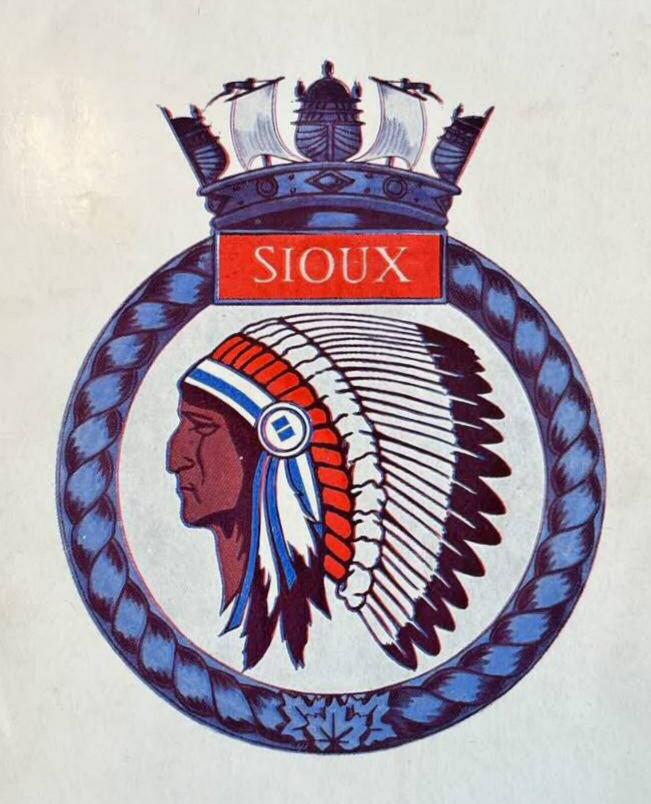
### H.M.C.S. SIOUX



### CORONATION CRUISE

27th March to 30th July 1953

# "SIOUX" goes to the Coronation

Our proud destroyer, which served in the North Atlantic, the Arctic and off Norway and Normandy during the war, then did two tours of duty in Korea, celebrated her tenth birthday in 1953 with a four-month, 22,421-mile cruise to attend the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the Coronation Review of the Fleet.

We sailed March 27 from Esquimalt, calling at San Diego, California and Balboa and Cristobal in the Canal Zone on the way around to Halifax, where we arrived April 18. Here Canada's Coronation Naval Squadron assembled, "Magnificent," "Quebec," "Swansea," "La Hulloise" and "Eastore" from the east coast, and "Ontario" and "Sioux" from the west. When the members of the Coronation Naval Contingent who were to march and line the streets in London on June 2 had been embarked, the total numbers borne exceeded 3,000 officers and men.

"Eastore" sailed first to take up supply position in Portsmouth. On May 7, with the flag of Rear Admiral R. E. S. Bidwell in "Quebec," the remaining ships of the squadron, excepting "Swansea" and "La Hulloise" sailed for Portsmouth. Fog and generally poor weather forced the cancellation of many exercises during the eight-day Atlantic crossing, though some flying was carried out and "Sioux" fuelled from "Magnificent" en route. The four ships arrived in the Solent on May 15.

Three days later, "Sioux" and "Magnificent" sailed in company for exercises in the Channel entrance. The weather continued unfavourable but the carrier's Avengers and Sea Furies were able to carry out some flying. "Sioux" acted as plane guard, though happily our services remained purely precautionary and no mishaps were encountered.

On May 22, we anchored in Tor Bay, off the well-known Devonshire resort town of Torquay, to find the two cruisers already there. Continuing rain proved no handicap to the enjoyment of leave ashore in this pleasant and hospitable town.

May 25 to 27 saw "Sioux" astern of "Magnificent" again for a final two days' flying before the carrier landed her aircraft at Lee-on-Solent. The next two days were spent at the head of Portsmouth harbour in Fareham Creek, where we painted ship's side.

May 29 and the morning of the 30th saw us passing through Dover Straits and up the Thames to Greenwich, where we secured alongside the dolphins of the Telcon Company. With London only 40 minutes away, most of the ship's company enjoyed long leave. The hospitality of the English people generally, and of the Telcon Company and the London River Police particularly, was never more apparent than at this time.

Many of the ship's company, who had purchased seats in the Mall on the Coronation route, left "Sioux" at 0400 June 2 by boat and landed at Charing Cross landing. Twelve hours in the rain and wind could do nothing to dim their enthusiasm for the unforgettable spectacle of the Coronation. The small duty watch which had to remain aboard were able to watch the full Coronation ceremonies on two television receivers kindly loaned to the ship by the Cossar Company. During the day, the order "Splice the Main Brace" was carried out.

From June 5 to 10, we lay at anchor at Bournemouth, where the hospitality of the townspeople was warm and generous.

On leaving Bournemouth, we sailed to the Solent to take up position in the vast assembly of naval vessels gathered for the Coronation Review of the Fleet. During the next three days, ships of all sizes steamed in to take station in line.

June 15, the day of the Review by H.M. the Queen, is described elsewhere in this souvenir booklet as an event deserving special mention.

June 17 was the day of departure for home. The squadron was made up of six ships, "Ontario" remaining in Portsmouth and her place being taken by H.M.A.S. "Sydney," which remained in company to Halifax.

Arrival at Halifax on June 25 saw the "Sioux" alongside a jetty for the first time since May 7, to the satisfaction of ship's company.

"Sioux" sailed from Halifax on June 29, in company with "Sydney" as far as Chesapeake Bay where the Australian carrier turned to visit Annapolis, while we proceeded south to Jamaica for a three day visit, then through the Canal to Manzanillo Bay, Mexico for an overnight fuelling stop and on to Long Beach, California for a four-day last minute shopping expedition.

On July 30, at the end of a cruise we will always remember, "Sioux" passed Race Rocks and came home, happily, to Esquimalt.

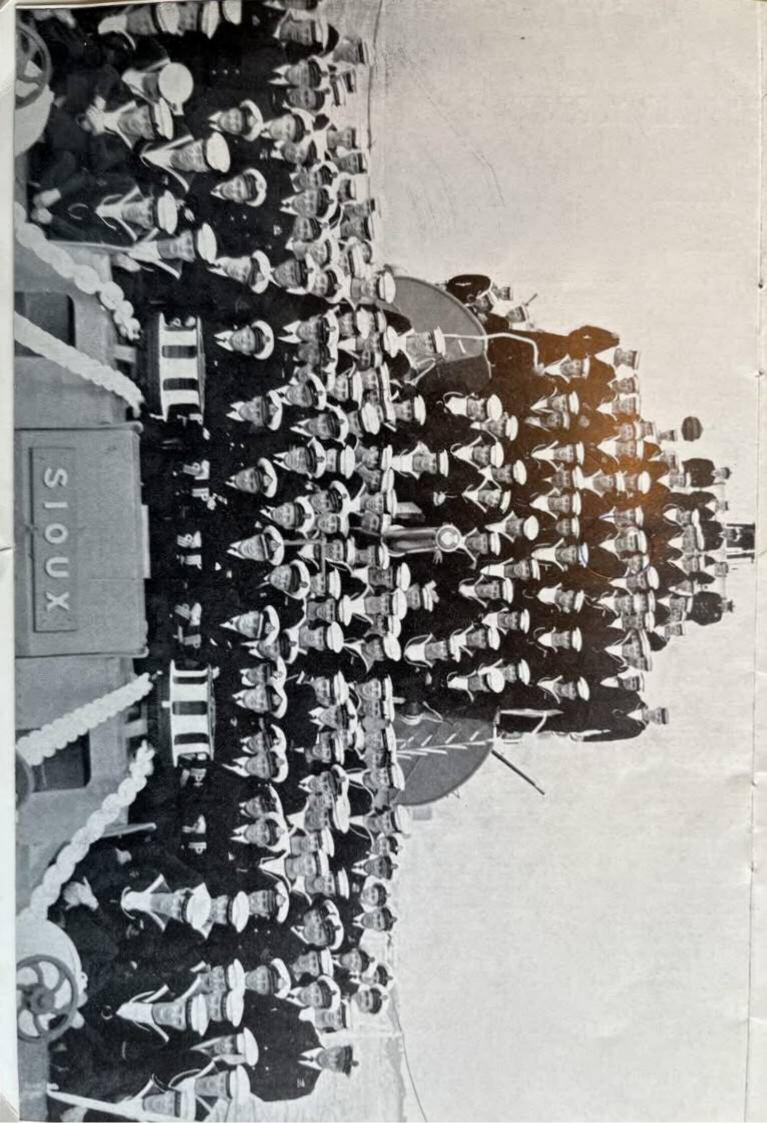


#### SHIP'S COMPANY

Commanding Officer Commander P. E. Haddon

Executive Officer
Lieut. Cdr. (TAS) D. R. Saxon

Lieut.Cdr. (P) Lieut. Surg. Cdr.	P. G. Bissell	Cd. Bos'n	J. L. Cohrs A. R. Corner F. H. Ellis	Lieut.	E. O. Francis A. T. Henley G. C. Hyatt	Sub. Lieut. Lieut. Cdr. (E) Lieut. Cdr. (S)	W. E. Leslie R. G. Monteith F. E. Wade	
ABSMS W. J. Ager ABCV1 J. Anton AB (N.Q.) W. J. D. Arthurs ABRPS T. Audette P1SW3 R. E. Ballard LSSM2 R. Barr ABSM1 J. Barton P2MA2 W. J. E. Baxter OSTR J. R. Bean LSSM1 F. Beaudry P1RC2 J. D. Bell OSTR W. A. Big Canoe ABEM1 R. B. Boomer LSAAS A. B. Booth C1ET4 H. C. Bourne ABSM1 J. Bowcott ABRP1 M. Bradley P1LR1 S. F. Brain P1SM2 G. R. Brown P2RP1 R. R. Bryan ABCR1 J. F. Burchell LSRP1 D. Burck OSSW1 R. E. Burckholder OSTR J. E. Burkitt P1RP1 R. S. Carter P2SM2 J. R. Cameron C2ER4 H. J. Cannon ABSM1 A. A. Carlson ABSM5 H. W. Catterall P2EG3 E. A. Chadwick ABEM1 J. A. Charron ABSM5 D. R. Clouston ABSM5 D. R. Clouston ABVS1 L. M. Cooper C1ER4 E. S. Crone AB (N.Q.) R. M. Dahl LSTD1 E. V. Dalton ABCR1 D. S. Davidge C2SH4 A. E. Deans P1SM2 F. T. Dekker OSTR F. L. T. Demerch ABSM1 J. H. Denham LSLR1 L. R. Dixon P1SM3 S. A. Dobell P1ER4 C. W. Doran ABNQ A. Dubinsky	AB (N.Q.) R. TABOK1 B. CABSM1 H. CABSM1 H. CABSM1 H. CABSM1 G. AABSM1 C. ABSM1 C. ABSM2 R. TABBM3 R. TABBM4 R. TABBM	Elson G. Engleking A. Felotick G. Ferguson D. Finchfield G. Fitzsimons Fortin Fowlie Graser K. Frees	P2SM2 LSEM1 LSSW1 P2ER3 LSQMS LSSW1 ABSW1 LSSM2 LSCK2 P1TD2 ABNQ OSCRS ABEM1 ABCV1 OSTR ABSMS AB(N.Q.) P1ER4 P1SM3 LSRC1 ABVS1 LSSM1 ABCR1	R. R. Lanham T. P. Larkin R. J. Lavallee E. B. Latta G. W. Little J. W. Lundy H. D. Lyon H. T. Lyons E. MacAuley D. MacKinnon C. P. MacQueen C. McArdle D. A. McArthur L. McBride R. J. McCallum J. S. McClelland J. A. McCrimmon A. McCurrach W. McDowall L. J. McInnis G. R. McKinstry K. L. McLeod K. G. McMann R. G. Mack E. R. Mackarowitel J. L. Marles R. J. Masse R. J. Millin R. Mitchell B. K. Montgomery C. S. Moodie C. G. Morris W. H. Mosses N. W. Murphy J. Neff D. E. Newhook D. B. Nickel	LSLRS LSAA1 ABEM1 AB(N.Q.) ABTDS C2GA4 P2EG3 P1VS3 ABSMS ABCV1 OSTR ABCK1 ABSMS ABRCS ABSM1 OSTR LSAA1 C1GI3 LSLR1 LSPT1 OSTR LSAM1 P1SM3 C2ET4 P2SH3 OSTR P1NS2 ABAA1 P2SM2 P1TA3 ABSM1 P1QR1 ABSMS ABSMS ABSMS ABSMS ABSMS	G. R. L. Norby W. G. Norton L. J. Nyquist L. P. Ogden E. T. Olsen R. A. Parsons G. Petruskevich D. O. Peyton W. J. Philip R. F. Polly J. A. Porteous S. R. W. Prior J. H. D. Pritchard A. F. Proctor J. H. D. Pritchard A. F. Proctor J. R. Proudlock R. D. Purgavie E. A. Read R. R. Rees J. W. Reil D. R. Reynolds G. H. Roberts W. A. Robinson A. H. Rostek W. W. Rowan D. G. Rummerfield J. T. Sabourin R. A. Saedal W. G. A. Scudmore S. D. Secret R. T. Semple J. G. Sexauer D. Shepherd J. R. Silverson A. E. Simons M. F. Sinoski L. C. Skinner G. W. Smalley S. B. Spooner E. J. Starkey G. R. A. Stevenson R. Stevenson R. Steverson R. Stevenson R. Steverson	LSRCS OSTR ABCK1 AB(NQ) ABCR1 LSCR1 AB (NQ) LSNS2 C2SM3 P1ER4 C2ET4 ABVS1 P2NS2 LSQM1 P2CV2 ABSM1 ABNS1 P2SM2 ABCK1 ABTD LSCV1 ABCK1  C2SM3 ABSMS	N. Mc. Sutherland A. Tarrabain J. Tchire J. A. Thom P. G. Thomas D. A. Thompson R. J. Thompson R. J. Thompson R. U. Tuele F. M. Tyler L. M. Venoit G. S. Waddell B. R. Walls J. N. Ward R. B. Watson H. F. West V. H. West J. G. Wilcox N. F. Williams C. J. Wilson D. Winter R. G. Winter D. H. Wocks J. Wood R. W. Yates J. Young RESERVES P. Butchard K. N. Chapman R. G. Drummond R. E. Gorman J. Graceffo E. W. Hamilton O. Holdstock S. A. Jamieson K. Lawson J. D. J. Ledoyen J. R. MacDonald E. G. Maynard N. W. Milke R. M. Frump L. Weatherston



## Coronation Review

Over 200 ships of the Royal Navy and Commonwealth Navies, together with representative warships of 16 other countries, were present at Spithead for the Coronation Review of the Fleet on June 15. Among them "Sioux" had an honoured place.

The warship total was about a third of the navies of the Commonwealth's

full numerical strength.

About 300 naval aircraft took part in the Fly Past, including Avengers, Sea Furies, Fireflies, Seafires, Skyraiders, Sea Hornets, Gannets, Dragonfly Helicopters, Vampires, Meteors, Attackers, Sea Hawks and prototype fighters.

The Fleet was disposed in nine main lines, the head of the lines being at Spithead and the rear just to the east of Cowes on the Isle of Wight, an overall length of about seven miles. Two additional lines contained representative

vessels of the Merchant Marine.

"Sioux" was in position about midway in Line E, headed by H.M. Cruiser "Glasgow," flagship of Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean Fleet. On one side of us was the Indian destroyer "Ranjit," on the other the R.N. destroyer "Obedient."

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II passed through the lines in review in

H.M.S. "Surprise."

The Fleet anchorage at Spithead had been the scene of many Naval Reviews in the past, but none more colourful than this. Just 180 years ago, King George III set out from Kew, in Royal coach and with scarlet outriders, for the first Royal Review. On arrival he was greeted by a "triple discharge of cannon," and proceeded to the Portsmouth dockyard, where admirals and captains were assembled, each with his barge, to escort the King to Spithead. They had dressed their crews in fancy colours, each to his own taste, for there then was no uniform for seamen, but they themselves were resplendent in goldbraided tricorne hats over tie-wigs, brocaded waistcoats, gold-frogged dark blue coats, white knee breeches, silk stockings and silver-buckled shoes!

The second Review came in 1814 to celebrate the Treaty of Paris. Fifteen ships of the line and 31 frigates were



present, all veterans of the Napoleonic wars.

In 1842 the young Queen Victoria and Prince Albert held a "Grand Naval Review," the Queen endearing herself to her sailors by drinking a mess basin of

grog and apparently liking it.

But times were changing. When the Queen, in 1845, inspected the experimental squadron, she used the new "Victoria and Albert," first of the two paddlers, and the Board of Admiralty attended in their steam yacht, the "Black Eagle." This was the last time a Royal Review consisted only of sailing ships.

The Crimean War was responsible for two Reviews, one before it and one after. The first, in 1853, included screw ships for the first time, but the second, in 1856, marked revolutionary changes, learned in the stress of war. It saw the first of the ironclad ships, four 1500-ton floating batteries, and their presence pointed a finger of doom at the wooden ships which still lay in the anchorage.

In 1867, Canada's Confederation year, a Review was held for the Sultan of Turkey. For the first time, every ship

flew the White Ensign.

Four more Reviews were held at Spithead before the turn of the century, in 1873, 1887, 1889 and 1897. All of

them were, in their way, milestones in naval development, illustrating the changing pattern of thought as new

weapons were developed.

Reviews of the new century began to reflect a new trend as Germany steadily evolved as a naval power. At the famous Review in 1914, with the Fleet already lying under the shadow of war, 59 battleships were anchored at Spithead, a tremendous spectacle for those days.

In 1924, King George V came to Spithead to review his fleet, as he did 11 years later, in 1935, for his Silver Jubilee. Both Reviews reflected the changing opinions on naval warfare, for the unusual bulk of the aircraft carrier

could now be seen.

In 1937, when the Fleet assembled again for a Coronation Review, Canada was represented by two destroyers, "Skeena" and "Saquenay," but five

carriers were also present, a revelation of the way in which aircraft were influencing naval thought.

Though the shape of ships has changed completely since the first Spithead Review, though the dress of officers and men is different, though the weapons of today bear little resemblance to the cannon of 180 years ago, we in "Sioux" know there is still much of tradition that remains. The ships in 1953 were still manned as their Sovereign passed, as those older ships were manned; the Royal Salute was fired, as it was in 1773; and after dark the Fleet was illuminated. as it was then. "Sioux" is proud to have combined the great traditions of the past with the modernism of the present in saluting Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at the 1953 Coronation Review of the Fleet.

## Coronation Cruise

H.M.C.S. "SIOUX"

Arrived	Port	Departed	Distance
	Esquimalt	1500 27 March	
1000 31 March	San Diego	0900 2 April	2010
1000 10 April	Balboa	0830 11 April	2845
1930 11 April	Colon	0830 12 April	46
1800 18 April	Halifax	0930 7 May	2460
0900 15 May	Spithead	0730 18 May	3062
1400 22 May	Tor Bay	0830 25 May	1264
1200 27 May	Portsmouth	1845 29 May	556
1230 30 May	London	1600 4 June	195
1000 5 June	Bournemouth	0630 10 June	228
0930 10 June	Spithead	17 June	30
25 June	Halifax	1000 29 June	3000
1000 5 July	Kingston	1800 8 July	1999
1000 10 July	Colon	0830 11 July	560
1830 11 July	Balboa	0900 13 July	46
1000 18 July	Manzanillo	0900 19 July	1720
1000 22 July	Long Beach	0900 26 July	1200
1000 30 July	Esquimalt	Super Print and Super Super	1200
	The same of the same of	TOTAL DISTANCE	22,421