) 4 th , 7 th , 9 th Batteries, Ammunition Column 3rd Brigade (Field) 17 th "Sydney", 18 th Batteries Ammunition Column 4th Brigade (Field) 10 th "Woodstock" Field Battery 12 th "Newcastle" Battery Ammunition Column 5th Brigade (Field) 1 st "Quebec", 20 th Batteries, Ammunition Column 6th Brigade (Field) 3 rd "Montreal", 21 st Batteries Ammunition Column 7th Brigade (Field) 15 th "Shefford", 22 nd Batteries Ammunition Column 8th Brigade (Field) 2 nd "Ottawa", 23 rd Batteries Ammunition Column 9th Brigade (Field) 5 th "Kingston", 8 th "Gananoque" Batteries Ammunition Column 10th Brigade (Field) 14 th "Midland", 24 th Batteries Ammunition Column 6 th "London" Battery 13 th "Winnipeg" Battery 19 th Battery Ammunition Park	1st "Halifax" Regiment (Garrison) No. 1 – 4 Companies 2nd "Montreal" Regiment (Heavy Brigade) (Garrison) No. 1 Battery No. 2 Battery No. 3 Battery Ammunition Column 3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment (Heavy Brigade) (Garrison) No. 1 Company No. 2 Company No. 3 Company 4th "Prince Edward Island" Regiment (Heavy Brigade) (Garrison) No. 1 Company No. 2 Company No. 3 Company 5th "British Columbia" Regiment (Garrison) No. 1 Company No. 2 Company No. 3 Company 7th Nova Scotia Regiment (Heavy Brigade) (Garrison) No. 1 Company No. 2 Company No. 3 Company No. 4 Company Coburg Company (heavy battery)

G.O.C.R.A. Canadian Corps	
<p>CANADIAN CORPS TROOPS: 5th Canadian Divisional Artillery 13th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 52nd Battery C.F.A. 53rd Battery C.F.A. 55th Battery C.F.A. 51st (How) Battery C.F.A. 14th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 60th Battery C.F.A. 61st Battery C.F.A. 66th Battery C.F.A. 58th (How) Battery C.F.A. V/5.C Heavy Trench Mortar Battery X/5.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery Y/5.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery 5th Divisional Ammunition Column 8th Army Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 24th Battery C.F.A. 30th Battery C.F.A. 32nd Battery C.F.A. 43rd (How) Battery C.F.A. 8th Divisional Ammunition Column Canadian Corps Heavy Artillery 1st Brigade Canadian Garrison Artillery 3rd Canadian Siege Battery 7th Canadian Siege Battery 9th Canadian Siege Battery 1st Canadian Siege Battery 2nd Brigade Canadian Garrison Artillery 1st Canadian Heavy Battery and Ammunition Column 2nd Canadian Heavy Battery and Ammunition Column 2nd Canadian Siege Battery 4th Canadian Siege Battery 5th Canadian Siege Battery 6th Canadian Siege Battery 3rd Brigade Canadian Garrison Artillery</p>	<p>1st Canadian Divisional Artillery 1st Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 1st Battery C.F.A. 3rd Battery C.F.A. 4th Battery C.F.A. 2nd (How) Battery C.F.A. 2nd Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 5th Battery C.F.A. 6th Battery C.F.A. 7th Battery C.F.A. 48th (How) Battery C.F.A. V/1.C Heavy Trench Mortar Battery X/1.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery Y/1.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery 1st Divisional Ammunition Column 2nd Canadian Divisional Artillery 5th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 17th Battery C.F.A. 18th Battery C.F.A. 20th Battery C.F.A. 23rd (How) Battery C.F.A. 6th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 15th Battery C.F.A. 16th Battery C.F.A. 25th Battery C.F.A. 22nd (How) Battery C.F.A. V/2.C Heavy Trench Mortar Battery X/2.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery Y/2.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column 3rd Canadian Divisional Artillery 9th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 31st Battery C.F.A. 33rd Battery C.F.A. 45th Battery C.F.A. 36th (How) Battery C.F.A. 10th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery</p>

<p>8th Canadian Siege Battery 10th Canadian Siege Battery 11th Canadian Siege Battery 12th Canadian Siege Battery "E" Canadian Anti-Aircraft Battery No.1 Canadian Section No.2 Canadian Section No.3 Canadian Section No.4 Canadian Section No.5 Canadian Section</p>	<p>38th Battery C.F.A. 39th Battery C.F.A. 40th Battery C.F.A. 35th (How) Battery C.F.A. V/3.C Heavy Trench Mortar Battery X/3.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery Y/3.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery 3rd Divisional Ammunition Column</p>
<p>Artillery Units Outside the Canadian Corps Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade "A" Battery "B" Battery 16th Brigade C.F.A. North Russia Expeditionary Force 67th Battery C.F.A. 68th Battery C.F.A.</p>	<p>4th Canadian Divisional Artillery 3rd Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 10th Battery C.F.A. 11th Battery C.F.A. 12th Battery C.F.A. 9th (How) Battery C.F.A. 4th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 13th Battery C.F.A. 19th Battery C.F.A. 27th Battery C.F.A. 21st (How) Battery C.F.A. V/4.C Heavy Trench Mortar Battery X/4.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery Y/4.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery 4th Divisional Ammunition Column</p>

<p>Permanent Force</p> <p>Royal Canadian Horse Artillery A Battery B Battery C Battery</p> <p>Royal Canadian Artillery 1st Heavy Battery 2nd Heavy Battery 3rd Medium Battery 5th Heavy Battery</p> <p>Non-Permanent Active Milita</p> <p>1st Field Brigade 1st Field Battery 2nd (Ottawa) Field Battery (H) 25th Field Battery 51st Field Battery 1st Reserve Field Brigade</p> <p>2nd Montreal Regiment</p> <p>2nd Field Brigade 5th (Westmount) Field Battery 7th (Montreal) Field Battery 27th Field Battery (H) 66th Field Battery 2nd Reserve Medium Brigade</p> <p>7th (Toronto) Regiment</p> <p>3rd Field Brigade 9th (Toronto) Field Battery (H) 15th Field Battery 30th Field Battery 53rd Field Battery 3rd Reserve Field Brigade</p> <p>4th Medium Brigade 21st Medium Battery 23rd Medium Battery (H) 24th Medium Battery (H) 25th Medium Battery (H) 4th Reserve Medium Brigade</p>	<p>4th Field Brigade 4th Field Battery 14th (Midland) Field Battery 4th Reserve Field Brigade 22nd Medium Battery (Attached)</p> <p>5th Field Brigade 13th (Winnipeg) Field Battery 17th Field Battery 19th Field Battery 38th Field Battery (H) 5th (Reserve) Field Brigade 11th Medium Battery (H)</p> <p>6th Field Battery 24th (Shefford) Field Battery 35th Field Battery (H) 79th Field Battery 81st Field Battery 6th Reserve Field Brigade</p> <p>7th Field Brigade 12th (London) Field Battery 48th Field Battery 55th Field Battery 56th Field Batter 7th Reserve Field Brigade</p> <p>8th Field Brigade 10th (St. Catherines) Field Battery 11th (Hamilton) Field Battery 40th Field Battery 54th Field Battery 8th Reserve Field Brigade</p> <p>9th Field Brigade 3rd (Gananoque) Field Battery 32nd (Kingston) Field Battery 34th Field Battery 74th Field Battery 9th Reserve Field Brigade</p>
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10th Field Brigade

18th Field Battery
60th Field Battery
65th Field Battery
77th Field Battery
10th Reserve Field Brigade

11th Field Brigade

16th Field Battery
29th Field Battery (H)
43rd Field Battery
63rd Field Battery
11th Reserve Field Brigade

12th Field Brigade

8th Field Battery
28th (Newcastle) Field Battery
89th (Woodstock) Field Battery
90th Field Battery (H)
12th Reserve Field Battery

13th Field Brigade

57th (Quebec) Field Battery
82nd Field Battery
94th Field Battery
13th Reserve Field Brigade

14th Field Brigade

52nd Field Battery
84th Field Battery
87th Field Battery
88th Field Battery
14th Reserve Field Brigade

15th Field Brigade

31st Field Battery
68th Field Battery
85th Field Battery
15th Field Battery
5th Medium Battery
5th Reserve Medium Battery

16th Field Brigade

6th (Sydney) Field Battery
36th Field Battery (H)
83rd Field Battery
86th Field Battery
16th Reserve Field Brigade

17th Field Brigade

21st Field Battery (H)
44th Field Battery
64th Field Battery
67th Field Battery
17th Reserve Field Brigade

18th Field Brigade

20th Field Battery
39th Field Battery
93rd Field Battery (H)
18th Reserve Field Brigade

19th Field Brigade

22nd Field Battery
23rd Field Battery
91st Field Battery
19th Reserve Field Battery

20th Field Brigade

61st Field Battery
78th Field Battery
92nd Field Battery
20th Reserve Field Brigade
59th Field Battery
62nd Field Battery (H)

1st (PEI) Medium Brigade

2nd Medium Battery (H)
8th Medium Battery (H)
14th Medium Battery
1st Reserve (PEI) Medium Brigade

<p>1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51st Heavy Battery 52nd Heavy Battery 53rd Heavy Battery 54th Heavy Battery 1st Reserve (Halifax) Coast Brigade 1st Anti-Aircraft Section (Attached) 9th Heavy Battery (H) (Attached) <p>3rd (NB) Medium Brigade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4th Medium Battery (H) 6th Medium Battery (H) 15th Medium Battery 3rd Reserve (NB) Medium Brigade <p>5th (BC) Coast Brigade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55th Heavy Battery 56th Heavy Battery 5th Reserve (BC) Coast Brigade 12th Heavy Battery (H) (Attached) 12th Reserve Heavy Battery (H)(Attached) 58th Field Battery (Attached) 2nd Anti-Aircraft Section (Attached) <p>6th (Quebec And Lévis) Coast Brigade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57th Heavy Battery 58th Heavy Battery 59th Heavy Battery 6th Reserve (Quebec And Lévis) Coast Brigade 3rd Anti-Aircraft Section (Attached) 	
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307. NOVEMBER 1939

<p>Permanent Force</p> <p>Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (Kingston, ON)</p> <p>A Battery</p> <p>B Battery</p> <p>C Battery Winnipeg, MB</p> <p>Royal Canadian Artillery (Halifax, NS)</p> <p>1st Heavy Battery</p> <p>2nd Heavy Battery</p> <p>3rd Medium Battery Kingston, ON</p> <p>4th Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>5th Heavy Battery Esquimalt, BC</p> <p>Non-Permanent Active Militia</p> <p>1st Field Brigade</p> <p>1st Field Battery</p> <p>2nd (Ottawa) Field Battery (H)</p> <p>25th Field Battery</p> <p>51st Field Battery</p> <p>2nd Montreal Regiment</p> <p>2nd Field Brigade</p> <p>5th (Westmount) Field Battery</p> <p>7th (Montreal) Field Battery</p> <p>27th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>66th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>2nd Medium Brigade</p> <p>1st Medium Battery</p> <p>2nd Medium Battery</p> <p>7th Medium Battery (H)</p> <p>10th Medium Battery (H)</p> <p>5th Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>2nd Survey Company</p> <p>7th (Toronto) Regiment</p> <p>3rd Field Brigade</p> <p>9th (Toronto) Field Battery (H)</p> <p>15th Field Battery</p> <p>30th Field Battery</p> <p>53rd Field Battery</p>	<p>4th Medium Brigade</p> <p>21st Medium Battery</p> <p>23rd Medium Battery (H)</p> <p>24th Medium Battery (H)</p> <p>25th Medium Battery (H)</p> <p>4th Field Brigade</p> <p>4th Field Battery</p> <p>14th (Midland) Field Battery</p> <p>45th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>56th (Greenville) Field Battery</p> <p>2nd (Coburg) Medium Battery (Attached)</p> <p>5th Field Brigade</p> <p>13th (Winnipeg) Field Battery</p> <p>17th Field Battery</p> <p>19th Field Battery</p> <p>38th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>6th Field Brigade</p> <p>24th (Shefford) Field Battery</p> <p>35th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>79th Field Battery</p> <p>81st Field Battery</p> <p>7th Field Brigade</p> <p>12th (London) Field Battery</p> <p>26th (Lambton) Field Battery</p> <p>48th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>55th Field Battery</p> <p>8th Field Brigade</p> <p>10th (St. Catherines) Field Battery</p> <p>11th (Hamilton) Field Battery</p> <p>40th Field Battery</p> <p>54th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>9th Field Brigade</p> <p>3rd (Gananoque) Field Battery</p> <p>32nd (Kingston) Field Battery</p> <p>34th Field Battery</p> <p>47th (Napaneé) Field Battery (H)</p>
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<p>10th Field Brigade 18th Field Battery 60th Field Battery 77th Field Battery 113th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>11th Field Brigade 16th Field Battery 29th Field Battery 43rd Field Battery 63rd Field Battery</p> <p>12th Field Brigade 89th (Woodstock) Field Battery 90th Field Battery (H) 104th Field Battery 105th Field Battery</p> <p>13th Field Brigade 57th (Quebec) Field Battery 82nd Field Battery 94th Field Battery</p> <p>14th Field Brigade 52nd Field Battery 87th Field Battery 88th Field Battery</p> <p>17th Field Brigade 21st Field Battery (H) 44th Field Battery 64th (Yorkton) Field Battery 67th (Rosetown) Field Battery 1st (Yorkton) Light Anti-Aircraft Battery (Attached)</p> <p>18th Field Brigade 20th Field Battery 39th Field Battery 93rd Field Battery (H) 112th Field Battery</p> <p>19th Field Brigade 22nd Field Battery 23rd Field Battery (H) 91st Field Battery 95th Field Battery</p>	<p>20th Field Brigade 61st Field Battery 78th Field Battery 92nd Field Battery (H) 96th Field Battery</p> <p>21st Field Brigade 97th (Bruce) Field Battery (H) 98th (Bruce) Field Battery 99th Field Battery 100th Field Battery</p> <p>22nd (Assiniboia) Field Brigade 65th Field Battery 76th Field Battery 101st Field Battery 110th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>23rd Field Brigade 8th Field Battery 28th (Newcastle) Field Battery 103rd Field Battery</p> <p>24th (Kootenay) Field Brigade 107th Field Battery 108th Field Battery (H) 109th Field Battery 111th (Nelson) Field Battery</p> <p>25th (Norfolk) Field Brigade 33rd Field Battery 41st Field Battery 42nd Field Battery 46th Field Battery (H)</p> <p>26th Field Brigade 37th Field Battery 59th Field Battery 70th Field Battery 71st Field Battery (H)</p> <p>27th Field Brigade 72nd Field Battery 73rd Field Battery (H) 74th Field Battery 75th Field Battery</p>
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<p>62nd Field Battery (H) 69th Field Battery 102nd (Wentworth) Field Battery 1st (PEI) Medium Brigade 2nd Medium Battery (H) 8th Medium Battery (H) 6th (Quebec And Levis) Medium Brigade 57th Medium Battery (H) 58th Medium Battery (H) 59th Heavy Battery (Attached) 3rd Anti-Aircraft Battery (Attached) 7th Medium Brigade 16th Medium Battery (H) 17th Medium Battery (H) 18th Medium Battery 9th Heavy Battery (H) 102nd (North BC) Heavy Battery 1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade 51st Heavy Battery 52nd Heavy Battery 53rd Heavy Battery 54th Heavy Battery 102nd (North BC) Heavy Battery 1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade 51st Heavy Battery 52nd Heavy Battery 53rd Heavy Battery 1st Anti-Aircraft Battery (Attached) 10th Searchlight Battery (CD) (Attached) 3rd (NB) Coast Brigade 4th Heavy Battery 15th Heavy Battery 1st Searchlight Battery (CD) (Attached) 5th (BC) Coast Brigade 55th Heavy Battery 60th Heavy Battery 17th Searchlight Battery (CD) (Attached)</p>	<p>15th (Vancouver) Coast Brigade 31st Heavy Battery 58th Heavy Battery 85th Heavy Battery 16th Coast Brigade 6th (Sydney) Heavy Battery 36th Heavy Battery 86th Heavy Battery 9th (CB) Searchlight Battery (CD) (Attached) 1st Anti-Aircraft Regiment 1st Anti-Aircraft Battery 2nd Anti-Aircraft Battery 3rd Anti-Aircraft Battery 6th Anti-Aircraft Battery 7th Anti-Aircraft Battery 8th Anti-Aircraft Battery 9th Anti-Aircraft Battery 10th Anti-Aircraft Battery 11th Anti-Aircraft Battery 1st Searchlight Regiment 1st Searchlight Battery 2nd Searchlight Battery</p>
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<p>H.Q.R.C.A. First Canadian Army 11th Army Field Regiment 9th Field Battery 29th Field Battery 40th Field Battery 19th Army Field Regiment 55th Field Battery 63rd Field Battery 99th Field Battery 2nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment 1st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery 8th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery 11th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery 1st Rocket Battery 664 Air O.P. Squadron 665 Air O.P. Squadron 1st Radar Battery 1st Army Met Group 1st Calibration Troop 16th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room</p> <p>H.Q.R.C.A. 1st Canadian Corps 1st Survey Regiment 1st Survey Battery 2nd Survey Battery 7th Anti-Tank Regiment 15th Anti-Tank Battery 104th Anti-Tank Battery 111th Anti-Tank Battery 113th Anti-Tank Battery 1st Canadian Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 35th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 89th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 109th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>H.Q.R.C.A. 1st Canadian Infantry Division 1st Field Regiment, R.C.H.A. A Battery R.C.H.A. B Battery R.C.H.A. C Battery R.C.H.A.</p>	<p>2nd Field Regiment 7th Field Battery 8th Field Battery 10th Field Battery 3rd Field Regiment 19th Field Battery 77th Field Battery 92nd Field Battery 1st Anti-Tank Regiment 27th Anti-Tank Battery 51st Anti-Tank Battery 57th Anti-Tank Battery 90th Anti-Tank Battery 2nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 2nd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 5th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 54th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>H.Q.R.C.A. 5th Canadian Armoured Division 8th Field Regiment (SP) 61st Field Battery 71st Field Battery 107th Field Battery 17th Field Regiment 37th Field Battery 60th Field Battery 76th Field Battery 4th Anti-Tank Regiment 16th Anti-Tank Battery 49th Anti-Tank Battery 82nd Anti-Tank Battery 98th Anti-Tank Battery 5th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 41st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 47th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 88th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p>
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H.Q. 1st Canadian Army Group R.A.

1st Medium Regiment

2nd Medium Battery

3rd Medium Battery

2nd Medium Regiment

18th Medium Battery

25th Medium Battery

5th Medium Regiment

7th Medium Battery

23rd Medium Battery

H.Q.R.C.A. 2nd Canadian Corps

2nd Survey Regiment

5th Survey Battery

6th Survey Battery

6th Anti-Tank Regiment

33rd Anti-Tank Battery

56th Anti-Tank Battery

74th Anti-Tank Battery

103th Anti-Tank Battery

6th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment

1st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

30th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

112th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

H.Q.R.C.A. 2nd Canadian Infantry Division

4th Field Regiment

2nd Field Battery

14th Field Battery

26th Field Battery

5th Field Regiment

5th Field Battery

28th Field Battery

73rd Field Battery

6th Field Regiment

13th Field Battery

21st Field Battery

91st Field Battery

2nd Anti-Tank Regiment

18th Anti-Tank Battery

20th Anti-Tank Battery

23rd Anti-Tank Battery

108th Anti-Tank Battery

3rd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment

16th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

17th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

38th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

H.Q.R.C.A. 3rd Canadian Infantry Division

12th Field Regiment

11th Field Battery

16th Field Battery

43rd Field Battery

13th Field Regiment

22nd Field Battery

44th Field Battery

78th Field Battery

14th Field Regiment

34th Field Battery

66th Field Battery

81st Field Battery

3rd Anti-Tank Regiment

4th Anti-Tank Battery

52nd Anti-Tank Battery

94th Anti-Tank Battery

105th Anti-Tank Battery

4th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment

32nd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

69th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

100th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery

H.Q.R.C.A. 4th Canadian Armoured Division

15th Field Regiment

17th Field Battery

95th Field Battery

110th Field Battery

<p>23rd Field Regiment (SP) 31st Field Battery 36th Field Battery 83rd Field Battery</p> <p>5th Anti-Tank Regiment 3rd Anti-Tank Battery 14th Anti-Tank Battery 65th Anti-Tank Battery 96th Anti-Tank Battery</p> <p>8th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 70th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 101st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 102nd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>H.Q. 2nd Canadian Army Group R.A.</p> <p>3rd Medium Regiment 5th Medium Battery 87th Medium Battery</p> <p>4th Medium Regiment 50th Medium Battery 58th Medium Battery</p> <p>7th Medium Regiment 12th Medium Battery 45th Medium Battery</p>	
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<p>Regular Force</p> <p>1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse</p> <p>Artillery</p> <p>A Battery</p> <p>B Battery</p> <p>C Battery</p> <p>2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse</p> <p>Artillery</p> <p>D Battery</p> <p>E Battery</p> <p>F Battery</p> <p>T Battery</p> <p>Z Battery</p> <p>3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse</p> <p>Artillery</p> <p>G Battery</p> <p>H Battery</p> <p>J Battery</p> <p>U Battery</p> <p>X Battery</p> <p>4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse</p> <p>Artillery</p> <p>K Battery</p> <p>L Battery</p> <p>M Battery</p> <p>V Battery</p> <p>W Battery</p> <p>Reserve Force</p> <p>6th Field Regiment</p> <p>58th Field Battery</p> <p>59th Field Battery</p> <p>80th Field Battery</p> <p>82nd Field Battery</p> <p>187th Field Battery</p> <p>7th Field Regiment</p> <p>12th Field Battery</p> <p>26th Field Battery</p> <p>48th Field Battery</p>	<p>8th Field Regiment</p> <p>11th Field Battery</p> <p>40th Field Battery</p> <p>102nd Field Battery</p> <p>11th Field Regiment</p> <p>16th Field Battery</p> <p>29th Field Battery</p> <p>43rd Field Battery</p> <p>12th Field Regiment</p> <p>8th Field Battery</p> <p>89th Field Battery</p> <p>90th Field Battery</p> <p>14th Field Regiment</p> <p>84th Field Battery</p> <p>88th Field Battery</p> <p>133rd Field Battery</p> <p>15th Field Regiment</p> <p>31st Field Battery</p> <p>85th Field Battery</p> <p>158th Field Battery</p> <p>18th Field Regiment (SP)</p> <p>20th Field Battery (Self-Propelled)</p> <p>39th Field Battery (Self-Propelled)</p> <p>93rd Field Battery (Self-Propelled)</p> <p>21st Field Regiment</p> <p>97th Field Battery</p> <p>99th Field Battery</p> <p>100th Field Battery</p> <p>26th Field Regiment (SP)</p> <p>38th Field Battery (Self-Propelled)</p> <p>70th Field Battery (Self-Propelled)</p> <p>71st Field Battery (Self-Propelled)</p> <p>27th Field Regiment</p> <p>24th Field Battery</p> <p>35th Field Battery</p> <p>75th Field Battery</p>
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<p>29th Field Regiment (SP) 9th Field Battery (Self-Propelled) 15th Field Battery (Self-Propelled) 130th Field Battery (Self-Propelled)</p> <p>30th Field Regiment 1st Field Battery 2nd Field Battery 25th Field Battery</p> <p>34th Field Regiment 5th Field Battery 7th Field Battery 27th Field Battery</p> <p>37th Field Regiment 66th Field Battery 106th Field Battery 131st Field Battery</p> <p>39th Field Regiment (SP) 13th Field Battery (Self-Propelled) 17th Field Battery (Self-Propelled) 19th Field Battery (Self-Propelled)</p> <p>44th Field Regiment 10th Field Battery 33rd Field Battery 46th Field Battery</p> <p>46th Field Regiment 72nd Field Battery 73rd Field Battery 74th Field Battery</p> <p>53rd Field Regiment 64th Field Battery 65th Field Battery 76th Field Battery 162nd Field Battery</p> <p>56th Field Regiment 54th Field Battery 69th Field Battery 169th Field Battery</p> <p>166th Field Regiment 213th Field Battery 214th Field Battery 215th Field Battery</p>	<p>6th Independent Field Battery</p> <p>2nd Medium Regiment 50th Medium Battery 83rd Medium Battery</p> <p>10th Medium Regiment 18th Medium Battery 21st Medium Battery 44th Medium Battery</p> <p>19th Medium Regiment 23rd Medium Battery 78th Medium Battery 91st Medium Battery</p> <p>33rd Medium Regiment 14th Medium Battery 45th Medium Battery</p> <p>40th Medium Regiment 116th Medium Battery 118th Medium Battery</p> <p>42nd Medium Regiment 123rd Medium Battery 125th Medium Battery</p> <p>1st Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment 51st Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 52nd Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 53rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>3rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment 104th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 115th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 117th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>24th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment 109th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 111th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>25th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment 105th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 124th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 206th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>36th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment 87th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 201st Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 205th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery</p>
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<p>43rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment 209th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 210th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 211th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>49th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment 30th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 148th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 153rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>50th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment 149th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 150th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 151st Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>51st Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment 79th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 112th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery 126th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>54th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 163rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 164th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 165th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>57th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 170th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 171st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 172nd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>58th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 173rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 174th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 175th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>59th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 176th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 177th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 178th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>62nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 81st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 185th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 186th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p> <p>64th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment 190th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 191st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery 192nd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery</p>	<p>3rd Independent Medium Battery 5th Independent Medium Battery 22nd Independent Medium Battery 96th Independent Medium Battery</p> <p>1st Locating Regiment 3rd Locating Battery 32nd Locating Battery 57th Locating Battery 15th Harbour Defence Troop</p>
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<p>Regular Force</p> <p>1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery</p> <p>A Battery</p> <p>B Battery</p> <p>C Battery</p> <p>H Battery</p> <p>U Battery</p> <p>2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery</p> <p>D Battery</p> <p>E Battery</p> <p>F Battery</p> <p>3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery</p> <p>G Battery</p> <p>J Battery</p> <p>X Battery</p> <p>Z Battery</p> <p>4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery</p> <p>K Battery</p> <p>L Battery</p> <p>M Battery</p> <p>W Battery</p> <p>Reserve Force</p> <p>1st (Halifax-Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment</p> <p>51st Field Battery</p> <p>52nd Field Battery</p> <p>87th Field Battery</p> <p>3rd Field Artillery Regiment (The Loyal Company)</p> <p>89th Field Battery</p> <p>90th Field Battery</p> <p>104th Field Battery</p>	<p>6th Field Artillery Regiment</p> <p>58th Field Battery</p> <p>59th Field Battery</p> <p>80th Field Battery</p> <p>7th Toronto Regiment Rca (M)</p> <p>9th Field Battery</p> <p>15th Field Battery</p> <p>130th Field Battery</p> <p>8th Field Artillery Regiment</p> <p>11th Field Battery</p> <p>40th Field Battery</p> <p>102nd (Wentworth) Field Battery</p> <p>10th Field Artillery Regiment</p> <p>18th Field Battery</p> <p>65th Field Battery</p> <p>76th Field Battery</p> <p>11th Field Artillery Regiment</p> <p>16th Field Battery</p> <p>29th Field Battery</p> <p>43rd Field Battery</p> <p>14th Field Artillery Regiment</p> <p>84th Field Battery</p> <p>88th Field Battery</p> <p>133rd Field Battery</p> <p>15th Field Artillery Regiment</p> <p>5th (British Columbia) Field Battery</p> <p>31st Field Battery</p> <p>85th Field Battery</p> <p>158th Field Battery</p> <p>209th Field Battery</p> <p>18th Field Artillery Regiment</p> <p>20th Field Battery</p> <p>39th Field Battery</p> <p>93rd Field Battery</p> <p>20th Field Artillery Regiment</p> <p>78th Field Battery</p> <p>95th Field Battery</p> <p>96th Field Battery</p>
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<p>21st Field Artillery Regiment 97th Field Battery 99th Field Battery 100th Field Battery</p> <p>26th Field Artillery Regiment 13th Field Battery 19th Field Battery 38th Field Battery 70th Field Battery 71st Field Battery</p> <p>27th Field Artillery Regiment 24th Field Battery 35th Field Battery 75th Field Battery</p> <p>30th Field Artillery Regiment 1st Field Battery 2nd Field Battery 25th Field Battery</p> <p>46th Field Artillery Regiment 72nd Field Battery 73rd Field Battery 74th Field Battery</p> <p>49th (Sault Ste. Marie) Field Artillery Regiment 30th Field Battery 148th Field Battery 153rd Field Battery</p> <p>50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince Of Wales Rangers) 14th Field Battery 45th Field Battery 149th Field Battery</p> <p>53rd Field Artillery Regiment 64th Field Battery</p> <p>56th Field Artillery Regiment (Dufferin And Haldimand Rifles) 54th Field Battery 69th Field Battery 169th Field Battery</p>	<p>57th Field Artillery Regiment 10th Field Battery 171st Field Battery 172nd Field Battery</p> <p>62nd (Shawinigan) Field Artillery Regiment 81st Field Battery 185th Field Battery 7th Field Battery 50th Field Battery 116th Field Battery 44th Independent Field Battery</p>
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<p>Regular Force</p> <p>1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery</p> <p>A Battery</p> <p>B Battery</p> <p>C Battery</p> <p>2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery</p> <p>D Battery</p> <p>E Battery</p> <p>F Battery</p> <p>5^e Régiment D'artillerie Légère Du Canada</p> <p>Q Batterie</p> <p>R Batterie</p> <p>X Batterie</p> <p>4th Air Defence Regiment, RCA</p> <p>119 Air Defence Battery</p> <p>128 Air Defence Battery</p> <p>Royal Canadian Artillery School</p> <p>W Battery, RCA</p> <p>Reserve Force</p> <p>1st Air Defence Regiment, RCA</p> <p>89th Air Defence Battery</p> <p>109th Air Defence Battery</p> <p>1st Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>51st Field Battery</p> <p>87th Field Battery</p> <p>2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>7th Field Battery</p> <p>50th Field Battery</p> <p>66th Field Battery</p> <p>3rd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>89th Field Battery</p> <p>115th Field Battery</p> <p>5th (British Columbia) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>5th Field Battery</p> <p>55th Field Battery</p>	<p>6^e Régiment D'artillerie De Campagne, ARC</p> <p>57^e Batterie De Campagne</p> <p>58^e Batterie D'artillerie Antiaérienne</p> <p>59^e Batterie De Campagne</p> <p>7th Toronto Regiment, RCA</p> <p>9th Field Battery</p> <p>15th Field Battery</p> <p>130th Field Battery</p> <p>10th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>18th Field Battery</p> <p>64th Field Battery</p> <p>11th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>11th Field Battery</p> <p>16th Field Battery</p> <p>29th Field Battery</p> <p>15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>31st Field Battery</p> <p>68th Field Battery</p> <p>18th Air Defence Regiment, RCA</p> <p>20th Air Defence Battery</p> <p>39th Air Defence Battery</p> <p>20th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>61st Field Battery</p> <p>78th Field Battery</p> <p>26th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>13th Field Battery</p> <p>71st Field Battery</p> <p>30th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>1st Field Battery</p> <p>2nd Field Battery</p> <p>49th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>30th Field Battery</p> <p>148th Field Battery</p> <p>56th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA</p> <p>10th Field Battery</p> <p>54th Field Battery</p> <p>69th Field Battery</p>
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62^e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC 81 ^e Batterie de campagne 185 ^e Batterie de campagne 84th Independent Field Battery, RCA 116th Independent Field Battery, RCA	
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312. AUGUST 2011

Regular Force 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery A Battery B Battery C Battery Z Battery* ¹ 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery D Battery E Battery F Battery Y Battery* 5^e Régiment D'artillerie Légère Du Canada Q Batterie R Batterie X Batterie V Batterie* 4th Air Defence Regiment, RCA 119 Air Defence Battery 128 Air Defence Battery Royal Canadian Artillery School W Battery, RCA 45 th Depot Battery* 67 th Depot Battery* Reserve Force 1st (Halifax – Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 51 st Field Battery 87 th Field Battery	2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 7 th Field Battery 50 th Field Battery 66 th Field Battery 3rd Field Artillery Regiment (The Loyal Company), RCA 89 th Field Battery 115 th Field Battery 5th (British Columbia) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 5 th Field Battery 55 th Field Battery 6^e Régiment D'artillerie De Campagne, ARC 57 ^e Batterie De Campagne 58 ^e Batterie De Campagne* 59 ^e Batterie De Campagne 7th Toronto Regiment, RCA 9 th Field Battery 15 th Field Battery 130 th Field Battery 10th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 18 th Field Battery 64 th Field Battery 11th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 11 th Field Battery 16 th Field Battery 29 th Field Battery 15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 31 st Field Battery 68 th Field Battery 20th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 61 st Field Battery 78 th Field Battery
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1 * Pending formal recognition

<p>26th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 13th Field Battery 71st Field Battery</p> <p>30th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 1st Field Battery 2nd Field Battery</p> <p>42nd Field Artillery Regiment (Lanark & Renfrew Scottish), RCA 35th Field Battery* 109th Field Battery*</p> <p>49th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 30th Field Battery 148th Field Battery</p>	<p>56th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 10th Field Battery 54th Field Battery 69th Field Battery</p> <p>62^e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC 81^e Batterie de campagne 185^e Batterie de campagne</p> <p>20th Independent Field Battery, RCA 84th Independent Field Battery, RCA 116th Independent Field Battery, RCA</p>
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313. March 2015

<p>Regular Force</p> <p>1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery A Battery B Battery C Battery Z Battery* 2</p> <p>2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery D Battery E Battery F Battery Y Battery*</p> <p>5^e Régiment D'artillerie Légère Du Canada Q Batterie R Batterie X Batterie V Batterie*</p> <p>4th Regiment (General Support), RCA 127 General Support Battery* 128 General Support Battery* 129 General Support Battery*</p> <p>Royal Canadian Artillery School W Battery, RCA 45th Depot Battery* 67th Depot Battery*</p>	<p>Reserve Force</p> <p>1st (Halifax – Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 51st Field Battery 87th Field Battery</p> <p>2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 7th Field Battery 50th Field Battery 66th Field Battery</p> <p>3rd Field Artillery Regiment (The Loyal Company), RCA 89th Field Battery 115th Field Battery</p> <p>5th (British Columbia) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 5th Field Battery* 55th Field Battery* 56th Field Battery*</p> <p>6^e Régiment D'artillerie De Campagne, ARC 57^e Batterie De Campagne 58^e Batterie De Campagne* 59^e Batterie De Campagne</p> <p>7th Toronto Regiment, RCA 9th Field Battery 15th Field Battery 130th Field Battery</p>
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2 * Pending formal recognition

<p>10th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 18th Field Battery 64th Field Battery</p> <p>11th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 11th Field Battery 16th Field Battery 29th Field Battery</p> <p>15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 31st Field Battery 68th Field Battery</p> <p>20th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 61st Field Battery 78th Field Battery</p> <p>26th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 13th Field Battery 71st Field Battery</p> <p>30th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 1st Field Battery 2nd Field Battery</p> <p>42nd Field Artillery Regiment (Lanark & Renfrew Scottish), RCA 35th Field Battery* 109th Field Battery*</p> <p>49th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 30th Field Battery 148th Field Battery</p> <p>56th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA 10th Field Battery 54th Field Battery 69th Field Battery</p>	<p>62^e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC 81^e Batterie de campagne 185^e Batterie de campagne</p> <p>20th Independent Field Battery, RCA 84th Independent Field Battery, RCA 116th Independent Field Battery, RCA 48th Depot Battery, RCA*</p>
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(314 to 399 inclusive - not allocated)

CHAPTER 4

UNIT AND BATTERY FORMATION DATES

401. UNIT FORMATION DATES

1. The following tables are derived from publications and records compiled by the Directorate of History and Heritage (DHH). Where there is a discrepancy, contact RHQ with documentation which clearly establishes the correct or missing data. It should be noted that DHH welcomes factual documentation which more accurately establishes unit lineages and histories. **Units on the Supplementary Order of Battle are in bold print.**

2. Date of Formation - By Unit is as follows:

<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Formation - By Unit</u>
1st Artillery Locating Regiment, RCA	1 April 1946
1st (Halifax-Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	10 September 1869
1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	1 December 1898
2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	27 November 1856
2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	7 August 1950
3rd Field Artillery Regiment (The Loyal Company), RCA	28 May 1869
3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	4 May 1951
4th Artillery Regiment (General Support), RCA	9 May 1905
4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	10 April 1952
5th (British Columbia) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	12 October 1883
5e Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada	6 May 1968
6e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC	1 August 1899
7th Toronto Regiment, RCA	1 April 1942
8th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1912
10th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	3 July 1905
11th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	24 March 1880
12th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	9 May 1905
14th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 February 1912
15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
18th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920

19th Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
20th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
21st Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 July 1936
24th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 December 1936
26th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1908
27th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1910
29th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 July 1898
30th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	9 May 1905
34th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1942
37th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	9 May 1905
39th Field Artillery Regiment, (Self-Propelled) RCA	15 June 1914
40th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 December 1936
42nd Field Artillery Regiment (Lanark & Renfrew Scottish), RCA	5 October 1866
42nd Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 March 1931
44th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1946
46th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 December 1936
49th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 November 1913
50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA	16 November 1866
53rd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1946
56th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	28 September 1866
57th Field Artillery Regiment (2nd/10th Dragoons), RCA	10 May 1872
62e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC	1 April 1946
Home Station - Canadian Forces Base Shilo	25 June 1934
The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery School	30 January 1940
The Royal Canadian Artillery Band	20 February 1969

3. Ascending date of formation is as follows:

<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Formation - Ascending</u>
2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	27 November 1856
56th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	28 September 1866
42nd Field Artillery Regiment (Lanark & Renfrew Scottish), RCA	5 October 1866

50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA	16 November 1866
3rd Field Artillery Regiment (The Loyal Company), RCA	28 May 1869
1st (Halifax-Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	10 September 1869
57th Field Artillery Regiment (2nd/10th Dragoons), RCA	10 May 1872
11th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	24 March 1880
5th (British Columbia) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	12 October 1883
29th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 July 1898
1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	1 December 1898
6e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC	1 August 1899
4th Artillery Regiment (General Support), RCA	9 May 1905
12th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	9 May 1905
30th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	9 May 1905
37th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	9 May 1905
10th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	3 July 1905
26th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1908
27th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1910
14th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 February 1912
8th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1912
49th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 November 1913
39th Field Artillery Regiment, (Self-Propelled) RCA	15 June 1914
15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
18th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
19th Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
20th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
42nd Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 March 1931
Home Station - Canadian Forces Base / Area Support Unit Shilo	25 June 1934
21st Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 July 1936
24th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 December 1936
40th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 December 1936
46th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 December 1936

The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery School	30 January 1940
7th Toronto Regiment, RCA	1 April 1942
34th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1942
1st Artillery Locating Regiment, RCA	1 April 1946
44th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1946
53rd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1946
62e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC	1 April 1946
2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	7 August 1950
3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	4 May 1951
4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	10 April 1952
5e Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada	6 May 1968
The Royal Canadian Artillery Band	20 February 1969

4. Formation by calendar year is as follows:

<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Formation by Calendar Year</u>
The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery School	30 January 1940
14th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 February 1912
15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
18th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
19th Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
20th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	2 February 1920
The Royal Canadian Artillery Band	20 February 1969
42nd Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 March 1931
11th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	24 March 1880
1st Artillery Locating Regiment, RCA	1 April 1946
7th Toronto Regiment, RCA	1 April 1942
8th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1912
26th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1908
27th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1910
34th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1942
44th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1946
53rd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 April 1946
62e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC	1 April 1946

4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	10 April 1952
3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	4 May 1951
5e Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada	6 May 1968
4th Artillery Regiment (General Support), RCA	9 May 1905
12th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	9 May 1905
30th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	9 May 1905
37th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	9 May 1905
57th Field Artillery Regiment (2nd/10th Dragoons), RCA	10 May 1872
3rd Field Artillery Regiment (The Loyal Company), RCA	28 May 1869
39th Field Artillery Regiment, (Self-Propelled) RCA	15 June 1914
Home Station - Canadian Forces Base Shilo	25 June 1934
21st Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 July 1936
29th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	1 July 1898
10th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	3 July 1905
6e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC	1 August 1899
2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	7 August 1950
1st (Halifax-Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	10 September 1869
56th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	28 September 1866
42nd Field Artillery Regiment (Lanark & Renfrew Scottish), RCA	5 October 1866
5th (British Columbia) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	12 October 1883
49th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 November 1913
50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA	16 November 1866
2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	27 November 1856
1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	1 December 1898
24th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 December 1936
40th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 December 1936
46th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA	15 December 1936

402. BATTERY FORMATION DATES

1. The following table is derived from publications and records compiled by the Directorate of

History and Heritage (DHH). The unpublished lineages of RCA Batteries were used to establish battery dates. This research is incomplete as it takes a tremendous effort to track original records. Where there is a discrepancy, contact RHQ with documentation which clearly establishes the correct or missing data. It should be noted that DHH welcomes factual documentation which more accurately establishes battery lineages and histories. **Batteries on the Supplementary Order of Battle (SOB) are in bold print.** There are currently 257 Batteries that are Active (60) or on the SOB (197). There are some batteries which require updating their official histories to accurately reflect the current situation and are marked with an asterisk “*”.

2. Formation dates and places of origin are as follows:

<u>Batteries</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>	<u>Place of Origin</u>
“A” Battery, RCHA	20 October 1871	Kingston, Ontario
“B” Battery, RCHA	20 October 1871	Quebec City, Quebec
“C” Battery, RCHA	15 January 1915	Kingston, Ontario
“D” Battery, RCHA	7 August 1950	Shilo, Manitoba
“E” Battery, RCHA	7 August 1950	Shilo, Manitoba
“F” Battery, RCHA	7 August 1950	Shilo, Manitoba
“G” Battery, 3rd Regiment, RCHA	3 August 1951	Shilo, Manitoba
“H” Battery, 3rd Regiment, RCHA	3 August 1951	Shilo, Manitoba
“I” Battery	Not Formed	
“J” Battery, 3rd Regiment, RCHA	3 August 1951	Shilo, Manitoba
“K” Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA	10 April 1952	Petawawa, Ontario
“L” Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA	10 April 1952	Petawawa, Ontario
“M” Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA	10 April 1952	London, Ontario
“N” Battery	Not Formed	
“O” Battery	Not Formed	
“P” Battery	Not Formed	
“Q” Batterie, RCHA	6 May 1968	Courcelette, Quebec
“R” Batterie, RCHA	20 September 1984	Courcelette, Quebec
Royal Canadian Artillery Band	20 February 1969	Edmonton, Alberta
“S” Battery	Not Formed	
“T” Battery, RCHA	13 January 1958	Petawawa, Ontario
“U” Battery, RCHA	13 January 1958	Shilo, Manitoba
“V” Batterie, RCHA*	13 January 1958	Courcelette, Quebec
“W” Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery	1 May 1953	Oromocto, New Brunswick
“X” Batterie, RCHA	1 May 1953	Courcelette, Quebec
“Y” Battery, RCHA*	1 May 1953	Petawawa, Ontario
“Z” Battery, RCHA*	1 May 1953	Shilo, Manitoba
1st Air Observation Post Flight	10 October 1952	Petawawa, Ontario
1st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1946	Toronto, Ontario
1st Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Ottawa, Ontario

2nd Air Observation Post Flight	22 April 1954	Shilo, Manitoba
2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1946	Montreal, Quebec
2nd Field Battery, RCA	27 September 1855	Ottawa, Ontario
3rd Artillery Locating Battery, RCA	1 October 1954	Montreal, Quebec
3rd Independent Medium Artillery Battery, RCA	22 January 1862	Gananoque, Ontario
4th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1946	Halifax, Nova Scotia
4th Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	9 May 1905	Lindsay, Ontario
5th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 March 1939	Saint John, New Brunswick
5th Field Battery, RCA*	13 September 1991	Victoria, British Columbia
5th Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Montreal, Quebec
6th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, (Mobile), RCA	1 April 1946	Winnipeg, Manitoba
6th Independent Field Artillery Battery, RCA	1 July 1900	Sydney, Nova Scotia
7th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1911	Vancouver, British Columbia
7th Field Battery, RCA	27 September 1855	Montreal, Quebec
8th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, RCA	1 March 1939	Esquimalt, British Columbia
8th Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Moncton, New Brunswick
9th Field Battery, RCA	9 March 1866	Toronto, Ontario
10th Field Battery, RCA	6 December 1861	St. Catharines, Ontario
11th (Hamilton-Wentworth) Field Battery, RCA	6 December 1855	Hamilton, Ontario
12th Field Battery, RCA	17 July 1856	London, Ontario
13th Field Battery, RCA	13 October 1871	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
14th Field Battery, RCA	26 January 1872	Cobourg, Ontario
15th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Toronto, Ontario
16th Field Battery, RCA	22 March 1878	Guelph, Ontario
17th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1912	Winnipeg, Manitoba
18th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1910	Regina, Saskatchewan
19th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Brandon, Manitoba
20th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992	Lethbridge, Alberta
20th Independent Field Battery, RCA	1 February 1908	Lethbridge, Alberta
21st Independent Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
22nd Independent Medium Artillery Battery	1 May 1866	Napanee, Ontario
23rd Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Banff, Alberta

24th Field Battery, RCA	19 May 1872	Granby, Quebec
25th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Kemptville, Ontario
26th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sarnia, Ontario
27th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Montreal, QC
28th Field Battery, RCA	18 December 1868	Newcastle, New Brunswick
29th Field Battery, RCA	20 July 1866	Guelph, Ontario
30th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
31st Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Vancouver, British Columbia
33rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Port Rowan, Ontario
35th Field Battery, RCA *	9 May 1905	Farnham, Quebec
36th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia
37th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Fort William, Ontario
38th Field Battery, RCA	15 May 1914	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
39th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992	Lethbridge, Alberta
39th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Lethbridge, Alberta
40th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1912	Hamilton, Ontario
41st Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Simcoe, Ontario
42nd Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Simcoe, Ontario
43rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Guelph, Ontario
44th Independent Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
45th Depot Battery, RCA*	2 February 1920	Lindsay, Ontario
46th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Simcoe, Ontario
47th Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Napanee, Ontario
48th Depot Battery, RCA*	2 February 1920	Watford, Ontario
50th Field Battery, RCA	27 November 1856	Montreal, Quebec
51st (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Battery (Type 4I), RCA	2 February 1920	Ottawa, Ontario
51st Field Battery, RCA	16 July 1869	Halifax, Nova Scotia
52nd Field Battery	16 July 1869	Liverpool, Nova Scotia
53rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	23 July 1869	Halifax, Nova Scotia
54th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1912	Brantford, Ontario
55th Field Battery, RCA*	13 September 1991	Victoria, British Columbia
55th Medium Battery, RCA	1 April 1912	London, Ontario
56th Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1912	Lindsay, Ontario
56th Field Battery, RCA*	Unknown	Nanaimo, BC
57e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	31 August 1855	Quebec City, Quebec
58e Batterie d'artillerie Anti-Aérienne, ARC*	6 February 1880	Quebec City, Quebec
59e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	7 April 1893	Montmagny, Quebec

60th Anti-Tank Battery (Self Propelled), RCA	2 February 1920	Carman, Manitoba
61st Field Battery, RCA	1 May 1936	Edmonton, Alberta
61st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Edmonton, Alberta
62nd Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	2 February 1920	Duncan, British Columbia
63rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sarnia, Ontario
64th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Yorkton, Saskatchewan
65th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1911	Regina, Saskatchewan
66th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1913	Montreal, Quebec
67th Depot Battery*	01 April 1911	Rosetown, Saskatchewan
68th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Vancouver, British Columbia
69th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Simcoe, Ontario
70th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Dauphin, Manitoba
71st Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Brandon, Manitoba
72nd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Coaticook, Quebec
73rd Field Battery, RCA	5 June 1947	Victoriaville, Quebec
74th Field Battery, RCA	5 June 1947	Drummondville, Quebec
75th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Cowansville, Quebec
76th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Indian Head, Saskatchewan
78th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Red Deer, Alberta
79th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Montreal, Quebec
80th Field Battery, RCA	19 July 1878	Montmagny, Quebec
81e Batterie De Campagne, ARC	1 April 1912	Shawinigan, Quebec
82nd (Gaspé) Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Beauport, Quebec
83rd Medium Battery, RCA	27 November 1856	Montreal, Quebec
84th Independent Field Battery, RCA	4 October 1878	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
85th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Ladner, British Columbia
86th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Glace Bay, Nova Scotia
87th Field Battery, RCA	15 August 1939	Halifax, Nova Scotia
88th Field Battery, RCA	15 August 1939	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
89th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992	Pembroke, Ontario
89th Field Battery, RCA	6 February 1869	Woodstock, New Brunswick
90th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Fredericton, New Brunswick
91st Medium Battery, RCA	15 January 1921	Calgary, Alberta
92nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 January 1921	Edmonton, Alberta
93rd Field Battery, RCA	1 February 1921	Fort MacLeod, Alberta
94th Field Battery, RCA	15 May 1923	Quebec City, Quebec

95th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 May 1936	Calgary, Alberta
95th Field Battery, RCA	17 October 1961	Edmonton, Alberta
97th Field Battery, RCA	8 May 1900	Walkerton, Ontario
98th (Huron) Field Battery, RCA	8 May 1900	Kincardine, Ontario
99th Field Battery, RCA	1 July 1936	Wingham, Ontario
100th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Listowel, Ontario
101st Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 December 1936	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
102nd (Wentworth) Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Dundas, Ontario
103rd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Campbellton, New Brunswick
104th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Saint John, New Brunswick
105th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	St. George, New Brunswick
106th Field Battery, RCA	27 November 1856	Montreal, Quebec
107th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Cranbrook, British Columbia
108th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	15 December 1936	Kimberley, British Columbia
109th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992	Pembroke, Ontario
109th Field Battery, RCA*	15 December 1936	Trail, British Columbia
110th Field Battery, RCA	1 December 1936	Moosomin, Saskatchewan
111th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Nelson, British Columbia
112th Medium Battery, RCA	27 November 1856	Montreal, Quebec
113th Medium Battery, RCA	1 April 1937	Regina, Saskatchewan
114th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	25 June 1875	Charlottetown, PEI
115th Field Battery, RCA	6 February 1869	Saint John, New Brunswick
116th Independent Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kenora, Ontario
117th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	6 February 1869	Saint John, New Brunswick
118th Medium Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Port Arthur, Ontario
119th Air Defence Battery, RCA	29 July 1985	Chatham, New Brunswick
119th Coast Battery, RCA	1921	Victoria, British Columbia
119th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 August 1950	Esquimalt, BC
120th Independent Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Prince Rupert, BC
121st Medium Battery, RCA	25 March 1955	Fort Francis, Ontario
122nd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Gleichen, Alberta
123rd Medium Battery, RCA	15 March 1931	Toronto, Ontario
124th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	8 July 1864	Saint John, New Brunswick
125th Medium Battery, RCA	15 March 1931	Toronto, Ontario

126th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Montreal, Quebec
127th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	12 May 1942	Picton, Ontario
127th General Support Battery*	27 November 1987	Lahr, West Germany
128th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 January 1941	Picton, Ontario
128th General Support Battery*	10 July 1975	Moncton, New Brunswick
129th Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	17 February 1942	Esquimalt, British Columbia
129th General Support Battery*	10 July 1975	Lahr, West Germany
130th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Toronto, Ontario
131st Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Lachute, Quebec
132nd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Quebec City, Quebec
133rd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Liverpool, Nova Scotia
133rd Locating Battery, RCA	23 August 1949	Hamilton, Ontario
134 Locating Battery, RCA	23 August 1949	Montreal, Quebec
134 Survey And Radar Battery, RCA	26 February 1962	Toronto, Ontario
135th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Barrie, Ontario
136th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Owen Sound, Ontario
137th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Orillia, Ontario
138th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Markdale, Ontario
139th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Victoriaville, Quebec
140th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Drummondville, Quebec
141st Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sorel, Quebec
141st Field Battery, RCA	5 June 1947	Trois-Rivières, Quebec
142nd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sorel, Quebec
143rd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Quebec City, Quebec
144th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Lauzon, Quebec
145th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Rivière du Loup, Quebec
146th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Wolfville, Nova Scotia
147th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
148th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
149th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Peterborough, Ontario
150th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Peterborough, Ontario
151st Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Peterborough, Ontario
152nd Field Battery, RCA	10 September 1869	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
153rd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
154th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Flin Flon, Manitoba

155th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	10 July 1874	Victoria, British Columbia
156th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	19 July 1878	Victoria, British Columbia
157th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Winnipeg, Manitoba
158th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Vancouver, British Columbia
159th Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	2 February 1920	Brandon, Manitoba
160th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Vancouver, British Columbia
161st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	The Pas, Manitoba
162nd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Melville, Saskatchewan
163rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kitchener, Ontario
164th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kitchener, Ontario
165th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kitchener, Ontario
166th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Windsor, Ontario
167th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Windsor, Ontario
168th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Windsor, Ontario
169th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Brantford, Ontario
170th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Welland, Ontario
171st Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Fort Erie, Ontario
172nd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Niagara Falls, Ontario
173rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sudbury, Ontario
174th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sudbury, Ontario
175th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sudbury, Ontario
176th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Smiths Falls, Ontario
177th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Pembroke, Ontario
178th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Renfrew, Ontario
179th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Brockville, Ontario
180th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Brockville, Ontario
181st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kemptville, Ontario

183rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Valleyfield, Quebec
184th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Farnham, Quebec
185e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	1 April 1946	Shawinigan, Quebec
186e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	1 April 1946	Grand'Mere, Quebec
187th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Arvida, Quebec
188th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Arvida, Quebec
189th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Stellarton, Nova Scotia
193rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Vancouver, British Columbia
194th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Vancouver, British Columbia
195th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Vancouver, British Columbia
196th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	3 September 1912	Nanaimo, British Columbia
197th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	3 September 1912	Port Alberni, British Columbia
198th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	3 September 1912	Duncan, British Columbia
199th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Fort William, Ontario
200th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Terrace Bay, Ontario
201st Field Battery, RCA	1921	Halifax, Nova Scotia
202nd Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Yorkton, Saskatchewan
204th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 July 1875	Montague, Prince Edward Island
205th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 June 1942	Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
206th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 June 1942	Glace Bay, Nova Scotia
207th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Calgary, Alberta
208 Locating Battery, RCA	26 February 1962*	Toronto, Ontario
209th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Dryden, Ontario
210th Field Battery, RCA	15 May 1939	Vancouver, British Columbia
211th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Vancouver, British Columbia
212th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Calgary, Alberta
213th Field Battery, RCA	24 October 1949	St. John's, Newfoundland

214th Field Battery, RCA	24 October 1949	Grand Falls, Newfoundland
215th Field Battery, RCA	24 October 1949	Corner Brook, Newfoundland

3. Ascending date of formation is as follows:

<u>Batteries</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>	<u>Place of Origin</u>
57e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	31 August 1855	Quebec City, Quebec
2nd Field Battery, RCA	27 September 1855	Ottawa, Ontario
7th Field Battery, RCA	27 September 1855	Montreal, Quebec
11th (Hamilton-Wentworth) Field Battery, RCA	6 December 1855	Hamilton, Ontario
12th Field Battery, RCA	17 July 1856	London, Ontario
106th Field Battery, RCA	27 November 1856	Montreal, Quebec
50th Field Battery, RCA	27 November 1856	Montreal, Quebec
83rd Medium Battery, RCA	27 November 1856	Montreal, Quebec
112th Medium Battery, RCA	27 November 1856	Montreal, Quebec
10th Field Battery, RCA	6 December 1861	St. Catharines, Ontario
3rd Independent Medium Artillery Battery, RCA	22 January 1862	Gananoque, Ontario
124th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	8 July 1864	Saint John, New Brunswick
9th Field Battery, RCA	9 March 1866	Toronto, Ontario
22nd Independent Medium Artillery Battery	1 May 1866	Napanee, Ontario
29th Field Battery, RCA	20 July 1866	Guelph, Ontario
28th Field Battery, RCA	18 December 1868	Newcastle, New Brunswick
89th Field Battery, RCA	6 February 1869	Woodstock, New Brunswick
115th Field Battery, RCA	6 February 1869	Saint John, New Brunswick
117th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	6 February 1869	Saint John, New Brunswick
51st Field Battery, RCA	16 July 1869	Halifax, Nova Scotia
52nd Field Battery	16 July 1869	Liverpool, Nova Scotia
53rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	23 July 1869	Halifax, Nova Scotia
152nd Field Battery, RCA	10 September 1869	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
13th Field Battery, RCA	13 October 1871	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
“A” Battery, RCHA	20 October 1871	Kingston, Ontario

“B” Battery, RCHA	20 October 1871	Quebec City, Quebec
14th Field Battery, RCA	26 January 1872	Cobourg, Ontario
24th Field Battery, RCA	19 May 1872	Granby, Quebec
155th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	10 July 1874	Victoria, British Columbia
114th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	25 June 1875	Charlottetown, PEI
204th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 July 1875	Montague, Prince Edward Island
16th Field Battery, RCA	22 March 1878	Guelph, Ontario
80th Field Battery, RCA	19 July 1878	Montmagny, Quebec
156th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	19 July 1878	Victoria, British Columbia
84th Independent Field Battery, RCA	4 October 1878	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
58e Batterie d’artillerie Anti-Aérienne, ARC*	6 February 1880	Quebec City, Quebec
59e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	7 April 1893	Montmagny, Quebec
6th Independent Field Artillery Battery, RCA	1 July 1900	Sydney, Nova Scotia
97th Field Battery, RCA	8 May 1900	Walkerton, Ontario
98th (Huron) Field Battery, RCA	8 May 1900	Kincardine, Ontario
1st Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Ottawa, Ontario
4th Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	9 May 1905	Lindsay, Ontario
5th Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Montreal, Quebec
8th Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Moncton, New Brunswick
35th Field Battery, RCA*	9 May 1905	Farnham, Quebec
82nd (Gaspé) Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Beauport, Quebec
86th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	9 May 1905	Glace Bay, Nova Scotia
20th Independent Field Battery, RCA	1 February 1908	Lethbridge, Alberta
18th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1910	Regina, Saskatchewan
65th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1911	Regina, Saskatchewan
67th Depot Battery, RCA*	1 April 1911	Rosetown, Saskatchewan
7th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1911	Vancouver, British Columbia
17th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1912	Winnipeg, Manitoba
40th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1912	Hamilton, Ontario

54th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1912	Brantford, Ontario
55th Medium Battery, RCA	1 April 1912	London, Ontario
56th Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1912	Lindsay Ontario
56 th Field Battery, RCA*	Unknown	Nanaimo, British Columbia
81e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	1 April 1912	Shawinigan, Quebec
196th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	3 September 1912	Nanaimo, British Columbia
197th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	3 September 1912	Port Alberni, British Columbia
198th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	3 September 1912	Duncan, British Columbia
66th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1913	Montreal, Quebec
38th Field Battery, RCA	15 May 1914	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
“C” Battery, RCHA	15 January 1915	Kingston, Ontario
15th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Toronto, Ontario
19th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Brandon, Manitoba
21st Independent Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
23rd Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Banff, Alberta
25th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Kemptville, Ontario
26th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sarnia, Ontario
27th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Montreal, QC
31st Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Vancouver, British Columbia
33rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Port Rowan, Ontario
36th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia
37th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Fort William, Ontario
39th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Lethbridge, Alberta
41st Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Simcoe, Ontario
42nd Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Simcoe, Ontario
43rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Guelph, Ontario
44th Independent Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
45th Depot Battery, RCA*	2 February 1920	Lindsay, Ontario
46th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Simcoe, Ontario

47th Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Napanee, Ontario
48 th Depot Battery, RCA*	2 February 1920	Watford, Ontario
51st (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Battery (Type 41), RCA	2 February 1920	Ottawa, Ontario
60th Anti-Tank Battery (Self Propelled), RCA	2 February 1920	Carman, Manitoba
61st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Edmonton, Alberta
62nd Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	2 February 1920	Duncan, British Columbia
63rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sarnia, Ontario
64th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Yorkton, Saskatchewan
68th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Vancouver, British Columbia
69th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Simcoe, Ontario
70th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Dauphin, Manitoba
71st Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Brandon, Manitoba
72nd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Coaticook, Quebec
75th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Cowansville, Quebec
76th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Indian Head, Saskatchewan
78th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Red Deer, Alberta
79th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Montreal, Quebec
85th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Ladner, British Columbia
90th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Fredericton, New Brunswick
91st Medium Battery, RCA	15 January 1921	Calgary, Alberta
92nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 January 1921	Edmonton, Alberta
93rd Field Battery, RCA	1 February 1921	Fort MacLeod, Alberta
122nd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Gleichen, Alberta
159th Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	2 February 1920	Brandon, Manitoba
160th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Vancouver, British Columbia
173rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sudbury, Ontario
175th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Sudbury, Ontario
209th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Dryden, Ontario

211th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920	Vancouver, British Columbia
119th Coast Battery, RCA	1921	Victoria, British Columbia
201st Field Battery, RCA	1921	Halifax, Nova Scotia
94th Field Battery, RCA	15 May 1923	Quebec City, Quebec
123rd Medium Battery, RCA	15 March 1931	Toronto, Ontario
125th Medium Battery, RCA	15 March 1931	Toronto, Ontario
61st Field Battery, RCA	1 May 1936	Edmonton, Alberta
95th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 May 1936	Calgary, Alberta
99th Field Battery, RCA	1 July 1936	Wingham, Ontario
101st Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 December 1936	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
110th Field Battery, RCA	1 December 1936	Moosomin, Saskatchewan
100th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Listowel, Ontario
102nd (Wentworth) Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Dundas, Ontario
103rd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Campbellton, New Brunswick
104th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Saint John, New Brunswick
105th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	St. George, New Brunswick
107th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Cranbrook, British Columbia
108th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	15 December 1936	Kimberley, British Columbia
109th Field Battery, RCA*	15 December 1936	Trail, British Columbia
111th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Nelson, British Columbia
118th Medium Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Port Arthur, Ontario
120th Independent Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Prince Rupert, BC
126th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Montreal, Quebec
158th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Vancouver, British Columbia
202nd Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936	Yorkton, Saskatchewan
113th Medium Battery, RCA	1 April 1937	Regina, Saskatchewan
5th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 March 1939	Saint John, New Brunswick

8th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, RCA	1 March 1939	Esquimalt, British Columbia
210th Field Battery, RCA	15 May 1939	Vancouver, British Columbia
87th Field Battery, RCA	15 August 1939	Halifax, Nova Scotia
88th Field Battery, RCA	15 August 1939	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
128th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 January 1941	Picton, Ontario
129th Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	17 February 1942	Esquimalt, British Columbia
127th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	12 May 1942	Picton, Ontario
205th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 June 1942	Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
206th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 June 1942	Glace Bay, Nova Scotia
1st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1946	Toronto, Ontario
2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1946	Montreal, Quebec
4th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1946	Halifax, Nova Scotia
6th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, (Mobile), RCA	1 April 1946	Winnipeg, Manitoba
30th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
116th Independent Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kenora, Ontario
130th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Toronto, Ontario
131st Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Lachute, Quebec
132nd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Quebec City, Quebec
133rd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Liverpool, Nova Scotia
135th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Barrie, Ontario
136th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Owen Sound, Ontario
137th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Orillia, Ontario
138th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Markdale, Ontario
139th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Victoriaville, Quebec
140th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Drummondville, Quebec
141st Anti-Tank, RCA	1 April 1946	Sorel, Quebec

142nd Anti-Tank, RCA	1 April 1946	Sorel, Quebec
143rd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Quebec City, Quebec
144th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Lauzon, Quebec
145th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Rivière du Loup, Quebec
146th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Wolfville, Nova Scotia
147th Anti-Tank Battery (Self Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
148th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
149th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Peterborough, Ontario
150th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Peterborough, Ontario
151st Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Peterborough, Ontario
153rd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
154th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Flin Flon, Manitoba
157th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Winnipeg, Manitoba
161st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	The Pas, Manitoba
162nd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Melville, Saskatchewan
163rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kitchener, Ontario
164th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kitchener, Ontario
165th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kitchener, Ontario
166th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Windsor, Ontario
167th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Windsor, Ontario
168th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Windsor, Ontario
169th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Brantford, Ontario
170th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Welland, Ontario
171st Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Fort Erie, Ontario
172nd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Niagara Falls, Ontario
174th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Sudbury, Ontario
176th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Smiths Falls, Ontario

177th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Pembroke, Ontario
178th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Renfrew, Ontario
179th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Brockville, Ontario
180th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Brockville, Ontario
181st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Kemptville, Ontario
183rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Valleyfield, Quebec
184th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Farnham, Quebec
185e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	1 April 1946	Shawinigan, Quebec
186e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	1 April 1946	Grand'Mere, Quebec
187th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Arvida, Quebec
188th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Arvida, Quebec
189th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Stellarton, Nova Scotia
193rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Vancouver, British Columbia
194th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Vancouver, British Columbia
195th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Vancouver, British Columbia
199th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Fort William, Ontario
200th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Terrace Bay, Ontario
207th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Calgary, Alberta
212th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946	Calgary, Alberta
73rd Field Battery, RCA	5 June 1947	Victoriaville, Quebec
74th Field Battery, RCA	5 June 1947	Drummondville, Quebec
141st Field Battery, RCA	5 June 1947	Trois-Rivières, Quebec
133rd Locating Battery, RCA	23 August 1949	Hamilton, Ontario
134 Locating Battery, RCA	23 August 1949	Montreal, Quebec
213th Field Battery, RCA	24 October 1949	St. John's, Newfoundland

214th Field Battery, RCA	24 October 1949	Grand Falls, Newfoundland
215th Field Battery, RCA	24 October 1949	Corner Brook, Newfoundland
“D” Battery, RCHA	7 August 1950	Shilo, Manitoba
“E” Battery, RCHA	7 August 1950	Shilo, Manitoba
“F” Battery, RCHA	7 August 1950	Shilo, Manitoba
119th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 August 1950	Esquimalt, BC
“G” Battery, 3rd Regiment, RCHA	3 August 1951	Shilo, Manitoba
“H” Battery, 3rd Regiment, RCHA	3 August 1951	Shilo, Manitoba
“J” Battery, 3rd Regiment, RCHA	3 August 1951	Shilo, Manitoba
“K” Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA	10 April 1952	Petawawa, Ontario
“L” Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA	10 April 1952	Petawawa, Ontario
“M” Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA	10 April 1952	London, Ontario
1st Air Observation Post Flight	10 October 1952	Petawawa, Ontario
“W” Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery	1 May 1953	Oromocto, New Brunswick
“X” Batterie, RCHA	1 May 1953	Courcelette, Quebec
“Y” Battery, RCHA*	1 May 1953	Petawawa, Ontario
“Z” Battery, RCHA*	1 May 1953	Shilo, Manitoba
2nd Air Observation Post Flight	22 April 1954	Shilo, Manitoba
3rd Artillery Locating Battery, RCA	1 October 1954	Montreal, Quebec
121st Medium Battery, RCA	25 March 1955	Fort Francis, Ontario
“T” Battery, RCHA	13 January 1958	Petawawa, Ontario
“U” Battery, RCHA	13 January 1958	Shilo, Manitoba
“V” Batterie, RCHA*	13 January 1958	Courcelette, Quebec
95th Field Battery, RCA	17 October 1961	Edmonton, Alberta
208 Locating Battery, RCA	26 February 1962*	Toronto, Ontario
134 Survey And Radar Battery, RCA	26 February 1962	Toronto, Ontario
“Q” Batterie, RCHA	6 May 1968	Courcelette, Quebec
Royal Canadian Artillery Band	20 February 1969	Edmonton Alberta
128 General Support Battery, RCA*	10 July 1975	Moncton, New Brunswick
129 General Support Battery, RCA	10 July 1975	Lahr, West Germany
“R” Batterie, RCHA	20 September 1984	Courcelette, Quebec
119th Air Defence Battery, RCA	29 July 1985	Chatham, New Brunswick

127 General Support Battery, RCA*	27 November 1987	Lahr, West Germany
5th Field Battery, RCA*	13 September 1991	Victoria, British Columbia
55th Field Battery, RCA	13 September 1991	Victoria, British Columbia
20th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992	Lethbridge, Alberta
39th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992	Lethbridge, Alberta
89th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992	Pembroke, Ontario
109th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992	Pembroke, Ontario
"I" Battery	Not Formed	
"N" Battery	Not Formed	
"O" Battery	Not Formed	
"P" Battery	Not Formed	
"S" Battery	Not Formed	

4. Formation by calendar year is as follows:

<u>Batteries</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>
"T" Battery, RCHA	13 January 1958
"U" Battery, RCHA	13 January 1958
"V" Batterie, RCHA*	13 January 1958
"C" Battery, RCHA	15 January 1915
91st Medium Battery, RCA	15 January 1921
92nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 January 1921
128th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 January 1941
3rd Independent Medium Artillery Battery, RCA	22 January 1862
14th Field Battery, RCA	26 January 1872
20th Independent Field Battery, RCA	1 February 1908
93rd Field Battery, RCA	1 February 1921
15th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
19th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
21st Independent Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
23rd Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
25th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
26th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
27th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
31st Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
33rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
36th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
37th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
39th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920

<u>Batteries</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>
41st Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
42nd Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
43rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
44th Independent Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
45th Medium Battery, RCA *	2 February 1920
45th Depot Battery, RCA *	2 February 1920
46th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
47th Medium Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
48th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
48th Depot Battery, RCA *	2 February 1920
51st (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Battery (Type 4I), RCA	2 February 1920
60th Anti-Tank Battery (Self Propelled), RCA	2 February 1920
61st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
62nd Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	2 February 1920
63rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
64th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
68th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
69th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
70th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
71st Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
72nd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
75th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
76th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
78th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
79th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
85th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
90th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
122nd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
159th Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	2 February 1920
160th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
173rd Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
175th Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
209th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
211th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 February 1920
58e Batterie d'artillerie Anti-Aérienne, ARC*	6 February 1880
89th Field Battery, RCA	6 February 1869
115th Field Battery, RCA	6 February 1869
117th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	6 February 1869
129th Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	17 February 1942
Royal Canadian Artillery Band	20 February 1969
208 Locating Battery, RCA	26 February 1962*

<u>Batteries</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>
5th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 March 1939
8th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, RCA	1 March 1939
9th Field Battery, RCA	9 March 1866
123rd Medium Battery, RCA	15 March 1931
125th Medium Battery, RCA	15 March 1931
16th Field Battery, RCA	22 March 1878
121st Medium Battery, RCA	25 March 1955
18th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1910
7th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1911
65th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1911
67th Depot , RCA*	1 April 1911
17th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1912
40th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1912
54th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1912
55th Medium Battery, RCA	1 April 1912
56th Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1912
81e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	1 April 1912
113th Medium Battery, RCA	1 April 1937
1st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1946
2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1946
4th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Operations Room, RCA	1 April 1946
6th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, (Mobile), RCA	1 April 1946
30th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
116th Independent Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
130th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
131st Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
132nd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
133rd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
135th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946
136th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946
137th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946
138th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946
139th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
140th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
141st Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
142nd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
143rd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
144th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
145th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
146th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
147th Anti-Tank Battery (Self Propelled), RCA	1 April 1946

<u>Batteries</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>
148th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
149th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
150th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
151st Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
153rd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
154th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
157th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
161st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
162nd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
163rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
164th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
165th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
166th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
167th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
168th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
169th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
170th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
171st Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
172nd Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
174th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
176th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
177th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
178th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
179th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
180th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
181st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
183rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
184th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
185e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	1 April 1946
186e Batterie De Campagne, ARC	1 April 1946
187th Field Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
188th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
189th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
193rd Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
194th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
195th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
199th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
200th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
207th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
212th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 April 1946
59e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	7 April 1893

<u>Batteries</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>
“K” Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA	10 April 1952
“L” Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA	10 April 1952
“M” Battery, 4th Regiment, RCHA	10 April 1952
2nd Air Observation Post Flight	22 April 1954
22nd Independent Medium Artillery Battery	1 May 1866
61st Field Battery, RCA	1 May 1936
95th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 May 1936
“W” Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery	1 May 1953
“X” Batterie, RCHA	1 May 1953
“Y” Battery, RCHA*	1 May 1953
“Z” Battery, RCHA*	1 May 1953
“Q” Batterie, RCHA	6 May 1968
1st Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905
4th Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	9 May 1905
5th Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905
8th Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905
35th Field Battery, RCA*	9 May 1905
82nd (Gaspé) Field Battery, RCA	9 May 1905
86th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	9 May 1905
“D” Battery, RCHA	7 August 1950
“E” Battery, RCHA	7 August 1950
“F” Battery, RCHA	7 August 1950
97th Field Battery, RCA	8 May 1900
98th (Huron) Field Battery, RCA	8 May 1900
35th Field Battery, RCA*	9 May 1905
127th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	12 May 1942
38th Field Battery, RCA	15 May 1914
94th Field Battery, RCA	15 May 1923
210th Field Battery, RCA	15 May 1939
24th Field Battery, RCA	19 May 1872
205th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 June 1942
206th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	1 June 1942
73rd Field Battery, RCA	5 June 1947
74th Field Battery, RCA	5 June 1947
141st Field Battery, RCA	5 June 1947
114th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	25 June 1875
6th Independent Field Artillery Battery, RCA	1 July 1900
99th Field Battery, RCA	1 July 1936
204th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	2 July 1875
124th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	8 July 1864
155th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	10 July 1874

<u>Batteries</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>
128th Air Defence Battery, RCA	10 July 1975
128th General Support Battery, RCA*	10 July 1975
129th Air Defence Battery, RCA	10 July 1975
129th General Support Battery, RCA*	10 July 1975
51st Field Battery, RCA	16 July 1869
52nd Field Battery	16 July 1869
12th Field Battery, RCA	17 July 1856
80th Field Battery, RCA	19 July 1878
156th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	19 July 1878
29th Field Battery, RCA	20 July 1866
53rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	23 July 1869
119th Air Defence Battery, RCA	29 July 1985
“J” Battery, 3rd Regiment, RCHA	3 August 1951
“G” Battery, 3rd Regiment, RCHA	3 August 1951
“H” Battery, 3rd Regiment, RCHA	3 August 1951
87th Field Battery, RCA	15 August 1939
88th Field Battery, RCA	15 August 1939
119th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 August 1950
133rd Locating Battery, RCA	23 August 1949
134 Locating Battery, RCA	23 August 1949
57e Batterie de Campagne, ARC	31 August 1855
196th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	3 September 1912
197th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	3 September 1912
198th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	3 September 1912
152nd Field Battery, RCA	10 September 1869
5th Field Battery, RCA*	13 September 1991
55th Field Battery, RCA	13 September 1991
“R” Batterie, RCHA	20 September 1984
2nd Field Battery, RCA	27 September 1855
7th Field Battery, RCA	27 September 1855
3rd Artillery Locating Battery, RCA	1 October 1954
84th Independent Field Battery, RCA	4 October 1878
1st Air Observation Post Flight	10 October 1952
13th Field Battery, RCA	13 October 1871
95th Field Battery, RCA	17 October 1961
“A” Battery, RCHA	20 October 1871
“B” Battery, RCHA	20 October 1871
213th Field Battery, RCA	24 October 1949
214th Field Battery, RCA	24 October 1949
215th Field Battery, RCA	24 October 1949
20th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992

<u>Batteries</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>
39th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992
89th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992
109th Air Defence Battery, RCA*	10 November 1992
50th Field Battery, RCA	27 November 1856
83rd Medium Battery, RCA	27 November 1856
106th Field Battery, RCA	27 November 1856
112th Medium Battery, RCA	27 November 1856
127 Air Defence Battery	27 November 1987
127th General Support Battery, RCA*	27 November 1987
101st Field Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	1 December 1936
110th Field Battery, RCA	1 December 1936
11th (Hamilton-Wentworth) Field Battery, RCA	6 December 1855
10th Field Battery, RCA	6 December 1861
66th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1913
100th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
102nd (Wentworth) Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
103rd Anti-Tank Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
104th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
105th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
107th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
108th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA	15 December 1936
109th Field Battery, RCA*	15 December 1936
111th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
118th Medium Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
120th Independent Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
126th Medium Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
158th Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
202nd Field Battery, RCA	15 December 1936
28th Field Battery, RCA	18 December 1868
"I" Battery	Not Formed
"N" Battery	Not Formed
"O" Battery	Not Formed
"P" Battery	Not Formed
"S" Battery	Not Formed
134 Survey And Radar Battery, RCA	Not Available
56th Field Battery, RCA*	Unknown
119th Coast Battery, RCA	1921
201st Field Battery, RCA	1921

(403 to 499 inclusive - not allocated)

CHAPTER 5

OFFICIAL LINEAGES OF THE RCA¹

501. THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN ARTILLERY (RCA)

The regiment originated on 10 August 1883, when the 'Regiment of Canadian Artillery' of the Permanent Active Militia was authorized to be formed.² It was redesignated 'The Royal Canadian Artillery' on 24 May 1893.³ On 1 December 1898 the regiment was reorganized as two types of artillery designated the 'Royal Canadian Artillery (Field Division) and the 'Royal Canadian Artillery (Garrison Division)'.⁴ These divisions were redesignated the 'Royal Canadian Field Artillery' and the 'Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery' on 1 June 1901.⁵ On 1 September 1905 the Royal Canadian Field Artillery was redesignated the 'Royal Canadian Horse Artillery' (see the 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery chart for further information).⁶ The previously independent Non Permanent Active Militia field and garrison artillery units were incorporated in the regiment on 28 December 1895 and provided with the suffix 'Canadian Artillery'.⁷ The non permanent components of the regiment were granted the suffix 'The Royal Canadian Artillery' on 3 June 1935.⁸ The regiment was redesignated: the 'Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery' on 29 October 1956;¹⁰ and 'The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery' on 27 May 1997.¹²

Notes:

The regiment is also a 'branch' within the Canadian Forces personnel structure. The 'Artillery Branch' was officially authorized on 27 August 1971.¹⁴ The units of the former corps - one of the meanings in the duality of the word "corps" as used in the Canadian Army - continued to be designated Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, since regimental designations, including this unique one, were maintained in the Canadian Forces.

2. MGO 18/83. Formed from two existing independent garrison artillery batteries of the Permanent Force authorized on the following dates: 'A Battery' at Kingston (20 October 1871), 'B Battery' at Quebec City (20 October 1871), and a third newly authorized, but not formed, 'C' Battery at Victoria (formed 6 October 1887)

3. Special MGO of 11 August 1893.

4. MGO 111/98.

5. GO 71/01.

6. GO 200/05.

7. GO 58/95. The regiment now consisted of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery embodied in the Permanent Active Militia and the Canadian Field Artillery and Canadian Garrison Artillery in the Non Permanent Active Militia

8. GO 58/35. The notation "(N.P.)" was used to distinguish references to The Royal Canadian Artillery (Non Permanent) as was necessary. The development of artillery technology kept pace with changes in **warfare during the 20th Century and** as a result, the regiment has at one time or another incorporated,

¹ From: A-AD-267-000/AF-003, Volume 3, Part 1: Armour, Artillery and Field Engineer Regiments - Artillery Regiments. A-AD 267 was published in 2005. There have been several changes within The Royal Regiment since that time. However, for consistency the only changes made were the re-naming of 1ST AIR DEFENCE REGIMENT (LANARK AND RENFREW SCOTTISH), RCA to 42nd FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT (LANARK AND RENFREW SCOTTISH), RCA which received ministerial approval 20 October 2010 and updating the allocation of batteries. Allocated batteries on the Supplementary Order of Battle are **bold**.

in addition to the original field (horse, light, medium, heavy and mountain) and garrison (coastal and anti-aircraft) artillery, units assigned the role of air-defence and anti-tank. The term 'garrison artillery' is no longer used.

9. CAO 220-3, 7 February 1955.

10. CAO 76-10, Supp Issue No. 524/56.

11. CAO 220-3, 17 February 1964.

12. A/CDS minute to Comd LFC 1901-1 (DD Arty) of 30 April 1997, DHH/DHP 1325-33.

13. CDS minute to Comd LFC 1000-14-2 (CLS) 17 May 2004, DHH/DHP 1000-5 and/et 1325-33.

14. CFAO 2-10, Amendment List 35/71.

502. 1ST ARTILLERY LOCATING REGIMENT, RCA (1 Loc Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Toronto, Ontario on 1 April 1946, when the '69th Survey Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '69th Observation Regiment, RCA' on 19 June 1947;² '1st Locating Regiment, RCA' on 1 October 1954;³ and '1st Artillery Locating Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁴ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 15 March 1965.⁵

Perpetuation

'2nd Survey Regiment, RCA, CASF'

Headquarters Location

Toronto, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

'A' Survey Battery, RCA

'B' Survey Battery, RCA

134th Survey / Radar Battery, RCA

208th Locating Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The Second World War

The 2nd Survey Regiment was authorized on 18 October 1943 as the '2nd Survey Regiment, RCA, CASF'.⁶ It performed surveying and calibration duties as part of the 2nd Canadian Corps in North-West Europe from June 1944 until the end of the war.⁷ The regiment was disbanded on 22 June 1945.⁸

1. GO 114/46.

2. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 43/47.

3. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 411/54.

4. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

5. SD 1 Letter No. 64/62; and/et Message, CENCOM, A 2989, 012015Z Nov 65.

6. GO 485/43.

7. D.W. Falconer, Battery Flashes of W.W.II. A thumb-nail sketch of Canadian artillery batteries during the 1939-1945 conflict (Victoria, 1985), passim.

8. GO 321/45; and/et GO 238/46.

503. 1ST (HALIFAX-DARTMOUTH) FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (1 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 10 September 1869 and incorporates the following regiments and artillery battery.

The 1st (Halifax-Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA originated in Halifax, Nova Scotia on 10 September 1869, when 'The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '1st "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery' on 9 December 1870;² '1st "Halifax" Battalion of Garrison Artillery' on 1 January 1893;³ and '1st "Halifax" Regiment, CA' on 28 December 1895.⁴ The regiment was reorganized into two divisions as the '1st Division, 1st "Halifax" Regiment, CA' (Nos. 1 to 4 Companies) and '2nd Division, 1st "Halifax" Regiment, CA' (Nos. 5 to 8 Companies) on 1 June 1899⁵ (The 2nd Division was reorganized as a separate regiment designated '7th "Nova Scotia" Regiment, CA' on 1 May 1906⁶). It was redesignated: '1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;⁷ '1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁸ and '1st (Reserve) (Halifax) Coast Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940.⁹ On 1 April 1946, it was amalgamated with the '9th (Reserve) Heavy Battery (Howitzer), RCA' (see below) and redesignated the '1st (Halifax) Coast Regiment, RCA'.¹⁰ It was redesignated: '1st (Halifax) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 29 April 1948;¹¹ '1st (Halifax) Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 22 August 1955;¹² and '1st (Halifax) Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.¹³ On 1 November 1960, it was amalgamated with the '36th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' (see below) and redesignated the '1st (Halifax-Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA'.¹⁴

Notes:

The 1st (Halifax) Regiment, CGA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 1st (Halifax) Regiment, CGA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 April 1921 and reorganized the same day (GO 155/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 9th (Reserve) Heavy Battery (Howitzer), RCA originated in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia on 5 March 1869, when a "Battery of Garrison Artillery at Mahone Bay" was authorized to be formed.¹⁸ It was redesignated: 'Mahone Bay Company of Garrison Artillery' on 1 January 1893;¹⁹ and 'Mahone Bay Company of Garrison Artillery, CA' on 28 December 1895.²⁰ The battery was incorporated into the 2nd Division, 1st "Halifax" Regiment, CA, as 'No. 5 Company' on 1 June 1899;²¹ and on 9 May 1905 the company amalgamated with the 2nd Division's 'No. 7 Company' retaining the same designation.²² On 5 June 1906 these two companies ceased to be amalgamated and the battery was redesignated 'No. 1 Company' of the newly formed '7th "Nova Scotia" Regiment, CA'.²³ It was redesignated 'No. 1 Battery' on 2 April 1907,²⁴ and on 1 February 1912 it became an independent company under the designation 'No. 1 Siege Company, CGA'.²⁵ It was redesignated '9th Siege Battery, CA' and attached to the 1st (Halifax) Regiment, CGA on 2 February 1920,²⁶ and on 1 July 1924 it was again made an independent battery.²⁷ It was redesignated: '9th Heavy Battery, CA (Howitzer)' on 1 July 1925;²⁸ '9th Heavy Battery (Howitzer), RCA' on 3 June 1935;²⁹ and '9th (Reserve) Heavy Battery (Howitzer), RCA' on 7 November 1940.³⁰ On 1 April 1946, it was amalgamated with the '1st (Reserve) (Halifax) Coast Brigade, RCA', as above.

Notes:

The 9th Siege Battery, CA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 June 1921 and reorganized the same day (GO 9/22). It was disbanded again on 2 January 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 14/36). These changes were administrative and do not affect the lineage of the battery.

The 1st (Halifax-Dartmouth) Field Artillery Regiment's date of origin is not traced to the formation date of the Battery of Garrison Artillery at Mahone Bay as lineage is traced from the formation of unit not sub-unit sized organizations, ie. regiments and battalions.

The 36th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA originated in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia on 1 April 1942, when the '36th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.³¹ It was redesignated: '36th

Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;³² '36th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 22 August 1955;³³ and '36th Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.³⁴ On 1 November 1960, it was amalgamated with the '1st (Halifax) Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment, RCA', as above.

Perpetuations

'No. 9 Canadian Siege Battery, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Allocated Batteries

51st Field Battery, RCA

52nd Field Battery, RCA

87th Field Battery, RCA

201st Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 1st "Halifax" Regiment was mobilized for active service on 6 August 1914 to provide coastal artillery support at the Citadel in Halifax.³⁵

No. 9 Canadian Siege Battery, CEF was authorized on 15 July 1916 as 'No. 8 "Overseas" Battery Siege Artillery, CEF'.³⁶ It was redesignated: 'No. 273 (Canadian) Siege Battery, CEF' on 15 October 1916;³⁷ and 'No. 9 Canadian Siege Battery, CEF' on 24 January 1917.³⁸ It embarked for Britain in September 1916.³⁹ The battery disembarked in France on 22 March 1917,⁴⁰ where it provided siege artillery support as part of the 1st Brigade, CGA, CEF in France and Flanders until the end of the war.⁴¹ The battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.⁴²

The Second World War

The 1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade, RCA was called out on service for local protection duties on 26 August 1939.⁴³ Details from the brigade were also mobilized for active service under the designation '1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade, RCA, CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.⁴⁴ The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940 and the brigade mobilized an active service unit designated '1st (Halifax) Coast Brigade, RCA, CASF' on 1 January 1941.⁴⁵ It was redesignated '1st (Halifax) Coast Regiment, RCA, CASF' on 1 August 1942.⁴⁶ The regiment provided coastal artillery support as part of the defences of Halifax, Nova Scotia.⁴⁷ The regiment was disbanded on 15 August 1945.⁴⁸

The 9th Heavy Battery (Howitzer), RCA was called out on service for local protection duties on 26 August 1939.⁴⁹ Details from the battery were also mobilized for active service under the designation '9th Heavy Battery, RCA, CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.⁵⁰ The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940 and the battery mobilized an active service unit designated the '9th Heavy Battery, RCA, CASF' on 1 January 1941.⁵¹ It was redesignated '9th Coast Battery, RCA, CASF' on 1 May 1942.⁵² The battery provided coastal artillery support in the defences of Halifax, Nova Scotia.⁵³ The battery was disbanded on 31 October 1945.⁵⁴

1. MGO of 10 September 1869. Formed from five existing and one newly organized Halifax garrison batteries authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Battery' (16 July 1869), 'No. 2 Battery' (16 July 1869), 'No. 3 Battery' (23 July 1869), 'No. 4 Battery' (23 July 1869), 'No. 5 Battery' (23 July 1869) and the newly authorized 'No. 6 Battery'.

2. MGO 35/70.

3. No authority for a change of designation of artillery brigades in 1892 is contained within the applicable Militia General Orders or Annual Militia Report sessional papers. However, the date of 1 January 1893 is

consistent with the nomenclature used in the aforementioned sources of 1893 and the Department of Militia and Defence, The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94).

4. GO 58/95.

5. GO 59/99.

6. GO 71/06; and/et GO 76/06. It was redesignated '7th "Nova Scotia" Regiment (Heavy Brigade), CA' on 2 April 1907 (GO 58/07). The regiment ceased to exist when its four batteries were reorganized as the 27th, 28th and 29th Batteries, CFA, and the No. 1 Siege Company, CGA on 1 February 1912 (GO 24/12). The '1st Division' nomenclature was automatically dropped when the new regiment was formed .

7. GO 82/25.

8. GO 58/35.

9. GO 273/40.

10. GO 115/46 (redesignated the regiment '1st Coast Regiment, RCA'); and GO 161/46 (redesignated the regiment '1st (Halifax) Coast Regiment, RCA' with the same effective date.)

11. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 74/48.

12. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 458/55.

13. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

14. CAO 76-2, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No 682/60. The regiment with its 51st, 52nd and 53rd Batteries amalgamated with the 36th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA, and its 87th, 201st and 205th batteries. The new regiment retained only four batteries, the 53rd and 205th Batteries being absorbed by the regiment as a whole.

15. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.

16. CFOO 3.310, 1Jan 81.

17. MOO 97170, 14 Aug 85.

18. MGO 5 March 1869. Although the MGO did not provide a specific title for the unit, subsequent orders referred to the unit as the 'Mahone Bay Battery of Garrison Artillery'.

19. No authority for a change of designation of artillery batteries in 1892 is contained within the applicable Militia General Orders or Annual Militia Report sessional papers. However, the date of 1 January 1893 is consistent with the nomenclature used in the aforementioned sources of 1893 and the Department of Militia and Defence, The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94).

20. GO 58/95.

21. GO 59/99.

22. Special GO of 9 May 1905.

23. GO 105/06.

24. GO 58/07.

25. GO 24/12.

26. GO 13/20.

27. GO 91/24.

28. GO 82/25.

29. GO 58/35.

30. GO 273/40.

31. GO 241/42.

32. GO 115/46.

33. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 458/55.

34. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

35. GO 142/14; and G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto,1967), p.217.

36. GO 69/16.

37. CRO 602 29 Nov 16; and/et List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4).

38. CRO 334, 29 Jan 17.
39. CEF Sailing List, vol. XII.
40. War Diary, 9th Canadian Siege Battery, 22 March 1917/22 mars 1917, NAC/AN, RG/GE 9, Series 111-D-3, Vol. 4977, File/dossier 576.
41. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p.403; and/et Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - No. 9 Siege Battery, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 17, Folder/chemise 2.
42. GO 191/20.
43. GO 124/39.
44. GO 135/39.
45. GO 44/41.
46. GO 386/42.
47. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), pp. 453-456.
48. GO 18/46.
49. GO 124/39.
50. GO 135/39.
51. GO 44/41.
52. GO 311/42.
53. Roger Sarty, A Brief History of the 1st (Halifax) Field Regiment, RCA, p. 19, Document Collection/collection de documents 73/384.
54. GO 18/46.

504. 1ST REGIMENT, ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY (1 RCHA)

This Regular Force regiment originated in Kingston, Ontario and Quebec City, Quebec on 1 December 1898, when the 'Royal Canadian Artillery (Field Division)' of The Royal Canadian Artillery was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: 'Royal Canadian Field Artillery' on 1 June 1901;² 'Royal Canadian Horse Artillery' on 1 September 1905;³ '71st Regiment (Royal Canadian Horse Artillery)' on 16 October 1946;⁴ '1st Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery' on 7 July 1949;⁵ and '1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery' on 18 June 1951.⁶

Headquarters Location

Shilo, Manitoba

Allocated Batteries

'A' Battery, RCHA

'B' Battery, RCHA

'C' Battery, RCHA

'Z' Battery, RCHA³¹

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The North West Rebellion

The service of 'A' and 'B' Batteries of the Regiment during the Rebellion pre-date the formation of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. See the branch chart for further details.

South African War

The Royal Canadian Artillery (Field Division) mobilized the 'Brigade Division, Royal Canadian Artillery' for active service on 20 December 1899.¹⁰ The brigade embarked for Africa on 21 February 1900,¹¹ where its batteries provided field artillery support to the Imperial forces in the eastern Transvaal, north Cape Colony, Griqualand West and with the Rhodesian Field Force.¹² The active service brigade was disbanded on 21 January 1901.¹³

The First World War

The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery was placed on active service on 6 August 1914 for instructional and camp administration duties.¹⁴ On 26 August 1914 it mobilized the 'Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade, CEF',¹⁵ which embarked for England on 30 September 1914.¹⁶ The regiment disembarked in France on 20 July 1915,¹⁷ where it provided mobile field artillery support as part of the 'Canadian Cavalry Brigade, CEF' in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹⁸ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁹

The Second World War

The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery mobilized for active service as the '1st Field Brigade, RCA, CASF' on 1 September 1939.²⁰ It was redesignated '1st Field Regiment, RCA, CASF' on 21 December 1939.²¹ The regiment embarked for England in December 1939 and in June 1940 it went to France as part of the Second British Expeditionary Force, reaching a point west of Le Mans before being ordered back.²² It was redesignated '1st Field Regiment, RCHA, CASF' on 1 January 1941.²³ The regiment landed in Sicily in July 1943 and in Italy in September 1943, providing field artillery support for the 1st Canadian Infantry Division. In March 1945 the regiment moved with the 1st Canadian Corps to North West Europe where it served until the end of the war.²⁴ The overseas regiment was disbanded on 25 August 1945.²⁵

On 1 June 1945 a second Active Force component of the regiment was mobilized for service in the Pacific theatre of operations under the designation '1st Canadian Field Artillery Battalion, RCA, CASF'.²⁶ It was redesignated: '2nd/1st Field Regiment, RCHA, CASF' on 1 September 1945;²⁷ and '71st Regiment, RCHA, CASF' on 1 March 1946.²⁸ On 27 June 1946 it was embodied in the Permanent Force.²⁹

United Nations Operations - Korea

The regiment served in theatre from May 1952 to April 1953 as part of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, 1st Commonwealth Division.³⁰

1. MGO 111/98. Formed from two independent Permanent Force batteries, 'A' and 'B' Batteries, of garrison artillery [authorized 20 October 1871] and a third newly authorized, but not formed, 'C' Battery.
2. GO 71/01.
3. GO 200/05.
4. GO 259/46.
5. CAO 76-2, Supp Issue No. 136/49.
6. CAO 76-2, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 251/51.
7. CAO 220-3, 7 February 1955.
8. CAO 220-3, 17 February 1964.
9. CFOO 12.3.2, 12 Jan 78 / OOF 12.3.2, 12 Jan 78.
10. MO No. 265/99. The batteries of the brigade were designated 'C', 'D', and 'E' Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery. On 16 January 1900, due to a shortage of personnel, 'A' and 'B' Batteries were temporarily amalgamated under the designation 'A Battery, Field Division, Royal Canadian Artillery' (MO No. 12/1900).
11. MO No. 290/1900.
12. Kardex 500.009 (D79), South Africa, Actions, Medals, etc.
13. GO 21/01.
14. GO 142/14. The RCHA was called out to provide utilitarian services at Camp Valcartier. Initially, it was not part of the Expeditionary Force, though many of its personnel joined CEF units.
15. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p.198.
16. Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, *Official History of the Canadian Forces in The Great War 1914-1919, General Series Vol. 1, August 1914-September 1915, Appendix 132* (Ottawa, 1938), p.113.
17. War Diary, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, 20 July 1915/20 juillet 1915, NAC/AN, RG/GE 9, Series 111-D-3, Vol. 4972, File/dossier 556-557.
18. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim; Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, *Official History of the Canadian Forces in The Great War 1914-1919, General Series Vol. 1, August 1914-September 1915* (Ottawa, 1938), p. 535.
19. GO 191/20.
20. GO 135/39.
21. GO 44/40.
22. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), passim.
23. GO 45/41.
24. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), passim.
25. GO 401/45.
26. GO 241/45.
27. GO 345/45.
28. GO 138/46.

29. GO 158/46. Officially, the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery still existed in the Permanent Force, thus necessitating its redesignation four months later (see footnote 4, above).

30. Herbert Fairlie Wood, *Strange Battleground. The Operations in Korea and their Effects on the Defence Policy of Canada* (Ottawa, 1966), p. 273.

31. At the time of publication, the designations for the allocated batteries were awaiting official approval.

505. 2ND FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (2 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 27 November 1856 and incorporates the following regiments. The 2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA originated in Montréal, Quebec on 27 November 1856, when the 'Battalion of Montreal Artillery' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: 'Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery' on 6 February 1869;² '2nd "Montreal" Battalion of Garrison Artillery' on 1 January 1893;³ '2nd "Montreal" Regiment, CA' on 28 December 1895;⁴ '2nd "Montreal" Regiment (Heavy Brigade), CA' on 2 April 1907;⁵ '2nd "Montreal" Heavy Brigade, CGA' on 2 May 1910;⁶ 'The Montreal Heavy Brigade, CGA' on 1 March 1912;⁷ '2nd Heavy Brigade, CA' on 2 February 1920;⁸ '2nd Medium Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;⁹ '2nd Medium Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;¹⁰ '2nd (Reserve) Medium Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;¹¹ '2nd (Reserve) Medium Regiment, RCA' on 1 December 1942;¹² '2nd (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 28 July 1944;¹³ and '2nd Medium Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946.¹⁴ On 15 September 1959 it was amalgamated with the '51st Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' (see below), retaining the same designation.¹⁵ It was redesignated '2nd Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.¹⁶ On 26 February 1965 the regiment was reduced to nil strength, made dormant and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle.¹⁷ It was removed from the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 June 1966 and embodied in the Reserve Force under the designation '2nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA'.¹⁸

The 51st Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA originated in Montréal, Quebec on 1 April 1946, when the '51st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.²¹ It was redesignated '51st Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 22 August 1955.²² On 15 September 1959 it was amalgamated with the 2nd Medium Regiment, RCA, as above.

Notes :

The 2nd Heavy Brigade, CA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 2nd Heavy Brigade, CA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 April 1922 and reorganized the same day (GO 9/22). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

Perpetuations

'2nd Brigade, CGA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Montréal, Quebec

Allocated Batteries

7th Field Battery, RCA

50th Field Battery, RCA

66th Field Battery, RCA

83rd Medium Battery, RCA

112th Medium Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

Fenian Raids

The Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery was called out on active service on 24 May 1870. The brigade, which served on the South-eastern frontier, was removed from active service on 31 May 1870.²³

North West Rebellion

Elements of the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, which were mobilized for active service on 10 April 1885,²⁴ served with the Battleford Column of the North-West Field Force.²⁵ They were removed from active service on 24 July 1885.²⁶

The First World War

Details from The Montreal Heavy Brigade were placed on active service on 6 August 1914 for local protection duties.²⁷

The 2nd Brigade was mobilized in France on 18 January 1917 as the '2nd Canadian Heavy Artillery Group, CEF'.²⁸ It was redesignated '2nd Brigade, CGA, CEF' on 12 January 1918.²⁹ It provided siege artillery support as part of the Canadian Corps troops in France and Flanders until the end of the war.³⁰ The brigade was disbanded on 1 November 1920.³¹

1. MGO No. 1, 27 November 1856.

2. MGO No. 1, 6 February 1869.

3. No authority for a change of designation of artillery brigades in 1892 is contained within the applicable Militia General Orders or Annual Militia Report sessional papers. However, the date of 1 January 1893 is consistent with the nomenclature used in the aforementioned sources of 1893 and the Department of Militia and Defence, The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94), The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94).

4. GO 58/95.

5. Note to GO 58/07.

6. GO 57/10.

7. GO 39/12; and/et GO 41/12.

8. GO 13/20.

9. GO 82/25.

10. GO 58/35.

11. GO 273/40.

12. GO 92/43.

13. GO 386/44.

14. GO 115/46.

15. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 655/59.

16. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

17. SD 1 Letter No. 64/65; and/et Message, QUECOM, G 3564, 221800Z Sep 65.

18. CFOO 6/66.

19. CFOO 3.310, 5 May 79 / OOFC 3.310, 5 mai 79.

20. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81 / OOFC 3.310, 1^{er} jan 81.

21. GO 114/46.

22. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 458/55.

23. Adjutant General of the Militia Annual Report reprinted in the Report on the State of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1870, (Ottawa, 1870), p. 77.

24. MGO 11/85.

25. Report Upon the Suppression of the Rebellion in the North-West Territories, and Matters in Connection Therewith, in 1885, (Ottawa, 1886), Appendix No. 1 (Special report by Major-General Middleton), p.14.

26. MGO 16/85.

27. GO 142/14.

28. List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4).

29. Ibid.

30. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), *passim*.

31. GO 191/20; and CEF RO 1932/19. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official date of disbandment as it is the General Order in which the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.

506. 2ND REGIMENT, ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY (2 RCHA)

LINEAGE

This Regular Force regiment originated in Shilo, Manitoba on 7 August 1950, when the '2nd Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery' was authorized to be formed as part of the Canadian Army Special Force.¹ It was redesignated the '2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery' on 18 June 1951.²

Headquarters Location

Petawawa, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

'D' Battery, RCHA

'E' Battery, RCHA

'F' Battery, RCHA

'T' Battery, RCHA

'Y' Battery, RCHA⁸

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

United Nations Operations - Korea

The 2nd Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery served in theatre from May 1951 to May 1952 as part of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, 1st Commonwealth Division.⁶ The regiment ceased to be embodied in the Canadian Army Special Force on 14 July 1952.⁷

1. CAO 110-2, Supp Issue No. 193/50 (The regiment was authorized effective 9 August 1950 in the Active Force); CAO 110-2, Supp Issue No. 201/50 (The Regiment was embodied in the Canadian Army Special Force with an earlier effective date of 7 August 1950); and CAO 110-2, Supp Issue No. 210/50.

2. CAO 76-2, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 251/51.

3. CAO 220-3, 7 February 1955.

4. CAO 220-3, 17 February 1964.

5. CFOO 3.21.3, 1 Dec 78/OOFC 3.21.3, 1er déc 78; and/et Memorandum, Organization Policy - Translation of Unit Titles and Short Titles, DGBB 1901-1/1211-7-4 TD 7265, 12 Aug 77(DHH Heritage Collection).

6. Herbert Fairlie Wood, *Strange Battleground. The Operations in Korea and their Effects on the Defence Policy of Canada* (Ottawa, 1966), p.273.

7. CAO 76-8, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No 293/52.

8. At the time of publication, the designations for the allocated batteries were awaiting official approval.

507. 3RD FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT (THE LOYAL COMPANY), RCA (3 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 28 May 1869 and incorporates the following regiments. The 3rd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA originated in Saint John, New Brunswick on 28 May 1869, when the 'New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: 'New Brunswick Battalion of Garrison Artillery' on 1 January 1893;² '3rd "New Brunswick Battalion" of Garrison Artillery' on 1 January 1895;³ '3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment of Garrison Artillery' on 28 December 1895;⁴ '3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment (Heavy Brigade)' on 2 April 1907;⁵ '3rd "New Brunswick" Heavy Brigade, CGA' on 2 May 1910;⁶ '3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment, CGA' on 15 April 1912;⁷ '3rd (New Brunswick) Heavy Brigade, CA' on 2 February 1920;⁸ '3rd (New Brunswick) Heavy Brigade, CA' on 12 March 1920;⁹ '3rd (New Brunswick) Medium Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;¹⁰ '3rd (New Brunswick) Medium Brigade, CA (The Loyal Company of Artillery)' on 1 March 1930;¹¹ '3rd (New Brunswick) Medium Brigade, RCA (The Loyal Company of Artillery)' on 3 June 1935;¹² '3rd (New Brunswick) Coast Brigade, RCA (The Loyal Company of Artillery)' on 15 April 1938;¹³ '3rd (Reserve) (New Brunswick) Coast Brigade, RCA (The Loyal Company of Artillery)' on 7 November 1940;¹⁴ '3rd (Reserve) (New Brunswick) Coast Regiment, RCA (The Loyal Company of Artillery)' on 21 September 1945;¹⁵ '3rd (New Brunswick) Coast Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;¹⁶ '3rd (New Brunswick) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 29 April 1948;¹⁷ and '3rd (New Brunswick) Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 22 August 1955.¹⁸ On 1 September 1959, it was amalgamated with the '23rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' (see below) under the same designation.¹⁹ It was redesignated: '3rd (New Brunswick) Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960;²⁰ '3rd Field Artillery Regiment (The Loyal Company), RCA' on 10 December 1962;²¹ and '3rd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 20 November 1975.²² It was redesignated: '3rd Field Artillery Regiment (The Loyal Company), RCA' on 9 July 2012.⁵⁵

Notes :

Only those pre-Confederation units which were re-enrolled under the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 40, respecting the Militia Defence of the Dominion of Canada, and were declared to be existing by General Order of 6 February 1869, legally exist. It is known that a number of units had existed in New Brunswick prior to Confederation, but, as in the case of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, units that did not re-enrol, as referred to above, automatically ceased to exist without formal announcement of their removal (viz., disbandment). There can be no legal continuity of a former unit - or ante-dating of authorization. This would contravene the legal requirement of conforming with Section 7 of the aforementioned Act.

The 3rd (New Brunswick) Heavy Brigade, CA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 3rd (New Brunswick) Heavy Brigade, CGA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 June 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 130/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

The 3rd (New Brunswick) Medium Brigade, RCA (The Loyal Company of Artillery) was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 14 April 1938 and reorganized the next day (GO 71/38). These changes were administrative and do not affect the lineage of the brigade.

The 23rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA originated in Saint John, New Brunswick on 15 February 1924, when the '9th Mounted Brigade Headquarters' was authorized to be formed.²⁴ It was converted to artillery and redesignated: '23rd Field Brigade, RCA' on 15 December 1936;²⁵ '23rd (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;²⁶ '23rd (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 September 1943;²⁷ '23rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;²⁸ and '23rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 22 August 1955.²⁹ On 1 September 1959, it was amalgamated with the '3rd (New Brunswick) Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA', as above.

Perpetuations

'3rd Brigade, CGA, CEF', 'No. 4' and 'No. 6 Canadian Siege Battery, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Saint John, New Brunswick

Allocated Batteries

89th Field Battery, RCA

90th Field Battery, RCA

104th Field Battery, RCA

105th Field Battery, RCA

115th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment was mobilized for active service on 6 August 1914 to provide coastal artillery support on Partridge Island, New Brunswick.³⁰

The 3rd Brigade, CGA was mobilized in England as the '3rd Brigade, Canadian Garrison Artillery, CEF' on 22 January 1918 from personnel of the Reserve Artillery.³¹ It disembarked in France on 20 March 1918,³² where it provided siege artillery support as part of the Canadian Corps troops in France and Flanders until the end of the war.³³ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.³⁴

No. 4 Canadian Siege Battery was authorized on 22 December 1915 as 'No. 4 "Overseas" Battery Siege Artillery, CEF'.³⁵ It was redesignated: '131st (Canadian) Siege Battery' on 7 May 1916;³⁶ and 'No. 4 Canadian Siege Battery, CEF' on 24 January 1917.³⁷ It embarked for Britain on 1 April 1916.³⁸ The battery disembarked in France on 31 July 1916,³⁹ where it provided siege artillery support as part of the 2nd Brigade, CGA, CEF in France and Flanders until the end of the war.⁴⁰ The battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.⁴¹

No. 6 Canadian Siege Battery was authorized on 15 July 1916 as 'No. 7 "Overseas" Battery Siege Artillery, CEF'.⁴² It was redesignated: '167th (Canadian) Siege Battery' on 10 June 1916;⁴³ and 'No. 6 Canadian Siege Battery, CEF' on 24 January 1917.⁴⁴ It embarked for Britain on 18 September 1916.⁴⁵ The battery disembarked in France on 27 September 1916,⁴⁶ where it provided siege artillery support as part of the 2nd Brigade, CGA, CEF in France and Flanders until the end of the war.⁴⁷ The battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.⁴⁸

Note :

When an artillery regiment and its allocated batteries are amalgamated with another regiment and its allocated batteries, perpetuation is assigned to the batteries which maintain the same numerical designation. When a numerical designation is not continued, the perpetuation goes to the regiment as a whole.

The Second World War

The '3rd (New Brunswick) Coast Brigade, RCA (The Loyal Company of Artillery)' was called out on service for local protection duties on 26 August 1939.⁴⁹ Details from the brigade were also mobilized for active service under the designation '3rd (New Brunswick) Coast Brigade, RCA, CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.⁵⁰ The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940 and the brigade mobilized an active service unit designated '3rd (New Brunswick) Coast Brigade, RCA, CASF' on 1 January 1941.⁵¹ It was redesignated '3rd (New Brunswick) Coast Regiment, RCA, CASF' on 1 August 1942.⁵² The regiment provided coastal artillery support as part of the defences of Saint John, New Brunswick.⁵³ The regiment was disbanded on 1 September 1944.⁵⁴

1. MGO 28 May 1869. Formed from nine existing and one newly organized garrison batteries authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Battery' at St. John (St. John Battery of Garrison Artillery, 14 November 1859), 'No. 2 Battery' at Carleton (Carleton Battery of Garrison Artillery, 6 December 1859), 'No. 4

Battery' at St. Andrews (St. Andrews Battery of Garrison Artillery, 14 February 1866), 'No. 5 Battery' at Woodstock (Woodstock Battery of Garrison Artillery, 30 May 1866), 'No. 6 Battery' at St. George (St. George Battery of Garrison Artillery, 9 September 1865), 'No. 7 Battery' at Chatham on (Chatham Battery of Garrison Artillery, 6 March 1860), 'No. 8 Battery' at St. Stephen (St. Stephen's Battery of Garrison Artillery, 13 June 1866, 'No. 9 Battery' at St. George (St. George Battery of Garrison Artillery, 6 February 1869), 'No. 10 Battery' at St. John (St. John Battery of Garrison Artillery, 5 March 1869) and the newly authorized 'No. 3 Battery' at Portland.

2. No authority for a change of designation of artillery brigades in 1892 is contained within the applicable Militia General Orders or Annual Militia Report sessional papers. However, the date of 1 January 1893 is consistent with the nomenclature used in the aforementioned sources of 1893 and the Department of Militia and Defence, The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94).

3. MGO 9/95; and/et The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada corrected to 1st January 1895.

4. GO 58/95.

5. GO 58/07.

6. GO 57/10.

7. GO 72/12.

8. GO 13/20; and/et GO 25/20.

9. MO 58/20.

10. GO 82/25.

11. GO 33/30.

12. GO 58/35.

13. GO 71/38.

14. GO 273/40.

15. GO 358/45.

16. GO 116/46 (redesignated the unit '3rd Coast Regiment, RCA'); and GO 161/46 (changed the designation with the same effective date).

17. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No 74/48.

18. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 458/55.

19. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 652/59.

20. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

21. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 740/63.

22. CFOO 3.310, 20 Nov 75.

23. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.

24. GO 22/24.

25. GO 191/36.

26. GO 273/40.

27. GO 44/45.

28. GO 115/46.

29. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 458/55.

30. GO 142/14; and/et G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p.217.

31. List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4)).

32. War Diary, 3rd Brigade, Canadian Garrison Artillery, 20 March 1918/20 mars 1918, NAC/AN, RG9/GE 9, Series III-D-3, Vol. 4975, File/dossier 567.

33. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim.

34. GO 191/20; and/et CEF RO 1960/19. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official date of disbandment as it is the General Order in which the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.

35. GO 151/15.
36. Official History of the CEF 1914-1919, Formations and Units Ledger, Document Collection/Collection de documents, 87/252 LG; and/et G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 402.
37. CRO 334, 29 Jan 17.
38. CEF Sailing List, vol. XII.
39. War Diary, 4th Canadian Siege Battery, 31 July 1916, NAC/AN, RG/GE 9, Series 111-D-3, Vol. 4976, File/dossier 571.
40. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim.
41. GO 191/20.
42. GO 69/16.
43. Official History of the CEF 1914-1919, Formations and Units Ledger, Document Collection/Collection de documents, 87/252 LG; and/et G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 402.
44. CRO 334, 29 Jan 17.
45. CEF Sailing List, vol. XII.
46. Official History of the CEF 1914-1919, Formations and Units Ledger, Document Collection/ Collection de documents, 87/252 LG.
47. War Diary, 6th Canadian Siege Battery, NAC/AN, RG/GE 9, Series 111-D-3, Vol. 4976, File/dossier 573; and/et G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 402.
48. GO 191/20.
49. GO 124/39.
50. GO 135/39.
51. GO 44/41.
52. GO 37/43.
53. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), p.462.
54. GO 55/45.
55. MOO 2012045

508. 3RD REGIMENT, ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY (3 RCHA)

This Regular Force regiment originated in Shilo, Manitoba on 4 May 1951, when the '79th Field Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated the '3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery on 16 October 1953.² It was reduced to nil strength on 31 July 1992.⁵

Note :

The batteries of the 79th Field Regiment were raised as Active Force sub-units on the framework of Reserve Force batteries (209th, 258th, and 284th Field Batteries) for service in Germany with the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group. Upon return to Canada the batteries were disbanded on 29 July 1953⁷ and then reformed from available resources for post Armistice service in Korea from May to November 1954 under the designation '3rd Regiment, RCHA'.⁸

Headquarters Location

Shilo, Manitoba

Allocated Batteries

'G' Battery, RCHA

'H' Battery, RCHA

'J' Battery, RCHA

'U' Battery, RCHA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. CAO 110-2, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 245/51.

2. CAO 76-2, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 358/53.

3. CAO 220-3, 7 février 1955

4. CAO 220-3, 17 février 1964.

5. CFOO 3.7.1, 8 Sep 78 / OOF 3.7.1, 8 sep 78.

6. MOO 92157, 5 Aug 92 / DMO 92157, 5 août 92. This order authorized the disbandment of the regiment with an effective date to be determined by the CDS. No such order was given, therefore, the regiment still exists as a legally authorized entity / Cet ordre autorisait la dissolution du régiment, la date de mise en vigueur devant être choisie par le CEMD. Cet ordre ne fut jamais donné et, conséquemment, le régiment existe toujours en tant qu'entité légale; and/et 3rd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, AHR 1992, file 1325-1 (CO), 29 November 1993 on AHR file 1761 / 3e Régiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, RHA 1992, dossier 1325-1 (CO), 29 novembre 1993, dans RHA dossier 1761.

7. SD 1 Letter No. 53/91, 13 Aug 53.

8. Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada, Vol 2 (1919 to 1967)*, (Toronto, 1972), passim.

509. 4TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT (GENERAL SUPPORT), RCA (4 Regt (GS) RCA)

This Regular Force regiment originated on 9 May 1905. 4th Artillery Regiment (General Support), RCA, originated in CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick, on 11 June 2014 through the amalgamation of the “4th Air Defence Regiment, RCA” and “4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA”.¹

4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA,² originated in Cobourg, Ontario, on 9 May 1905 when “10th Brigade of Field Artillery, CA”, was authorized to be formed.³ It was redesignated: “4th Brigade, CFA”, on 2 February 1920;⁴ “4th Field Brigade, CA”, on 1 July 1925;⁵ “4th Field Brigade, RCA”, on 3 June 1935;⁶ “4th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA”, on 7 November 1940;⁷ “43rd (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA”, on 24 June 1942;⁸ “4th Field Regiment, RCA”, on 1 April 1946;⁹ and “4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA”, on 19 June 1947.¹⁰ On 1 September 1954 it was amalgamated with “4th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA”, “45th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA”, and “56th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA”, and redesignated “45th Medium Battery, RCA”.¹¹ On 11 June 2014 “4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA”, was de-amalgamated from “45th Medium Battery, RCA”, reactivated from the Supplementary Order of Battle, and amalgamated with “4th Air Defence Regiment, RCA” to form “4th Artillery Regiment (General Support), RCA”.¹²

A corresponding reserve unit for the regiment was designated on 1 November 1920 on the Reserve order of battle.¹³ It was disbanded on 14 December 1936.¹⁴

4th Air Defence Regiment, RCA, originated in Lahr, Germany, on 27 November 1987 when it was authorized to be formed in the Regular Force.¹⁵ The regiment was reduced to nil strength on 1 June 1992.¹⁶ It was reorganized on 15 March 1995.¹⁷ On 11 June 2014 the regiment was amalgamated with “4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA”, and redesignated “4th Artillery Regiment (General Support), RCA”.¹⁸

(Note: In French, “4th Air Defence Regiment, RCA”, was designated “4^e Régiment de défense antiaérienne, ARC”, on 27 November 1987.¹⁹)

Perpetuations

“4th Brigade, CFA, CEF”

Headquarters Location

Gagetown, New Brunswick

Allocated Batteries

127 General Support Battery, RCA

128 General Support Battery, RCA

129 General Support Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

“4th Field Artillery Brigade, CEF” was authorized on 7 November 1914.²⁰ It embarked for Great Britain on 20 May 1915.²¹ The brigade disembarked in France on 14 September 1915,²² where it provided field artillery support as part of the 3rd Indian (Lahore) Divisional Artillery and the 2nd and 4th Canadian Divisional Artilleries in France and Flanders until the end of the war.²³ It was disbanded on 23 October 1920.²⁴

South-West Asia

4th Air Defence Regiment, RCA, contributed personnel to various rotations of the campaign in Afghanistan.

1. MOO 2014079, 11 June 2014 (See endnote 13 below)
2. The “4th Brigade, CFA”, was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 December 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 29/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.
3. Special GO, 9 May 1905. Formed from one existing independent field battery, the “14th Field 8Battery, CA”, at Cobourg (authorized on 19 April 1872) and the newly-authorized “24th Field Battery, CA”, at Peterborough.
4. GO 13/20
5. GO 82/25
6. GO 58/35
7. GO 273/40
8. GO 285/42
9. GO 116/46
10. Supp to CAO, Issue No. 43/47, para 76-3
11. Pt “B” Supp to CAO, Issue No. 414/54, para 76-3. On 6 July 1960 the “45th Medium Battery, RCA” was amalgamated with the “50th Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA” and redesignated the “50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA” (Pt “B” Supp to CAO, Issue No. 678/60, para 76-3). The latter was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 April 1970 (CFOO 70/16).
12. Aide-Memoire for the Minister of National Defence, “Re-Designation of 4th Air Defence Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery”, 20 February 2013; Commander Canadian Army, “Request for Re-Designation of 4th Air Defence Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery to 4th Artillery Regiment (General Support), Royal Canadian Artillery, 3 February 2014; MOO 2014079, 11 June 2014. Although the MOO does not explicitly mention (a) the relevant de-amalgamation and reactivation off of the Supplementary Order of Battle, or (b) the amalgamation of “4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA”, and “4th Air Defence Regiment, RCA”, these steps are mentioned explicitly in the Aide-Memoire, which was accepted through the chain of command up to an including the Commander, Canadian Army.
13. GO 186/20
14. GO 3/37
15. MOO 3/87, 27 November 1987
16. Page 11 to attachment to unit AHR, 1325-1 (CO), 6 June 1992 (AHR file 1628). MOO 93009, 5 February 1993, authorized the regiment to be disbanded with an effective date to be determined by the Chief of the Defence Staff, but this action never occurred.
17. MOO 95006, 15 March 1995
18. MOO 2014079, 11 June 2014
19. DMO 3/87, 27 novembre 1987
20. GO 36/15
21. *CEF Sailing List*, Vol. XII
22. Canadian Artillery Association, *Officers who served Overseas in the Great War with the Canadian Artillery* (Ottawa, 1922), p.5
23. Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada: The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, Vol. 1: 1534-1919 (Toronto, 1967), *passim*
24. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official date of disbandment as it is the General Order in which the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.

510. 4TH REGIMENT, ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY (4 RCHA)

This Regular Force regiment originated in Wainwright, Alberta on 10 April 1952 when the '81st Field Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated the '4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery' on 16 October 1953.² It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 16 July 1970.⁵

Note:

The batteries of the 81st Field Regiment were raised as Active Force sub-units on the framework of Reserve Force batteries (205th, 213th, and 216th Field Batteries) to be used as replacements for the '79th Field Regiment, RCA', which was tasked for service in Germany with the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.⁶

Headquarters Location

Petawawa, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

'K' Battery, RCHA

'L' Battery, RCHA

'M' Battery, RCHA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

United Nations Operations - Korea

The 81st Field Regiment was embodied in the Canadian Army Special Force on 1 March 1953 for service in Korea.⁷ The regiment served in theatre from April 1953 to May 1954 as part of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, 1st Commonwealth Division.⁸ It ceased to be embodied within the Canadian Army Special Force on 1 November 1953.⁹

1. CAO 110-2, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 283/52.

2. CAO 76-2, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 358/53.

3. CAO 220-3, 7 février 1955.

4. CAO 220-3, 17 février 1964.

5. CANCOMGEN 018/70; Message, DO 115, 211300Z Jul 70, on CFOO 1764 file.

6. SD 1 Letter No. 4237, 5 May 51.

7. CAO 76-8, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 324/53.

8. Herbert Fairlie Wood, *Strange Battleground. The Operations in Korea and their Effects on the Defence Policy of Canada* (Ottawa, 1966), p. 273.

9. CAO 76-8, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 365/53. The Armistice in Korea occurred on 27 July 1953

/ L'armistice en Corée date du 27 juillet 1953.

511. 5TH (BRITISH COLUMBIA) FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (5 (BC) Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 12 October 1883 and incorporates the following regiments and operations room.

The 5th (British Columbia) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA originated in Victoria, British Columbia on 12 October 1883, when the 'British Columbia Provisional Regiment of Garrison Artillery' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: 'British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery' on 7 May 1886;² 'British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery' on 1 January 1893;³ '5th "British Columbia" Battalion of Garrison Artillery' on 1 January 1895;⁴ and '5th "British Columbia" Regiment of Garrison Artillery, CA' on 28 December 1895.⁵ The regiment was reorganized into two battalions on 1 July 1896, designated the '1st' and '2nd' battalions.⁶ The '2nd Battalion' was detached and converted to infantry and used to form the '6th Battalion Rifles' (now 'The British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) (RCAC)') on 1 August 1899, the '1st Battalion' designation being automatically discontinued.⁷ The regiment was redesignated: '5th (British Columbia) Regiment, CGA' on 2 February 1920;⁸ '5th (British Columbia) Coast Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;⁹ '5th (British Columbia) Coast Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;¹⁰ '5th (Reserve) (British Columbia) Coast Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;¹¹ '5th (British Columbia) Coast Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;¹² '5th (British Columbia) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 5 February 1948;¹³ and '75th (British Columbia) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 29 September 1949.¹⁴ On 17 October 1954, it was amalgamated with the '5th (British Columbia) Coast Regiment, RCA' (see below), the '120th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA' (redesignated '120th Harbour Defence Troop, RCA') and the '8th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, RCA' (see below) and redesignated the '5th West Coast Harbour Defence Battery, RCA'.¹⁵ On 25 October 1956 the battery was redesignated the '5th Independent Medium Battery, RCA' with the '120th Harbour Defence Troop, RCA' ceasing its amalgamation.¹⁶ It was redesignated: '5th (British Columbia) Independent Medium Battery, RCA' on 25 April 1958;¹⁷ '5th (British Columbia) Independent Medium Artillery Battery, RCA' on 12 April 1960.¹⁸ and '5th (British Columbia) Field Battery, RCA' and allocated to the '15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA', on 28 February 1965.¹⁹ The battery was detached from the 15th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA, to operate as an independent artillery battery on 1 September 1967;²⁰ and on 13 September 1991 the battery was reorganized as a regiment and redesignated the '5th (British Columbia) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA'.²³

Notes :

Unlike the volunteer militia units of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who were required to re-enrol under the Act 31 Vic.; Cap. 40, respecting the Militia Defence of the Dominion of Canada, the provinces which joined Confederation after 1867 were not covered by this provision. Therefore, there can be no legal continuity of a former British Columbia regiment - or ante-dating of authorization.

The 5th (British Columbia) Regiment, CGA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). It was redesignated the '2nd (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Section, CA' on 1 July 1925 (GO 82/25). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 5th (British Columbia) Regiment, CGA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 February 1921 and reorganized the same day (GO 92/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 5th (British Columbia) Coast Regiment, RCA originated in Victoria, British Columbia on 28 October 1948, when the 'British Columbia Coast Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.²⁴ It was redesignated the '5th (British Columbia) Coast Regiment, RCA' on 29 September 1949.²⁵ On 17 October 1954, it was amalgamated with the '75th (British Columbia) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA', the '120th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA' and the '8th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, RCA', as above. The 8th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, RCA originated in Esquimalt, British Columbia on 15 December 1936, when the '17th Fortress Company, RCE' was authorized to be formed.²⁶ On 1 March 1939 it was

converted to artillery and redesignated the '17th Searchlight Battery, RCA (CD)'.²⁷ It was redesignated: '17th (Reserve) Searchlight Battery, RCA (CD)' on 7 November 1940;²⁸ '8th Anti-Aircraft Gun Operations Room, RCA' on 1 April 1946;²⁹ and '8th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, RCA' on 30 June 1951.³⁰ On 17 October 1954 it was amalgamated with the '5th (British Columbia) Coast Regiment, RCA', the '75th (British Columbia) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' and the '120th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA', as above.

Note:

The 17th Fortress Company, RCE was disbanded for the purpose of conversion to artillery on 28 February 1939 and reorganized the next day (GO 60/39 and GO 61/39). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the company.

Perpetuations

'58th "Overseas" Field Battery, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Victoria, British Columbia

Allocated Batteries

5th Field Battery, RCA

55th Field Battery, RCA

56th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 5th "British Columbia" Regiment was placed on active service on 10 August 1914 for local protection duties.³¹

The 58th Field Battery was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '58th Overseas Depot Battery, CEF'.³² It was redesignated: '58th (Howitzer) Battery, CEF' on 22 January 1917;³³ and '58th (Howitzer) Battery, CFA, CEF' on 25 September 1918.³⁴ It embarked for Britain on 22 September 1916.³⁵ The battery disembarked in France on 22 August 1917,³⁶ where it provided field artillery support as part of the 14th Brigade, CFA, CEF in France and Flanders until the end of the war.³⁷ The battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.³⁸

The Second World War

The 5th (British Columbia) Coast Brigade, RCA was called out on service for local protection duties on 26 August 1939.³⁹ Details from the brigade were also mobilized for active service under the designation '5th (British Columbia) Coast Brigade, RCA, CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.⁴⁰ The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940 and the brigade mobilized an active service unit designated '5th (British Columbia) Coast Brigade, RCA, CASF' on 1 January 1941.⁴¹ It was redesignated '5th (British Columbia) Coast Regiment, RCA, CASF' on 1 May 1942.⁴² The regiment provided coastal artillery support as part of the defences of Victoria- Esquimalt, British Columbia.⁴³ The regiment was disbanded on 31 October 1945.⁴⁴

The 17th Searchlight Battery, RCA (CD) was called out on service for local protection duties on 26 August 1939.⁴⁵ Details from the battery were also mobilized for active service under the designation '17th Searchlight Battery, RCA (CD) CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.⁴⁶ The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940 and the battery mobilized an active service unit designated '17th Searchlight Battery, RCA (CD) CASF' on 1 January 1941.⁴⁷ The battery provided searchlight support as part of the defences in Victoria-Esquimalt, British Columbia.⁴⁸ The battery was disbanded on 1 May 1942.⁴⁹

1. MGO 22/83. Formed from two existing independent garrison batteries and one rifle company authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Battery' at New Westminster (Seymour Battery of Garrison Artillery, 11 July 1874), 'No. 2 Battery' at Victoria (half of the Victoria Battery of Garrison Artillery, 19 July 1878), 'No. 3 Battery' at Victoria (half of the Victoria Battery of Garrison Artillery, 19 July 1878), and 'No. 4 Battery' at Victoria (No. 1 Company of Rifles, Victoria, 13 February 1874).
2. MGO 9/86.
3. No authority for a change of designation of artillery brigades in 1892 is contained within the applicable Militia General Orders or Annual Militia Report sessional papers. However, the date of 1 January 1893 is consistent with the nomenclature used in the aforementioned sources of 1893 and the Department of Militia and Defence, The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94).
4. MGO 9/95; and/et The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada corrected to 1st January 1895.
5. MGO 58/95.
6. GO 69/96.
7. GO 83/99; and/et MGO 144/99.
8. GO 13/20.
9. GO 82/25.
10. GO 58/35.
11. GO 273/40.
12. GO 161/46. GO 116/46 redesignated the regiment '5th Coast Regiment, RCA' and GO 161/46 redesignated the regiment '5th (British Columbia) Coast Regiment, RCA, with the same effective date.
13. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 62/48.
14. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 148/49.
15. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 415/54.
16. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 528/57. The 120th Harbour Defence Troop was redesignated by this order as '120th Independent Field Battery, RCA'. This battery was subsequently amalgamated with the '65th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Irish Fusiliers), RCA' to form 'The Irish Fusiliers of Canada (The Vancouver Regiment)'.
17. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 604/58.
18. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
19. Letter, HQ Western Command to D Org, 18 Oct 65, file ref: WC 2001-3/1 (G).
20. CFOO 67/8.
21. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79 / OOF 3.310, 3 mai 79.
22. MOO 359/85, 7 Oct 85 / DMO 359/85, 7 oct 85.
23. Message, D Force S 072, Organization Message, 131933Z Sep 91, in CFOO 6142 file.
24. CAO 110-3, Supp Issue No. 99/48.
25. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 148/49.
26. GO 215/36.
27. GO 60/39; and/et GO 61/39.
28. GO 273/40.
29. GO 115/46.
30. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 240/51.
31. GO 130/14.
32. GO 69/16.
33. War Diary, 5th Canadian Divisional Artillery, January 1917/ (WO Letter 121/Overseas/2820 (S.D.2.) d/18.1.17), NAC/AN, RG9/GE9, Series III-D-3, Vol. 4963, File 523.
34. Official History of the CEF 1914-1919, Formations and Units Ledger, Document Collection/Collection de documents, 87/252 LG.
35. CRO 1230/18.
36. War Diary, 14th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, 22 August 1917/22 août 1917, NAC/AN, RG9/GE9, Series III-D-3, Vol. 4972, File/dossier 555.

37. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim.
38. GO 191/20.
39. GO 124/39.
40. GO 135/39.
41. GO 44/41.
42. GO 37/43.
43. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), passim.
44. GO 18/46.
45. GO 124/39.
46. GO 135/39.
47. GO 44/41.
48. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 2 (Ottawa, 1972), p.470.
49. GO 276/42.

512. 5^E RÉGIMENT D'ARTILLERIE LÉGÈRE DU CANADA (5 RALC)

This Regular Force regiment originated in Valcartier, Quebec on 6 May 1968, when the '5^eRégiment d'artillerie légère du Canada' was authorized to be formed'.¹

Headquarters Location

Valcartier, Quebec

Allocated Batteries

'Q' Battery, RCHA

'R' Battery, RCHA

'V' Battery, RCHA²

'X' Battery, RCHA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. CFOO 3.34, 4 November 1968.
2. At the time of publication, the designations for the allocated batteries were awaiting official approval.

513. 6^E RÉGIMENT D'ARTILLERIE DE CAMPAGNE, ARC (6 RAC RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Lévis, Quebec on 1 August 1899, when the '6th "Quebec and Lévis" Regiment, CA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '6th (Quebec and Lévis) Regiment, CGA' on 2 February 1920;² '6th (Quebec and Lévis) Coast Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;³ '6th (Quebec and Lévis) Coast Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁴ '6th (Quebec and Lévis) Medium Brigade, RCA' on 16 February 1936;⁵ '6th (Reserve) (Quebec and Lévis) Medium Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁶ '6th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ '6th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960;⁸ and '6^e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, RCA' on 1 September 1970.⁹ It was redesignated in English, '6th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 20 November 1975¹⁰ and '6e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC' 14 August 1997.¹¹

Notes :

The 6th (Quebec and Lévis) Regiment, CGA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 231/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 6th (Quebec and Lévis) Regiment, CGA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). It was redesignated the '3rd (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Section, CA' on 1 July 1925 (GO 82/25). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 6th (Quebec and Lévis) Coast Brigade, RCA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 February 1936 and redesignated the 6th (Quebec and Lévis) Medium Brigade, RCA the next day (GO 31/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

Headquarters Location

Lévis, Quebec

Allocated Batteries

57th Field Battery, RCA

59th Field Battery, RCA

187th Field Battery, RCA

58th Air Defence Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

Details of the regiment were placed on active service on 6 August 1914¹² to provide artillery support for the defence of the St. Lawrence River approach below the town of Lévis, Quebec.¹³

1. GO 83/99. Formed from three existing independent garrison batteries authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Company' at Lévis (No. 1 Company Lévis, 19 July 1878), 'No. 2 Company' at Lévis (No. 2 Company Lévis, 6 February 1880), and 'No. 3 Company' at Quebec (Quebec Company, 24 November 1894).

2. GO 13/20.

3. GO 82/25.

4. GO 58/35.

5. GO 31/36.

6. GO 273/40.

7. GO 115/46.

8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

9. CFOO 70/17, 22 Jun 70.

10. CFOO 3.310, 20 Nov 75.

11. MOO 97158, 14 Aug 97.

12. GO 142/14.

13. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 192.

514. 7TH TORONTO REGIMENT, RCA (7 Tor Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Sarnia, Ontario on 1 April 1942, when the '31st (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '31st Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;² '7th Field Regiment, RCA' on 11 May 1956;³ '7th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960;⁴ '7th Toronto Regiment, RCA (M)' on 16 March 1965;⁵ and '7th Toronto Regiment, RCA' on 1 January 1981.⁷

Notes :

No lineal connection with the '7th Toronto Regiment, RCA' formed in 1931 and disbanded in 1954 as 'Headquarters, RCA, 2nd Armoured Division'.

Headquarters Location

Toronto, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

9th Field Battery, RCA

15th Field Battery, RCA

130th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 241/42.

2. GO 115/46. This regiment is not specifically redesignated as part of this General Order, however, this order cancels the effects of GO 273/40 and GO 42/41 which designated Non Permanent Active Militia units as 'Reserve' units of the Canadian Army.

3. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 493/56.

4. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

5. SD 1 Letter No. 64/62; Message, CENCOM, A 2989, 012015Z Nov 65.

6. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.

7. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81.

8. MOO 272/85, 3 Sep 85.

9. MOO 50/90, 9 July 90.

515. 8TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (8 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 1 April 1912 and incorporates the following regiment and artillery battery.

The 8th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA originated in Hamilton, Ontario on 1 April 1912, when the '13th Brigade, CFA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '8th Brigade, CFA' on 2 February 1920;² '8th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;³ '8th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁴ '8th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '8th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 October 1942;⁶ '8th Medium Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ and '8th Field Regiment, RCA' on 28 November 1946.⁸ On 1 October 1954, it was amalgamated with the '133rd Locating Battery, RCA' (see below), retaining the same designation.⁹ It was redesignated the '8th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.¹⁰ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 April 1970.¹¹

The 133rd Locating Battery, RCA originated in Hamilton, Ontario on 23 August 1949, when the '133rd Locating Battery, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹² On 12 April 1960, it was amalgamated with the '8th Field Regiment, RCA', as above.

Note:

The 8th Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 231/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

The 8th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

Perpetuation

'8th Brigade, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Hamilton, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

40th Field Battery, RCA

102nd (Wentworth) Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 8th Brigade, which was authorized on 4 January 1916 as the '8th Brigade, CFA, CEF',¹³ embarked for Britain on 5 February 1916.¹⁴ It disembarked in France on 14 July 1916¹⁵ where it provided field artillery support as part of the 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisional Artilleries in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹⁶ It was redesignated the '8th Army Brigade, CFA, CEF' on 8 July 1917.¹⁷ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁸

Note:

No lineal connection with the '8th Howitzer Brigade, CEF' formed in England on 19 September 1916 and redesignated the '6th Howitzer Brigade, CEF' in October 1916.

1. GO 60/12. Formed from two newly authorized batteries designated the '32nd Battery' and the '33rd Battery'.
2. GO 13/20.
3. GO 82/25.
4. GO 58/35.
5. GO 273/40.

6. GO 51/43.
7. GO 115/46.
8. GO 289/46.
9. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 411/54.
10. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
11. CFOO 70/16.
12. CAO 110-3, Supp Issue No. 142/49.
13. List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4).
14. CEF Sailing List, vol XII.
15. The Story of the 40th Battery, CFA, CEF (Hamilton, 1972) pp. 15 and 112.
16. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, 1534-1919, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim.
17. Canadian Artillery Association, Officers who served Overseas in the Great War with the Canadian Artillery, (Ottawa, 1922) p. 12.
18. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official disbandment date as it is the date in which all the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.

516. 10TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (10 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 3 July 1905 and incorporates the following regiments and artillery batteries.

The 10th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA originated in Regina, Saskatchewan on 2 February 1920, when the '10th Brigade, CFA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '10th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;² '10th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;³ '10th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁴ '10th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 15 March 1943;⁵ and '10th Medium Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946.⁶ On 2 August 1954, it was amalgamated with the '22nd Field Regiment, RCA' (see below), the '44th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA' (redesignated '44th Medium Battery, RCA'), and the '67th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA' (see below), retaining the same designation.⁷ On 30 October 1961, the 44th Medium Battery, RCA ceased its amalgamation with the regiment.⁸ It was redesignated: '10th Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960;⁹ and '10th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 1 May 1962.¹⁰

Notes :

The 10th Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 2 July 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 131/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade. The 10th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 22nd Field Regiment, RCA originated on 3 July 1905, when a 'regiment of infantry' was authorized to be formed in the districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.¹⁴ It was redesignated the '95th Regiment' on 2 April 1907;¹⁵ and it became a rifle regiment on 1 May 1908.¹⁶ It was redesignated the '95th Saskatchewan Rifles' on 1 June 1909.¹⁷ On 1 April 1912 the regiment was reorganized into two separate regiments, designated the '95th [Saskatchewan] Regiment' and the '105th Regiment' (now 'The North Saskatchewan Regiment').¹⁸ On 15 March 1920, it was amalgamated with the '60th Rifles of Canada' (see below) and redesignated 'The South Saskatchewan Regiment'.¹⁹ On 15 May 1924, The South Saskatchewan Regiment was reorganized into five regiments designated, 'The Weyburn Regiment' (now 'The South Saskatchewan Regiment'); 'The Saskatchewan Border Regiment' (now 'The South Saskatchewan Regiment'); 'The Regina Rifle Regiment' (now 'The Royal Regina Regiment'); 'The South Saskatchewan Regiment' (now 'The Saskatchewan Dragoons'); and 'The Assiniboia Regiment'.²⁰ On 1 December 1936, The Assiniboia Regiment was converted to artillery and redesignated '22nd (Assiniboia) Field Brigade, RCA'.²¹ It was redesignated: '22nd (Reserve) (Assiniboia) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;²² '22nd (Reserve) (Assiniboia) Field Regiment, RCA' on 15 March 1943;²³ and '22nd Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946.²⁴ On 2 August 1954, it was amalgamated with the '10th Field Regiment, RCA', the '44th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA', and the '67th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA', and redesignated the '10th Field Regiment, RCA', as above.

Notes :

Upon redesignation as The South Saskatchewan Regiment on 15 March 1920 (see above) it was organized as a five battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (28th Battalion, CEF) and 2nd Battalion (46th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle, and the 3rd Battalion (68th Battalion, CEF), 4th Battalion (128th Battalion, CEF), and 5th Battalion (195th Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle.

On 1 October 1920 it was organized as a ten battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (28th Battalion, CEF), 2nd Battalion (46th Battalion, CEF), 3rd Battalion (no CEF designation), 4th Battalion (no CEF designation), and 5th Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle, and the 6th Battalion (68th Battalion, CEF), 7th Battalion (128th Battalion, CEF), 8th Battalion (195th Battalion, CEF), 9th Battalion (no CEF designation) and 10th Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Reserve order of battle (GO 160/20).

The South Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 232/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

Upon redesignation as The Assiniboia Regiment (see above) on 15 May 1924 it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (217th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and a 2nd Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Reserve order of battle (GO 67/24). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Assiniboia Regiment was disbanded on 30 November 1936 for the purpose of conversion to artillery on 1 December 1936 (GO 165/36 and GO 167/36). This change was administrative and do not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 67th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA originated in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on 1 April 1911, when the '29th Light Horse' was authorized to be formed.²⁵ It was redesignated '18th Canadian Light Horse' on 15 March 1920.²⁶ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with the '67th Field Battery, RCA' (see below) and redesignated the '67th (Rosetown) Field Battery, RCA'.²⁷ It was redesignated: '67th (Reserve) (Rosetown) Field Battery, RCA' on 7 November 1940;²⁸ and '67th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA' on 1 April 1946.²⁹ On 2 August 1954, it was amalgamated with the '10th Medium Regiment, RCA', the '22nd Field Regiment, RCA', and the '44th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA', as above.

Note :

The 18th Canadian Light Horse was disbanded on 14 December 1936 for the purpose of conversion to artillery on 15 December 1936 (GO 207/36). This change was administrative and do not affect the lineage of the battery.

The 67th Field Battery, RCA originated in Rosetown, Saskatchewan on 2 February 1920, when the '67th Battery, CFA' was authorized to be formed.³⁰ It was redesignated: '67th Field Battery, CA' on 1 July 1925;³¹ and '67th Field Battery, RCA' on 3 June 1935.³² On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with the '18th Canadian Light Horse', retaining the former designation, as above.

The 60th Rifles of Canada originated in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan on 2 January 1913, when the '60th Rifles of Canada' were authorized to be formed.³³ On 15 March 1920, it was amalgamated with the '95th Saskatchewan Rifles' and redesignated 'The South Saskatchewan Regiment', as above.

Perpetuations

10th Brigade, CFA, CEF'; '217th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF'; and '67th Depot Battery, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Regina, Saskatchewan

Allocated Batteries

18th Field Battery, RCA

64th Field Battery, RCA

65th Field Battery, RCA

76th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

Details from the 29th Light Horse, 60th Rifles of Canada and the 95th Saskatchewan Regiment were placed on active service on 6 August 1914 for local protection duties.³⁴

The 10th Brigade, which was authorized on 1 January 1916 as the '10th Brigade, CFA, CEF',³⁵ embarked for Britain on 26 February 1916.³⁶ It disembarked in France on 14 July 1916,³⁷ where it provided field artillery support as part of the 3rd Canadian Divisional Artillery in France and Flanders until the end of the war.³⁸ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.³⁹

The 217th Battalion, which was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '217th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',⁴⁰ embarked for Britain on 2 June 1917.⁴¹ Its personnel were absorbed by the '19th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 9 June 1917 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.⁴² The battalion was disbanded on 1 September 1917.⁴³

The 67th Battery was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '67th "Overseas" Depot Battery, CEF'.⁴⁴ The battery served as a depot unit in Canada until its personnel were absorbed by 'No. 2 Artillery Depot, CEF' on 2 October 1918.⁴⁵ The overseas battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.⁴⁶

The Second World War

The 67th (Rosetown) Field Battery mobilized the '67th (Rosetown) Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA, CASF' on 24 May 1941.⁴⁷ It provided light anti-aircraft artillery support as part of the 7th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA, CASF, in Great Britain.⁴⁸ The battery was disbanded on 1 March 1944.⁴⁹

1. GO 13/20.
2. GO 82/25.
3. GO 58/35.
4. GO 273/40.
5. GO 156/43.
6. GO 115/46.
7. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 432/55.
8. CAO 110-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 709/61.
9. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
10. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 723/62.
11. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.
12. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81.
13. MOO 97193, 14 Aug 97.
14. GO 155/05. The localization of the headquarters was not authorized until 1 April 1908, at Regina, Saskatchewan (GO 63/08).
15. GO 67/07.
16. GO 81/08.
17. GO 75/09.
18. GO 60/12. Actual order does not include 'Saskatchewan' in nomenclature, however, this is officially considered an administrative oversight as subsequent orders dealing with the regiment use the title.
19. MO 72/20.
20. GO 67/24.
21. GO 167/36.
22. GO 273/40.
23. GO 156/43.
24. GO 116/46.
25. GO 52/11. Formed from two existing squadrons transferred from the 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse ['A Squadron' in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and 'D Squadron' in Allan, Saskatchewan] and two newly authorized squadrons designated 'B Squadron' and 'C Squadron'.
26. GO 26/20. Although authorized, the battery organization was held in abeyance until the amalgamation with the 18th Canadian Light Horse .
27. GO 207/36; and GO 30/37.
28. GO 273/40.
29. GO 115/46.
30. GO 13/20.
31. GO 82/25.
32. GO 58/35.
33. GO 5/13.
34. GO 142/14.

35. List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4).
36. CEF Sailing List, vol XII.
37. War Diary, 10th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, 14 July 1916/14 juillet 1916, NAC/AN, RG9/GE 9, Series III-D-3, Vol. 4970, File/dossier 549.
38. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim; and/et Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 37th, 38th and/et 39th Battery, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries VI, Box/boîte 17, Folder/chemise 2.
39. GO 191/20 and/et CEF RO 1703/19. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official disbandment date as it is the date in which all the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.
40. GO 69/16.
41. CEF Sailing List, vol X.
42. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 217th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 13, Folder/chemise 217.
43. GO 82/18.
44. GO 69/16.
45. List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4); and/eth CEF RO 1144/18.
46. GO 191/20.
47. GO 149/41.
48. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), p.125.
49. GO 357/44.

517. 11TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (11 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Guelph, Ontario on 24 March 1880, when the '1st Provisional Brigade of Field Artillery' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '1st Brigade of Field Artillery' on 17 June 1887;² '1st Brigade of Field Artillery, CA' on 28 December 1895;³ '1st (Howitzer) Brigade, CFA' on 15 April 1913;⁴ '11th Brigade, CFA' on 2 February 1920;⁵ '11th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;⁶ '11th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁷ '11th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁸ '11th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 15 December 1942;⁹ '11th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;¹⁰ '11th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960;¹¹ '11th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA (Hamilton- Wentworth)' on 20 November 1975;¹² and '11th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 1 January 1981.¹⁴

Notes :

The 11th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 11th Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 3 January 1921 and reorganized the same day (GO 61/21 and GO 114/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

Perpetuations

11th Brigade, CFA, CEF

Headquarters Location

Guelph, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

11th Field Battery (Hamilton-Wentworth), RCA

16th Field Battery, RCA

29th Field Battery, RCA

43rd Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

Details of the 1st (Howitzer) Brigade were placed on active service on 6 August 1914 for local protection duties.¹⁶

The 11th Brigade was mobilized in England as the '11th (Howitzer) Brigade, CFA, CEF' on 1 February 1916.¹⁷ It disembarked in France on 16 July 1916, where it provided field artillery support as part of 3rd Canadian Divisional Artillery in France and Flanders, until its absorption by the 3rd Canadian Divisional Artillery in mid- March 1917.¹⁸ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁹

1. MGO 6/80. Formed from two existing independent field batteries from Guelph authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Field Battery' (Wellington Field Battery of Artillery, 20 July 1866), and 'No. 2 Field Battery' (Ontario Field Battery of Artillery, 22 March 1878).

2. MGO 11/87.

3. GO 58/95.

4. GO 71/13; G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), pp.180-181; and/et Report of the Militia Council for the Fiscal Year ending March 31 1914 (Ottawa, 1915), p. 32.

5. GO 13/20.

6. GO 82/25.

7. GO 58/35.

8. GO 273/40.
9. GO 24/43.
10. GO 115/46. Although this regiment is not specifically listed, this is considered the official change in nomenclature date as it is the order which cancels the effects of GO 273/40 for Reserve artillery units of the Canadian Army.
11. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
12. CFOO 3.310, 20 Nov 75.
13. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.
14. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81.
15. MOO 84/90, 9 Jul 90.
16. GO 163/14.
17. List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4); and G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 252.
18. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), pp. 252 and 275-277.
19. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official disbandment date as it is the date in which the remaining artillery brigades were disbanded.

518. 12TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (12 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Woodstock, New Brunswick on 9 May 1905, when the '4th Brigade of Field Artillery, CA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '12th Brigade, CFA' on 2 February 1920;² '12th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;³ '12th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁴ '12th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '12th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 September 1943;⁶ '12th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ and '12th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁸ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 22 January 1965.⁹

Notes:

The 12th Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 May 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 102/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade. The 12th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

Perpetuation

'12th Brigade, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Fredericton, New Brunswick

Allocated Batteries

8th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 12th Brigade was mobilized in France on 22 June 1916 as the '12th Brigade, CFA, CEF'.¹⁰ It provided field artillery support as part of the 1st Canadian Divisional Artillery, CEF in France and Flanders until it was absorbed by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Brigades, CFA on 15 March 1917.¹¹ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹²

1. Special GO of 9 May 1905. Formed from two existing independent field batteries authorized on the following dates: '10th "Woodstock" Field Battery' (Woodstock Battery of Garrison Artillery, 30 May 1866), and '12th "Newcastle" Field Battery' (Newcastle Field Battery, 18 December 1868) / Formé de deux batteries de campagne indépendantes autorisées selon les dates suivantes : « 10th "Woodstock" Field Battery » (Woodstock Battery of Garrison Artillery, 30 mai 1866), et « 12th "Newcastle" Field Battery » (Newcastle Field Battery, 18 décembre 1868).

2. GO 13/20.

3. GO 82/25.

4. GO 58/35.

5. GO 273/40.

6. GO 44/45.

7. GO 247/46.

8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

9. SD 1 Letter No. 64/67; and/et Message, EASCOM, G 5628, 21181Z Sep 65.

10. List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4); and/et G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, 1534-1919, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 251.

11. List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4); and/et G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, 1534-1919*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 277.

12. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official disbandment date as it is the date in which all the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.

519. 14TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (14 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Halifax, Nova Scotia on 1 February 1912, when the '11th Brigade, CFA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '14th Brigade, CFA' on 2 February 1920;² '14th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;³ '14th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁴ '14th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '14th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 January 1943;⁶ '14th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ and '14th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁸ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 30 June 1968.⁹

Note:

The 14th Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 41/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

The 14th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

Perpetuation

'14th Brigade, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

Allocated Batteries

88th Field Battery, RCA

133rd Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 14th Brigade, which was authorized in June 1916 as the '14th Brigade, CFA, CEF',¹⁰ embarked for Britain on 12 September 1916.¹¹ It disembarked in France on 22 August 1917,¹² where it provided field artillery support as part of the 5th Canadian Divisional Artillery in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹³ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁴

1. GO 24/12. Formed from three newly authorized batteries designated the '26th Battery', the '27th Battery' and the '28th Battery'.

2. GO 13/20.

3. GO 82/25.

4. GO 58/35.

5. GO 273/40.

6. GO 363/43.

7. GO 247/46.

8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

9. CFOO 68/18.

10. The Story of the Sixty-Sixth, CFA (Edinburgh, 1919), p.11.

11. Ibid., p.14.

12. Ibid., p. 37.

13. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, 1534-1919, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 231.

14. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official disbandment date as it is the date in which all the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.

520. 15TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (15 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 2 February 1920 and incorporates the following regiments.

Notes :

The 15th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 15th Field Brigade, RCA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 6 April 1938 and reorganized the next day (GO 95/38). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

The 43rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA originated in Vancouver, British Columbia on 15 May 1939, when the '1st Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹⁴ It was redesignated: '1st (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 7 November 1940;¹⁵ and '43rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946.¹⁶ On 31 December 1954 it was amalgamated with the '102nd Coast Regiment, RCA' (see below), retaining the same designation.¹⁷ It was redesignated the '43rd Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 22 August 1955.¹⁸ On 15 October 1959, it was amalgamated with the '15th Field Regiment, RCA', as above.

The 102nd Coast Regiment, RCA originated in Vancouver, British Columbia on 28 October 1948, when the 'Vancouver Coast Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹⁹ It was redesignated the '102nd Coast Regiment, RCA' on 29 September 1949.²⁰ On 31 December 1954, it was amalgamated with the '43rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA', as above.

Perpetuations

'No. 5 Canadian Siege Battery, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Vancouver, British Columbia

Allocated Batteries

31st Field Battery, RCA

68th Field Battery, RCA

85th Field Battery, RCA

158th Field Battery, RCA

210th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

No. 5 Canadian Siege Battery was mobilized in England as 'No. 165th (Canadian) Siege Battery, CEF' on 16 June 1916 from personnel from the 'Canadian Siege Artillery Depot'.²¹ It was redesignated 'No. 5 Canadian Siege Battery, CEF' on 24 January 1917.²² The battery disembarked in France on 21 September 1916,²³ where it provided siege artillery support as part of the 2nd Brigade, CGA, CEF in France and Flanders until the end of the war.²⁴ The battery was demobilized on 8 May 1919.²⁵

Note :

When an artillery regiment and its allocated batteries are amalgamated with another regiment and its allocated batteries, perpetuation is assigned to the batteries which maintain the same numerical designation. When a numerical designation is not continued, the perpetuation goes to the regiment as a whole.

The Second World War

The 15th (Vancouver) Coast Brigade, RCA was called out on service for local protection duties on 26 August 1939.²⁶ Details from the brigade were also mobilized for active service under the designation '15th (Vancouver) Coast Brigade, RCA, CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.²⁷ The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940 and the brigade mobilized an active service unit designated the '15th (Vancouver) Coast Brigade, RCA, CASF' on 1 January 1941.²⁸ It was redesignated the '15th (Vancouver) Coast Regiment, RCA, CASF' on 1 June 1942.²⁹ The regiment provided coastal artillery support as part of the defences of Vancouver, British Columbia.³⁰ The regiment was disbanded on 1 March 1944.³¹

Details of the 1st Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA were mobilized for active service under the designation '1st Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA, CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.³² The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940.³³

1. GO 13/20. The brigade was not actually organized until 15 July 1920 (GO 173/20).
2. GO 82/25.
3. GO 58/35.
4. GO 95/38.
5. GO 139/38.
6. GO 273/40.
7. GO 115/46.
8. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 62/48.
9. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 658/59.
10. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
11. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.
12. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81.
13. MOO 97209, 14 Aug 97.
14. GO 75/39; and GO 78/39.
15. GO 273/40.
16. GO 115/46.
17. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No 415/54; CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No 458/55.
18. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No 458/55.
19. CAO 110-3, Supp Issue No. 99/48.
20. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 148/49.
21. War Diary, 1st Brigade, Canadian Garrison Artillery, Preface/avant-propos, NAC/AN, RG/GE 9, Series 111-D-3, Vol. 4974, File/dossier 562; and/et G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 402.
22. CRO 334, 29 Jan 17.
23. Official History of the CEF 1914-1919, Formations and Units Ledger, Document Collection/Collection de documents, 87/252 LG.
24. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim.
25. CRO 5539/19.
26. GO 124/39.
27. GO 135/39.
28. GO 44/41.
29. GO 37/43.
30. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), pp. 467-468.
31. GO 149/44.
32. GO 200/39.
33. GO 44/41. This General Order also authorized the regiment to mobilize an active service unit designated '1st Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA, CASF' on 1 January 1941. This active force unit never became operational and, in 1944, was belatedly disbanded as of 10 September 1940 (GO 314/44).

521. 18TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (18 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Lethbridge, Alberta on 2 February 1920 when the '18th Brigade, CFA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was designated: '18th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;² '18th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;³ '18th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁴ '18th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 March 1943;⁵ '18th Field Regiment, RCA' on 3 October 1945;⁶ '18th Field Regiment (Self-Propelled), RCA' on 19 June 1947;⁷ '18th Field Artillery Regiment (Self-Propelled), RCA' on 12 April 1960;⁸ and '18th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 4 December 1964.⁹ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 April 1970.¹⁰

Notes:

The 18th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

No lineal connection with '18th Air Defence Regiment, RCA' of 1992 to present.

Headquarters Location

Lethbridge, Alberta

Allocated Batteries

39th Field Battery, RCA

107th Field Battery, RCA

112th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 13/20; and/et MO 58/20.
2. GO 82/25.
3. GO 58/35.
4. GO 273/40.
5. GO 132/43.
6. GO 400/45.
7. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 43/47.
8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
9. SD 1 Letter No 64/58; Letter, HQ Western Command to D Org, 18 Oct 65, file ref: WC 2001-3/1 (G).
10. CFOO 70/15; and/et Letter on 20th Indep Fd Bty AHR, 1325-1 (CO), undated (AHR file 5251, vol. 1).

522. 19TH MEDIUM ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (19 Med Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Calgary, Alberta on 2 February 1920, when the '19th Brigade, CFA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was designated: '19th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;² '19th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;³ '19th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁴ '19th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 March 1943.⁵ '19th Medium Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁶ and '19th Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁷ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 19 January 1965.⁸

Note:

The 19th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

Headquarters Location

Calgary, Alberta

Allocated Batteries

23rd Medium Battery, RCA

91st Medium Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 13/20; and/et MO 58/20. The brigade was not actually organized until 1 May 1921 (GO 130/21).
2. GO 82/25.
3. GO 58/35.
4. GO 273/40.
5. GO 132/43.
6. GO 115/46.
7. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
8. SD 1 Letter No 64/58; Letter, HQ Western Command to D Org, 18 Oct 65, file ref: WC 2001-3/1 (G).

523. 20TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (20 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Edmonton, Alberta on 2 February 1920, when the '20th Brigade, CFA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '20th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;² '20th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;³ '20th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁴ '20th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 March 1943;⁵ '20th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁶ '96th Independent Medium Battery, RCA' on 21 September 1954;⁷ '96th Independent Medium Artillery Battery, RCA' on 12 April 1960;⁸ '20th Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 17 October 1961;⁹ and '20th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 4 December 1964.¹⁰

Notes :

The 20th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 March 1923 (GO 186/20 and GO 23/23). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

Headquarters Location

Edmonton, Alberta

Allocated Batteries

61st Field Battery, RCA

78th Field Battery, RCA

95th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 13/20; and/et MO 58/20. Although authorized, the unit was not officially organized until 1 March 1923 (GO 23/23).

2. GO 82/25.

3. GO 58/35.

4. GO 273/40.

5. GO 132/43.

6. GO 115/46.

7. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 411/54.

8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

9. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 708/61.

10. SD 1 Letter No. 64/58, F 1901-3 (DO), 10 Dec 64; and Letter, HQ Western Command, 18 Oct 65, file ref: WC 2001-3/1 (G).

11. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.

12. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81. 13. MOO 97222, 14 Aug 97.

524. 21ST FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (21 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Harriston, Ontario on 1 July 1936, when the '21st Field Brigade, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '21st (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;² '21st (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 15 May 1943;³ '21st Anti-Tank Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁴ '21st Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 October 1954;⁵ and '21st Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁶ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 April 1970.⁷

Notes:

The 21st Field Regiment was formed from the conversion of 'D Company, The Wellington Regiment'. The regiment's date of origin is not traced to the formation date of D Company as lineage is traced from the formation of unit, not sub-unit, sized organizations, ie. regiments and battalions. The lineage and perpetuations of The Wellington Regiment were afforded to the 63rd Battery, RCA (amalgamated with the 26th Field Battery, under that designation, in 1964, and now on the Supplementary Order of Battle) as this sub-unit was formed from 'Headquarters' and 'B Company, The Wellington Regiment'.

Headquarters Location

Wingham, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

97th Field Battery, RCA

98th (Huron) Field Battery, RCA

99th Field Battery, RCA

100th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 117/36; and GO 145/36. D Company, The Wellington Regiment was authorized on 30 August 1861 as the '1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company at Elora'.
2. GO 273/40.
3. GO 311/43.
4. GO 115/46.
5. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 412/54.
6. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
7. CFOO 70/16.

525. 24TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (24 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Fernie, British Columbia on 1 May 1914, when an "eight company regiment of infantry" was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '107th (East Kootenay) Regiment' on 2 November 1914;² and 'The Kootenay Regiment' on 12 March 1920.³ On 15 December 1936 it was converted to artillery and redesignated the '24th (Kootenay) Field Brigade, RCA'.⁴ It was redesignated: '24th Reserve (Kootenay) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '24th Reserve (Kootenay) Field Regiment, RCA' on 15 March 1943;⁶ '24th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ '24th Heavy Anti- Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 5 February 1948;⁸ '24th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 22 August 1955;⁹ '24th Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960;¹⁰ and '24th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 10 December 1962.¹¹ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 28 February 1965.¹²

Note :

Upon redesignation as The Kootenay Regiment on 12 March 1920 (see above) it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (54th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and the 2nd Battalion (225th Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Kootenay Regiment was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 December 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 30/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The Kootenay Regiment was disbanded for the purpose of conversion to artillery on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 177/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

Perpetuations

'54th', and '225th "Overseas" Battalion(s), CEF'

Headquarters Location

Trail, British Columbia

Allocated Batteries

109th Field Battery, RCA

111th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 54th Battalion, which was authorized on 7 November 1914 as the '54th Battalion, CEF',¹³ embarked for Britain on 22 November 1915.¹⁴ and disembarked in France on 14 August 1916.¹⁵ It fought as part of the 11th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹⁶ The battalion was disbanded on 30 August 1920.¹⁷

The 225th Battalion, which was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '225th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',¹⁸ embarked for Britain on 26 January 1917.¹⁹ Its personnel were absorbed by the '16th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 6 February 1917 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.²⁰ The battalion was disbanded on 1 September 1917.²¹

1. GO 80a/14. The newly formed companies of the regiment had no lineal connection with the two independent companies of rifles, designated 'Kootenay Rifles', which were authorized in the town of Fernie on 3 January 1905 (GO 12/05). These earlier companies were disbanded on 1 June 1912 (GO 102/12).

2. GO 179/14.

3. MO 61/20.

4. GO 177/36.
5. GO 273/40.
6. GO 156/43.
7. GO 116/46.
8. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 62/48.
9. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 458/55.
10. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
11. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 740/63.
12. SD 1 Letter No. 64/53; and/et Letter, HQ Western Command to D Org, 18 Oct 65, file ref: WC 2001-3/1 (G).
13. GO 86/15.
14. CEF Sailing List, vol. III.
15. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 54th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 11, Folder/chemise 54.
16. G.W.L. Nicholson, Official History of the Canadian Army in the First World War, Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919, (Ottawa, 1962), passim. The regiment also sent two reinforcement drafts to England on 21 July 1915, and 23 October 1915 (eventually to the 30th Reserve Battalion).
17. GO 149/20.
18. GO 69/16.
19. CEF Sailing List - vol. X.
20. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 225th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 13, Folder/chemise 225.
21. GO 82/18.

526. 26TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (26 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Brandon, Manitoba on 1 April 1908, when the '99th Regiment' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '99th Manitoba Rangers' on 1 May 1911;² and 'The Manitoba Rangers' on 12 March 1920.³ On 15 December 1936, it was converted to artillery, amalgamated with the '59th Field Battery, RCA' (see below), and redesignated the '26th Field Brigade, RCA'.⁴ It was redesignated: '26th (Reserve) Field Brigade' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '26th (Reserve) Field Regiment' on 1 April 1943;⁶ '26th Field Regiment (Self-Propelled), RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ '26th Field Artillery Regiment (Self-Propelled), RCA' on 12 April 1960;⁸ and '26th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 1 November 1964.⁹

Notes :

Upon redesignation as The Manitoba Rangers on 12 March 1920 (see above) it was organized as a three battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (45th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and the 2nd Battalion (79th Battalion, CEF) and the 3rd Battalion (181st Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve units were disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37). The Manitoba Rangers were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 December 1922 and reorganized the same day (GO 33/23). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The Manitoba Rangers were disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 192/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 59th Field Battery, RCA originated in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba on 2 February 1920, when the '59th Battery, CFA' was authorized to be formed.¹³ It was redesignated: '59th Field Battery, CA' on 1 July 1925;¹⁴ and '59th Field Battery, RCA' on 3 June 1935.¹⁵ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with 'The Manitoba Rangers', as above.

Perpetuations

45th', '79th', and '181st "Overseas" Battalion(s), CEF'

Headquarters Location

Brandon, Manitoba

Allocated Batteries

13th Field Battery, RCA

19th Field Battery, RCA

38th Field Battery, RCA

70th Field Battery, RCA

71st Field Battery, RCA

101st Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

First World War

Details from the 99th Manitoba Rangers were placed on active service on 6 August 1914 for local protection duties.¹⁶

The 45th Battalion, which was authorized on 7 November 1914 as the '45th Battalion, CEF',¹⁷ embarked for Britain on 1 April 1916.¹⁸ The battalion provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the field until it was absorbed by the '11th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 7 July 1916.¹⁹ The battalion was disbanded on 17 July 1917.²⁰

The 79th Battalion, which was authorized on 10 July 1915 as the '79th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',²¹ embarked for Britain on 24 April 1916.²² The battalion provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the field until it was absorbed by the '17th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 12 July 1916.²³ The battalion was disbanded on 12 October 1917.²⁴

The 181st Battalion, which was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '181st "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',²⁵ embarked for Britain on 18 April 1917.²⁶ Its personnel were absorbed by the '18th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 30 April 1917 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.²⁷ The battalion was disbanded on 17 July 1917.²⁸

1. GO 58/08.
2. GO 68/11.
3. MO 60/20.
4. GO 192/36.
5. GO 273/40.
6. GO 176/43.
7. GO 115/46.
8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
9. SD 1 Letter No. 64/60, F 1901-3 (DO), 11 Dec 64; and Letter, HQ Western Command to D Org, 18 Oct 65, file ref: WC 2001-3/1 (G).
10. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.
11. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81.
12. MOO 97194, 14 Aug 97.
13. GO 13/20.
14. GO 82/25.
15. GO 58/35.
16. GO 142/14.
17. GO 86/15.
18. CEF Sailing List, vol. III. The unit also sent two reinforcing drafts overseas [1 June 1915 and 4 September 1915].
19. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 45th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 11, Folder/chemise 45.
20. GO 82/18.
21. GO 103a/15.
22. CEF Sailing List, vol. IV. The Battalion also sent a reinforcing draft overseas on 25 September 1915.
23. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 79th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 12, Folder/chemise 79.
24. GO 82/18.
25. GO 69/16.
26. CEF Sailing List, vol. IX.
27. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 181st Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 13, Folder/chemise 181; and/et War Diary, 18th Reserve Battalion, file/dossier 683-339-1, NAC/AN, RG/GE 9, III D3, vol. 4951.
28. GO 82/18.

527. 27TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (27 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Coaticook, Quebec on 1 April 1910, when the '26th Canadian Horse "Stanstead" Dragoons' were authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '26th Stanstead Dragoons' on 3 September 1912;² and 'The Eastern Township Mounted Rifles' on 15 March 1920.³ On 15 December 1936 it was converted to artillery and redesignated the '27th Field Brigade, RCA'.⁴ It was redesignated: '27th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '27th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 March 1943;⁶ '27th Field Regiment, RCA' on 15 October 1943;⁷ and '27th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁸ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 April 1970.⁹

Notes:

Upon redesignation as The Eastern Township Mounted Rifles on 15 March 1920 (see above and GO 185/20) it was organized as a two regiment unit with the 1st Regiment (5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and the 2nd Regiment (no CEF designation) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Eastern Townships Mounted Rifles were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 230/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The Eastern Townships Mounted Rifles were disbanded for the purpose of conversion to artillery on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 203/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The perpetuation of the '5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion (Eastern Townships Regiment), CEF' was transferred to the '7th/11th Hussars' (now 'The Sherbrooke Hussars') on 15 December 1936 (GO 154/37).

Headquarters Location

Farnham, Quebec

Allocated Batteries

24th Field Battery, RCA

35th Field Battery, RCA

75th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 19/10 and/et GO 40/10. GO 19/10, which was issued on 1 February, authorized the unit's formation on 1 April as the '26th "Stanstead" Dragons'. GO 40/10, which was issued on 1 April, changed the unit's designation to that shown above, therefore, the first designation cannot be considered as official. Formed from four cavalry squadrons authorized on the following dates: 'A Squadron' at Coaticook (E Squadron, 7th Hussars [No. 6 Company, 58th Compton Regiment, 1 February 1900); 'B Squadron' at Magog (D Squadron, 11th Hussars, 1 April 1905); 'C Squadron' at Stanstead ('A Squadron, 13th Scottish Light Dragoons [Troop of Cavalry at Stanstead, 23 February 1872]; and 'D Squadron' at Ayer's Cliff (E Squadron, 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, 1 July 1903).

2. GO 159/12.

3. GO 26/20.

4. GO 203/36.

5. GO 273/40.

6. GO 132/43.

7. GO 400/45.

8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

9. CFOO 70/17.

528. 29TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (29 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in St. Catharines, Ontario on 1 July 1898 when the '2nd Brigade of Field Artillery' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '3rd Brigade, CFA' on 2 February 1920;² '3rd Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;³ '3rd Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁴ '3rd (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '3rd (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 15 March 1943;⁶ '29th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ '29th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA' on 19 June 1947;⁸ and '29th Field Artillery Regiment (Self-Propelled), RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁹ Upon redesignation as the '29th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 15 March 1965, it was reduced to nil strength and transferred to Supplementary Order of Battle.¹⁰

Perpetuations

'3rd Field Artillery Brigade, CFA, CEF'

Notes:

The 3rd Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 3 January 1921 and reorganized the same day (GO 61/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

The 3rd Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

Headquarters Location

Sarnia, Ontario¹¹

Allocated Batteries

12th Field Battery, RCA

26th Field Battery, RCA

48th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 3rd Brigade, which was authorized on 6 August 1914 as the '3rd Field Artillery Brigade, CFA, CEF',¹² embarked for Britain on 1 October 1914.¹³ It disembarked in France on 16 February 1915,¹⁴ where it provided field artillery support as part of the 1st and 4th Canadian Divisional Artilleries in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹⁵ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁶

1. GO 64/98. Formed from three existing independent field batteries authorized on the following dates: '4th Field Battery' (4th "Hamilton" Field Battery, 6 December 1855), '7th Field Battery' (No. 7 "Welland Canal" Field Battery, 6 December 1861), and the '9th Field Battery' (9th "Toronto" Field Battery, 9 March 1866).

2. GO 13/20.

3. GO 82/25.

4. GO 58/35.

5. GO 273/40.

6. GO 156/43.

7. GO 116/46.

8. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No 43/47.

9. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

10. SD 1 Letter No 64/62; Message, CENCOM, A 2989, 012015Z Nov 65; Letter, HQ Central Command to D Org, 11 May 65, file ref: CC 2001-3/1-23/1 (G); SD 1 Letter No 64/61; and/et Letter, HQ Central Command to D Org, 14 May 65, file ref: CC 2001-3/1-23/3 (G).

11. The regiment was relocated from Toronto to Sarnia at the time of its transfer to the Supplementary Order of Battle.
12. PC 2067, 6 August 1914, reprinted in Duguid, p.37; Memorandum entitled "Preliminary Instructions for Mobn. War 1914," BGen V.A.S. Williams, Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia, to O.Cs. Divisions and Districts, 10 August 1914, reprinted in Duguid, p.39.
13. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 200.
14. Colonel A. F. Duguid, The Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War 1914-1919, vol. 1 - Appendices (Ottawa, 1938), p. 454.
15. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim.
16. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official date of disbandment as it is the General Order in which the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.

529. 30TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (30 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Ottawa, Ontario on 9 May 1905, when the '8th Brigade of Field Artillery, CA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '1st Brigade, CFA' on 2 February 1920;² '1st Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;³ '1st Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁴ '1st (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '1st (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 March 1943;⁶ '30th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ and '30th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁸

Notes :

The 1st Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 September 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 203/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

The 1st Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

Perpetuations

1st Field Artillery Brigade, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Ottawa, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

1st Field Battery, RCA

2nd Field Battery, RCA

25th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

First World War

The 1st Brigade, which was authorized on 6 August 1914 as the '1st Field Artillery Brigade, CFA, CEF',¹² embarked for Britain on 27 September 1914.¹³ It disembarked in France on 12 February 1915,¹⁴ where it provided field artillery support as part of the 1st Canadian Divisional Artillery in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹⁵ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁶

1. Special GO of 9 May 1905. Formed from the '2nd "Ottawa" Battery' authorized on 27 September 1855, and the newly formed '23rd Battery'.

2. GO 13/20.

3. GO 82/25.

4. GO 58/35.

5. GO 273/40.

6. GO 132/43.

7. GO 116/46.

8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

9. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.

10. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81.

11. MOO 61/90, 9 July 90.

12. PC 2067, 6 August 1914 and memorandum entitled Preliminary Instructions for Mobn. War 1914, BGen V.A.S. Williams, Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia to O.Cs. Divisions and Districts, 10 August 1914, reprinted in Colonel A.F. Duguid, Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914-1919, vol. 1 - Appendices (Ottawa, 1938), pp. 37-39.

13. Ibid., pp. 110 and/et 114.

14. Ibid., p. 454.

15. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), *passim*.

16. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official disbandment date as it is the General Order in which the batteries and ammunition column of the brigade were disbanded.

530. 34TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (34 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Montréal, Quebec on 1 April 1942, when the '34th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '34th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;² and '34th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.³ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 26 February 1965.⁴

Headquarters Location

Montréal, Quebec

Allocated Batteries

5th Field Battery, RCA

27th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 241/42.
2. GO 115/46. This battery is not specifically redesignated as part of this General Order, however, this order cancels the effects of GO 273/40 for Reserve units of the Canadian Army.
3. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
4. SD 1 Letter No. 64/65; and/et Message, QUECOM, G 3564, 221800Z Sep.

531. 37TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (37 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Montréal, Quebec on 9 May 1905 when the '6th Brigade of Field Artillery, CA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '2nd Brigade, CFA' on 2 February 1920;² '2nd Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;³ '2nd Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁴ '2nd (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '2nd (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 15 December 1943;⁶ '37th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ and '37th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁸ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 26 February 1965.⁹

Perpetuations

'2nd Brigade, CFA, CEF'

Notes :

The 2nd Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 April 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 9/22). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade. The 2nd Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

Headquarters Location

Montréal, Quebec

Allocated Batteries

106th Field Battery, RCA

131st Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 2nd Brigade, which was authorized on 6 August 1914 as the '2nd Field Artillery Brigade, CFA, CEF',¹⁰ embarked for Britain on 26 September 1914.¹¹ It disembarked in France on 12 and 13 February 1915,¹² where it provided field artillery support as part of the 1st Canadian Divisional Artillery in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹³ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁴

1. Special GO of 9 May 1905. Formed from one existing field and one newly organized field batteries authorized on the following dates: '3rd "Montreal" Field Battery' (27 September 1855), and the newly formed '21st Field Battery'.

2. GO 13/20.

3. GO 82/25.

4. GO 58/35.

5. GO 273/40.

6. GO 29/44.

7. GO 116/46.

8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

9. SD 1 Letter No. 64/65; and/et Message, QUECOM, G 3564, 221800Z Sep 65.

10. PC 2067, 6 August 1914; and/et Memorandum entitled Preliminary Instructions for Mobn. War 1914, BGen V.A.S. Williams, Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia to O.Cs. Divisions and Districts, 10 August 1914, reprinted in Colonel A.F. Duguid, Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914-1919, vol. 1 - Appendices (Ottawa, 1938), pp. 37-39.

11. Ibid., pp. 110 and/et 114.

12. Ibid., p. 855.

13. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), *passim*.

14. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official disbandment date as it is the General Order in which the batteries and ammunition column of the brigade were disbanded.

532. 39TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT (SELF-PROPELLED), RCA (39 Fd Regt (SP) RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 15 June 1914 and incorporates the following regiments and operations room.

The 39th Field Artillery Regiment (Self-Propelled), RCA originated in Winnipeg, Manitoba on 15 June 1914, when the '14th Brigade, CFA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '5th Brigade, CFA' on 2 February 1920;² '5th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;³ '5th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁴ '5th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁵ '5th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1943;⁶ '39th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁷ and '39th Field Regiment (Self Propelled), RCA' on 19 June 1947.⁸ On 31 December 1954, it was amalgamated with the '52nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' (see below) and the '6th Anti- Aircraft Operations Room, (Mobile), RCA' (see below), retaining the same designation.⁹ It was redesignated the '39th Field Artillery Regiment (Self-Propelled), RCA' on 12 April 1960.¹⁰ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 31 January 1965.¹¹

Notes:

The 5th Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 231/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

The 5th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 52nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA originated in Flin Flon, Manitoba on 1 April 1946, when the '52nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹² On 31 December 1954, it was amalgamated with the '39th Field Regiment (Self Propelled), RCA' and the '6th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, (Mobile), RCA', as above.

The 6th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, (Mobile), RCA originated in Winnipeg, Manitoba on 1 April 1946, when the 'No. 6 Anti-Aircraft Gun Operations Room, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹³ It was redesignated the '6th Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, (Mobile), RCA' on 30 June 1951.¹⁴ On 31 December 1954, it was amalgamated with the '39th Field Regiment (Self Propelled), RCA' and the '52nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA', as above.

Perpetuation

'5th Brigade, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Allocated Batteries

17th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 5th Brigade, which was authorized on 7 November 1914 as the '5th Field Artillery Brigade, CFA, CEF',¹⁵ embarked for Britain on 9 August 1915.¹⁶ It disembarked in France on 19 January 1916,¹⁷ where it provided field artillery support as part of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Artillery in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹⁸ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁹

1. GO 113/14. The brigade was authorized, without expense to the public before 1 April 1915.
2. GO 13/20.
3. GO 82/25.

4. GO 58/35.
5. GO 273/40.
6. GO 176/43.
7. GO 116/46.
8. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 43/47.
9. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 432/55.
10. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
11. SD 1 Letter No. 64/60; and/et Letter, HQ Western Command to D Org, 18 Oct 65, file ref: WC 2001-3/1 (G).
12. GO 114/46.
13. Ibid.
14. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 240/51.
15. GO 36/15.
16. CEF Sailing List, vol. XII.
17. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 17th, 18th and/et 20th Battery, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries VI, Box/boîte 17, Folder/chemise 2.
18. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim.
19. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official disbandment date as it is the General Order in which the batteries and ammunition column of the brigade were disbanded.

533. 40TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (40 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Kenora, Ontario on 15 December 1936 when the '7th Medium Brigade, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '7th (Reserve) Medium Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;² '7th (Reserve) Medium Regiment, RCA' on 1 February 1943;³ '40th Medium Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁴ '40th Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960;⁵ and '40th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 19 March 1965.⁶ It was reduced to nil strength on 1 January 1981.⁷

Headquarters Location

Kenora, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

118th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 192/36.
2. GO 273/40.
3. GO 122/43.
4. GO 116/46.
5. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
6. SD 1 Letter No. 64/62; and/et Message, CENCOM, A 2989, 012015Z Nov 65.
7. SD 1 Letter No. 64/62; Message, CENCOM, A 2989, 012015Z Nov 65; Canadian Reserve Forces Command and Location List, 1st Edition, 1st April 1966, Kardex 168.009 (D175); 40th Field Artillery Regiment's AHR file, 1326-0309/40; Page 3 to CFOO 70/27, 17 September 1970; and/et 116th Independent Field Battery's AHR file/, 1326-05249. The regiment remains on the Reserve Force order of battle as it was never disbanded or transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle. In lieu of complete documentation, the 'official' effective date of reduction to nil strength is the date on which the remaining battery of the regiment (see the 116th Independent Field Battery, RCA chart in Section 3 to this chapter) was given independent sub-unit status.

534. 42nd FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT (LANARK AND RENFREW SCOTTISH), RCA (42 Fd Regt RCA)²

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Brockville, Ontario on 5 October 1866, when the '42nd "Brockville Battalion of Infantry"' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Battalion of Infantry' on 1 December 1897;² '42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment' on 8 May 1900;³ 'The Lanark and Renfrew Regiment' on 12 March 1920;⁴ 'The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment' on 15 July 1927;⁵ '2nd (Reserve) Battalion, The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment' on 7 November 1940;⁶ and 'The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment (Reserve)' on 15 September 1944.⁷ On 1 April 1946 the regiment was converted to artillery and redesignated '59th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Lanark and Renfrew Scottish), RCA'.⁸ On 1 December 1959 the regiment was converted to infantry and redesignated 'The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment'.⁹ On 10 November 1992 the regiment was converted to artillery and redesignated '1st Air Defence Regiment (Lanark and Renfrew Scottish), RCA'.¹⁰

Notes:

Upon redesignation as The Lanark and Renfrew Regiment on 12 March 1920 (see above) it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (130th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and the 2nd Battalion (240th Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Lanark and Renfrew Regiment was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 April 1922 and reorganized the same day (GO 101/22). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

Perpetuations

'130th', and '240th "Overseas" Battalion(s), CEF'

Headquarters Location

Pembroke, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

89th Air Defence Artillery Battery, RCA (*35th Field Battery*)

109th Air Defence Artillery Battery, RCA (*109th Field Battery*)

March

The Highland Laddie

ALLIANCE

British Army

The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

Fenian Raids

The 42nd "Brockville Battalion of Infantry" was called out on active service on 24 May 1870. The battalion, which served on the St. Lawrence River frontier, was removed from active service on 2 June 1870.¹²

The First World War

² 1901-9954 (DDFP7) 20 OCT 2010, C PROG 050, ORGANIZATION MESSAGE

The 130th Battalion, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '130th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',¹³ embarked for Britain on 27 September 1916.¹⁴ Its personnel were absorbed by the '12th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 6 October 1916 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.¹⁵ The battalion was disbanded on 21 May 1917.¹⁶

The 240th Battalion, which was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '240th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',¹⁷ embarked for Britain on 3 May 1917.¹⁸ Its personnel were absorbed by the '7th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 4 June 1917 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.¹⁹ The battalion was disbanded on 1 September 1917.²⁰

The Second World War

Details from the regiment were mobilized for active service to provide guards for vulnerable points under the designation 'The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment, CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.²¹ The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940.²² The regiment subsequently mobilized the '1st Battalion, The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment, CASF' on 5 March 1942.²³ This unit served in Canada in a home defence role as part of Atlantic Command.²⁴ The battalion was disbanded on 15 October 1943.²⁵

The '1st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA, CASF' was organized in England on 1 February 1941.²⁶ It landed in Sicily on 8 November 1943 and in Italy on 8 January 1944 as part of the 12th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Armoured Division. It was converted to infantry and redesignated 'The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment, CIC, CASF' on 13 July 1944.²⁷ On 5 March 1945 the regiment moved to North-West Europe where on 15 March 1945 it was converted to artillery and redesignated '1st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment), RCA, CASF' and allocated to the 'No. 3 Canadian Base Reinforcement Group'.²⁸ The overseas regiment was disbanded on 29 June 1945.²⁹

1. MGO of 5 Oct 66. Formed from six existing independent infantry companies authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Company' at Almonte (Almonte Infantry Company, 5 December 1862), 'No. 2 Company' at Brockville (Brockville Infantry Company, 11 December 1862), 'No. 3 Company' at Perth (Perth Infantry Company, 16 January 1863), 'No. 4 Company' at Fitzroy (FitzRoy Infantry Company, 16 January 1863), 'No. 5 Company' at Lansdowne (Lansdowne Infantry Company, 15 June 1866), and 'No. 6 Company' at Smith's Falls (Smith's Falls Infantry Company, 22 June 1866).

2. GO 109/97.

3. MO 105/1900.

4. MO 59/20.

5. GO 60/27.

6. GO 273/40; GO 42/41; GO 131/42; 213/43; and GO 439/44.

7. GO 402/44.

8. GO 115/46.

9. CAO 76-3, Part 'B', Supp Issue No. 658/59.

10. MOO 92261, 10 Nov 92.

11. CFOO 5097, 221726Z Dec 98.

12. Adjutant General of the Militia Annual Report reprinted in the Report on the State of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1870, (Ottawa, 1870), pp. 60, 62 to 64 and/et 69.

13. GO 151/15.

14. CEF Sailing List, vol. VII.

15. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 130th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 12, Folder/chemise 130.

16. GO 63/17.

17. GO 69/16.

18. CEF Sailing List, vol. XI.

19. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 240th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 13, Folder/chemise 240.

20. GO 82/18.

21. GO 170/39.
22. GO 44/41.
23. GO 131/42; and/et GO 485/42 (which allocates unit to the Canadian Infantry Corps).
24. Colonel C.P. Stacey, Official History of the Canadian Army in the Second World War, Volume 1, Six Years of War (Ottawa, 1955),p. 537.
25. GO 15/44.
26. GO 56/41.
27. GO 18/45.
28. GO 295/45.
29. GO 321/45.

535. 42ND MEDIUM ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (42 Med Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Toronto, Ontario on 15 March 1931, when the '4th Medium Brigade, CA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '4th Medium Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;² '4th (Reserve) Medium Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;³ '42nd (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 20 May 1942;⁴ '42nd (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 15 February 1944;⁵ '42nd Medium Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁶ and '42nd Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.⁷ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 18 February 1965.⁸

Notes:

The 4th Medium Brigade, CA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 15 March 1931 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

Headquarters Location

Toronto, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

121st Medium Battery, RCA
123rd Medium Battery, RCA
125th Medium Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 40/31.
2. GO 58/35.
3. GO 273/40.
4. GO 265/42 and/et GO 156/44.
5. GO 156/44.
6. GO 115/46.
7. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
8. SD 1 Letter No 64/62;and/et Message, CENCOM, A 2989, 012015Z Nov 65.

536. 44TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (44 Fd Regt RCA)

LINEAGE

This Reserve Force regiment originated in St. Catharines, Ontario on 1 April 1946 when the '44th Field Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated the '44th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.² It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 31 January 1965.³

Headquarters Location

St. Catharines, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

33rd Field Battery, RCA

46th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 114/46; and/et GO 289/46.
2. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
3. SD 1 Letter No. 64/62; and/et Message, CENCOM, A 2989, 012015Z Nov 65.

537. 46TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (46 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 15 December 1936 and incorporates the following regiment and engineer squadron.

The 46th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA originated in Sorel, Quebec on 5 June 1947 when the '46th Anti-Tank Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ On 1 September 1954, it was amalgamated with the '19th Field Squadron, RCE' (see below) and redesignated the '46th Field Regiment, RCA'.² It was redesignated the '46th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.³ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 31 March 1968.⁴

The 19th Field Squadron, RCE originated in Drummondville, Quebec on 15 December 1936, when the '19th Field Company, RCE' was authorized to be formed.⁵ It was redesignated: '19th (Reserve) Field Company, RCE' on 7 November 1940;⁶ '19th Field Company, RCE' on 7 January 1946;⁷ and '19th Field Squadron, RCE' on 19 June 1947.⁸ On 1 September 1954, it was amalgamated with the '46th Anti-Tank Regiment, RCA', as above.

Headquarters Location

Drummondville, Quebec

Allocated Batteries

72nd Field Battery, RCA

73rd Field Battery, RCA

74th Field Battery, RCA

141st Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The Second World War

The 19th Field Company mobilized an active service unit designated the '19th Field Company, RCE, CASF' on 10 May 1941.⁹ It was redesignated the '3rd Battalion, RCE, CASF' on 26 January 1942;¹⁰ and it embarked for Britain in May 1943. The battalion landed in North-West Europe in August 1944, where it provided construction and bridging services to the First Canadian Army until the end of the war.¹¹ The overseas battalion was disbanded on 7 January 1946.¹²

1. CAO 110-3, Supp Issue No. 43/47.

2. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 420/55.

3. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

4. CFOO/OOFC 68/8.

5. GO 215/36.

6. GO 273/40.

7. GO 400/45 and/et GO 85/46.

8. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 43/47.

9. GO 160/41.

10. GO 104/42.

11. Colonel A.J. Kerry and Major W.A. McDill, *The History of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers*, vol 2, 1936-1946 (Ottawa, 1996), *passim*.

12. GO 85/46.

538. 49TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (49 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario on 15 November 1913, when an "8-Company Infantry Regiment, City Corps" was authorized to be formed.¹ It was designated: '51st Regiment "Rifles"' on 10 February 1914;² '51st Regiment "The Soo Rifles"' on 16 February 1914;³ '51st Regiment (Soo Rifles)' on 15 August 1914;⁴ 'The Soo Rifles' on 1 May 1920;⁵ and 'The Sault Ste. Marie Regiment' on 1 September 1923.⁶ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with the 'Headquarters' and 'A Company' of 'The Algonquin Regiment' and redesignated 'The Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury Regiment (MG)'.⁷ It was redesignated: '2nd (Reserve) Battalion, The Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury Regiment (MG)' on 7 November 1940;⁸ and '2nd (Reserve) Battalion, The Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury Regiment' on 24 March 1942.⁹ On 1 April 1946 the regiment was converted to artillery and redesignated the '58th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury Regiment), RCA'.¹⁰ It was redesignated: '49th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Sault Ste. Marie Regiment), RCA' on 3 July 1947;¹¹ '49th (Sault Ste. Marie) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 16 May 1949;¹² '49th (Sault Ste. Marie) Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' on 22 August 1955;¹³ '49th (Sault Ste. Marie) Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960;¹⁴ '49th (Sault Ste. Marie) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 10 December 1962;¹⁵ and '49th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 1 January 1981.¹⁷

Notes :

Upon redesignation as The Soo Rifles on 1 May 1920 (see above) it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (119th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and a 2nd Battalion (226th Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle. On 1 April 1923 the 2nd Battalion was redesignated the 2nd Battalion (227th Battalion, CEF) (GO 52/23). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Soo Rifles were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 3 July 1923 and reorganized the same day (GO 147/23). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The Sault Ste. Marie Regiment was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 189/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

Perpetuation

'119th', '226th', and '227th "Overseas" Battalion(s), CEF'

Headquarters Location

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

30th Field Battery, RCA
148th Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

First World War

Details from the 51st Regiment (Soo Rifles) were placed on active service on 6 August 1914 for local protection duties.¹⁹

The 119th Battalion, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '119th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',²⁰ embarked for Britain on 8 August 1916.²¹ The battalion provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the field until February 1917, when it was allotted to the 15th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division in England.²² On 16 April 1918 its personnel were absorbed by the '8th Reserve Battalion, CEF'.²³ The battalion was disbanded on 29 November 1918.²⁴

The 226th Battalion, which was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '226th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',²⁵ embarked for Britain on 16 December 1916.²⁶ Its personnel were absorbed by the '14th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 20 January 1917 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.²⁷ The battalion was disbanded on 27 July 1917.²⁸

The 227th Battalion, which was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '227th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',²⁹ embarked for Britain on 11 April 1917.³⁰ Its personnel were absorbed by the '8th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 23 April 1917 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.³¹ The battalion was disbanded on 11 April 1918.³²

The Second World War

Details from the regiment were called out on service on 26 August 1939 and then placed on active service on 1 September 1939 under the designation 'The Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury Regiment (MG), CASF (Details)' for local protection duties.³³ The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940.³⁴ The regiment mobilized the '1st Battalion, The Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury Regiment, CASF' for active service on 29 July 1941.³⁵ It served in Canada in a home defence role as part of the 18th Infantry Brigade, 6th Canadian Division.³⁶ The battalion was disbanded on 30 October 1945.³⁷

1. GO 180/13.
2. GO 19/14.
3. GO 25/14.
4. GO 136/14.
5. GO 66/20.
6. GO 139/23.
7. GO 189/36.
8. GO 273/40; GO 42/41; GO 131/42; GO 213/43; and/et GO 439/44.
9. GO 185/42.
10. GO 115/46.
11. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 38/47.
12. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 128/49.
13. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 458/55.
14. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
15. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 740/63.
16. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.
17. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81.
18. MOO 41/90, 9 July 90.
19. GO 142/14.
20. GO 151/15.
21. CEF Sailing List, vol. VI.
22. G.W.L. Nicholson, *Official History of the Canadian Army in the First World War, Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919* (Ottawa, 1962), p. 231.
23. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 119th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 12, Folder/chemise 119; and/et CRO 3863/18.
24. GO 135/18.
25. GO 69/16.
26. CEF Sailing List, vol. X.
27. CRO 271/17.
28. GO 89/17.
29. GO 69/16.
30. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 227th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 13, Folder/chemise 227.
31. *Ibid.*

32. GO 82/18.
33. GO 124/39; and GO 135/39.
34. GO 44/41.
35. GO 63/42; and/et GO 42/41.
36. Colonel C.P. Stacey, *Official History of the Canadian Army in the Second World War, Volume 1, Six Years of War* (Ottawa, 1955), p. 538.
37. GO 18/46.

539. 50TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT (THE PRINCE OF WALES RANGERS), RCA (50 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 16 November 1866 and incorporates the following regiments, machine gun battalion and artillery batteries.

The 50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA originated in Peterborough, Ontario on 3 May 1867, when the '57th Peterborough Battalion of Infantry' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '57th Battalion of Infantry "Peterborough Rangers"' on 16 January 1880;² '57th Regiment "Peterborough Rangers"' on 8 May 1900;³ and 'The Peterborough Rangers' on 12 March 1920.⁴ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with the '3rd The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons' (see below) and the 'Headquarters' and 'C Company' of the '4th Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC' (see below) and redesignated 'The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment) (MG)'.⁵ It was redesignated: '2nd (Reserve) Battalion, The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment)' on 5 March 1942;⁶ and 'The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment)' on 1 June 1945.⁷ On 1 April 1946 it was converted to artillery and redesignated the '50th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA'.⁸ It was redesignated: '50th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA' on 22 August 1955;⁹ and '50th Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA' on 12 April 1960.¹⁰ On 6 July 1960, it was amalgamated with the '45th Medium Battery, RCA' (see below) and redesignated the '50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA'.¹¹ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 April 1970.¹²

Notes :

Upon redesignation as The Peterborough Rangers on 12 March 1920 (see above) it was organized as a three battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (2nd Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and the 2nd Battalion (93rd Battalion, CEF) and 3rd Battalion (247th Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve units were disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Peterborough Rangers were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 June 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 134/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The Peterborough Rangers were disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 201/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 3rd Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons originated in Cobourg, Ontario on 30 April 1875, when the '3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry' was authorized to be formed.¹³ It was redesignated: '3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons' on 14 October 1881;¹⁴ '3rd Regiment of Cavalry, The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons' on 25 November 1892;¹⁵ and '3rd The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons' on 1 January 1893.¹⁶ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with the 'The Peterborough Rangers' and the 'Headquarters' and 'C Company' of the 4th Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC, as above.

Notes :

The 3rd The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons were authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 185/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 3rd The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 3 January 1922 and reorganized the same day (GO 187/22). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 3rd The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons were disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 201/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 4th Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC originated in Kingston, Ontario on 1 June 1919, when the '4th Machine Gun Brigade, CMGC' was authorized to be formed.¹⁷ It was redesignated the '4th Machine Gun

Battalion, CMGC' on 15 September 1924.¹⁸ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with the '3rd The Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons' and 'The Peterborough Rangers', as above.

Notes :

The 4th Machine Gun Brigade, CMGC was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 June 1919 (GO 104/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 4th Machine Gun Battalion was disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 201/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The perpetuation of the 4th Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC (1919-1936) was assigned to The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment) (MG) (GO 76/37).

The 45th Medium Battery, RCA originated in Cornwall, Ontario on 2 February 1920, when the '45th Battery, CFA' was authorized to be formed.¹⁹ It was redesignated: '45th Field Battery, CA' on 1 July 1925;²⁰ and '45th Field Battery, RCA' on 3 June 1935.²¹ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with 'The Victoria and Haliburton Regiment' (see below) and redesignated the '45th Field Battery (Howitzer), RCA'.²² It was redesignated: '45th (Reserve) Field Battery (Howitzer), RCA' on 7 November 1940;²³ '45th/56th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA' on 20 May 1942;²⁴ '45th Field Battery, RCA' on 1 April 1946;²⁵ and '45th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA' on 19 June 1947.²⁶ On 1 September 1954, it was amalgamated with the '4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA' (see below) and the '56th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA' (see below) and redesignated the '45th Medium Battery, RCA'.²⁷ On 6 July 1960, it was amalgamated with the '50th Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA', as above.

The Victoria and Haliburton Regiment originated in Bowmanville, Ontario on 16 November 1866, when the '45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry' was authorized to be formed.²⁸ It was redesignated: '45th "Victoria" Battalion of Infantry' on 1 January 1898;²⁹ '45th Victoria Regiment' on 8 May 1900;³⁰ '45th Victoria and Haliburton Regiment' on 16 July 1917;³¹ and 'The Victoria and Haliburton Regiment' on 12 March 1920.³² On 14 December 1936, it was amalgamated with the '45th Field Battery, RCA', as above.

Notes:

Upon redesignation as The Victoria and Haliburton Regiment on 12 March 1920 (see above) it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (109th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and the 2nd Battalion (252nd Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Victoria and Haliburton Regiment was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 September 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 231/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The Victoria and Haliburton Regiment was disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day. (GO 212/36) This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA originated in Cobourg, Ontario on 9 May 1905, when the '10th Brigade of Field Artillery, CA' was authorized to be formed.³³ It was redesignated: '4th Brigade, CFA' on 2 February 1920;³⁴ '4th Field Brigade, CA' on 1 July 1925;³⁵ '4th Field Brigade, RCA' on 3 June 1935;³⁶ '4th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;³⁷ '43rd (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA' on 24 June 1942;³⁸ '4th Field Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946;³⁹ and '4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA' on 19 June 1947.⁴⁰ On 1 September 1954, it was amalgamated with the '45th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA' and the '56th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA', as above.

Notes :

The 4th Brigade, CFA was authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 186/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 4th Brigade, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 December 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 29/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

The 56th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA originated in Goderich, Ontario on 1 April 1912, when the '31st Battery, CFA' was authorized to be formed.⁴¹ It was redesignated: '56th Battery, CFA' on 2 February 1920;⁴² '56th Field Battery, CA' on 1 July 1925;⁴³ and '56th Field Battery, RCA' on 3 June 1935.⁴⁴ On 15 December 1936 it was amalgamated with 'The Grenville Regiment (Lisgar Rifles)' (see below) and redesignated the '56th (Grenville) Field Battery, (Howitzer), RCA'.⁴⁵ It was redesignated: '56th (Grenville) Field Battery, RCA' on 1 December 1937;⁴⁶ '56th Reserve (Grenville) Field Battery, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁴⁷ '56th Field Battery, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁴⁸ and '56th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA' on 19 June 1947.⁴⁹ On 1 September 1954, it was amalgamated with the '4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA', the '45th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA', as above, and the '4th Field Battery (Self-propelled, RCA' (see below) and redesignated the '45th Medium Battery, RCA'.⁵⁰

The Grenville Regiment (Lisgar Rifles) originated in Prescott, Ontario on 12 April 1867, when the '56th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry' was authorized to be formed.⁵¹ It was redesignated: '56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry' on 9 August 1867;⁵² '56th Grenville Battalion of Rifles' on 13 September 1871;⁵³ '56th Grenville Battalion "Lisgar Rifles"' on 29 September 1871;⁵⁴ '56th Grenville Regiment "Lisgar Rifles"' on 8 May 1900;⁵⁵ and 'The Grenville Regiment (Lisgar Rifles)' on 12 March 1920.⁵⁶ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with the '56th Field Battery, RCA', as above.

Notes:

The 56th Grenville Regiment "Lisgar Rifles" was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 April 1911 (GO 52/11) and reorganized on 8 June 1911 (GO 118/11). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

Upon redesignation as The Grenville Regiment (Lisgar Rifles) on 12 March 1920 (see above) it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and the 2nd Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Grenville Regiment (Lisgar Rifles) was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 December 1921 and reorganized the same day (GO 118/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The Grenville Regiment (Lisgar Rifles) was disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day. (GO 212/36) This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 4th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA originated in Peterborough, Ontario on 9 May 1905, when the '24th Field Battery, CA' was authorized to be formed.⁵⁷ It was redesignated: '4th Battery, CFA' on 2 February 1920;⁵⁸ '4th Field Battery, CA' on 1 July 1925;⁵⁹ '4th Field Battery, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁶⁰ '4th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁶¹ '4th (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Battery (Type 2H), RCA' on 1 September 1943;⁶² '4th Field Battery, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁶³ and '4th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA' on 19 June 1947.⁶⁴ On 1 September 1954, it was amalgamated with the '4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA', the '45th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA' and the '56th Field Battery (Self-propelled), RCA', as above.

Note :

The 4th Battery, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 231/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the battery.

Perpetuations

4th Brigade, CFA, CEF'; '2nd', '93rd', '109th', '247th', and '252nd "Overseas" Battalion(s), CEF'; '4th Battalion, CMGC, CEF'; '4th Battery, CFA, CEF'; and '45th Depot Battery, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Peterborough, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

14th Field Battery, RCA

45th Field Battery, RCA
149th Field Battery, RCA
150th Field Battery, RCA
151st Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

Fenian Raids

The 56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry was called out on active service on 24 May 1870. The battalion, which served on the St. Lawrence Rivers frontier, was removed from active service on 3 June 1870.⁶⁵

The North West Rebellion

The 45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry mobilized one company for active service on 10 April 1885.⁶⁶ It served as part of the 'Midland Battalion' in the Alberta Column of the North West Field Force.⁶⁷ The company was removed from active service on 24 July 1885.⁶⁸

The 57th Battalion of Infantry "Peterborough Rangers mobilized one company for active service on 10 April 1885.⁶⁹ It served as part of the 'Midland Battalion' in the Alberta Column of the North West Field Force.⁷⁰ The company was removed from active service on 24 July 1885.⁷¹

The First World War

Details from the 56th Grenville Regiment "Lisgar Rifles" were placed on active service on 6 August 1914 for local protection duties.⁷²

The 4th Brigade, which was authorized on 7 November 1914 as the '4th Field Artillery Brigade, CFA, CEF',⁷³ embarked for Britain on 20 May 1915.⁷⁴ It disembarked in France on 14 September 1915,⁷⁵ where it provided field artillery support as part of the 3rd Indian (Lahore) Divisional Artillery and the 2nd and 4th Canadian Divisional Artilleries in France and Flanders until the end of the war.⁷⁶ The brigade was disbanded on 23 October 1920.⁷⁷

The 2nd Battalion, which was authorized on 10 August 1914 as the '2nd Battalion, CEF',⁷⁸ embarked for Britain on 26 September 1914.⁷⁹ It disembarked in France on 11 February 1915, where it fought as part of the 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division in France and Flanders until the end of the war.⁸⁰ The battalion was disbanded on 30 August 1920.⁸¹

The 93rd Battalion, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '93rd "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',⁸² embarked for Britain on 15 July 1916.⁸³ The battalion provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the field until 6 October 1916, when its personnel were absorbed by the '39th Reserve Battalion, CEF'.⁸⁴ The battalion was disbanded on 21 May 1917.⁸⁵

The 109th Battalion, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '109th "Overseas" Battalion', CEF,⁸⁶ embarked for Britain on 23 July 1916.⁸⁷ The battalion provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the field until its personnel were absorbed by the '20th', '21st', '38th' and '124th "Overseas" Battalion(s), CEF' between 5 October and 8 December 1916.⁸⁸ The battalion was disbanded on 21 May 1917.⁸⁹

The 247th Battalion was authorized on 1 May 1917 as the '247th "Overseas" Infantry Battalion', CEF.⁹⁰ It was absorbed in Canada by the '235th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF' on 1 April 1917.⁹¹ The battalion was disbanded on 11 April 1918.⁹²

The 252nd Battalion, which was authorized on 1 May 1917 as the '252nd "Overseas" Infantry Battalion', CEF,⁹³ embarked for Britain on 2 June 1917.⁹⁴ It was absorbed by the '6th Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 10 June 1917 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.⁹⁵ The battalion was disbanded on 1 September 1917.⁹⁶

The '4th Battalion, CMGC, CEF', which was organized in France, was authorized on 29 March 1918.⁹⁷ It provided machine gun support to the 4th Canadian Division in France and Flanders until the end of the war.⁹⁸ The battalion was disbanded on 6 November 1920.⁹⁹

The 4th Battery, which was authorized on 10 August 1914 as the '4th Field Battery, CFA, CEF',¹⁰⁰ embarked for Britain on 26 September 1914.¹⁰¹ It disembarked in France on 11 February 1915,¹⁰² where it provided field artillery support as part of the 1st Brigade, CFA, CEF in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹⁰³ The battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁰⁴

The 45th Battery, which was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '45th "Overseas" Depot Battery, CFA, CEF',¹⁰⁵ embarked for Britain on 5 February 1916.¹⁰⁶ It disembarked in France on 14 July 1916,¹⁰⁷ where it provided field artillery support as part of the 9th Brigade, CFA, CEF in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹⁰⁸ The battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁰⁹

The Second World War

The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment) mobilized an active service unit designated the '1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment), CASF' on 5 March 1942.¹¹⁰ It served in Canada in a home defence role as part of the 16th Infantry Brigade, 8th Canadian Division on the Pacific Coast.¹¹¹ The battalion was disbanded on 10 January 1945.¹¹²

The 4th Field Battery mobilized the '4th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA, CASF' on 24 May 1940.¹¹³ It provided anti-tank support as part of the '3rd Anti-Tank Regiment, RCA, CASF' in North-West Europe until the end of the war.¹¹⁴ The overseas battery was disbanded on 14 November 1945.¹¹⁵

The '2nd 4th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA, CAOF' was authorized to be formed on 1 June 1945.¹¹⁶ It performed garrison duties as part of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, CAOF in Germany.¹¹⁷ The battery was disbanded on 14 May 1946.¹¹⁸

The 45th Field Battery mobilized the '45th Field Battery (H), RCA, CASF' on 1 September 1939.¹¹⁹ On 1 June 1940 it was amalgamated with the '12th Field Battery, RCA, CASF' and redesignated the '12th/45th Field Battery, RCA, CASF'.¹²⁰ On 1 January 1941 this amalgamation ceased and it was redesignated the '45th Field Battery, RCA, CASF'.¹²¹ It was redesignated the '45th Medium Battery, RCA, CASF' on 21 November 1943.¹²² The battery provided medium artillery support as part of the '7th Medium Regiment, RCA, CASF' in North-West Europe until the end of the war.¹²³ The overseas battery was disbanded on 25 September 1945.¹²⁴

1. MGO of 3 May 67. Formed from seven existing independent infantry and rifle companies authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Company' (Peterborough Rifle Company, 2 April 1857), 'No. 2 Company' (Lakefield Infantry Company, 29 October 1863), 'No. 3 Company' (1st Peterborough Infantry Company, 16 January 1863), 'No. 4 Company' (Asburnham Infantry Company, 30 January 1863), 'No. 5 Company' (2nd Peterborough Infantry Company, 8 June 1866), 'No. 6 Company' (Norwood Infantry Company, 17 August 1866), and 'No. 7 Company' (Hastings Infantry Company, 17 August 1866).

2. MGO 01/80.

3. MO 105/1900.

4. MO 59/20.

5. GO 201/36; and/et GO 75/37.

6. GO 128/42; GO 273/40; and/et GO 42/41.

7. GO 264/45.

8. GO 115/46.

9. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 458/55.

10. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

11. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 678/60.

12. CFOO 70/16.

13. MGO 8/75. Formed from three existing independent cavalry troops authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Troop' (1st Troop Cobourg, Northumberland and Durham Squadron, 6 March 1856), 'No. 2 Troop' (2nd Troop Port Hope, Northumberland and Durham Squadron, 3 September 1857), and 'No. 3 Troop' (Peterborough Troop, 23 May 1872).

14. MGO 24/81.

15. GO 45/92.

16. No authority for a change of designation of cavalry units in 1892 is contained within the applicable Militia General Orders or Annual Militia Report sessional papers. However, the date of 1 January 1893 is consistent with the nomenclature used in the aforementioned sources of 1893 and the Department of Militia and Defence, The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94), The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893.(GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94).
17. GO 47/19; and/et GO 1/22.
18. GO 117/24.
19. GO 13/20. The organization of the battery, while authorized, was held in abeyance until 15 December 1936.
20. GO 82/25.
21. GO 58/35.
22. GO 212/36.
23. GO 273/40.
24. GO 264/42.
25. GO 116/46.
26. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 43/47.
27. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 414/54.
28. MGO of 16 Nov 1866. Formed from four existing independent infantry and rifle companies authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Company' at Enniskillen (Bowmanville Rifle Company, 22 January 1862), 'No. 2 Company' (Orono Infantry Company, 22 June 1866), 'No. 3 Company' (Cartwright Infantry Company, 17 August 1866), and 'No. 4 Company' (Newcastle Infantry Company, 17 August 1866).
29. MGO 9/98.
30. MO 105/1900.
31. GO 75/17.
32. MO 59/20.
33. Special GO, 9 May 1905. Formed from one existing independent field battery, the '14th Field Battery, CA' at Cobourg (authorized on 19 April 1872), and the newly authorized '24th Field Battery, CA' at Peterborough.
34. GO 13/20.
35. GO 82/25.
36. GO 58/35.
37. GO 273/40.
38. GO 285/42.
39. GO 116/46.
40. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 43/47.
41. GO 60/12. The organization of the battery, while authorized, was held in abeyance until 15 December 1936.
42. GO 13/20.
43. GO 82/25.
44. GO 58/35.
45. GO 212/36; and/et GO 12/37.
46. GO 3/38.
47. GO 273/40.
48. GO 116/46.
49. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue 43/47.
50. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 414/54.
51. MGO of 12 Apr 67. Formed from six existing independent infantry and rifle companies authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Company' (1st Prescott Rifle Company, 3 April 1856), 'No. 2 Company' (2nd

Prescott Rifle Company, 11 February 1857), 'No. 3 Company' (Burritt's Rapids Infantry Company, 30 January 1863), and 'No. 4 Company' (Millar's Corners Infantry Company, 8 June 1866) No. 5 Company' (Aultsville Infantry Company, 20 July 1866), and 'No. 6 Company' (Ottawa and Prescott Railway Infantry Company, 15 June 1866).

52. MGO of 9 Aug 67.

53. MGO 20/71.

54. MGO 21/71.

55. MO 105/1900.

56. MO 59/20.

57. Special GO, 9 May 1905 / 9 mai 1905.

58. GO 13/20.

59. GO 82/25.

60. GO 58/35.

61. GO 273/40.

62. GO 417/43.

63. GO 115/46.

64. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 43/47.

65. Adjutant General of the Militia Report reprinted in Report of the State of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1870,(Ottawa, 1871), pp. 60, 62 to 64, and 69.

67. General Sir Frederick Middleton, Suppression of the Rebellion in the North West Territories of Canada 1885, (Toronto, 1948), p. 42.

68. MGO 16/85.

69. MGO 8/85.

70. General Sir Frederick Middleton, Suppression of the Rebellion in the North West Territories of Canada 1885, (Toronto, 1948), p. 42.

71. MGO 16/85.

72. GO 142/14.

73. GO 36/15.

74. CEF Sailing List, vol. XII.

75. Canadian Artillery Association, Officers who served Overseas in the Great War with the Canadian Artillery, (Ottawa, 1922) p. 5.

76. Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1, 1534-1919,(Toronto, 1967), passim.

77. GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official date of disbandment as it is the General Order in which the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.

78. PC 2067, 6 August 1914, and/et memorandum Preliminary Instructions for Mobn. War 1914, BGen V.A.S. Williams, Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia to O.Cs. Divisions and Districts, 10 August 1914, reprinted in Colonel A.F. Duguid, Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914-1919, vol. 1 - Appendices (Ottawa, 1938), pp. 37-39.

79. Ibid., pp. 111 and/et 116.

80. Ibid., p. 454.

81. GO 149/20.

82. GO 151/15.

83. CEF Sailing List, vol. V.

84. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 93rd Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 12, Folder/chemise 93.

85. GO 63/17.

86. GO 151/15.

87. CEF Sailing List - vol. VI.

88. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 109th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 12, Folder/chemise 109.

89. GO 82/18.
90. GO 48/17.
91. 235th Battalion Historical Record, RG 9III D.1, Vol. 4704, Folder 82, File 4, NAC.
92. GO 82/18.
93. GO 48/17.
94. CEF Sailing List, vol. XI.
95. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 252nd Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 13, Folder/chemise 252.
96. GO 82/18.
97. War Diary, 4th Canadian Machine Gun Battalion, 29 March 1918 (NAC microfilm roll T-10818). The battalion was formed from the 10th, 11th, 12th and 16th Canadian Machine Gun Companies, CEF (Canadian Corps A.29.1.34, dated 18 February 1918 (NAC RG 9 C3 Volume 4020, Folder 47, File 3).
98. G.W.L. Nicholson, Official History of the Canadian Army in the First World War, Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919 (Ottawa, 1962), p. 545.
99. GO 209/20.
100. PC 2067, 6 August 1914, and/et memorandum Preliminary Instructions for Mobn. War 1914, BGen V.A.S. Williams, Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia to O.Cs. Divisions and Districts, 10 August 1914, reprinted in Colonel A.F. Duguid, Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914-1919, vol. 1 - Appendices (Ottawa), 1938), pp. 37-39.
101. Colonel A.F. Duguid, Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914-1919, vol. 1 - Appendices (Ottawa), 1938), pp. 110-114.
102. The Great Adventure with the 4th Battery, CFA, (N.p., n.d.), p. 9.
103. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1, 1534-1919, (Toronto, 1967), passim.
104. GO 191/20.
105. GO 69/16. The battery was not 'officially' authorized until after it had landed in France. This anomaly can be attributed to the administrative backlog resulting from the large number of personnel being despatched overseas for the war effort.
106. CEF Sailing List, vol. XII; and/et Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 45th Battery, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries VI, Box/boîte 17, Folder/chemise 2.
107. Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1, 1534-1919, (Toronto, 1967), p. 252.
108. Ibid, passim.
109. GO 191/20.
110. GO 131/42; and/et GO 42/41.
111. Charles P. Stacey, Official History of the Canadian Army. Six War Years, (Ottawa, 1957), p. 539 (Appendix E)
112. GO 114/45.
113. GO 184/40; and GO 50/41.
114. Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1, 1919-1967, (Toronto, 1972), passim.
115. GO 52/46.
116. GO 319/45.
117. Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, vol. 1, 1919-1967, (Toronto, 1972), pp. 521, 523-4, and 527.
118. GO 201/46.
119. GO 135/39.
120. GO 123/40.
121. GO 74/41.
122. GO 21/44.

123. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), *passim*.
124. GO 52/46.

540. 53RD FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (53 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Yorkton, Saskatchewan on 1 April 1946, when the '53rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '53rd Field Regiment, RCA' on 30 July 1954;² and '53rd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960.³ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 15 October 1968.⁴

Headquarters Location

Yorkton, Saskatchewan

Allocated Batteries

162nd Field Battery, RCA

202nd Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 114/46.
2. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 432/55.
3. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.
4. CFOO 68/35.

541. 56TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, RCA (56 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 28 September 1866 and incorporates the following regiments and machine gun company.

The 56th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA originated in York, Ontario on 28 September 1866, when the '37th "Haldimand Battalion of Rifles"' were authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '37th Regiment "Haldimand Rifles"' on 8 May 1900;² and 'The Haldimand Rifles' on 1 May 1920.³ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with 'The Dufferin Rifles of Canada' (see below) and 'C Company' of the '3rd Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC' (now 'The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's)') and redesignated 'The Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles of Canada'.⁴ It was redesignated: '2nd (Reserve) Battalion, The Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles of Canada' on 7 November 1940;⁵ and 'The Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles of Canada' on 1 June 1945.⁶ It was converted to artillery on 1 April 1946 and redesignated the '56th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles), RCA'.⁷ On 1 October 1954, it was amalgamated with the '25th Medium Regiment (Norfolk Regiment), RCA' (see below), and redesignated the '56th Field Regiment (Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles), RCA'.⁸ It was redesignated: '56th Field Artillery Regiment (Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles), RCA' on 12 April 1960;⁹ and '56th Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 20 November 1975.¹⁰

Notes :

Upon redesignation as The Haldimand Rifles on 1 May 1920 (see above) it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (114th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and a 2nd Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve battalion was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Haldimand Rifles were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 April 1924 and reorganized the same day (GO 84/24). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment. The Haldimand Rifles were disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 29/37). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The perpetuation of the 3rd Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC (1919-1936) was assigned to The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's) (MG) (GO 76/37).

The Dufferin Rifles of Canada originated in Brantford, Ontario on 28 September 1866 when the '38th "Brant Battalion of Infantry"' was authorized to be formed.¹⁴ It was redesignated: '38th "Brant" Battalion of Infantry' on 30 November 1866;¹⁵ '38th "Brant" Battalion of Rifles' on 24 March 1871;¹⁶ '38th "Brant" Battalion or "Dufferin Rifles"' on 3 July 1874;¹⁷ '38th Battalion "Dufferin Rifles of Canada"' on 28 September 1883;¹⁸ '38th Regiment "Dufferin Rifles of Canada"' on 8 May 1900;¹⁹ and 'The Dufferin Rifles of Canada' on 1 May 1920.²⁰ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with 'The Haldimand Rifles' and 'C Company' of the '3rd Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC', as above.

Notes :

Upon redesignation as The Dufferin Rifles of Canada on 1 May 1920 (see above) it was organized as a four battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (4th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and the 2nd Battalion (36th Battalion, CEF), 3rd Battalion (125th Battalion, CEF), and 4th Battalion (215th Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle: The reserve battalions were disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Dufferin Rifles of Canada were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 September 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 204/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The Dufferin Rifles of Canada were disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 29/37). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 25th Medium Regiment (Norfolk Regiment), RCA originated in Simcoe, Ontario on 28 September 1866 when the '39th "Norfolk Battalion of Rifles"' were authorized.²¹ It was redesignated: '39th Regiment

"Norfolk Rifles" on 8 May 1900;²² 'The Norfolk Rifles' on 1 May 1920;²³ and 'The Norfolk Regiment of Canada' on 15 November 1928.²⁴ It was converted to artillery on 15 December 1936 and designated '25th (Norfolk) Field Brigade, RCA'.²⁵ It was redesignated: '25th Reserve (Norfolk) Field Brigade, RCA' on 7 November 1940;²⁶ '45th Reserve (Norfolk) Field Regiment, RCA' on 5 September 1942;²⁷ '25th Field Regiment (Norfolk Regiment), RCA' on 1 April 1946;²⁸ and '25th Medium Regiment (Norfolk Regiment), RCA' on 28 November 1946.²⁹ On 1 October 1954, it was amalgamated with the '56th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles), RCA' as above.

Notes:

Upon redesignation as The Norfolk Rifles on 1 May 1920 (see above) it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (133rd Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and a 2nd Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve battalion was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Norfolk Rifles were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 March 1921 and reorganized the same day (GO 118/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The Norfolk Rifles were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 14 December 1921 and reorganized the next day (GO 189/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

Headquarters Location

Brantford, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

10th Field Battery, RCA

54th Field Battery, RCA

69th Field Battery, RCA

169th Field Battery, RCA

Perpetuations

'41st Battery, CFA, CEF', '4th', '36th', '114th', '125th', '133rd', and '215th "Overseas" Battalion(s), CEF'

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

First World War

The 4th Battalion, which was authorized on 10 August 1914 as the '4th Battalion, CEF',³⁰ embarked for Britain on 3 October 1914.³¹ It disembarked in France on 12 February 1915, where it fought as part of the 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division in France and Flanders until the end of the war.³² The battalion was disbanded on 30 August 1920.³³

The 36th Battalion, which was authorized on 7 November 1914 as the '36th Battalion, CEF',³⁴ embarked for Britain on 19 June 1915.³⁵ The battalion provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the field until 4 January 1917, when its personnel were absorbed by the '3rd Reserve Battalion, CEF'.³⁶ The battalion was disbanded on 15 September 1917.³⁷

The 114th Battalion, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '114th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',³⁸ embarked for Britain on 31 October 1916.³⁹ Its personnel were absorbed by the '35th' and '36th Reserve Battalion(s), CEF' on 11 November 1916 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.⁴⁰ The battalion was disbanded on 21 May 1917.⁴¹

The 125th Battalion, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '125th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',⁴² embarked for Britain on 7 August 1916.⁴³ The battalion provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the field until February 1917, when it was allotted to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division in England.⁴⁴ On 16 April 1918 its personnel were absorbed by the '8th Reserve Battalion, CEF'.⁴⁵ The battalion was disbanded on 29 November 1918.⁴⁶

The 133rd Battalion, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '133rd "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',⁴⁷ embarked for Britain on 30 October 1916.⁴⁸ Its personnel were absorbed by the '23rd Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 12 November 1916 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.⁴⁹ The battalion was disbanded on 17 July 1917.⁵⁰

The 215th Battalion, which was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '215th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',⁵¹ embarked for Britain on 29 April 1917.⁵² Its personnel were absorbed by the '2nd Reserve Battalion, CEF' on 18 May 1917 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.⁵³ The battalion was disbanded on 1 September 1917.⁵⁴

The 41st Battery, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '41st "Overseas" Field Battery, CEF',⁵⁵ was redesignated '41st Battery, CFA, CEF' on 25 September 1918.⁵⁶ It embarked for Britain on 18 August 1915.⁵⁷ The battery disembarked in France on 14 July 1916,⁵⁸ where it provided artillery support as part of the 11th Brigade, CFA, CEF in France and Flanders until 24 March 1917, when its personnel were absorbed by the '30th' and '40th Battery, CFA, CEF'.⁵⁹ The battery was disbanded on 1 November 1920.⁶⁰

Note:

When an artillery regiment and its allocated batteries are amalgamated with another regiment and its allocated batteries, perpetuation is assigned to the batteries which maintain the same numerical designation. When a numerical designation is not continued, the perpetuation goes to the regiment as a whole.

The Second World War

The Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles of Canada mobilized 'The Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles of Canada, CASF' for active service on 24 May 1940.⁶¹ It was redesignated '1st Battalion, The Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles of Canada, CASF' on 7 November 1941.⁶² It served in Canada in a home defence role as part of the 17th Infantry Brigade, 7th Canadian Division.⁶³ The battalion was disbanded on 8 March 1945.⁶⁴

1. MGO of 28 Sep 66. Formed from six existing independent infantry and rifle companies authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Company' at York (York Rifle Company, 27 August 1862), 'No. 2 Company' at Dunnville (Dunnville Rifle Company, 24 July 1856), 'No. 3 Company' at Caledonia (Caledonia Rifle Company, 27 August 1862), 'No. 4 Company' at Oneida (Oneida Infantry Company, 6 July 1866), 'No. 5 Company' at Walpole (Walpole Infantry Company, 31 August 1866), and 'No. 6 Company' at Cheapside (Cheapside Infantry Company, 14 September 1866).

2. MO 105/1900.

3. GO 66/20.

4. GO 179/36; and GO 29/37.

5. GO 42/41; GO 213/43; and/et GO 439/44.

6. GO 264/45.

7. GO 115/46.

8. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No 412/54.

9. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No 670/60.

10. CFOO 3.310, 20 Nov 75.

11. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.

12. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81.

13. MOO 74/90, 9 July 90.

14. MGO of 28 Sep 66. Formed from seven existing independent infantry and rifle companies authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Company' at Paris (Paris Rifle Company, 26 June 1856), 'No. 2 Company' at Brantford (No. 1 Brantford Rifle Company, 13 December 1861), 'No. 3 Company' at Brantford (No. 2 Brantford Highland Rifle Company, 3 July 1862), 'No. 4 Company' at Mount Pleasant (Mount Pleasant Infantry Company, 30 January 1863), 'No. 5 Company' at Brantford (Brantford Infantry Company, 1 June 1866), 'No. 6 Company' at Burford (Burford Infantry Company, 17 August 1866), and 'No. 7 Company' at Newport (Newport Infantry Company, 31 August 1866).

15. MGO of 30 Nov 66.
16. MGO 8/71.
17. MGO 18/74; and MGO 8/75.
18. MGO 21/83.
19. MO 105/1900.
20. GO 66/20.
21. MGO of 28 Sep 66. Formed from six existing independent infantry and rifle companies authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Company' at Simcoe ("Fenwick Rifles" Simcoe, 22 January 1862), 'No. 2 Company' at Villa Nova (Villa Nova Rifle Company, 15 October 1861), 'No. 3 Company' at Walsingham (Walsingham Rifle Company, 23 January 1863), 'No. 4 Company' at Port Rowan (Port Rowan Rifle Company, 23 January 1863), 'No. 5 Company' at Waterford (Waterford Infantry Company, 17 August 1866), and 'No.6 Company' at Simcoe (Simcoe Infantry Company, 17 August 1866).
22. MO 105/1900.
23. GO 66/20.
24. GO 187/28.
25. GO 189/36.
26. GO 42/41; GO 213/43; and GO 439/44.
27. GO 352/42.
28. GO 161/46 superceded by GO 116/46 (with the same effective date) which redesignated the unit 'Headquarters, 25th Field Regiment, RCA'.
29. GO 289/46.
30. PC 2067, 6 August 1914, and/et memorandum Preliminary Instructions for Mobn. War 1914, BGen V.A.S. Williams, Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia to O.Cs. Divisions and Districts, 10 August 1914, reprinted in Colonel A.F. Duguid, Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914-1919, vol. 1 - Appendices (Ottawa, 1938), pp. 37-39.
31. Ibid., pp. 111 and/et 116.
32. Ibid., p. 454.
33. GO 149/20.
34. GO 86/15.
35. CEF Sailing List, vol. II.
36. CRO 198/17; and/et War Diary, 3rd Reserve Battalion, 4 January 1917, NAC/AN, RG9/GE 9, Series III-D-3, Vol. 4950, File/dossier 470.
37. GO 82/18.
38. GO 151/15.
39. CEF Sailing List, vol. VI.
40. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 114th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 12, Folder/chemise 114.
41. GO 63/17.
42. GO 151/15.
43. CEF Sailing List, vol. VII.
44. G.W.L. Nicholson, Official History of the Canadian Army in the First World War, Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919 (Ottawa, 1962), p. 231.
45. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 125th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 12, Folder/chemise 125; and/et CRO 3863/18.
46. GO 135/18.
47. GO 151/15.
48. CEF Sailing List, vol. VII.
49. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 133rd Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 12, Folder/chemise 133.
50. GO 82/18.

51. GO 69/16.
52. CEF Sailing List, vol. X.
53. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 215th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 13, Folder/chemise 215.
54. GO 82/18.
55. GO 151/15.
56. CEF RO 1230/18.
57. Official History of the CEF 1914-1919, Formations and Units Ledger, Document Collection/Collection de documents, 87/252 LG.
58. Ibid.
59. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 41st Battery, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 17, Folder/chemise 2; G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim; and/et A.L..S. Nash, *The Story of the 40th Battery C.F.A.-C.E.F., 1915-1919*, (n.p., 1972), pp. 38 and 115.
60. GO 191/20.
61. GO 184/40.
62. GO 42/41; GO 213/43; and/et GO 439/44.
63. Colonel C.P. Stacey, *Official History of the Canadian Army in the Second World War, Volume 1, Six Years of War* (Ottawa, 1955), p. 537.
64. GO 231/45.

542. 57TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT (2ND/10TH DRAGOONS), RCA (57 Fd Regt RCA)

This Reserve Force regiment originated on 10 May 1872 and incorporates the following regiments. The 57th Field Artillery Regiment (2nd/10th Dragoons), RCA originated in Oak Ridges, Ontario on 10 May 1872, when the '2nd Regiment of Cavalry' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated the '2nd Dragoons' on 1 January 1893.² On 15 December 1936 it was amalgamated with the 10th Brant Dragoons (see below) and redesignated the '2nd/10th Dragoons'.³ It was redesignated the '2nd/10th (Reserve) Dragoons' on 7 November 1940.⁴ On 1 April 1946, it was converted to artillery and redesignated the '57th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (2nd/10th Dragoons), RCA'.⁵ It was redesignated: '57th Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment (2nd/10th Dragoons), RCA' on 12 April 1960;⁶ and '57th Field Artillery Regiment (2nd/10th Dragoons), RCA' on 10 December 1962.⁷ It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 April 1970.⁸

Notes :

The 2nd Dragoons were authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 185/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 2nd Dragoons were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 April 1921 and reorganized the same day (GO 113/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 2nd Dragoons were disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 158/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 10th Brant Dragoons originated in Brantford, Ontario on 1 April 1909, when the '25th Brant Dragoons' were authorized to be formed.⁹ It was redesignated the '10th Brant Dragoons' on 15 March 1920.¹⁰ On 15 December 1936, it was amalgamated with the '2nd Dragoons', as above.

Notes :

The 10th Brant Dragoons were disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 230/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

The 10th Brant Dragoons were authorized a Reserve order of battle counterpart on 1 November 1920 (GO 185/20). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The 10th Brant Dragoons were disbanded for the purpose of amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 158/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

Headquarters Location

Niagara Falls, Ontario

Allocated Batteries

170th Field Battery, RCA

171st Field Battery, RCA

172nd Field Battery, RCA

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

Details from the 2nd Dragoons were placed on active service on 6 August 1914 for local protection duties.¹¹

The Second World War

The regiment mobilized the '2nd/10th Dragoons, CASF' for active service on 12 May 1942.¹² On 3 September 1942, it was converted to infantry and redesignated '1st Battalion, 2nd/10th Dragoons, CASF'.¹³ It served in Canada in a home defence role as part of Atlantic Command.¹⁴ The battalion was disbanded on 10 November 1943.¹⁵

1. MGO 12/72. Formed from seven existing independent cavalry troops authorized on the following dates: 'No. 1 Troop' (St. Catharines Troop of Cavalry, 27 September 1855), 'No. 2 Troop' at Oak Ridges (1st Troop, York Squadron of Volunteer Light Cavalry, 27 December 1855), 'No. 3 Troop' at Markham (2nd Troop, York Squadron of Volunteer Light Cavalry, 17 July 1856), 'No. 4 Troop' (Grimsby Troop of Cavalry, 11 December 1856), 'No. 5 Troop' (Burford Troop of Cavalry, 7 September 1866), 'No. 6 Troop' (Queenston Infantry Company (Mounted), 31 August 1866), 'No. 7 Troop' (Barrie Infantry Company (Mounted), 19 October 1866), and the newly authorized 'No. 8 Troop' at Welland.

2. No authority for a change of designation of cavalry units in 1892 is contained within the applicable Militia General Orders or Annual Militia Report sessional papers. However, the date of 1 January 1893 is consistent with the nomenclature used in the aforementioned sources of 1893 and the Department of Militia and Defence, The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94), The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94).

3. GO 158/36.

4. GO 273/40.

5. GO 115/46.

6. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

7. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 740/63.

8. CFOO 70/16.

9. GO 48/09. 'C Squadron' from Burford of the 2nd Dragoons was transferred to this regiment upon formation (see endnote 1 (No. 5 Troop)).

10. GO 26/20.

11. GO 142/14.

12. GO 309/42.

13. GO 485/42.

14. Colonel C.P. Stacey, Official History of the Canadian Army in the Second World War, Volume 1, Six Years of War (Ottawa, 1955), p. 536.

15. GO 15/44.

543. 62^E RÉGIMENT D'ARTILLERIE DE CAMPAGNE, ARC (62 RAC ARC)

This Reserve Force regiment originated in Shawinigan, Quebec on 1 April 1946, when the '62nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: '62nd Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 12 April 1960;² '62nd (Shawinigan) Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 10 December 1962;³ and '62^e (Shawinigan) Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, RCA' on 1 September 1970.⁴ It was redesignated in English, '62nd Field Artillery Regiment, RCA' on 20 November 1975⁵ and '62^e Régiment d'artillerie de campagne, ARC' 14 August 1997.⁶

Headquarters Location

Shawinigan, Quebec

Allocated Batteries

81st Field Battery, RCA

185th Field Battery, RCA

186th Field Battery, RCA

AFFILIATION

HMCS *Shawinigan*

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

None

1. GO 114/46.

2. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 670/60.

3. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 740/63.

4. CFOO 70/17.

5. CFOO 3.310, 20 Nov 75 / OOFC 3.310, 20 nov 75; and/et Memorandum, Organization Policy - Translation of Unit Titles and Short Titles, DGBB 1901-1/1211-7-4 TD 7265, 12 Aug 77(DHH Heritage Collection/Collection patrimoine de la DHP).

6. MOO 97159, 14 Aug 97 / DMO 97159, 14 août 97.

544. 20TH INDEPENDENT FIELD BATTERY, RCA

The 20th Independent Field Battery, RCA originated in Lethbridge, Alberta on 1 February 1908 when the '25th Battery, CFA' was authorized to be formed.³ It was redesignated: '20th Battery, CFA' on 2 February 1920;⁴ '20th Field Battery, CA' on 1 July 1925;⁵ '20th Field Battery, RCA' on 3 June 1935;⁶ '20th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA' on 7 November 1940;⁷ '20th Field Battery, RCA' on 1 April 1946;⁸ '20th Field Battery (Self propelled), RCA' on 19 June 1947;⁹ '20th Field Battery, RCA' on 4 December 1964;¹⁰ and '20th Independent Field Battery, RCA' on 1 April 1970.¹¹ The battery was reorganized as a regiment and designated '18th Air Defence Regiment, RCA' on 10 November 1992, and subsequently was reverted back to 20th Independent Field Battery, RCA on 13 July 2011.

Note:

The 20th Battery, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 September 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 252/20). This change was administrative and did not affect the lineage of the battery.

Perpetuation

'20th Battery, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Lethbridge, Alberta

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 25th Battery, which was authorized on 7 November 1914 as the '20th Field Battery, CFA, CEF',¹² embarked for Britain on 29 June 1915.¹³ It disembarked in France on 18 January 1916,¹⁴ where it provided field artillery support as part of the 5th Brigade, CFA, CEF in France and Flanders until the end of the war.¹⁵ The battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.¹⁶

The Second World War

The 20th Field Battery mobilized the '20th Field Battery, RCA, CASF' on 1 September 1939.¹⁷ It was redesignated '20th Anti-Tank Battery, RCA, CASF' on 1 December 1939.¹⁸ It provided anti-tank support as part of the '2nd Anti-Tank Regiment, RCA, CASF', 2nd Canadian Infantry Division in North-West Europe until the end of the war.¹⁹ The overseas battery was disbanded on 22 September 1945.²⁰

1. MOO 92262, 10 Nov 92 / DMO 92262, 10 nov 92. Message, DGFDF 1021, Organization Msg - Reorganization and Redesignation of LR Scot Regt and 20 Indep Fd Bty, 171521Z Nov 92, in CFOO file 5097; AHR, 18 AD Regiment, RCA, 1992 Report, file 1325-1 (CO), nd., in AHR file 1326-5251)

2. MOO 97223, 14 August 97.

3. GO 12/08.

4. GO 13/20.

5. GO 82/25.

6. GO 58/35.

7. GO 273/40.

8. GO 115/46. This battery is not specifically redesignated as part of this General Order, however, this order cancels the effects of GO 273/40 for Reserve units of the Canadian Army.

9. CAO 76-3, Supp Issue No. 43/47.

10. SD 1 Letter No. 64/58; Letter, HQ Western Command to D Org, 18 Oct 65, file ref: WC 2001-3/1 (G).

11. CFOO 70/15.

12. GO 36/15.

13. CEF Sailing List, Vol XII.
14. CEF Unit Ledger; and/et G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 246.
15. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), passim.
16. GO 191/20.
17. GO 135/39.
18. GO 75/40.
19. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), passim.
20. GO 52/46.
21. Chief of the Defence Staff Organization Message dated 13 July 2011.

545. 84TH INDEPENDENT FIELD BATTERY, RCA

This Reserve Force battery originated on 10 September 1869 and incorporates the following artillery batteries.

The 84th Independent Field Battery, RCA originated in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia on 4 October 1878, when the 'Yarmouth Battery of Garrison Artillery' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: 'Yarmouth Company of Garrison Artillery' on 1 January 1893;² and 'Yarmouth Company of Garrison Artillery, CA' on 28 December 1895.³ On 1 June 1899 it ceased its independent status when it was allocated to the newly formed '2nd Division, 1st "Halifax" Regiment, CA', under the designation 'No. 8 Company'.⁴ On 9 May 1905 it was redesignated 'No. 6 Company', upon amalgamation with the existing No. 6 Company of the regiment.⁵ It ceased the above amalgamation on 5 June 1906 and was redesignated 'No. 4 Battery', 7th "Nova Scotia" Regiment, CA'.⁶ It was redesignated: '29th Battery, CFA' on 1 February 1912;⁷ '84th Battery, CFA' on 2 February 1920;⁸ '84th Field Battery (Howitzer), CA' on 1 July 1925;⁹ '84th Field Battery (Howitzer), RCA' on 3 June 1935;¹⁰ '6th Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA' on 1 June 1939;¹¹ '6th (Reserve) Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA' on 7 November 1940;¹² '84th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA' on 1 January 1943;¹³ and '84th Field Battery, RCA' on 1 April 1946.¹⁴ On 15 September 1954. It was amalgamated with the '152nd Field Battery, RCA' (see below), retaining the same designation.¹⁵ The battery resumed its independent status on 30 June 1968, and was redesignated the '84th Independent Field Battery, RCA'.¹⁶

Note :

The 84th Battery, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 231/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the battery.

The 152nd Field Battery, RCA originated in Chester, Nova Scotia on 10 September 1869, when the 'Chester Battery of Garrison Artillery' was authorized to be formed.²⁰ It was redesignated: 'Digby Battery of Garrison Artillery' on 24 October 1873;²¹ 'Digby Company of Garrison Artillery' on 1 January 1893;²² and 'Digby Company of Garrison Artillery, CA' on 28 December 1895.²³ On 1 June 1899 it ceased its independent status when it was allocated to the newly formed '2nd Division, 1st "Halifax" Regiment, CA', under the designated 'No. 6 Company'.²⁴ It was amalgamated with 'No. 8 Company' of the regiment, retaining its designation as No. 8 Company, on 9 May 1905 (see above).²⁵ It ceased the above amalgamation on 5 June 1906 and was redesignated 'No. 2 Battery, 7th "Nova Scotia" Regiment, CA'.²⁶ It was redesignated: '27th Battery, CFA' on 1 February 1912;²⁷ '52nd Battery, CFA' on 2 February 1920;²⁸ '52nd Field Battery, CA' on 1 July 1925;²⁹ '52nd Field Battery, RCA' on 3 June 1935;³⁰ '52nd (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA' on 7 November 1940;³¹ and '152nd Field Battery, RCA' on 1 April 1946.³² On 15 September 1954, it was amalgamated with the '84th Field Battery, RCA', as above.

Note :

The 52nd Battery, CFA was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 1 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 155/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the battery.

Perpetuation

'52nd Depot Battery, CFA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

The 52nd Battery, which was authorized on 15 July 1916 as the '52nd "Overseas" Depot Battery, CEF',³³ embarked for Britain on 19 September 1916.³⁴ The battery disembarked in France on 21 August 1917, where it provided field artillery support as part of the '13th Brigade, CFA, CEF' in France and Flanders until the end of the war.³⁵ The battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.³⁶

The Second World War

Details from the '6th Anti-Aircraft Battery were mobilized for active service under the designation '6th Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA, CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.³⁷ The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940 and the battery mobilized an active service sub-unit designated '6th Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA, CASF' on 1 January 1941.³⁸ It was redesignated '6th Anti-Aircraft Battery (Type "H"), RCA, CASF' on 1 October 1941.³⁹ The battery provided anti-aircraft artillery support as part of the '23rd Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RCA, CASF', in the defences at Sydney, Nova Scotia and Goose Bay, Newfoundland.⁴⁰ The battery was disbanded on 31 December 1944.⁴¹

Details from the 52nd Field Battery were mobilized for active service under the designation '52nd Field Battery, RCA, CASF (Details)' on 1 September 1939.⁴² The details called out on active service were disbanded on 31 December 1940.⁴³

1. MGO 22/78.

2. No authority for a change of designation of artillery batteries in 1892 is contained within the applicable Militia General Orders or Annual Militia Report sessional papers. However, the date of 1 January 1893 is consistent with the nomenclature used in the aforementioned sources of 1893 and the Department of Militia and Defence, The Militia List of the Dominion of Canada, 1893. (GO 21/93 - Establishment Lists of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada for the Financial Year 1893-94).

3. GO 58/95.

4. GO 59/99.

5. Special GO of 9 May 1905.

6. GO 105/06. The sub-unit is erroneously referred to as 'No. 4 Company' in this order. GO 11/06 dealing with establishments, and all subsequent orders, detail that sub-units of heavy artillery are to be designated as 'batteries'. The '2nd Division, 1st "Halifax" Regiment, CA was redesignated: '7th "Nova Scotia" Regiment, CA' on 1 May 1906 (GO 71/06 and/et 76/06); and '7th "Nova Scotia" Regiment (Heavy Brigade)' on 2 April 1907 (GO 58/07).

7. GO 24/12. The 7th "Nova Scotia" Regiment (Heavy Brigade) was redesignated the '11th Brigade, CFA' in the same order.

8. GO 13/20. The 11th Brigade, CFA was redesignated the '14th Brigade, CFA' in the same order.

9. GO 82/25.

10. GO 58/35.

11. GO 92/39.

12. GO 273/40.

13. GO 363/43.

14. GO 247/46.

15. CAO 76-3, Pt 'B', Supp Issue No. 424/55.

546. 116TH INDEPENDENT FIELD BATTERY, RCA

This Reserve Force battery originated on 1 April 1908 and incorporates the following infantry regiment and artillery battery.

The 116th Independent Field Battery, RCA originated in Kenora, Ontario on 1 April 1908, when the '98th Regiment' was authorized to be formed.¹ It was redesignated: 'The Rainy River and Kenora Regiment' on 12 March 1920;² and 'The Kenora Light Infantry' on 1 September 1921.³ On 15 December 1936 it was reorganized as two artillery batteries designated the '16th Medium Battery (Howitzer), RCA' and the '17th Medium Battery (Howitzer), RCA' (disbanded 31 March 1946).⁴ The 16th Medium Battery (Howitzer), RCA was redesignated the '16th (Reserve) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RCA' on 7 November 1940.⁵ On 1 April 1946, it was amalgamated with the '209th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA' (see below) and redesignated the '116th Medium Battery, RCA'.⁶ It was redesignated: '116th Field Battery, RCA' on 19 March 1965;⁷ and '116th Independent Field Battery, RCA' on 1 January 1981.⁹

Note :

Upon redesignation as The Rainy River and Kenora Regiment on 12 March 1920 (see above) it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (141st Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and a 2nd Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Reserve order of battle.

The designation of the 1st Battalion was changed to '1st Battalion (94th Battalion, CEF) on 1 September 1921 (GO 246/21). The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37).

The Kenora Light Infantry was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization and conversion to artillery on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 192/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

No lineal connection with the '16th Medium Battery, RCA' which was authorized on 2 February 1920 as 'Heavy Battery, CA', but was not formed (GO 13/20). This inactive battery was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 192/36).

The 209th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA originated in Winnipeg, Manitoba on 2 February 1920 when the '11th Siege Battery, CA' was authorized to be formed.¹² It was redesignated: '11th Medium Battery (Howitzer), CA' on 1 July 1925;¹³ '11th Medium Battery (Howitzer), RCA' on 3 June 1935;¹⁴ '11th (Reserve) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RCA' on 7 November 1940;¹⁵ and '209th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA' on 19 October 1942.¹⁶ On 1 April 1946, it was amalgamated with the '16th (Reserve) Medium Battery, RCA', as above.

Perpetuations

'94th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF'; and 'No. 11 Canadian Siege Battery, CGA, CEF'

Headquarters Location

Kenora, Ontario

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The First World War

Details from the 98th Regiment were placed on active service on 6 August 1914 for local protection duties.¹⁷

The 94th Battalion, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '94th "Overseas" Battalion, CEF',¹⁸ embarked for Britain on 28 June 1916.¹⁹ Its personnel were absorbed by the '17th Reserve Battalion, CEF' and the '32nd "Overseas" Battalion, CEF' on 18 July 1916 to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.²⁰ The battalion was disbanded on 27 July 1918.²¹

No. 11 Canadian Siege Battery was mobilized in England as 'No. 11 Canadian Siege Battery, CGA, CEF' on 7 November 1917 from personnel of the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Reserve Artillery.²² The battery disembarked in France on 3 April 1918 where it provided siege artillery support as part of the '3rd

Brigade, CGA, CEF', in France and Flanders until the end of the war.²³ The battery was disbanded on 23 October 1920.²⁴

Note :

No lineal connection with the '11th Canadian Siege Battery, CGA, CEF' which was authorized on 30 May 1917 and subsequently absorbed into the '1st', '5th' and '8th "Overseas" Battery Siege Artillery, CFA, CEF' on 19 October 1917.

The Second World War

The 11th Medium Battery mobilized the '11th Medium Battery, RCA, CASF' on 1 September 1939.²⁵ On 1 June 1940 it was amalgamated with the '8th Medium Battery, RCA, CASF' and redesignated the '8th/11th Medium Battery, RCA, CASF'.²⁶ On 24 May 1941 this amalgamation ceased and it was again designated the '11th Medium Battery, RCA, CASF'.²⁷ It was redesignated the '11th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA, CASF' on 22 December 1941.²⁸ The battery disembarked in France on 6 August 1944, where it provided heavy anti-aircraft artillery support as part of the 2nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Mobile) in North West Europe until the end of the war.²⁹ The overseas battery was disbanded on 7 September 1945.³⁰

1. GO 58/08. The regiment was formed from two companies from the '96th Regiment' (now The Lake Superior Scottish Regiment) authorized on the following dates: 'A Company' (No. 5 Company at Fort Francis, 1 December 1905), and 'B Company' (No. 6 Company at Kenora, 1 December 1905); and two newly authorized infantry companies.
2. MO 60/20.
3. GO 246/21.
4. GO 192/36 (Both batteries were allocated to the '7th Medium Brigade, RCA'). The 17th Medium Battery (Howitzer), RCA, was redesignated: '17th (Reserve) Medium Battery (Howitzer), RCA' on 7 November 1940 (GO 273/40); and '16th/17th Medium Battery, RCA' on 1 February 1943 (GO 122/43). The battery was disbanded on 31 March 1946 (GO 113/46).
5. GO 273/40.
6. GO 115/46. The 7th (Reserve) Medium Regiment, RCA', to which the battery was allocated, was redesignated the '40th Medium Regiment, RCA' on 1 April 1946 (GO 116/46).
7. SD 1 Letter No. 64/62; and/et Message, CENCOM, A 2989, 012015Z Nov 65.
8. CFOO 3.310, 3 May 79.
9. CFOO 3.310, 1 Jan 81.
10. MOO 323/85, 27 Sep 85.
11. MOO 97192, 14 Aug 97.
12. GO 13/20. The battery was attached to the '5th Brigade, CFA' upon formation and subsequently allocated to the '7th Medium Brigade, RCA' on 15 December 1936 (GO 192/36) .
13. GO 82/25.
14. GO 58/35.
15. GO 273/40.
16. GO 451/42.
17. GO 163/14.
18. GO 151/15.
19. CEF Sailing List, vol V.
20. Edwin Pye Papers, Summary of History of C.E.F. Units - 94th Battalion, Document Collection/Collection de documents 74/672, Series/séries IV, Box/boîte 12, Folder/chemise 94.
21. GO 101/18.
22. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, 1534-1919, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p.403; and List of Canadian Artillery units during the First World War. Compiled from ledger of C.E.F. Units (Mr. Pye) for Col. Nicholson, Sep 63, Kardex file 112.3H1.005 (D4).
23. G.W.L. Nicholson, The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, 1919-1967, vol. 2 (Toronto, 1972), pp. 309.

24. GO 191/20.
25. GO 135/39.
26. GO 123/40.
27. GO 149/41.
28. GO 54/42.
29. G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada. The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, vol. 1 (Toronto, 1967), p. 403.
30. GO 401/45.

¹ MOO 2014079, 11 June 2014 (See endnote 13 below)

² The “4th Brigade, CFA”, was disbanded for the purpose of reorganization on 15 December 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 29/21). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the brigade.

³ Special GO, 9 May 1905. Formed from one existing independent field battery, the “14th Field 8Battery, CA”, at Cobourg (authorized on 19 April 1872) and the newly-authorized “24th Field Battery, CA”, at Peterborough.

⁴ GO 13/20

⁵ GO 82/25

⁶ GO 58/35

⁷ GO 273/40

⁸ GO 285/42

⁹ GO 116/46

¹⁰ Supp to CAO, Issue No. 43/47, para 76-3

¹¹ Pt “B” Supp to CAO, Issue No. 414/54, para 76-3. On 6 July 1960 the “45th Medium Battery, RCA” was amalgamated with the “50th Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA” and redesignated the “50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA” (Pt “B” Supp to CAO, Issue No. 678/60, para 76-3). The latter was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 April 1970 (CFOO 70/16).

¹² Aide-Memoire for the Minister of National Defence, “Re-Designation of 4th Air Defence Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery”, 20 February 2013; Commander Canadian Army, “Request for Re-Designation of 4th Air Defence Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery to 4th Artillery Regiment (General Support), Royal Canadian Artillery, 3 February 2014; MOO 2014079, 11 June 2014. Although the MOO does not explicitly mention (a) the relevant de-amalgamation and reactivation off of the Supplementary Order of Battle, or (b) the amalgamation of “4th Field Regiment (Self-propelled), RCA”, and “4th Air Defence Regiment, RCA”, these steps are mentioned explicitly in the Aide-Memoire, which was accepted through the chain of command up to an including the Commander, Canadian Army.

¹³ GO 186/20

¹⁴ GO 3/37

¹⁵ MOO 3/87, 27 November 1987

¹⁶ Page 11 to attachment to unit AHR, 1325-1 (CO), 6 June 1992 (AHR file 1628). MOO 93009, 5 February 1993, authorized the regiment to be disbanded with an effective date to be determined by the Chief of the Defence Staff, but this action never occurred.

¹⁷ MOO 95006, 15 March 1995

¹⁸ MOO 2014079, 11 June 2014

¹⁹ DMO 3/87, 27 novembre 1987

²⁰ GO 36/15

²¹ *CEF Sailing List*, Vol. XII

²² Canadian Artillery Association, *Officers who served Overseas in the Great War with the Canadian Artillery* (Ottawa, 1922), p.5

²³ Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, *The Gunners of Canada: The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery*, Vol. 1: 1534-1919 (Toronto, 1967), *passim*

²⁴ GO 191/20. Although this formation is not specifically listed, this is considered the official date of disbandment as it is the General Order in which the batteries of the brigade were disbanded.