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## PRESENTATION OF COLOURS



THE FIRST BATTALION  
THE ESSEX SCOTTISH

REMEMBRANCE DAY

NOVEMBER ELEVENTH - 1931

Kennedy Stadium

Windsor, Ontario

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## ARMISTICE DAY a day OF REMEMBRANCE

It has been thought that this day is particularly fitting for the remembrance of those, who, having served in the Regiment, gave their all in the Great War.

Their memory is forever linked with the Regiment, and nothing is more symbolic of the spirit of any Regiment, than the consecrated emblems of their authority—the Colours.

In view of the fact that the Presentation of New Colours, is, of necessity preceded by the Trooping or Honouring of the Old Colours, what more fitting than that we should honour the memory of our fallen comrades, as typified by our Old Colours, on this day of Remembrance.

While the day is considered by many as a day of celebration, it has been adjudged fitting to restyle it as "REMEMBRANCE DAY," and to make it a statutory holiday. The re-naming of the day, doubtless will find favor with those who served, for who among them, as the anniversary comes round, does not remember—remember all the many incidents which formed his or her own part in the struggle?

Also, who among them, remembering, can do other than hope, that with the passing years, the era of peace ushered in by the original Armistice Day, may become permanent and world wide.

Their falling hands  
A torch did throw,  
For us to hold on high.  
Can we now, looking backward say,  
On this or any other day,  
We honestly did try?

The day returns  
But once each year  
With all its memories.  
Let not another pass you by  
Before you honestly do try,  
The torch, so thrown, to seize.

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## THE OLD COLOURS

The ceremonial of this Presentation marks the passing from active use, of the second stand of Colours which have been presented to the Regiment.

On July 1st, 1886, the original Colours of the 21st Essex Battalion of Infantry, were presented by a Committee of patriotic ladies, supported by the Public at Large of Essex County. The Ceremonial on that occasion did not include the "Troop," as the Regiment had no Colours previously.

The Colours presented that day, on the old Cricket Field, served the Regiment until 1902, a period which included the South African or Boer War, to which the Regiment sent a detachment, of which several made the supreme sacrifice.

The Colours to which we say farewell today are the second stand which the Regiment has carried. They were presented on October 16th, 1902, by Lt.-Col. J. C. Guilloit, the preceding Commanding Officer, on behalf of "The Daughters of the Regiment." Lt.-Col. N. A. Bartlet was in command of the unit at the time.

The ceremonial, a duplicate of today's was again held on the Cricket Field alongside the present Armouries. Later, the original Colours were deposited in St. Andrew's Church, Windsor, where they may still be seen.

For the last time we will carry on parade on this occasion, Colours which are replete with memories of the Great War. Through the rolls of the Regiment, which they symbolize, scores of officers, and hundreds of Warrant and Non-commissioned officers and men, went marching away as young men, in all the pride of youth and vigor, to the greatest struggle the world has ever seen.

The number of those who served in the Regiment before or during the War, is dwindling. There are not a great many left, but to them, those Colours stand for all that men, imbued with the love of country, hold dear. Those younger in the service, have not, perhaps, the same feeling toward those torn and faded emblems, but no doubt after their training, they have for them a feeling of respect and reverence.

To the old Colours, we say farewell, with all honour, and in the hope that under the folds of the new emblems, the Regiment may carry on to even greater achievements, and equal honour.

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## THE NEW COLOURS

Today we receive from the hands of The Daughters of The Empire, of Essex County, and the Council of The County of Essex, a new stand of Colours.

Receiving them as we do, from the two bodies mentioned, is in the nature of a mandate from the people of our County to carry on, for all the Chapters of The Daughters of The Empire in the County have assisted in obtaining the Colours on an equal basis with the County Council, the elected representatives of the people.

For the first time in Regimental history, our Colours carry honours gained in battle. Not that the Regiment has been found wanting in times gone by, when men were needed, but owing to the fact that honours were not authorized for previous services.

All the honours now carried were earned in the Great War by the personnel of the Canadian Expeditionary Force Battalions which we perpetuate and whose numbers we still carry to designate our 2nd and 3rd Battalions,—namely the 18th, 99th and 241st.

Before being received into the Regiment, these emblems must be consecrated in the traditional manner of the British Army, after which representatives of the presenting bodies hand them over to the keeping of the Regiment. Thereafter, it is our duty to guard them, and keep them free from all dishonour.

Previous to any move being made to obtain new Colours (necessitated by the change in nomenclature of the Regiment), the authority of His Majesty the King had first to be obtained.

So, it may well be said that we are being entrusted with insignia dedicated to God, to King and to Country; to God by consecration, to King by royal authority, and to Country by the nature of the presentation.

## THE PARTICIPANTS

### Donors of the New Colours:

The twenty-one Chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, throughout Essex County, and

The Council of the County of Essex.

The King's Colour: Presented by,  
Mrs. J. C. Pennington, Regent of Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E.

The Regimental Colour: Presented by,  
Mr. C. A. Dewhurst, Warden of the County of Essex.

### Officiating Clergy:

Honourary Captain, The Reverend P. N. Harding;  
Honourary Major, The Reverend Edward Appleyard, M.C.;  
The Reverend H. M. Paulin.

## OFFICERS OF THE ESSEX SCOTTISH

Lt.-Col. Alan C. Prince, V.D., A.D.C., Honourary Lieut.-Col.

### HEADQUARTERS

Lt. Col. W. Griesinger, M.C.  
Major L. D. Hogan  
Lieut. E. W. Pulling  
Major C. P. Laing, V. D.  
Capt. A. S. Pearson  
Major E. B. Baxter  
Lieut. J. G. Campbell  
Lieut. T. E. Hayhurst  
Lieut. C. N. Clarke  
Capt. (Rev.) P. N. Harding  
Lieut. W. W. Beasley  
Lieut. W. J. Hobbs

### "A" COMPANY

Major R. F. Sheppard, M.C.  
Capt. J. R. Doan  
Lieut. W. G. Cook  
Lieut. A. R. Stone  
Lieut. E. C. Harding  
Lieut. C. A. Turnbull

### "B" COMPANY

Capt. J. H. Mochrall  
Capt. A. L. H. Hewson  
Lieut. J. Brown  
Lieut. W. F. Wanborough  
Lieut. J. S. Gow  
Lieut. N. C. Hobson

### "C" COMPANY

Capt. G. Y. Masson  
Capt. T. W. Ord  
Lieut. J. D. Green  
Lieut. F. K. Jansson  
Lieut. C. J. Wainwright  
Lieut. E. H. Williams

### "D" COMPANY

Major J. W. Leighon  
Capt. L. W. F. Wakefield  
Lieut. G. A. Wantes  
Lieut. B. J. S. Macdonald  
Lieut. N. A. Tate  
Lieut. W. D. Aitchison  
Lieut. W. D. E. Donaldson

## PRECEDING THE CEREMONY

1. The Battalion, with both Brass and Pipe Bands, but less the details for keeping the ground, march into the Stadium.
2. The four Guards, each of 40 men, with the Colour Party and all officers on parade, are halted and turned into line, facing the Saluting Base, which is immediately in front of, and parallel to, the main stand.
3. A detail consisting of the two junior Company Sergeant Majors, and the first file of No. 1 Guard, has detached itself from the rear of the Battalion, and taken post a distance of a Guard and a half in front of the left of the line, facing across the face of the Battalion.
4. The Bands have wheeled left, and left again, till directly opposite and facing the above mentioned detail.
5. In Memoriam—  
Hymn—"O God Our Help in Ages Past," by Band  
"Reveille."  
Two Minutes' Silence  
"Last Post"
6. "March off the Colours." The Colour Party moves straight forward, then form to the left, straight towards the two C.S.M.'s and sentries. The Pipe Band and Drums move straight across the parade, in rear of the Colour Party, the Pipes playing "Tielian Laddie." When the Colour Party halts, the Pipes and Drums counter-march, and halt facing the opposite way.
7. The Colours are given into the keeping of the two junior C.S.M.'s, and the officers of the Colour Party move off parade. Their escort returns to its place in line, by the rear.
8. "Fall out the officers." All officers move straight toward the Commanding Officer, salute, return swords, and move directly behind the Saluting Base.
9. The Regimental Sergeant Major takes over the parade, and forms the Guards back into column.

# PROGRAMME

## "THE TROOP"

1. The Guards are formed into line by the Adjutant.  
Pipe Band—"The Cock o' the North."
2. Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers commanding Guards march to Saluting Base.  
Drums, in quick time—"Taps."
3. Pipes and Drums march across the parade, officers fall in.  
Drums—"The Assembly."
4. Adjutant hands over the parade to the Commanding Officer.
5. Officers, Warrant and Non Commissioned officers march to their Guards in slow time.  
Band—"Ye Banks and Braes."
6. "Troop."
7. Band and Drums play across the parade in slow time, and return in quick time.  
Band—"Comin' thro' the Rye."  
Pipe Band—"Lass o' Gowrie."
8. The right Guard advances as escort for the Colours.  
Band—"The British Grenadiers."
9. The Colours are taken in turn from the Warrant Officers in charge, by the Regimental Sergeant Major, and are handed over to the Officers for the Colours.
10. The Escort "Presents Arms" to the Colours.  
Band—"The General Salute."
11. The Escort and Colours march in slow time along the line.  
Band—"Over the Waves."
12. The Escort resumes its place as the right Guard.
13. The Guards march past in slow and quick time.  
Band—"Mayblossom."  
Pipe Band—"Hielan' Laddie."

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## "THE PRESENTATION"

1. The Old Colours are placed in front of the Escort.
2. The farwell to the Old Colours: Colours, Escort and Band march across the parade in slow time, and return by the rear in quick time. Old Colours are left in rear, cased.  
Band—"Auld Lang Syne."  
Pipe Band—"Bonnie Dundee."
3. The Battalion forms three sides of a square.
4. The Drums are piled in the centre.
5. The New Colours are placed against the Drums by the two senior Company Sergeant Majors. The Colours are still cased.
6. The two senior Majors and two senior Lieutenants uncase the Colours, and replace them against the Drums.
7. The Consecration now proceeds.
8. The senior Major hands the King's Colour to the Personage making the presentation, who in turn hands it to the senior Lieutenant, he receiving it, kneeling on the right knee.
9. The next senior Major, and the next senior Lieutenant care likewise for the Regimental Colour.
10. Both Lieutenants rise.
11. Address by the personage making the presentation.
12. Line is reformed.
13. The Colours are unfurled and turned toward the line.
14. The Colours are given the "General Salute."
15. The Colour Party moves to its place in line, in slow time.  
Band—"God Save the King."
16. The Battalion marches past in quick time. Old Colours in rear.  
Band—"Hielan' Laddie."
17. The Battalion advances in "Review Order."

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# THE HISTORY OF THE CEREMONY OF "TROOPING THE COLOUR"

Trooping the Colour is an old guard mounting ceremony peculiar to the British service. It was in existence in the reign of Queen Anne, but its present form was introduced into the Army by the Duke of Cumberland.

The actual origin of the ceremony is obscure. The application of the word "colour" to military insignia, dates only from the 16th century. As the professional captain gradually ousted the nobleman from the command of drilled and organized companies, the leaders of such bodies, not possessing coat armour or individual banners, had recourse to small flags of distinctive colour instead. The "colour" was therefore not the emblem of one man, but the symbol of the corporate life and unity of the Regiment, and thus the colour ceremonial implied allegiance to an impersonal Regimental spirit.

Military colours developed on modern lines in the 18th Century. They correspond to the "Vexillum" of the Roman Armies, and the "Banner" of the feudal lords.

The King's Colour is trooped only in the case of a Guard mounted for His Majesty The King, Her Majesty The Queen, Members of the Royal Family, or His Majesty's chief representative in British Possessions or Mandated Territories, or in the case of Presentation of new Colours.

The Regimental Colour is the symbol of the soul of the Regiment and as such, the anniversary of a great battle or similar occasion, is a very suitable occasion for the Colour to be trooped and special honour to be paid to it in public.

The ceremony of "Trooping the Colour" begins with the emblem in charge of a sergeant with an escort of two sentries ready to guard the Colour from any harm. The four "Guards" are drawn up in line without their officers. The absence of the officers in both cases is intended to give expression to the trust and confidence that has been ever reposed in the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the British Army.

The Warrant Officers and Sergeants Commanding Guards now take post on the saluting base. The Drums then beat the "Assembly" which is the signal for the Officers to join the parade. Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants "recover" their arms and move in slow time to take over their Guards.

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The first honour is now paid to the Colour by the Slow and Quick Marches played by the Band and Drums, who move from right to left in front of the Guards, and return to their original positions.

Number 1 Guard, which is on the right of the line of Guards, is the Escort to the Colour. In former days the Grenadiers were always the escort to the Colour, and the Grenadier Company took post on the right of the line, the post of honour since the time of the Roman Legionnaires. Consequently the right Guard still remains the Escort.

A Drummer then beats the Drummer's Call as the signal for the Captain of the Escort to leave his command, and hand it over to the Lieutenant. The origin of this procedure is not definitely known, but it may be taken as symbolic of the responsibility that a junior officer is expected to assume.

The Escort moves across the front of the Parade to the time of "The British Grenadiers," and halts facing the Colour which is posted in front of the left of the line of Guards.

The Regimental Sergeant Major, as the representative of the Warrant Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment, takes the Colour from the Sergeant in charge of it, and hands it to the Officer for the Colour.

The Colour is then received with full honour. Arms are presented, and the Band plays a Salute. The Regimental Sergeant Major salutes with his sword—the only occasion on which he ever does so. The Escort with its arms at the "Present" is in such a position that it is useless from the point of view of protection. The Non Commissioned Officers, therefore, on each flank of both ranks, "Port" their arms so as to be ready to repel any intruder who may seek to disturb the solemn moment.

The Escort, together with the Colour, now moves back to its original position on the right of the line, to the music of the "Grenadiers" Slow March. They file through the ranks of the Guards, arms are presented, and every man has the opportunity of seeing the Colour, and of paying it honour.

The Guards, with the Colour, then march past in Slow and Quick Time. The ceremony is completed by the Guards forming into line and giving the General Salute if there is a General present to take the Salute.

On the conclusion of the Ceremony, the Colour, accompanied by the Escort, Band and Drums, is marched back to the Officer's Mess where the Colours are always kept.

## THE REGIMENT

In order to get a complete picture of the origin and growth of "The Essex Scottish," it is necessary to go back in official records, over a period of one hundred and sixty eight years.

During the period 1763-1796, the military activity of this district was centred in Detroit, which was at that time under British rule. It is found that many families, of both French and English descent, active in the Detroit Militia of that period, appear later in the records of the Essex Militia.

This is accounted for by the fact that when Detroit passed to the United States in 1796, many of the settlers moved to Canadian soil, preferring to remain under the Union Jack. Their descendants are, in many cases, still prominent in the life of the Essex Border.

At that time, 1796, the Militia of the Western District, which included Essex, was organized in two Battalions. There seems to have been no mention made of counties in their designation. However, the County of Essex turned out, as shown by official records, 45 officers and 275 other ranks, on a call for Militiamen in 1805.

Records of the War of 1812 give the first mention of an organization designated as being a County unit. During those troublous times, two Regiments of Militia were in existence. They were called the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Essex Militia, and both were engaged during that period. There is no doubt that the present "Essex Scottish" is descended from the 1st Regiment of Essex Militia, altho it naturally can claim to share in the successes of the 2nd Regiment, and others formed subsequently.

There is ample evidence that the Essex Militia were on duty during the Rebellion of 1837-38, during which period, a third Regiment was formed, known as the 3rd Regiment of Essex Militia. This unit was commanded by Colonel John Prince, the great-grandfather of Lt.-Col. Alan C. Prince, V.D., who commanded the Essex Scottish 1927-31.

From 1855 to 1860 there were no less than four Battalions of Militia in Essex County. During that period, the 1st Battalion was commanded by Lt.-Col. S. S. Macdonnell, Q.C., father of Lieut. General Sir Archibald C. Macdonnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who commanded the 1st Division C.E.F. in France during the Great War.

The more recent history of the Regiment dates from 1885, when the 21st Essex Battalion of Infantry was authorized. Headquarters of the unit was at Windsor. From that time to the present, while the designation of the unit has been changed several times, and the style of the uniform twice, the chain of command has been continuous.

On July 1st, 1886, the Battalion received its first Colours, as described elsewhere in this booklet.

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The first change in name occurred in 1887 when the Battalion was re-designated as the "21st Battalion, Essex Fusiliers." This name continued in use till 1900 when the Battalion became a Regiment, being known as the "21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers."

This period of the Regiment's history included the Boer War, to which a volunteer detachment was sent, some of whom gave their lives.

The year 1902 saw the Regiment presented with a new standard of Colours, which have been in use from that year to the present time. Also, the same year the Regiment paraded to Detroit, where it was reviewed by the late President Roosevelt. It is believed that this is the only occasion on which a British Regiment under arms was reviewed by a President of the United States, on American soil.

From the status of a County unit, the Regiment was moved up to the standing of a City Corps in 1908, since which time Companies have been drawn in so that, since 1924, all Companies have been centred in Windsor.

The passing years saw many activities in the unit. Outstanding among the others, being the trip to St. Louis during the World's Fair, and to Quebec for the Tercentenary. During the former, the unit made a great name for itself both along the line where stops were made, and in St. Louis itself. At Quebec, a detachment of 100 all ranks were held over for a week as a special Guard of Honour for the Duke of York, our present King. Again they came through with flying colours.

The years 1914-1919, for this, as for every unit of the entire Army, were years of action. Placed on the active list in 1914, the Regiment continued to supply officers, Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers and men for overseas. The units to which most of our men went, were the 18th, 99th and 241st Battalions, C.E.F.

For the splendid efforts of these men, many of whom gave their lives, battle honours were awarded in 1929, to this, the present Regiment, to the number of eighteen. However, only eleven of the battle honours may be carried on the colours. There follows a list of the battle honours, those marked by an asterisk being the ones borne on the new Colours:—

- \*YPRES, 1915-1917
- FESTUBERT, 1915
- MOUNT SORREL
- SOMME, 1916-1918
- FLERS COURCELLETTE
- THIEPVAL
- ANCRE HEIGHTS
- ARRAS, 1917-1918
- \*YIMV, 1917
- \*HILL 70
- \*PASSCHENDAELE
- \*AMENS
- \*SCARPE, 1918
- \*HINDENBURG LINE
- \*CANAL DU NORD
- \*CAMBRAI
- \*PURSUIT TO MONS
- \*FRANCE AND FLANDERS

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From 1885 to the present date, ten Commanding Officers have led the unit. Their names with years of command are as follows:—

Lt.-Col. J. R. Wilkinson .....	1885-1891
Lt.-Col. J. H. Beattie .....	1891-1897
Lt.-Col. J. C. Guillott .....	1897-1902
Lt.-Col. N. A. Bartlet .....	1902-1908
Lt.-Col. F. H. Laing .....	1908-1912
Lt.-Col. E. S. Wigle .....	1912-1915
(Went overseas in 1915 as O.C. 18th Bn. C.E.F.)	
Lt.-Col. S. C. Robinson, V.D. ....	1915-1924
Lt.-Col. G. H. Wilkinson, V.D. ....	1924-1927
Lt.-Col. A. C. Prince, V.D. ....	1927-1931
Lt.-Col. W. Griesinger .....	1931-

During the same period we have had five Regimental Sergeant Majors, and two holding Acting Rank, as follows:—

R.S.M. J. W. Leighton .....	1885-1896
H. Flowers (acting) .....	1897
C. Kent (acting) .....	1898
R.S.M. J. P. Smith .....	1899-1921
R.S.M. L. W. Clue .....	1921-1926
R.S.M. W. Hobbs .....	1926-1929
R.S.M. A. G. Whitaker .....	1929-

During the period following the Great War, the Regiment, like practically all of our Canadian Militia units, suffered from a reaction of the public, away from things military. However, the corner seems to have been turned, and for several years now, there has been a marked improvement, both in the number of enlistments, the type of personnel, and in the training.

This is evidenced by the fact that, in the past four years, we have carried off the District Cup, put up by the Canadian Infantry Association, for competition between the units of the District, in efficiency and personnel. Also, last year, our Lewis Gun Team carried off the trophy emblematic of the Provincial Championship, and were a close second for the Dominion Cup. This year, they went back and captured them both.

In 1926, the Regiment became allied with "The Essex Regiment" of the British Army, one of the finest of the old line Regiments and having a very proud record. Naturally we feel very keenly the great honour of such an affiliation, and there is no doubt that the tremendous strides of the last five years may be traced directly to a desire to make ourselves more worthy of such an alliance.

In 1927, the Regiment was again re-designated, this time as "The Essex Scottish." The Highland dress was adopted, the tartan being that of the Clan McGregor.

Today we feel that we have more reason than ever to feel proud of our Regiment, knowing as we do the tremendous effort that has been expended to bring it to its present state of high efficiency.

GOD SAVE THE KING