History, Customs, and Traditions
The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment

Regimental Headquarters
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May 2014
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FOREWORD

Within the regimental system, a regiment is responsible for the recruitment, training, and administration of its soldiers. In addition, over time, a regiment has a responsibility to develop and strengthen its own unique ‘esprit de corps’ as a byproduct its unitary history, traditions, location and function. The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, a proud county regiment, is no different in this regard and have over the course of over 150 years of service to sovereign and country developed or adopted from contributing regiments of the past a number of traditions and customs that define who we are.

The intent of this book, therefore, is to record the customs and traditions specific to the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. Note that these are regimental customs and traditions and are not meant to usurp or replace the policies and procedures employed by the Profession of Arms or the Canadian Army writ large. Rather they exist to highlight our identity and contribute to the fellowship that is regimental service.

The contents of this book have been prepared on behalf of The Regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel (Retd) Skip Simpson in his capacity as the Regimental Secretary and were further reviewed by select members of the Regimental Senate. Based on this the contents within are considered authoritative by the undersigned.

PARATUS!

Lieutenant-Colonel Shawn D. McKinstry, OMM, CD
Commanding Officer
The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment
Regimental Headquarters
Belleville, Ontario
31 May 2014
Welcome, you are now a member of a new family. A Regimental family that can officially trace it lineage back to 1863 and unofficially, its roots back to the War of 1812. This book has been carefully prepared to educate you on the history, customs and traditions of The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. You are now part of an organization that has seen literally thousands and thousands of Canadian men and women from every walk of life serve Canada in both peace and in war. You are now a member of a regiment that has fought in every major engagement Canada has been involved in even before confederation. You are now a member of a regiment that has been awarded forty two Battle Honours and which has won more Battle Honours than any other Canadian Regiment in World War II. You are now a member of a regiment strong in history and tradition. Our mandate is to train you to be a member of the reserve army but just as importantly, with this book and subsequent training, we will teach you to be a Hasty P.

PART I - THE FAMILY TREE (LINEAGE)

GENERAL

Before we begin with explaining the Family Tree of The Regiment, it is important to explain amalgamations. Webster’s Dictionary defines military amalgamations as the consolidation of military units, usually traditional regiments, into a new unit carrying the lineage, history, traditions, and identity of both. Our regiment is an example of this when on March 12, 1920 the 49th Hastings Rifles and the 16th Prince Edward Regiment were amalgamated to form The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. Another example was the amalgamation of the Northumberland Regiment and the Durham Regiment in 1936 to form the Midland Regiment.

Our regimental history is complicated and over the years has at times been incorrectly recorded and promulgated. This is completely understandable as some of the research material out there on our founding regiments is just plain incorrect and there exists much misunderstanding about the sedentary militia of Canada, its role, its right to claim Battle Honours and other distinctions, even its historical right to claim official existence. Coupled with that is the fact that our founding regiments, those that came to us in official amalgamations, and those that didn’t specifically Peterborough, all went through numerous name changes and some were even re-roled. Keeping all this in perspective and chronologically correct can be difficult especially when attempting to show this on paper. Throw in the WWI units of the CEF many whose perpetuations are listed in this book and it can further confuse the issue. Trying to segregate the lineage of The Regiment from that of the regiments, we amalgamated with and then throw in the history of the military in Peterborough, and Cobourg, and it becomes a wiring diagram of confusing proportion. We have therefore chosen to explain our complicated family tree in a chronological order regardless of whether it was the Hasty Ps and their founding regiments, the regiments we amalgamated with or our brothers in Peterborough who came to us by choice vice governmental decree. To us it makes sense, we hope it does the same for you.

On September 1, 1954, The Regiment went through its first amalgamation since its inception when the 9th Anti-Tank Regiment (SP) (Argyll Light Infantry) RCA Belleville, and the Midland Regiment headquartered in Port Hope were amalgamated with The Regiment. In reality, this amalgamation was more of the former two...
units being absorbed into the Hasty Ps. There was no new unit formed, no new cap badge or accoutrements, no adoption of customs and tradition; The Argylls and the Middies became instant Hasty Ps, and simply badged over and changed their flashes. That is not to say that everyone was happy losing their former regimental identity, and some resigned but for the most part it was a relatively painless exercise. However, from the 1st of September 1954 our family tree was changed forever. The history of the Midland Regiment, the 9th Anti-Tank Regiment (SP) (Argyll Light Infantry), and that of their founding regiments and those WWI CEF Battalions that they perpetuated were now part of the official history and family tree of The Regiment.

THE ORIGINALS
The Regiment can unofficially trace it origins back to the early 1800s with the formation of Militia regiments by the United Empire Loyalists:

1st Regiment Hastings Militia.
1st Regiment Prince Edward Militia.
1st Regiment Northumberland Militia.
1st Regiment Durham Militia.

WAR OF 1812-15
1st REGIMENT OF DURHAM MILITIA
Part of Newcastle District, components of the regiment (a flank company and battalion companies) were placed on active service for various periods and at various strengths from October 1812 to January 1813, September to November 1813, and June to September 1814. They were involved in no engagements, were on garrison duty October 1812, engaged at York 27 April 1813, and road work between York and Darlington townships November 1813.

1st REGIMENT OF HASTINGS MILITIA
Part of Midland District, components of the regiment (a flank company and battalion companies) were placed on active service for various periods and at various strengths from July 1812 to December 1813, March to April 1814, and June to July to August 1814. They were involved in no engagements, and some companies performed garrison duties at Kingston.

1st REGIMENT OF NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA
Part of Newcastle District, the regiment was put on active service in October 1813 and components of the regiment (a flank company and battalion companies) were placed on active service for various periods and at various strengths from July 1812 to November 1812, July 1813, to April 1814, and July to October 1814. They were involved in no engagements, worked on bateaux movement, escorting prisoners from Hamilton and Newcastle townships to Kingston, and performed some garrison duties in Kingston.

1st REGIMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD MILITIA
Part of Midland District, components of the regiment (a flank company and a troop of light dragoons, and battalion companies) were placed on active service for various periods and at various strengths from July 1812, to February 1814, and April 1814 to November 1814. They were involved in no engagements, worked on bateaux movement from Bay of Quinte to Kingston, and performed some garrison duties in Kingston.

OUR OFFICIAL HISTORY
1863
The 15th Battalion Volunteer Militia (Infantry) Canada originated in Belleville, Ontario and was authorized on 16 January 1863. Its later designations were: 15th Battalion Argyll Light Infantry on 2 June 1871, 15th Regiment, Argyll Light Infantry on 8 May 1900, The Argyll Light Infantry on 12 March 1920, The Argyll Light
Infantry (Tank) on 15 December 1936, and the 9th Anti-Tank Regiment (Self-Propelled) (Argyll Light Infantry), RCA on 1 April 1946.

**The 16th Battalion Volunteer Militia (Infantry)** originated in Picton, Ontario and was authorized on 6 February 1863. It was re-designated: 16th Prince Edward Battalion of Infantry on 30 November 1866, and 16th Prince Edward Regiment on 8 May 1900.

**1866**
**The 49th Battalion of Infantry** originated in Stirling, Ontario and was authorized on 14 September 1866. It was re-designated: 49th Hastings Battalion of Rifles on 6 April 1871, and 49th Regiment, Hastings Rifles on 8 May 1900.

**The Northumberland Battalion of Infantry** originated in Cobourg and was authorized on 5 October 1866. It was re-designated: 40th Northumberland Regiment on 8 May 1900, The Northumberland (Ontario) Regiment on 12 March 1920, and The Northumberland Regiment on 15 May 1924.

**The 46th East Durham Battalion of Infantry** originated in Port Hope, Ontario and was authorized on 16 November 1866. It was re-designated 46th Durham Battalion of Infantry on 1 August 1897, 46th Durham Regiment on 8 May 1900, and The Durham Regiment on 12 March 1920.

**1905**
**The 44th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA** originated in Gananoque, Ontario on 1 June 1905 when the 9th Brigade, CFA was authorized to be formed. It was re-designated 9th Field Brigade, CA on 1 July 1925, 9th Field Brigade, RCA on 3 June 1935, 9th (Reserve) Field Brigade, RCA on 7 November 1940, and 44th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA on 24 June 1942. On 1 April 1946, it was amalgamated with The 9th Anti-Tank Regiment (Self-Propelled) (Argyll Light Infantry), RCA.

**1912**
**The 34th Field Battery** originated in Belleville, Ontario on 1 April 1912. It was re-designated: 34th Field Battery, CA on 1 July 1925, 34th Field Battery, RCA on 3 June 1935, 34th (Reserve) Field Battery, RCA on 7 November 1940; and 34th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA on 1 April 1946. On 1 September 1954, it was amalgamated with the 9th Anti-Tank Regiment (Self Propelled) (Argyll Light Infantry), RCA, The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment and The Midland Regiment.

**PETERBOROUGH CONNECTION AND LINEAGE**
On April 1, 1970, the 50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers) was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle. In that same year soldiers from that regiment rebadged to the Hasty Ps. Because there was no official amalgamation between the two units, The Regiment does not perpetuate the 50th Field nor can their history, customs and traditions and WWI perpetuations be claimed by the unit. However having been a part of the regimental family for over forty years, outlined below is a capsulized version of their history. In the interest of brevity, their ancillary linkages are not discussed in this book.

**The Peterborough Battalion of Infantry** was authorized on 3 May 1867. It was re-designated: 57th Battalion of Infantry Peterborough Rangers on 16 January 1880, 57th Regiment Peterborough Rangers on 8 May 1900 and The Peterborough Rangers on 12 March 1920. On 15 December 1936, the regiment was re-designated The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment) (MG).

**The 3rd Provisional Regiment of Calvary** originated in Cobourg, Ontario on 30 April 1875. It was re-designated: the 3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, The Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons on 14 October
1881, the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, The Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons on 25 November 1892, and the 3rd The Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons on 1 January 1893.

The 4th Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC originated in Kingston, Ontario on 1 June 1919, as the 4th Machine Gun Brigade, CMGC. It was re-designated the 4th Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC on 15 September 1924.

The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment) (MG) was created on 15 December 1936, when the Peterborough Rangers, were amalgamated with the 3rd The Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons, and the Headquarters and "C" Company of the 4th Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC. Re-designated 2nd (Reserve) Battalion, The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment) on 5 March 1942, re-designated The Prince of Wales Rangers (Peterborough Regiment) on 1 June 1945. On 1 April 1946 the regiment was converted to artillery and re-designated the 50th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA.

The 50th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA re-designated 50th Medium Anti-Aircraft Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA on 22 August 1955, re-designated 50th Medium Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA on 12 April 1960. On 6 July 1960, the regiment was amalgamated with the 45th Medium Battery, RCA and re-designated the 50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA. Reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 1 April 1970.

COBURG CONNECTION AND LINEAGE

Cobourg has a long military history with the Northumberland Regiment, later the Midland Regiment, and with the artillery. The Garrison Battery of Artillery at Cobourg was authorized to be formed on 1 May 1866. For the next 80 years it went through various naming conventions until April 1, 1946 when it became the 22nd Medium Battery, RCA. The 47th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA originated in Kingston, Ontario on 14 September 1866, when the 47th Frontenac Battalion of Infantry was authorized to be formed. It was re-designated 47th Frontenac Regiment on 8 May 1900 and The Frontenac Regiment on 12 March 1920. On 15 December 1936, it was converted to artillery and re-designated the 47th (Napanee) Field Battery, RCA. It went through several more name changes and became the 47th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA on 1 April 1946.

On 1 September 1954, the 47th Anti-Tank Battery (Self-Propelled), RCA from Napanee was amalgamated with the 22nd Medium Battery, RCA from Cobourg to form the 22nd Independent Medium Battery, RCA. It was re-designated the 22nd Independent Medium Artillery Battery, RCA on 12 April 1960, and on 6 July 1960, it was amalgamated with the 33rd Medium Artillery Regiment, RCA of Cobourg retaining the same designation. It was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle on 12 February 1965. Because there was no official amalgamation between
the two units, The Regiment does not perpetuate the 33rd Medium Artillery Regiment nor can their history, customs and traditions and WWI perpetuations be claimed by the unit.

NORTHWEST CANADA 1885
The 15th Battalion Argyll Light Infantry, the 49th Hastings Battalion of Infantry, and the 40th Northumberland Battalion of Infantry provided a company each, and the 46th East Durham Battalion of Infantry provided two companies for the Midland Battalion (Provisional) for service in North West Canada 1885. This is sometimes referred to as the Riel Rebellion. The Midland Battalion served in the Alberta Column of the North West Field Force. The battalion was removed from active service on 24 July 1885.

THE FENIAN RAIDS
The 15th Battalion Volunteer Militia (Infantry), Canada was called out on active service on 8 March 1866. It was removed from active service on 27 March 1866.

SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902
Over a three year period seventy seven soldiers from The 15th Argyll Light Infantry, the 16th Prince Edward Regiment, the 49th Regiment Hastings Rifles, and the 40th Northumberland Regiment provided volunteers for the Canadian contingents during the South African War, 1899-1902. Our heaviest troop involvement was in 1900.

PART II - WORLD WAR I

WORLD WAR 1 PERPETUATIONS
When war was declared in 1914 the Militia was not mobilized and instead an independent Canadian Expeditionary Force was raised. The 49th Hastings Rifles, the 16th Prince Edward Regiment, the 15th Argyll Light Infantry, the 40th Northumberland Regiment, the 46th Durham Regiment and the 57th Regiment (Peterborough Rangers), continued to exist throughout the war, but most of their strength was on paper because so many men of these regiments were on active service in the numbered battalions of the CEF. At the end of the war these numbered battalions ceased to exist but they are officially perpetuated by the regiments of today. Until 1954, the 39th, 80th, and 254th Overseas Battalions were perpetuated by The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. With the amalgamation of the Midland Regiment in 1954 we inherited their perpetuated battalions; the 136th and 139th and from the Argylls their perpetuated battalion the 155th. The 50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA, perpetuates the 4th Brigade, CFA, CEF, the 2nd Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment) CEF, the 93rd Battalion (Peterborough), CEF, the 109th Battalion (Victoria & Haliburton), CEF, 247th Battalion (Victoria & Haliburton), CEF, 252nd Battalion (Lindsay), CEF, the 4th Battalion, CMGC, CEF, the 4th Battery, CFA, CEF and the 45th Depot Battery, CFA, CEF.

The 39th Battalion
7 November 1914 – 17 July 1917

The 39th Battalion was authorized on 7 November 1914 and embarked for Great Britain on 17 June 1915. It was raised as a depot battalion and was not intended for service in France as such. Nine militia regiments contributed recruits. It provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the field until 4 January 1917, when its personnel were absorbed by the 6th Reserve Battalion, CEF. A total of 921 ‘Originals’ from the 39th were drafted to 11 different battalions in France. The battalion was subsequently disbanded on 17 July 1917. The 39th Battalion recruited in Eastern Ontario and was mobilized at Belleville, Ontario. The 39th Battalion had one CO, LCol A.V. Preston from 24 June 1915 to 4 January 1917. The 39th Battalion CEF is perpetuated by The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. Strength at its highest, 1003 officers and men.
The 80th Overseas Battalion
10 July 1915 – 30 September 1916
The 80th Overseas Battalion, CEF was a unit in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the First World War. Based in Barriefield, Ontario, the unit began recruiting in the late summer of 1915 in Belleville, Picton (D Coy) and Napanee (C Coy). After sailing to England in May 1916, the battalion was absorbed into the 51st Battalion, CEF on September 30, 1916. The 80th Battalion, CEF had one Commanding Officer LCol William G. Ketcheson of Sidney Township. Strength at its highest, 1041 officers and men. Regimental Motto, Paratus.

The 136th Overseas Battalion
22 December 1915 - 22 May 1917
The 136th Battalion (Durham), CEF authorized on 22 December 1915 and embarked for Great Britain on 25 September 1916, where its personnel were absorbed by the 39th Reserve Battalion, CEF on 6 October 1916 to provide reinforcements to Canadian units in the field. The 136th Battalion was disbanded on 22 May 1917. They recruited primarily in the Port Hope area and had one Commanding Officer, LCol R.W. Smart. Strength at its highest, 402 officers and men. Regimental Motto, Semper Paratus.

The 139th Overseas Battalion
22 December 1915 – 21 May 1917
The 139th Overseas Battalion (Northumberland), CEF, was authorized on 22 December 1915. Based in Cobourg, Ontario, the unit began recruiting in late 1915 in Northumberland County. After sailing to England in September 1916, the battalion was absorbed into the 3rd and 36th Reserve Battalions on October 6, 1916. It was disbanded 21 May 1917. The 139th Battalion, CEF had one Commanding Officer: LCol W. H. Floyd. Strength at its highest, 495 officers and men.

The 155th (Quinte) Battalion
22 December 1915 - 17 July 1917
The 155th (Quinte) Battalion, CEF, was authorized on 22 December 1915. The unit began recruiting in late 1915 in Hastings and Prince Edward Counties and embarked for Great Britain on 17 October 1916, where it provided reinforcements to Canadian units in the field until 8 December 1916, when its personnel were absorbed by the 154th (Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry) Battalion, CEF. The 155th (Quinte) Battalion, CEF had one Commanding Officer, LCol M. K. Adams. Editor's Note: General Howard Graham enlisted in the 155th Battalion in Belleville in March 1916. LCol Adams was the CO of the 16th Prince Edward Regiment. Strength at its highest, 826 officers and men.

The 254th Overseas Battalion
1 May 1917 – 15 September 1917
The 254th (Quinte's Own) Overseas Battalion, CEF was raised in Belleville, Ontario. Three regiments in the area recruited for the 254th Battalion, including the 15th Regiment (Argyll Light Infantry), 16th Prince Edward Regiment, and 49th Regiment, Hastings Rifles. The unit began recruiting in the autumn of 1916 in Hastings County. After sailing to England in June 1917, the battalion was absorbed into the 6th Reserve Battalion, CEF upon arrival. The 254th (Quinte's Own) Battalion, had one Commanding Officer: LCol A. P. Allan. Strength at its highest, 243 officers and men.
The 2nd Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment)

8 February 1915 - 24 April 1919
The 2nd Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment), Canadian Expeditionary Force was created in response to the First World War. The battalion comprised local militia in many regions of Ontario (and even from Quebec City). The original officers were drawn from the various regiments that recruited for the battalion, including the Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, the 16th Prince Edward Regiment, the 40th Northumberland Regiment, the 41st Brockville Rifles, and the 42nd Regiment (Lanark and Renfrew), among others. This battalion is perpetuated by the Governor General's Foot Guards and the 50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA, currently on the Supplementary Order of Battle. This was a fighting battalion that was awarded 25 Battle Honours in WW1. Commanding Officer LCol D. Watson. Strength at its highest, 1098 officers and men.

The 21st Battalion (Eastern Ontario) Battalion

7 November 1914-30 August 1920
The 21st Battalion (Eastern Ontario), CEF was an infantry battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the Great War. The Battalion was authorized on 7 November 1914 and embarked for Britain on 6 May 1915. It disembarked in France on 15 September 1915, where it fought as part of the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division in France and Flanders. The battalion was disbanded on 30 August 1920. The 21st Battalion recruited in Eastern Ontario and was mobilized at Kingston, Ontario. The 21st Battalion had five Commanding Officers LCols. W.St.P. Hughes, E.W. Jones, DSO, T.F. Elmitt, and H.E. Pense, DSO. The 21st Battalion was awarded eighteen Battle Honours. Strength at its highest, 826 officers and men.

The 93rd Overseas Battalion

22 December 1915 – 21 May 1917
The 93rd Battalion, which was authorized on 22 December 1915 as the '93rd "Overseas" Battalion, CEF embarked for Britain on 15 July 1916. 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. The battalion was disbanded on 21 May 1917. Commanding Officer LCol I.J. Johnston. Strength at its highest, 868 officers and men.

The 247th Overseas Battalion

Short Lived, Never made it out of Canada
The 247th Battalion, CEF was a unit in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the First World War. Based in Peterborough, Ontario, the unit began recruiting in the late summer of 1916 in the townships of Peterborough, West Hastings, and Cavan. The unit was absorbed into the 235th Battalion, CEF while still in Canada.
OFFICIAL REGIMENTAL LINEAGE

1813  THE 1ST REGIMENT OF NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA
1866  THE NORTHUMBERLAND BATTALION OF INFANTRY
1900  THE 40TH NORTHUMBERLAND REGIMENT
1920  THE NORTHUMBERLAND (ONTARIO) REGIMENT

THE NORTHUMBERLAND REGIMENT 1924

1813  THE 1ST REGIMENT OF DURHAM MILITIA
1866  THE 46TH EAST DURHAM BATTALION OF INFANTRY
1897  THE 46TH DURHAM BATTALION OF INFANTRY
1900  THE 46TH DURHAM REGIMENT

THE DURHAM REGIMENT 1920

1863  THE 15TH BATTALION VOLUNTEER MILITIA (INFANTRY) CANADA
1871  THE 15TH BATTALION ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY
1900  THE 15TH REGIMENT ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY
1920  THE ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY

THE ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY (TANK) 1936

1905  THE 44TH (RESERVE) FIELD REGIMENT
1925  THE 9TH FIELD BRIGADE, CA
1935  THE 9TH FIELD BRIGADE, RCA
1940  THE 9TH (RESERVE) FIELD BRIGADE, RCA

THE 44TH (RESERVE) FIELD REGT, RCA 1942

1912  THE 34TH FIELD BATTERY
1925  THE 34TH FIELD BATTERY, RCA
1935  THE 34TH (RESERVE) FIELD BATTERY, RCA

THE 34TH ANTI-TANK BATTERY (SP), RCA 1946

1866  THE 49TH EAST DURHAM BATTALION OF INFANTRY
1897  THE 46TH DURHAM BATTALION OF INFANTRY
1900  THE 46TH DURHAM REGIMENT

THE 46TH ANTI-TANK REGIMENT (SELF PROPELLED) (ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY) RCA 1954

1813  THE 1ST REGIMENT OF HASTINGS MILITIA
1866  THE 49TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY
1871  THE 49TH HASTINGS BATTALION OF RIFLES

THE 49TH HASTINGS RIFLES 1900

1813  THE 1ST REGIMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD MILITIA
1853  THE 16TH BATTALION OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA (INFANTRY)
1866  THE 16TH PRINCE EDWARD BATTALION OF INFANTRY

THE 16TH PRINCE EDWARD REGIMENT 1900

THE HASTINGS & PRINCE EDWARD REGIMENT 1920

WORLD WAR I PERPETUATIONS
PART III – THE 1920S AND ONWARDS

MARCH 12, 1920 THE MIDLAND REGIMENT
On March 12, 1920 the 46th Durham Regiment and the 40th Northumberland Regiment are amalgamated to form the Midland Regiment.

MARCH 12, 1920, THE HASTINGS & PRINCE EDWARD REGIMENT
On March 12, 1920 The 16th Prince Edward Regiment and the 49th Regiment, Hastings Rifles were amalgamated to form The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment under MO 59/20.

WORLD WAR II
The Regiment mobilized The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment on 1 September 1939 and embarked for the United Kingdom on 22 December 1939. It was re-designated the 1st Battalion, The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, CASF on 7 November 1940. It moved to France in June 1940 but was withdrawn before meeting the enemy. It landed in Sicily on 10 July 1943, as part of the 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Infantry Division, British 8th Army, and landed on mainland Italy on 3 September 1943. It fought almost continuously through Italy until it was moved to North West Europe in March of 1945. It fought its last engagement of the war on 17 April 1945 near NieuwMilligen, Holland. The overseas battalion was disbanded on 15 October 1945. In 1 June 1945, a second Active Force component of The Regiment was mobilized for service in the Pacific theatre of operations under the designation 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion (The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment), CASF. The battalion was disbanded on 1 November 1945.

APRIL 1, 1946
On 1 April 1946, the 44th (Reserve) Field Regiment, RCA is amalgamated with The 9th Anti- Tank Regiment (Self-Propelled) (Argyll Light Infantry), RCA.

MAY 1951 - THE COLD WAR
On 4 May 1951, 27 Brigade was formed and sent to Germany to provide deterrence to threats from the East. It consisted of three Battalions, The 1st Infantry Battalion, The 1st Rifle Battalion, and the 1st Highland Battalion. The Hasty P’s formed A Coy, The 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion, and also supplied many men to Support and Headquarters Company as well as Battalion and Brigade Headquarters.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1954 – AMALGAMATION
On September 1, 1954 the Midland Regiment, the 9th Anti- Tank Regiment (Self-Propelled) (Argyll Light Infantry), RCA are amalgamated with The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment.

NOVEMBER 4, 1964
In the fall of 1964, The Militia in Canada underwent a devastating series of cuts. The Toronto Telegram of that day said it all, ‘One of Canada’s most famous World War II infantry regiments suffered a fate almost as bad as disbandment - dismemberment.’ In the end, only the Belleville Armouries remained. Six of The Regiment’s armouries were closed:
‘A’ Company in Trenton
‘B’ Company in Madoc
‘C’ Company in Port Hope
No. 5 Platoon of ‘B’ Company in Norwood
No.7 Platoon of ‘C’ Coy in Millbrook
‘D’ Company of Picton
APRIL 1, 1970 - PETERBOROUGH JOINS THE REGIMENT
On 1 April 1970 the 50th Field Artillery Regiment (The Prince of Wales Rangers), RCA was reduced to nil strength and transferred to the Supplementary Order of Battle. Men from this regiment and the 28th Tech Squadron RCEME rebadge and become ‘B’ Coy, The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment.

JANUARY 1992
Cobourg is ‘stood-up’ and becomes ‘C’ Coy.

BATTLE HONOURS
(Battle Honours emblazoned on the Colours are capitalized and in Bold)
Defence of Canada, 1812-1815 (Honourary Distinction)

NORTH WEST CANADA 1885
South Africa 1900
First World War: Mount Sorrel, SOMME 1916, ARRAS 1917, 1918, HILL 70, YPRES 1917, AMIENS, HINDENBURG LINE, PURSUIT TO MONS


The Regiment was awarded 31 Battle Honours in WWII more than any other Canadian regiment.

PART IV - CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF REGIMENTAL BADGES, CRESTS AND CYPHERS
Authorization for use of the Regimental Crest (on clothing souvenirs etc.). There is but one authorized crest for this regiment as per the authorization on the right. No other versions of the Regimental Crest are authorized or allowed. Permission to use the Regimental Crest, Cap Badge, The Official Regimental Colours of Royal Blue and Old Gold or any other device, cypher or use of the name, The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment rests under the authority of the Commanding Officer and can only be reproduced with his/her written permission.

BELLEVILLE COURT HOUSE MEMORIAL
A Regimental Monument in the front courtyard of the new Belleville Courthouse was dedicated to The Regiment in 2014. The Memorial features the Regimental Crest and the inscription:

CANADA CALLED
FROM THE COUNTIES OF HASTINGS AND PRINCE EDWARD
THEY LEFT ONE FAMILY TO JOIN ANOTHER
-THE HASTINGS & PRINCE EDWARD REGIMENT-
THE HASTY P’S WON MORE BATTLE HONOURS IN WWII
THAN ANY OTHER CANADIAN REGIMENT
SOME FAMILY! SOME REGIMENT!

BOOKS - REGIMENTAL HISTORY IN PRINT
The History of The Regiment is documented in five nationally released books. They are; ‘The Regiment’, Farley Mowat, 1955, reprinted 2006. (the Official Regimental History), ‘And No Birds Sang’, Farley Mowat, 1979, ‘My Father’s Son’, Farley Mowat, 1992, ‘Citizen and Soldier’ (the Autobiography of Lieutenant-General and former Commanding Officer Howard Graham), 1987, and ‘Duffy’s Regiment’ by Ken Smith, 1983. The Regiment, and Citizen and Soldier are available through the Regimental Kit Shop. Smaller works exist; Honours & Awards of The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment 1939-1945, R, Bradford, available from the Kit Shop, and Born Lucky (Memoires - RSM Harry Fox (WWII) 2005. There are also a number of other short biographical sketches and memoires written by former unit members that are in print while quantities last. A Google of EBay search will find most of the works outlined above available for sale.

CAMP FLAG

COLLAR DOGS
Regardless of the order of dress, the Regimental Collar Dogs are always worn with the Stags facing in, towards each other.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF
The Colonel-In-Chief of The Regiment is ‘His Royal Highness’ The Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex, KG, GCVO, SOM. HRH’s Royal Badge is at right.

COMMEMORATIVE HIGHWAYS
There are two Commemorative Highways in the province of Ontario dedicated to the memory of The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment and the Midland Regiment. Their official descriptions from the government of Ontario are as follows:

In 2004, that part of the King’s Highway designated as Highway 62 and Highway 33 that runs between the Town of Picton, as it existed on December 31, 1997, and the Town of Bancroft shall be known as The Hastings and Prince Edward Memorial Highway.

In 2009, a fifty kilometer stretch of highway between Lindsay and Norland Ontario was dedicated The Midland Regiment Commemorative Highway.
COMPANY BANNERS
The Company Banner will be carried by an orderly, selected on the basis of merit, on company and battalion parades and on guards of honour formed by the company. The orderly will be situated to the right of the company right marker except when the colours are on parade at which time the orderly will be positioned on either the right of the dias or on the march past line, depending on parade format. The banner will not be veiled at any time nor will it be considered a colour. It will not be attended by an armed escort or afforded compliments. The Company Banner will be kept in the office of the Company Sergeant-Major and, its care, maintenance and security is his/her responsibility.

The Company Banner will be present at all battalion and garrison functions. In terms of precedence with regards to colours, flags pennants and the like, Company Banners are third in precedence behind The Regimental Colours and Commanding Officer's pennant. The Company Banners are: Assoro – Red, Moro – Blue, Cassino – Green, and Somme – Yellow.

FOOTPRINTS – CEILING, SENIOR COMBINED MESS
In the Senior Combined Mess in Belleville, the footprints of Commanding Officers can be seen inked on the ceiling of the Games Room. After a Change of Command Parade a pyramid of serving officers, Senior NCOs, and former officers is formed to hoist the new CO up to the ceiling to make his mark with his inked foot. Honourary Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels also share in this distinctively Hasty P tradition.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY
The Freedom of the City is an honour bestowed by municipal authorities to military units which have earned the city’s trust; in this context, it is sometimes called the Freedom of Entry. This allows them the freedom to parade through the city, bayonets fixed, Regimental Colours flying, and bands playing, and is an affirmation of the bond between the regiment and the citizenry. The Regiment has been granted the Freedom of the following towns and cities.

The Freedom of the City of Belleville; 1964
The Freedom of the City of Peterborough; 1971
The Freedom of the Town of Picton; 1989
The Freedom of the Town of Cobourg; and 1994
The Freedom of the City of Quinte West (Trenton) 2003

GUIDE TO REGIMENTAL DINNERS
A separate guide for the conduct of Regimental Dinners is available in PDF version from the Adjutant.

HONOURARY MAJORS
In the past individual retired members of The Regiment and senior community officials have been appointed to the rank of Honourary Major. This rank (granted for life) is granted only upon approval by The Senate of The Hastings & Prince Regiment and is not recognized in any circumstances by the Canadian Army. There is no pay nor expenses nor payment required. The honorary rank may not be worn on any form of dress or used in correspondence. It will be used when introducing or referring to the person within regimental lines. For instance “Hon Maj His Worship the Mayor of Peterborough” or “Hon Maj Doctor Fred Brown”. The appointment allows membership use of the local Mess, invitation to Regimental events in all three locations (Belleville, Peterborough, Cobourg) and membership in the Officers Association.

LADY’S BROACH
A stylized lady’s broach is available. It can be worn by any lady who is related to a serving or retired member of The Regiment or member of the Association. It is customary for this broach to be worn at all semi-formal and formal functions including parades.
LANDING IN SICILY DAY
The Regiment celebrates Landing in Sicily Day on 10 July every year with a memorial service followed by a spaghetti dinner, traditionally served with the cheapest red wine available. This is to commemorate the unit's participation as a part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Canadian Division of the British Eighth Army in the landings in Sicily on 10 July 1943 as part of Operation HUSKY. Today, veterans and other representatives of the other two regiments of the 1st Brigade; The Royal Canadian Regiment, and the 48th Highlanders of Canada join with us in our commemorative services.

LOYAL TOASTS
It is customary for Regiments who have a member of the Royal Family as their Colonel-In-Chief to include a Toast to his/her health as part of the formal toast at regimental functions.

MESS ETIQUETTE – SENIOR COMBINED MESSES
One should always come to attention in the doorway of The Mess before entering. Unless Casual or Sports Wear is authorized, jeans, sweat pants, shorts, running shoes, and other forms of dress are forbidden in The Mess. At any regimental event such as Change of Commands, Dinners, Levees and the like, people improperly dressed should not be allowed in The Mess. When the CO first arrives in The Mess an officer will announce The Commanding Officer, all parties in The Mess will stand up and it is appropriate to say “Good Evening Sir” or “Good Evening Colonel” and to remain standing until given leave to relax. One should not leave a function without first asking their leave of the Commanding Officer. Likewise it is extremely bad form to leave a Mess function before the Guest of Honour.

MESS KIT
A separate guide for Mess Kits for the Officers and RSM of the Regiment is available in PDF version from the Adjutant.

PADRE GOFORTH MEMORIAL
In June 1963 a special stained glass window was placed in the Protestant Chapel of the then, Royal Canadian School of Infantry, Camp Borden. It was donated by Hasty PS in memory of the beloved Padre, Major G.F. Goforth, MC who became a legend as a wartime Padre of The Regiment. Today, the same church is the Protestant Chapel of CFB Borden, Ontario.

PAYING COMPLIMENTS UPON ARRIVAL AND DEPARTING BELLEVILLE ARMOURIES
On February 15, 1965 the eight foot square plaque on the south wall of the Belleville Armouries was unveiled by Mrs. Constance Donna (wife of Lieutenant-Colonel B.C. Donnan). The plaque is made from a large cap badge that used to hang in the Norwood Armoury and a shoulder flash previously outside the Belleville Armoury. The red background symbolizes the service of The Regiment in the 1st Canadian Division in WWII. On the background are shown the 18 Battle Honours inscribed on the Regimental Colour.

When entering the Belleville Armouries for the first time and upon leaving all ranks retired or serving regardless of branch or regimental affiliation shall pay the proper respects to those who have served in The Regiment by coming to attention facing the regimental badge of the south wall of the Armouries and saluting (if headdress is worn), standing to attention without headdress. Note this is only required when you first arrive and when you leave at the end of the evening.

QUEEN VICTORIA STATUE
In the Senior Combined Mess in the Belleville Armouries is a bronze casting of Queen Victoria. The original statue which is in Kensington Palace was created by Queen Victoria’s daughter, Princess Louise in the late 1800s. Only two castings of the original sculpture were ever commissioned. One was presented to the Argyll
and Sutherland Highlanders and today, is in their Museum at Stirling Castle, and the other was presented the Argyll Light Infantry in 1898. The connection to the statue is that Princess Louise married the Marquess of Lorne, son of the 8th Duke of Argyll and when he was appointed as the Honourary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Argyll Light Infantry in April of 1898, he sent the statue as a gift. It is also interesting to note that the Marquess was the 4th Governor General of Canada from November 25, 1878 till October 23, 1883.

**RED BERET**
The red beret is worn by all retired members of The Regiment and the Regimental Association on occasions when head dress is appropriate. It is also worn our cadet corps.

**REGIMENTAL AFFILIATIONS**
In 1934 King George V granted our affiliation with The Royal Sussex Regiment of the British Army. Originally the 35th Regiment of Foot, the regiment fought on the Plains of Abraham under General Wolfe in 1759. In 1966, The Queen’s Royal Surrey Regiment, The Queen’s Own Buffs, The Royal West Kent Regiment, the Middlesex Regiment, and the Royal Sussex Regiment were amalgamated to form the Queen’s Regiment. The 3rd Battalion Queen’s Regiment perpetuated The Royal Sussex. In 1992, The Queen’s Regiment was amalgamated with The Royal Hampshire Regiment and today is known as the Princess of Wales Royal Regiment. It is now the senior English line infantry regiment of the British Army.

**REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION**
The Regimental Association was formed on October 5, 1945 immediately following the first Annual Reunion on September 28, 1945. All members of The Regiment serving and retired who have served honorably in peace and in war plus Friends of The Regiment are eligible for membership. The objectives of the Association are:

- To uphold regimental traditions and esprit-de-corps.
- To foster association, friendship and comradeship made amongst serving and retired members of The Regiment; and
- To assist in any manner to the fullest extent any members, and ex-members of The Regiment.

A reunion of all members of the Association is held each fall; usually the last weekend of September. Normally a social evening is held on the Saturday evening, an AGM and memorial service is then held on the Sunday morning. The official newsletter of the Association is called the Plough-Jockey and is published every other month.

**REGIMENTAL BLAZERS**
Dark navy blue, Single-breasted, affixed with Regimental Blazer crest and regimental buttons; two on the front of the jacket (26 ligne) and two regimental buttons on each cuff (20 ligne). A white shirt, dark grey trousers, regimental tie, and black oxfords are the only acceptable items to be worn.

**REGIMENTAL BLAZER EMBELLISHMENTS**
Although a matter of personal taste, adornments/embellishments should be kept to a minimum. Pins denoting your memberships in orders recognized by the Department of National Defence, i.e. Order of Canada, Order of Military Merit, and the National Defence Service Pin. It is suggested that all other pins, flags
etc. not be worn or at the very least, kept to a minimum. The exception to this rule being our WWII vets who often sport the WWII regimental identifier a white ‘56” on a red background.

REGIMENTAL CADET CORPS
The Regiment has two unit-sponsored Cadets Corps and five affiliated corps. They all wear the red beret.

SPONSORED
2818 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps  Belleville, Ontario
2672 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps  Peterborough, Ontario

AFFILIATED
385 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps  Madoc, Ontario
1129 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps  Halliburton, Ontario
640 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps  Cloyne, Ontario
2777 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps  Campbelford, Ontario
88 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps  Cobourg, Ontario
2817 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps  Lindsay, Ontario

REGIMENTAL CAP BADGE AND THE RED BERET

Description
Azure a stag’s head on a torse Or all within an annulus inscribed HASTINGS and PRINCE EDWARD REGIMENT and resting on a scroll inscribed PARATUS, all Gules edged and inscribed Or, the whole surmounting a cross pattee Or ensignied by the Royal Crown proper and environed by a wreath of maple leaves issuant from in base a beaver couchant on a log Or.

Symbolism
The nine maple leaves on each side, which was the number of Canadian provinces when the regiment was formed in 1920, and the beaver (from the badge of the former 16th Prince Edward Regiment) represent service to Canada, and the crown, service to the Sovereign. The cross commemorates the former 49th Regiment "Hastings Rifles", as does the stag’s head, which is a symbol of the region in which the regiment is based. The royal blue is the official facing colour of the regiment, the gold represents both the brass origins of the equipment badge and the other regimental colour adopted in 1934 with the alliance with The Royal Sussex Regiment of the British Army - now, through amalgamation, The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment.

The scarlet (or red) commemorates the regiment’s service with the 1st Canadian Division in both world wars and is the traditional colour of the army and the infantry in particular. "HASTINGS and PRINCE EDWARD REGIMENT" is a form of the regimental title, and "PARATUS" is the motto of the regiment. The Cap badge is simple. It is solid brass with Queen’s Crown. A red backing generally of felt and trimmed ¼” of an inch larger than the badge is worn on all head dress that is not red to signify our participation as part of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division in WWII. The idea grew out of orders issued by Division HQ stating that soldiers must take down their Division flashes when out of theatre. Some enterprising Hasty Ps did so and placed the rectangular 2”x 3” patch behind their cap badge. Over time the backing was trimmed to silhouette the badge and after the war we adopted the red beret. Although the serving battalion is no longer authorized to wear this headdress it is today proudly worn by former members and all of our cadet corps.
REGIMENTAL CHAIR
In the Carleton Barracks Officers Mess at CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick is a leather chair with the regimental crest carved into its back. Originally gifted by The Regiment to the Combined Arms Battle School when it existed at CFB Borden it was moved to Gagetown when the ‘Combat Arms School was re-located in the early seventies. It is the right of any visiting officer to request that he be seated in the chair of his regiment when eating in the Mess.

REGIMENTAL CHURCH PARADE & GARRISON CHURCH
Each year on the Sunday in March closest to the Regimental Birthday The Regimental family both serving and retired conduct a Church parade to mark the event at the Regimental Church which is St Thomas Anglican Church in Belleville. St Thomas has been the Regimental Church almost since The Regiment’s beginnings and is home to a regimental stained glass window to mark not only the church’s place in our long history but to honour The Regiment’s service to God, Sovereign and country.

REGIMENTAL COINS
Traditionally, coins are given to prove membership within an organization as well as to enhance morale and identity. All serving and retired members of The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment in good standing are entitled to a Regimental Coin. A regimental coin is a small coin or medallion bearing the regiment’s insignia or cap badge. In our case we have included the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment cap badge on one side with our regimental motto on the reverse. This coin is numbered with the specific number being assigned to that individual for life. In essence this would become their ‘regimental number’. Regimental numbers on the coins start with 1863, the year the 16th Prince Edward Regiment, one of our founding units, was established. Although we value all members of the greater Regimental Family, you must have served in The Regiment to be eligible and the coins are not awarded posthumously. Finally, the coin is NOT to be used for challenging other regimental members for free drinks in the Mess. This is a tradition that we will not embrace.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS – ROYAL BLUE AND OLD GOLD
The Earl of Donegal, a wealthy land owner, raised the founding regiment of The Royal Sussex Regiment in 1693 as the 35th Foot and paid for it out of his own pocket. As a mark of respect the king, William III (William of Orange) granted permission for the regiment to wear orange facings on their uniforms. The orange was retained and Royal Blue and Old Gold (Orange) became our regimental colours upon our affiliation with the Royal Sussex. This is most noticeable in our Royal Blue and Orange regimental ties.

THE REGIMENTAL COLOURS
Perhaps the best reason for having Colours was expressed by Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria when he presented Colours to the 1st Battalion, 23rd Regiment (Welsh Fusiliers) on 12 July 1846. “Receive these Colours; one called the Queen, let it stand as a pledge of your loyalty to the Sovereign and obedience to the
laws of the Country. The more especially the Regimental one, let it be a pledge of your determination to maintain the HONOUR OF YOUR REGIMENT. In looking at one you will think of your Sovereign; in looking at the other you will think of those who fought, bled, and conquered before you.”

The Regiment was first presented Colours by Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald McDonell and were consecrated by the Right Reverend John Lyons, Lord Bishop of Ontario on October 14, 1934 in Picton Ontario. On the Regimental Colour were those Battle Honours won by the Overseas Battalions of WWI that were perpetuated by The Regiment. The present Regimental Colours were presented to The Regiment at the Belleville Fairgrounds in 1964 and a new Queen’s Colour featuring the new Canadian flag in March 1970. The Regimental Colour of The 16th Prince Edward Regiment is housed in the Royal Canadian Legion in Picton, Ontario. The Regimental Colours of The Durham Regiment and the Midland Regiment are laid up in St Mark’s Anglican Church in Port Hope. The Colours of the Northumberland Regiment are laid up in St Peter’s Anglican Church in Cobourg. The Regiment’s former Queen’s Colour is laid up in St Mary Magdeline Anglican Church in Picton Ontario. The other colour, The Regimental Colour was stolen in 1961 and has never been recovered.

The empty standard for The Regimental Colour was deposited alongside the Queen’s Colour. A fire at St Thomas Anglican Church Belleville Ontario in April of 1975 destroyed the Colours deposited there by the 15th Battalion, Argyll Light Infantry in 1906, the 39th Battalion CEF presented by Sr Sam Hughes in June 1915, the 80th Battalion CEF in April 1916, the 155th Battalion CEF in July 1916, the Argyll Light Infantry in November 1951, and the Queen’s Colour of The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment originally presented in 1970. The Regimental Colour is carried on parade by the Junior Subaltern and the Queen’s Colour is carried by the Senior Subaltern. Once the Colours have been safely returned to the Mess following a regimental parade, it is the responsibility of the Senior Subaltern to buy a round of drinks for the Colour Party. The Regimental Colours of The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment are NEVER “Rested” when on Parade.

REGIMENTAL MARCH
‘I Am 95’ adopted from the 49th Hastings Rifles.

REGIMENTAL MASCOTS
CHIEF PETAWAWA-MUCH
The Regiment’s mascot is a carved seven foot solid pine Indian named Chief Petawawa-Much. A gift from the 2nd Battalion he was carved by Abe Patterson of Pembroke and was taken on strength in 1940 to replace Little Chief, a massive pewter Indian taken from the roof of a canning factory in Picton prior to The Regiment’s departure for England in 1939. Little Chief was lost during the Battle of France when The Regiment was forced to evacuate and to this date his last resting place has never been found. Chief Petawawa-Much was sent overseas on the Canadian Corvette “Nanpanee” which unfortunately ran aground in the St Lawrence River and remained there during the winter of 1940/41. The Corvette was eventually repaired and went to sea but Chief Petawawa-Much was not to be found. In August 1941 due to the efforts of the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel B.C. Donnan with the aid of the former Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion in England, Brigadier General Harry Salmon, the Chief was found in the Halifax dockyards and sent to England. He arrived at Battalion Headquarters on August 25, 1941 and was paraded with all pomp and circumstance by The Regiment. Chief Petawawa-Much has his own dog tags and due to the efforts of some well-intentioned and slightly inebriated officers, he has his own SIN Card. He is present at all regimental functions standing proudly on the dais and has never missed a regimental dinner in over seventy years.
PRINCESS PETAWAWA-MUCH
Chief Petawawa-Much has a wife albeit they have not kept company in over fifty years. Princess Petawawa-Much (right) was carved during WWII in a Trenton woodworking shop using a model liberated and later returned to a Belleville area tourist camp after the owner reported her stolen to the local O.P.P. She then disappeared in the 1950s and she now resides in the upstairs lounge of the Belleville Shrine Club on Highland Avenue, Belleville. The story of how she ended up in their possession is a subject of much debate and various recollections. To date negotiation with the local Shriners as to her return to The Regiment has not met with success.

LITTLE CHIEF II
In 1951, 27 Brigade was formed to provide a defence force capable of protecting against any possible threat from the EAST. Little Chief was presented to our contingent, served with them in Germany and returned home with them. Eventually, he was presented to the Regimental Cadet Corps in Belleville as their mascot. At four and half feet in height he is much less imposing than his father but maintains the same noble countenance. Over the years since other “wooden Indians” have appeared in various locations as “mascots” for various companies and locations however there is but one chief in this regiment and his name is Petawawa-Much.

REGIMENTAL MEMORIAL
An impressive granite memorial 10 feet high by 14 feet wide is located on the front lawn of the Belleville Armoury. It consists of a center granite shaft surmounted by a bronze cap badge, beneath which is carved a shoulder flash, the words ‘Lest we Forget’ and the thirty-one Battle Honours won by The Regiment in WWII. On the wings are cast in bronze the names of the three hundred and forty six Hasty Ps who died while on active service in WWII. The funding for this project was raised by serving and retired members of The Regiment that their deeds may not be forgotten and that they would serve as an inspiration for those who follow. The Memorial was dedicated in a ceremony on September 10, 1967. All ranks serving and retired, in and out of uniform shall pay the proper respects when passing by the Memorial.

REGIMENT MOTO
‘PARATUS’ – Latin for ‘READY’.

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM
The Regimental Museum is an accredited charitable organization under Canadian law and is located on the main floor of the Belleville Armoury. The Museum has a wide and ever changing display of regimental and military artifacts. The Museum accepts, with gratitude, donations of memorabilia dealing with The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment or its predecessors. They also accept military weaponry from any Canadian historical period. Your donations be they artifacts or a cash donation will be deeply appreciated and tax receipts are issued. The Museum is open from 1300-1600 Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday or by special appointment.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS’ ASSOCIATION
The Regimental Officers’ Association was formed in 1966. The conditions for membership are serving and former officers of The Regiment, and any person holding a commissioned rank in the Canadian Forces if he/she have served prior in any rank in The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment, or any unit amalgamated with The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment. For further information or to obtain a copy of the Association
Constitution and By-Laws please write to the attention of The Secretary, Regimental Officers’ Association, The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment, 187 Pinnacle Street, Belleville, Ontario K8N 3A5.

REGIMENTAL NICKNAME /PROPER ABBREVIATIONS
The name 'Plough Jockey' came into being in World War II when the RCR, Hasty Ps, and 48th Highlanders formed the first brigade. Members of the Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment were referred to as 'Plough-Jockeys' because of their rural roots. Many Hasty P’s joined the Regiment straight off the farm and didn’t find the nickname insulting at all. They adopted it and to this day the Regimental Association's newsletter is titled 'The Plough-Jockey'. What was intended as a slur has become a badge of honour. The proper abbreviation is Hast & PER, and we are oft times referred to as ‘Hasty Ps’. In writing, one always refers to The Regiment, note spelling.

REGIMENTAL PIPES AND DRUMS
The Regimental Pipes and Drums were officially formed in January 1980 and are based in the Peterborough Armoury. The Band wears the Campbell of Argyll (Black Watch) tartan as The Regiment perpetuates the Argyll Light Infantry. They wear CF tunics and proudly wear the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment Cap Badge and display the Regimental Crest and Battle Honours on the drums. While the band is not ‘Authorized’ and on strength with the Regiment, it is recognized within the Regiment as an Affiliated Band and all members are volunteers. The band plays at many official regimental functions such as Change of Command, Remembrance Day, Landing in Sicily Day, and the Regimental Reunion.

REGIMENTAL PIPE BANNERS
A long standing tradition in British and Commonwealth regiments with Pipes and Drums is that of the Regimental Pipe Banner. The tradition started in the 1700s as pipers then were not paid by the Government, but personally by the senior officers of the regiment. It became natural for the pipers to carry on a Pipe Banner the insignia of the officers who dressed and employed them. Over time, however, as pipers began to be employed by the government beginning in the mid-1800s, it become more correct to display the insignia of the regiment on one side of the pipe banner, and the officer’s personal arms on the other. In The Regiment officers after having been appointed to field rank, may purchase a Pipe Banner and to have their banner carried by one of the regimental pipers. All regimental Pipe Banners save the Colonel-In-Chief’s Banner are Navy Blue and carry the Regimental crest on the left side and the officers’ Coat of Arms/Clan badge and their initials on the right. It is also common that in regiments who have a member of the Royal Family as their Colonel-In-Chief that a senior piper, normally the Pipe Major is appointed as Personal Piper to the Colonel-In-Chief. In The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment the personal banner of The Colonel-in-Chief is carried on the pipes of The Pipe Major. As is the custom, Royal Pipe Banners are Crimson. Prince Edward’s Banner carries the Regiment Crest on the left and his Personal Crest and Royal Cypher on the right.
REGIMENTAL PLAQUE – ASSORO
In September 2005 during a regimental pilgrimage to Sicily, a regimental plaque was unveiled at the top of Mount Assoro on the very ground which The Regiment defended after scaling the cliffs to drive the German defenders from the town 20-22 July 1943. To Hasty Ps, Assoro is sacred ground.

REGIMENTAL PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE
Composed by Major Alex Campbell and found on his person after he had been KIA 25 December 1943, Moro River, Italy.

When ‘neath the rumble of the guns,
I lead my men against the Huns,
Tis then I feel so alone and weak and scared,
An oft I wonder how I dared,
Accept the task of leading men.
I wonder, worry, fret and then I pray,
Oh God! Who promised oft’,
To humble men a listening ear,
Now in my spirit’s troubled state,
Draw near, dear God, draw near, draw near.

Make me more willing to obey,
Help me to merit my command,
And if this be my fatal day,
Reach out, Oh God, Thy Guiding Hand,
And lead me down that deep, dark vale.

These men of mine must never know,
How much afraid I really am,
Help me to lead them in the fight,
So they will say, “He was a man.”

REGIMENTAL PRAYER
Please God, give me,
Courage to do my duty,
Endurance to keep on doing my duty
Generosity that I may not reckon the cost of doing my duty.

REGIMENTAL SHOULDER TITLES

REGIMENTAL SENIOR NCO ASSOCIATION
The conditions for membership are former or serving Senior NCOs of The Regiment, any former Senior NCOs of units amalgamated with and/or attached posted to The Regiment including Regular Force Support Staff. For further information or to obtain a copy of the Association Constitution and By-Laws please write to the attention of The Secretary, Regimental Senior NCO
REGIMENTAL SWORDS

Commanding Officer's Sword
This sword was presented by Lieutenant-General H.D. Graham in April of 1968 to be carried by the Commanding Officer on all ceremonial Parades. Lieutenant-General Graham was the Commanding Officer from September 2, 1940 to September 9, 1942 and Chief of the General Staff (CDS) from September 1, 1955 to August 31, 1958.

Adjutant’s Sword
This sword was presented by Captain Art Norrington at the end of WWII and is carried by the Adjutant on Ceremonial parades. Captain Norrington was Adjutant of the 1st Battalion prewar and in England 1939-1940.

RSM’s Sword and Drill Cane
The RSM’s sword was originally presented by RSM Burkitt of ‘B’ Coy, Madoc. It is handed ceremonially to each new RSM and the name of each holder is engraved on it. The RSM’s Drill Cane was presented to RSM Stan Down by Major Wallbridge who was an officer in The Regiment during WWII. The Cane originally belonged to Major Wallbridge’s father who was an officer in the 49th Hastings Rifles. The names of successive RSMs are engraved on the Cane.

REGIMENTAL TIE
The Regimental tie may be worn by any serving or former member of The Regiment or a member in good standing of The Regimental Association.

WEARING OF MEDALS
There does not exist the same conventions for the wearing of medals such as exists in other regiments, messes and regular force establishments. There is no requirement in the Messes of The Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment where medals are not to be worn in the Mess such as is the practice in some other regiments or regular force establishments.

IT IS THE CUSTOM of The Regiment to wear medals at the All Ranks Christmas Dinner as it is also to wear medals at the Reunion Dinner. Although stated ‘for evening wear’ miniature medals are for wear with Mess Kit, and/or formal evening wear only. At all other times including when one is in Regimental Blazer and Flannels, full size medals are worn regardless of the time of day.

THE WHITE BATTALION
We believe that service to The Regiment is for all time not only on this earthly plain but also in the hereafter. When a former member of The Regiment passes they are not dropped from strength but simply transferred to The White Battalion where all members of the Hastings and Prince Edward continue to serve The Regiment. It is customary that at the funeral or at the gravesite The Association President or the senior serving Hasty P present ‘officially’ transfer the deceased to the White Battalion by explaining our tradition (above) and placing a Poppy on the casket or if a casket is not present, on whatever memorial is in place at the church or funeral center.

HONOURARY COLONELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonel</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.E. Bywater, VD</td>
<td>1925 - 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Tweedsmuir, CBE, CD</td>
<td>1955 - 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.D. Graham, OC, CVO, DSO and Bar, ED, CD</td>
<td>1960 - 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C. Cameron, DSO and Bar, ED, CD</td>
<td>1965 - 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.E. Clarke, ED, CD</td>
<td>1970 - 1976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Honourary Colonel A.B. Duffy, OC, CD 1976 - 1982
Honourary Colonel P.F. Black 1996 - 1999
Honourary Colonel M.D. Scott, CM, CD 2007 - 2012
Honourary Colonel R.K. Armstrong, OMC 2011 -

HONOURARY LIEUTENANT - COLONELS

Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel D. Green, VD 1928 - 1933
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel E.H. McLean 1934 - 1939
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel A.V. Yates, MC, VD 1939 – 1943
Honourary Lieutenant-Colonel P.H. Wills 1955 - 1961
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel G.A. Ross, DSO, ED 1963 - 1968
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel A.A. Kennedy, DSO 1968 - 1976
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel T.C. McClung 1988 - 1995
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel F. Burtt 1995 - 2000
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel J.F. Sherry, CD 2000 - 2004
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel M.D. Scott, CM, CD 2004 – 2007
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel R.K. Wigmore, CD 2007 - 2010
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel R.L. De Groot 2010 - 2013
Honourary Lieutenant- Colonel R.F. Scott 2013 -

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, 01 October 1920 – 01 September 1939

Lieutenant-Colonel A.E. Bywater, VD 01 Oct 1920 to 26 Mar 1925
Lieutenant-Colonel D. Green 27 Mar 1925 to 22 Jul 1932
Lieutenant-Colonel H.J. Smith 23 Jul 1928 to 22 Jul 1932
Lieutenant-Colonel AV. Yates, MC, VD 23 Jul 1932 to 14 Mar 1935
Lieutenant-Colonel E.A. Adams, VD 15 Mar 1935 to 27 Mar 1937
Lieutenant-Colonel B.C. Donnan, ED 28 Mar 1937 to 27 Mar 1939
Lieutenant-Colonel S. Young, ED 28 Mar 1939 to 01 Sep 1939

Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment (Canadian Army Service Force), 01 September 1939 -15 Oct 1945

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Young, ED 02 Sep 1939 to 04 Feb 1940
Lieutenant-Colonel H.L.N. Salmon, MC and Bar 05 Feb 1940 to 05 Aug 1940
Lieutenant-Colonel J.H. Edgar, MC 06 Aug 1940 to 01 Sep 1940
Lieutenant-Colonel H.D. Graham, OC, CVO, DSO and Bar, ED, CD, 02 Sep 1940 to 09 Sep 1942
Lieutenant-Colonel B.A. Sutcliffe, DSO, ED 10 Sep 1942 to 19 Jul 1943
Lieutenant-Colonel The Lord Tweedsmuir, CBE, CD 20 Jul 1943 to 25 Jul 1943
Lieutenant-Colonel A.A. Kennedy, DSO, CD 26 Jul 1943 to 29 Sep 1943
Lieutenant-Colonel The Lord Tweedsmuir, OBE, CD 30 Sep 1943 to 03 Nov 1943
Lieutenant-Colonel A.A. Kennedy, DSO, CD 09 Nov 1943 to 08 Apr 1944
Lieutenant-Colonel D.C. Cameron, DSO and Bar, ED, CD, 09 Apr 1944 to 15 Feb 1945

History, Customs, and Traditions of The Hast & PER Page 23 of 26
Major G.A. Ross, DSO, ED 16 Feb 1945 to 07 Apr 1945
Lieutenant-Colonel G.E.B. Renison, DSO, CD 08 Apr 1945 to 05 Jun 1945
Major G.A. Ross, DSO, ED 06 Jun 1945 to 15 Oct 1945

### 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion
**Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment Canadian Army Pacific Force, 1 June 1945**

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Dextraze, CC, CMM, CBE, DSO and Bar, KStJ, CD 01 Jun 1945 to 1 Nov 1945

### 2nd Battalion Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, Canadian Army Reserve
**20 June 1940 – 31 Oct 1945**

- Lieutenant-Colonel B.C. Donnan, ED 20 Jun 1940 to 17 Mar 1943
- Lieutenant-Colonel AV. Yates, MC, VD 18 Mar 1943 to 31 May 1945
- Lieutenant-Colonel W.A. Davern 1 Jun 1945 to 31 Oct 1946

### The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, Canadian Army Militia, 1 Nov 1946 – 31 Dec 1970

- Lieutenant-Colonel W.K. Stockloser 01 Nov 1946 to 05 Mar 1948
- Lieutenant-Colonel R.K.W Abraham, OBE, ED 01 Oct 1948 to 14 Sep 1949
- Lieutenant-Colonel J.M. Porritt, MC, ED 15 Sep 1949 to 14 Sep 1952
- Lieutenant-Colonel R.H. Widdifield, ED 15 Sep 1952 to 31 Aug 1954
- Lieutenant-Colonel E.S. Fairman, ED 01 Sept 1954 to 01 Feb 1958
- Lieutenant-Colonel AB. Duffy, OC, OSStJ, CD 02 Feb 1958 to 31 Dec 1963
- Lieutenant-Colonel J.B. Black, ED 01 Jan 1963 to 30 Jun 1964
- Lieutenant-Colonel K.D.H. Willcocks, CD 01 Jul 1964 to 31 Dec 1967
- Lieutenant-Colonel F.R. Allan, CD 01 Jan 1968 to 31 Dec 1970

### The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, Canadian Forces Primary Reserve, 01 Jan 1970 – Present

- Lieutenant-Colonel J. Richardson, CD 01 Jan 1970 to 30 Jun 1974
- Lieutenant-Colonel J.D. Inrig, CD 01 Jul 1974 to 30 Jun 1978
- Lieutenant-Colonel D.M. Campbell, CD 01 Jul 1978 to 30 Jun 1981
- Lieutenant-Colonel J.B. Milroy, CD 01 Jul 1981 to 05 May 1984
- Lieutenant-Colonel J.F. Sherry, CD 06 May 1984 to 06 Jun 1987
- Lieutenant-Colonel D.J. Kernaghan, CD 07 Jun 1987 to 06 Oct 1990
- Lieutenant-Colonel R.L. Neal, CD 06 Oct 1990 to 08 May 1993
- Lieutenant-Colonel H.G.B. Clarke, CD 08 May 1993 to 24 May 1997
- Lieutenant-Colonel A.L. McLeod, SBStJ, CD 24 May 1997 to 30 Sep 2000
- Lieutenant-Colonel H.L. Simpson, SBStJ, CD 30 Sep 2000 to 03 May 2003
- Lieutenant-Colonel J.J. Parkinson, CD 05 May 2007 to 01 May 2010
- Lieutenant-Colonel R.F. Cossar, CD 01 May 2010 to 16 Mar 2013
- Lieutenant-Colonel S.D. McKinstry, OMM, CD 16 Mar 2013

### REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJORS

**Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, 1920-1939**

- WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I E. Almey 1920-1935
- WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I F. Hutcheon 1935-1937
- WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I C. V. Burkett 1937-1939
Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment (Canadian Army Service Force), 1939-1946

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I A. B. Duffy, OC, OStJ, CD 1939 - 1944
WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I H. Fox, MBE 1944 - 1946

2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment Canadian Army Pacific Force, 1 June 1945

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I M. May 1945 - 1945

2nd Battalion Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment Canadian Army Reserve

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I Tanner 1945 - 1945

Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment Canadian Army Militia 1946 - 1974

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I A.B. Duffy, OC, OStJ, CD 1946 - 1949
WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I J.S. Down, CD 1949 - 1959
WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I L.V.A. Simpson, CD 1959 - 1963
WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I H.L. Kokesh, CD 1964 - 1968
WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I F.R. Hamilton, CD 1968 - 1970
WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I H. Adamson, CD 1970 - 1974

The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment Canadian Forces Primary Reserve 1974 - Present

Chief Warrant Officer W. R. Vallance, MMM, CD 1974 - 1979
Chief Warrant Officer W. P. Morris, CD 1979 - 1991
Chief Warrant Officer D.N. Reid, MMM, CD 27 Jan 91 to 13 Apr 94
Chief Warrant Officer R.D. Buchanan, CD 13 Apr 94 to 20 Apr 2002
Chief Warrant Officer J.R. Fancy, CD 20 Apr 2002 to 02 Feb 2005
Master Warrant Officer C. Radway, CD 02 Feb 2005 to 14 Jun 2007
Chief Warrant Officer A.L. Found, CD 14 Jun 2007 to 1 May 2010
Chief Warrant Officer D.J. Hulan, CD 01 May 2010

EPILOGUE

It is hoped that these pages enlighten and educate you on the rich history, the customs and traditions, and the long and glorious service to King, Queen, and country of The Regiment of which you are now part. We leave you with the words of one of The Regiment’s most beloved and inspiring soldiers.

Angus Duffy was born in 1914. He joined The Regiment in 1930 and retired from active service in 1962 having risen through the ranks from Private to Lieutenant-Colonel. During his long and illustrious military career he was the Regimental-Sergeant-Major twice, (1939-1944) and (1946-1949). He commanded The Regiment from 1958 to 1962, and was the Honourary Colonel of The Regiment from 1976 to 1981. Hampered in his later years by failing health he continued to serve The Regiment in any way possible until he joined the White Battalion on October 25, 1998. He was buried with full military honours and is interned at the Belleville Cemetery.

“I’d rather have the praise of the people in The Regiment than have won or received and recognition that the world can give. I love my country and I serve it in The Regiment. To serve is to know discipline and be a
leader and a good comrade. So that is what I am — a very ordinary person. Duty and honour and discipline give life a meaning. There is no greater honour I’d rather have than to be called a Hasty P. May the star of your badge shine brightly. Good soldering, good fortune to each and every one of you. God Bless you all.”

Angus B. Duffy, CM, OStJ, CD
Honourary-Colonel
May 3, 1981
Belleville, Ontario

THE FIRST AND THE LAST
Below are the graves of the first and last Hasty Ps killed in action on mainland Europe in WWII. One KIA on our first day of action on Pachino Beach and the other KIA in the last battle The Regiment fought in WWII.

C4713 WOII Sgt-Maj Charles Frederick Robert NUTLEY, 31, Picton, ON, born Aug 15, 1911, died Jul 10, 1943. He is buried in Plot 303 at the Agira Canadian War Cemetery, Sicily. Sgt Maj Nutley was the first Hasty P killed on mainland Europe. He was killed on Pachino Beach.

C4773 Cpl Elwood FINTON, was born in Picton Ontario on February 27th 1921. He was KIA April 17, 1945 in the Nieuw Milligen Woods near Apeldoorn. As can be seen from his service number he enlisted in 1939 and had been with The Regiment since Pachino. He was 24. He is buried in the Holten Canadian War Cemetery, Holland.

They will not grow old,
As we that are left grow old,
Age will not weary them,
Or the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,
WE WILL REMEMBER THEM