



Totalize Camouflage & Markings by Matt Baker

Oh Canada!

Our Canadian faction has received quite an upgrade in between releases, and we wanted to share some of the progress and attention to detail that has gone into the project with you.

With the addition of the Staghound and Sturmpanzer IV in FH2.6, there was a nice opportunity to update an iconic map and really reshape our Canadian faction to make them stand out on their own. This also gave us the opportunity to adjust a few maps with new and unique assets that tie them a bit closer to history.

One of the biggest updates 'under the hood' that most people won't notice is that the Canadians now have their "own" vehicles. As of 2.6, many of the Canadian vehicles will have their own PCO (Player Controlled Object) that allows mappers to choose Canadian markings for their tanks & AFVs. This will see the complete removal of irrelevant British units from Canadian maps, but also allow us to mix Canadian units with British and Polish units that fought together in real life.

You may have noticed in 2.56 that the Cromwell tanks on Operation Totalize were updated to reflect one of the Polish units that fought in the battle. 2.6 will expand on this to give the Canadians and British their own appropriate markings as well.

We've also been able to polish up 2 of the vehicles that premiered with the *In Memoriam* event last summer; the Staghound and Sturmpanzer IV will release fully with 2.6 and make their debut on Operation Totalize, alongside the early Jagdpanzer IVs and a 'defrocked' Priest known as the 'Kangaroo.'

The variants to these vehicles will premier on **Operation Totalize**, and the main changes to the map are listed below;

General

- changed Crusader AA to use Polish markings
- Shermans, Achilles, Universal Carriers, Trucks, Jeeps use Canadian markings
- Custom texture for Firefly
- Custom texture for Churchills

64 Layer

A couple of adjustments to vehicles where the Germans get a bit of a firepower boost, but the Canadians get a faster vehicle and better APCs. Despite the replacements, the 64 layer still keeps only 2 flame vehicles and the Churchill IV (regular) will still be used on Villers Bocage while Marder I (Lorraine) will be used on Gold Beach.

Canada

- swap 1x Churchill IV for 1x Churchill 'Crocodile.'
- swap 1x Churchill IV for 1x Staghound
- remove 1x WASP
- replace Bedford QLs (non-ammo version) with Kangaroo APCs

Germany

- swap 1x (2 spawn points but only 1 spawns at a time) Stug for 1x Sturmpanzer IV
- swap 1x (2 spawn points but only 1 spawns at a time) Marder I for Jagdpanzer IV

32 Layer

Adds some new equipment and the Germans get a bit of firepower boost while the Canadians get a speeder vehicle & better APC.

Canada

- swap 1x Churchill IV for 1x Churchill 'Crocodile.'
- swap 1x Churchill IV for 1x Staghound
- replace Bedford QLs (non-ammo version) with Kangaroo APCs

Germany

- swap 1x Stug for 1x Sturmpanzer IV

16 Layer

Just removes the Stug (so it's no longer on the map at all) and adds the kangaroo

Canada

- replace Bedford QLs (non-ammo version) with Kangaroo APCs

Germany

- swap 1x Stug for 1x Jagdpanzer IV

Operation Totalize was never made to represent an exact area in real life. Instead, the map is meant to be more of a cross section of the experience of the real life operation; where the hills and defensive positions are akin to the various hills and defensive positions that were fought over during the battle. This setting allows us the opportunity to represent a wide range of units that fought in those areas.

For the Allies this map now depicts the Polish Cromwells of the 1st Armoured Division, as well as the unique 'Kangaroo' modification program that the Canadians debuted during Operation Totalize. It also depicts them realistically as one of the primary users of the T17E1 Staghound armoured car. On top of this, the Churchill 'Crocodile' and Firefly tanks depict the British units that participated in conjunction with the other nations during Totalize.

For the Axis, the Germans now get to use the relatively rare, and unique Sturmpanzer IV that was fielded during the Operation. As well as some of the few Jagdpanzer IVs with L/48 guns that were allocated to them in Normandy.

That's about all of the important information from the gameplay side of things. However, we've written up a more detailed overview about each of the new vehicles and their custom markings for this map below;

Allies

The Allied Forces during Operation Totalize all fell under the umbrella of the II Canadian Corps. This Corps level unit commanded formations from not just Canada, but Britain and Poland as well. As such, we've taken the opportunity to represent these nations based on the vehicles that already exist on the map. The main thrust was made by both the Canadian 4th Armoured Division and the Polish 1st Armoured Division. It was then followed up by the Canadian 2nd & 3rd and the British 51st Infantry Divisions supported by other independent units that were allocated to the Corps.

Below, you can see how we've represented these units with our unique markings for the map;

Willys MB



This vehicle belongs to the Quartermaster of the HQ Squadron, British Columbia Regiment, 4th Canadian Armoured Division. The markings are taken from a guide, which in turn was taken from a real photo of a Canadian jeep in Belgium, 1944. (unfortunately, I haven't found the source for the real photo at this time)

It is painted in a base color of either No. 9 "Olive Drab" or S.C.C.15 "Olive Drab." In April 1944, A.C.I. 533 authorized S.C.C.15 "Olive Drab" for use as the new basic colour in British and Commonwealth vehicles. This new color was a close match (but not exact) to the US No. 9 Olive Drab color that lend-lease vehicles arrived in. The idea was to save the units the time of repainting the new vehicles. Some vehicles were re-painted upon arriving in Europe, like ones that underwent significant alterations (British Fireflies for example) or during general upkeep. But many still retained the US Army Olive Drab color.

At this time, when provided to the Canadians, it would have been given a War Department (WD) number. Many vehicles before Normandy were still using the earlier variant of this WD number with a 'C' prefix for Canadian vehicles. The 'M' was for Cars (staff cars, jeeps, etc.)

The Bridge Class for this type of vehicle was typically a 1 or 2 (2 if it was towing a trailer). This meant that it was suitable to cross bridges of Class 1, 2 or greater. However, during WW2 the lowest bridge class rating was 5, leading many vehicles to just use the '5' class marking. This typically would've been in the form of a metal disc that was inserted into the headlight holder, but could've been painted on as well, as it was on other vehicles.

By June 1944, all Allied vehicles going into Northwest Europe were to have the five pointed Allied star painted on them as a form of general allied identification. These stars sometimes had a circle, either broken or unbroken, painted around them as well. On this jeep it's located on the hood as many were.

The Canadians, for the most part, followed the British/ Commonwealth marking system. A system wherein the Formation sign was shown on the left front and right rear vehicle bumper and the Unit sign was shown on the right front and left rear bumpers. This would leave our Willys MB with the markings of;

-4th Armoured Division (Formation Sign - Gold Maple Leaf on a Green Square)



-British Columbia Regiment (Unit Sign - Serial Number '53' on a Red Square)



The other markings are a bit unique to the vehicle;

-the 'Q.M.' would signify the 'Quartermaster's' jeep.

-the 'B-4' is a Tactical Sign that would denote the role of the vehicle within the unit.

-the marking on the left front fender is unknown, it reads 'R28CC20.' It may have been a shipping marking or some type of instruction left over.

Bedford QLD



The Canadians didn't operate many Bedford QL type vehicles. They typically relied on their CMP (Canadian Military Pattern) trucks as much as possible. However, where they didn't have enough CMP trucks, the British were happy to sell them some of their own. Bedford QLs in the RCASC (Royal Canadian Army Service Corps) were used by the Armoured Division's Divisional Transport Companies. As such, the Bedford QLD on Canadian maps belongs to the Canadian 4th Armoured Division - Divisional Transport Company.

The vehicle is painted in a base color of S.C.C.15 "Olive Drab" overlaid with a "Mickey Mouse" camouflage pattern in S.C.C.14 "Black". In November 1941, M.T.P.46 diagrams introduced a new two tone patterned scheme aimed primarily against aerial observation for vehicles in the European Theater. The most common versions of M.T.P.46 were variants of the "Foliage" pattern and the unofficial "Mickey Mouse" variant of the Dapple pattern. M.T.P.46 provided drawings of the new style but excluded armoured vehicles. However, numbers of armoured cars and a few tanks did carry the design. Many vehicles continued to follow this pattern as they landed in Normandy and it was never *officially* changed until ACI 1100 of August 1944 abandoned pattern painting altogether.

The WD number still has the 'C' prefix for Canadian vehicles. The 'L' was for "Lorries."

The Bridge Class for this type of vehicle (Lorry, 3-ton, Troop Carrying Vehicle Bedford QLD) was a 7, meaning that it was suitable to cross bridges of Class 7 or greater.

The Allied Star on this vehicle is specifically painted on the top of the cab above the driver's position. Marking directions specified that "appropriate spaces were on top of the vehicle on the largest horizontal or near horizontal surface." However, they were "*NOT* to be placed on canvas canopies, nor roofs on which stores are likely to be carried, nor on the part of the cab above the co-drivers seat as this will be holed for AALMG." (Anti-Air Light Machine Gun)

Our Bedford QLD has the markings of;

-4th Armoured Division (Formation Sign - Gold Maple Leaf on a Green Square)



-Divisional Transport Company (Unit Sign - Serial Number '46' on a Diagonal Green\Red used by the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps)



Universal Carrier & Universal Carrier Wasp Mk IIC

These two vehicles share markings since they share a texture sheet.



This vehicle belongs to the Carrier Platoon of the Support Company, of the Queens Own Rifles of Canada, 3rd Infantry Division. The markings are taken from a real photo of a Wasp IIC in France in the summer of 1944. Believed to be 29th of July 1944 specifically.



The story of the Wasp flamethrower is too long to share here, but the Mk II used a single external fuel tank and an improved flamethrowing device. The 'C' denoted Canadian use of the vehicle.

For the Canadians, the Wasps were eventually used in infantry Carrier Platoons, and the first vehicles were ready for action in June 1944 (though small in number). The initial scale of issue was *supposed* to be;

Infantry Division Reconnaissance Regiment: 8

Infantry Battalion: 8

Motor Battalion: 8

This vehicle is again painted in S.C.C.15 "Olive Drab."

The WD number still has the 'C' prefix for Canadian vehicles and the 'T' prefix for Universal Carriers or Tanks.

The Bridge Class for this type of vehicle was class 4. But again, the lowest bridge type being 5, uses a uniquely painted 5 on its fender.

Since there are no suitably large horizontal surfaces, the Allied Star on this vehicle is painted only on the sides "- on any plain vertical or near vertical surface NOT usually obscured by fitments, etc..." Uniquely, it has a Canadian maple leaf inscribed inside the star.

The specific markings are;

-3rd Infantry Division (Formation Sign - Gold Maple Leaf on a Blue Square)



-Queens Own Rifles of Canada (Unit Sign - Serial Number '60' on a Green Square)



The other markings that are a bit unique to the vehicle;

-the name 'Mary' is likely the name of a friend or loved one in the vehicle's crew.

-the 'T/12' is a Tactical Sign that would denote the role of the vehicle within the unit. Specifically the 12th Carrier Support Company.

-the marking on the right front fender '733/1' is likely a paquet marking left over from the vehicle's shipment overseas.

Priest Kangaroo



The 'Priest Kangaroo' is a uniquely Canadian vehicle that got its debut during Operation Totalize. This one specifically was converted from an M7 Priest of the 13th Field Regiment - Royal Canadian Artillery, 3rd Infantry Division. Specifically Gun number 1, 1st Battery - Abble Troop.

This vehicle is either in S.C.C.15 or US No.9 "Olive Drab." Since the artillery regiments of the 3rd Infantry Division were equipped with their Priests in the autumn of 1943, there may have been time to repaint them during normal upkeep before the Normandy landings. However, they would likely not have been repainted during conversion, due to lack of time.

The WD number still has the 'S' prefix for a Self-Propelled Gun.

The Bridge Class marking on this vehicle is shown with markings of known M7 Priests in Normandy. The bridge class likely wouldn't be able to have been repainted even though weight was removed. In the case of this vehicle, the lower number was the standard bridge class while the upper number denoted the bridge class with a trailer. The M7 Priests typically towed an ammunition carrier into combat.

Since there are no suitably large horizontal surfaces, the Allied Star on this vehicle is painted only on the sides.

The story of the Priest Kangaroos is too long to share here, but in general, the Kangaroos kept their original owner's markings due to the rushed and ad hoc nature of their conversion.

The specific markings for our Kangaroo are;

-3rd Infantry Division (Formation Sign - Gold Maple Leaf on a Blue Square)



-13th Field Regiment (Unit Sign - Serial Number '43' on a Red over Blue Square used by Royal Artillery)



The other markings that are a bit unique to the vehicle;

-the tactical signs for British Artillery regiments denoted the Gun number, Battery & Troop. In this case, the Blue Square with red in the upper right corner shows the 1st Battery. The 'A1' denotes the 1st Gun of Abble Troop.

Staghound Mk I (T17E1)



This vehicle belongs to the 4th Troop in 'B' Squadron of the 12th Manitoba Dragoon Regiment of the Canadian II Corps. It is taken from a photo of a real vehicle in France after the fighting during Operation Totalize.



The Staghound Mk I is a relatively rare Armoured Car that saw service with the British and Commonwealth units during WW2. As an experimental US armored car, it went under the designation T17E1. It was never accepted by the Americans, but the program was continued at the behest of the British who used it to equip some of their Recce Regiments under the name Staghound Mk I.

This vehicle is either in S.C.C.15 or US No.9 "Olive Drab." Likely No.9 "Olive Drab" unless they were repainted before or during their time in Normandy.

The WD number has the 'F' prefix for Armoured Cars or Scout Cars.

The Bridge Class for this type of vehicle was class 14.

One of the main units to use the Staghound Armoured Car was the 12th Manitoba Dragoons, who were attached directly to the Canadian II Corps. As such, the markings are;

-Canadian II Corps (Formation Sign - The map symbol for a corps was horizontal red/white/red stripes. The II Corps had the geometric uniform patch (a royal blue diamond) superimposed and a gold maple leaf placed centrally)



-12th Manitoba Dragoons (Unit Sign - Serial Number '44' on a typical reconnaissance marking- Green over Blue Square. Also note that because the regiment is attached directly to the Corps level, a white horizontal 2 inch bar is painted above the serial number. It would be painted below the serial number if attached at the Army level)



The other markings that are a bit unique to the vehicle;

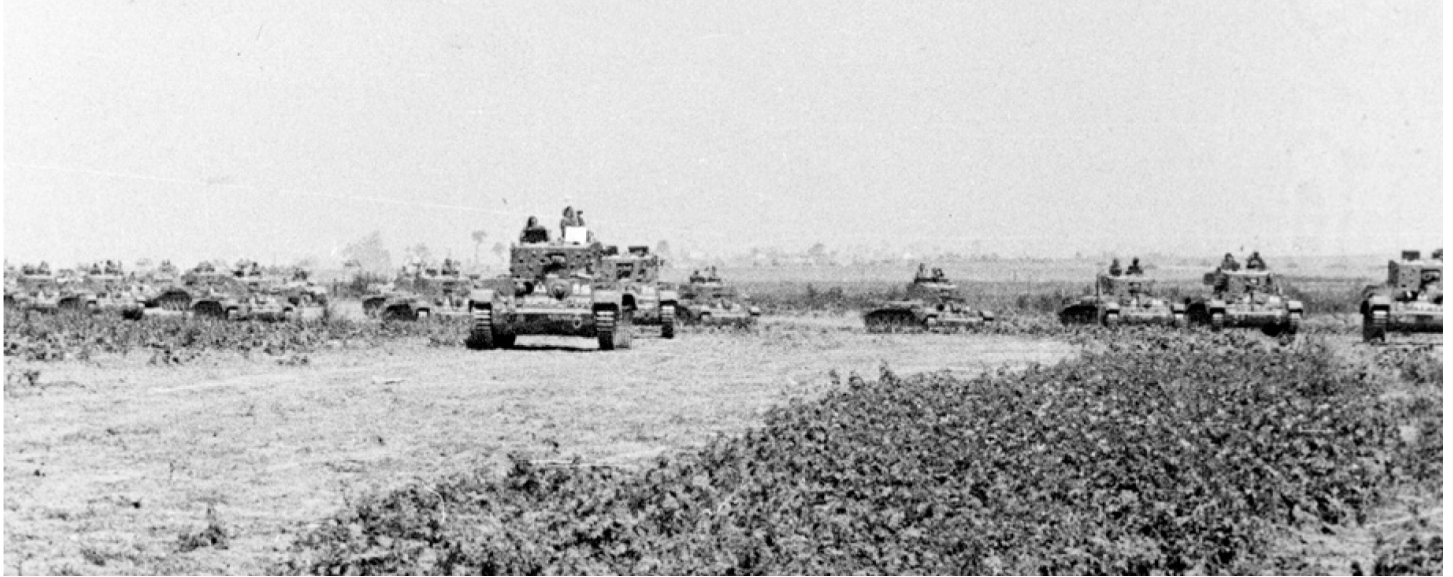
-the tactical signs for this specific vehicle show a blue square denoting 'B' Squadron with a '4' inscribed. This denotes it as a 4th Troop vehicle.

Cromwell Mk IV & Cromwell VI





Both vehicles belong to the 'A' Squadron of the 10th Polish Mounted Rifle Regiment (Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment) of the Polish 1st Armoured Division. The markings are taken from photos of real vehicles during Operation Totalize.





One of the few armoured units to actually use the Cromwell during Operation Totalize were the members of the Polish 1st Armoured Division. Typically, the Cromwell was found in Armoured Reconnaissance Regiments of British Armoured Divisions, but the Canadians mainly used Shermans. The 10th Mounted Rifles specifically, was slightly weaker than the British equivalent due to manning shortages. Each Squadron had only four Troops (each of three tanks) rather than the usual five. Consequently each Squadron numbered sixteen tanks rather than the British standard of nineteen.

Each Squadron was however equipped with a Cromwell Mk VI that used a 95mm CS (Close Support) gun. This was mainly used against defenses, and for smoke, but also carried some anti-armor ammunition.

Each vehicle is in S.C.C.15 being repainted in April 1944 after the switch from S.C.C.2.

The WD numbers have the 'T' prefix for Tanks.

The Bridge Class for this type of vehicle was class 27. However, you can see that the Bridge class for the Cromwell VI was noted as 30 for the heavier 95mm gun.

The Allied Star on the Mk IV vehicle is painted on the rear engine deck per regulations, while the Mk VI vehicle has them painted without the circle on the stowage boxes.

The markings are;

-Polish First Armoured Division (Formation Sign - Black helmet set on a yellow circular black-edged background with black falcon wings on a white rectangular background. The badge was adopted in August 1942, the helmet and the wings represented the Polish cavalry (the Polish 'winged hussars'), who relieved Vienna from the Turks in 1683)



-10th Polish Mounted Rifle Regiment (Unit Sign - Serial Number '45' on a typical reconnaissance marking-Green over Blue Square. 45 was the serial number for reconnaissance units attached to the Armoured Divisions)



The other markings that are a bit unique to the vehicle;

The 'Free Polish Forces' Sign was unique to Polish vehicles denoting their role. A white oval with black outline and black 'PL' inscribed. This was typically painted on the rear-left, outboard of the unit flash (however, some vehicles such as Crusader AA tanks had them painted on the front as well).



-the tactical signs for this specific vehicle show a white triangle denoting 'A' Squadron. White was the color used for HQ and Recce units.

The Cromwell Mk IV vehicle also retains some shipping markings. Unfortunately, they can't be made out in game, but the front bumper shows a serial number "SERIAL 38513" used for shipping. While the writing above the turret are instructions for water sealing the tank. "KEY OF TURRET HERE CHECK SEALED ENVELOPE INTACT."

Crusader Mk III AA Mk III



Again, this vehicle belongs to the 10th Polish Mounted Rifle Regiment (Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment) of the Polish 1st Armoured Division. However, this one represents the 'HQ' Squadron. The markings are again taken from photos of real vehicles during Operation Totalize.

The Anti-Aircraft versions (AA) of the Crusader were developed in response to the perceived need to counter German "tank-busting" ground attack aircraft. They consisted of a Crusader Mk III AA Mk I armed with a Bofors 40mm AA gun and a Crusader Mk III AA Mk II or Mk III armed with the Oerlikon 20mm AA twin gun. The Mk II version of the gun carried the Vickers .50 cal between the two Oerlikons for tracer fire. However, ours is the MK III with the small and triangular aiming frame and the Vickers removed. The 'gun-like' item between the two Oerlikons is a threaded rod welded to the mantlet with a counterweight which was adjusted to balance the mount. The Mk.III may have been intended to mount the Polsten 20mm as an option which would have a different balance point.

The Headquarters of the Armoured Recce Regiment was provided with 3 mobile AA guns.

This vehicle is again in S.C.C.15 being repainted in April 1944 after the switch from S.C.C.2.

The WD number still used the 'T' prefix for Tanks.

The Bridge Class for this type of vehicle was class 18 as seen in photos.

The Allied Star is painted inscribed in a broken circle on the turret roof as well as the sides.

The markings are;

-Polish First Armoured Division (Formation Sign - Black helmet set on yellow circular black-edged background with black falcon wings on a white rectangular background)



-10th Polish Mounted Rifle Regiment (Unit Sign - Serial Number '45' on a typical reconnaissance marking- Green over Blue Square)



The other markings that are a bit unique to the vehicle;

The 'Free Polish Forces' Sign was again used on all Polish vehicles

-the tactical signs for this specific vehicle show a broken white diamond denoting 'HQ' Squadron.

This Crusader is also still using the 'Red-White-Red' 'Royal Armoured Corps Flash.' This was used by the British and Commonwealth units as a form of national identification before the standardization of the allied star. Some vehicles in Normandy still carried this marking in some capacity.

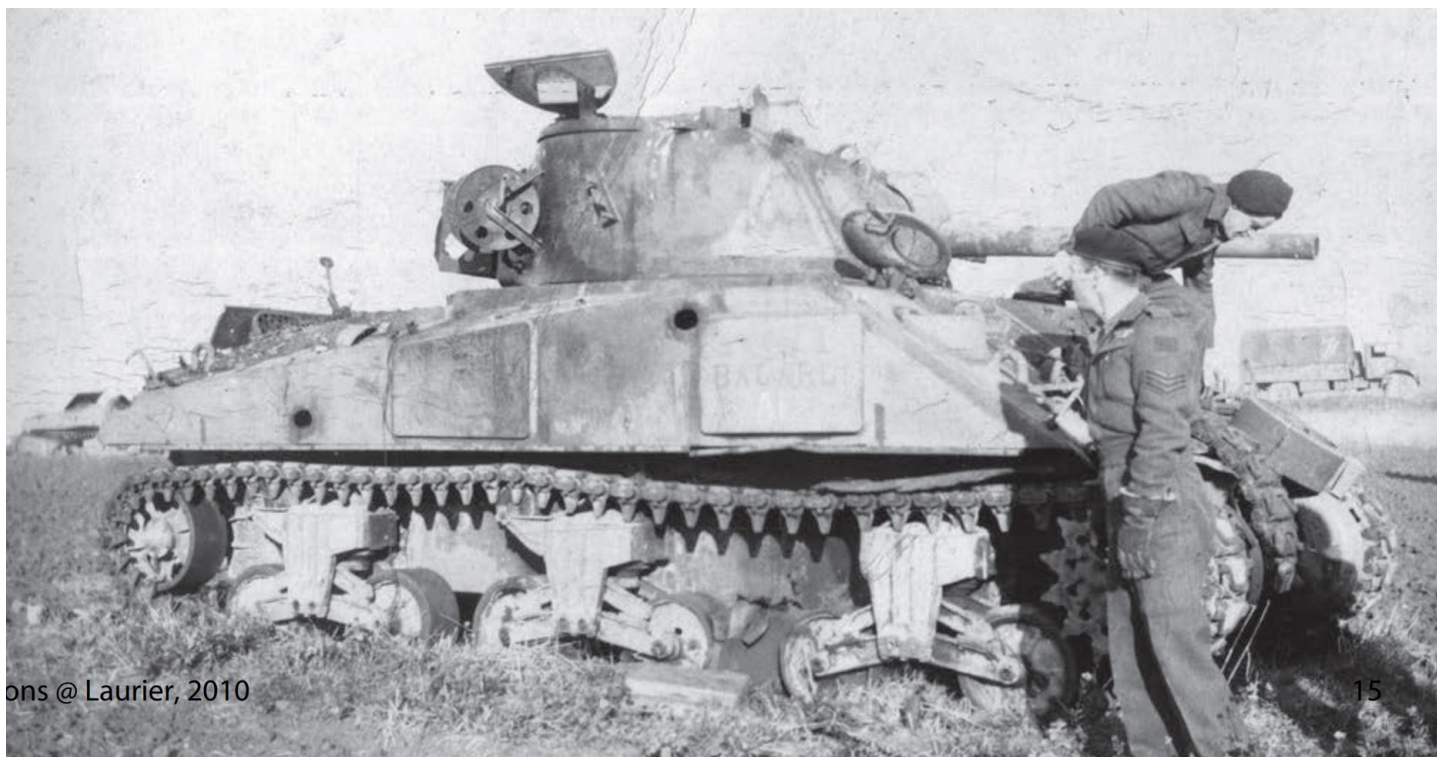


Sherman V



The Canadian Shermans belong to the 'A' Squadron of the British Columbia Regiment of the Canadian 4th Armoured Division. The markings are again taken from photos of real vehicles during Operation Totalize. This one specifically is one of the Shermans of 'Worthington Force,' a task group under the British Columbias' commander Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Worthington. During Operation Totalize, they were tasked with an audacious 7,600m night-time infiltration advance to seize Hill 195 where they became isolated and decimated by 12th SS Panthers.





The Canadians were one of the main operators of the Sherman V (M4A4) and even had them in their Reconnaissance Regiments.

This vehicle is either in S.C.C.15 or US No.9 "Olive Drab." Likely No.9 "Olive Drab" unless they were repainted before or during their time in Normandy.

The WD number still used the 'T' prefix for Tanks.

The Bridge Class is not carried on this Sherman, but would have been class 33 for this type of vehicle.

No known Allied Star is carried but may have been used on the rear engine deck as was common.

The markings are;

-4th Armoured Division (Formation Sign - Gold Maple Leaf on a Green Square)



-British Columbia Regiment (Unit Sign - Serial Number '53' on a red square used by the Armoured Regiments of an Armoured Division)



The other markings that are a bit unique to the vehicle;

-the tactical sign for this specific vehicle shows a triangle denoting 'A' Squadron. Typically, light blue was the color used for the junior tank regiment in an armoured brigade. However, it's not far-fetched to see many tanks not following regulations, and sometimes using white for their squadron markings. Markings of the tactical nature were more free to be altered by specific commanding officers, especially considering that specific regiment could also be discerned by the Unit Sign (white 53 on a red square)

The 'A3' on the turret is discerned from photographs of the wrecked tank. In 1945 members of the British Columbia Regiment returned to the battlefield and photographs were taken. In the photographs it's possible to make out a large outlined 'A' on the turret while a smaller 'A3' marking shows up on the added armor on the hull. These turret markings are similar to the type seen carried on Canadian vehicles during training in Canada and England.



The squadron followed by the vehicle number in bold on the turret allowed easy recognition and coordination, and isn't far fetched to have been carried over into Normandy by some units.

-The name on the tank 'Bacchus' could be named after the Roman god of agriculture, wine and fertility, or could just be a name that was favored by the tank commander. All tanks of this squadron carried names that started with 'BA' even tho they carried the triangle of 'A' squadron. In this case, the second letter of the name could be identifying the squadron. **BA**rrie, **BA**llyrod etc....



They all seemed to carry the names on the added hull armor inside a dark rectangle.

Sherman VC



This particular Sherman is special as it belongs to 3 Troop, A Squadron, Northamptonshire Yeomanry, 33rd Armoured Brigade.

"As in the case of "Who shot down the Red Baron?", there is considerable controversy over who killed the "Black Baron," Tiger ace Michael Wittmann, on August 8, 1944... The British candidate for the prize goes to a Sherman VC initially commanded in the engagement by Sgt Gordon and subsequently by the troop commander, Lt James, after Gordon was wounded shortly after the first Tiger was hit. This incident is most often associated with Trooper Joe Ekins, who served as the gunner on the tank during the entire engagement. It is generally credited with knocking out three Tiger tanks from Wittmann's column that day. Markings information about this tank was first detailed in an article in Military Illustrated magazine in February 1994."

This vehicle is again either in S.C.C.15 or US No.9 "Olive Drab."

The WD number still uses the 'T' prefix for Tanks.

The Bridge Class is not carried on this Sherman, but would have been class 33 for this type of vehicle.

The Allied Star is carried inscribed in a broken circle on the rear engine deck as was common.

The markings are;

-33rd Armoured Brigade (Formation Sign - Green over Black 'Hourglass' (sometimes called a 'Diablo') outlined in white)



-Northamptonshire Yeomanry (Unit Sign - Serial Number '173' on a red square)



The other markings that are a bit unique to the vehicle;

-the tactical sign for this specific vehicle shows a triangle denoting 'A' Squadron. Being the senior tank regiment in an armoured brigade, the color would've typically been red if they went 'by-the-book.' However, it's not far-fetched to see many tanks not following regulations.

-The '12' on the turret may have been in reference to the specific tank number in the unit. Each unit numbered things differently and it was possible to see a number '3' on the turret for a tank of 3rd troop. However, it's also possible that this is the 12th tank in the squadron. The way each unit carried their tactical numbers differed considerably.

-The '3' on the rear of the tank would be denoting the 3rd troop.

-The name on the tank is hidden by the spare track links being carried. It was named "Velikiye Luki" after the Russian town, and other tanks in the troop used Russian town names such as "Vladimir" and "Vladivostok." This is carried similar to the turret number in red with a white outline. It is also carried inside a black rectangle.

M10C "Achilles"



This particular 17pdr SP belongs to the 96th Anti-Tank Battery of the 5th Anti-Tank Regiment of the Canadian 4th Armoured Division. The markings are taken mostly from photos of a real vehicle and also based on the marking standards for parts of the vehicle that aren't shown in photos.



The British and Commonwealth units in Northwest Europe operated either the 3" SPM M10 (US M10) or 17pdr SPM M10 in the Anti-Tank Regiments of their Armoured Divisions. A lot of the Anti-Tank Regiment still used the version armed with the US 76mm gun. However, the 5th AT Regiment was one of the units to be quickly upgraded to the British modified version with the 17pdr Anti-Tank gun.

This vehicle is most likely in S.C.C.15 considering the modifications done in England in the spring of 1944 to make it an "Achilles" tank destroyer.

The WD number has the 'S' prefix for a Self-Propelled Gun.

The Bridge Class is not carried on this vehicle, but would have been class 33.

No known Allied Star is carried but may have been used on the rear engine deck as was common.

The markings are;

-4th Armoured Division (Formation Sign - Gold Maple Leaf on a Green Square)



-5th Anti-Tank Regiment (Unit Sign - Serial Number '77' on a Red over Blue Square. Red over blue was used by the Artillery Regiments which were assigned the anti-tank weapons)



The other markings that are a bit unique to the vehicle;

-the tactical signs for British Artillery regiments denoted the Gun number, Battery & Troop. In this case, the Blue Square with red in the upper right corner shows the 1st Battery. The 'C3' denotes the 3rd Gun of 'C' Troop.

-the 'CIII' is most likely a tactical marking but it is not known exactly what it represents. Possibly the 3rd Gun of 'C' Troop which is why we've chosen the above tactical sign to accompany it.