BOOTY!

THE STORY OF CANADA'S WORLD WAR ONE TROPHY COLLECTION

by Donald E. Graves

War memorials to the dead of two World Wars are a common sight across Canada and in many small and isolated communities they are sometimes the only visible legacy of a municipal military history. Often, as part of a region or municipality's commemoration to its lost sons and daughters, a captured German weapon will be prominently and proudly displayed as part of a memorial. Former German weapons can be seen in a variety of locations in Canada—a naval gun in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, a 77 mm field gun at Queenston Heights, Ontario, 77 mm field howitzers at Port Hope and Trenton, Ontario and Maxim 08 machine guns at Chester, Nova Scotia and Beamsville, Ontario. The story of how these weapons were collected, transported to, and distributed across Canada, is largely an account of the efforts of one man—Sir Arthur Doughty, Dominion Archivist.

Arthur Doughty was born in Maidenhead, England, and educated at Oxford and Laval University, receiving degrees in history. He was appointed Dominion Archivist in 1904. Throughout his professional career, Doughty maintained an interest in the material as well as the documentary history of Canada and collected a number of artifacts for the Public Archives, including the tunic of Sir Isaac Brock, presently part of the Canadian War Museum's collection.

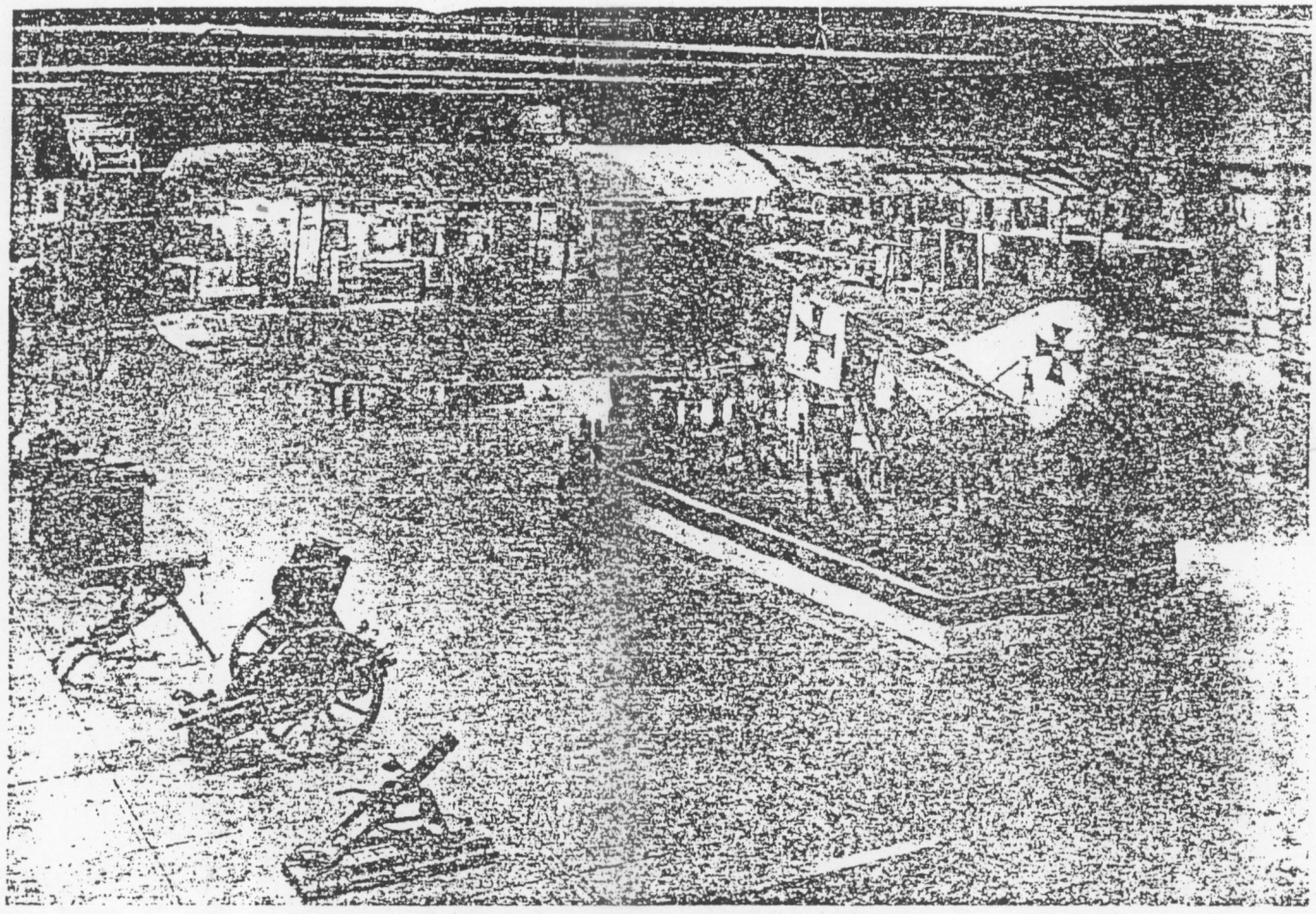
After the outbreak of war in 1914, Doughty had no hesitation in extending his collecting activities to the modern battlefield. As early as August, 1915, he suggested to the government that a policy be established for the collection of war trophies.[1] No response seems to have been made to this proposal, but in the spring and summer of 1916 Doughty and his assistant, Gustave Lanctot, visited Europe. While in London, Doughty was impressed by the efforts of Sir Max Aitken, Director of the Canadian War Records Office, to collect and preserve the evidence of Canada's war effort.[2] Although it appears that he had no mandate to do so, Doughty clearly decided at this time to acquire enough war trophies to form the basis of the collection of a national war museum. He enquired of the British War Department about the location of enemy weapons captured by Canadian troops and was informed that they were registered and stored at Croydon.[3] Doughty inspected the stored weapons and arranged for a small collection to be shipped to Ottawa. Before returning to Canada, he also requested, and obtained, large gifts of military items from the French and British governments.[4]

Throughout 1916 and 1917, Doughty continued to function as the unofficial national curator of war trophies, obtaining several more shipments of war material. At the same time, he began to receive applications for trophies from Canadian municipalities and military officers. The increasing number of these requests concerned Doughty as he preferred to keep his collection intact until such time as the government could agree on a distribution policy.[5] To maintain control over the material, Doughty requested in September 1917 that the federal government appoint him as the official custodian of the collection.[6] This request was met and Doughty was named Controller of War Trophies.[7]

The first small collection of trophies shipped from Croydon proved very popular when exhibited in Ottawa in December, 1916.[8] In 1917, this collection was sent on a tour which visited Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Montreal, and Buffalo.[9] Such travelling exhibits attracted enormous crowds and their success prompted Doughty to expand them as more material arrived from England.[10] In late 1917, a new exhibit toured Saint John, Halifax, Montreal, and Baltimore. The response in the last-named city was so great that the American government asked for a loan of trophies for a cross-country tour of the United States in support of the 1918 War Bond Drive.[11] Consequently, Doughty assembled a large exhibit which opened in San Francisco in June, 1918 and closed in Milwaukee in March, 1919 after having drawn an estimated 8,000,000 spectators.

While the show was at Pittsburgh, an incident occurred that somewhat strained Allied relations. The exhi-

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War Trophy Exhibit, Winnipeg, 1919. *PAC Photo*

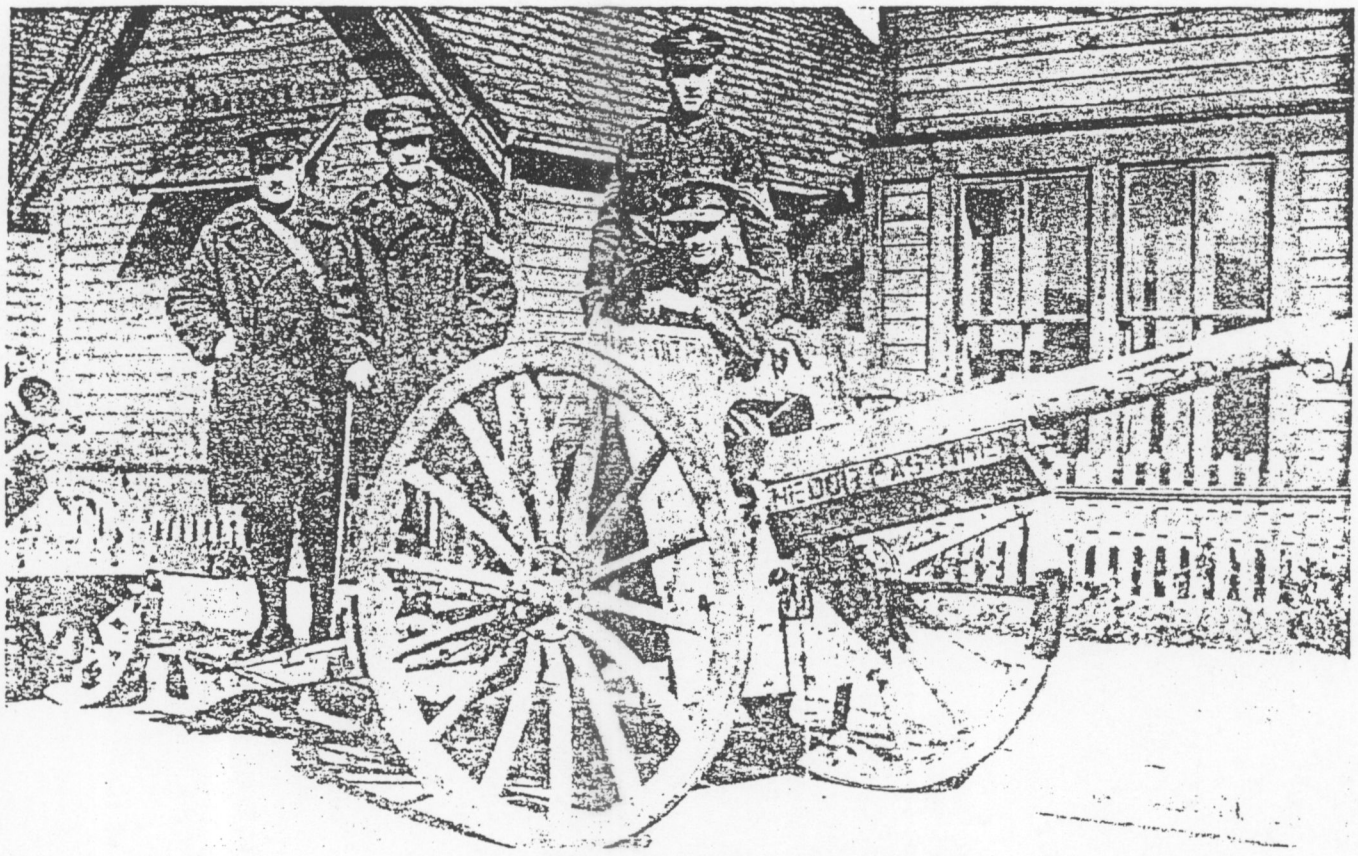
bit director, Lieutenant R.A. Shaw, arrived at the display one morning to find the best trophies prominently marked "R.F." in red paint.[12] Shaw was informed by his staff that the letters stood for "Republique Francaise" and was directed to a French army lieutenant complete with paint can and brush who told Shaw that

> ...these goods were his, and that he had taken possession of them and was going to take them away when the show moves. I tried to explain to him quietly and in a gentlemanly manner just how we came by these things when he informed me that it was not so. I asked him if he intended to call me a liar, but he said that he did not, but kept on repeating "It is not so."
>
> ...I found today, one of our Machine Guns with a brass tag attached, stamped "Captured by 8th Brigade, Canadian." He had even marked this "R.F."[13]

It required a flurry of telegrams between Doughty and the French Ambassador in Washington before the French lieutenant and his red paint departed the scene, leaving the trophies in the hands of their rightful owners.

The success of the 1918 American tour led to requests from Canadian cities for a similar large travelling exhibit. In compliance with these requests, Doughty assembled another collection from the shipments of trophies which were arriving constantly and sent it on a tour of western cities—Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria—lasting until March 1920. The public reaction was enthusiastic as the following excerpt from the Moose Jaw *Evening Times* of 21 December 1919 will testify. In a full-page advertisement, sponsored by the merchants of Moose Jaw, local citizens were exhorted to celebrate as "...the war is over and we've won. There is not time for gloom and pessimism. It's a time to be glad, cheerful." The reader was then informed that

> Thousands of people were in Moose Jaw at the opening of the Dominion Government Exhibition of War Trophies, which have been assembled on the battlefields of Flanders, and sent to Canada to allow its people to gain an intimate knowledge of the weapons and instruments used by our boys and against our boys in their supreme struggle which after four years, ended in a complete victory.
>
> The centre piece of the exhibit is a boche aeroplane that was brought down by the Canadians in France and afterwards flown by them against the enemy. In addition to the many hundreds of trophies are shown valuable documents captured from the enemy. The British Military Cross and Distinguished Conduct Medal won by Lt. Andrews of the 28th Battalion are also shown, together with the man himself. Lt. Andrews has charge of the exhibits while they are in this city, and is on duty at the Display at all times when the exhibition is open.[14]
>
> Do not confuse this with the ordinary war exhibit—remember this exhibit is the only one of its kind ever brought to Canada, and Moose Jaw is positively the only city in Saskatchewan where they will be shown.

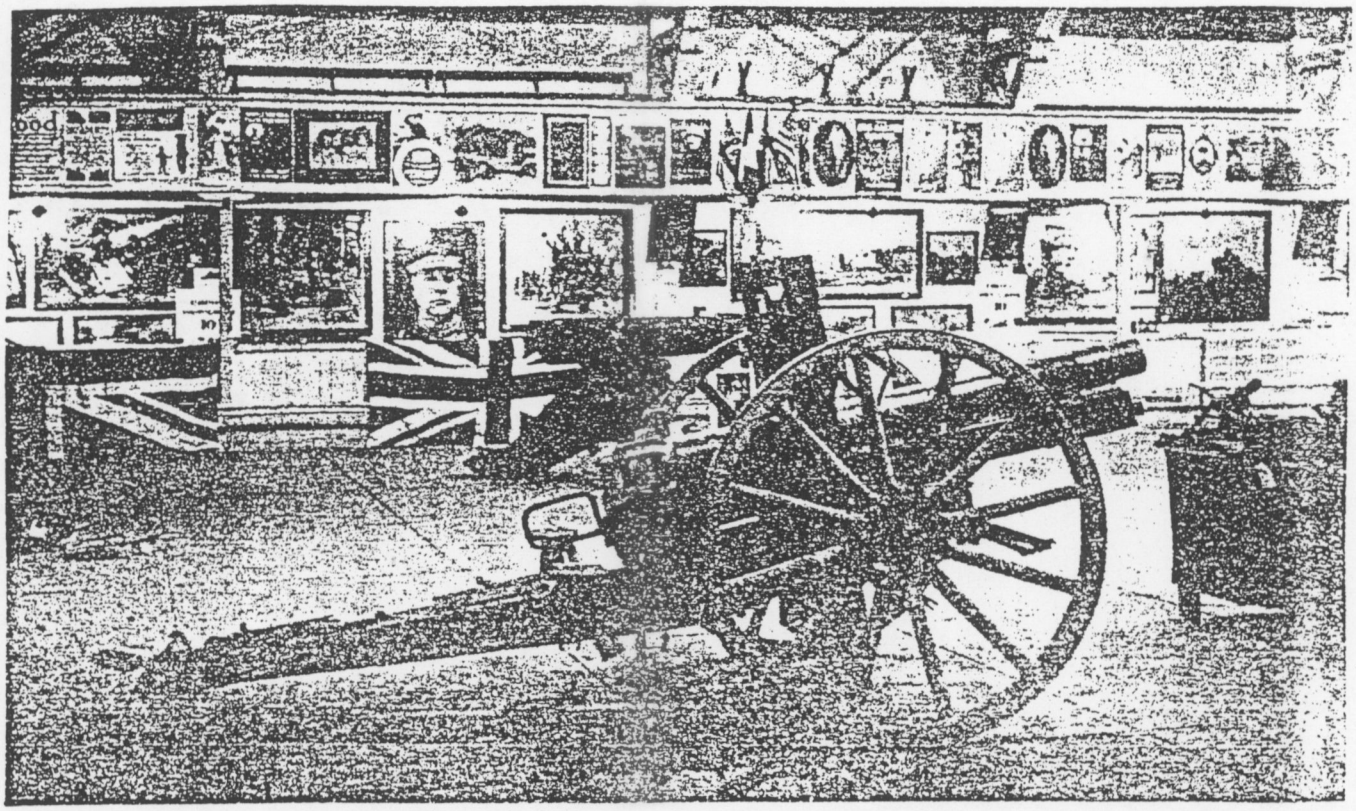


French 75 mm Field Gun on a Winnipeg Street, 1919. *PAC Photo*

Such exuberance and pride in wartime achievements was common throughout Canada in the peace summer of 1919. Many of the annual fairs and exhibitions scheduled for this year applied to Doughty for war trophy exhibits. In compliance with these requests, Doughty and his staff dispatched 125 small displays across the Dominion.[15] Larger exhibitions were held at Quebec and at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto in August, 1919 where hundreds of captured German guns, aircraft, and small arms were put on display in what was the best-attended building during the C.N.E.[16]

Two incidents marred the success of the war trophy exhibits. In late September, 1919 a display was shipped to the Parry Sound Annual Fair; it included a German *granatenwerfer* (grenade-launcher) and a selection of bombs for the weapon.[17] The explosive charges had been removed from the bombs, but not the propellant charges.[18] During the fair, a spectator inserted a bomb into the *granatenwerfer* which activated the bomb's propellant charge and launched it into the crowd, killing a spectator.[19] Although not liable by law, the federal government compensated the victim's family to the sum of $1,500.[20] Soon after this incident, another occurred during an exhibit at the T. Eaton store in Winnipeg; an employee severely injured himself when a grenade he was demonstrating exploded after he pulled the pin.[21] The Eaton company asked for compensation for the man, a four-year veteran of the trenches, but Doughty disallowed the claim on the grounds that the trophies sent to Winnipeg were for display *not* demonstration and that there was no proof that the grenade was even part of the exhibit.[22] Two such mishaps were enough, however, and Doughty directed that in future, "...no bombs, grenades, small arms or cartridges are to be sent out on exhibit..."[23]

The responsibility of mounting the war trophy exhibits and tours distracted Doughty from his major problem of storing the collection and, eventually of distributing it. In September 1918 he met with Brigadier-General Ernest Cruickshank, who had been appointed by the Minister of Militia to go into the matter of war trophy distribution.[24] Doughty and Cruickshank discussed the possibility of creating a national war museum in Ottawa where the best trophies would be kept on permanent display.[25] Following this meeting, Doughty recommended to the Privy Council that a committee be appointed to oversee the collection, cataloging, and storage of war trophies and to consider their distribution.[26] The Privy Council agreed to Doughty's recommendations and a "Commission of War Trophies" was created consisting of Doughty, Cruickshank and Sir Edmund Walker, Chairman of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.[27] This commission was directed to report on the suitable accommodation of records and trophies and to collect information on which to base the distribution policy.[28] Doughty, his title



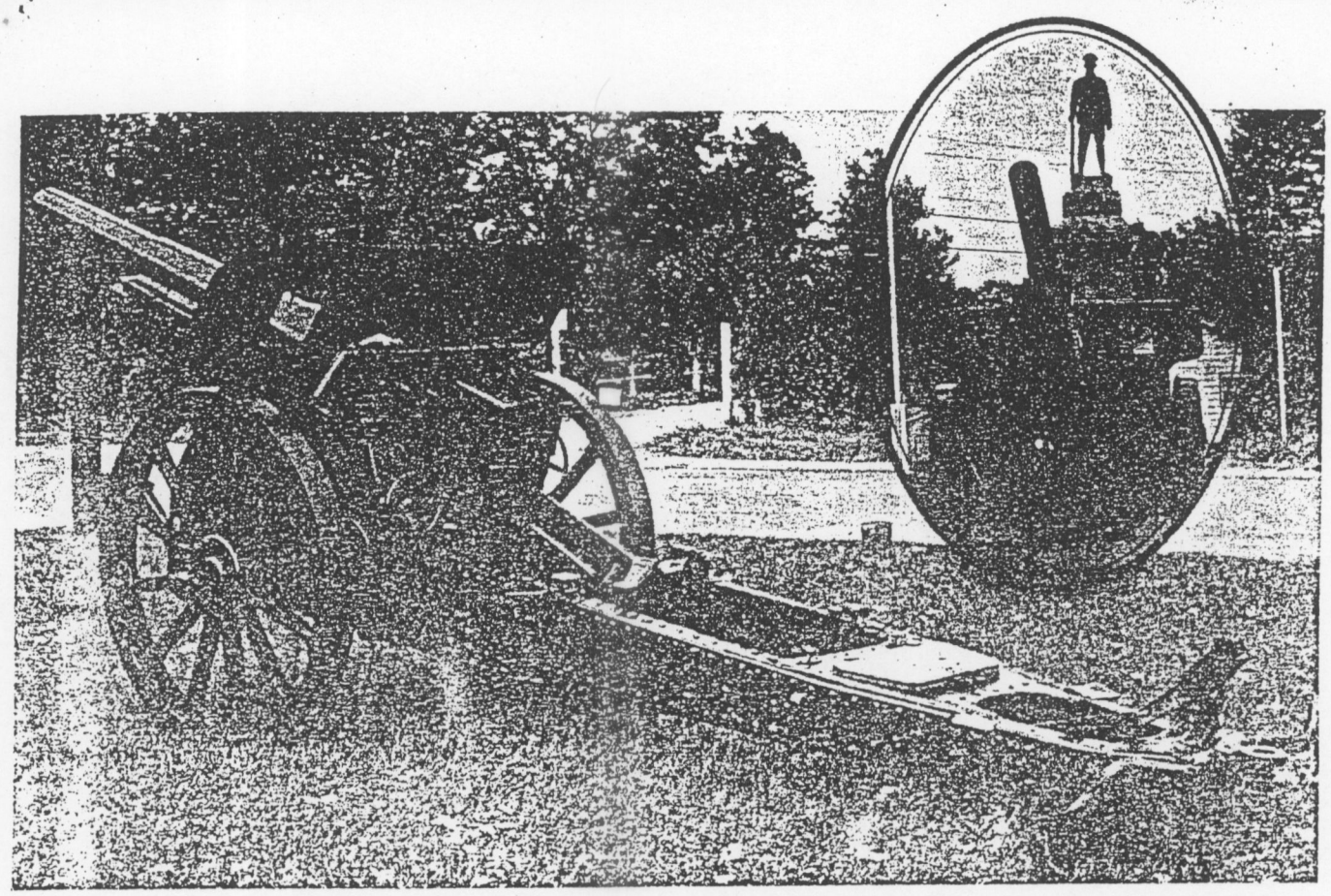
War Trophy Exhibit, Winnipeg, 1919. Note the large number of war posters which also formed part of the War Trophy Collection. *PAC Photo*

changed to Director of War Trophies, remained in overall charge of storing and cataloguing the collection.

Storage was a serious problem, especially for the large numbers of captured guns. Most of this ordnance was unloaded in Toronto and the C.N.E. agreed to store them during the winter of 1919-1920 in return for a display at the 1919 exhibition.[29] In Ottawa, guns were placed on the grounds of Lansdowne Park and in a shed behind the Archives Building on Sussex Drive.[30] In 1920, a temporary building was erected beside the Archives Building to hold the smaller trophies. Termed the "Trophies Building," and for many years the annex of the Canadian War Museum, it was demolished in November, 1983, to make way for the new National Gallery of Canada.

Having managed to shelter the trophies, Doughty and his staff began the task of cataloging them. In early 1920 the war trophy collection included 516 guns, ranging in calibre from 37 to 210 mm., 304 trench mortars, ranging from 75 to 250 mm., plus 3,500 light and heavy machine guns (see Appendix A).[31] The leather-bound official "Catalogue of War Trophies" lists a variety of artifacts besides ordnance including: 32 captured German, Prussian, and Austrian flags and standards, 44 aircraft, Zeppelin pieces, small arms, uniforms, helmets, accoutrements, signals and communication equipement, swords, daggers, and other edged weapons.[32] Also included were large gifts of ordnance, uniforms and equipment from the British, Belgian and French governments, small gifts from the American and other Dominion governments and a folding metal camp bed from the Italian government.[33] Each trophy was cataloged and the serial numbers, calibres, date and place of capture of the larger weapons were recorded.

One part of the war trophy collection deserves special mention—the large consignment of aircraft which, on its arrival in June, 1919 was stored at Leaside Aerodrome in Toronto. There were 44 aircraft in this collection and all but three were captured German machines (see Appendix B).[34] Twenty-seven of the aircraft were Fokker *D-VII* fighters, the most advanced fighter aircraft in the world at that time. Doughty intended to distribute the Fokkers to universities and technical colleges and he had some assembled for display at the 1919 C.N.E.[35] The *D-VII's* were maintained by the Bishop-Barker Aviation Company, owned by the two Canadian World War I fighter aces, Lieutenant Colonels W.A. Bishop, VC, and William G. Barker, VC. Barker had his heart set on flying one of them in the first Toronto-New York air race scheduled for August, 1919, and applied to Doughty for permission to use a Fokker for this purpose.[36] Doughty had no objections but the Canadian Air Board, which had arranged for the donation of the aircraft to the war trophy collection, disapproved.[37] The Air Board spokesman, noting that the Board had already refused one request for a *D-VII* for the race, added "I hope Barker had no idea of using one of these machines for any such purpose."[38] Barker, however, took matters into his own hands. On August 24th 1919, carrying mail from the



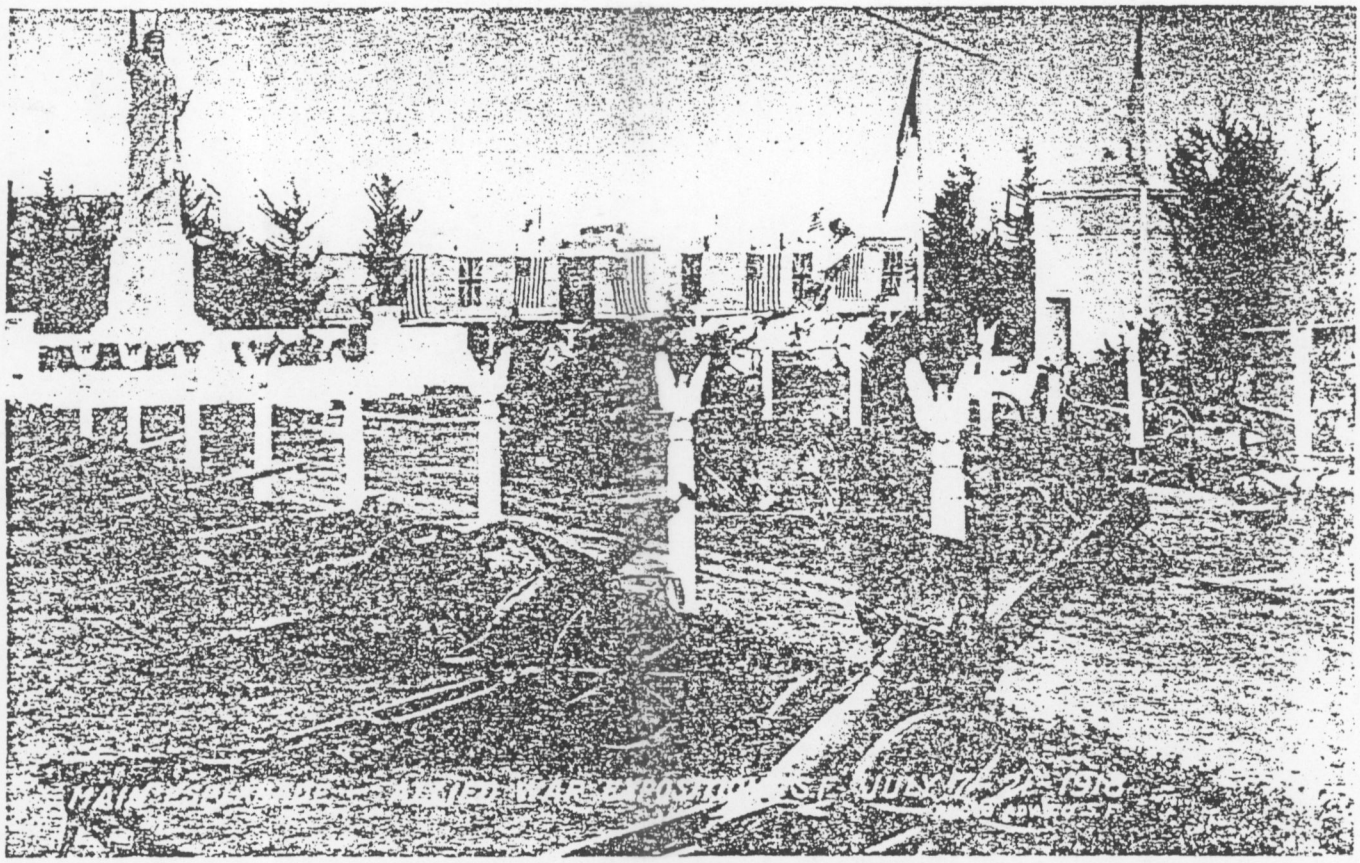
77 mm Field Gun at Queenston Heights, Ontario. *Canadian War Museum Photo*

Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister, he took off from Toronto for New York in one of the *D-VII's*. Poor visibility forced him to land at Albany that evening where he telegraphed Doughty to inform him of his actions, ending the telegram on the brief note "Rotten aerodrome here. Three machines crashed already. Barker."[39] Faced with a *fait accompli*, Doughty accepted Barker's action but limited further flying of the Fokkers to the Canadian National Exhibition of 1919.[40] Each day the fair was open, Barker led a flight of six Fokkers over the Exhibition grounds and thrilled the watching crowds. The *D-VII's* proved to be so popular that Barker, with Doughty's permission, carried out solo flights over the annual fairs of Cornwall, Peterborough, and Lindsay during the autumn of 1919.

By early 1920, the trophy collection had been cataloged and Doughty turned to the problem of distribution. In February, he suggested that the federal government retain first choice of the trophies.[41] Doughty accorded top priority to the proposed national war museum and suggested putting aside all rare weapons and four examples of all other types for this institution.[42] The remaining 310 guns, 244 trench mortars, 3,150 machine guns and 3,000 rifles would then be distributed according to either population or rate of wartime enlistment.[43] If population was to be the basis of distribution, Doughty worked out a table which allocated eight guns, howitzers, or trench mortars to centers of 50,000 persons or over down to two machine guns for centres under 1,000 persons.[44] The Cabinet opted for distributing the trophies according to the wartime rate of enlistment.[45]

At this point, Doughty's fellow commission member, Brigadier Cruickshank, produced seven pages listing applications for trophies from Canadian Expeditionary Force indivduals and units which he felt should be honoured.[46] Doughty objected to the intrusion of the military into the work of the Directorate of War Trophies because, in his opinion, the allocation of the trophies was the responsibility of the government and, in any case, most of the wartime units had ceased to exist.[47] Cruickshank's opinion prevailed, however, and the allocations were altered to include military district headquarters of those militia units perpetuating the traditions of disbanded C.E.F. units.[48] The claims of individual persons, with one exception, were disallowed.[49]

In May, 1920 the distribution commenced. The cleaned, assembled and painted weapons and other items were shipped across Canada addressed to the municipalities, educational institutions, military units, and veterans' organizations that had requested them. A typical recipient, the Sacred Heart Collegiate of Granby, Quebec, received: five rifles, two helmets, one signal pistol, four shell casings, one machine gun, one Zeppelin piece, one grenade launcher, one cable carrier, two bayonets, one periscope, and two shell cases.[50] In addition, assembled Fokker *D-VII's* were offered to every major university and technical college in Canada and six institutions (McGill, Mount Allison, Acadia, and the Univer-



Canadian War Trophies on Display in San Francisco, July 1918. *PAC Photo*

ies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta) accepted the offer.[51]

It was apparent from the outset that there would not be enough trophies to meet all the applications. When drawing up the distribution plan, Doughty had received 600 requests and had based his calculations on that figure.[52] By August 1920, applications for trophies totalled nearly 900 and Doughty had almost exhausted the reserve of weapons he had put aside for just such an eventuality.[53] By the summer of 1921, 1,150 municipalities and institutions had been supplied with trophies and the collection was depleted.[54] Requests continued to come in and political pressure was often brought to bear on Doughty to honor them. Almost every M.P. was anxious to secure a large gun for a town in his riding; Doughty's letterbooks are full of polite but firm explanations of the distribution policy and the shortage of weapons. There were also complaints about the type of trophies received. In 1921, Doughty was compelled to ask the British War Office for 25 more guns other than short 105mm. howitzers or 77mm. guns "...as they were not decorative enough."[55] The following year he sought more guns from Britain. He also began to give out guns from the reserve set aside for the national war museum.[56] In 1922, Doughty noted that he had sent trophies to over 1,200 municipalities across the Dominion.[57] By 1923, only 300 light machine guns were available for distribution and these were lacking butts.[58] For all practical purposes, distribution ceased in that year.

With one exception, the distribution and placement of the guns in parks and public places across Canada proceeded without difficulty. The exception was the town of Trenton, Ontario. That municipality received a field gun in 1920 and it was placed in Simcoe Park. Unfortunately, the gun was positioned with its muzzle facing toward a war memorial recently erected by the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire. This infuriated the Daughters and they initiated a confiict with the Mayor and the Town Council which successively ensnared local militia authorities, the Minister of Militia, the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and, eventually, the reluctant Director of War Trophies. Doughty wrote several times to the Mayor of Trenton, asking him to alter the position of the gun and noting that, of 1,200 communities which had received trophies "...Trenton is the only place where there has been any difficulty concerning the placing of a trophy."[59] The Mayor was willing to shift the gun or remove it from the park entirely but members of his Council were adamant in their refusal of this politic move.[60] Having tried and failed, Doughty must have thought he was almost clear of the matter when the Great War Veterans Association of Trenton passed a resolution expressing their satisfaction with the placing of the gun and their resentment of any attempt to alter its



Canadian War Trophies on Display in San Francisco, July 1918. Note 1918 caption "Pershing Trophies." *PAC Photo*

position.[61] Once aroused, however, the good ladies did not give in so easily. A deputation from the Order waited on the Minister of Militia, J.P. Graham, and the matter was brought to the attention of Parliament.[62] Finally, a weary Doughty travelled to Trenton to inspect the cause of so much acrimony. With Solomonic wisdom, he reported to the Minister of Militia that the gun, if fired, would not hit the memorial erected by the Daughters, but that its present position obstructed the view of the park, that it should be removed to the centre of the park and be pointed across its width (away from the memorial).[63] The town of Trenton seems to have followed this suggestion for no more is heard of the matter. The gun is presently located in front of the Royal Canadian Legion building in Trenton.

Doughty's hope that a national war museum would be erected in Ottawa to house the trophy collection he had reserved for it was not realized for some time. The remnants of the collection lingered on in the Trophies Building until 1933 when a revival of interest in the subject of a war museum by the Department of National Defence saw the creation of a War Trophies Disposal Board which ultimately evolved into the Canadian War Museum.[64] Most of the war trophies collected by Doughty became the casualties of another war. In 1940, Gustave Lanctot, Dominion Archivist and Chairman of the War Museum Board, offered to the government, for scrap, all German war trophies on hand.[65] The offer was accepted and later the board extended their salvage operation to include all trophies returned by municipalities and institutions throughout the country.[66] By October, 1942 this operation had collected 343 howitzers and guns, 110 trench mortars and 262 machine guns.[67] The salvage operation continued throughout the Second World War and, with few survivors, most of the trophies collected by Doughty were turned into scrap to be used in a new conflict against their former owners.

APPENDIX "A"

GERMAN ORDNANCE IN THE WAR TROPHY COLLECTION AS OF FEBRUARY, 1920

Guns & Howitzers

Calibre	Number Available
37 mm gun *	2
75 mm mountain gun *	1
77 mm AA gun *	1
77 mm guns, short & long	273
30 mm AA gun *	1
88 mm field gun *	3
90 mm field gun *	1
90 mm howitzer *	1
105 mm guns, long & short	81
105 mm howitzers, long & short	49
120 mm gun *	1
125 mm gun *	1
150 mm howitzers, short, medium & long	87
150 mm naval gun *	4
150 mm Russian howitzer *	1
210 mm howitzer	9
TOTAL	516

APPENDIX "A" (Cont.)
GERMAN ORDNANCE IN THE WAR TROPHY COLLECTION AS OF FEBRUARY, 1920
Trench Mortars

Calibre	Number Available
75 mm gun	225
77 mm gun	6
90 mm gun	12
170 mm gun	49
180 mm gun	5
250 mm gun	7
TOTAL	304

* Weapons reserved for the National War Museum

APPENDIX "B"
WAR TROPHY AIRCRAFT

Fokker D-VII	27
Roland D VIb	4
Albatross D Va	4
Fokker KE V	1
Halberstadt (2 seat)	1
Pfalz D-XII	1
A.E.G. Bomber	1
Sopwith Snipe	2
Rumpler (2 seat)	1
D.H. 6	1
Junker (Metal)	1
TOTAL	44

NOTES

Unless otherwise indicated, all sources are found in Public Archives of Canada, Record Group 37. Only the volume and page number of the documents in RG 37 are included in the notes below.

1. Vol. 366, Report on War Trophies by A.G. Doughty, no date (c. December, 1919).
2. Ian Wilson *Shortt and Doughty: The Cultural Role of the Public Archives of Canada, 1904 to 1935,* unpublished M.A. Thesis, Queen's University, 1973, pp. 120-121.
3. Vol. 196, p. 57, Doughty to Bristol, Ottawa, 10 September 1917. The fact that the Royal Navy was mounting many of these weapons on merchant vessels is an indication both of their military value and their good mechanical condition.
4. Vol. 366, Undated memorandum by Doughty, (probably written in 1919).
5. *Op cit.*, note 3 above.
6. Vol. 196, p. 80, Doughty to Pope, Ottawa, 10 September 1917.
7. Vol. 196, pp. 58-59, Doughty to Borden, Ottawa, 10 September 1917.
8. Report on War Trophies, *Op. cit.*, note 1 above.
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid.*
12. Vol. 363, Shaw to Doughty, 2 December 1918.
13. Moose Jaw *Evening Times*, 21 December 1919.
14. *Ibid.*
15. Report on War Trophies, *Op. cit.*, note 1 above.
16. *Ibid.*
17. Vol. 366, Memorandum for the Minister by Doughty, 30 September 1919.
18. Vol. 366, Memorandum for the Privy Council by the Secretary of State, 8 April 1920.
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Ibid.*
21. Vol. 364, Poole to Secretary of State, Winnipeg, 2 October 1919.
22. Vol. 197, pp. 366-368, Doughty to Mewburn, Ottawa, 7 October 1919.
23. Vol. 197, p. 365, Doughty to Shouldis, Ottawa, 8 October 1919.
24. Vol. 196, pp. 406-407, Doughty to Walker, Ottawa, 28 September 1918.
25. *Ibid.*
26. Vol. 366, Report of a Special Committee...by Doughty, 6 November 1918.
27. Vol. 366, Order in Council, PC 3043.
28. *Ibid.*
29. Vol. 197, pp. 379-380, Doughty to Osborne, Ottawa, 14 October 1919.
30. *Ibid.*
31. Vol. 367, Suggestions Regarding the Distribution of War Trophies, by Doughty (c. early February 1920).
32. Vol.367, Catalogue of War Trophies.
33. *Ibid.*
34. Vol. 364, List of War Trophy Airplanes, no date (probably October, 1919).
35. Vol. 197, p.203, Doughty to Minister of Militia, 13 June 1919.
36. Vol. 364, Barker to Doughty, Ottawa, 8 June 1919.
37. Vol. 364, Biggar to Doughty, 28 July 1919.
38. Same to same, 5 August 1919.
39. Vol. 364, Barker to Doughty, Telegram, Albany, 25 August 1919.
40. Vol. 197, pp. 296-297, Doughty to Barker, Ottawa, 27 August 1919.
41. Vol. 366, Suggestions Regarding the Distribution of War Trophies, 13 February 1920.
42. *Op. cit.* note 33 above.
43. *Ibid.*
44. *Ibid.*
45. Vol. 198, pp. 121-122, Sifton to Doughty, 29 February 1920.
46. Vol. 198, p. 123, Memorandum for Secretary of State, by Doughty, 10 March 1920.
47. *Ibid.*
48. Vol. 198, pp. 187-188, Doughty to Walker, Ottawa, 2 April 1920.
49. The exception was Sgt. S. Irwin who was allowed one German machine gun after making persistent application for two machine guns he had personally captured on the Western Front; see Vol. 199, p. 613, Doughty to Secretary of State, 1 February 1922.
50. Vol. 368, Report of the Commission on War Trophies Upon the Proper Policy to be Adopted for the Distribution of Such Trophies, Ottawa, 18 May 1920.
51. Vol. 364, Johnson to Doughty, Borden, 7 April 1920. Only one of these aircraft remains intact today.
52. Vol. 198, p. 378, Doughty to Osborne, Ottawa, 30 June 1920.
53. Vol. 198, p. 428, Doughty to Bashard, Ottawa, 10 August 1920.
54. Vol. 199, p. 456, Doughty to Fiset, Ottawa, 16 July 1921.
55. Vol. 199, pp. 515-516, Doughty to Secretary, War Office, Ottawa, 8 October 1921.
56. Vol. 200, p. 18, Doughty to Demers, Ottawa, 23 March 1922.
57. *Ibid.*
58. Vol. 200, p. 344, Doughty to Ashton, Ottawa, 12 April 1923.
59. Vol. 200, p. 92, Doughty to Mayor of Trenton, 13 April 1922.
60. Vol. 199, pp. 530-531, Doughty to Sladen, 26 October 1921.
61. Vol. 200, p. 42, Doughty to White, Ottawa, 13 April 1922.
62. Vol. 200, p. 92, Doughty to Mayor of Trenton, 13 April 1923.
63. Vol. 200, p. 124, Doughty to Graham, Ottawa, 5 July 1922.
64. Maria Thompson, *A History of the Canadian War Museum.* Ottawa, 1970, p.15.
65. Vol. 379, Press Release dated 1 October 1942.
66. *Ibid.*
67. *Ibid.*

Note to Researchers: The Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3, maintains a record of the serial numbers of major World War I trophies and the date and place of their distribution. Enquiries regarding possible World War I trophies should be directed to the P.A.C., Federal Records Division.