

Part 10

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

**Including Garrison Regiments (1917)
Special Service Companies (1917)
Depot Battalions (1918)
Reserve Battalions in England (1915)
(In Canada) Home Guard (1914)
& Reserve Militia (1915)**

1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment 100-1

**1st Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment 100-2
2nd Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment 100-2
1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment 100-2
2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment 100-2**

**1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment 100-3
2nd Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment 100-3**

1st Depot Battalion, 1st Quebec Regiment 100-4

**1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment 100-5
2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment 100-5**

1st Depot Battalion, Nova Scotia Regiment 100-6

1st Depot Battalion, New Brunswick Regiment 100-7

1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment 100-10

**1st Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment 100-11
2nd Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment 100-11**

1st Depot Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment 100-12

1st Depot Battalion, Alberta Regiment 100-13

Generic Canadian Garrison Regiment badges 100-15

Unofficial Para-military Units 100 - 16

THE CEF TERRITORIAL REGIMENTAL SYSTEM

Effective March 20th 1917 a new territorial regimental system for reinforcing the Canadian Corps in France was instituted throughout the Canadian Armed Forces both in Canada and Overseas. Twenty six Reserve Battalions were created in England (this number being reduced to fifteen by 1918.) In Canada regional depots, called Garrison Regiments were formed to supply the reserve battalions in England with reinforcements.

Canadian Depot Battalions 1917 - 1918

Depot Battalions were initially authorized under G.O. 89 of September 1917 "For the purposes of training and administration, the following draft giving Depot Battalions have been authorized to date:"

M.D. 1 1st Depot Battalion Western Ontario Regiment
M.D. 2 1st Depot Battalion 1st Central Ontario Regiment
M.D. 3 1st Depot Battalion 1st Eastern Ontario Regiment
M.D. 4 1st Depot Battalion 1st Quebec Regiment
M.D. 10 1st Depot Battalion Manitoba Regiment
M.D. 11 1st Depot Battalion British Columbia Regiment
M.D. 11 2nd Depot Battalion British Columbia Regiment

This list was amended under G.O. 191 of October 1917 with the following additions

M.D. 2 1st Depot Battalion 2nd Central Ontario Regiment
M.D. 12 1st Depot Battalion Saskatchewan Regiment
M.D. 13 1st Depot Battalion Alberta Regiment

This list was further amended under G.O. 2 of January 1918 with the following additions

M.D. 2 2nd Depot Battalion 2nd Central Ontario Regiment
M.D. 3 2nd Depot Battalion 1st Eastern Ontario Regiment

The organization of the regional depot battalions was altered under General Order 57 of April 1918 this reading '1. Organization - Territorial Regiments, C.E.F. The organization of the following Corps of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, part of the Active Militia of Canada, is authorized, and each of the said Corps is placed on Active Service from the date of its organization. Western Ontario Regiment, 1st Central Ontario Regiment, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment, Eastern Ontario Regiment 1st Quebec Regiment, 2nd Quebec Regiment, Nova Scotia Regiment, New Brunswick Regiment, Manitoba Regiment, Saskatchewan Regiment, Alberta Regiment, British Columbia Regiment.' (Note the inclusion of the New Brunswick Regiment and the Nova Scotia Regiment with Depot Battalions, these not having previously been listed.) '2. With reference to para. (1) the organization of the following training Battalions of the said Corps is authorized. 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment. 1st Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment. 2nd Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment. 1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment. 2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment. 1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment. 2nd Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment. 1st Depot Battalion, 1st Quebec Regiment. 1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment. 2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment. 1st Depot Battalion, Nova Scotia Regiment, 1st Depot Battalion, New Brunswick Regiment. 1st Depot Battalion Manitoba Regiment. 1st Depot Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment 1st Depot Battalion, Alberta Regiment. 1st Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment 2nd Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment.' At this time the establishment of the CEF Depot Battalions was set at 2059 all ranks which included 52 officers under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. (The large permanent military camps at Valcartier, Petawawa, Borden and Camp Hughes (Manitoba) had previously been made temporary military districts under General Order 72 of 1916.)

The establishment of each Canadian Garrison Regiment established in 1917 comprised of a Special Service

Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police and a depot battalion. After the provincial regiments were authorized in April 1918 the number of depot battalions was increased in the largest urban centres.

Unauthorized Reserve Battalion badges (England)

A letter written March 3rd 1917 by the officer commanding the Canadian Training Division in England to the headquarters of the Overseas Military Forces Canada suggesting that the Territorial Reserve Battalions in England be allowed to adopt regiment pattern badges was dismissed. However prior to this date Tiptaft had supplied a number of reserve battalions with badges. On being denied permission many of these were converted to menu holders. These badges are usually encountered with additional metal on the reverse.

Salesman's sample by Tiptaft



100-15-11-102 Cap

Gilt and enamels

Canadian Depot and Garrison badges

A number of regimental depots purchased badges with regimental funds around the time of their formation in 1917 and then applied for permission to have these officially approved. Letters rejecting these, one dated January 23rd 1918 stating 'The Minister does not concur in the issue of special badges'. Another dated July 15th 1918 states 'Special badges for Depot Battalions is disapproved. 'Canadian Expeditionary Force Routine Order 492 of April 25th 1918 'Authorized badges only to be worn by Drafts proceeding overseas: Drafts proceeding overseas will wear only the authorized C.E.F. badges of the arm of the service to which they belong, as detailed in the appendix to Orders of this date. It will be distinctly understood that the wearing of special badges is not permitted except as laid down in General Instruction No. 150, issued with Militia Order 369-371.' The appendix lists the only universal maple leaf pattern cap and collar badges, Engineers and CFA cap badges with small grenade collars; and CASC collar badges. Initial shoulder titles are listed for the Corps troops and the various Depot Battalion shoulder titles for the infantry. Finally details of the Permanent Force will wear their own regimental badges.

Canadian Garrison Regiment

100-15-11-104 Cap

Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Caron Bros Montreal



100-15-12-104 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Caron Bros Montreal



100-15-14-104 Title Gilding metal. Maker marked and dated Caron Bros 1918.

100-15-11-106 Cap Sterling silver. (Reported not confirmed)

100-15-12-106 Collar Sterling silver. (Reported not confirmed)



100-15-14-106 Title Sterling silver. Marked Sterling.

Headquarters Military District No.1 April 15th 1918 Western Ontario Regiment

The Western Ontario Regiment was authorized under G.O. 57 of April 15th 1918 with headquarters located in London Ontario, with a single Depot Battalion and the following units under its command; the 1st Battalion, Canadian Garrison Regiment, a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police. The authorized badges for all units were the General Service Maple leaf cap and collar badges with distinctive Depot Battalion titles. A number of units adopted their own patterns of badges but these were unofficial and never received sanction from Headquarters. Returned soldiers that had served at the Front and had been repatriated to Canada and employed at Depots were allowed to wear their Overseas Battalion badges.

No.1 Battalion, Canadian Garrison Regiment March 20th 1917



100-1-14-102 Title Gilding metal. Maker marked and dated Caron Bros 1918.

No.1 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917

No.1 Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917

No.1 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD. 1 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917. Disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920. This unit wearing regimental pattern badges.

No.1 Detachment Canadian Military Police

Badges attributed to Hemsley



10-6-2-11-112 Cap Natural gilding. Not maker marked



10-6-2-11-112 Collar Pickled. Not maker marked



10-6-2-14-112 Title Natural gilding. Not maker marked



10-6-2-11-114 Collar Gilt. Lug fasteners.

1st Depot Battalion Western Ontario

The 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment with headquarters at London Ontario and was authorized as a training depot under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. The establishment of the CEF Depot Battalions was 2059 all ranks which included 52 officers under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. (The Artillery Depot of the Western Ontario Regiment was located at Guelph). The 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment provided reinforcements to the 4th Reserve Battalion in England.



100-1-14-104 Title Bronzed brass not maker marked small copper wire lugs



100-1-14-106 Title Copper. Not maker marked small flat Roden Bros type lugs

These titles were the authorized in Appendix to Routine Order No. 492 of April 26th 1918 for Drafts proceeding overseas being worn with the General Service cap and collar badges.

18th Special Service Company

The photograph pictured below is titled 'E Company 18th Special Service Company C.E.F.' and would be consistent with a reserve battalion for the 18th (Western Ontario) Battalion. The barns in the background of this photo indicate it was taken at Queen's Park home of the Western Fair in London, Ontario..



Lineage of the 4th Reserve Battalion (Western Ontario Regiment)

35th (Overseas) Infantry Battalion December 1st 1914 to September 15th 1915

The 35th Canadian Infantry Battalion CEF was authorized to be recruited at Toronto December 1st 1914 the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. Recruiting began at an unspecified date in April 1915. The 35th Battalion was raised by the 12th York Rangers this regiment previously having contributed 273 volunteers to the 4th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 12th York Rangers also raised or provided volunteers to the 20th, 81st, 83rd, 127th and 220th Battalions. Prior to embarking for England October 15th 1915 the 35th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts for the CEF. The first of five officers and 250 OR's sailing June 5th 1915, a second of five officers and 250 OR's August 17th 1915. The 35th Battalion sailed for England with 41 officers and 1115 OR's command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.C. McCordick (19th Lincoln Regiment).

Original regimental numbers block A4001 - A6000 this later 'corrected' to 404001 - 406000.

2nd Training Brigade September 15th 1915 to January 3rd 1917

Effective September 15th 1915 the 35th Battalion was designated as the 2nd Training Brigade serving in

this capacity until January 3rd 1917 when the Training Brigades were disbanded and replaced with Reserve Battalions. During the period of operations the 2nd Training Brigade absorbed the **81st Bn.** (July 6th 1916), **99th Bn.** (July 6th 1916), **111th Infantry Battalion** (October 13th 1916) and a draft from the **136th Battalion** (October 6th 1916) this being split between the 4th and 6th Reserve Battalions. The 2nd Training Brigade was reorganized as the 4th Reserve Battalion in January 1917. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 35th Battalion was disbanded December 8th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The 4th Reserve Battalion (Western Ontario Regiment) in England

The **4th Reserve Battalion** was established in England 2nd January 1917 by the conversion of the **2nd Training Brigade**. During the period of its operation the 4th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **160th Bn.** (January 20th 1917), **161st Bn.** (February 15th 1917), **162nd Bn.** (January 4th 1917), **168th Bn.** (January 4th 1917) and the **186th Bn.** (April 7th 1917). In February 1918 the 4th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **25th Reserve Battalion (Pioneers)** (formed January 4th 1917).

100-1-11-110 Cap Gilt and enamels. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked



100-1-12-110 Collar Gilt and enamels. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

The Tiptaft marked brass small 'C' over '33' collar badges were produced in 1918 long after the 33rd Battalion had been absorbed into the 35th Battalion, training and reserve in 1916. In the 1917 reorganization of the CEF the 35th Battalion became the nucleus for the 4th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the 35th, 70th and 99th Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. McCordick. It is possible that these 'C' over '33' collar badges were produced without official authorization as distinguishing battalion collar badges for former soldiers of the 33rd Battalion serving as permanent staff of the 4th Reserve Regiment. Possibly at the time of demobilization. (Similar C over numeral collars are also known for the 70th Battalion, this also absorbed into the 4th Reserve Battalion.) A number of battalion badges were purchased from regimental funds by some of the Reserve Battalion early in 1917. Approval for a general issue of reserve battalion badges was made by the General Officers Commanding the Canadian Troops at Bramshott Camp March 3rd 1917. In reply the Director of Ordnance Services in a letter March 12th 1917 wrote 'It has been decided that no action is to be taken in the matter of having a uniform badge for Reserve Battalions.'



533-12-114 Collar Brass small 'C' over '33'. Not maker marked

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 4th Reserve Battalion

1st Battalion, serving in the 1st Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division

18th Battalion, serving in the 4th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division
47th Battalion, serving in the 10th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division..

25th Reserve Battalion (Pioneers), absorbed by the 4th Reserve February 1918

In February 1918 the 4th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **25th Reserve Battalion (Pioneers)** The 25th Reserve Battalion was formed January 4th 1917 by the amalgamation of the **118th, 149th and 153rd** Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel N.C. Hoyles as the reinforcing battalion for the **2nd Pioneer Battalion**. The 2nd Pioneer Battalion was raised in M.D. 2 being organized December 22nd 1915 authorized under G.O.151 of 1915 and disbanded under G.O.149 of 1920. The 2nd Pioneer Battalion joined the 2nd Canadian Division in France serving from the summer of 1916 until the spring of 1918 when the unit was disbanded and its personnel distributed amongst the three Engineering Battalions of the 2nd Canadian Engineering Brigade, this attached to the 2nd Canadian Division. In February 1918 the 25th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 4th Reserve Battalion .



100-1-12-116 Cap Gilt and enamels. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

Headquarters Military District No.2 April 15th 1918 2nd Central Ontario Regiment

Headquarters MD No.2



100-2-17-102 Mufti MD No.2 Headquarters lapel badge. (32mm) Example individually numbered No. 15

1st Central Ontario Regiment Headquarters Military District No.2 April 15th 1918

The 1st Central Ontario Regiment was authorized under G.O. 57 of April 15th 1918 with Headquarters located in Toronto, with two Depot Battalions. 1st Depot Battalion was located at Toronto the 2nd probably at Hamilton. Both Depots of the 1st Central Ontario Regiment providing reinforcements to the **3rd Reserve Battalion** in England. The 1st Central Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

2nd Battalion, Canadian Garrison Regiment (March 20th 1917)



100-2-14-104 Title Gilding metal. Not m marked worn over generic 'CGR'

No 2nd Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920. (Only General Service badges worn)

No.2 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.2 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920. All MP's were corporals and above.

No.2 Special Service Company

No.2 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920. Two different varieties were issued one with and one without 'C.E.F.'

Badges by Rosenthal, Toronto (No CEF)



100-2-11-106 Cap Antique brown finish.



100-2-12-106 Collar Antique brown finish.

Officers

100-2-11-108 Cap Sterling silver

100-2-12-108 Collar Sterling silver

Badges by Rosenthal, Toronto (With CEF)



100-2-11-110 Cap 'Broad' numeral '2'. Antique brown finish.



100-2-11-112 Cap Narrow numeral '2'. Antique brown finish.

Officers

100-2-11-114 Cap Gilt and enamels. Maker marked

1st Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment



100-2-14-116 Title Brass

2nd Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment

100-2-14-118 Title Brass 2 DB CO

The 3rd Reserve Battalion (1st Central Ontario Regiment)

The 3rd Reserve Battalion established 2nd January 1917 at Witley Camp in England (The authorized badges being the General Service badges). The 3rd Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the **36th Bn.**, **133rd Bn.**, **139th Bn.** and the **180th** Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Buell as the reinforcing battalion for the **4th Bn.**, **19th Bn.** and **123rd** (Pioneer) Battalion. During the

period of its operations the 3rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the **177th Bn.** (May 14th 1917), **216th Bn.** (April 29th 1917), **220th Bn.** (May 18th 1917), and **235th Bn.** (May 3rd 1917), Battalions. In April 1918 the 3rd Reserve Battalion on being designated as one of two reserve battalions for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, absorbed the **198th Bn.** (March 19th 1918), the other being the **12th Reserve Battalion**. The 3rd Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements to the **4th** and **19th Infantry Battalions** and the **2nd** and **4th Canadian Mounted Rifles** serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front.

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 3rd Reserve Battalion

4th Battalion, serving in the 1st Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division

19th Battalion, serving in the 4th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division

2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles 8th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

4th Canadian Mounted Rifles 8th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

2nd Central Ontario Regiment

Modified Eaton's Stores 'Sweetheart' badge

Due to the unusual pickled finish on this example this may have been worn at Headquarters 2nd Central Ontario Regiment.



100-2-11-120 Cap

Pickled finish with engraved '2nd C.O.R.' designation

1st Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment

The 1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment with headquarters at Toronto was authorized as a training depot under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 to provided reinforcements to the 12th Reserve Battalion in England.



100-2-11-122 Collar

(Unauthorized) Brown finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



Lineage of the 12th Reserve Battalion (Central Ontario Regiment)

12th Infantry Battalion, August 1914 - May 1915

The 12th Battalion was a composite battalion organized in August 1914 at Camp Valcartier Quebec under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 6th 1914 authorized under General Order 142 of 1914. The 12th Battalion comprised of volunteers from militia regiments from both Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Cavalry volunteers were provided by the 29th New Brunswick Dragoons (17), and the 36th PEI Light Horse (11), and the following infantry regiments: 4th Regt (Chasseurs) (41) 8th Royal Rifles (368), 9th Regt. (Voltigeurs de Quebec) (29), 17th Regt de Levis (7), 18th Regt. (Franc-Tireurs du Saguenay) (3), 53rd Sherbrooke Regt. (107), 54th Regt. (Carabiniers de Sherbrooke) (113), 61st Regt. De Montmagny (6), 62nd Regt (St. John Fusiliers) (140), 64th Chateauguay and Beauharnois Regt. (23), 67th Regt. (Carleton Light Inf.) (30), 71st York Regt. (160), 73rd Northumberland Regt. (76), 74th Regt. (The New Brunswick Rangers) (73), 80th Nicolet Regt. (1), 82nd Abegweit Light Infantry (31), 83rd Joliette Regiment (26), 84th St Hyacinth Regt. (12), 85th Regt. (12), 89th Regt. (15), and the 92nd Dorchester Regt. (9). The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.F. McLeod with a strength of 45 officers and 1028 other ranks. After its arrival the 12th Infantry Battalion was declared surplus to divisional requirements and was designated as the Reserve and Training Depot for the 14th Canadian Infantry Battalion (Royal Montreal Regiment) and later also for the PPCLI for which no provision for reinforcements had been made.

Regimental numbers block 22501 - 24000.

12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve May 1915 - July 1916

Between May of 1915 and July 1916 the **12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve** served as the reinforcing battalion for the for the **14th Battalion** and the **PPCLI** serving at that time with the British Army. With the arrival of the 2nd Division the number of training and reserve battalions was increased from four to seven. On the formation of the 3rd Division in England in late 1915 the number was again increased to 18. At this time some of the original seven Reserve and Training Battalions were realigned to conform to the infantry battalions raised in the different Military Districts in Canada. **In July 1916 the first 12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve and 91st Infantry Battalion were absorbed by the 23rd Battalion Training and reserve.** This becoming the reinforcing battalion for the **14th** and **24th** Infantry Battalions and the **3rd Canadian Labor Battalion** on formation of the 3rd Division in England in December 1915

The **14th Battalion**, serving in the 3rd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division

The **PPCLI** served with the British Army December 21st 1914 to December 1915 and with the 7th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division for the remainder of WWI. After the 1917 reorganization reinforcements were supplied by the 6th Reserve Battalion.

12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve July 1916 - January 1917

In July 1916 a second 12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve was established to supply reinforcements for battalions from Toronto serving in the Canadian Corps in France. The 'new' 12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve absorbing the **83rd Bn.** July 7th 1916, **91st Bn.** July 15th 1916, **98th Bn.** October 6th 1916, **109th Bn.** December 8th 1916, **129th Bn.** October 18th 1916, **130th Bn.** October 6th 1916, **146th Bn.** October 6th 1916. In January 1917 the 12th Infantry Battalion was redesignated as the 12th Reserve Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Mitchell, to supply reinforcements to the **3rd, 75th 124th (Pioneer)** Battalions and **1st Canadian Labor Battalion.**

In January 1917 the 12th Infantry Battalion was reorganized to form the 12th Reserve Battalion supplying reinforcements to the **3rd, 75th 124th (Pioneer)** Battalions and the **1st Canadian Labor Battalion.** In February 1918 the 12th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 5th Reserve Battalion becoming one of two

reinforcing battalions for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918. (The second being the 3rd Reserve Battalion.) The 12th Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements for **3rd, 15th, 20th** and **75th (Toronto)** Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 12th Infantry Battalion created under GO 142 of 1914 was disbanded under General Order 149 of 1920.

12th Reserve Battalion January 1917- November 1918

During the period of its operations the 12th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **166th Bn.** January 8th 1917, **176th Bn.** May 7th 1916, **234th Bn.** April 29th 1917, a portion of the **241st Bn.** May 7th 1917, and **255th Bn.** June 12th 1917. In February 1918 the 12th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **134th Bn.** this released from the 5th Division then in formation in England which was broken up for reinforcements.



100-2-11-126 Cap Bronze and enamels

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 12th Reserve Battalion

3rd Battalion, serving in the 1st Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division

75th Battalion, serving in the 11th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division

124th (Pioneer) Battalion Canadian Corps troops

1st Canadian Labor Battalion. Canadian Corps troops

5th Reserve Battalion established 24th January 1917

Absorbed by the 4th Reserve February 1918

The 5th Reserve Battalion was formed January 24th 1917 by the amalgamation of the **92nd Bn, 95th Bn.**, and the **169th Bn.** this having absorbed the **170th Bn.** December 8th 1916, (The **201st Bn.** had been merged into the **170th Bn** in September 1916); under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Chisholm as the reinforcing battalion for the **15th Bn., 20th Bn.** And the **134th Bn.**. During its period of operations the 5th Reserve Battalion absorbed a portion of the **210th Bn.**, April 22nd 1917, a portion of the **241st Bn.** May 7th 1917 and the **253rd Bn.**, May 18th 1917. In February 1918 the 5th Reserve Battalion and the **134th Bn.** which had been held in England for the proposed 5th Canadian Division were both absorbed into the 12th Reserve Battalion.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment



100-2-14-130 Title Brass. Believed to be the pattern worn between 1917 and April 1918

The 2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment was authorized as a training depot under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 to provided reinforcements to the 8th Reserve Battalion in England.

1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment

The 1st and 2nd Depot Battalions, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment with headquarters at Toronto were authorized as a training depots under General Order 57 April 15th 1918.



100-2-14-132 Title Brown Finish. Maker marked Roden Bros

2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment



100-2-14-134 Title Brown Finish. Maker marked Roden Bros

The 8th Reserve Battalion (2nd Central Ontario Regiment)

The 8th Reserve Battalion established at Witley Camp 2nd January 1917 by the amalgamation of the **110th Bn.**, **147th Bn.**, **157th Bn.** and **159th** Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. McFarland to supply reinforcements to the **50th** Infantry Battalion and the **4th Canadian Mounted Rifles** serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Also to the **119th Bn.** assigned to the 15th Brigade, 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. In August 1917. The 8th Reserve Battalion also started supplying reinforcements to the **54th** and **102nd** (former B.C. Battalions). Due to the small population base in BC at that time the province could no longer provide enough reinforcements to maintain these B.C. battalions in the field. During the period of its operations the 8th Reserve Battalion absorbed the remainder of the **126th Bn.** (Broken up October 13th 1916 with drafts to the 126th and 109th battalions), the **135th Bn.** (Broken up October 15th 1916 with drafts to the 116th, 125th and 134th Battalions). The **164th Bn.** (April 16th 1918) and the **227th** Battalion (April 22nd 1917). In February 1918 the 8th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **2nd Reserve Battalion** and **119th** and **125th** Infantry Battalions, these both having been held in England assigned to the 5th Division which was broken up for reinforcements.

In April 1918 the 8th Reserve Battalion became the sole reinforcing Battalion for the 2nd Central Ontario Battalion, authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, henceforth supplying reinforcements to the **54th**, **58th**, **102nd** and **116th** Infantry Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 8th Central Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.



100-2-11-140 Cap Bronze and enamels



100-2-11-142 Cap Gilding metal



100-2-12-142 Collar Gilding metal



100-2-11-144 Cap Brown OSD



100-2-12-146 Collar Oxidized OSD

100-2-12-148 Collar Silver and enamels (Sweetheart?)

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 8th Reserve Battalion

54th Battalion, serving in the 11th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division

58th Battalion, serving in the 9th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

102nd Battalion, serving in the 11th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division

116th Battalion, serving in the 9th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

2nd Reserve Battalion, absorbed by the 8th Reserve February 1918

The 2nd Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the **120th** and **173rd** Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.H. Bruce as the reinforcing battalion for the **116th** Battalion this having

replaced the **60th** Battalion in the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division after the Battle of Vimy Ridge April 1917, and **125th** Battalions assigned to the 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. During the period of its operations the 2nd Reserve Battalion absorbed the **204th Bn.**, the **208th Bn.** and **215th** Infantry Battalions. In February 1918 the 2nd Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 8th Reserve Battalion this becoming the reinforcing battalion for the 2nd Central Ontario Regiment, established under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, supplying reinforcements to the **54th, 58th, 102nd and 116th** Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 2nd Central Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

The Reserve Militia in Canada

G.O. 78 of 1915 as amended by G.O. 131 of 1915 and by G.O. 14 of 1916. The organization of the Reserve Militia is authorized, subject to the following regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council under Section 16 of the Militia Act:

Regulations for the Reserve Militia

1. The Reserve Militia will consist of such units as from time to time named by the Governor in Council.
2. District Officers Commanding will be responsible for the Reserve Militia as they are for other troops located in their districts.
3. Units of the Reserve Militia may be associated with corresponding units of the Active Militia.
4. The minimum age limit for the Reserve Militia and the qualifications are the same as for the Active Militia.
5. All ranks must be physically fit, if not for service in the field, for garrison duty or for administrative work.
6. Anyone may be given a provisional commission in the Reserve Militia, but before his commission is confirmed, he must qualify.
7. Officers of the Reserve Militia will, as such, be junior to officers of the Active Militia of the same rank as themselves.
8. Officers of the Reserve Militia will not exercise command over officers and men other than those of the Reserve Militia.
9. Drill and training will be voluntary, and will entail no expense to the public..
10. In time of emergency the Reserve Militia, or any part thereof, is liable to be called out on active service anywhere in Canada.
11. The Government will not undertake to provide the Reserve Militia, except when called out on active service, either with horses or with vehicles, harness, saddlery, arms, ammunition, accoutrements, clothing, or other articles of equipment, personnel or regimental.
12. Officers and men will not be entitled to transportation, subsistence, pay, or allowances, except while on active service, when they will be rated, rank for rank, as though they belonged to the Active Militia.
13. Except while on active service:
[A] An officers of the Reserve Militia may resign his commission at any time; and
[B] A man may claim his discharge after 30 days notice, in writing, to his commanding Officer.
14. The Governor in Council may, at any time, disband any unit, or a portion of a unit, if he considers, it advisable to do so. The following oath shall be subscribed and taken by every officer and man of the Reserve Militia.
15. "I, A.B., do swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, according to law, and I further do swear that I will well and truly serve his Majesty in the Reserve Militia of Canada under the terms and conditions laid down in the law and the regulations duly made from time to time in that behalf, So help me God."
16. Said oath may be subscribed and taken by any Justice of the Peace, or before any Officer of the Canadian Militia who holds rank no lower than that of field officer.

Toronto Home Guard

The Toronto Home Guard was formed in 1914 from veterans serving in a similar role to the Veterans Guard in WWII being absorbed into the Depot Battalion in 1917



100-2-12-150 Cap Brown finish. Round brass lugs. Marked and dated P.W.Ellis Co 1915



100-2-12-152 Cap Red/Brown. Flat lugs. Marked and dated P.W.Ellis Co 1915



100-2-14-152 Title Red/Brown. Flat lugs. Marked and dated P.W.Ellis Co 1915

Reserve Militia M.D. No.2

General Order 37 of April 1916 reads in part "MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2 - The organization of a regiment of Reserve Militia in the County of Norfolk, Ont., is authorized.

Headquarters Military District No.3 (1917)

Headquarters Military District No.3 were located in Kingston, with the following units under its command. A battalion of the Canadian Garrison Regiment, (the 3rd), a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police and the Eastern Ontario Regiments, this with two Depot Battalions.

3rd Battalion, Canadian Garrison Regiment March 20th 1917



100-3-14-102 Title Gilding metal.

No. 3rd Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under

General Order 208 of November 15th 1920.

No.3 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.3 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920.

No.3 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920.

No.3 Special Service Company



100-3-11-104 Cap Pickled gilding metal. Voided. Not maker marked.



100-3-12-104 Collar Pickled gilding metal. Solid. Maker marked Kinnear & Destry

CFA Overseas Depot Batteries (In Canada)

It would appear that after the 33rd Battery had sailed for England a nucleus remained at Barriefield as a depot and reinforcing battery, this the 33rd Canadian Field Battery. The unauthorized Canadian made 1917 dated title below apparently being adopted on the formation of the Territorial Regiments.



30-1-1-14-133 Title OR's. Brass '33.' over 'CFA'. Marked 'Roden Bros. 1917' 50.00



30-1-1-14-134 Title Brass. Maker marked Wellings Mint Toronto

Canadian Army Medical Corps (3rd Garrison Regiment)

The unusual un-official C.A.M.C. badge illustrated below being is overlaid with a numeral '3'. This pattern badge with a pickled finish and flat cut sheet copper lugs is by Roden Bros. This issue being made circa 1918 is attributed to a section of the medical staff of the 3rd Garrison Regiment.



100-3-11-106 Cap Pickled finish.. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Attributed to Roden Bros not marked.

Headquarters Military District No.3 April 15th 1918 Eastern Ontario Regiment

The Eastern Ontario Regiment was authorized with headquarters at Kingston Ontario under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 with two Depots. The GO in part reading '1. The organization of the following Corps of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, part of the Active Militia of Canada, is authorized and each of the said Corps is placed on Active Service from the date of its organization.' (Most had been in operation since 1917) The authorized badges for all depot regiments were the General Service Maple leaf cap and collar badges with each of the Depot Battalions wearing a shoulder title. A number of units adopted there own patterns of badges but these were unofficial and never received sanction from Headquarters.

1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment in Canada

The 1st and 2nd Depot Battalions, Eastern Ontario Regiment were authorized as a training depots under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. The 1st Depot Battalion Eastern Ontario Regiment was headquartered at Kingston to supply reinforcements to the 6th Reserve Battalion in England..



100-3-14-108 Title Brown finish

The 6th Reserve Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment) in England

The 6th Reserve Battalion established 2nd January 1917 at Witley Camp under command of Lieutenant-Colonel M.A. Colquhoun by the conversion of the **39th** Infantry Battalion which had since its arrival in the UK in July 1915 served as a reserve and training battalion. The 6th Reserve Battalion supplied reinforcements to the **2nd and 21st Battalions** serving in France and **156th** Battalion assigned to the 5th Division then in formation in England. During the period of its operations the 39th Battalion absorbed the **37th Bn.** (July 9th 1916), **59th Bn.**, (July 6th 1916), **70th Bn.**, (July 7th 1916), **93rd Bn.** (October 6th 1916), and on its arrival from Canada October 6th 1916, a draft from the **136th Battalion**. The remainder of the 136th being assigned to the 4th Reserve Battalion on its formation in January 1917. After their formation in January 1917 the 4th and 6th Reserve Battalions absorbed the **168th Bn.** The **240th Bn.** similarly being split between the 6th and 7th Reserve Battalions. The 6th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **254th Bn.** June 10th 1917. In February 1918 the 6th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **156th** Infantry Battalion this having been held in England as a component of the 5th Division then in England, this being

broken up for reinforcements. In February 1918 the 6th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 7th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Eastern Ontario Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, supplying reinforcements to the **2nd**, **21st** and **38th** Infantry Battalions and the **PPCLI** serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 6th Reserve had a band of 39 musicians. The Eastern Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Band of the 6th Reserve Battalion



Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 6th Reserve Battalion

2nd Battalion, serving in the 1st Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division
21st Battalion, serving in the 4th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division
38th Battalion serving in the 12th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division
PPCLI serving in the 7th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

2nd Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment in Canada

The 1st and 2nd Depot Battalions, Eastern Ontario Regiment were authorized as a training depots under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. The 2nd Depot Battalion Eastern Ontario Regiment was headquartered at Ottawa to supply reinforcements to the 7th Reserve Battalion in England.



100-3-14-110 Title Brown finish. Maker marked Roden Bros. 1917

The 7th Reserve Battalion (Eastern Ontario Regiment) absorbed by the 6th Reserve Battalion February 1918

The 7th Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 by the amalgamation of the **154th Bn.** and **155th Battalion** under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.E. Carpenter, to supply reinforcements to the **38th** Battalion and the **PPCLI**. During the period of its operations the 7th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **207th Bn.** (June 9th 1917), a draft from the **240th Bn.** (June 4th 1917 the remainder being split between the 6th Reserve Battalion and the **156th Battalion**). And the **248h Bn.** (June 21st 1917). In February 1918 the 7th

Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 6th Reserve Battalion this becoming the reinforcing battalion for the Eastern Ontario Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, to supply reinforcements to the **2nd, 21st** and **38th** Infantry Battalions and the **PPCLI** serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Eastern Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Headquarters Military District No.4 (1917)

Headquarters Military District No.4 was located at Montreal with the following units under its command. A battalion of the Canadian Garrison Regiment, a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police and a single Territorial Regiments; the 1st Quebec Regiment this with a single Depot Battalion. The authorized badges for all units were the General Service Maple leaf cap and collar badges with each of the Depot Battalions wearing a special shoulder title.

4th Battalion, Canadian Garrison Regiment March 20th 1917



100-4-14-102 Title Copper worn in conjunction with a CGR title.

No.4 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920. (Only General Service badges worn)

Officers Proto type

100-4-11-104 Cap Similar to 100-3-11-102 pickled with wm numeral '4'

The 4th Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920. (Only General Service badges worn)

No.4 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.4 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920.

Headquarters Military District No.4 April 15th 1918 Quebec Regiment

The Quebec Regiment was authorized with headquarters at Montreal under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 with a single Depot Battalion. In March 1918 the 1st Quebec Regiment in MD.4 and the 2nd Quebec Regiment in MD.5 were amalgamated to form the 'Quebec Regiment'. However the complexities of trying to process both Anglophone and Francophone recruits saw the 1st and 2nd Quebec Regiments remain as separate entities in Canada only overseas was the designation Quebec Regiment used. The authorized badges for all depot regiments were the General Service Maple leaf cap and collar badges with each of the Depot Battalions wearing a shoulder title. A number of units adopted there own patterns of badges but these were unofficial and never received sanction from Headquarters.

1st Depot Battalion, 1st Quebec Regiment in Canada

The 1st Depot Battalion, Quebec Regiment with headquarters at Montreal was authorized as a training depots under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. The establishment of the CEF Depot Battalions was 2059 all ranks which included 52 officers under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. The 1st Depot Battalion Quebec Regiment provided reinforcements to two reserve battalions in England the French speaking 20th battalion and the Anglophone 23rd Reserve Battalions.



100-4-14-108 Title Brown finish. Not maker marked.

Badges by Rondeau. Pebbled surface on Maple leaf

Other ranks

Motto on badges reads 1st Depot Battalion 1st Quebec Regt

100-4-11-110 Cap Pickled finish.

100-4-12-110 Collar Pickled finish.

100-4-11-112 Cap Pickled finish with silver overlay.

100-4-12-112 Collar Pickled finish with silver overlay

Premier Depot Battalion, 1st Quebec Regiment (Francophone)

Motto on badges reads 1st Reg de Quebec Premier Battalion



100-4-11-114 Cap Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. By Rondeau



100-4-12-114 Collar Gilding metal lug fasteners

100-4-11-116 Cap Gilt

100-4-12-116 Collar Gilt.

Badges by Hemsley. Heavy veins on Maple leaf

100-4-11-118 Cap Pickled finish.



100-4-12-118 Collar Pickled finish. By Hemsley not maker marked

Officers

100-4-11-120 Cap Pickled finish with silver overlay.

100-4-12-120 Collar Pickled finish with silver overlay

The 10th Reserve Battalion (Quebec Regiment) in England

The 10th Reserve Battalion established 2nd January 1917 was located at Bramshott Camp. The 10th Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements to the 22nd Battalion.

The 10th Reserve Battalion was established January 2nd 1917 at Bramshott Camp in England by the amalgamation of the **41st Bn.**, **57th Bn.**, **69th Bn.**, **178th** This having absorbed the 233rd Bn. (March 2nd 1917) and **189th Infantry Battalion** under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Des Rosiers. The 10th Reserve Battalion served as the reinforcing battalion for the 22nd Battalion CEF. This the only French speaking battalion of the 48 serving with the Canadian Corps in France. The 10th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **258th Bn.** (October 18th 1917). The 10th Reserve Battalion also provided reinforcements to the **150th Bn.** assigned to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division in formation in England. This being absorbed into the 10th Reserve Battalion February 15th 1918 on the dissolution of the 5th Division.

Other ranks



100-4-11-122 Cap Bronzed with white metal overlay. Not maker marked

Officers



100-4-11-124 Cap Brown OSD with white metal overlay. Not maker marked



100-4-11-126 Cap* Gilt with silver overlay. Not maker marked



100-4-12-126 Collar* Silver. Not maker marked

*Badges courtesy of Renald Poulin

The 20th Reserve Battalion (Quebec Regiment) in England

The 20th Reserve Battalion was formed January 2nd 1917 by the amalgamation of **148th Bn.** and **171st Bn.** Canadian Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.A. McGee as the reinforcing battalion for the **13th, 42nd** and **73rd (Black Watch)** Battalions serving in the field with the Canadian Corps in France and Flanders. (In April 1917 after the Battle of Vimy Ridge the depleted **73rd** Battalion was withdrawn from the line and used to reinforce the **13th, 42nd** and **85th** Battalions). During the period of its operations the 20th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **236th** McLean Kilties Battalion (this having absorbed the **252nd** Infantry Battalion whilst still in Canada.) In May 1918 the 20th Reserve Battalion was assigned one of the reinforcing battalions of the Quebec Regiment (1st Quebec Regiment, Montreal) this authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918. The Quebec Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 20th Reserve Battalion

13th Battalion, serving in the 3rd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division

42nd Battalion, serving in the 7th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division



100-4-11-128 Cap Gilt and enamels. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

23rd Infantry Battalion

The 23rd Infantry Battalion began recruiting in Montreal and Quebec City October 21st 1914 with headquarters at Montreal as a French speaking reinforcing and training battalion for the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade being authorized under General Order 35 of 1915. However the Francophone speakers were withdrawn from the battalion and reassigned to the 22nd Battalion to bring this up to strength prior to its sailing for England May 20th 1915. The Francophone speakers being replaced with volunteers from Western Canada, 200 from Victoria BC, 200 from the 103rd Calgary Rifles in Alberta and a further 100 from Winnipeg. The 23rd, 30th and 32nd assigned as reinforcing and training battalions for the 2nd Canadian Division sailed for England ahead of the main body of the 2nd Division. The 23rd Battalion sailed February 23rd 1915 with 35 Officers and 942 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.W. Fisher (3rd Victoria Rifles). By May of 1915 of the 2,884 all ranks of the 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions 2337 had been sent to France as reinforcements to replace the 1st Division's losses in the Second Battle of Ypres.

Regimental numbers block 63001 - 65000.

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 23rd Infantry Battalion October 21st 1914 to January 1916

The **23rd, 30th** and **32nd** Battalions were formed as the reinforcing and training units for the three infantry brigades of the 2nd Division in a role similar to that of the **9th, 11th, 12th** and **17th** in the 1st Division. The **23rd, 30th** and **32nd** Battalions preceded the rest of the 2nd Division sailing for England in February 1915. Three reinforcing drafts of replacements for the 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions and PPCLI were dispatched to England in 1915 all being raised from McGill University. The first No.2 University Company with six officers and 264 other ranks sailed June 29th 1915, No.3 University Company sailed September 4th with four officers and 323 other ranks, and No.4 University Company on November 27th 1915 with five officers and 250 other ranks. Over the course of 1915 the establishment of the 23rd Battalion fluctuated from a low of 35 officers and 360 other ranks in June 1915 to a high of 92 Officers and 2,045 other ranks by September 30th 1915.

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 23rd Reserve Battalion April 1916 - January 1917

In April 1916 the 23rd Infantry Battalion was designated as the 23rd Reserve Battalion to serve as a reinforcing battalion for the Anglophone battalions from Quebec serving on the Western Front. During this period of operations the **23rd Reserve Battalion** absorbed drafts from the **105th** and the **117th, 142nd** Battalions. Reserve Battalions unlike the training and reserve infantry battalions were permanent establishments usually of soldiers to who had previously been wounded in action or to old for front line service. During 1916 the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the **106th Bn.** (October 5th 1916), **133rd Bn.** (November 11th 1916), **142nd Bn.** (November 11th 1916).

14th Battalion, serving in the 3rd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division
24th Battalion, serving in the 5th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division
60th Battalion, serving in the 9th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

23rd RESERVE BATTALION 1916- 1917

Other ranks



523-11-116 Cap

Brass



523-14-116 Title

Brass. Numerals added over 'CANADA' title

Officers



523-11-118 Cap Brown finish.



523-12-118 Collar Brown finish. Flat back. Not maker marked



523-11-120 Cap Brass overlay on bronze finish.
A currently un-confirmed similar badge with a white metal overlay is reported.



100-4-11-124 Cap Brown and enamels. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

Anglo-phone Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion January 1917 - November 1918

In the January 1917 reorganization of the Canadian Militia the 23rd Reserve Battalion was designated as the 23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion as the reinforcing battalion for the 14th and 24th Infantry Battalions and the 4th Canadian Labor Battalion serving on the Western Front and for the 199th Battalion in England assigned to the 15th Brigade, of the proposed 5th Canadian Division. During this period of its operations the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the 244th and 245th Infantry Battalions and the Jewish Infantry Company. In May 1917 the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the 22nd Reserve Battalion this having been

the reinforcing battalion for the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and the 87th Battalion Serving on the Western Front. In early 1918 the 4th Canadian Labor Battalion was absorbed into the Canadian Engineers and the 23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion absorbed the 199th Battalion from the 5th Division on this being declared moribund. The Quebec Regiment was authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918 with the 10th, 20th 22nd, and 23rd Reserve Battalions providing reinforcements to the Quebec battalions serving on the Western Front. As components of the Quebec Regiment the reserve battalions were all disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

14th Battalion, serving in the 3rd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division

24th Battalion, serving in the 5th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division

87th Battalion, serving in the 11th Infantry Brigade

4th Labour Battalion, serving in the 4th Canadian Division

199th Battalion, serving in the 15th Infantry Brigade 5th Canadian Division January 1917 - January 1918

Other ranks



523-11-130 Cap

Brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



523-12-130 Collar

Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



523-12-132 Collar

Brass. Small 'C' over '23'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Bandsman

523-11-134 Cap

Silver plate. Lug fasteners.

523-12-134 Collar

Silver plate

Officers

523-11-136 Cap Brown OSD finish.



523-12-136 Collar Brown OSD finish.

523-11-138 Cap Brown OSD with silver numerals. Flat back with 'fold over' tang fasteners

523-12-138 Collar Brown OSD with silver numerals. Flat back with 'fold over' tang fasteners

22nd Reserve Battalion Absorbed by the 23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion May 1917

The 22nd Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 from the **132nd Bn. Training and Reserve** (January 28th 1917), under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.W. Burland as the reinforcing battalion for the **87th Bn.** and **5th Canadian Mounted Rifles** both serving with the Canadian Corps in France and Flanders and the **199th Bn.** assigned to the 5th Division in formation in England. It appears that the 22nd Reserve Battalion was never fully organized remaining a 'paper' battalion until being absorbed along with the 199th Battalion into the 23rd Reserve Battalion in May 1917.

Independent Infantry Companies

By 1916 after the initial rush of volunteers to join the CEF had dried up a number of smaller independent companies and Detachments were formed by organizations or in geographical areas which did not have a large enough population base to raise full infantry battalions. These included in 1915, No.1 through No.6 'Overseas' University Companies, the Yukon Infantry Detachment, the Wadena Infantry Detachment, In 1916 No.1 Independent Infantry Company, No.1 (Jewish) Independent Infantry Company in 1916 and the Loyal Scandinavian Draft. In 1917 drafts from around 40 Militia regiments, the Yukon Infantry Company, No.2 Independent Infantry Company, No.1 Bantam Infantry Draft and the Manitoba University, and Saskatchewan University Overseas Infantry Companies. Of these No.1 (Jewish) Independent Infantry Company and the Yukon Infantry Company are known to have had badges struck and most of the militia regiments special militia pattern badges with a pickled finish. All of these being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

NO.1 (Independent) Jewish Infantry Company

No.1 (Independent) Jewish Infantry Company began recruiting in July 1916 at Montreal the unit being authorized under General Order 11 of February 1st 1917. The Company sailed March 28th 1917 with three officers and 83 other ranks under command of Captain Isidore Freedman (6th Hussars). On arrival the Company was absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion. No.1 (Independent) Jewish Infantry Company was disbanded under General Order 19 of September 15th 1920.

Regimental numbers block was 491451 - 491750.

Badges by G.F. Hemsley

Other ranks



100-4-11-140 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

100-4-12-140 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



100-4-11-142 Cap Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



100-4-12-142 Collar Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

100-4-11-144 Cap Silver overlay on pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



100-4-12-144 Collar Silver overlay on pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Recruiting poster



Reserve Militia Organization

G.O. 78 of 1915 as amended by G.O. 131 of 1915 and by G.O. 14 of 1916. The organization of the Reserve Militia is authorized, subject to the following regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council under Section 16 of the Militia Act:

Montreal Home Guard

The Montreal Home Guard was formed in 1914 performing a role similar to the Veteran's Guard in WWII. Under G.O. 18 and G.O. 24 of March 1st 1916 reads in part "4th Divisional Area. - Reserve Militia. The Montreal Home Guard is organized as a unit of the Reserve Militia, and will be designated the "1st Regiment, Reserve Militia, Montreal Home Guard" A mounted company, consisting of 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants and 50 men is also authorized to be included in the formation." The unit was absorbed into the M.D. 4 Depot Battalion in 1917.



100-4-11-146 Cap Bronze and enamels. Flat back. Not maker marked



100-4-14-146 Title Bronze. Lug fasteners. Marked Caron Bros 1914



100-4-17-148 Mufti lapel badge. Silver plate and enamels. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Military District No.5

Valcartier Camp

On the Imperial Government accepting the offer of a Canadian Division the ever energetic Sir Sam Hughes, the Minister of Militia, immediately organized the building of a new mobilization camp for the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Valcartier, Quebec. The first contingent assembled there sailing for England in October 1914. After the departure of the 1st Contingent the camp served as a training camp for most of the CEF units raised in Quebec and the Maritimes. Later in the war the permanent staff of Valcartier Camp acquired a cap badge.



100-17-11-102 Cap White metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Headquarters Military District No.5 (1917)

Headquarters Military District No.5 was located at Quebec City with the following units under its command a battalion of the Canadian Garrison Regiment, a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police.

The 5th Battalion, Garrison Regiment March 20th 1917



100-5-14-104 Title Copper worn in conjunction with a CGR title



100-5-14-106 Title Natural brass marked Rondeau Montreal.

No.5 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920. (Only General Service badges worn)

The 5th Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920. (Only General Service badges worn)

No.5 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.2 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920. The role of the Special Police was to apprehend 'Draft dodgers' after conscription was instituted in 1917 these most active in Quebec and British Columbia.

Headquarters Military District No.5 April 15th 1918 Quebec Regiment

2nd Depot Battalion, Quebec Regiment (1917)



100-5-14-106 Title Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment

The 1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment with headquarters at Quebec City was authorized as a training depot under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. Prior to this in March 1918 the 1st Quebec Regiment in MD.4 and the 2nd Quebec Regiment in MD.5 were amalgamated to form the 'Quebec Regiment'. However the complexities of trying to process both Anglophone and Francophone recruits saw the 1st and 2nd Quebec Regiments remain as separate entities in Canada, the Quebec Regiment designation only being used overseas. Upon reorganization the 1st Depot Battalion 2nd Quebec Regiment was reorganized with three Depot Battalions, two in Quebec City. Further complexities occurred when the 1st Battalion 2nd, Quebec Regiment (originally for English speaking recruits) became the 2nd Battalion 2nd Quebec Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion 2nd Quebec Regiment (originally for French speaking recruits) became the 1st, or Premier Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment, the 3rd Battalion was located at Montreal to handle Francophone recruits.

100-5-14-108 Title Brown finish. 1 DB 2 Q. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked (1918)

Premier Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment (Francophone)

Motto on badges reads Premier Battalion 2eme Regt de Quebec



100-5-11-110 Cap Natural gilding metal. Maker marked G. Rondeau Quebec



100-5-12-110 Collar Natural gilding metal. Not maker marked



100-5-11-112 Cap Pickled finish. Maker marked G. Rondeau Quebec



100-5-12-112 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked

Officers



100-5-11-114 Cap Brown and silver wash on maple leaf. Maker marked

100-5-12-114 Collar Brown and silver wash on maple leaf.

1st Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment (Anglo)

Motto on badges reads 1st Depot Battalion 2nd Quebec Regt



100-5-11-116 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners



100-5-12-116 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners

2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment (Francophone)

On formation the 2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment, located at Quebec City processed French speaking Recruits.

100-5-14-118 Title Brass finish. 2 DB 2 Q. Lug fasteners. (1918)

Motto on badges reads Deuxieme Battalon 2eme Regt de Quebec



100-5-11-120 Cap Brass by Rondeau



100-5-12-120 Collar Brass. Lug fasteners

2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment (Anglo)

Motto on badges reads 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment of Quebec



100-5-11-122 Cap Natural gilding metal. Maker marked G. Rondeau Quebec

100-5-12-122 Collar Natural gilding metal

The English speaking recruits raised by the 2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Quebec Regiment were absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion in England.

3rd Depot Battalion, (Francophone) 2nd Quebec Regiment (Montreal)

The 3rd Depot Battalion 2nd Quebec Regiment was authorized under General Order 77 of May 1918



100-5-14-124 Title Maker marked W.Scully Montreal

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6

Headquarters Military District No.6 was located in Halifax, with the following units under its command. A battalion of the Canadian Garrison Regiment, a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police and a Territorial Regiment; the Nova Scotia, this with a single Depot Battalion. The 1st Depot Battalion, Nova Scotia Regiment with headquarters at Halifax was authorized as a training depot under General Order 77 of July 1918, all other seventeen District Depot Battalions having been authorized April 15th 1918 under General Order 57 of 1918. All Depot Battalions were disbanded under General Order 213 of November 1920. The Nova Scotia Regiment provided reinforcements for the 17th (Reserve) Battalion in England.

6th Battalion, Canadian Garrison Regiment

No '6 BN' copper shoulder titles are currently known

The 6th Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920.

No. 6 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.6 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920.

No.6 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920.

Unique No.6 Special Service Company cap badge

100-6-1-11-100 Cap A single specimen sold at auction in 1997 comprised of a 'no C.E.F' pattern 2nd Special Service Company with silver numeral '6' braised over the 'numeral 2'.

Manufacturers sample cap badge by Tiptaft

A letter written March 3rd 1917 by the officer commanding the Canadian Training Division in England to the headquarters of the Overseas Military Forces Canada suggesting that the Territorial Reserve Battalions in England be allowed to adopt regiment pattern badges was dismissed. However prior to this date Tiptaft had supplied a number of reserve battalions with badges. On being denied permission many of these were converted to menu holders for use in the officers' mess. These badges are usually encountered with additional metal on the reverse. This unique example would also indicate that Tiptaft tried to obtain orders for badges from Canada or a sample was procured and sent to Canada.

100-6-11-102 Cap Gilt and enamels.

Please see The Charlton Standard Catalogue of First World War Canadian Corps badges page 47

Headquarters Military District No.6 April 15th 1918 Nova Scotia Regiment

The Nova Scotia Regiment was authorized with headquarters at Halifax under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. To supply reinforcements to the 17th Reserve Battalion in England.

1st Depot Battalion, Nova Scotia Regiment

The 1st Depot Battalion, Nova Scotia Regiment with headquarters at Halifax was authorized as a training depot under General Order 57 April 15th 1918.



100-6-14-104 Title Bronzed. Not maker marked small copper wire lugs (1917)



100-6-14-106 Title Natural Gilding metal. Maker Roden Bros. Ltd. 1919

The Nova Scotia Regiment

Other ranks



100-6-11-108 Cap Natural brass maker marked 'W.S.' (William Scully)



100-6-12-108 Collar Natural brass maker marked 'W.S.' (William Scully)

100-6-11-110 Cap Similar. Maker marked W.Scully Manf. Montreal.

Officers



100-6-11-112 Cap White metal. Voided.



100-6-12-112 Collar White metal. Solid. Flat back. Not maker marked



100-6-11-114 Cap Brown OSD. Voided.



100-6-12-114 Collar Brown OSD. Not voided. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



100-6-11-116 Cap Gilt. Voided.



100-6-11-118 Cap Gilt. Overlays on crown, maple leaf, motto.

100-6-12-118 Collar Gilt. Overlays on crown, maple leaf, motto
Picture courtesy of Wendy Hoare (Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Inc.)

17th Infantry Battalion 1914 - 1917

The 17th Battalion was raised at Camp Valcartier effective August 6th 1914 from surplus troops over and above those assigned to the first 16 infantry battalions. Each of these being around 1031 + 20% for base details etc. The Battalion sailed with the first contingent in October 1914 with a total of 668 all ranks. After the arrival of the 1st Contingent in England the brigade structure was changed the 4th Brigade being deleted from the present order of Battle and the surplus infantry battalions formed into a Training Depot. The 9th Battalion becoming the Reserve Battalion for the 1st Infantry Brigade, the 11th for the 2nd Infantry Brigade, the 12th Battalion for the 14th Infantry Battalion and the 17th for the 13th, 15th and 16th Highland Battalions. The 17th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve absorbed the **113th Bn.** (October 8th 1916), **179th Bn.** (October 21st 1916). The Nova Scotia Regiment provided reinforcements to the 17th (Reserve) Battalion in England.

With the introduction of the territorial regimental system on January 2nd 1917 the battalion became the 17th Reserve Battalion being relocated to Bramshott Camp. The 17th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **193rd Bn.** (January 20th 1917), **219th Bn.** (January 23rd 1917), **246th Bn.** (June 9th 1917), **185th Bn.** from the 5th Division (February 15th 1918) In October 1917 the battalion absorbed the 25th Reserve Battalion (formed January 4th 1917).

17th Reserve Battalion (Nova Scotia Regiment) in England January 1917

Badges by Tiptaft



517-11-116 Cap White metal. Not maker marked.



517-12-116 Collar White metal. Not maker marked.



517-12-118 Collar Brass small 'C' over '17'. Maker marked. Tiptaft

517-12-119 Collar Brass small 'C' over '17'. Not maker marked.

Officers

517-11-120 Cap Sterling silver. Hallmarked 'J.W.T.' (J.W. Tiptaft)

517-12-120 Collar Sterling silver. Hallmarked 'J.W.T.' (J.W. Tiptaft)

517-11-122 Cap Die cast brown OSD finish. Flat back. Not maker marked



517-12-122 Collar

Die cast brown OSD finish. Flat back. Not maker marked

During 1917 the 17th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 245th Battalion on its arrival from Canada and in April 1918 the 185th Battalion on it being released from the proposed 5th Division which was broken up for reinforcements. In May 1917 the 17th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 25th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Nova Scotia Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, supplying reinforcements to the 25th and 85th Battalions and the Royal Canadian Regiment serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Nova Scotia Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 17th Reserve Battalion

25th Battalion, serving in the 5th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division

85th Battalion, serving in the 12th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division

The Royal Canadian Regiment, serving in the 7th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

Modern pressure cast copy of Tiptaft cap badge



517-11-124 Cap

Off metal. Poorly defined blurred detail. Lug fasteners

The 25th Reserve Battalion October 1916 absorbed by the 17th Reserve Battalion May 1917

The 25th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the **40th Bn.** and **112th** Infantry Battalions, (the 40th Infantry Battalion having absorbed the **55th Bn** (July 6th 1916), a draft from the **64th Bn.** (July 7th 1916), and the **106th Battalion** in October 1916); under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.G. Vincent, one of two reinforcing battalions for CEF Battalions raised in Military District No.6 (Nova Scotia and PEI) serving in France and Flanders.

The 25th Reserve Battalion supplied reinforcements to the **25th Battalion** and the **Royal Canadian Regiment**. In May 1917 the 25th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into 17th Reserve Battalion, this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Nova Scotia Regiment authorized under General Order 77

of April 15th 1918.



100-6-11-120 Cap Gilt and enamels. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

Headquarters Military District No.7

Headquarters Military District No.7 was located in Saint John's, New Brunswick, with the following units under its command. A battalion of the Canadian Garrison Regiment, a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police.

7th Battalion, Canadian Garrison Regiment

No '7 BN' copper shoulder titles are currently known

No.7 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920. (Only the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges are believed to have been worn)

The 7th Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920. (Only the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges are believed to have been worn)

No.7 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.7 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920.

Headquarters Military District No.7 April 15th 1918 New Brunswick Regiment

The New Brunswick Regiment was authorized with headquarters at Saint Johns under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 with a single Depot Battalion. The establishment of the CEF Depot Battalions was 2059 all ranks which included 52 officers under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. The 1st Depot Battalion, New Brunswick Regiment supplied reinforcements for the 13th Reserve Battalion in England.

1st Depot Battalion, New Brunswick Regiment



100-7-14-102 Title Brown finish. Lug fasteners



100-7-14-104 Title Natural brass with thick copper lugs not maker marked

The 13th Reserve Battalion (New Brunswick Regiment)

The 13th Reserve Battalion was formed at Witley Camp by the amalgamation of the **115th Bn.**, **132nd Bn.** and **140th Battalions** under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.W. Fowler supplying reinforcements to the **26th Bn.** and **104th Battalion** assigned to the 5th Division in formation in England. During the period of its operations the 13th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **165th Bn.** (April 17th 1917). In February 1918 the 13th Reserve Battalion absorbed **104th Infantry Battalion** this released from the 5th Division then in formation in England which was broken up for reinforcements. The 13th Reserve Battalion reinforcing the **26th** and **44th Battalions**, this originally from Manitoba but reassigned for reinforcing purposes, both serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The New Brunswick Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.



100-7-11-106 Cap Gilt and enamels. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 13th Reserve Battalion

26th Battalion, serving in the 5th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division

44th Battalion, serving in the 10th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division

Headquarters Military District No.10

Headquarters Military District No.10 was located at Winnipeg, Manitoba, with the following units under its command. A battalion of the Canadian Garrison Regiment, a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police and later the Manitoba Regiment (authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918.) a single Depot Battalion. The authorized badges for all units were the General Service Maple leaf cap and collar badges with each of the Depot Battalions wearing a shoulder title. A number of units adopted regimental pattern badges but these seldom received official sanction.

8010-14-102 Title Gilding metal. 10 Bn

No.10 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920. (Only the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges are believed to have been worn)

The 10th Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920. (Only the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges are believed to have been worn)

No.10 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.10 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920.

Headquarters Military District No.10 April 15th 1918 Manitoba Regiment

The Manitoba Regiment was authorized with headquarters at Winnipeg under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 with a single Depot Battalion.



100-10-14-104 Title Brown finish with small copper lugs not maker marked

The chronology of the reinforcing battalions of the Manitoba Regiment is extremely complicated. In January 1917 twenty six reinforcing battalions were formed in England to supply reinforcements to the CEF on the continent. These were usually formed by merging infantry battalions already in in England. By the War's end by amalgamation the 26 reserve battalions had been reduced to 15. Two reserve battalions, the 11th and 18th, were formed to provide reinforcements to CEF units raised in MD. 10. The 14th Reserve Battalion this formed to supply reinforcements to the 16th and 43rd (Highlander) Battalions both raised in Western Canada. This battalion was absorbed by the 11th Reserve in October 1917. The 11th Battalion, one of the original infantry battalions of the 1st Contingent this having served as a reinforcing and training battalion since shortly after its arrival in England.

Reserve Battalions of the Manitoba Regiment April 1918

11th Reserve Battalion 1918

16th Battalion, reinforced by the 14th Reserve Brigade January 1917 - October 1917

27th Battalion, reinforced by the 11th Reserve Brigade from January 1916

43rd Battalion, reinforced by the 14th Reserve Brigade January 1917 - October 1917

11th Infantry Battalion August 1914 to January 1916

The 11th Infantry Battalion was a composite battalion formed in August 1914 at Camp Valcartier Quebec under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 6th 1914 authorized under General Order 142 of 1914. The 11th Battalion comprised of volunteers from militia regiments from Military District 10 Saskatchewan and Manitoba. With volunteers from the 52nd Regiment (Prince Albert Volunteers) (150), 60th Rifles (294), 95th Saskatchewan Rifles (171), 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers (471), 105th Saskatoon Fusiliers (255), plus a small detachment of 21 personnel from Humboldt, Saskatchewan. The 11th Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Burritt with a strength of 45 officers and 1119 other ranks. After its arrival the 11th Infantry Battalion was declared surplus to divisional requirements and was designated as the Reserve and Training Depot for the 2nd Infantry Brigade. The regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 11th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 21001 - 22500. A second block of regimental numbers is listed for the 11th Battalion this 227201 - 227300 but a random check indicates these were not used. The 11th Infantry Battalion created under GO 142 of 1914 was disbanded effective October 12th 1917 under General Order GO 82 of 1918.

11th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve January 1916 to September 1917

On the arrival of the 2nd Division the number of training and reserve battalions was increased from four to seven then on the formation of the 3rd Division in England in late 1915 the number of reserve and training battalions was increased to 18, each one now supplying reinforcements to just two infantry battalions. At this time some of the original seven Reserve and Training Battalions were realigned to conform to

battalions raised in the different Military Districts in Canada. The 11th Infantry Battalion became one of three training and reserve units for CEF units raised in Military District 10. During its period of operations the 11th Infantry Battalion absorbed the **45th Bn.**, (March 17th 1916), **61st Bn.** (July 7th 1916), and the **90th Infantry Battalion** (July 19th 1916).

The 11th Reserve Battalion 1917

On January 2nd 1917 at Seaford Camp the 11th Canadian Battalion Training and Reserve was reorganized as the 11th Reserve Battalion. under command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Walker as the reinforcing battalion for the **27th Bn.**, **78th Bn.** and the **107th Battalion**. (This designated as the 107th Pioneer Battalion January 22nd 1917) During the period of its operations the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **100th Bn.** (January 20th 1917), **197th Bn.** (February 6th 1917), **200th Bn.**, (May 14th 1917), **221st Bn.** (April 29th 1917), and **223rd Infantry Battalion** (May 14th 1917). In October 1917 the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 14th Reserve Battalion this formed in January 1917. The 11th Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements to the 16th, 27th and 43rd Infantry Battalions.

Please see 'Infantry Battalions' for detail of the previous issues of 11th Infantry Battalion badges.

Badges by Tiptaft. Not maker marked (Circa 1917)

Please see the 11th Battalion, 1st Division for earlier issues. Unlike the earlier issues the cap badges have a shallow wreath of 14 maple leaves per side and the motto ribbon is not framed.



511-11-124 Cap Brown finished gilding metal, not maker marked



511-12-124 Collar Brass small 'C' over '11'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Officers.



511-11-126 Cap Wm overlay on Coppered gilding metal, not maker marked

511-12-126 Collar Copper finish on gilding metal not maker marked

14th Reserve Battalion January 1917 to October 1917

The 14th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the **108th Bn.**, **179th Bn.** and the **226th Infantry Battalion** under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Snider supplying reinforcements to the **16th Bn.** and **43rd Infantry Battalions**. During the period of its operations the 14th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **174th Infantry Battalion** (May 7th 1917). In October 1917 the 14th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Reserve Battalion in October 1917.

Badges by Tiptaft



100-10-14-106 Cap White metal. By Tiptaft not maker marked



100-10-12-106 Collars White metal. By Tiptaft not maker marked

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 14th Reserve Battalion

16th Battalion, serving in the 3rd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division
43rd Battalion, serving in the 9th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

18th Reserve Battalion January 1917

The 18th Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 by the amalgamation of the **144th Bn.** and **203rd** (Winnipeg Rifles) Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel K.C. Besdon supplying reinforcements to the **8th Bn.**, **44th Bn.**, **52nd** and **107th** Infantry Battalions and to the **3rd Canadian Labor Battalion**. During the period of its operations the 18th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **141st Bn.** (May 7th 1917), **181st Bn.** (April 29th 1917), **182nd Bn.** (May 14th 1917) and the **190th** Infantry Battalion (May 14th 1917). In 1918 the 18th Reserve Battalion, along with the 11th Reserve Battalion, was designated as one of two reinforcing battalions for the Manitoba Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918 being disbanded under General Order 21 of November 15th 1920.

Battalions reinforced by the 18th Reserve Battalion January 1917 - October 1917

8th Battalion, serving in the 2nd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division.

44th Battalion, serving in the 10th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division. On the formation of the Manitoba Regiment authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, the 44th Battalion was redesignated as the **44th (New Brunswick) Battalion** and henceforth was reinforced by the 13th Reserve Battalion.

52nd Battalion, serving in the 9th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division.

107th Battalion On January 22nd 1917 the 107th Infantry Battalion was converted to the 107th Pioneer Battalion sailing for France where on March 1st 1917 replaced the 1st Pioneers in the 1st Division. In February 1918 the pioneer battalions were absorbed into the Canadian Engineers on reorganization. The unit being split into three detachments and added to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Engineering Battalions. The 107th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

3rd Canadian Labor Battalion. A General Order establishing the formation of the Canadian Labor Battalions in England has not been located. It is known these were formed in December 1916 from Category 'B' men available in the pioneer and railway depots in England. Four were established one for each of the four Canadian Divisions serving with the Canadian Corps in France. Effective November 25th 1917 the 3rd Canadian Labor Battalion was redesignated as the 11th Battalion Canadian Railway Troops.

Battalions reinforced by the 18th Reserve Battalion January - November 1918

8th Battalion, reinforced by the 11th Reserve Brigade from January 1916

52nd Battalion, reinforced by the 8th Training Brigade from September 1916 - January 1917

78th Battalion reinforced by the 11th Reserve Brigade from January 1916 to April 1918

Reserve Militia (Manitoba)

G.O. 78 of 1915 as amended by G.O. 131 of 1915 and by G.O. 14 of 1916. The organization of the Reserve Militia is authorized, subject to the following regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council under Section 16 of the Militia Act:

No. 1 Winnipeg Independent Infantry Regiment (Reserve Militia)

General Order No. 14 and No. 18 of March 1916 "Military District No. 10. - The organization of a unit of the Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Winnipeg, to be designated the "1st Winnipeg Infantry Regiment, Reserve Militia", is authorized.

Other ranks

Only small collar size badges are known it is currently undetermined if these were worn as both cap and collar badges.



100-10-12-108 Cap/collar Brown finish on copper. By Dingwall. Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener



100-10-12-110 Cap/collar Pickled finish on copper. No reverse die. Pin fastener

Officers



100-10-12-112 Cap/collar Wm overlays on Red/ brown. By Dingwall. Pin fastener (Example re-lugged)

1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment 1918

Under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 the 1st Winnipeg Infantry Regiment, Reserve Militia became the 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment.

A drawing for the design for a badge was produced by Dingwall (See Cox 810) similar to the above but with the word 'Manitoba' replacing 'Winnipeg'. However on February 10th 1917 the 1st Winnipeg Independent Infantry Regiment was granted permission to adopt the cap badges of the 27th Battalion. The 1st Winnipeg Independent Infantry Regiment, 27th Battalion pattern badges are distinctive being struck only from a lower die the reverse being semi flat. The lug fasteners on the other ranks badges being flat cut sheet metal. There is a double line surrounding the 'XXVII' and 'BATTN' ribbons. (The semi-flat reverse of this badge issue is similar that of the Winnipeg Independent Forestry Company.)



100-10-12-112 Collar Brown OSD. Flat back. N/S lugs. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

Reserve Militia (Deloraine)

Under G.O. 53 of June 1st 1916. In part "MILITARY DISTRICT No.10. - The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Deloraine, Man. is authorized."

Other ranks



100-10-12-114 Cap Pickled gilding metal. By Dingwall not maker marked. Flat cut sheet metal lugs.

100-10-14-114 Collar A collar badge has been reported but not confirmed

Reserve Militia Military District No. 10 (Saskatchewan) (Note until 1917 Saskatchewan was part of Military District No.10)

G.O. 32 of April 1916. Reads "The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Saskatoon, Sask., is authorized."

G.O. 73 of August 1916. Reads "The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Lloydminster, Sask., is authorized."

The lapel badge illustrated below indicates that a Reserve Militia detachment was located at Regina but the location of a General Order authorizing this is currently unknown.



100-10-17-116 Lapel badge Brass.

Headquarters Military District No.11

Headquarters Military District No.11 was located at Victoria with the following units under its command. A

battalion of the Canadian Garrison Regiment, a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police

The 11th Battalion, Garrison Regiment



100-11-11-102 Cap Chocolate brown with white metal overlay. Maker marked O.B. Allan



100-11-11-104 Cap Brass with white metal overlay.



100-11-12-104 Collar Brass with white metal overlay.



100-11-14-106 Title '11 Bn.' worn over 'CGR'

No.11 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920.

No.11 Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917

No.11 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.11 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920.

Headquarters Military District No.11 April 15th 1918 British Columbia Regiment

The British Columbia Regiment was authorized with headquarters at Victoria under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 with two Depot Battalions the 1st located at Victoria the 2nd at Vancouver

1st Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment in Canada

The 1st Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment with headquarters at Victoria was authorized as a training depots under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. The establishment of the CEF Depot Battalions was 2059 all ranks which included 52 officers under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. Both British Columbia Depot Battalions provided reinforcements for the 1st Reserve Battalion in England

Other ranks



100-11-11-108 Cap OR's Bronzed gilding metal maker marked O.B.Allan



100-11-12-108 Collar OR's Bronzed gilding metal maker marked O.B.Allan



100-11-14-110 Title Bronzed gilding metal not maker marked small copper wire lugs

Officers

100-11-11-112 Cap Silver plate Maker marked O.B.Allan



100-11-12-112 Collar Silver plate. Maker marked O.B.Allan

100-11-11-114 Cap Sterling silver. Marked Sterling and O.B.Allan

100-11-14-114 Collar Sterling silver. Marked Sterling and O.B.Allan

2nd Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment in Canada

The 2nd Depot Battalion, British Columbia Regiment with headquarters at Vancouver was authorized as a training depots under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. The establishment of the CEF Depot Battalions was 2059 all ranks which included 52 officers under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. Both British Columbia Depot Battalions provided reinforcements for the 1st Reserve Battalion in England.

Other ranks



100-11-11-116 Cap OR's Bronzed gilding metal maker marked O.B.Allan



100-11-11-116 Collar Bronzed gilding metal maker marked O.B.Allan



100-11-14-118 Title Bronzed gilding metal not maker marked small copper wire lugs

NCOs (?)



100-11-11-120 Cap Pickled finish. Maker marked O.B.Allan

Officers



100-11-11-122 Cap OSD Red brown finish. Lug fasteners maker marked O.B.Allan



100-11-12-122 Collar OSD Red brown finish. Pin fasteners maker marked O.B.Allan



100-11-14-122 Title OSD Red brown finish. Pin fasteners maker marked O.B.Allan

The 1st Reserve Battalion (British Columbia Regiment) in England

The 1st Reserve Battalion was formed in January 2nd 1917 by the amalgamation of the **30th** Infantry

Battalion Training and Reserve and **158th** Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Hulme at Seaford Camp to reinforce the **7th** and **29th** Battalions. During the period of its operations the 30th Battalion Training and Reserve absorbed the **62nd Bn** (July 16th 1916) the **88th Bn.** (July 18th 1916) and the **131st Bn.** (November 14th 1916). Between 1917 and 1918 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed drafts from the **143rd Bn.** (March 15th 1917) and **231st** Battalions (April 22nd 1917). In May 1917 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 24th Reserve Battalion in May 1917 and in April 1918 the 16th Reserve Battalion.

The 24th Reserve Battalion (British Columbia Regiment) in England 1917 absorbed by the 1st Reserve Battalion May 1917

The 24th Reserve battalion was formed from the **11th Canadian Mounted Rifles**, and **172nd** Infantry Battalion (January 1st 1917) under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.H. Kirkpatrick, one of three reinforcing units for CEF Battalions raised in Military District No.11 (British Columbia) then serving in France and Flanders, the others being the 1st and 16th Reserve Battalions. The 24th Battalion supplied reinforcements to the **47th Bn.**, and **72nd** Infantry Battalion and the **2nd Canadian Labor Battalion**. On May 3rd 1917 the 24th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 1st Reserve Battalion. During the period of its operations the 24th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **143rd BC** (Bantam) Battalion (March 15th 1917)

The 16th Reserve Battalion (British Columbia Regiment) in England 1917 absorbed by the 1st Reserve Battalion April 1918

The 16th Reserve Battalion was formed by the conversion of the **103rd** Infantry Battalion. under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.C.J.L. Henniker to supply reinforcements to the **54th** and **102nd** Battalions and the **2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles** serving in France and Flanders. During the period of its operations the 16th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **121st Bn.** (January 19th 1917),) and the **225th Bn.** (February 6th 1917). Until August 1917 the 16th Reserve Battalion supplied reinforcements to the **54th** and **102nd Battalions** when due to the small population base insufficient reinforcements were available from B.C. and these were designated as '**Ontario**' battalions and henceforth supplied by the **8th Reserve Battalion**. The 16th Reserve Battalion continued to provide reinforcements to the **2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Bn.** until April 1918 when the 16th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 1st Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the British Columbia Regiment, authorized under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918, supplying reinforcements to **the 7th, 29th and 72nd Infantry Battalions** and **2nd C.M.R.** serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The British Columbia Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 1st Reserve Battalion

7th Battalion, serving in the 2nd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division
29th Battalion, serving in the 6th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division
72nd Battalion, serving in the 12th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division
2nd CMR Battalion, serving in the 8th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

Reserve Militia Military in Military District No.11

G.O. 23 of March 1916. Reads "The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, at New Westminster, B.C., is authorized."

Adverting to G.O. 23, 1916, the organization of three additional companies, Reserve Militia, is authorized as follows:-

1 Company with headquarters at Chilliwack
1 Company with headquarters at Sardis
1 Company with headquarters at Ladner

Under G.O. 102 of November 1916 Military District No. 11.- Adverting to General Orders 23 and 64, 1916, the Battalion of Reserve Militia authorized therein will be designated the "Fraser Valley National Reserve."

Averting to General Order N. 102 916, the battalion of Reserve Militia authorized therein will be designated the "Fraser Valley Reserve Battalion."

G.O. 32 of April 1916. Reads " The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Kamloops, B.C., is authorized."

G.O. 84 of September 1916. Reads "The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Vernon, B.C., is authorized."

G.O. 93 of October 1916. Reads "The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Invermere, B.C., is authorized."

G.O. 93 of October 1916. Reads "The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Trail, B.C., is authorized."

Headquarters Military District No.12

Headquarters Military District No.12 was located at Regina, Saskatchewan, with the following units under its command. A battalion of the Canadian Garrison Regiment, a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police and a single Depot Battalion.

The 12th Battalion, Garrison Regiment

12BN

100-12-14-102 Title Copper. Not maker marked

The 12th Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920. (Only the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges are believed to have been worn)

No.12 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.12 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920.

No.12 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920.

Other ranks (unauthorized)



100-12-14-102 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked attributed to Kinnear & Destry

Officers

Headquarters Military District No.12 April 15th 1918 Saskatchewan Regiment

1st Depot Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment in Canada

The 1st Depot Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment was authorized as a training depot under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. The establishment of the CEF Depot Battalions was 2059 all ranks which included 52 officers under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. The 1st Depot Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment supplied reinforcements for the 15th Reserve Battalion in England.



100-12-14-106 Title Bronzed gilding metal with small copper lugs not maker marked

100-12-14-108 Title Natural brass with flat Ellis type copper lugs

32nd (Manitoba and Saskatchewan) Battalion October 27th 1914 to January 1917

The 32nd Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in Western Manitoba and Saskatchewan with mobilization headquarters at Winnipeg October 27th 1914 being authorized under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915. The battalion was raised by the by the 12th Manitoba Dragoons this regiment having previously contributed 201 volunteers to the 5th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 32nd Battalion sailed for England February 23rd 1915 with 35 officers and 962 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.J. Cowan (R.C.R). The 23rd 30th and 32nd Battalions were allotted as reinforcing and training units for the three infantry brigades of the 2nd Division in a role similar to that played by the 9th, 11th, 12th and 17th Battalions in the 1st Division. The 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions preceded the rest of the 2nd Division sailing for England in February 1915 but by May of 1915 the desperate need of trained reinforcements to replace the Canadian losses suffered by the 1st Division in the Second Battle of Ypres saw 2337 of the 2.884 all ranks of the three battalions sent to France as reinforcements. Three reinforcing drafts of replacements for the PPCLI, 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions were dispatched to England in 1915 all being raised from McGill University. The first No.2 University Company with six officers and 264 OR's sailed June 29th 1915, No.3 University Company sailed September 4th with four officers and 323 OR's, and No.4 University Company on November 27th 1915 with five officers and 250 OR's.

32nd Battalion Training and Reserve) January 1915 to January 7th 1917

The replenished 32nd Infantry Battalion served as the reserve and training battalion for CEF Battalions raised in Saskatchewan serving on the Western Front. During the period of its operations the **32nd Battalion Training and Reserve** absorbed the **68th Bn.** (July 6th 1916), **94th Bn.** (July 18th 1916) and the **195th Battalion** (November 11th 1916).

The 15th Reserve Battalion (Saskatchewan Regiment) in England

In January 1917 the **32nd Battalion** amalgamated with the **53rd** and **188th** and a draft from the **152nd** Battalion to form the 15th Reserve Battalion at Bramshott Camp under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.J. Clark supplying reinforcements to the **5th** and **28th Battalions** serving in France and Flanders. During its period of operations the 15th Reserve Battalion absorbed **214th Bn.** (April 29th 1917), **232nd Bn.** (June 9th 1917), **243rd Bn.** (June 9th 1917), and **249th Infantry Battalion** (March 4th 1918). In October 1917 the 15th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 19th Reserve Battalion becoming the reinforcing battalion for the Saskatchewan Regiment, this authorized under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918 and providing

reinforcements to the 5th, 28th 46th and 1st CMR Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.



100-12-11-110 Cap Enamels on gilding metal. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

The 19th Reserve Battalion (Saskatchewan Regiment) in England 1917 absorbed by the 15th Reserve Battalion October 1917

The 19th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the **196th** and **222nd** Canadian Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D.S. MacKay supplying reinforcements to the **46th** and **1st Canadian Mounted Rifles** serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front and the **128th Infantry Battalion** assigned to the 13th Brigade, 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. During its period of operations the 19th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **210th Battalion** (April 22nd 1917) In October 1917 the 19th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 15th Reserve Battalion, this becoming the reinforcing battalion for the Saskatchewan Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918, providing reinforcements to the 5th, 28th 46th and 1st CMR Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.



100-12-11-112 Cap Enamels on gilding metal. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

Battalions reinforced by the 15th Reserve Battalion

5th Battalion, serving in the 2nd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division
28th Battalion, serving in the 6th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division
46th Battalion, serving in the 10th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division
1st Canadian Mounted Rifles serving in the 8th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division

Reserve Militia in Saskatchewan

Until 1917 Saskatchewan was part of Military District No.10. Please see above.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT No.13

Headquarters Military District No.13 was located at Calgary, Alberta, with the following units under its command. A battalion of the Canadian Garrison Regiment, a Special Service Company, a Cyclist Platoon, a Detachment of Canadian Military Police and the Alberta Regiment with a single Depot Battalion.

The 13th Battalion, Garrison Regiment



100-13-14-102 Title Copper

No.13 Special Service Company was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 214 of November 15th 1920. (Only the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges are believed to have been worn)

The 13th Cyclist Depot Platoon was authorized under General Order 63 of 1917 and disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920. (Only the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges are believed to have been worn)

No.13 Detachment Canadian Military Police Corp (MD.13 Garrison Military Police) authorized under General Order 93-94 of October 15th 1917 was disbanded under General Order 236 of December 1st 1920. (Only the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges are believed to have been worn)

Headquarters Military District No.13 April 15th 1918 Alberta Regiment

1st Depot Battalion, Alberta Regiment in Canada

The 1st Depot Battalion, Alberta Regiment was authorized as a training depot under General Order 57 April 15th 1918. The establishment of the CEF Depot Battalions was 2059 all ranks which included 52 officers under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel. The 1st Depot Battalion, Alberta Regiment supplied reinforcements for the 21st Reserve Battalion in England.

Other ranks



100-13-11-104 Cap OR's Darkened brass maker not identified



100-13-14-106 Title Bronzed brass with small copper lugs not maker marked

NCOs (?)



100-13-11-108 Cap Brass with lug fasteners



100-13-12-108 Collar Brass with lug fasteners



100-13-14-110 Title Bronzed finish polished off. Small copper lugs not maker marked

Officers

100-13-11-112 Cap Gilt with pin fastener



100-13-12-112 Collar Gilt with pin fastener

100-13-11-114 Cap Silver. Reported but not confirmed

100-13-12-114 Collar Silver. Reported but not confirmed

The 9th Reserve Battalion (Alberta Regiment) in England 1917 absorbed by the 21st Reserve Battalion October 1917

Regimental numbers block 18001 - 19500.

The 9th Reserve Battalion (Alberta Regiment) January to September 1917

The 9th Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 by the amalgamation of the **9th** Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve and the **56th Battalion** under command of Lieutenant-Colonel. W.C.G. Armstrong to supply reinforcements to the **10th**, and **49th** Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps in France and the **202nd** Battalion in England. During the period of its operations the 9th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **209th** Battalion from Saskatchewan (January 4th 1917) In September 1917 the 9th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 21st Reserve Battalion. The 9th Infantry Battalion created under GO 142 of 1914 was disbanded effective September 15th 1917 under General Order GO 82 of 1918. The 21st Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918, supplying reinforcements to the **10th**, **31st**, **49th** and **50th** battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Alberta Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

The 21st Reserve Battalion (Alberta Regiment) in England

The 21st Reserve Battalion established at Seaford January 1917 from the 137th and 175th Battalions under command of Major J.D.R. Steward . Being relocated to Bramshott Camp March 8th 1917. Between January and September 1917 the 21st Reserve Battalion supplied reinforcements to the **31st** and **50th** Infantry Battalions, during this period absorbing the 191st Battalion (April 11th 1917). In October 1917 the 21st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 9th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment this authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918 and supplying reinforcements to the **10th**, **31st**, **49th** and **50th** battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. At the beginning of 1918 it was decided not to send the 5th Division to France but to break it up and use the personnel as reinforcements. At this time the **202nd Battalion** was also absorbed into the 21st Reserve Battalion. The Alberta Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 21st Reserve Battalion

10th Battalion, serving in the 2nd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division

31st Battalion, serving in the 6th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division

49th Battalion, serving in the 7th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

50th Battalion, serving in the 10th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division

Reserve Militia in Military District No. 13

G.O. 53 of June 1st 1916. Reads "The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Camrose, Alta., is authorized."

G.O. 53 of June 1st 1916. Reads "The organization of a company of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Vermillion, Alta., is authorized."

G.O. 64 of July 1916. Reads "The organization of a Battalion of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Edmonton, Alta., is authorized."

G.O. 101 of November 1916. Reads "The organization of a Battalion of Reserve Militia, with headquarters at Calgary, Alta., is authorized."

Spencer's Stores (Remnants)

Little information is available regarding the following badges. These are thought to be for a patriotic home

guard militia organization formed from the staff of Spencer's Stores during WWI. Spencer's Stores was founded in Victoria B.C. in 1873 and grew to be a large department store chain in British Columbia. A block size department store being opened in Vancouver in 1907. The 'Remnants' are believed to have been formed from older personnel, possibly ex-serviceman, to old to volunteer for service with the CEF.. The letter 'R' on the badges referring to 'remnants', left over trim from bolts of cloth, hence leftovers. Spencer's Stores were eventually bought out by Eaton's in 1948.

100-16-11-102 Cap White metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



100-16-12-102 Collar White metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked