

## THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT

On the accession to the throne by King Edward VII on the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 (the coronation taking place in 1902), the various crowns used on the royal insignia, the St. Edward's, Hanoverian (Guelphic), Gothic and Jubilee were ordered to be replaced with the Tudor (King's) crown. An eight year correspondence ensued in which the Royal Canadian Regiment attempted to retain its Victorian Cypher, Hanoverian Crown badges, after which they were ordered to cease and desist. Other ranks cap badges were changed to the authorized King Edward VII 'E VII R' Tudor Crown pattern but apparently the officers of the regiment continued to wear the 'VRI' cypher presumably using the 'the uniform to be worn for its full period of use before being replaced,' clause of the dress regulations as an excuse. On the accession to the throne of King George V in 1910 (the coronation taking place in 1911), the Royal Cypher of King Edward VII was changed for that of the new King. The regiment again tried to adopt the original 'VRI' pattern badges the matter being referred to the College of Heralds in 1912, however WWI had begun before a ruling was handed down. As previously other ranks badges with the King George V Cypher were produced but apparently the officers continued to wear the 'VRI' patterns. Finally in 1919 for their service in WWI King George V granted the Royal Canadian Regiment the right to wear the VRI cypher in perpetuity. (This did not conclude the matter entirely as disagreement regarding the 'correct' pattern of St. Edward's or Hanoverian crown have continued on and off until the present day.)

### Badges (1911 - 1915)

The first post 1911 other ranks cap badges are maker marked 'W. Scully Montreal'. The white metal star with a pronounced 'dome' and brass overlay with Scully type 2 lug fasteners. Other ranks collars badges: are struck in natural gilding metal without a makers mark. This issue has medium, narrow lettering on the 'Pro Patria' ribbon without a visible mound behind the beavers tail. The beaver has a detailed front paw and a single small branch behind the head. The Scully type 2 lug fasteners are attached at the motto ribbon ends. The shoulder badges are struck in gilding metal with a fully struck up reverse and are maker marked 'W.Scully Montreal' with Scully type 2 lugs fixed in a north/south orientation.

### Other ranks



261-11-102 Cap Brass overlay on wm star. Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked W.Scully Montreal





261-12-102 Collar Natural gilding metal. Scully type 2 lugs. Not maker marked



261-17-102 Title Natural gilding metal. Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked 'W. Scully Montreal'

### **The Royal Canadian Regiment July 29th 1914**

The Royal Canadian Regiment, as Canada's only permanent force infantry regiment was called out on active duty July 29th 1914 to serve on home defence duties guarding strategic locations. Effective August 5th 1914 the establishment of the regiment was increased from 596 to 922 other ranks. On September 5th the establishment was again increased to 1,030 other ranks. On the 19th August 1914 a request was made by the Army Council in Great Britain for a Canadian regiment to release the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment serving on Garrison duty on the Island of Bermuda for service on the Western Front. The RCR volunteered for this duty and almost all of Canada's trained soldiers, with their invaluable pool of knowledge, sailed for Bermuda from Halifax on September 9th 1914 aboard the 'CANADA'. These additional personnel were never part of the Permanent establishment of the regiment. On the regiment sailing for Bermuda around 300 Permanent Force soldiers remained in Canada to maintain the schools of instruction at Halifax. At Halifax Garrison duties previously performed by the RCR were taken over by a Composite Battalion raised from the militia the regimental numbers block for this battalion being 488151 - 488650. On its arrival in Bermuda the regiment relieved the 2nd Lincolns who returned to Canada aboard the 'CANADA' which sailed for England with the 1st Contingent October 3rd 1914. The RCR was to remain on Bermuda until being relieved by the 38th Battalion CEF August 12th/13th 1915. The RCR returned to Canada on August 17th where the regiment was re-equipped and attested into the CEF all receiving new CEF regimental numbers which were used for the duration of WWI. The CEF regimental numbers block for the RCR was 477001 - 480000. After being re-equipped the regiment sailed for England on August 26th 1915 where in December 1915 was assigned to the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Infantry Division with which it was to serve for the duration of the war. The CEF Royal Canadian Regiment component which was authorized August 8th 1914 was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920. During the course of WWI 121 officers and 2,992 other ranks served in the RCR of which 33 officers were killed in action and 78 wounded and 671 other ranks killed in action with 2,203 wounded.

### **The Royal Canadian Regiment in Canada 1915 - 1919**

#### **Badges by Caron Bros (circa 1915)**



261-17-104 Shoulder badge Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Caron Bros'



261-14-104 Shoulder title Gilding metal. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

### Officers Badges by Roden Bros



261-11-106 Cap Brown overlay on white metal. Roden flat copper lugs. Not maker marked



261-12-106 Collar Brown finish. Flat copper lugs. Marked 'Roden Bros 1915'

### Badges by Roden Bros (1916)



261-12-108 Collar Brown finish. Flat copper lugs. Marked 'Roden Bros 1916'

### OVERSEAS 1915 - 1916

According to the Regimental history (page 212) on the RCRs arrival in England the crowned cypher pattern shoulder badges were exchanged for 'R.C.R.' titles and the white metal (portion of the cap badges) was brown coated. (This noted only on the officers badges.)

### Other ranks badges by Smith and Wright (1916)



261-11-110 Cap Gilding metal overlay on white metal. Copper wire lugs. Not maker marked



261-14-110 Title Gilding metal. Flat hexagonal lugs. Not maker marked

In the CEF files in the Canadian Archives are replies to a request from Canadian Corps 'Q' (Quartermaster) dated August 19th 1917, that reads "With reference to you're A.O.D.S. 4/1 dated the 19th instant.- Attached hereto, please find Statement in duplicate, regarding the badges worn by the units of this Division, as requested in the above quoted letter.". This request was made to all four of the infantry divisions serving in the Canadian Corps in France and lists the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. This information was requested as the Canadian Government had agreed in future to pay for battalion badges for the units of the CEF, the maker selected to supply these badges being J.W. Tiptaft and Son. Ltd. From this historically important file we can identify who was the maker for the badges for each infantry battalion serving in the Canadian Corps in 1916/1917. The fighting battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front used approximately 2000 sets of badges a



year. Infantry battalion 'wastage' as casualties were called, ran at 10% per month for the duration of WWI and it was necessary to purchase new battalion badges for reinforcements arriving from England.

### **3rd Division Formation patches**

The introduction of identifying coloured formation patches was discussed in August 1916 these initially being worn sewn on the back 1-inch below the collar. The tentative colours selected for the three divisions in the field being red for the 1st Division, blue for the 2nd Division (the units of the 2nd Division were given permission to move these to the sleeves within days presumably the other divisions following suit.) White was initial colour selected for the 3rd Division but changed to black presumably as white would have provided too good a target for enemy snipers. The initial issues of the 2nd Division was navy blue making them nearly indistinguishable from black so the 3rd Division patches were changed to grey. Colour variations are noted but by 1917 smoke grey was standardized.



### **August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file**

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by (A) Smith and Wright, Brearly Street, Birmingham, England, (B) Shoulder badges 2 pounds 2 shillings gross pairs. Cap badges 2 pounds 8 shillings Gross, [C] Shoulder Badges approximately 2000 pairs. Cap badges approximately 2000. This issue of cap badges bears the cypher of King George V. (Interestingly no mention is made of collar badges in this submission the above 'orphan' Roden Bros patterns possibly having previously been shipped to England.) In 1917 a new issue of regimental cap and collar badges was provided at Government expense for both the Canadian Militia in Canada and the CEF overseas. Previously only Permanent Force units (The RCR, RCD, RCA and Permanent Force Corps troops.), were provided with regimental cap badges from the public purse. Militia units purchasing cap badges, if worn, from regimental funds, the government providing only collar badges and shoulder numerals to the Militia and the General Service Maple leaf cap, collars 'CANADA' titles, and starting in 1915 branch of service abbreviated titles and battalion numerals. In England J.W. Tiptaft & Son was selected to provide the 1917 issue of cap, collars and if worn regimental or branch of service titles.

### **Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son (Tudor Crown 1917 )**



261-11-112 Cap Gm on white metal. Tiptaft pattern lug fasteners. Not maker marked



261-12-112 Collar Gilding metal. (Applied beaver). Tiptaft pattern. Not maker marked



261-14-112 Title Gilding metal. Round stops, large Tiptaft lugs. Not maker marked

**Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son (Guelphic Crown 1918)**



261-11-114 Cap Gm overlay. Tiptaft pattern lug fastener. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

**1918 Badge issue attributed to J.R.Gaunt**



261-11-116 Cap Gm overlay. Lug fastener. Not maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



261-12-116 Collar Gilding metal. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not maker marked



261-14-116 Title Gilding metal. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not maker marked

### WWI 'Orphan' or un-attributed maker officers collar badges



261-12-118 Collar Die cast brown OSD finish long Tiptaft pattern lugs

### The Royal Canadian Regiment 1918 - 1937

Apparently the RCR adopted Guelphic Crown pattern badges in 1918 these finally being authorized under General Order 53 of July 2nd 1919 when King George V granted the Royal Canadian Regiment the right to wear the VRI cypher on the badges and buttons in perpetuity. Under General Order 90 of November 3rd 1919 the post WWI establishment was set at 42 Officers and 1,120 Other ranks. The first post WWI officers badges were produced in England by J.R. Gaunt, these featuring the Victorian 'State Imperial Crown', and not the Hanoverian (Guelphic) crown originally adopted by the Regiment in the 1894. *(Similar cap badges in anodized aluminum these maker marked 'J.R. Gaunt B'ham' on the slide were issued in 1973).* As of

April 1918 there were 6000 cap badges and 2000 pairs of shoulder titles listed as being in inventory at the Canadian Ordnance Stores at Ashford in Kent supplied by Tiptaft, no collars are listed. The January 20th 1919 inventory still lists 6006 cap badges as being on hand, 344 (right) and 1,523 (left) collars and 2000 pairs of shoulder titles these presumably meeting the needs of the ORs until the 1930s.

### **RCR Depot**

Before the regiment sailed for France in November 1915 a Regimental Depot of 500 personnel was established at Bramshott Camp in England to act as the Depot for both the RCR and PPCLI. In the fall of 1916 the depot absorbed the 97th (American Legion) Battalion this raised and mobilized in Toronto under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915 this one of a five CEF battalions recruited in different provinces from expatriate US citizens living in Canada at the time of WWI. The original idea was to form these into a brigade called the American Legion but by the time they were formed the system of reinforcing existing units in the field was already established and the battalions forming the American Legion were only able to raise a minimal number of recruits. Most of the personnel of the 212th and 237th Battalions were absorbed into the 97th Battalion (American Legion) prior to this sailing for England September 19th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.B. Clark with a strength of 31 officers and 798 other ranks where it was absorbed into the RCR Depot.

### **RCR Reinforcing Draft**

A reinforcing draft was raised in September 1915 regimental numbers block 478501 to 480000 this arriving in England in November 1915 with personnel sailing for France in April 1916

### **Reinforcements 1917**

On the establishment of the Reserve Battalions in January 1917 the personnel of the RCR Depot were absorbed into 26th Reserve Battalion this becoming the reinforcing battalion for the RCR and the 25th Battalion both serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 26th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the 40th and 112th Infantry Battalions and the RCR Depot, (the 40th Infantry Battalion having absorbed the 106th Battalion in October 1916). In May 1917 the 26th 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) supplying reinforcements to the 25th and 85th Battalions and Royal Canadian Regiment. the Nova Scotia Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

### **.PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY 1914 - 1920**

On the outbreak of WWI a number of wealthy and patriotic Canadian businessmen offered their financial support to the Canadian Government by financing military units. This precedent had been previously established during the Boer War when Donald A. Smith, Lord Strathcona, the self made Scottish born Canadian railroad baron, raised and financed the 531 all ranks Strathcona's Horse. Andrew Hamilton Gault, a wealthy private citizen traveled to Ottawa August 5th 1914 where in a brief meeting with Sir Sam Hughes, offered \$100,000 to raise and equip a regiment for service in the Great War. His patriotic gesture was accepted and effective August 8th 1914 authorization was given to raise the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The name being suggested by Lieutenant Colonel Francis D. Farquar DSO who served as the military secretary to the Governor General, the Duke of Connaught, the regiment being named in honour of the Duke's youngest daughter the Princess Patricia of Connaught. Command of the new regiment was given to Lieutenant Colonel Farquar, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, Andrew Hamilton Gault, who served in the militia as a Captain in the 5th Royal Highlanders, accepting a Majority becoming second in command. Notices were posted in early August 1914 announcing the formation of the PPCLI and over 3000 applications were received mainly from ex- British servicemen who had emigrated to Canada. Almost every Regiment in the British Army as well as Royal Marines and the Royal Navy being represented, over 85 different battle clasps were represented on the campaign medals previously awarded to the volunteers. By August 18th 1914 the battalion was at full strength with 1098 all ranks.



The PPCLI mobilized at Ottawa where a Depot was established, the battalion being equipped by the Department of Militia. The regiment proceeded to Quebec where August 28th 1914 embarked on the Magantic, prior to sailing for England, but orders from the Admiralty authorizing only convoy's to cross the Atlantic saw the regiment disembarked at Levis before finally sailing with the First Contingent in October 1914. In England the PPCLI were located at Bustard Camp on Salisbury Plain until mid November when they moved to Winchester joining the British Army, where the regiment turned in their Canadian Ross Rifles for the British Lee Enfield SMLE. (Small Magazine Lee Enfield). The PPCLI along with four British Regular Army Battalions returned from India, the 2nd Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, the 3rd and 4th Battalions the Kings Royal Rifle Corps and the 4th Battalion the Rifle Brigade, formed the 80th Infantry Brigade, assigned to the 27th Division, this assigned to the new 'V' Corps. The 80th Brigade sailed for France December 21st 1914 where on the night of March 20th 1915 Lieutenant-Colonel F.D. Farquar died of wounds received the previous night and command passed to Captain H.C. Buller. (Major Gault second in command being in hospital due to wounds.) Major, later Lieutenant-Colonel Gault, was wounded in action no less than five times. In June 1916 after losing a leg and unable to again serve again in the front lines Lieutenant Colonel Gault returned to the staff of the 3rd Division in June 1917 and was given command of the PPCLI in November 1918 for their return to Canada. After the Battle of Frezenberg May 8th 1915 only a single officer, a Lieutenant, and 154 other ranks were uninjured and by September 15th 1915 the battle casualties for the PPCLI had reached 38 Officers and 913 other ranks.

By the fall of 1915 The British could no longer maintain infantry brigades of five battalions and these were henceforth reduced to brigades of four infantry battalions. The now four battalion 80th Infantry Brigade was reassigned to Salonika and the surplus PPCLI reassigned to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Initially on December 14th 1915 the PPCLI, RCR, 42nd and 49th Battalions were assigned as the Canadian Corps Troops Infantry Brigade this formed to defend Corps Headquarters then located at Kemmel Hill in case of an assault by German Forces. This unit was disbanded two days later but on December 20th 1915 was designated the 7th Infantry Brigade assigned to the 3rd Canadian Division, which officially came into existence on December 22nd 1915 and with which the PPCLI was to serve for the duration of WWI.

The PPCLI had both Pipes and Drums and a Brass band.

### **Badges of the PPCLI 1914 - 1915**

Pictures of the officers taken at Ottawa on the formation of the PPCLI show a few with different militia cap badges in wear however most are pictured without cap badges. Lieutenant Colonel Farquar, the CO wears the regimental badge of the Coldstream Guards whilst his adjutant Captain Buller (later Lieutenant Colonel, D.S.O., KIA while in command of the regiment June 17th 1916), wears his Rifle Brigade cap badge. The 'Maruerite' cap badges are pictured in use August 29th 1914 at the presentation of the 'Camp' Colours, the original flag sewn by Princess Patricia, this nicknamed the 'Ric-a-dam-doo', which was presented to the battalion at a ceremony at Landsdowne Park. The design of the cap badge featuring the marguerite flower this adopted as an honorarium to A. Hamilton Gault, Maruerite being the name of his wife. Maruerite collar badges were not worn by the PPCLI except by some of the early reinforcing drafts. The maruerite pattern cap badges remaining in use until 1933. The first issue of cap badges was produced by Caron Bros. Montreal. This issue with a voided 'Tudor' crown, the reverse flat without makers mark and the lugs fitted in a N/S orientation. The PPCLI were issued with CEF regimental numbers block 1 to around 2000. Few of the original volunteers were to survive WWI and the original numbers black was apparently not corrected

### **Badges attributed to Caron Bros**

#### **Other ranks**



262-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Voided crown. Flat back. N/S Caron Bros lugs. Not marked

#### Officers



262-11-104 Cap Gilt. Voided crown. Flat back. N/S Caron Bros lugs. Not maker marked

#### Reinforcement Drafts for the PPCLI February 1915 to 1916

The first PPCLI (1st Reinforcing Draft) comprising of 14 officers and 499 other ranks sailed for England January 20th 1915. The regimental numbers block being 51001 to 53000.



262-11-106 Cap Gilt lacquer finish Flat back. Pin fastener. Not marked

262-14-106 Title Gilt finish. Caron lugs. Unmarked or marked Caron Bros Montreal 1915

#### Pipes & Drums(?)



262-11-107 Cap

Silver plate. Flat back. N/S lug fasteners. Not marked

A second reinforcing draft, No.1 University Company (2nd P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcing Draft) sailed May 29th 1915 with six officers and 250 other ranks, regimental numbers block McG 1 - McG 800. A third reinforcing draft, No.2 University Company (3rd P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcing Draft) sailed one month later June 29th 1915 with six officers and 264 other ranks, regimental numbers block McG 801 - McG 1600 (Later corrected to 475751 to 467,075). A fourth reinforcing draft, No.3 University Company (4th P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcing Draft) sailed September 4th 1915 with four officers and 327 other ranks, regimental numbers block 475,251 to 475,750. As stated above by September 15th 1915 the battle casualties for the PPCLI had reached 38 Officers and 913 other ranks.

### Reinforcing Draft badges by unidentified makers (1915)

#### Other ranks



262-11-108 Cap

Pickled. Solid crown. Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

#### Officers



262-11-110 Cap

Silver and gilt wash. Solid crown. Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener. Not marked

### Badges by Birks (circa 1915)

All badges with flat cut sheet copper lugs. Cap with 4 jewels in central arch of crown collars with 3

### Badges by Birks



262-11-112 Cap Chocolate brown. Flat back. E/W Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked 'Birks'



262-12-112 Collar Brown finish. Flat back. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked 'Birks 1916'



262-14-112 Title Chocolate brown. Flat back. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked 'Birks 1916'



262-12-113 Collar Brown finish. Solid crown. N/S flat cut sheet copper lugs. Not maker marked

### P.P.C.L.I. 80th Infantry Brigade, 27th Division, British Army 1914 - 1915

Overseas between 1915 and 1917 four different varieties of Marguerite cap badges are identified as being produced but the chronological order in which these were made is currently undetermined. All have a fully



struck up reverse.

The records of the Canadian Military Headquarters in London, including those pertaining to badges were destroyed in 1917 when the building caught fire. In August 1917 Canadian Military Headquarters requested that the units of the four Infantry Divisions serving on the Western Front provide information on the badges currently being worn. This information was supplied in the August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges for the P.P.C.L.I. are listed as being held by the (a) Goldsmith and Silversmith Coy. Ltd. 112 Regent St London. (b) 9 pounds 9 shillings per gross. (C) 3000 (approximately).

### **P.P.C.L.I., 7th Brigade 1916 - 1918**

Cap badge with four jewels in the central arch of the crown. Small lettering



262-11-114 Cap      Dark brown. Medium voided crown. Slide fastener.



262-11-116 Cap      Dark brown. Large lettering. Large non-voided crown. N/S Gaunt pattern lugs.



262-11-118 Cap      Brown finish. Large lettering. Large voided crown. Gaunt pattern lugs

**Badges attributed to the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co.**

Solid crown with 5 jewels in the central arch. Medium lettering



262-11-120 Cap Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

ORs wore the metal 'PPCLI' titles on the collar. Cloth titles on the upper sleeve and metal 'CANADA' on the shoulder strap.



262-12-122 Collar Natural gilding metal. Round stops. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not maker marked

**Cloth shoulder titles**

Cloth 'P.P.C.L.I.' shoulder titles. It is at present undetermined when these were first adopted but they were authorized under General Routine Order 4663 of August 1st 1918. Three known WWI patterns are illustrated below, two of British manufacture the third on felt possibly French.



262-22-126 Cloth Title White lettering woven through red melton and white cloth backing.



262-22-128 Cloth Title White lettering woven through red melton and white cloth backing.



262-22-130 Cloth Title White lettering woven through red felt with grey cloth backing.

### **PPCLI, 7th Brigade, 3rd Division patches introduced September 1916 - 1918**

#### **Formation patches**

The introduction of identifying coloured formation patches was discussed in August 1916 these initially being worn sewn on the back 1-inch below the collar. The tentative colours selected for the three divisions in the field being red for the 1st Division, blue for the 2nd Division (the units of the 2nd Division were given permission to move these to the sleeves within days presumably the other divisions following suit.) White was initial colour selected for the 3rd Division but changed to black presumably as white would have provided too good a target for enemy snipers. The initial issues of the 2nd Division was navy blue making them nearly indistinguishable from black so the 3rd Division patches were changed to grey. Colour variations are noted but by 1917 smoke grey was standardized.



**P.P.C.L.I., 7th BRIGADE 3rd CANADIAN DIVISION 1917 - 1918**

#### **Badges by Tiptaft**

Cap badge with non-voided Tudor Crown with 4 jewels in the central arch. Thin medium lettering



262-11-132 Cap Brown finish. E/W. Tiptaft lugs . Not maker marked



262-12-134 Collar Natural gilding metal. Round stops. Note position of the lugs. Not maker marked

#### Officers Service Dress



262-11-124

262-11-136 Cap Red brown finish. E/W. Tiptaft lugs . Not maker marked

#### 'Bugle' pattern collar badges

Between March 1918 and August 1918 battalion pattern collar badges were authorized for the CEF. It is believed that other ranks may have adopted the light infantry bugle horn 'Patricia's' pattern during this period.



262-12-138 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

#### Collar badges by J.R. Gaunt

262-11-140 Cap A matching cap badge is not currently reported



262-12-140 Collar Die cast chocolate brown. Gaunt pattern lugs. 'J.R.Gaunt London' makers tab

### THE PPCLI PIPES AND DRUMS

Notices were posted in early August 1914 announcing the formation of the PPCLI over 3000 applications being received mainly from ex- British servicemen who had emigrated to Canada. In answer to the call for volunteers the Edmonton Pipe Band, comprising of eight pipers and five drummers volunteered en-masse to join the regiment under the leadership of 37 year old Pipe Major John Colville (Regimental number 667) the pipe band was completely out fitted in 'full' highland dress, 'Hunting Stewart' tartan plaid. The photograph of the pipes and drums taken at Ottawa in 1914 shows them wearing a St Andrew pattern Plaid Broach Pin and what appears to be badges similar to the 79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) worn on the Glengarry cap and on the large square waist belt clasp, a plain thistle badge being worn on the sporran. (In 1917 Pipe Major Colville was attested into the 1st Alberta Depot Battalion). Photographs of the pipes and drums taken in France in 1918 shows the numbers to have increased over the course of the war to 24 all ranks. When not serving as musicians most bandsmen served as stretcher bearers during routine operations.



262-11-140 Manufacturers Sample ? Die cast brass with four lug fasteners. Not maker marked

This gilt badge is somewhat of a mystery being the only known die struck example and is possibly a manufacturers sample or proto-type produced just before the end of WWI. It would appear that this badge was used to make a mold from which sand cast badges were produced. A similar badge in white metal is illustrated in the Military Collectors' Club of Canada journal of Spring 2003 (edition 212). This the badge of Pipe Major John Colville. (Photograph courtesy of the Edmonton Police Service Museum.)



Cover of the Military Collectors' Club of Canada journal of Spring 2003 (edition 212).



262-11-142 Glengarry Sand cast white metal with some voiding lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Post WWI examples

It appears that further sand cast badges were made from the early castings these becoming cruder losing more and more detail as further examples were made.

### PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY 1919 - 1933

The PPCLI was disbanded at Ottawa March 19th 1919 and immediately reconstituted as a regiment of the Permanent Force under General Order 27 of 1919. Under General Order 90 of November 1919 the establishment with six Officers and 198 other ranks at London, Ontario, in Military District No.1. Six Officers and 200 other ranks at Toronto in Military District No.2. Twelve officers and 259 other ranks at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and six Officers and 200 other ranks at Esquimalt, British Columbia in Military District No.11.



262-14-144 Title Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. Hemsley lugs Marked. 'Caron Bros. Montreal 1919'

Badges were authorized under General Order 95 of 1922 and read in part: "Cap badge. Within a belt inscribed with the regimental title in full and ensigned with the Imperial Crown, a marguerite flower." Note no metals or collar badges are described. Officers badges were procured from Firmin. Other ranks Hemsley.

### Other ranks (?)



262-11-146 Cap White metal. Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener . Not maker marked



262-12-146 Collar White metal. Fully struck up reverse. Scully type 2 lugs. Not maker marked  
Post WWI bandmen uniforms are noted with metal 'P.P.C.L.I.' titles being worn as collar badges.

### Reinforcements for the PPCLI

Originally no provision was made for reinforcing the PPCLI, however early in 1915 a draft of 14 officers and 499 other ranks were provided from the 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions, these having sailing for England January 20th 1915 to form a reinforcing depot prior to the bulk of the 2nd Division proceeding overseas. The losses incurred by the 1st Division in the 2nd Battle of Ypres and the PPCLI saw the majority of these sent to France as reinforcements. In 1915 a further three reinforcing drafts for the PPCLI were recruited from universities across Canada all being allocated through the students union of McGill University. During 1916, after the PPCLI joined the CEF, reinforcements continued to be supplied by university companies. No. 5 (McGill) University Company Regimental numbers block 487,451 - 487,650 and No.6 (McGill) University Company, Regimental numbers block 489,751 - 490,250. After January 1917 reinforcements were supplied by the 7th Reserve Battalion.

### Counterfeit cap badges

The cap badges pictured below are counterfeits these offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site.

Note the lack of sharpness and blurred detail, 'off metals' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example.



262-11-150 Cap Pressure cast brass.



262-11-152 Cap Pressure cast silver.

## THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES

The enormous land mass and relatively small scattered population in Canada's west made mounted infantry infinitely more practical than regiments of foot. Mounted rifles were trained to fight dismounted, horses only being used as transportation unlike the cavalry which was trained to fight from horseback. In the early part of the 20th century a number of independent squadrons of light horse were formed all across Canada. When the numbers of these had risen to become viable units they were formed into regiments of either cavalry or mounted rifles. Many Cavalry and Mounted Rifles personnel arrived at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 to learn that only infantrymen would be allowed to serve in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Many of these eager to join the fray volunteered to serve as infantry the 5th and 6th Battalions being formed almost exclusively from Western cavalry regiments. The entry of Turkey and the Ottoman Empire into the war on the side of the Central Powers saw the British Government requesting that Canada supply a force of mounted troops for service in Egypt, to which the Canadian Government readily agreed. On November 5th 1914 telegrams were sent to military Districts 2, 10, 11 and 13 ordering each to mobilize a regiment of mounted rifles for overseas service this to be in addition to troops being raised for the Second Contingent. As mounted troops the Canadian Mounted Rifles were called regiments and not battalions. These regiments were numbered 4th, 1st, 2nd and 3rd each with an authorized strength of 544 all ranks. After authorization was received to increase the number of troops training in Canada a warning was sent out that an additional nine regiments of Mounted Rifle, 5th through 13th were to be raised. The changing situation in the middle east saw the original plan to send Canadian troops to Egypt scrapped and the Canadian Mounted Rifles proceeded to England the first six regiments in two brigades these arriving in July of 1915. The first three CMR regiments (1st CMR Brigade) sailed for England June 12th 1915 followed July 18th 1915 by the 2nd CMR Brigade with 4th through 6th CMRR. Of the three squadrons forming the 7th CMR, 'A' and 'B' Squadrons from London Ontario sailed June 9th 1915 and June 29th 1915 respectively. These accompanied with drafts from the 8th through 13th CMR regiments. (Please see below for further details) 'C' Squadron, from Toronto having previously sailed for England February 23rd 1915 as the advanced party but effective March 30th 1915 was withdrawn from the 7th CMR and



designated as the 2nd Divisional Cavalry Squadron. After their arrival in England the Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiments volunteered to serve as regular infantry.

### **1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade Headquarters** **January 15th 1915 - December 1915**

The 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade Headquarters was formed at Winnipeg January 15th 1915 and sailed for England June 12th 1915 with a strength of eight Officers and 48 other ranks with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiments under its command. No special badges were produced for this unit. The 1st CMR Brigade Headquarters was disbanded upon the conversion of the CMR regiments to infantry battalions in December 1915.

Corrected regimental numbers block 1st Brigade CMR H.Q. 106001 - 107050

### **2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade Headquarters** **January 18th 1915 - December 1915**

The 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade Headquarters was formed at Montreal January 18th 1915 and sailed for England June 12th 1915 with a strength of six Officers and 27 other ranks with the 4th, 5th and 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiments under its command. The 2nd CMR Brigade Headquarters sailed for France October 24th 1915. The 2nd CMR Brigade Headquarters was disbanded upon the conversion of the CMR regiments to infantry battalions in December 1915.

Regimental numbers block 2nd Brigade CMR H.Q. 109051 - 109100

### **Badges by R.J. Inglis. Motto reads '2' Brigade Mounted Rifles**



300-14-11-102 Cap Pickled gilding metal stamped R.J. Inglis Limited



300-14-12-102 Collar Pickled gilding metal Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

### **Officers (?)**



300-14-11-104 Cap

Blackened finish not maker marked



300-14-12-104 Collar

Pickled finish. Not maker marked

### **Overseas Mounted Rifles Depot (?)**



300-15-11-102 Cap

Modified 9th CMR cap badge with brass overlay over numeral.

## **1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1915**

The 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Brandon, Saskatoon and Yorkton with mobilization headquarters at Brandon effective November 5th 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The regiment sailed for England June 12th 1915 with 28 Officers and 602 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.I. Stevenson (32nd Manitoba Horse). On October 1st 1915 the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Headquarters became operational in France The 1st CMR having sailed for France September 22nd 1915 assigned as Corps Troops serving with the 2nd Division until December 31st 1915 when the regiment was reorganized as an infantry battalion absorbing 'C', Squadron of the 3rd CMRR which was disbanded.

The original regimental numbers block for the 1st CMR was included in 1001 - 2000, this later corrected to 106051 - 107050.

The 1st CMR was unique in the annals of military history by having a mounted pipe band of 8 pipers and three drummers. The pipers wearing regular service dress, no special badges or uniforms being worn except for Royal Stuart pipe bags and ribbons.



### **1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles January 1st 1916 - 1918**

Now designated as the 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles assigned to the newly formed 8th Canadian (Mounted) Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. After 1916 reinforcements were supplied by the 15th Reserve Battalion (Saskatchewan Regiment). The 1st CMR served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI being disbanded under General Order 207 of 1920 (Interestingly this being the GO disbanding the CEF Cavalry Units).

### **Badges by Dingwall**



300-1-11-102 Cap

Chocolate brown.



300-1-12-102 Collar Chocolate brown. (Non voided crown). Flat back. Not marked



300-1-14-102 Title Chocolate brown. Flat back. Not maker marked

**NCOs (?)**



300-1-11-104 Cap Blackened/pickled finish.

**Officers**



300-1-11-106 Cap Red Brown OSD.

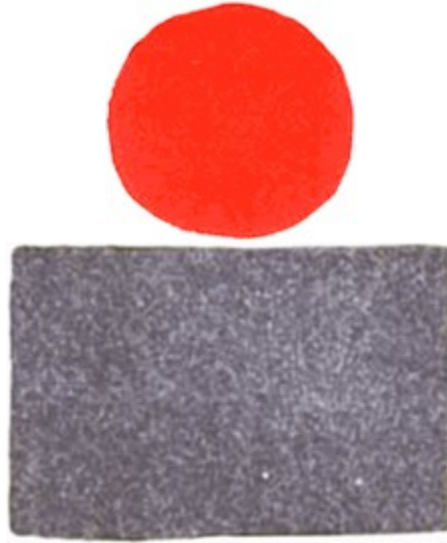


300-1-12-106 Collar Brown finish. Not maker marked

**OVERSEAS**



## Formation patches introduced September 1916



### Badges by Tiptaft

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are also listed. The documentation provided by the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade has the following notation "The delay in replying to this correspondence (20th August 1917) is regretted. We were unable to secure the information required from the 5th C.M.R. Bn. until this evening. A report regarding the delay will be forwarded later."

[a] Tiptaft & Son, Northampton Street, Birmingham, England.

[b] Cap Badges - 72/- per gross, Collar badges - 90/- per gr. Prs. Shoulder titles 120/- per gr. Prs.

[c] 1000 cap badges, 1000 prs. collar badges, 1000 prs. Shoulder badges.

### Badges by Tiptaft

#### Other ranks





300-1-11-108 Cap Brown finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-1-11-110 Cap Brown finish. Die struck. Not maker marked



300-1-12-110 Collar Brown finish. Die struck. Not maker marked





300-1-14-110 Title Flat back. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

### Officers



300-1-11-112 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-1-12-112 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Counterfeit badges

The badges pictured below are counterfeit Tiptaft patterns these offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. Note the lack of sharpness and blurred detail, 'off metals' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example.



300-1-11-114 Cap Pressure cast brass.



300-1-12-14 Collar Pressure cast brass.



300-1-11-116 Cap Pressure cast silver.

300-1-12-116 Collar Pressure cast silver.

## **2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1915**

The 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was authorized to begin recruited at Victoria and Vernon with mobilization headquarters at Victoria effective November 5th 1914. The regiment was raised by the 30th and 31st British Columbia horse. The regiment sailed for England June 12th 1915 with 28 officers and 605 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.C.L. Bott (30th B.C. horse). Two additional small drafts followed the first sailed July 1st 1915 with two officers and 58 other ranks, the second with one officer and 88 other ranks July 7th 1915. On October 1st 1915 the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Headquarters became operational in France The 2nd CMR having sailed for France September 22nd 1915 were assigned as Corps Troops serving with the 2nd Division until December 31st 1915 when the regiment was reorganized as an infantry battalion

The original regimental numbers block for the 2nd CMR was included in 2001 - 3000, this later corrected to 107051 - 108050.

## **2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles December 1915 -1918**

Now designated as the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles and assigned to the newly formed 8th Canadian Mounted Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. The 2nd CMR served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI being disbanded under General Order 207 of 1920.

### **Badges attributed to Jacoby Bros. Vancouver**

#### **Other ranks**





300-2-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-2-12-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-2-14-102 Title Brown finish, rounded corners, brass lugs. Not maker marked

### Officers (Type 1)



300-2-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Flat cut sheet lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### OVERSEAS

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are also listed . The documentation provided by the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade has the following notation " The delay in replying to this correspondence (20th August 1917) is regretted. We were unable to secure the information required from the 5th C.M.R. Bn. until this evening. A report regarding the delay will be forwarded later."



[a] Metal Badges - Messrs J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham, England.  
 Cloth badges - Messrs. Pipe & McGill Ltd. 22 Maiden Lane, London, W.C.  
 [b] Metal badges - Collar - 4.10.0 gross pairs.  
 Cap 3. 12.0 gross pairs  
 Cloth Badges. - Shoulder - 5.2.0 gross pairs  
 [c] About 2000

## Badges by J. W. Tiptaft & Son

### Other ranks



300-2-11-106 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



300-2-11-108 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners



300-2-12-108 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-2-14-108 Title Brown finish, sharp corners, copper lugs. Not maker marked

## **BANDSMAN (?)**



300-2-12-110 Collar White metal plated. Lug fasteners maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

### **Formation patches, regimental ribbon and shoulder titles**

#### **Other ranks**



300-2-22-112 Title

300-2-23-112 Formation patch

#### **Officers**



300-2-11-114 Cap Red brown finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked

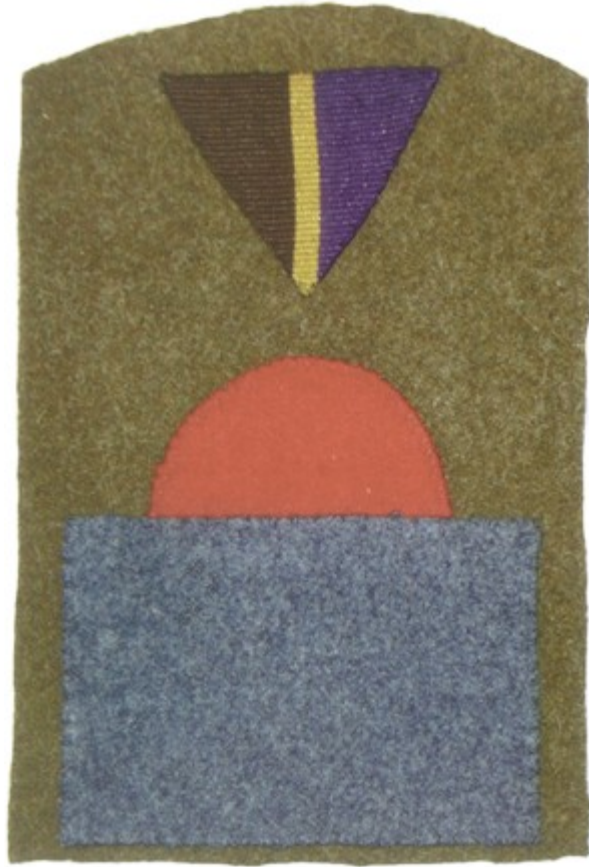


300-2-12-114 Collar Red brown finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked



300-2-11-116 Cap Gilt. Pin fastener. Maker marked Tiptaft

300-2-12-116 Collar Small crown and lettering. Flat back. Pin fastener



300-2-23-118 Formation patch

300-2-23-118 Ribbon



300-2-11-120 Slouch hat Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft

300-2-11-122 Slouch hat Gilding metal. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

### **3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles 1914 - 1915**

The 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles was authorized to begin recruiting at Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat with mobilization headquarters at Medicine Hat November 5th 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles sailed for England June 12th 1915 with 28 officers and 598 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel L.J. Whittaker (19th Alberta Dragoons). On October 1st 1915 the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Headquarters became operational in France The 3rd CMR having sailed for France September 22nd 1915 assigned as Corps Troops serving with the 2nd Division until December 31st 1915 when the regiment was disbanded. 'A', 'B' and the M.G. Squadrons being absorbed into the 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles and 'C', Squadron into the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. The 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was carried on the rolls being disbanded effective June 1918 under General Order 82 of 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 3rd CMR was included in 3001 - 4000, this later corrected to.

108051 - 109050.

### Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

#### All ranks

300-3-11-100 Cap Pickled finish. By R.J.Inglis Ltd. some maker marked

300-3-12-100 Collar Pickled finish. By R.J.Inglis Ltd. some maker marked

#### Overseas



300-3-11-102 Cap All ranks pickled gilding metal by Tiptaft

300-3-12-102 Collar Not currently reported



300-3-14-104 Title Gilding metal

#### Cloth Shoulder Title





300-3-22-106 Title

White lettering woven through khaki worsted

### **4th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1915**

The 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting in Central Ontario with mobilization Headquarters at Hamilton effective November 5th 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The regiment sailed for England July 18th 1915 with 31 Officers and 602 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel S.F. Smith (G.G.B.G.) assigned along with the 5th and 6th CMR Regiments to the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade. The 4th CMRR sailed for France September 22nd 1915 assigned as Corps Troops serving with the 2nd Division until December 31st 1915 when the regiment was reorganized as an infantry battalion

The original regimental numbers block for the 4th CMR was included in 4001 - 5000, this later corrected to 109101 - 110000.

### **4th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles January 1916 - 1918**

Effective January 1st 1916 the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was designated as the 4th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles assigned to the newly formed 8th Canadian Mounted Rifle Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. No mention is made in the War Diary of the 4th Battalion CMR on its absorbing the troopers from the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles but the diary of the 5th CMR says they absorbed H.Q. 'A' and 'C' Squadrons. 'B' and the 'MG' Squadrons of the 6th CMRR on these being allocated to the 4th Battalion. The 4th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI being disbanded under General Order 207 of 1920 (Interestingly this being the GO disbanding the CEF Cavalry Units)

Apparently the 4th CMR adopted regimental pattern cap badges before applying for approval, on February 4th 1915 permission was denied, with the notation "Special badges for units of the CEF are not permitted".

### **1st unauthorized pattern cap badges '4 CMR OVERSEAS'**

#### **Other ranks (Attributed to Ellis Bros.)**



300-4-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Flat lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Officers(?)



300-4-11-104 Cap Example with natural brass finish (Brown finish polished off)

### Authorized '4 C.M.R.R. OVERSEAS' pattern cap badges

#### Prototype sample(?)

Framed motto ribbons with four point right antler.



300-4-11-106 Cap Poor quality illustration in B/W. Appears to have dark brown finish.

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are also listed. The documentation provided by the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade has the following notation "The delay in replying to this correspondence (20th August 1917) is regretted. We were unable to secure the information required from the 5th C.M.R. Bn. until this evening. A report regarding the delay will be forwarded later."

[a] J.W. Tiptaft & Sons Northampton Street, Birmingham, England.

[b] Cap badges - 3.12.0 per gross

Collar badges - 360 shillings per gross pairs.

[c] About 3,000 sets per annum, depending on casualties & reinforcements.

### Badges by J.W. Tiptaft

#### Other ranks

300-4-11-108 Cap Brown finish. With slide



300-4-11-110 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-4-12-110 Collar Gilding metal



300-4-14-110 Title Gilding metal. By Tiptaft Not maker marked

### Officers



300-4-11-112 Cap Red brown finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-4-12-112 Collar Red brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-4-11-114 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-4-12-114 Collar Gilt. Flat back. N/S lugs. Not maker marked

### 3rd Battalion, 8th Brigade, 3rd Division formation patches



300-4-23-116 Formation patch

### Titles



300-4-22-118 Title Red lettering woven through khaki worsted



300-4-14-120 Title Brass title. Field made title from shell casing

### Officers(?)



300-4-11-122 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked.



300-4-14-122 Title Pickled finish with round loop wire lug fasteners, not maker marked.  
(Please note this title is the same style and fabric of a similar pattern for the 10th Mounted Rifles. Interestingly this 10th Mounted Rifles title is pictured in Cox but (wrongly) described as a South African badge.)

### Counterfeit cap badges

The genuine cap badge illustrated above was used to make a mould for counterfeit badges these offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. Note the fourth point of the moose's right antler is bent. The same appearing on the counterfeits pictured below. Also note the blurred detail, 'off metal' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example. Brass examples will also exist.





300-4-11-124 Cap Silver plate



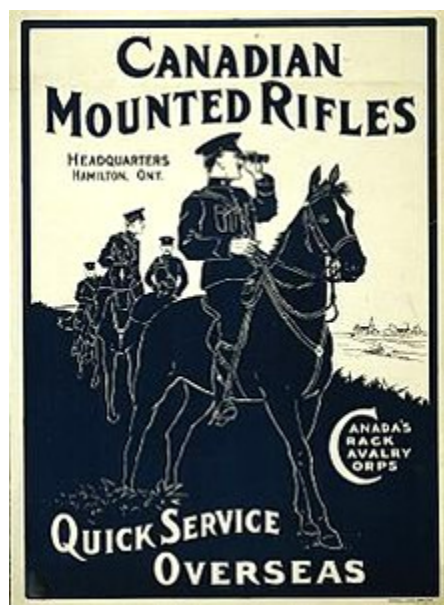
300-4-11-126 Cap Pressure cast silver.

### Sweetheart



300-4-12-128 Collar Silver plate with gilt wash on motto. N/S lugs. Not maker marked

### Recruiting poster (4th CMR)



## 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1915

The 5th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting in Quebec with mobilization headquarters at Sherbrooke effective December 1st 1914. The regiment was authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The 5th CMR sailed for England June 12th 1915 with 35 officers and 601 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.H. Baker (13th Scottish Light Dragoons). The regiment sailed for France September 22nd 1915 as Corps troops under command of the 2nd CMR Brigade Headquarters this having sailed for France October 24th 1915.

On formation the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment in Canada asked for authorization to adopt regimental pattern badges. Permission was denied June 29th 1915 (At Canadian Military Headquarters in Ottawa), with the reason being given as the design did not contain the word 'Overseas'. However 'corrected' patterns were purchased from R.J. Inglis prior to the regiment sailing for England.

The original regimental numbers block for the 5th CMR was included in 5001 - 6000, this later corrected to 110001 - 111000.

### Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

Pointed maple leaf with plain ribbons

300-5-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Plain or maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



300-5-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Plain or maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

### NCOs



300-5-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Pin fastener. Plain or maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

## OVERSEAS

### 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion January 1st 1916 - 1918

Effective January 1st 1916 the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was designated as the 5th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles assigned to the newly formed 8th Canadian Mounted Rifle Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. The War Diary of the 5th CMR states it absorbed H.Q. 'A' and 'C' Squadrons and 'B' and the 'MG' Squadrons of the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles when this was disbanded December 31st 1915. The 5th CMR served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI being disbanded under General Order 207 of 1920

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are also listed. The documentation provided by the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade has the following notation "The delay in replying to this correspondence (20th August 1917) is regretted. We were unable to secure the information required from the 5th C.M.R. Bn. until this evening. A report regarding the delay will be forwarded later." This report states [a] Messrs. R.J. Inglis, Montreal Canada. [b] \$50 per gross sets (1 cap and 2 collar). [c] 1,000 sets annually. However it is likely that this was a quick 'fix' for the report. It appears that after its arrival badges were supplied by J.R.Gaunt and after 1917 by J.W.Tiptaft.

### 5th BATTALION CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES December 31st 1915

#### Badges by J.R. Gaunt & Son

#### Other ranks



300-5-12-106 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. J.R. Gaunt makers tab.



300-5-12-106 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Marked J.R. Gaunt London

### Officers



300-5-12-108 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. J.R. Gaunt makers tab.



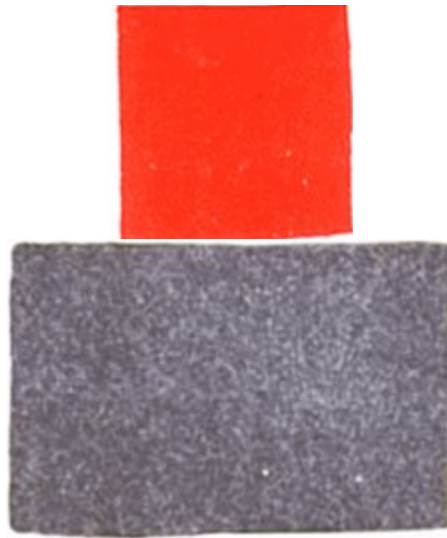
300-5-12-108 Collar Brown OSD

### Bandsman(?)



300-5-12-110 Collar White metal. Lug fasteners. J,R, Gaunt London makers tab

### 4th (5th) Battalion, 8th Brigade, 3rd Division formation patches



**Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son**



300-5-12-112 Cap Pickled finish. Flat Back. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-5-12-114 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked





300-5-12-114 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked

300-5-14-114 Title '5/CMR/CANADA' Flat back. Some stamped Tiptaft B'ham.

## 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1916

The 6th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with mobilization headquarters at Amherst, Nova Scotia effective December 1st 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The 6th CMR was raised from the VIII Princess Louise (NB) Dragoon Guards, 14th King's Canadian Hussars, 28th New Brunswick Dragoons and the 36th PEI Light horse. The 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment sailed for England July 18th 1915 with 32 officers and 598 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.H. Ryan (14th King's Canadian Hussars). The 6th CMR sailed for France September 22nd 1915 assigned as Corps troops serving with the 2nd Division when the 2nd CMR Brigade Headquarters became operational this having sailed for France October 24th 1915. The 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was disbanded effective midnight December 31st 1916 with H.Q. 'A' and 'C' Squadrons being absorbed by the 5th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. 'B' and the Machine Gun Squadrons being absorbed by the 4th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. The 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles was disbanded under General Order 82 of June 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 8th CMR was included in 8001 - 9000, this later corrected to 113051 - 114000.

### Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

#### Other ranks



300-6-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Some maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited.



300-6-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

#### Officers

300-6-11-104 Cap Brown OSD finish. Flat back. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



300-6-12-104 Collar Brown OSD finish. Flat back. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

## OVERSEAS

### Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son

#### Other ranks



300-6-11-106 Cap Blackened/brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



300-6-12-106 Collar Blackened/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

#### Officers



300-6-11-108 Cap Gilt finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

300-6-12-108 Collar Gilt finish. Not confirmed

## **7th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914**

The 7th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Toronto, London, Sarnia, Windsor and Amherstburg (this from 'D' Troop, 1st Hussars); December 1st 1914 with 'A' and 'B' Squadrons mobilizing at London, Ontario and 'C' Squadron at Toronto, this under authority of General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The officers of 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles purchased regimental pattern cap and collar badges before authority to adopt these was granted. Permission was denied April 21st 1915 as the design did not incorporate the word 'Overseas'. A published photograph (R. Russell collection), of a group of seven officers taken at Queen's Park in London, Ontario, (this picture includes W.A. (Billy) Bishop (later RFC and RAF), served as a Lieutenant in 'A' Squadron 7th CMR. Bishop wearing the cap badge of the Royal Military College);

shows one officer wearing the badges of the 2nd Dragoons the other five wearing the 7th Mounted Rifles Regiment collar size badges on the forage cap. The example in the Bill Bird collection was recorded in his notes as being given to him by the lady who acted as the secretary for the 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles, she being given it as a keepsake. In the photograph there is no snow on the ground so this must have been taken after the winter in the late spring of 1915. Apparently the officers continuing to wear their battalion badges without authorization. Other ranks wore General Service maple leaf pattern badges these 1914 or 1915 dated patterns.

The original regimental numbers block for the 7th CMR was included in 7001 - 8000, this later corrected to 112001 - 113000. The original regimental numbers block for the 'C' Squadron 7th CMR was 7701 - 7849.

## **'A' Squadron, 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1915**

Effective March 30th 1915 'A' Squadron was withdrawn from the 7th CMR and designated as the 2nd Divisional Cavalry Squadron, this sailing for England June 9th 1915 without its horses. ('A' Squadron was drawn predominately by the 1st Hussars)

### **Other ranks wore the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges**

#### **Officers**

This large size cap badge is believed to be a prototype.



300-7-11-102 Cap Brown OSD. Flat back 'Gallantry, Right & Duty'



300-7-12-102 Cap/Collar Brown OSD. Flat back 'Gallantry, Right & Duty'



300-7-14-102 Title Brown finish

### **'C' & 'B' Squadron, 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1915**

'C' Squadron sailed for England February 23rd 1915 with six officers and 154 other ranks under command of Major E.L. McColl (G.G.H.G.) where it formed the CMR Depot being joined by 'B' Squadron with seven officers and 159 other ranks which embarked for England June 29th 1915. During 1915 the CMR Depot received advanced drafts from the six CMR Regiments then in formation in Canada. On the conversion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiments to infantry battalions January 1st 1916 the CMR Depot was redesignated as the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles, this authorized December 22nd 1915. The Depot absorbed five of the six remaining CMR regiments as they arrived from Canada during 1916 (The 10th CMR being absorbed by the Cavalry Depot). The personnel being used to reinforce the four CMR Battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Division. After January 1917 reinforcements were provided by the (Infantry) Reserve Battalions. The 1st CMR being reinforced initially by the 19th Reserve Battalion until this was absorbed into the 15th Reserve Battalion which henceforth supplied the 1st CMR reinforcements. The 2nd CMR being reinforced initially by the 16th Reserve Battalion until this was absorbed into the 3rd Reserve Battalion which henceforth supplied the 2nd CMR reinforcements. The 4th CMR was reinforced by the 3rd Reserve Battalion; and the 5th CMR by the 23rd Reserve Battalion. The Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles was disbanded under General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.

### **Depot Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles 1915**

Apparently after its formation overseas the CMR Depot purchased badges from P.W. Ellis in Canada then requested of Canadian Military Headquarters in Ottawa for permission to adopt these. Three requests dated June 2nd, July 4th and August 16th 1915 were made before permission was denied stating "the maple leaf should be sufficient for any depot." It is likely the Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles Depot was closed and personnel reassigned to either 8th Brigade Headquarters or possibly the Canadian Cavalry Depot in December 1915. The Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles was officially disbanded under General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.

#### **Badges by Ellis Bros**

#### **Other ranks**



300-7-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Maker marked Ellis Bros



300-7-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked



300-7-11-106 Cap Brown finish. Maker marked Ellis Bros

### Officers







300-7-11-108 Cap Silver. Flat lugs. Marked Sterling & Ellis Bros

300-7-12-108 Collar Silver (Not currently confirmed)

### **Sweetheart (?)**



300-7-12-110 Collar Gilt. With silver wash on crown and motto. Pin fastener Marked Ellis Bros

## **OVERSEAS**

### **Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son**

#### **Other ranks**

300-7-11-112 Cap Blackened finish

300-7-11-112 Collar Blackened finish

### **Unauthorized Territorial Reserve Battalion badges**

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.

300-7-11-114 Cap Gilt and enamels. By Tiptaft

## **8th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914**

The 8th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Ottawa, Peterborough and Toronto with mobilization headquarters at Ottawa effective December 1st 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England October 9th 1915 the regiment provided three drafts to the CEF. The first of one officer and 50 Other ranks sailed on June 10th 1915. The second of three officers and 150 other ranks July 17th 1915, a third of two officers and fifty other ranks August 23rd 1915. The 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles embarked for England October 9th 1915 with 31 Officers and 601 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Munro (5th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards). Effective March 2nd 1916 the regiment was absorbed by the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles and used as reinforcements for the C.M.R. battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division on the Western Front. The 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles was disbanded

under General Order 82 of June 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 8th CMR was included in 8001 - 9000, this later corrected to 113051 - 114000.

### **Badges by Birks**

#### **Other ranks**



300-8-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

300-8-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### **OVERSEAS**

#### **Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son**

#### **Other ranks**



300-8-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



300-8-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Officers



300-8-11-106 Cap Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

300-8-12-106 Collar Matching pin back collars



300-8-14-108 Title Gilt on brass



300-8-14-110 "Made up" gold plated, Scully Ltd marked with Caron Bros numeral '8' attached. Pin back

## 9th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1916

The 9th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Lloydminster, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Swift Current and Battle Creek with mobilization headquarters at Lloydminster effective December 1st 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The badges being approved June 12th 1915. Prior to sailing for England November 23rd 1915 the 9th CMR had provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first of one officer and 50 other ranks embarking June 29th 1915, a second of two officers and 46 other ranks on August 23rd 1915. The 9th CMR sailed for England November 23rd 1915 with 27 officers and 599 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.C. Hodson (22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse). Effective February 8th 1916 the regiment was absorbed by the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles and used as reinforcements for the C.M.R. battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division on the Western Front. The 9th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded under General Order 207 of 1920.

The original regimental numbers block for the 9th CMR was included in 9001 - 10000, this later corrected to 114001 - 115000.

## Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

### Other ranks



300-9-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Not maker marked



300-9-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked R.J.Inglis Limited



300-9-14-102 Title Brown finish. Maker marked R.J.Inglis Limited

### Officers



300-9-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-9-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked

## OVERSEAS

### Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son

Large numeral '9'



300-9-11-106 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



300-9-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Flat Back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Officers





300-9-11-108 Cap Dull gilt. Slide fasteners. Not maker marked



300-9-14-108 Title Gilt. Lug fasteners.

### **10th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1917**

The 10th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Regina, Moosomin, Grenfell and Indian Head, Lloydminster, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Swift Current and Battle Creek with mobilization headquarters at Regina December 1st 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England May 1st 1916 the 10th CMR provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first of these sailed with one officer and 50 other ranks June 29th 1915, a second of two officers and 50 other ranks August 23rd 1915. It is believed these were absorbed by the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles. The 10th Canadian Mounted Rifles embarked for England May 1st 1916 with 23 officers and 395 other ranks under command of Major C.F. Washington (20th Border horse) This unit was considered a draft only, hence being taken overseas by a Major and not Lieutenant-Colonel. On arrival the 10th CMR were absorbed into the Canadian Cavalry Depot and used as reinforcements for the Divisional Cavalry Squadrons serving on the Western Front. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 10th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded effective July 19th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 10th CMR was included in 10001 - 11000, this later being corrected to 115001 - 116000.

### **Badges by Dingwall**

#### **Other ranks**



300-10-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Ghost naming



300-10-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Pin fasteners. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg



300-10-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Tang fasteners. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

### **Titles by R.J. Inglis Limited**



300-10-14-106 Title Brown finish. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



300-10-14-108 Title Pickled finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked.

### **OVERSEAS**

## Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son

### Other ranks



300-10-11-110 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



300-10-11-112 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-10-12-112 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1917

The 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles were authorized to begin recruiting at Vancouver December 22nd 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England July 16th 1916 the 11th CMR provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first with one officer and 50 other ranks this embarked June 29th 1915, the second with two officers and 50 other ranks on August 29th 1915. The 11th CMR sailed for England July 16th 1916 with 34 officers and 883 other ranks under command of Lieutenant Colonel G.H. Kirkpatrick (72nd Seaforth Highlanders). In January 1917 the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles amalgamated with other B.C. infantry battalion to form the 24th Reserve Battalion. In May 1917 the 24th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 1st Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the British Columbia Regiment. The 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded under General Order 101 of August 15th 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 11th Mounted Rifles was 11001 - 12000 this 'corrected' to

116001 - 117000.

### **Badges by Jacoby Bros**

#### **Other ranks**

##### **Type 1**

300-11-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-11-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Flat cut copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked

#### **Officers**

300-11-11-104 Cap Oxidized. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-11-12-104 Collar Oxidized. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

##### **Type 2**

#### **Other ranks**



300-11-11-104 Cap Type 2. Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-11-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-11-14-104 Title Brown finish. Not maker marked

### Officers



300-11-11-106 Cap Gilt on silver wash. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

300-11-12-106 Collar Gilt on silver wash. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

300-11-11-108 Cap Sterling silver

300-11-12-108 Collar Sterling silver

300-11-14-108 Title Sterling silver

## 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1916

The 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles were authorized to begin recruiting December 22nd 1914 at Calgary and Red Deer with mobilization headquarters at Calgary. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England October 9th 1915 the 12th CMR provided two drafts to the CEF. The first of these with one officer and 50 other ranks embarked June 10th 1915, the second with two officers and 50 other ranks August 23rd 1915. The 12th Mounted Rifles sailed for England with 27 Officers and 541 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. MacDonald (15th Light horse). The regiment was absorbed into the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles (see above), and used as reinforcements for the C.M.R. battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division on the Western Front. The 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded under General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.

The original regimental numbers block for the 12th CMR was included in 12001 - 13000, this later being corrected to 117001 - 118000.



## Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

Pointed maple leaf. Pointed serif on numeral '2'

### Other ranks



300-12-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



300-12-12-102 Collar

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-12-11-104 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

### Officers



300-12-11-106 Cap Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-12-12-106 Collar Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## OVERSEAS

### Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son

#### Other ranks

300-12-11-108 Cap Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

300-12-12-108 Collar Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

300-11-14-108 Title Made up 12 over MR

## 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1914 - 1916

The 13th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting December 22nd 1914 at Pincher Creek, Macleod and Cardston with mobilization headquarters at Pincher Creek. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England on June 29th 1916 the 13th CMR provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first of these with one officer and 50 other ranks embarked June 10th 1915, the second with two officers and 50 other ranks on June 29th 1915. The 13th Canadian Mounted sailed for England Rifles with 34 officers and 933 other ranks, by far the largest of all of the CMR Regiments. The regiment was absorbed into the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles and used as reinforcements for the C.M.R. battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division on the Western Front. The 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded under General Order 82 of June 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 13th CMR was included in 13001 - 14000, this later being corrected to 118001 - 119000.

### Badges by D.E. Black (Manufactured by R.J. Inglis)

#### Other ranks

300-13-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-13-12-102 Collar

Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

300-13-11-104 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-13-12-104 Collar

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



300-13-11-106 Cap

Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-13-12-106 Collar

Brown Finish. Flat back. Marker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

### OVERSEAS

**Badges by Service Supply, Rochester, Kent UK**

Blunt Maple leaf with framed mottos.

300-13-11-108 Cap

300-13-12-108 Collar

300-13-14-108 Title      Made up '13' numeral over Tiptaft 'C.M.R'. title

CSC / Chris Brooker