

11th PROVISIONAL BATTALION (as of the 3rd September 1914)

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 5th 1914 authorized under General Order 142 of 1914. The 11th Battalion comprised of volunteers from militia regiments from Military Area 10 which at this time encompassed both Manitoba and Saskatchewan. (Military District 13, Saskatchewan was established in 1917) The 11th Battalion was formed from contingents of the following Militia Regiments. 52nd Regiment (Prince Albert Volunteers) (150), 60th Rifles of Canada (294), 95th Regiment (Saskatchewan Rifles) (171), 100th Regiment (Winnipeg Grenadiers) (471), 105th Regiment (Saskatoon Fusiliers) (255), plus a small detachment of 21 personnel from Humboldt, Saskatchewan. The 11th Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 with 45 officers and 1119 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Burritt (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers).

The 'corrected' regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 11th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 21001 - 22500.

OVERSEAS

11th BATTALION (TRAINING & RESERVE) October 1914 - December 1915

After its arrival the 11th Infantry Battalion was declared surplus to divisional requirements and was designated as one of four Reserve and Training Depot for the 1st Canadian Division. (The 6th Battalion having been converted to the Cavalry Depot.) The 11th Battalion was designated the reserve and training battalion for the 2nd Infantry Brigade serving in this capacity until the formation of the 3rd Division at the end of 1915.

No cloth shoulder titles are currently reported for the 11th Battalion.

The first order for regimental cap badges for the 11th battalion was placed with J.R. Gaunt This issue is not maker marked and can be identified by having a wreath of 15 raised maple leaves per side, the motto ribbon is framed.

Other ranks



511-11-102 Cap

Natural gilding metal finish, not maker marked

Officers



511-11-104 Cap

Brown finish. Not maker marked

Other ranks

Other ranks Elkington Type 1. Not maker marked.

511-12-106 Collar badge Gilding metal

Other ranks Elkington Type 2. Not maker marked.



511-12-108 Collar badge Gilding metal. Lugs on bars

11th BATTALION, TRAINING AND RESERVE 1916 - 1917

Between May of 1915 and December 1915 the 11th Infantry Battalion served as the reinforcing battalion for all four battalions of the 2nd Infantry Brigade. On the arrival of the 2nd Canadian Division the number of reinforcing and training battalion was increased from four to seven. In January 1916 on the formation of the 3rd Division the number of reinforcing and training battalions was again increased this time to 18 battalions these being realigned to more closely conform to the various Military Districts in Canada from which the Infantry Battalions were raised and supplying reinforcements to just two infantry battalions. The 11th Battalion becoming the reinforcing Battalion for the 8th and 27th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. (The 11th Battalion, training and reserve also supplied reinforcements to the 78th Battalion, 4th Canadian Division after its arrival in France in August 1916.) During this period of its operations the 11th Infantry Battalion absorbed the 45th, 61st 90th Battalions.

Other ranks

511-11-110 Cap

Natural gilding metal, not maker marked

Other ranks Elkington Type 3. Not maker marked.

511-12-112 Collar Gilding metal C over 11, Elkington & Co. (Type 3)

Shoulder strap titles & numerals

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of infantry battalions mounted 'C' over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads "On the

collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.” This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists ‘Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.’.

Routine Orders of May 25th 1916 states that battalion numerals and ‘INF’ titles are listed as being available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis. It is likely that the majority of 1st Division battalions adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part: numeral, designation, and ‘Canada’ nationality titles.

Although reported to exist It is not known if shoulder numerals were worn by the 11th Battalion

- | | | |
|------------|---------|---|
| 511-14-114 | Numeral | Copper. Maker marked ‘P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915’ |
| 511-14-116 | Numeral | Copper. Maker marked Birks 1915. Flat cut sheet copper lugs |
| 511-14-118 | Numeral | Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked |

Badges by F.J. Reiche

Other ranks



- | | | |
|------------|-----|---|
| 511-11-120 | Cap | Pickled finish. Flat back. Not maker marked |
|------------|-----|---|

Officers

Flat back maker marked F.J.R. & Son 74 Tontine St, Folkstone



- | | | |
|------------|--------|---|
| 511-11-122 | Cap | Gilding metal. Lugs. maker marked F.J.R. & Son 74 Tontine St, Folkstone |
| 511-12-122 | Collar | Matching collars are not currently reported |

11th RESERVE BATTALION 1917

In January 1917 the 11th Infantry Training and Reserve Battalion was redesignated the 11th Reserve Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Walker as the reinforcing battalion for the 27th Battalion and 78th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. (The 11th Battalion, training and reserve also supplied reinforcements to the 78th Battalion, 4th Canadian Division after its arrival in France in August 1916.) During this period of its operations the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 100th, 197th, 200th, 221st and 223rd Infantry Battalions.

Badges by Tiptaft. Not maker marked

The cap badges have a shallow wreath of 14 maple leaves per side, the motto ribbon is unframed.



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

In October 1917 the 11th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 14th Reserve Battalion becoming one of two reinforcing battalions for the Manitoba Regiment (authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918.). The other being the 18th Reserve Battalion The 11th Infantry Battalion created under GO 142 of

1914 was disbanded effective October 12th 1917 under General Order GO 82 of 1918.

12th PROVISIONAL BATTALION (as of the 3rd September 1914)

The 12th Battalion was a composite battalion formed in August 1914 at Camp Valcartier Quebec under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 5th 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 from the 29th New Brunswick Dragoons (17), and the 35th PEI Light horse (11), and the following infantry regiments: 4th Regiment (Chasseurs) (41), 8th Regiment (Royal Rifles) (368), 9th Regiment (Voltigeurs de Quebec) (29), 17th Regiment de Levis (7), 18th Regiment (Franc-Tireurs du Saguenay) (3), 53rd (Sherbrooke) Regiment (107), 54th Regiment (Carabiniers de Sherbrooke) (113), 61st Regiment de Montmagny (6), 62nd Regiment (St. John Fusiliers) (140), 64th (Chateauguay and Beauharnois) Regiment (23), 67th Regiment (Carleton Light Inf.) (30), 71st (York) Regiment (160), 73rd (Northumberland) Regt. (76), 74th Regiment (The New Brunswick Rangers) (73), 80th (Nicolet) Regiment (1), 82nd Regiment (Abgweit Light Infantry) (31), 83rd (Joliette) Regiment (26), 84th (St Hyacinth) Regiment (12), 85th Regiment (12), 89th (Temiscouta and Rimouski) Regiment (15), and the 92nd (Dorchester Regiment) (9). The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 with 45 officers and 1028 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.F. McLeod (71st York Regiment).

The regimental numbers block for the 12th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 22512 - 24000.

OVERSEAS

After its arrival the 12th Infantry Battalion, like the 9th, 11th and 17th was declared surplus to divisional requirements and was designated as one of four infantry Reserve and Training depot battalions. (The 6th Battalion had also been declared surplus and was converted into the Cavalry Depot.) Initially the 12th Infantry Battalion served as the reserve and training battalion for the 14th Infantry Battalion (Royal Montreal Regiment) and the PPCLI, this serving with the British Army until the end on 1915.

12th BATTALION (TRAINING & RESERVE) October 1914 - 1915

After its arrival in October 1914 General Alderson gave verbal authority that the battalions of the 1st Division could adopt battalion cap badges at unit expense if they so desired. It would appear that various makers were invited to submit designs and known examples had been produced by Hicks and Son Ltd by as early as January 1915. Other makers awarded contracts to supply cap badges to the battalions of the 1st Contingent include Gaunt, Dingley and Reiche of jeweler located in the town of Folkstone on England's South coast later, this firm later changing the name to Reid in the wave of anti German sentiment of WWI. Cap badges are noted marked Reiche, Reigh, or just 74 Tontine St. Folkstone. It is believed that as a jeweler the firm did not have the heavy presses necessary to strike large quantities of badges and these were likely struck under licence by another maker. Unfortunately the records pertaining to badges were destroyed in 1917 when fire broke out at Canadian Military Headquarters in London.

Sample cap badges by Reiche



512-11-102 Cap Bronze leaf with wm numeral overlays pointed stem with 'large' CANADA



512-11-104 Cap Gilt leaf with wm numeral overlays pointed stem with 'large' CANADA

Sample cap badges by Hicks

512-11-106 Cap White metal. With small 'Hicks & Sons London' maker tab

Officers

512-12-108 Cap Sterling silver. Reported but not confirmed

512-12-108 Collar Sterling silver. Reported but not confirmed

Cloth shoulder title

Cloth titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic so it is likely they were worn by the 1st Division prior to sailing for France in February 1915, that of the 12th Battalion in England possibly longer.



512-22-102 Cloth Title Red lettering woven through khaki worsted attributed to Hicks

In addition to allowing the adoption of battalion pattern cap badges General Alderson gave verbal authority for all 17 infantry battalions to adopt C over numeral collar badges for other ranks. The manufacturer of the first of these was Elkington & Co. two further issues of 'Elkington' pattern collars were made. These 'Elkington' patterns were referred to as NCOs badges in the Charlton Catalogue but in fact are just the earlier patterns, many survivors of the 1st and 2nd Divisions rising to become NCOs over the duration of WWI.

Type 1. Elkington & Co.

Elkington Type 1. Have copper wire lug fasteners which are attached at the top of the letter 'C' and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the original troops of the 1st Division.

512-12-110 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. By Elkington & Co. not maker marked

Type 2. Elkington type. Maker not confirmed

Type 2. An additional order for another 500 sets of collar badges was placed in March 1915 presumably for the use by the reinforcements of the 1st Division after its losses in the second Battle of Ypres in April 1915. Collar badges were also ordered for the battalions of the 2nd Division as they arrived from Canada. The second pattern can be identified by the placement of the narrow brass wire lug fasteners which are attached on the 'bar' separating the letter 'C' from the number and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the early reinforcements for the 1st Division and the original troops of the 2nd Division.



512-12-112 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Type 3. Elkington type. Maker not confirmed

Type 3. A third order for C over numeral collar badges was placed likely in the late summer of 1915 for both 1st and 2nd Divisions. This pattern has small flat cut sheet metal lugs fasteners noted in brass, copper and white metal and like the type 2 with the lugs attached on the central and bottom 'bars' These collars were worn by reinforcements for the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

512-12-114 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Badges by Dingley

The cap badge by Dingley not maker marked with a pointed maple leaf with large numerals and small 'CANADA'. Long lug copper lug fasteners. This cap badge is often encountered with the darkened finish polished off the numeral '12' and 'Canada'

Other ranks



512-12-116 Cap Blackened finish on white metal. Marked Dingley B'ham

Officers



512-12-118 Cap

Brown OSD finish on white metal. Marked Dingley B'ham

Shoulder strap numerals and titles

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of infantry battalions mounted 'C' over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads "On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn." This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

Routine Orders of May 25th 1916 states that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles are listed as being available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis. It is likely that the majority of 1st Division battalions adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part: numeral, designation, and 'Canada' nationality titles.



512-14-120 Numeral

Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



512-14-122 Numeral

Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

512-14-124 Numeral

Gilding metal By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Type 1 shoulder title (1915/1916) Numeral '12' with no upper 'bar' braised over a brass 'CANADA' title

512-14-126 Title

Natural brass. J.R. Gaunt not maker marked



512-14-128 Title

Type 2 shoulder title (1916)

Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks



512-11-130 Cap

Brown finish. Not maker marked



512-12-132 Collar

Brown finish. Not maker marked

Officers(?)



512-11-134 Cap

Dark brown finish. Marked Tiptaft

12th BATTALION (TRAINING & RESERVE) January 1916 - July 5th 1916

On the formation of the 2nd Division in the summer of 1915 the number of training and reserve battalions was increased from four to seven, the 23rd, 30th, 32nd Battalions being assigned as the reserve and training battalions of the 2nd Division's 4th, 5th and 5th Infantry Brigades each of these with four infantry battalions. On the formation of the 3rd Division in England in late 1915 the number of reserve and training battalions was again increased from seven to eighteen. At this time a realignment of the reserve and training battalions took place with each of these now supporting just two battalions serving with the Canadian

Corps on the Western Front. The 12th Infantry Brigade, training and reserve supplying the 14th Battalion, and on paper the PPCLI which was reinforced by University Companies. Effective July 5th 1916 the 12th Infantry Battalion, training and reserve ceased as such to exist, being absorbed by the 23rd Battalion, training and reserve. Although moribund the 12th Infantry Battalion was carried on the establishment of the CEF until being disbanded under GO. 109 of 15th September 1920.

Badges by Tiptaft

‘Overseas’ large crown pattern



512-11-136 Cap

Dark brown finish. Marked Tiptaft

‘Overseas’ Small crown pattern



512-11-138 Cap

Dark brown finish. Smaller size. Marked Tiptaft



512-12-1408 Collar

Brass. Lug fasteners. By Tiptaft not maker marked

13th PROVISIONAL BATTALION (as of the 3rd September 1914)

The 13th Infantry Battalion was a composite battalion formed in August 1914 at Camp Valcartier Quebec under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 5th 1914. The 13th Battalion comprised of volunteers almost entirely from the 5th Royal Highlanders (Black Watch of Canada) 966 all ranks with an additional 127 volunteers from the 78th Regiment (Pictou Highlanders) and 133 from the 93rd (Cumberland) Regiment. An interesting footnote the 13th Battalion (The Black Watch) and the 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders) were the only two battalions arriving at Camp Valcartier completely outfitted from their ‘home’ Militia regiments. A 5th Royal Highlanders regimental Order of August 25th 1914 stated that the diced Glengarry caps were to be exchanged for plain dark blue patterns, the diced pattern

Glengarry caps being returned to the Regimental Depot for re-issue. The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 with 45 officers and 1112 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.O.W. Loomis (5th Regiment Royal Highlanders). In England the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders) was assigned to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division sailing for France in early February 1915 with an establishment of 30 officers and 1002 other ranks a total of 1032. The 13th Battalion served in the 3rd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 13th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 24001 - 25500.

The 13th Battalion Pipes and Drums comprised of 18 pipers and 12 drummers.

13th BATTALION (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS) 3rd BRIGADE, 1914-1918

OVERSEAS

Other ranks



105-11-100 Glengarry Gilding metal J.R. Gaunt Montreal makers tab

After the arrival of the 1st Contingent in England in October 1914 General Alderson gave verbal authority for the CEF battalions to adopt regimental cap badges at unit expense. As early as November 25th 1914 Brigadier General R.E.W. Turner the Commanding Officers of the 3rd Infantry Brigade reported that badges were being made for the 13th, 14th and 15th Battalion, (apparently the four militia highland regiments comprising the 16th Battalion continuing to wear their militia pattern badges.) No 'specimen or prototypes' are known for any of these battalions, presumably the badge orders being placed directly with the makers. Photographs of some Highland battalions in the early part of WWI show the General Service maple leaf badges being worn on the Forage cap with regimental patterns on the Glengarry cap. The steel trench helmet was first issued to the 13th Battalion March 23rd 1916.



Post card showing the 13th Battalion at Lark Hill Camp (North) Salisbury Plain. Note the battalion wearing the 5th Royal Highlanders regimental pattern badges without collar badges.

Cloth shoulder titles are not reported for any of the four infantry battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade.

The badges for the 13th Battalion were made from a number of different makers. Only a few officers badges by McDougall being maker marked. It is therefore not possible to know the correct chronology of when the badges by the various makers was issued except where these appear in the Orders. It is known that badges were being made by Henry Jenkins in 1916 and by Tiptaft in 1918, (these apparently never issued during WWI but possibly post WWI), the red feather hackle being adopted in November 1916.

Badges attributed to Henry Jenkins & Co.

The design on the badges being well defined detail. The feet of St. Andrew point inwards. Wide annulus with broad St Andrews Cross. There is considerable colour variations noted in the brown finished Glengarry badges. It is undetermined if this was an error or possibly distinguishing patterns for other ranks, NCOs or officers.



- 513-11-102 Glengarry Brown finish. Not maker marked
- 513-11-104 Glengarry Chocolate brown finish. Not maker marked



- 513-11-106 Glengarry Red/Brown OSD. Superior strike. Not maker marked



- 513-11-108 Glengarry White metal.

Elkington pattern 'C' over numeral collar badges

General Alderson also gave verbal authority for all 17 infantry battalions to adopt C over numeral collar badges for other ranks. The manufacturer of the first of these was Elkington & Co. two further issues of 'Elkington' pattern collars were made. It is undetermined if the second and third issues were produced by Elkington & Co. The 'Elkington' pattern collar badges were referred to as NCOs badges in the Charlton

Catalogue but in fact are just the earlier patterns, many survivors of the 1st and 2nd Divisions rising to become NCOs over the duration of WWI.

Type 2. An additional order for another 500 sets of collar badges was placed in March 1915 presumably for the use by the reinforcements of the 1st Division after its losses in the second Battle of Ypres in April 1915. Collar badges were also ordered for the battalions of the 2nd Division as they arrived from Canada. The second pattern can be identified by the placement of the narrow brass wire lug fasteners which are attached on the 'bar' separating the letter 'C' from the number and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the early reinforcements for the 1st Division and the original troops of the 2nd Division.

Type 3. A third order for C over numeral collar badges was placed likely in the late summer of 1915 for both 1st and 2nd Divisions. This pattern has small flat cut sheet metal lugs fasteners noted in brass, copper and white metal. These collars were worn by reinforcements for the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Other ranks type 1 collars by Elkington & Co.



513-12-110 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. By Elkington & Co. not maker marked

Type 2. Elkington type. Maker not confirmed

513-12-112 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Type 3. Elkington type. Maker not confirmed



513-12-114 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Locally made possibly officers



513-12-116 Collar Brass. Small size. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



513-14-118 Title

Small size gilt on cut sheet brass not maker marked

An entry in the war diary dated June 28th 1915 notes a 'Meeting of Officers at Battalion Headquarters to discuss discipline, uniformity of dress and equipment'. Unfortunately no detail of the discussion is noted.

Badges attributed to J.R.Gaunt

Small narrow St. Andrew's Cross. Left foot pointing right. As this pattern was re-stuck in the 1970s presumably the die was one acquired by the Birmingham Mint on its purchase of J.R.Gaunt.



513-11-120 Glengarry

Brown finish. Not maker marked (See counterfeit below)

Counterfeit hat badges

The badge pictured below is a counterfeit this offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. Note the lack of sharpness and blurred detail, and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example above. A similar example in pressure cast silver will almost certainly exist.



513-11-121 Glengarry Pressure cast brass.

Officers



513-11-122 Glengarry Pickled finish. Superior strike. Not maker marked



513-12-122 Collar

Pickled finish. Flat back. Not maker marked

NCOs Glengarry by unidentified maker



513-11-124 Glengarry

Pickled finish. Superior strike. Not maker marked

Reinforcements for the 13th Overseas Battalion 1915 -January 1917 (17th Battalion, Training and reserve)

From the time of its entry into France until January 1916 reinforcements for the 13th Battalion were supplied by the 17th Battalion. By September 12th 1915 the 13th Battalion had suffered 798 casualties, not including troops gassed. In June 1916 two officers and 250 other ranks from the 73rd Battalion, then in England, were ordered to France as reinforcements and another large draft was provided by the 92nd Battalion, most of these becoming casualties at the Battles of the Somme. After January 1917 the reinforcements were provided by the newly formed 20th Reserve Battalion.

Shoulder strap numerals and titles

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of infantry battalions mounted 'C' over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads "On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.". This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

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Shoulder strap numerals



513-14-126 Numeral Copper flat top '3'. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'.



513-14-128 Numeral Copper round top '3'. Maker marked Birks 1916.



513-14-130 Numeral Brown finish. By Caron Bros not Maker marked

Badges by McDougall

Multi piece 'Full Dress' battalion pattern Glengarry badges maker marked McDougall are known for both the 13th and 42nd Battalions but not for the 73rd Battalion indicating that these were purchased after the 73rd was disbanded after the battle of Vimy Ridge.

NCOs



513-11-132 Glengarry Wm with gilding metal overlays, 4 piece construction



513-12-132 Collar Brown finish. Maker marked McDougall London

Officers



513-11-134 Glengarry Gilt and silver. Some reported maker marked McDougall London

513-12-134 Collar Gilt and silver 'C' over '13'

Pipes and Drums

Glengarry badges in hallmarked sterling silver by McDougall year date 1917/18

513-11-136 Glengarry Hallmarked sterling hallmarked silver

513-12-136 Collar Hallmarked sterling hallmarked silver

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 Henry Jenkins & Sons Ltd. "R.H.C. shoulder titles 13/6 per gross C/13 collar badges 12/- per Gross." (Hat badges are not listed the 13th Battalion having adopted the red hackle for wear on the Balmoral on November 16th 1916 these authorized under Routine Order 4663.) A second entry lists Hobson & Sons, 1 Lexington Street, Golden Square, London. "Glengarry badges for band 6d each." (Hackles for the 42nd Battalion are listed as being supplied by Wm. Anderson & Sons Ltd. 14 George St. Edinburgh at a cost of 24/- per gross. Presumably also supplying the 13th and 73rd Battalions.)

Bandsmen Glengarry badges attributed to Hobson and Sons

Large lettering. Small St. Andrew. One foot faces right



513-11-138 Glengarry White metal. Non voided. Not maker marked



513-11-140 Glengarry White metal. Voided. Not maker marked

Formation Patches

13th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Division formation patches. Introduced September 1916.



Feather Hackles by William Anderson & Sons Ltd.



513-11-142 Balmoral

Red Feather Hackle. Introduced November 16th 1916.

Shoulder titles

Major General A. Currie wrote to Canadian Corps Headquarters July 29th 1916 stating that in his opinion the 13th, 14th and 15th Battalions should wear regimentally designated shoulder titles in place of the numeral/abbreviated letters pattern titles. All four of the 4th Brigade Battalions, including the 16th, did adopt regimental.

Collars and shoulder titles by Henry Jenkins & Son Ltd.



513-12-144 Collar

Gilding metal C over 13 with serifs not maker marked



513-14-144 Title

Brass. With serifs not maker marked

Officers



513-12-144 Collar

Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

13th BATTALION, 3rd BRIGADE, 1st DIVISION 1917-1919 (1st QUEBEC REGIMENT)

After January 1917 reinforcements were provided by the newly formed 20th Reserve Battalion. The 20th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of 148th and 171st 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. (The 73rd Battalion was withdrawn from the line and used to reinforce the 13th, 42nd and 85th Battalions after the Battle of Vimy Ridge). In May 1918 the 20th Reserve Battalion was assigned as one of the reinforcing battalions of the Quebec Regiment (1st Quebec Regiment, Montreal) this authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918.

Badges attributed to Tiptaft

1000 Glengarry badges and 1000 pairs of C over 13 collar badges were received at the Canadian Ordnance Depot from J.W. Tiptaft after April 1918 these still being listed as being in stores in January 1919, in addition 1,220 pairs of 'C' over '13' collar badges forty eight shoulder titles are also listed.

Height of the glengarry badges is 2 3/4 inches unlike the earlier 3 inch issues. Both feet point to the right.



513-11-146 Glengarry

White metal not maker marked



513-12-146 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '13' not maker marked



513-14-146 Title Gilding metal. Round stops.

Reinforcing Draft, 5th Regiment (Royal Highlanders of Canada)

Although nominally assigned as a component of the 1st Quebec Regiment the 5th Regiment (Royal Highlanders of Canada) maintained a Regimental Depot at Montreal which continued to supply reinforcements for the three Black Watch Battalions raised by the Regiment serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Just prior to the introduction of conscription in 1917 the Regimental Depots of the Canadian Militia were asked to provide Overseas Drafts of all available volunteers for service overseas with the CEF.

The regimental numbers block for the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada Draft was 2,075301 -2,085300.

'C' Over numeral collars by J.R. Gaunt produced for issue on demobilization.

513-12-148 Collar Gilding metal. Stamped with curved 'J.R. Gaunt London'

5th Regiment, Canadian Defence Regiment MD.4

In 1917 at the time of the major reorganization of the CEF when the territorial recruiting system was introduced, the CEF was made a temporary component of the Canadian Militia. Five Militia Regiments at Montreal and the 19th Lincoln Regiment with headquarters at St Catharines on the Niagara Peninsular, were organized as the Canadian Defence Regiment presumably for specific guard duties at strategic locations. The regimental numbers block for the 5th Regiment C.D.F. (Canadian Defence Regiment) Military District No.4 was 3,010001 - 3,015000.

Regimental Depot collars (?)

'Made up' 'C' over '13' collar badge are thought to have been worn by repatriated (wounded) veterans serving at the Bleury Street Armouries similar patterns exist for the 42nd and 73rd Battalion and some other Montreal battalions.

Other ranks



513-12-150 Collar 'Made up' 'C' braised over '13'. (Both Caron Bros.) Not maker marked

Officers

513-14-152 Collar St Andrew pattern with 5 RH above CANADA

Coloured epaulets

Coloured shoulder straps were introduced into the Canadian Militia in 1913. In the non-permanent militia these were initially tied on with laces while those of the permanent force were sewn in. Before the end of 1914 the tunic was modified after which the khaki epaulets were sewn into the tunic. The original members of the First Contingent were permitted to retain their coloured shoulder straps for the duration of the war. The colours were yellow for the cavalry, blue for the infantry, green for rifles, red for artillery, blue with a yellow loop for engineers white with a blue loop for the Canadian Army Service Corps, cherry for the Canadian Army medical Corps (this later changed to maroon), maroon for the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (This later changed to the yellow of the cavalry, red for Guides, grey for the Signaling Corps, and red with a blue loop for the non-permanent force Canadian Ordnance Corps. Tunics from this period are very rare it is known for certain that the other ranks infantry epaulets were solid blue with khaki edging but the other branch of service were just edged with coloured braid. Some pre WWI rifles officers khaki tunics are noted with sold green epaulets edged with red braid but is currently undetermined if these were worn in the CEF.



This tunic is of Canadian manufacture made between 1916 and 1918 and likely issued on demobilization. Note the service chevrons worn on the right sleeve the red chevron denoting service prior to December 31st 1914 with additional four blue year chevrons. The large brass regimental buttons by Joseph Jennens Co, the 'C' over '13' collar badges are by Tiptaft and the shoulder title by Henry Jenkins. Note no divisional or brigade formation patches being worn.

Modern pressure cast copy of Gaunt Glengarry



513-11-154 Glengarry Brown finish. Not maker marked

14th PROVISIONAL BATTALION (As of August 1914)

The 14th Battalion was a composite battalion formed in August 1914 at Camp Valcartier Quebec under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 5th 1914. On August 5th 1914 after being ordered to combine their forces the Montreal Garrison after a series of meetings involving the Grenadier Guards, the Victoria Rifles and the Carabiniers de Mont-Real were formed into an active service battalion. Sir Sam Hughes bestowing the title the 'Royal Montreal Regiment' on the battalion. The use of the word 'Royal' in the title was not legitimate as the warrant to use the prefix 'Royal' could only be granted by King George V. (Only one regiment was granted this distinction in WWI, the Newfoundland Regiment, that was granted the title 'Royal' in February 1918). The designation the Royal Montreal Regiment was used to denote the 14th Battalion in the Army List. Under General Order 141 of September 1st 1923 'With reference to G.O.40 of 1920, His majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the continuance of the title "The Royal Montreal Regiment" by the 14th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

The 14th Battalion was formed from volunteers from Montreal and Nova Scotia. The 14th battalion comprised of volunteers from 14th King's Canadian Hussars (7), 1st Regiment (Grenadier Guards) (350), 3rd Regiment (Victoria Rifles of Canada) (351), 63rd Regiment (Halifax Rifles) (26), 65th Regiment (Carabiniers Mont-Royal) (327), 65th Regiment (Princess Louise Fusiliers) (32), 69th (Annapolis) Regiment (35), 75th (Lunenburg) Regt. (28), 75th (Colchester & Hants) Regt. (96), and the 81st (Hants) Regt. (20). The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 with 46 officers and 1097 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.S. Meighen (Canadian Grenadier Guards). In England the 14th Battalion was assigned to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division sailing for France in early February 1915 with an establishment of 30 officers and 996 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.S. Meighen. By September 1915 battle casualties for the 14th Battalion were 19 Officers and 559 Other Ranks (Not including troops gassed). The 14th Battalion served in the 3rd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920. In the 1917 reorganization of the Canadian Militia the 58th Westmount Rifles became the Depot Regiment for the 14th Battalion (Royal Montreal Regiment) In the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia the 58th Westmount Rifles were disbanded and immediately reconstituted as the Royal Montreal Regiment.

The regimental numbers block for the 14th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 25501 - 27000. (Although attested a search of the individual regimental numbers show that these were not allotted until sometime after February 1915).

**14th BATTALION (ROYAL MONTREAL REGIMENT)
3rd BRIGADE, 1914-1917**

OVERSEAS

After arrival in England the 15th Battalion was named the 15th Battalion (Royal Highlanders) and the 16th Battalion (Royal Montreal Regiment) by warrant of the Governor General of Canada the Duke of Connaught. It appears that the soldiers of the 14th Battalion sailed for England with their own regimental pattern badges.

Although known for many of the battalions of the 1st Contingent no cloth shoulder titles have so far been identified for any of the four infantry battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade.

Cap Badges

With just minor variations the cap badge adopted by the 14th Battalion has remained in use by the Royal Montreal Regiment since its inception. Badges issued in WWI are known to have been made by three different makers in Great Britain Henry Jenkins & Son, J.R. Gaunt & Son and J.W. Tiptaft & Son. The Tudor Crown's of these are illustrated below. (Please note the shape of each)



Gaunt



Jenkins



Tiptaft

All ranks

By as early as November 25th 1914 Brigadier General R.E.W. Turner the Commanding Officers of the 3rd Infantry Brigade reported that badges were being made for the 13th, 14th and 15th Battalions, apparently the four militia highland regiments comprising the 16th Battalion initially continuing to wear their militia pattern badges. No 'specimen or prototypes' are known for any of these battalions, presumably the badge orders being placed directly with the makers. The designs for the cap badges were approved at Militia Headquarters at Ottawa October 15th 1915. The 14th Battalion may have adopted regimental pattern collar badges at this time. The initial issue of regimental badges was produced by Henry Jenkins, Birmingham England, these are not maker marked. The first pattern cap badges do not have a period under the small letter 'T' in the abbreviated word 'Regt'. 'C' over '14' collar badges and metal shoulder titles by Jenkins were authorized October 15th 1915.



514-11-102 Cap Natural gilding metal. Dot below 'T' in 'REGT'. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab

Elkington pattern 'C' over numeral collar badges

General Alderson also gave verbal authority for all 17 infantry battalions to adopt C over numeral collar badges for other ranks. The manufacturer of the first of these was Elkington & Co. two further issues of 'Elkington' pattern collars were made. It is undetermined if the second and third issues were produced by Elkington & Co. The 'Elkington' pattern collar badges were referred to as NCOs badges in the Charlton Catalogue but in fact are just the earlier patterns, many survivors of the 1st and 2nd Divisions rising to become NCOs over the duration of WWI.

Type 2. An additional order for another 500 sets of collar badges was placed in March 1915 presumably for the use by the reinforcements of the 1st Division after its losses in the second Battle of Ypres in April 1915. Collar badges were also ordered for the battalions of the 2nd Division as they arrived from Canada. The second pattern can be identified by the placement of the narrow brass wire lug fasteners which are attached on the 'bar' separating the letter 'C' from the number and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the early reinforcements for the 1st Division and the original troops of the 2nd Division.

Type 3. A third order for C over numeral collar badges was placed likely in the late summer of 1915 for both 1st and 2nd Divisions. This pattern has small flat cut sheet metal lugs fasteners noted in brass, copper and white metal and like the type 2 with the lugs attached on the central and bottom 'bars' These collars were worn by reinforcements for the 1st and 2nd Divisions.



514-12-104 Collar Brass. Elkington & Co. (Type 1)



514-12-106 Collar Brass. Elkington & Co. (Type 2) circa March 1915



514-12-108 Collar Brass. Elkington & Co. (Type 3) circa October 1915

Reinforcements for the 14th Overseas Battalion 1915 -January 1916 (12th Battalion, training and reserve)

From the time of its entry into France in February 1915 until the December 1915 formation of the 3rd Division reinforcements for the 14th Battalion were provided by the 12th Battalion this serving as the reserve and training battalion for the 14th Infantry Battalion and the PPCLI. (The PPCLI served with the

British Army until the end on 1915 when it was assigned to the 7th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division).

Reinforcements for the 14th Overseas Battalion January 1916 - January 1917 (23rd Battalion, training and reserve.)

The 3rd Canadian Infantry Division was formed from CEF battalions in England in December 1915. At this time the number of reserve and training battalions was increased from seven to 18 these being realigned to more closely conform to the various Military Districts in Canada from which the Infantry Battalions were raised. At this time the 23rd Battalion (training and reserve), raised by the 58th Westmount Rifles which had been serving as the training and reinforcing battalion for the 4th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division became the reinforcing battalion for the 14th Overseas Battalion. The 23rd 30th and 32nd Battalions had been 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. By May of 1915 the desperate need of trained reinforcements to replace the Canadian losses suffered by the 1st Division in the 2nd Battle of Ypres saw 2337 of the 2884 other ranks of the 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions sent to France as reinforcements.

Shoulder strap titles & numerals

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of 1st Division infantry battalions mounted 'C' over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads "On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.". This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

Routine Orders of May 25th 1916 states that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles are listed as being available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis. It is likely that the majority of 1st Division battalions adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part: numeral, designation, and 'Canada' nationality titles.



514-14-110 Numeral Gilding metal. Caron Bros. Not Maker marked

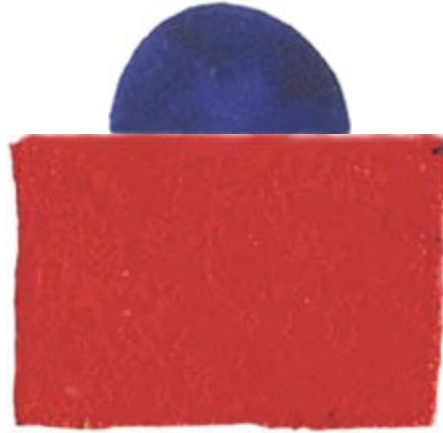
514-14-112 Numeral Brown finish. Not maker marked. Hemsley pattern brass lugs



514-14-114 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Major General A. Currie wrote a letter to the Canadian Corps Headquarters July 29th 1916 stating that in his opinion the 13th, 14th and 15th Battalions should wear regimentally designated shoulder titles in place of the Canada titles. All four of the 4th Brigade Battalions did adopt such titles but the date of their introduction has not been positively identified, certainly by 1917 for the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Battalions.

14th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Division formation patches. Introduced September 1916



Reinforcements for the 14th Overseas Battalion January 1917 -1918 (23rd Reserve Battalion)

On the formation of the 3rd Division in England in December 1915 the 23rd Infantry Battalion became the reinforcing battalion for the 14th and 24th Infantry Battalions and the 3rd Canadian Labor Battalion. In January 1917 the 23rd Infantry Battalion was redesignated as the 23rd Reserve Battalion under its original commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel F.W. Fisher. Between 1915 and 1917 the 23rd Battalion (training and reserve) absorbed the 105th, 117th, 118th Overseas Battalions and drafts from the 133rd, and 142nd Battalions. Between 1917 and 1918 the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the 199th, 244th and 245th Infantry Battalions. In May 1917 the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the 22nd Reserve Battalion. The 23rd Reserve Battalion was one of the four reinforcing battalions of the Quebec Regiment (1st Quebec Regiment, Montreal) this authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918.

Badges by Henry Jenkins & Son

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and annual requirements of badges states the tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by "Messrs Henry Jenkins & Sons, Unity Works (Ltd.) Victoria Street, BIRMINGHAM. Cap badges 30/- per gr., R.M.R. titles 32/6 per gr. C/14 titles (collar badges), 12/- per gr. 1500 sets."



514-11-116 Cap By Henry Jenkins with square copper wire lugs

514-12-118 Collar Brass. Large size medium 'C' over '14'. Not maker marked

Collar badges have the distinctive thick flat oval cut sheet copper lug fasteners associated with Hicks & Son and Jenkins. No matching cap badges with these pattern lug fasteners are reported.



514-15-120 Title Cut sheet brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Badges by J.R. Gaunt & Son

Badges by J.R. Gaunt and Sons. The Gaunt cap badges and officers collar badges have a dot below the 'T' in the abbreviated word Regiment. Two variations in the makers name stamped on the Gaunt 'C' over 14' other ranks collars and shoulder titles are also noted. The first issue with the naming in a straight line the second being curved.

Other ranks



514-11-122 Cap Gilding metal. Dot below 'T' in 'REGT'. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab

514-12-122 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Stamped 'J.R. Gaunt London' straight lettering



514-14-124 Title Gilding metal. 'RMR/CANADA'. Stamped 'J.R. Gaunt London'



514-14-126 Title Gilding metal. 3 lug configuration. Stamped 'J.R. Gaunt London'

Officers

514-11-128 Cap Brown OSD finish. Flat back. Stamped 'J.R. Gaunt London'



514-12-130 Collar Brown OSD die struck Flat back. Stamped 'J.R. Gaunt London'

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son

Badges by Tiptaft (Fall 1917) Cap badge without dot below 'T' in 'REGT'. The badges are struck from the same dies as the first pattern badges by Jenkins the first cap badges with a slide fastener the second issue can only be differentiated by the distinctive small Tiptaft pattern lug fasteners. Other ranks regimental pattern collar badges were also issued in March 1918 these with a fully struck up reverse. The word Regiment is abbreviated 'REG'. In August 1918 regimental pattern collars were again replaced with C over numeral patterns. Records indicate that no further deliveries of badges from Tiptaft were received by the Canadian Ordnance Department at Ashford in Kent, England, for either the 14th Battalion or 24th Battalions after April 1918. The January 1919 inventory of battalion pattern badges in stock at Ashford show 150 Cap badges and 264 pairs of collars.

Other ranks



514-11-132 Cap Gilding metal. Not maker marked



514-12-132 Collar Gilding metal. Not maker marked



514-12-134 Collar Brass. Large '14', medium 'C'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Officers



514-11-136 Cap Brown OSD finish. Slide marked 'J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Birmingham'



514-12-136 Collar Brown OSD finish. Not maker marked

Badges by J.R. Gaunt

**'C' Over numeral collars by J.R. Gaunt
produced for issue on demobilization.**



514-12-138 Collar Gilding metal. Marked J.R. Gaunt London

THE 58th WESTMOUNT RIFLES 1914-1917

The 58th Regiment Westmount Rifles was one of seven Canadian Militia regiments formed in the fall of 1914 after the start of WWI. Initially all volunteers for the CEF had to be in the Canadian Militia. In 1917 the regiment was redesignated the 58th Regiment and became the regimental depot for the 14th Battalion. A regimental numbers block was assigned for the 58th Regiment C.D.F. (Canadian Defence Regiment) Military District No.4, (3,015001 - 3,020000 this block of numbers however does not appear to have been used.) In the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia the 58th Regiment was disbanded and immediately reconstituted as the Royal Montreal Regiment.

The often seen '58' over 'Rifles' shoulder titles are not a Canadian issue but Indian Army titles for the 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

POST WWI BADGES OF THE ROYAL MONTREAL REGIMENT

Although similar in general design the regimental pattern cap and collar badges for the 14th Infantry Battalion and the Royal Montreal Regiment badges can be easily distinguished. Post WWI badges were produced by both J.R. Gaunt and W. Scully. Other ranks badges are henceforth struck in natural brass which has a yellow color, unlike the WWI gilding or gun metal, this is a brass like amalgam with a high copper content giving the badges a reddish/brown hue. The W. Scully badges have a series of periods between the motto 'Honi . Soit . Qui . Mal . Y . Pense'. The makers mark on the post war patterns by J.R. Gaunt usually includes the words 'Made in England'. The 'Full Dress' silver and gilt officers badges are also post WWI issues by J.R. Gaunt. These are usually found stamped on the reverse with a 'P' for plated or 'S' for sterling.

15th PROVISIONAL BATTALION (As of August 1914)

The 15th Battalion was a composite battalion formed in August 1914 at Camp Valcartier Quebec under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 5th 1914. The 15th Battalion comprised almost exclusively of volunteers from the 48th Highlanders. Mounted volunteers being provided by the 2nd Dragoons (32), the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons (43) and the 25th Stanstead Dragoons (25), and the following infantry regiments: 31st (Grey) Regiment (83), the 48th Regiment (Highlanders) (836), and the 97th Regiment (Algonquin Rifles) (263). The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 with 44 officers and 1109 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Currie (48th Highlanders).

The 'corrected' regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 15th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 27001 - 28500.

The 15th Battalion sailed for England in October 1914 wearing 48th Highlanders regimental pattern badges which continued to be worn for the duration of the war. The Glengarry badges with the additional '15th Battalion' ribbon, introduced circa 1916/1917, were worn by reinforcing drafts these apparently being later modified by the removal of the motto.

In England the 15th Battalion was assigned to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division sailing for

France in early February 1915 with an establishment of 30 officers and 1002 other ranks a total of 1032. The 15th Battalion served in the 3rd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The 15th Battalion had three bands. A brass band, a bugle band and a pipe band. The only distinctive badge known is a cast white metal Pipers Badge (Babin E.15.C page XII) the only known example reported was sold by Ed Denby & Associates Part 1 of the Babin Collection Lot. 84, July 10th 1976.

15th BATTALION (48th HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA) 3rd Inf. Brigade, October 1914 - 1918

Pre WWI badges (Worn by the 1st Contingent)

Other ranks

White metal Glengarry badge by currently unidentified maker. Finely detailed 'small' headed falcon, narrow '48' the numeral '4' not voided. Small lettering. Round copper wire lugs



515-11-102 Glengarry White metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



515-12-104 Collar Die cast gilding metal. Not maker marked

Pre WWI badges by J.R. Gaunt (Worn by the 1st Contingent)

The immediate pre WWI other ranks pattern badges produced by Gaunt. White metal Glengarry badges finely detailed 'tall' headed falcon, Large lettering. Long Gaunt pattern lugs. The similar bonnet badge has extremely long logs and a small brass "J.R. Gaunt Montreal maker tab attached to the tourse.

Other ranks



515-11-106 Glengarry White metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



515-12-108 Collar Die struck gilding metal. Not maker marked

Officers

This pre WWI example picked up on the battlefield after the 2nd Battle of Ypres (Easter 1915) This badge with 'full' buckle and without the word 'Highlanders' this pattern was also worn on the sporran. The collar badges are similar to the other ranks but in gilt. (This pattern continued to be worn in Canada into the 1920s.)



515-11-110 Glengarry Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



515-12-110 Collar Gilt Die cast. Maker marked J.R. Gaunt

Badges by P.W.Ellis

Other ranks

Glengarry badges maker marked Ellis Bros. 'Broad' falcon on thick 'tourse'. Round copper wire lugs.



515-11-112 Glengarry White metal. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Ellis Bros

Officers



515-11-114 Glengarry Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Ellis Bros



515-12-114 Collar Brown OSD finish die cast. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

‘Sterling’ marked Glengarry badge marked ‘Ellis Bros’ with British Hall-marks for Birmingham year 1913/14 (Hall marks use the Carolingian calendar that runs from April to May.)



515-11-116 Glengarry Silver. Lug fasteners. Marked ‘Ellis Bros’ with UK hallmark

OVERSEAS

After the arrival of the 1st Contingent in England in October 1914 General Alderson granted verbal permission for the CEF battalions to purchase regimental cap badges at unit expense and ‘C’ over numeral collar badges, these at Government expense. As early as November 25th 1914 Brigadier General R.E.W. Turner the Commanding Officers of the 3rd Infantry Brigade reported that badges were being made for the 13th, 14th and 15th Battalions, apparently the four militia highland regiments comprising the 16th Battalion continuing to wear their militia pattern badges. No ‘specimen or prototypes’ are known for any of these battalions, presumably the badge orders being placed directly with the makers. As the 15th Battalion already wore badges produced by J.R. Gaunt it is logical to presume that the original orders for additional badges were placed with this maker.

Other ranks type 1 collars by Elkington & Co.



515-12-118 Collar Gilding metal. Elkington (Type 1)



515-12-120 Collar Gilding metal. Elkington pattern. (Type 2)

515-12-122 Collar Gilding metal. Elkington pattern. (Type 3)

**Theatre made 'C' Over '15' cut sheet brass collar badges.
Period of manufacture is at present undetermined.**

515-12-124 Collar Theatre made cut sheet brass

515-12-126 Collar Gilding metal patterns

Unidentified cut down brass badge possibly worn as a sporran badge

This unusual badge is a 'cut down' brass bonnet badge by Ellis. Currently no matching unaltered badges are reported. Extremely long lugs and appears to be a made up as a sporran badge. What makes this badge interesting is that it is struck in brass and may possibly have been produced early in WWI when the use of white metal was being restricted. Due to the legendary thrift of the sons of Caledonia later being recycled.



515-17-128 Sporran(?) Brass.

Shoulder strap titles & numerals

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of infantry battalions mounted 'C' over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads "On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.". This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

Routine Orders of May 25th 1916 states that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles are listed as being available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis. It is likely that the majority of 1st Division battalions adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part: numeral, designation, and 'Canada' nationality titles.

515-14-130 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'. (Not reported)



515-14-132 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



515-14-134 Numeral Brown finish on gilding metal by Caron Bros. Not Maker marked.

Glengarry badge by unidentified maker

Unmarked white metal Glengarry badge. falcon on thick downward curved 'tourse' Round brass wire loops.

Officers Glengarry badge by McDougall



515-11-136 Glengarry White metal. Large. Round brass wire loops. Not maker marked

Officers Glengarry badge by McDougall

Sharply stuck up badge in heavy silver plate (lugs also plated). Stamped 'McDougall London' in oval cartouche. Small numeral '48' (12mm). The Falcon with small round eye, looking up this on a slightly curved torse. Thin half round copper wire loop fasteners

Officers/Pipers



515-11-138 Glengarry Heavy silver plate. Stamped 'McDougall London' in oval cartouche.

**Reinforcements for the 15th Battalion were initially provided by the
17th Battalion (Training & Reserve)**

The 17th Battalion sailed with the First Contingent with 44 Officers and 624 OR's being designated as a Training and Reserve battalion to provide reinforcements for the 13th, 15th and 16th Highland Battalions serving with the 1st Canadian Division on the Western Front. By September 12th 1915 the 15th Battalion had suffered 871 casualties, not including troops gassed. Entries in the War Diary for 1916 list additional drafts of 225 June 8th, 200 on June 10th and 100 on December 5th. Two further infantry battalions were raised as reinforcements for the CEF by the 48th Highlanders of Canada, the 92nd Battalion and the 134th Battalion.

CEF pattern 48th Highlanders pattern badges with 'CANADA' ribbon

It is believed that on arrival in England the 92nd Battalion adopted the large '48' with 'CANADA' ribbon pattern badges.



515-11-140 Glengarry Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



515-12-140 Collar Brown finish. Large '48' small eagle's head. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



515-11-142 Glengarry White metal. Large '48'. Not maker marked

Officers sporran



515-17-144 Sporran Cast white metal

Shoulder titles 1916

Major General A. Currie wrote a letter to the Canadian Corps Headquarters July 29th 1916 stating that in his opinion the 13th, 14th and 15th Battalions should wear regimentally designated shoulder titles in place of the Canada titles. All four battalions of the 4th Brigade, (Including the 16th this not listed in General Curry's letter) did adopt regimental titles but the date of their introduction has not been positively identified, certainly by 1917. Four different patterns of titles are known for the 15th Battalion three other ranks and an officers pattern.

Large 'OF' in 'H of C' patterns



515-14-146 Title Brass. Not maker marked. Four gaunt pattern lugs. Not maker marked



515-14-148 Title Brass. Not maker marked. Four Hicks thick cut sheet gilding metal oval lugs

15th Battalion, Formation patches introduced September 1916



Badges by Moore Taggart introduced circa 1916

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 'Messrs Moore & Taggart, 18 Albion Street, GLASGOW. Balmoral Badge 5 1/2d each. (Five and a half pence). Collar badge 6d per pair. (6 Pence). 1200 sets."

Other ranks

It is believed that the medium '48' pattern badges were adopted by the 134th Battalion after being assigned to the 12th Reserve Battalion prior to being sent to France as reinforcements.

Medium numeral '48'



515-11-150 Glengarry Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



515-12-150 Collar Brown finish. Small '48' large eagle's head. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

Small numeral '48'



515-11-152 Glengarry Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



Officers khaki Glengarry. Canadian maker marked and dated.



515-14-152 Title

Brass. Maker and period of use not confirmed

Pipers cross belt plate



515-17-154 X belt plate

Brown finish with enamels. Two small lugs. Not maker marked

Reinforcements 5th Reserve Battalion 1917 - 1918

In January 1917 the 5th Reserve Battalion was formed in England by the amalgamation of the 92nd and 95th Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Chisholm to serve as the reinforcing battalion for the 15th and 20th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps and the 134th Battalion in England slated for the planed 5th Canadian Division then in formation. From January 1917 until February 1918 reinforcements for the 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders) were supplied by the 5th Reserve Battalion. During the period of operations the 5th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 169th Battalion, drafts from the 210th, 241st and 253rd Battalions.

A letter written by Private Joseph Elmer Boufford (241st Battalion) sent home on August 19th 1917 includes a photograph; the letter reading in part "I am going to the 15th Battn CEF, and you will notice a big cap badge 48th Highlanders with 15th Battn written below. That is the badge I will wear in France. Also will wear a C/15 on my collar where I wore my lions.". A later photograph shows him wearing a badge with the motto removed being worn with regimental pattern collar badges.



515-11-156 Glengarry

Brown finish. Motto removed. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



515-12-156 Collar see above

Brown finish. Hicks thick oval pattern lugs. Not maker marked

Reinforcements 12th Reserve Battalion 1918

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.

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son

Other ranks



515-11-158 Glengarry

White metal. Large Tiptaft pattern lugs. Stamped Tiptaft B'ham



515-12-158 Collar

Brass. Large 'C'. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



515-12-159 Collar

Brass. Large 'C'. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Small 'OF' in 'H of C' attributed to Tiptaft



515-14-158 Title

Brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



515-11-160 Glengarry

Wm superior strike with oval 'J.W.Tiptaft & Son Limited Birmingham' tab

Modified General Service badges for the 1st and 2nd Battalions were included in major collections formed shortly after the conclusion of WWI for both the 1st and 2nd Battalions. These are found on badges dated

long after the departure of these battalions for England. Hence these can not be interim patterns. Returned soldiers of units that had served with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front and repatriated to Canada and employed at the Depot Battalions were allowed to wear their Overseas Battalion badges. It is likely that those no longer in possession of their original regimental badges (all 1st Division badges having been produced in England) may well have worn these 'made up' patterns as a mark of distinction.) In the notes listing the different varieties of badges in his collection, Bill Bird describes a 'made up' 2nd Battalion badge as being obtained from a 'Recruiting Sergeant', this would be consistent with duties performed by Depot personnel in Canada. (The Bird collection was sold in 1946.) Due to the ease of 'manufacturing' these 'made up' badges should not command a premium price unless with provenance. No examples of 'made up' collar badges are illustrated in the Bird collection.



515-11-162 Cap 'Made up'. Undated 'Roden Bros' with applied Caron Bros numeral