

THE CANADIAN RED PATCH DISTRICT AND SCOUT GROUPS 1954-1961

In the fall of 1954, Mr. Robert Hunt, a former Scoutmaster of the 46th Toronto Troop arrived in Soest to become a teacher of the Canadian Army dependants and the first District Commissioner of The Canadian Red Patch Scout Groups. The name Red Patch comes from the red cloth that was worn on the Canadian Army uniform arm near the shoulder (later both arms near their shoulders) of their fathers, who were all members, of the 1ST Canadian Infantry Brigade (1CIBG), that was located in northern West Germany and was reactivated on 14 October 1953 to form 1/3(one third) of the 1953 reactivated 1ST Canadian Infantry Division. Brigadier W.A.B Anderson, OBE, CD (1915-2000), Commanding Officer of 1CIBG and Mr. P.M.O Evans, the Executive Commissioner for Training of the Canadian Boy Scout Association, then located at Boy Scout Headquarters at 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario created The Canadian Red Patch Scout District and their three Army Scout Groups in the fall of 1954. These 3 new Canadian Army Red Patch Scout Groups were located at Soest, Werl, and Hemer from approximately 1954 until 1961(then they became Red Patch Region until 1970) all wore the same khaki neckerchief and no dark outline on the yellow background showing stitching (unstitched) around the brown Beaver on the Red Patch on the back (Apex) of their neckerchiefs to show they were Canadian Army Brigade dependants within the Red Patch Scout District. By 1959 Mr. Robert Hunt had returned to Canada and The Canadian Red Patch Scout Group's District Commissioner was Captain Ray Savoie, a Soest 4CIBG Brigade Legal Officer (Lawyer).Red Patch District Headquarters was established at Fort Henry in Soest, as was 1CIBG (Oct 1953), 2CIBG(Oct 1955), and 4CIBG (Nov 1957).



The unstitched Beaver was The Canadian Red Patch Scout Group's District symbol as seen above and located at the apex of all khaki neckerchiefs of the Soest, Werl and Hemer Scout Groups from 1954 until 1961.

27 CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE (27CIBG) 1951 TO 1953

27 Canadian Infantry Brigade (27CIBG) was the first Canadian contribution to the NATO Alliance and the defence of Western Europe to be permanently based in Germany. It was principally a volunteer formation recruited from units of the Canadian Militia. The three composite Infantry Battalions were known as 1st Canadian Highland Battalion, 1st Canadian Rifle Battalion and 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion. C Sqn RCD, 79 Field Regiment RCA and 58 Independent Squadron RCE were also deployed. The Brigade was temporarily based in the Hannover area between December 1951 and the autumn of 1953 pending completion of the new purpose built accommodation in the Soest area. The majority of these units, including the Brigade Headquarters, were based in London Barracks Hannover, the Armoured Squadron (equipped with British Centurion (Mark 3) tanks) and Artillery Regiment at Chatham Barracks Langenhagen (adjacent to the airfield) and the Sapper Squadron in Hameln. In addition a small Headquarters was established in Antwerp with the task of facilitating the movement by sea of freight and other stores through the nearby docks to and from Canada to and from the Operational Units. This together with associated logistic units became known as Headquarters Canadian Base Units Europe (HQ CBUE). The Brigade was recruited mainly from scratch from Canadian Militia units, trained over a few short months and then were sent off to Northern West Germany for a 2 year unattached (no wives or children) posting. 27CIBG was spread out over many miles in the northern part of West Germany and located in the towns of, Hohne, Hameln, Hanover and lived in former German Army barracks as part of the British Army of the Rhine. These 5,800 men of the newly formed 27 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (27CIBG), a total-force formation, disembarked from the MV Fairsea in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, in November 1951 and had finished arriving a couple of days before Christmas in 1951. They next commenced moving into the northern West Germany towns of, Hohne, Hameln, Hanover for the next 2 years, until the fall of 1953, when they either returned to Canada or joined the regular Canadian Army as members of the 1ST Canadian Infantry Brigade (1CIBG) at Soest, Werl, or Hemer

The Soldier Apprentice Plan, in operation from 1952 until the early 1960s, offered 16 to 18 year-old males, with Grade 8 Education or Better an opportunity for trades training, progress in schooling and military training. Soldier apprentice life was not easy, but it was a stepping stone to both obtain a High School diploma and train in 19 different skilled trades in line with the Soldier Apprentice's interest and ability. The Soldier Apprentice Plan comprised a seven-year program from Recruit to becoming a trained Soldier/Tradesman. During the first six months, apprentices received general military training in the basic skills required of every soldier. Following that, they received two six-month blocks of concentrated secondary school education in math, science and English or French. In the last six-month block, the apprentices received in-depth training in one of the three trades of their military branch. Military training was combined with a vigorous sports program to ensure physical fitness. The 16 year old Soldier Apprentice received half pay until aged 17. At 17 years old this Soldier Apprentice received full pay. Upon successfully completing trades training, Soldier Apprentices transferred to a Regular Army unit. These Canadian Army 16 to 18 year old Soldier Apprentices were encouraged to form Boy Scout Troops and Rover Crews, in their off duty hours and continue with their Canadian Scout or Rover programs, within the Canadian Army, in Germany and seek friendships with youthful British Soldier Apprentices (who were also in British Scout Troops or British Rover Crews) and membership in the British Scouts of Western Europe.

As a further means of providing experience abroad, Army Headquarters on 21 Feb 52 announced that 74 university undergraduates of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps (C.O.T.C.) would be sent to Europe for the summer of 1952 to be attached to various units of the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, thus gaining an opportunity of serving with the Forces of NATO. Never before had training of this type been offered to members of the C.O.T.C (Press Release PN 31-52). These 18 to 23 year old Officer Cadets were also welcome additions to the 27 CIBG Canadian Army Rover Crews.

It is from these 27 CIBG Canadian Army Scout troops and Rover Crews in Northern West Germany from 1952 and 1953 whose members joined the Regular Army (to continue their Apprenticeships, in Germany) in the fall of 1953 at Soest, Hemer and Werl and their former Militia Scout or Rover Leaders who wished to continue in the regular Canadian Army, stay in Germany, and remain with Scouting in Europe, as Adult Scouting Leaders that are the ACTUAL origins of The Canadian Red Patch Scouts.



These are the 4 shoulder flashes worn by all the 5,800 soldiers of 27CIBG from 1951 until 1953. Right to left they show 1ST Canadian Infantry Battalion, 1ST Canadian Rifle Battalion, 1ST Canadian Highland Battalion, and Corps and Division soldiers that are attached to 27CIBG. It is probable that these 27CIBG Scouts and Rovers wore their military unit shoulder crest on both their Scout uniform sleeve and at the apex of their khaki neckerchiefs at Hannover, Hameln, and Hohne.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

C. A. P. O. 5050, FORT HENRY
CDN. ARMED FORCES, EUROPE

"BE PREPARED"

Memories

Velsen July 19, 1957

We have a post camp fire.
When a Dutchman attacked:
came here in Holland.
We have many friends.

They planted the tulips,
In dees Ottawa,
Where Queen Juliana
lived during the war.

One little princess
was born in that town,
Her father and mother
were fields of reason.

Canadian Soldiers
a long time ago,
fought bravely and well here
and saved the day.

Whenever Canadians
Go to Arnhem at Nagae
they get a fine welcome
And don't have to beg.

Just a little thank you from
the English representative of the camp.
Harry Oliver

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the District Commissioner, the Camp Warden and his good lady and to the Dutch Scouters who so kindly devoted their time and energy to make this camp such a success.

Canadians have many happy memories of your country but none will live longer than those resulting from our two weeks camp with you. Many are the incidents which will magnify by time and imagination in the re-telling but they will live long in the memory of those concerned. It is with true regret that we say "Au revoir" to our Secret Brothers and return to our temporary homes in Germany.

On behalf of all the boys, the Scouters and the staff of my district I wish you all the best in everything in the years to come. and invite you to visit us whenever possible.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

A 1959 Red Patch District Scout post card. Fort Henry Soest was Red Patch Scouting Headquarters. The first Red Patch District Commissioner (DC) in September of 1954 was Robert Hunt, a Toronto educator. By June of 1956 Soest and Werl Scout Groups had 72 Cubs, 24 Scouts, and 13 Scouters. By 1957 Hemer Scout Group (C.1ST RED PATCH) was up and running and the District Commissioner was Capt. Robert Black. In 1959 the DC was Capt Ray Savoie a Soest Brigade Legal Officer (Lawyer).



B.1ST RED PATCH was for WERL and A. 1ST RED PATCH was for District Headquarters at SOEST, were these location shoulder Flashes?(C.1ST RED PATCH not shown was for Hemer) Where worn? What did the Red Patch Scouting khaki neckerchiefs with the Red Patch crest on the back from 1953 to 1961 look like?



1968 Red Patch Hemer District Brownie, Cub, Guide, and Scout camp.
The Soest Scout Group used a part of their British Military shared Sennelager Training area and called it Camp Mungo.



This is a 1968 Werl District Cub Camp Crest called Camp KA-A-NI that was held for the C English Cub pack and the B French Meute (Cub Pack). This Werl Scout Group Camp was located at Lendringsen, Germany

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(Left) Major Alec R.S. Cummings looks on as the final touches are being given to a Totem Pole made by the Canadian Scouts to be presented to the Amsterdam District Scouts. Applying the final artistic daubs of paint to the symbolic gift are (l to r) Troop Leader Calvia Harvey, Billy Badour and Gerald Christie who are all members of the Hemer Troop. (Top Right) Crossing a rope bridge constructed during woodcraft and camping training are (from l to r) David Watson, Kees Schmidt, a member of the Netherlands Scouts, Wayne Jolley and Stephen Fort. (Lower Right) Brian Butler receives one of scouting's most cherished awards from Capt. Ray Savoie the Canadian Commissioner for Scouting for the movement in the Brigade. The award is the Queen's Scout badge which is presented to scouts who have passed several difficult qualifications and have earned the proficiency badges necessary. (PR Photos)

INTERNATIONAL SCOUT CAMP HAPPY HOME FOR BRIGADE BOYS

IJMUIDEN (PR) . . . For Canadian boy scouts camping in Holland for two weeks there is more to do than just pass their tests and practice scouting they learned last winter.

For many it is the one and only chance they will have to visit this part of Holland. With rotation for many members of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group scheduled for this fall, these sons of servicemen are taking advantage of their camping location.

At the invitation of the Amsterdam Boy Scout Association, 148 boys and their 30 soldier leaders made the nine-hour trip to the wooded sand-dunes bordering the North Sea about 15 miles west of Amsterdam.

An international flavour has been added to the outing as scouts and guides on tour and from nearby have joined the camp for a few hours or a few days.

The Dutch are there acting as interpreters and guides and helping to purchase locally fresh foods. The Amsterdam District Scoutmaster, Pieter Kroonenberg took his holidays to be camp warden for the visitors.

"We remember the Canadians from the Second World War," he said, "and that is why we are so glad to welcome them here." Kroonenberg, a former underground worker speaks fluent English and has planned trips to the surrounding country including a canal trip through Amsterdam — the Venice of the North.

Providing canvass, transportation, drivers and a cook in addition to the leaders is the contribution of the Canadian NATO land force.

Commissioner of the "Red Patch Canadians" is a brigade legal officer, Captain Raymond Savoie of New Richmond, P.Q. the Dutch have bent over backwards to ensure the success of this camp.

Even the Netherlands army is helping. They are providing gas for the ambulance, bus, and ration truck loaned by the Canadian army free of charge.

Adding to the international flavour have been four Australian scouts who have been on a world tour for four years, and a group of Scottish rover scouts starting a tour of Europe. Permanently camped with the "Canucks" are two German scouts, one British scout executive and several Dutch scouts and leaders from Amsterdam.

Four flags fly daily from the standard indicating the countries of those who are staying for 4 July to 19 July when the camp ends.

On Canada-Holland Day, July 11, more than 500 people from six nations gathered around the camp fire. In appreciation for their hospitality the Dutch were presented a totem pole carved from a 12 foot log by the Hemer A Troop under Major Alec R.S. Cumming of Winnipeg. Major Cumming a member of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps is camp doctor as well as Scoutmaster. He has been kept busy with minor scratches, an appendectomy and a case of asthma, both of which required hospitalization.

Two major tours are organized, one to The Hague and the other to Amsterdam. Normal scouting activity takes them to the local IJmuiden area where everything is new and different to the scouts and leaders.

Soldiers' Scouting Mark Birthday

Birthday parties, marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lord Baden-Powell and the 50th anniversary of the Boy Scout Movement, highlighted the week of February 22nd for Cubs and Scouts around the world. One of the most interesting of these gatherings was held in Soest, West Germany, when two hundred Canadian Scouts and Cubs joined in the celebrations.

At a special ceremony in the Soest community gymnasium, the Scouting sons of soldiers, serving with the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, were presented with Troop and Pack flags contributed by officers and men of units stationed in that area.

Guest of honour, Major-General John M. Rockingham, CB, CBE, DSO, ED, General Officer Commanding, 1st Canadian Infantry Division, made the formal presentation of the flag to the first Scout Troop of the Red Patch Group, under its Scoutmaster, Cpl. Leslie Peate, of London, Ontario.

Pack flags were presented by Brig. Roger Rowley, DSO, ED, of Ottawa, Brigade Commander, Lt.-Col. Thomas R. McCoy, CD, of London, Lt.-Col. Robert C. Elliot of Hamilton, Major R. Edward Wills of Ottawa, and Major Harold McLaughlin of Toronto.

Receiving the Pack flags were Cubmasters S/Sgt. Richard Fairchild, Pte. James Fisher, Mrs. James Fisher, Cpl. Joseph A. Gravelle, and Cpl. Lewis A. Dowdell.

District Commissioner of Scouts in the Brigade area is Capt. Robert Black, and Lt. Lou Spencer is the Assistant Commissioner. Both are from Pembroke, Ont.

The Soest Group Committee is headed by Major Robert A. Kelly, and other members are Capt. John A. Carson, Capt. Raymond Shelley, and Capt. Russel O'Regan. An active Ladies' Auxiliary, headed by Mrs. Raymond Shelley, contributed poles, cord, mounts, and leather harness for the flags.

On the Sunday afternoon following, the Soest Scouts and Cubs joined with the Canadian Guides and Brownies in the district for church parades.

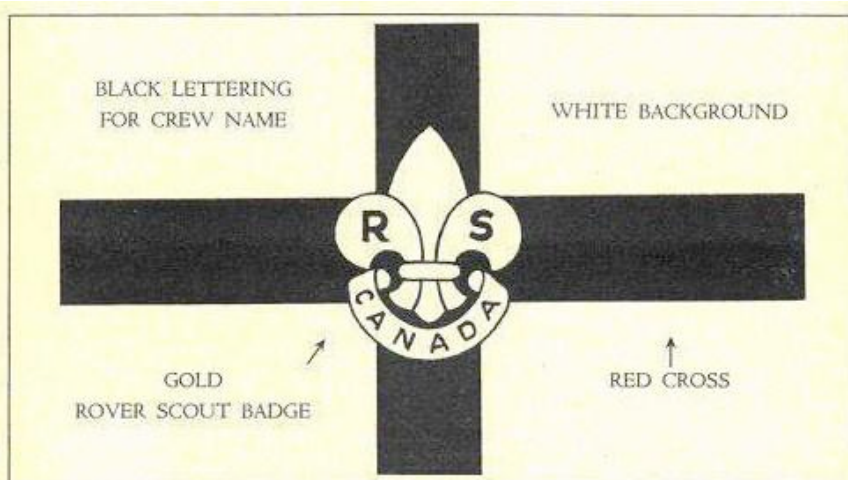
For both occasions the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band provided music, assisted by the Corps of Drums of the 1st Battalion, RCR.

This is the February 1957 visit to Soest of Maj.-Gen John Meredith Rockingham, CB, CBE, DSO & BAR, CD, LLD (1911-1987) who commanded the 1ST Canadian Division (Red Patch) since 1954. Major General Rockingham would have presented Scout Flags to the Werl and Hemer located Scout Groups as well(as the Soest presentation described to the left). This article is from a 1957 Scout Leader story.

4 Provost Platoon had been with the Canadian Army Brigade, in Northern Germany since 1955 and they stayed until the move to Baden and Lahr during 1970 and 1971. The Canadian Army Provost Platoon and after 1968 called the Canadian Military Police Platoon had their Headquarters at Fort Henry in Soest but there were Provost/Police Detachments at both Werl and Hemer. Members of 4 Provost Platoon volunteer their spare time to organize and supervise Little League Hockey, Baseball, Scouts, Cubs, Swimming classes etc. for the " Little Canada" PMQ Communities at Soest, Werl and Hemer.

Shortly after his arrival, 4 Provost Platoon member, Sgt J.R. Wilson became the first Red Patch Regional Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Canadian Army Brigade in Europe. Sgt Wilson reorganized this Red Patch district into a region of 3 Scouting Districts located at Soest, Werl, and Hemer to conform to Boy Scout National Council directives. Sgt Wilson was the most qualified Scouter in the Brigade and was responsible for the training of both Scouting Leaders and Boy Scout Group Committees. During this 1960 and 61 Scout year there were 550 Wolf Cubs, 220 Scouts and 77 Scouters.

In 1956 the new Canadian Rover Flag, as shown below was introduced to both Canada and Europe for their Canadian Rover Crews.



Here is the new Rover Crew Flag which has just been approved by the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association. These flags are now being ordered but will not be available from the Stores Department until further notice.

CANADA'S NATO ARMY BRIGADE 1953-1971



27th Canadian Infantry Brigade (27CIBG) from Nov. 1951 to October 1953 located in Hanover, Hamelin, and Hohn
1st, 2nd, and 4th Canadian Infantry/Mechanized Brigade Groups, Oct. 1953 to July 1971, all located in northern,
West Germany (1CIBG-Oct. 53, 2CIBG-OCT. 55, 4CIBG-Nov. 57, 4CMBG-1 Dec.70).

4th Canadian Mechanized Battle Group (4CMBG) started moving south to Baden and Lahr in June 1970, with Soest closing in July 1971. On 31 August 1994, Canadian Forces Europe(Lahr) was disbanded and returned to Canada.

CANADIAN FORCES SCOUTING IN EUROPE BOY SCOUT REGION/DISTRICT BADGES 1951– 1994

In 1953, the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade (27 CIBG) was moved south from the Hannover area to the Westphalia area of northern West Germany and located in the four cities or towns of Iserlohn (Fort Beausejour and Fort Qu'Appelle), Soest (Fort Chambly, Fort Henry, and Fort York), Werl (Fort St.Louis, Fort Anne, and Fort Victoria) and Hemer (Fort Prince of Wales and Fort MacLeod). There were originally 8 Forts but this was later increased to 10. 14 October 1953, this Army Force was called 1 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (1 CIBG). In 1954 came dependants (their wives and children). By 1962, this now 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (4 CIBG) was equal in size and strength to a "light division" because it now had nine CH 112 Nomad helicopters.

The name and symbol, Red Patch, came from the red rectangular badge- the "Somme Patch" which identified the World War 1 Canadian 1st Division troops and was worn proudly on the upper right uniform sleeve of all these division soldiers. The 1st Canadian Army "Red Patch" division was reactivated on October 16, 1953 and consisted of 1 Canadian Infantry Brigade in the Westphalia area of Germany and two Canadian Army infantry brigades located in Canada. The Red Patch was the symbol identifying the Canadian Army soldier and their dependant children in Scouting in Germany.

1st CANADIAN DIVISION



World War 1 & 2 and Postwar Dress
26 January 1915 - 30 April 1919
01 September 1939 – 15 September 1945



Post War Garrison Dress
16 October 1953 – 30 April 1958
30 November 1989 – 1 June 2000

THE CANADIAN RED PATCH DISTRICT/ REGION

The following 3 types of District and Region badges made up the Red Patch Region/District between 1954 and 1971. Red Patch was a District from 1954 to 1960 and 1970 to 1971, and a Region from 1960 to 1970. Red Patch used the Beaver on a Red Patch as their District/Region crest. WERL District (Base existed between 1953 to 1970) did not have its own District crest like Soest and Hemer.



a)



b)

- a) Swiss, Cut edge, Rectangular, Unnamed; Brown beaver & "CANADA" on red background, No stitching around beaver, Variations in shape of beaver. Red Patch District/Region crest (1954-1961). Worn at the apex of the khaki neckerchief.
- b) Swiss, Cut edge, Rectangular, Unnamed; Brown beaver & "CANADA" on red background, Black stitching around beaver, Variations in shape of beaver. Red Patch Region/District crest (1961-1970). Worn at the apex of the coloured neckerchief or above the left chest pocket.



SOEST is a city, in the Arnsberg Region of the Western German state of North Rhine-Westphalia Germany. Soest is the capital of the Soest District.



This left A. flash was worn at Soest prior to 1960.



Hemer is a town in the Märkischer Kreis district, in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Hemer is located at the north end of the Sauerland near the Ruhr river.

Iserlohn is a city in the Märkischer Kreis district, in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. It is the largest city by population and is located at the north end of the Sauerland near the Ruhr River

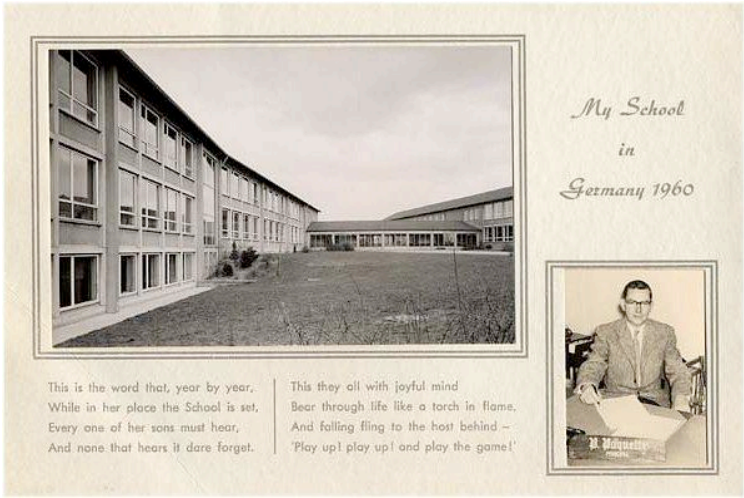
C.1ST RED PATCH (No badge shown) location shoulder flash was added in 1956 when a Scouting Group was started in Hemer and worn until 1960.

These Red Patch District/ Region Badges since 1954 were worn by WERL Cubs and Scouts, as a District/Region Patch as their uniform. WERL District did NOT have a District Badge on the back of their neckerchiefs like Hemer and Soest did at first. These Red Patch Region patches were later worn on the back of the neckerchiefs of both Hemer and Soest. Werl never had or wore their own District badge. Werl only had and wore these as Red Patch District/Region badges on their Scarf since 1954 and uniform since 1961.

Werl is a town located in the district of Soest in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Werl is easily accessible because it is located between the Sauerland, Münsterland, and the Ruhr Area. The Hellweg road runs through the city, as Werl is a part of the fertile Bördelandschaft of the Werl-Unnaer Börde.



This above B. 1st Red Patch flash was worn at Werl prior to 1960.



Glenn and Joanne Buckley, February 1969



Werl Elementary and Junior High School



1958 or '59

1958-59 Werl Cubs and a Scout wearing their Yellow and Blue neckerchiefs.



Cubs make the most of meal time, provided by RCASC cooks left to right, Cpl "Joe" McAdam, 2nd Bn Cdn Guards of Charlottetown P.E.I., Pte. Douglas McCallum, with RCD of Woodstock Ont., Pte. Roland Tardif, 2nd Bn QOR of C, of Quebec City and Sgt Bruce Westgarth, with RCDs of Udora (near Lindsay) Ont., Cub members representing Soest, Hemer and Werl areas are Paul Sidney 10, Martin Carey 9, and Billy Sutherland 11. (FR Photo)

1958 Cubs from Soest, Hemer, and Werl enjoy food in a Mess Hall prepared and served by four Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (RCASC) cooks.

Brownies & Cubs - Werl School - Germany - February 22, 1962





1959 Hemer High School



HEMER District Badge (2ND type) first worn on back of neckerchief then worn on left chest of uniform.



1965 Hemer Cub Reg Gunton displaying the new Canada flag and wearing the Beaver Red Patch Region Badge on his uniform as his Hemer District Badge would be on the back of his single colour neckerchief.



1st Hemer Group section badge worn on right shoulder (replacing the shoulder flash)

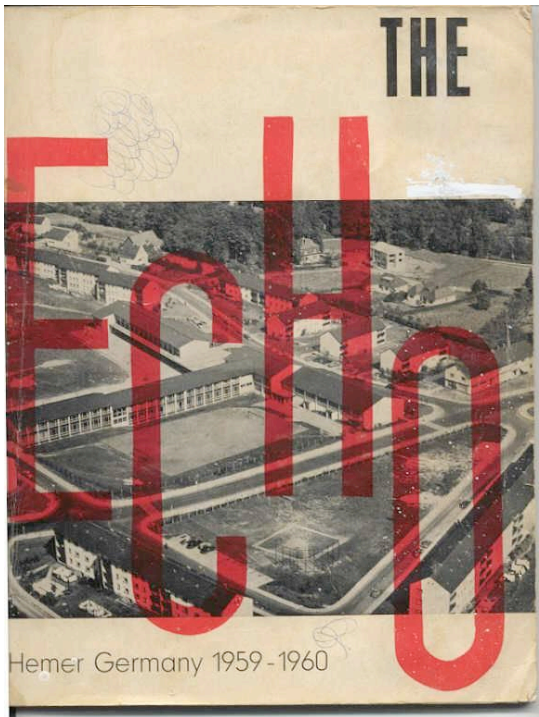


The above green 1965 Iserlohn Cuboree crest was given to the shown below CUBS.

1965 Cuboree Fort Beausejour showing Cubs wearing the new Canada Flag and showing the Beaver Red Patch Region Badge on their uniform.

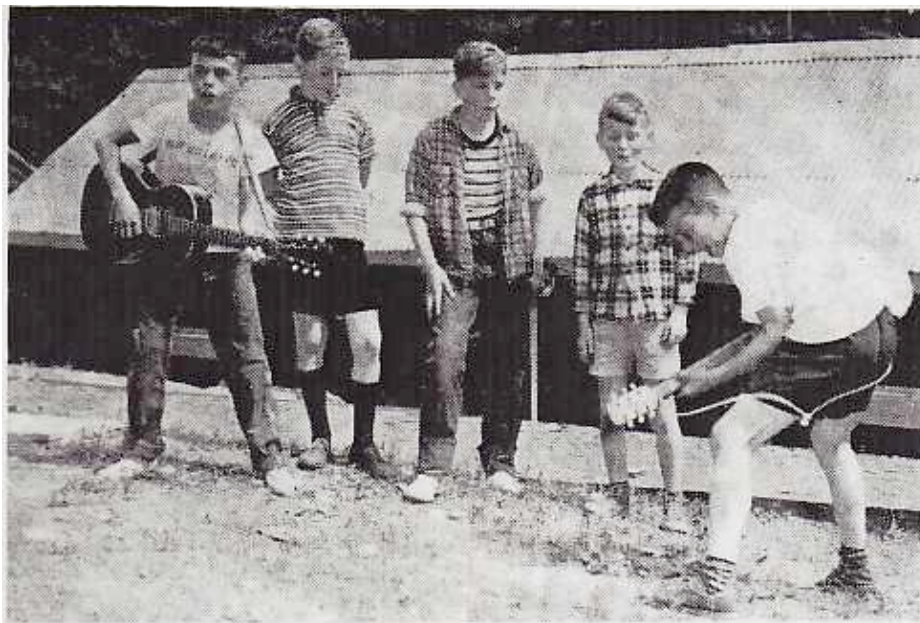


HEMER PMQS





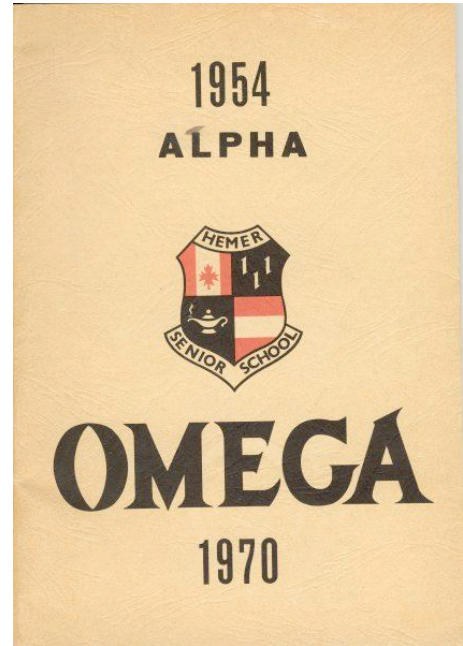
1958 pictures of Hemer cubs at Camp Winterberg living in small BELL tent top right and MARQUEE tent top left



The first 117 of more than 1000 Canadian children slated to spend seven days at the Summer camp in the high Sauerland resort of Winterberg arrived there last Saturday. The children are Cubs from Soest, Hemer and Werl. The boys are living in huts loaned by the British army for the Summer camp. Their play facilities include an Olympic-sized swimming pool, a fully equipped playground, a sports field and a roller skating rink. Our photo shows a youthful quintet taking time out to provide some real red-rocket stuff. Left to right are Yves Lelellier, Denis Casstonguay, Peter Adams, Billy Sutherland and Guy Renoud. (PR Photo)



Werl "C" Cub Pack (English) and "B" Meute (Cub Pack French) 1968 Summer Camp



Hemer 1970(and LAST) Yearbook School Cover



1956 Soest PMQs'

MILITARY FORTS IN NORTHERN GERMANY

SOEST- Fort Chambly built 1953, Fort Henry built 1955, and Fort York built 1953 for the Canadian Army just east of the Soest in Bad Sassendorf. The Canadians used and occupied all three of these Canadian Soest Forts, and their newly built Permanent Married Quarters (PMQs) for their dependants along Hiddingser Weg, south of the B-1, that were later occupied by British military and families. In 1970-71 when the Canadians left Soest all their properties were handed over to the British Army. Fort Henry became Saint Sebastien Barracks, Fort Chambly became Salamanca Barracks. Fort York was turned over to the German Air Force and became Graf Yorck Kaserne a Nike –Hercules missile battery home. The British Army used both of these Soest Forts until the British handed these renamed and modified former Canadian Forts and all the PMQs back to the German government and the City of Soest in 1992-93.

WERL –Fort St. Louis built 1953(called “Camp 6”) and Fort Ann built 1953(called “Camp 7”) for the Canadian Army and their PMQs were used and occupied by the Canadian Army and their families until they were both handed over to the British military in 1970-71. The British renamed Fort St. Louis and Fort Ann, Albuhera Barracks and Albuhera Annex. The British used both of these former Werl Canadian forts, now called Albuhera Barracks and Annex plus the former Canadian PMQs and facilities until closing 20 July 1994 and returning everything back to the German government and the City of Werl.

WERL CENTRAL CEMETERY-is the final resting place of 448 Canadians (124 Military members and 324 Family members - wives or children) who died between 1953 and 1971 and were buried there and is immaculately kept and full of flowers.

WERL- Fort Victoria built 1953 for the Canadian Army. Radio CAE was located with studios and transmitter at the highest point of Fort Victoria on a hill between Wickede and Werl. Fort Victoria was also called "Camp 8". Fort Victoria was handed over to the British military in 1970 and renamed Vittoria Barracks. Vittoria Barracks closed 20 July 1994 and the British military returned everything back to the German government and the City of Werl.

ISERLOHN- Seydlitz Kaserne was built for the Panzer Corps prior to WWII and remained in their hands until the Allies arrived in Spring 1945. The British renamed this Fort Epsom Barracks until they signed it over to the Canadians in September 1957 and it was renamed Fort Beausejour. These barracks were later returned to British hands in 1970 and given a new name Corunna Barracks This Fort or Camp's history as a place for stationing troops came to a close on 5 October 1994, when the keys were handed over to the Stadt or City of Iserlohn.

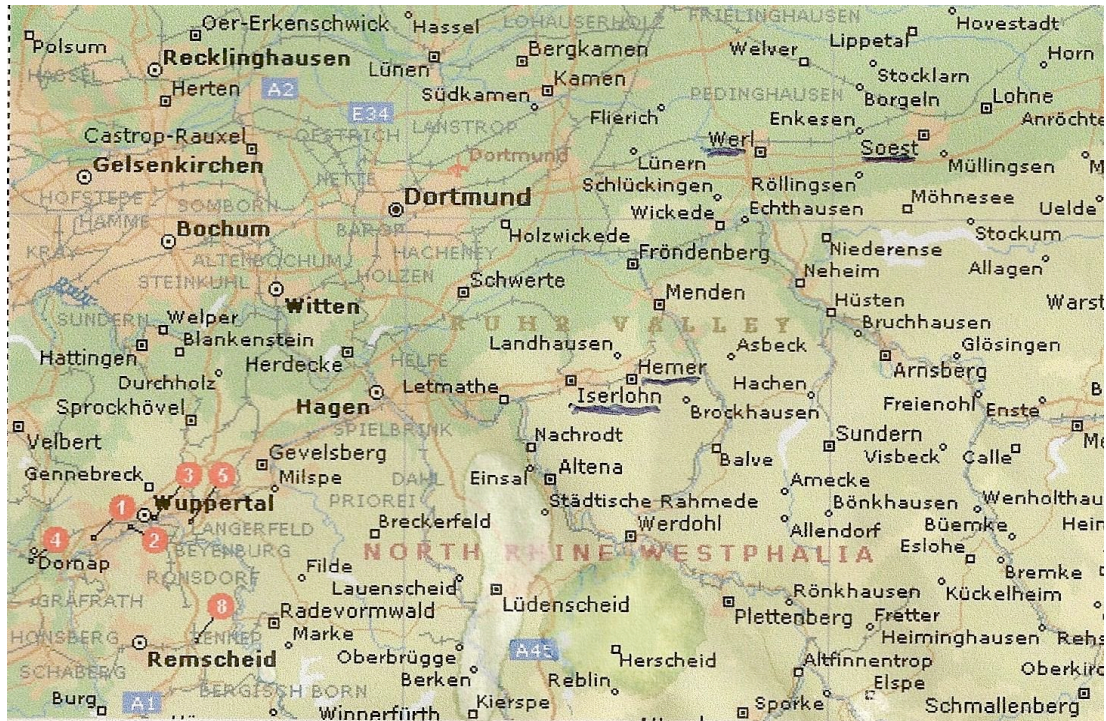
ISERLOHN- Originally built as a Military Barracks prior to WWII, Winkelmann Kaserne had been created as flak Kaserne to accommodate those troops whose task it was to defend the Ruhr Valley from the Allied Bomber raids. On becoming part of the British Sector these barracks were renamed Mons Barracks, and handed over to the Canadians, in 1968 and renamed Fort Qu'Appelle. When the Canadians left in 1970-71 this Fort was returned back to the Germany military to become the Winkelmann-Blucher Kaserne.

HEMER/ DEILINGHOFEN - Fort MacLeod built 1953(called “Camp 2”) for the Canadian Army was transferred to the British Army in 1970. The British renamed this Fort Barrosa Barracks and then gave this former Canadian Fort back to the Stadt or City of Hemer/ DEILINGHOFEN on 27 August 1992 when they left. Both Fort MacLeod and Fort Prince of Wales were physically located side by side and only separated by a 6 foot wire fence, in the town of Deilinghofen. Deilinghofen became part of Hemer when it was incorporated into Hemer in 1976, and lost its' (Deilinghofen) Coat of Arms and ceased to exist.

HEMER/DEILINGHOFEN- Fort Prince of Wales built 1953(called “Camp 1”) for the Canadian Army was transferred to the British Army in 1970. The British renamed this Fort Peninsula Barracks. The British gave this former Canadian Fort and the former Canadian PMQ's in Hemer as well back to the Stadt or City of Hemer/ DEILINGHOFEN on 27 August 1992 when they left.

ISERLOHN ROOSTERS HOCKEY TEAM- the Canadians first built an open air hockey rink in 1953 to play Hockey. A roof was added to this Deilinghofen arena in 1958. When the Canadians left in 1970-71 a local sponsor was found but this arena was tore down in 1999. Today the Iserlohn Roosters are a professional ice hockey team in the Deutsche Eishockey-Liga and there are still Canadians as part of this Team.

SOEST



SOEST is a rather old city, in the Arnsberg Region of the Western German state of North Rhine-Westphalia Germany. It is situated in a fertile plain (*Soester Borde*), 33 m. E. of Dortmund on the main railway line of Cologne-Elberfeld-Berlin. Soest is located along the *Hellweg* road, approx. 50 kilometres east of Dortmund and approx. 50 kilometres west of Paderborn. Soest received city rights somewhere in the 12th century. Neighboring towns are Hamm, Lippstadt, Erwitte, and Werl. Soest is the capital of the Soest District. Fort Henry, at Soest was both Canadian Army Brigade Headquarters and Scouting Red Patch District Headquarters from the Summer of 1953 until July of 1971.

Soest has been inhabited for a long time; due to the fertile soil in the area. Excavations in the last two decades have uncovered signs of habitation stretching back more than 4000 years. In the 11th and 12th century Soest grew considerably, making it one of the biggest cities in Westphalia with some 10,000 citizens. It was also an important member of the Hanseatic League until 1609. With the creation of the Soest district in 1817 its influence slowly rose. However, the industrialization of the Ruhr area did not reach Soest, which remained a small city. From the Summer of 1953 until July of 1971, there was a sizeable population of Canadian soldiers and their families stationed at Soest (with the Canadian camps located just east of the city in Bad Sassendorf) as well as at Werl, Hemer-Iserlohn, and Deilinghofen to the south west. There were, at the same time, several Belgian Kasernes (or Belgian Military Garrisons / Barracks) located in Soest too.

Soest was "Home" to Canadian Army personnel and their families from 1953 until 1971, followed by the British who took over the Canadian Camps or Casernes from 1971 until 1992. The Belgians were also stationed or Garrisoned at Soest (as mentioned above) at the same time as the Canadians and British were there. From 1971 until 1993 the former Canadian properties, including the Permanent Married Quarters (PMQs) along Hiddingser Weg, south of the B-1, were used and occupied by the British military and their families. Upon the closing out of the Belgian and British Army facilities, after 1992, many of these military buildings either became used for civilian purposes or were abandoned or demolished. The Canadian and later British Married Quarters between Hiddingser Weg and Arnsberger Strasse to the south of the old inner city have been converted to civilian homes. The former CLFEX (the Canadian Army's food and clothing store for dependent families) was converted to a NAAFI (The Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI) is an organization created by the British government in 1921 to run recreational establishments needed by the British Armed Forces, and to sell goods to servicemen and their families). This old Canadian CLFEX or British NAAFI store was tore down and finally demolished in 2006.



The SOEST Coat of Arms shows a KEY, which is the symbol for Saint Peter, the patron of Cologne (or Köln). Soest was part of the State of KOLN, and the oldest seal (known since 1170) shows the patron saint of Köln, St. Peter, sitting on a throne, holding a key and church and sitting in front of a city wall. The second seal known since 1229 shows the same composition This Coat of Arms showing St. Peter's Key was not modified even after Soest no longer fell within the jurisdiction of the Cologne (Köln) or Church's district (archbishopric of Cologne). The single key symbol of ST. PETER as Soest's Coat of Arms dates from 1375 and was continued even when the rule of KOLN ended in 1444.

Saint Peter (c.1–64 AD) was one of the Twelve Apostles, chosen by Jesus as one of his first disciples. His life is prominently featured in the New Testament Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. Peter was a Galilean fisherman assigned a leadership role by Jesus. In art, he is often depicted holding the keys to the kingdom of heaven (In ecclesiastical heraldry, the Papal coat of St Peter is often depicted in Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox pictures and artwork holding a key or set of keys. It is also notable that the general layout of St. Peter's Basilica is roughly key-shaped; evocative of the "keys" entrusted to St. Peter (the Coat of Arms shows the keys of the office of St. Peter).

The Keys of Heaven were, according to Christian tradition, received by Saint Peter from Jesus, marking Peter's ability to take binding actions. Thus, the Keys are seen as a symbol of Christian authority still to this day. "Behold he [Peter] received the keys of the kingdom of heaven, the power of binding and loosing is committed to him, the care of the whole Church and its government is given to him [cura ei totius Ecclesiae et principatus committitur (Epist., lib. V, ep. Xx, in P.L., LXXVII, 745)]. [1] interpreted by Roman Catholics as the sign of his primacy over the Church), a reference to Matthew 16:19.



Soest



1965 Scoutmaster Ed (Hawkeye) Mandrake presents "A" Cord to Patrol Leader Bill McAdam. Note 1st Soest Troop section crest (Shown above) worn on right sleeve, Soest District badges (Shown above and left) worn on left chest and Beaver Red Patch region crest on back of Red and Blue neckerchief.



1965 1st Soest Scout Troop



1965 Troop Leader Bill McAdam welcomes German Herr Drooste (of St. George German Scout Troop) as Assistant Scoutmaster 1st Soest Troop (German Cooperation Troop). Note Red Patch Beaver on back of neckerchief.



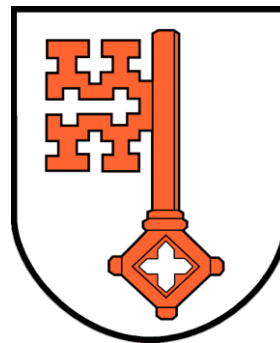
Soest District badge first worn on back of 1st Group's Red and Blue or 2nd Group's Red and Yellow neckerchiefs then later, as above, on left uniform chest of all Soest District scouting members.

SOEST, a town in the North Rhine-Westphalia area of Germany is shown by the Red DOT on the map.

The Soest coat of Arms, is shown below left, is a Key as pictured below right, the symbol for Saint Peter, the Patron Saint of Cologne. This symbol was not changed after Soest no longer belonged to the Cologne (KOLN) area.



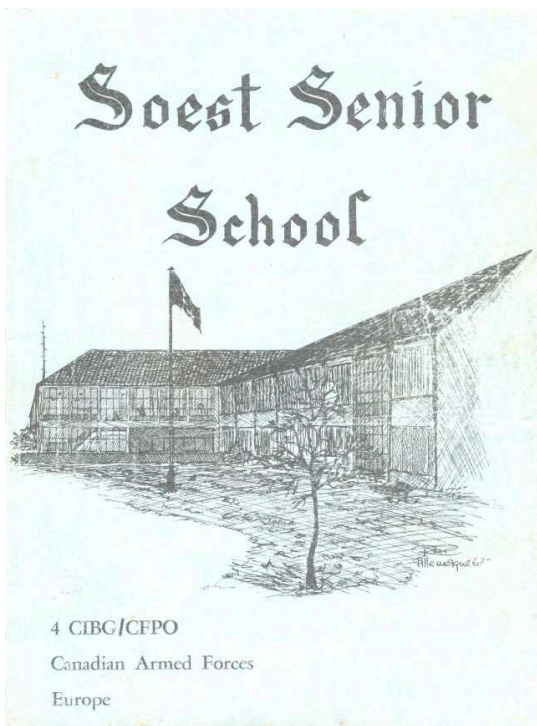
Soest city Coat of Arms



Soest Emblem



Soest District badge



YEAR BOOK COVERS
DND ARMY SCHOOLS





This was the last Red Patch Council Shoulder Flash used before the move to Lahr/Baden in 1970.



This was and is the Pre 1960 Flash for SOEST



1ST, 2ND, and 3RD Issue of the SOEST District Badges





2ND Soest Scout Troop choose to honour SOEST by selecting its only remaining city gate the “Osthofentor” as its 2ND Scout Troop’s symbol. The Osthofentor is the last of originally 10 (8 main and 2 side) sandstone and built between 1523 to 1526 city gates that helped fortify this Hanseatic city of Soest that was founded and located along the Hellweg (Bright Way) road. This Osthofentor was rebuilt between 1523 and 1526 and today houses a museum of Soest’s municipal history and a collection of 25,000 worldwide medieval crossbow bolts. The Osthofentor or East Gate and a single Kattegat Watch Tower or Kattenturm are all that remain of ancient Soest’s medieval inner city walled fortifications.



CANADA'S NATO ARMY BRIGADE 1953-1971



Boy Scouts Close Out

BRUCE MCLAGAN SOEST DISTRICT CUBMASTER

Many Districts have become dormant or closed down temporarily and re-opened again. But sad to say, the Soest District, which will no longer exist after 31 May '71, has passed into history. Eighteen years of Scouting has seen a large number of young boys pass through the capable hands of many leaders, some have even returned to Germany, as soldiers and become leaders themselves.

Although Soest District has the distinction of being the last to close out in this area of Germany, it was not the first. Hemer District in the Hemer/Iserlohn/Summern Area and the Werl District closed out in July of 1970 when the Canadian Land Forces moved South to their new location in Lahr and Baden in the Black Forest of Germany. With this move South of the military, the Red Patch Region closed its books and ceased to exist. To keep the Scouting movement going until all Canadians had left the North, Soest became a District of the Maple Leaf Region of Lahr, but had to work in a semi-detached manner from Region Headquarters due to the distance involved between the two areas.

Our year began like any other. We were granted funds from the Region which combined with the funds left us from the Red Patch Districts and the Soest Community saw us financially sound. The District conducted a registration of boys for the 70-71 year in September; this registration was like any other year in the past with one exception. That exception was the registration of boys who were going South to the Lahr Area within a few months; this had to be kept separate from our own Soest Group. A Leaders' meeting was called within a week of registration to see who was left in the area and how long they were going to be present before going home. With this information at hand, and with a good number of cap-

able leaders available, a decision was made to allot as Akelas of the Packs and the Troop Scouter, those who were staying the longest; that is to say to the very bitter end of June or July 1971. The remainder fitted into the packs or troops as assistant leaders. Once this was done we then allotted the boys to the three Cub Packs and one Scout Troop. The initial organization saw three packs in Soest and one in Werl. The Scout Troop with a Sea Scout Patrol was in Soest, with boys being brought in from Werl.

The organization of the Leaders was formed into a tight-knit group with Captain Rick Davison as District Chairman; Captain Ralph McKay as Secretary-Treasurer of the District; Captain Ray Stevens as Assistant Regional Commissioner; Cpl Bruce McLagan as District Cubmaster; Captain Larry Gwiazda as Troop Counsellor; Sgt Ernie Dowdell, Akela of Apache Pack; Cpl John Fleet, Akela of Seeonee Pack; Cpl John Johnson, Akela of Sioux Pack and Cpl Tony Darling, Akela of Werl "A" Pack which was re-opened for three months before closing down again at Christmas.

Well a bit of confusion reigned at first, due to records being inadvertently sent South and some of them lost in the shuffle of personal effects being packed for Canada, Lahr, Baden, etc. A big job was the bringing up to date of all these records by re-testing the boys on some subjects and marking in the badges which the boy was wearing on his shirt or sweater. It was soon evident that a programme of high standard was being conducted in all sections to upgrade the boys. Week-end trips, camps and one-day excursions, along with special meetings at Halloween, Christmas and B.P. Scout and Guide Week were planned and carried out. We were even able to squeeze an Ice-A-Rama in between the busy hockey and curling schedule. Most of the boys were able to earn Stars and their Winter-sportsman Ski and Team Players Badges during the winter months; and a few Scouts were able to complete the Winter Outdoor Camp Badge. The Scout Boat purchased from Red Patch Funds was active for a while on the Mohnesee (of Dam Buster fame) until the close of the sailing season.

The Scouting Season finally came to a close after a successful year when the two remaining Cub

Packs, Apache and Sioux, joined together for a week-end camp at a German Gilwell Training Camp at Haltern, Germany, on the 15th of May '71. The Scouts of the Soest Troop, 13 boys in all, attended the Inter-Camp 71 at Schalbruch, Germany, near the Dutch border. Scouts from several countries were present; they represented Britain, Germany, Holland, USA and Belgium. Scouts from the Lahr-Baden area were also present. There were 1000 boys altogether with their Leaders from 29 May to 31 May '71.

These two camps brought Scouting to an end for the boys in Northern Germany. It began in Hanover in 1953-54; it now ends in Soest eighteen years or so later.

On 17 June '71 the Leaders gathered together for an informal dinner to say farewell and wish each other the best of luck on their new postings. Before the evening came to a close Ray Stevens presented Larry Gwiazda

with his Warrant of Appointment. To Pauline McLagan, who closed the Sioux Pack as Akela, he presented the Warrant of Appointment, Wood Badge (Pack) and to Gilwell Necker, which made a very appropriate closing down to the Soest District in Germany. An event like this will bring back memories of the good times that all the boys (some who are now Leaders in the Scout Movement) have had in Scouting in Germany. The training and fellowship that you have had here in Germany and the opportunity one has to meet the boys of different countries is one not often afforded Cubs and Scouts in Canada.

To those who are in the Lahr and Baden area of the Maple Leaf Region we wish good Scouting, keep up the good work and may your years ahead be as successful as those in the past.

To the boys and Leaders who have been in Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers in the past in Red Patch Region, Germany, we wish you well. Keep the B.P. Spirit wherever you may be, "Good Hunting - Good Scouting" and may the memories of Scouting in Germany be cherished for all times.

AUF WIEDERSEHEN

The editor of a large New York publishing house returned one weighty manuscript with the comment:

"I am returning this paper. Someone wrote on it."

This Story was taken from
DER KANADIER Lahr's
BASE newspaper.

CANADA'S COLOURFUL DISTRICT BADGES



The Red Patch Regional Badge, worn by all Canadian Army Dependant Scouts in the Soest, Werl, and Hemer districts of Europe- is a brown beaver on a gold background, superimposed on a RED PATCH lined with gold as used in the 1965 Werl Yearbook Cover as shown below, VanDoo Cap Badge, Canadian 5 cent piece, and or post 1967 Canadian Military Engineer Cap Badge. (The BEAVER is a Canadian National Symbol)



DER KLINE BIBER is German for "The Small Beaver"



Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Centre Block



After 1967
Engineers
Cap Badge



CANADA'S COLOURFUL DISTRICT BADGES – HEMER

Coat of Arms - HEMER

The three golden wolf-hooks are derived from the Arms of the Brabeck family, the owners of the manor Haus Hemer. The red and white fess on the left side is derived from the Arms of the Counts of the Mark. The current Coat of Arms of the city was originally used by the *Amt*, but when the *Amt* was dissolved into the city in 1975 the city adopted it. It was chosen because it was heraldically and esthetically more satisfying, but also because the adoption of the coat of Arms of the *Amt* symbolized the fact that the enlarged city continues the tradition of the *Amt*. The Coat of Arms was officially granted on March 16, 1976.



AMT means the 14 original villages that formed “collective municipalities” that became (the District of) Amt Hemer.

This 1936 to 1976 Hemer City Crest was what the Canadian Army first saw, in 1953 and later, in 1960, used for their Hemer District Badge. The Canadian Army Brigade left this Westphalia region in the summer of 1971 for Baden and Lahr.

The former Coat of Arms of this city used the same heraldic elements, but in a different arrangement. (The red and white motif was used in the form of a border round the whole shield, which was completely black with the three yellow wolf-hooks in the middle. This Coat of Arms was granted by the president of the province of Westphalia on January 14 (*Amt*) and January 15 (city) 1936.

In 1939 the other municipalities of the *Amt* also received Coats of Arms. All six took the three wolf-hooks as their common symbol, showing their membership in the *Amt*. Becke, Deilinghofen and Frönsberg combined them with Coats of Arms of former noble families of the municipality, while Evingsen, Ihmert and Kesbern combined them with symbols representing their main industries - shoe making for Evingsen, wire production for Ihmert and agriculture for Kesbern.

Map showing (underlined) the Iserlohn, Hemer, Werl, and Soest cities where the Canadian Army Brigade was located 1953-1971.



CANADA'S COLOURFUL DISTRICT BADGES – HEMER

HEMER - State: Nordrhein-Westfalen District (Kreis): Märkischer Kreis (until 1975 Iserlohn)
Additions: 1929 Landhausen, Sundwig, Westig; 1975 Amt Hemer, Becke, Deilinghofen, Frönsberg, Ihmert



This current Hemer City crest granted March 16, 1976 that the Canadians never saw. All Canadians left the RUHR valley by the summer of 1971.

Origin/meaning:

The Arms were granted on March 16, 1976. These Arms are identical to the old Arms of the Amt Hemer, to which all of the towns and villages belonged until 1975. Hemer grew rapidly in the early 20th century and received city rights in 1936. The previous Arms were granted on January 15, 1935, and show a border based on the Arms of the Counts of the Mark, who used a chequered bar in a golden shield. The village historically belonged to the County of the Mark. The three wolf-hooks are derived from the Arms of the Brabeck family (see also Gladbeck), who lived for many centuries in the local castle.



This 1936 Hemer City Coat of Arms or City Crest (left Crest) is what the Hemer Boy Scout District used as their District badge (right Crest) until the Canadians left this Westphalia region by 1971.



Coats of Arms of Amt Hemer (AMT is German for Office, Department, Agency or District)



March 16, 1976 to Date, *Current* Hemer City Coat of Arms or City Crest.

January 15, 1935 to March 15, 1976, *Obsolete* Hemer City Coat of Arms or City Crest.



After the city and the Amt Hemer were granted coat of Arms in 1936, all of the remaining municipalities in the Amt received Coat of Arms until 1939. The municipalities which were no longer independent at that time did not receive Coat of Arms - Brockhausen was incorporated into Deilinghofen; Landhausen, Sundwig and Westig were incorporated into Hemer; Calle was split between Iserlohn and Hemer. Lössel had left the Amt in 1920 already, and thus didn't receive a Coat of Arms at that time either.

Creation of Amt Hemer (or Hemer and Districts)

On October 31, 1841 14 municipalities previously administered by the Landbezirk Iserlohn created the Amt Hemer. It originally consisted of the municipalities of Becke, Brockhausen, Calle, Deilinghofen, Evingsen, Frönsberg, Ihmert, Kesbern, Landhausen, Lössel, Niederhemer, Oberhemer, Sundwig and Westig, as well as the manors (*Rittergut*) of Edelburg, Haus Hemer and Klusenstein. The *Amt* was part of the *Kreis Iserlohn*. In 1910 Niederhemer and Oberhemer were merged into Hemer. In 1920 Lössel became part of the *Amt Oestrich*. On January 30, 1936 the municipality of Hemer received the right to call itself a city (*Stadt*).

CANADA'S COLOURFUL DISTRICT BADGES – HEMER

All of the Coat of Arms expired when the Amt was dissolved in 1975, only the Coat of Arms of Evingsen expired already in 1969 when Evingsen was incorporated into Altena. Even though the Coat of Arms is no longer used officially, the communities in the former municipalities continue to use them unofficially. All Coats of Arms display three wolf hooks as the symbol of the Brabeck family. The common symbol was chosen to show the membership in the Amt (or District of Hemer).

Military: In 1934 Hemer became a garrison town. In January of 1934 it was decided to build three barracks in neighboring Iserlohn, which however was unable also to provide enough free land for a training area. At a meeting in June, land around the village of Apricke was selected, of which 3 km² was bought by the state in autumn of the same year. The hospital was also inspected and later acquired as a military hospital. This was very welcome to Hemer, as the hospital had turned out to be far too big and too expensive for the Amt, and in this way it was possible later to build a new smaller hospital.

In December 1934 temporary barracks for one battalion were also built in Hemer. On October 30, 1936 an official garrison contract between Hemer and the state was signed, which included the building of permanent barracks. Construction was still unfinished when World War II started in 1939, but was then rushed through and the buildings were reassigned as a prisoner of war camp, the *Stalag VI-A*. After the war the barracks of the Stalag, renamed *Casernes Ardennes*, were used by the Belgian army till 1955.

In 1953 Canadian troops moved into newly built barracks in Deilinghofen (Forts Macleod and Prince of Wales) as well as two former German barrack complexes in Iserlohn (Forts QuèAppelle and Beausejour). In 1970 the Canadian military was transferred to bases in the Black Forest Region (Baden-Baden and Lahr) and most of the former Canadian holdings, including Married Quarters in Hemer, were taken over by British military. After the establishment of the German Bundeswehr the barracks became the home of a tank battalion in 1957. Originally simply named after its location on the *Jüberg* hill, it received its final name, *Blücher-Kaserne*, in 1964.

In 1992 the British left and the Deilinghofen barracks were converted to civil use with the barracks in Iserlohn either transferred back to the Bundeswehr or converted to civil use.

Due to the changing duties of the Bundeswehr, tanks are not needed as much as they were during the Cold War. The closure of these barracks was announced in 2004, and on January 23, 2007 the last soldiers left Hemer, 50 years after the Bundeswehr first moved into these barracks, in 1957, where they were trained by the Canadian Army.



Creation of Amt Hemer (or Hemer and Districts)

On October 31, 1841 14 municipalities previously administered by the Landbezirk Iserlohn created the Amt Hemer. It originally consisted of the municipalities of Becke, Brockhausen, Calle, Deilinghofen, Evingsen, Frönsberg, Ihmert, Kesbern, Landhausen, Lössel, Niederhemer, Oberhemer, Sundwig and Westig, as well as the manors (*Rittergut*) of Edelburg, Haus Hemer and Klusenstein. The *Amt* was part of the *Kreis Iserlohn*. In 1910 Niederhemer and Oberhemer were merged into Hemer. In 1920 Lössel became part of the *Amt Oestrich*

AMT means the 14 original villages, that in 1841, formed “collective municipalities” that became (District) or Amt Hemer. AMT is the German word for Office, Department, District or Agency. .Examples, Custom Office =Zollamt, Post Office = Postamt, Canada Revenue Agency = Steueramt, Einwohnermeldeamt = the City Hall Office where people have to register when they move. AMT= District.