

## 27th (Winnipeg Bulldogs) Battalion 1914 - 1918

The 27th (City of Winnipeg) Infantry Battalion, nicknamed the Winnipeg Bulldogs, began recruiting October 21st 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Winnipeg being authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 99th Manitoba Rangers and sailed for England May 17th 1915 with 33 officers and 1039 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel I.R. Snider (99th Manitoba Rangers) where it was assigned to the 6th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division serving for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920. The 27th Battalion was immediately reconstituted as a regiment of the Canadian Militia under the designation the Manitoba Regiment authorized under General Order 29 of March 15th 1920. The regiment being disbanded in the 1936 reorganization of the Canadian Militia.

The regimental numbers block for the 27th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 71001 - 73000.

The 27th Battalion had a pipe band with ten pipers and five drummers.

### Other ranks

The 27th Battalion was presented with cap and collar badges by the Mayor of Winnipeg prior to entraining for the East coast. This issue was made by D.R. Dingwall of Winnipeg which continued to supply badges to the 27th Battalion until 1917. This makes the chronology of the issues of badges to this battalion impossible. Varieties are noted with the design featuring the Coat-of-Arms of Manitoba, In the escutcheon is a railway engine with tender on one type the engine is 'small' with three wheels while on the other the engine is 'large' with four wheels. Currently only 'large' four wheel pattern cap badges are reported. Badges produced by Dingwall are notorious for the poor quality of the metal used to braise the fasteners to their product. The fasteners both tangs and lugs are not malleable making them susceptible to breaking.

### Badges by Dingwall

#### Officers proto-type with 'Overseas' ribbon



527-11-102 Cap

Period of production not established. By Dingwall with lug fasteners

### Die 1 thick straight stem



527-11-102 Cap

Dark brown finish. Smooth semi-hollow back flat lugs Marked Dingwall



527-12-102 Collar

Brown finish. Lugs Fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



527-11-104 Cap

Dark brown finish. Smooth semi-hollow wire lugs. Not marked



527-12-104 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Lugs Fasteners. Not maker marked



527-12-106 Collar

Gilding metal. Flat back Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

### Die 2 curved thin stem



527-11-108 Cap

Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners.



527-12-108 Collar

Pickled gilding metal. Square wire brass lugs



527-12-110 Collar

Pickled gilding metal. 'Fold over' tangs. Not maker marked

### NCOs



527-12-112 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### **Officers (?) Die 3 (off set)**



527-11-114 Cap Chocolate brown finish. Lug fasteners

### **Shoulder strap numerals**

A 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.'

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.

527-14-116 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

527-14-118 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



527-14-120 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not marked

### **OVERSEAS**

527-22-122 Cloth title. '27' over Winnipeg. Blue details woven on khaki worsted

'C' over numeral collar badges by Elkington & Co. are not reported for the battalions of the 5th Brigade.

### **Other ranks**

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 D.R. Dingwall, Ltd. Winnipeg. The quoted price is 17 Pounds (cap); and Twigg of Birmingham 4 Pounds 16 shillings (C/27, collar) (per gross). Annual requirements 1500 sets.

### **Collar badges by Twigg**



527-12-126 Collar      Brass Small. 'C'. Not maker marked

### **27th Battalion, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division formation patches**

#### **Other ranks**



#### **Officers**





**27th BATTALION, 5th BRIGADE, 2nd DIVISION 1918  
'MANITOBA REGIMENT'**

### **Badges by Tiptaft**

Cap badges with just two wheels on the railway engine.



527-11-128 Cap

Two wheeled engine. Brown finish slide fastener not maker marked



527-11-130 Cap

Dark brown finish on gilding metal. Lug back. By Tiptaft not maker marked





527-11-130 Cap

Badge in un-issued condition

### Officers



527-11-132 Cap

Brown finish on gilding metal. Lug back. Oval Tiptaft & Son B'ham tab



527-12-132 Collar

Brown finish on gilding metal. Lug back. By Tiptaft mot maker marked

### Bandsmen or Pipers(?)

527-11-134 Cap

Gilt finish on gilding metal. (Reported not confirmed)

527-12-134 Collar

Gilt finish on gilding metal. Flat back with lug fasteners, not maker marked

**'C' over '27' collar badges marked 'J.R. Gaunt London'  
produced for issue on demobilization.**



527-12-136 Collar Gilding metal. Maker marled 'J.R. Gaunt London'

### **1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment 1918**

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

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

#### **Officers**



80-8-2-12-138 Collar Brown OSD. Flat back. N/S lugs. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

### **Reinforcements for the 27th Overseas Battalion September 1915 -January 1917 (11th Battalion, Training and Reserve)**

From September 1915 reinforcements for the 27th Battalion were provided by the 11th Battalion, training and reserve. In January 1917 the 11th Battalion Training and Reserve was designated as the 11th Reserve Battalion. In October 1917 the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 14th Reserve Battalion and along with the 18th Reserve Battalion became one of two reserve battalions of the Manitoba Regiment.

### **Reinforcements for the 27th Overseas Battalion January 1917 to October 1917 (14th Reserve Battalion)**

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

### **Reinforcements for the 27th Overseas Battalion October 1917 - November 1918 (The 11th Reserve Battalion)**



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

## 28th (Northwest) Battalion 1914 - 1918

The 28th (Northwest) Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in Military Area No.10, as a composite battalion to be recruited in both Saskatchewan and at Port Arthur/Fort William (now Thunder Bay), October 19th 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Winnipeg under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The Northern Ontario component was raised by the 96th Lake Superior Regiment with the additional volunteers from Rainy River and Kenora and militia regiments The Saskatchewan component was raised from Regina, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and Winnipeg. Being mobilized by the 60th Rifles of Canada and the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles these regiments previously having contributed 294 and 171 volunteers respectively to the 11th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 45th, 68th, 128th, 152nd and 195th Battalions. The 28th Battalion sailed for England in May 1915 with 36 officers and 1078 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.F.L. Embury (95th Rifles). The 28th Battalion was assigned to the 6th Brigade, 2nd Division serving for the duration of WWI.

The regimental numbers block for the 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 73001 - 75000.

An additional reinforcing draft for the 28th Battalion raised by the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles was allotted the regimental numbers block 2,000001 - 2,000150.

### Badges by Dingwall

#### Other ranks 'No Overseas' pattern badges

Badges by Dingwall with tall thin numeral '28'. The initial issue of other ranks badges was made without the words 'Over Seas'



528-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

528-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. (Not confirmed)

In Canada Militia Order 293 of June 7th 1915 (This after the 28th Battalion had sailed for England) reads in part "In correspondence and documents having reference to the units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, these unit are in future to be designated as "Overseas" Squadron, Battery, Battalion etc.," after this date the words 'Over Seas' was ordered to be incorporated as an integral element of the design of all CEF battalions embarking for England.

#### Officers badges with 'Overseas'



- |            |        |  |
|------------|--------|--|
| 528-11-104 | Cap    | Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked         |
| 528-12-104 | Collar | Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked         |
| 528-11-106 | Cap    | Gilt on gilding metal. Flat back not maker marked. |



- |            |        |  |
|------------|--------|--|
| 528-12-106 | Collar | Gilt on gilding metal. Flat back not maker marked. |
|------------|--------|--|

### **Badges by Hemsley**

#### **Other ranks**



- |            |        |  |
|------------|--------|--|
| 528-11-108 | Cap    | Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked. |
| 528-12-108 | Collar | Pickled finish. (not confirmed)                  |

### **Shoulder strap numerals**



- |            |         |   |
|------------|---------|---|
| 528-14-110 | Numeral | Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'                 |
| 528-14-112 | Numeral | Brown finish. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs |
| 528-14-114 | Numeral | Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked          |

## OVERSEAS

No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges are reported for the battalions of the 5th Brigade

### 28th Battalion, formation patches introduced September 1916

#### Other ranks



#### Officers



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 Wheeler & Co. London England. The quoted price is 21 Pounds 12 shillings (per gross). Annual requirements 1200 sets.

### Badges by Wheeler & Co. (1916/1917)

'Overseas' in small letters. 'N' in 'CANADA' does not touch annulus

#### Other ranks



- 528-11-116 Cap Brown finish. Small round copper wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked
- 528-12-116 Collar Brown finish. Small round copper wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



- 528-11-118 Cap Silver plate. Pin fastener. Not maker marked
- 528-12-118 Collar Silver plate. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

### Un-attributed collar badge by Hemsley

The unusual 'C' over '28' collar badge illustrated below is maker marked Hemsley. During the early part of WWI this firm maintained a sales office in London, England. Although maker marked this collar is of similar to the same style and fabric of badges produced by J.W. Tiptaft and may have been struck under licence.



- 528-12-120 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '28'. Maker mark Hemsley

### Badges by Tiptaft. (1917/1918)

Small numeral '28'. 'Overseas' in large letters. 'N' in 'CANADA' touches annulus

### Other ranks



528-11-122 Cap Brown finished gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



528-12-122 Collar Brown finished gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked (March 1918)



528-12-124 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '28'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'. (August 1918)

### Officers



528-11-126 Cap Red/brown OSD. Not maker marked

528-12-126 Collar Red/brown OSD. Not maker marked

### Sweetheart(?)

528-11-130 Cap Voided silver overlay on voided gilt leaf. Lug fasteners

## Reinforcements for the 28th Overseas Battalion 1915 - 1917 (32nd Battalion Training and Reserve)

From the time of its entry into France in September 1915 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 28th Battalion were provided by the 32nd Battalion, training and reserve.

### **Reinforcements for the 28th Overseas Battalion 1917 - 1918 (32nd Reserve Battalion)**

In January 1917 the 32nd Battalion amalgamated with the remaining personnel of the 53rd, 188th and 195th Battalions and a draft from the 152nd battalion to form the 15th Reserve Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.J. Clark to supply reinforcements to the 5th and 28th Battalions serving in France and Flanders. During its period of operations the 15th Reserve Battalion absorbed 214th, 232nd, 243rd and 249th Infantry Battalions. In October 1917 the 15th Reserve Battalion was absorbed the 19th Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the territorial designated Saskatchewan Regiment, in Canada this authorized under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918 to providing reinforcements to the 5th, 28th 45th and 1st CMR Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

### **POST WWI BADGES REGINA RIFLES**

The 28th Battalion is perpetuated by the Regina Rifles, (now the Royal Regina Rifles). Regimental pattern badges were not authorized until General Order 57 of 1930 when the regiment adopted the 28th Battalion cap badge as the design for their collar badges. These were produced by W. Scully and the badges so marked are from this post WWI series. Other ranks collars are in blackened brass and officers in both silver plate and sterling silver.

### **29th (Vancouver Regiment) Brigade 1914 - 1918 (Tobin's Tigers)**

The 29th Infantry Battalion (nicknamed Tobin's Tigers) was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Vancouver October 24th 1914 under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 29th Battalion was recruited by the 11th Irish Fusiliers, this regiment having provided 355 volunteers to the 7th Battalion on its formation at Valcartier Camp in August 1914, the 5th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles and the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada this providing 12 officers and 305 other ranks. The 29th Battalion sailed for England May 20th 1915 with a strength of 37 officers and 1090 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.S. Tobin (72nd Seaforth Highlanders) being assigned to the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division where it served for the duration of WWI. The 29th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the for the original contingent of the 29th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 75001 - 77000.

The 29th Battalion had a pipe band with twelve pipers and 10 drummers.

The 29th Battalion sailed with battalion pattern badges these by Jacoby Bros. Vancouver, other ranks are not maker marked. The brown finish is referred to as 'regulation Bronze' in correspondence by Jacoby.

### **Badges by Jacoby Bros. Vancouver**

#### **Other ranks**





529-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners.

529-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners



529-15-102 Title Chocolate brown finish. Fold over tangs. Marked Jacoby Bros Vancouver

### NCOs/Officers Service Dress (?)

529-12-104 Collar Antique copper finish. Pin back. Not maker marked.



529-14-104 Title Antique copper finish. Pin back. Maker marked Jacoby Bros

### Officers

The first pattern officers cap and collar badges are curved and have an oval makers tab on the reverse reading 'Made in Vancouver BC Jacoby Bros'.



529-11-106 Cap Gilt on gilding metal. Badges curved with 'fold over' tang fasteners. Makers tab.

529-12-106 Collar Gilt on gilding metal. Badges curved with pin fastener. Makers tab.

### Shoulder strap numerals

A 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.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.

529-14-108 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

529-14-110 Numeral Coppered. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

529-14-112 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

### **OVERSEAS**

No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges have been reported for the 29th Battalion

### **Formation patches introduced September 1916**

#### **Other ranks**



#### **Officers**



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 the 'Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. 105 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (London). 2 pounds 7 shillings and ¾ pence (Collar) 3 pounds 15 shillings 3 pence (Cap). Annual requirements 1500 sets.'

### Badges by the Army & Navy Co-operative Society



529-11-114 Cap Natural gilding metal finish. Slide fastener. )



529-11-116 Cap Red Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



529-12-116 Collar Brown finish on gilding metal. Flat hexagonal lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers

529-11-118 Cap Brown OSD. Oval 'Hicks & Sons London' makers tab. E/W lugs

529-12-118 Collar Brown OSD. Oval 'Hicks & Sons London' makers tab. E/W lugs

### PIPES AND DRUMS

Glengarry badge of the Clan MacKinnon cast in white metal or silver with pin fastener



529-11-120 Glengarry Cast silver. Motto 'Audentes Fortuna Juvat' (Fortune favors the brave)



529-17-120 Plaid Broach pin Cast silver. Pin fastener. Motto 'Audentes Fortuna Juvat'

### Badges by Tiptaft

Motto ribbons framed

### Other ranks



529-11-122 Cap Brown finish. Slide marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'.



529-11-124 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



529-12-124 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '29'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'.



529-14-124 Title Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'.

NCOs (?)





529-11-126 Cap

Traces of pickling on the reverse. Slide not maker marked



529-12-126 Collar

Pickled finish. Red bag on crown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



529-11-130 Cap

Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



529-12-130 Collar

Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers badges by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.

Flat back, this issue is found both with a plain reverse and maker marked 'G & S Co./ 112 Regent St./ London'.



529-11-132 Cap

Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners.





529-12-132 Collar

Red/brown finish. Pin or lug fasteners.



529-11-134 Cap

Gilt on sterling silver. Hall marked May 1916 - May 1917 G & S Co.



529-11-136 Cap

Gilt. Maker marked

### **Reinforcements for the 29th Overseas Battalion September 1915 -January 1917 (30th Battalion, training and reserve)**

From the time of its entry into France reinforcements for the 29th Battalion were provided by the 30th Battalion, training and reserve. The 30th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at Victoria October 27th 1914 under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915 The 30th Battalion was raised primarily by the 68th Regiment (Earl Grey's Own Rifles) the regiment which later raised the 102nd Battalion. The 30th Battalion sailed for England February 23rd 1915 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Hall with a strength of 35 officers and 980 other ranks. The 30th Infantry Battalion served as a reserve and training battalion for the CEF battalions from British Columbia serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. During this period of its operations absorbed the 62nd and 88th Battalions on their arrival from Canada.

### **Reinforcements for the 29th Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (1st Reserve Battalion)**

In January 1917 the 30th Battalion amalgamated with other BC Battalions in England to form the 1st Reserve Battalion this one of three reserve battalions established in January 1917 to provide reinforcements to CEF battalions raised in Military District No.11 and then serving in France and Flanders. In May 1917

the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 24th Reserve Battalion and in February 1918 the 15th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the British Columbia Regiment this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918 supplying reinforcements to the 7th, 29th and 72nd Infantry Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Being fully depleted of all ranks effective September 1st 1917 the 30th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 82 of 1918.

### **Post WWI 1st British Columbia Regiment 1920 - 1924**

Under General Order 30 of March 15th 1920 the 5th Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles) and the 104th Regiment (Westminster Fusiliers) were reorganized as the 1st British Columbia Regiment with three active and three reserve battalions. The 1st Bn. (7th Bn. CEF), 2nd Bn. (29th Bn. CEF), 3rd Bn. (47th Bn. CEF); (at this time on paper each of these three CEF Battalions were still active battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force not being officially disbanded until September 15th 1920 under General Order 149 1920.) The three 'Reserve Battalions' the 4th Bn. (62nd Bn. CEF), 5th Bn. (131st Bn. CEF) and 6th Bn. CEF (158th Bn. CEF) had been depleted of all ranks and officially disbanded in 1918. On the same date the 1st British Columbia Regiment was disbanded then reorganized with effect from September 15th 1920 this authorized under General Order 232 of December 1st 1920 (The designation was altered to the 1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) under General Order 189 of November 1st 1920.

Under General Order No.66 of May 15th 1924 the 1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) was reorganized to form three separate Regiments. The 1st British Columbia Regiment (The Duke of Connaught's Own) 1st Bn. (7th Bn. CEF) 2nd (Reserve Bn.) (62nd Bn. CEF). The Vancouver Regiment 1st Bn. (29th Bn. CEF) 2nd (Reserve) Bn. (158th Bn. CEF). The Westminster Regiment 1st Bn. (47th Bn. CEF) 2nd (Reserve) Bn. (131st Bn. CEF).

### **2nd Battalion, 1st British Columbia Regiment badges 1920 - 1924**

Initially at least the 2nd and 3rd Battalions continued to wear CEF Battalion pattern badges. The officers of the 2nd Battalion (29th Bn. CEF) wearing the brown OSD pattern produced by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co. (please see above). A brass other ranks pattern of the same design was produced by Hemsley this with a slide fastener. This badge is of extreme rarity.

## **30th (British Columbia ) Battalion (Training & Reserve) (October 27th 1914 -1917)**

The 30th Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at Victoria October 27th 1914 being authorized under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 68th Regiment (Earl Grey's Own Rifles) this regiment later raising the 102nd Battalion. The 30th Battalion sailed for England February 23rd 1915 with a strength of 35 officers and 980 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Hall (88th Victoria Fusiliers). The 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions had originally been assigned as the reinforcing and training battalions for the 2nd Division in a role similar to that played by the 9th, 11th, 12th and 17th in the 1st Division, however by May of 1915 within weeks of their arrival 2337 of the 2.884 all ranks of the 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions had been sent to France as reinforcements to replace the 1st Division's losses in the Second Battle of Ypres. After its ranks were replenished the 30th Infantry Battalion served as a reserve and training battalion for CEF battalions from British Columbia serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. During this period of its operations absorbed the 62nd and 88th Battalions on their arrival from Canada.

The corrected regimental numbers block for the for the 30th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 77001 - 79000.

The 30th Battalion being the second battalion raised in British Columbia used the designation of the 2nd British Columbia in 1917 adopting badges with this title.

## **OVERSEAS**

The 30th Battalion proceeded overseas wearing General Service pattern badges. No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges are currently reported for the 30th Battalion.. Cap and collar badges struck in brass were procured, probably in mid 1915, from J.W. Tiptaft this issue not being maker marked. These badges are noted in two different finishes one in natural brass the other in darkened brass.

### **Badges attributed to Tiptaft**

#### **Other ranks**



530-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

#### **Natural brass finish**

It is thought that the brass pattern was not issued due to the adoption of the second pattern badges



530-11-104 Cap

Brass . Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked



530-12-104 Collar

Brass . Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

#### **Officers**



530-11-106 Cap

Red/Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### **Cloth Shoulder title**

Cloth shoulder titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent and 2nd Division. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic. It is likely they were worn only in England prior to the CEF being re-equipped with the British five button tunic before sailing for France in February 1915. All are extremely rare.



530-22-102 Cloth shoulder title with red lettering woven through green cloth and white backing cloth

### **Shoulder strap numerals**

A 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.'

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.



523-12-108 Numeral

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



523-12-110 Numeral

Brown finish. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

523-12-112 Numeral

Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Birks 1916.

### Officers (Proto-type)

This badge was not approved being similar in design to the Brigadiers pattern cap badges with a lion surmounting the Tudor crown, A letter from the Commanding Officer dated November 25th 1916 claims that approval for the battalion badge was given by the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Training Depot March 15th 1915. However this pattern was ordered removed and is now considered one of the rarities of the CEF series. This issue was possibly produced by J.R. Gaunt.



530-11-114 Cap

Darkened brass. Flat back. Lug fasteners lugs not maker marked



530-12-114 Collar

Darkened brass. Flat back. Lug fasteners lugs not maker marked.

### Second pattern badges

New pattern badges were adopted in 1917 comprising of a maple leaf with the numeral '2' over 'British Columbia' ribbon. This reflects that the 30th Battalion was the second battalion raised in British Columbia to proceed overseas. (The first being the 7th Battalion, '1st British Columbia').

### Badges by Tiptaft

#### Type 1 with pointed maple leaf and wide blunt '2'





530-11-116 Cap White metal. Slide plain or marked 'J.W.Tiptaft & Son Birmingham'



530-12-116 Collar White metal. Lug fasteners

530-14-116 Numeral Gilding metal '30'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



530-11-118 Cap Modified with motto ribbon carefully cut off. (By Tiptaft not maker marked)



530-12-118 Collar Brass. Tiptaft lugs maker marked Tiptaft B;ham

### Officers



530-11-120 Cap Red brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked





530-12-120 Collar

Die cast sterling silver. Flat back. Marked Sterling, not maker marked



530-11-122 Cap

Modified with motto ribbon carefully cut off. (By Tiptaft not maker marked)

**Officers (?) By unidentified maker**

Broad numeral '2'



530-11-124 Cap

Brown finish on brass (finish polished off numeral). Lug fasteners. Not marked



530-12-124 Collar

Brown finish on brass (finish polished off numeral). Lug fasteners. Not marked

**Type 3 with tall narrow maple leaf**



530-11-126 Cap

White metal. By Tiptaft not maker marked. Lug fasteners



530-12-126 Collar

White metal. Lug fasteners

#### **Reserve Battalions of British Columbia**

In January 1917 the 30th Battalion amalgamated with other BC Battalions in England to form the 1st Reserve Battalion this one of three reserve battalions established in January 1917 to provide reinforcements to CEF battalions raised in Military District No.11 and then serving in France and Flanders. In May 1917 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 24th Reserve Battalion and in February 1918 the 15th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the British Columbia Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918 to supply reinforcements to the 7th, 29th and 72nd Infantry Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Being fully depleted of all ranks effective September 1st 1917 the 30th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 82 of 1918

**Please see Garrison and Reserve section for details**

### **31st Battalion (Bell's Bulldogs) 1914 - 1918**

The 31st Canadian Infantry Battalion, (nicknamed Bell's Bulldogs), began recruiting in Alberta November 15th 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Calgary being authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 31st Battalion was recruited by the 21st Alberta Hussars and the 23rd Alberta Rangers these regiments previously having jointly contributed 78 volunteers to the 5th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914, later recruiting the 113th, 151st, 175th and 187th Battalions. The 31st Battalion sailed for England May 17th 1915 with 36 officers and 1033 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.H. Bell (L.S.H. (R.C.) assigned to the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division where it served for the duration of the war. The 31st Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 31st Canadian Infantry Battalion was 79001 - 81000.

#### **Badges attributed to Dingwall**

Small 'XXXI' tablet

#### **Other ranks**



531-11-102 Cap Pickled finish.

### NCOs



531-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Pin fastener



531-12-104 Collar Brown finish. N/S Tang fasteners . Not maker marked



531-12-106 Collar Red/Brown OSD finish. N/S Tang fasteners . Not maker marked

### Shoulder strap numerals

A 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.'

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but

orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.

531-14-108 Numeral

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

531-14-110 Numeral

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



531-14-112 Numeral

Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

### **Badges attributed to Inglis**

Large 'XXXI' tablet

### **Other ranks**



531-11-114 Cap

Pickled finish. Not maker marked

### **Officers**



531-11-116 Cap

Pickled finish. Not maker marked



531-11-118 Cap

Wm. Overlay on gilt maple leaf. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



531-11-106 Cap

Die cast. Red/Brown OSD. Tang fasteners . Not maker marked

### **Bandsman**



531-11-120 Cap

Silver plate

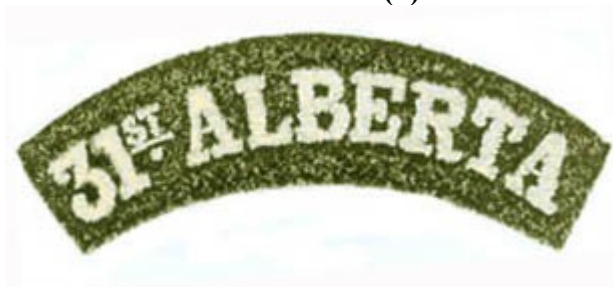
### **OVERSEAS**

No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges are reported for the battalions of the 5th Infantry Brigade

### **Cloth shoulder titles**

Cloth shoulder titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent and 2nd Division. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic. It is likely they were worn only in England prior to the CEF being re-equipped with the British five button tunic before sailing for France in February 1915. Two different varieties of cloth shoulder titles are noted for the 31st Battalion. These were likely produced after the arrival of the battalion in England. Not being authorized it is unlikely if these were ever worn or if so only for a short period of time.

### **Other ranks (?)**



531-22-122 Cloth shoulder title with red lettering woven through green cloth and white backing cloth





531-22-124 Cloth shoulder title with red lettering woven through green cloth and white backing cloth

### Badges by H. Ford

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 is listed as H. Ford, 8 London St. London, E.C. The quoted price is 3 Pounds 15 shillings 3 pence (cap) 4 pounds 10 shillings (collars) (per gross). Annual requirements 1500 sets.

### Other ranks

The badges by Ford have a pointed maple leaf. Not maker marked



531-11-126 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



531-12-126 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers

531-11-128 Cap Chocolate brown OSD finish. Not maker marked.





531-12-128 Collar Chocolate brown OSD finish. Not maker marked

**31st BATTALION, 5th BRIGADE, 2nd DIVISION 1917-1918**

31st Battalion, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division formation patches. Introduced September 1916

**Other ranks**



**Officers**



**Badges by Tiptaft**

**Other ranks**

531-11-130 Cap Brown finished. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



531-11-132 Cap

Brown finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



531-12-132 Collar

Brass. Small 'C' over '31'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

### Officers



531-11-134 Cap

Red/Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Some maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

### Bandsman/Sweetheart(?)



531-11-136 Cap

Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

### Reinforcements for the 31st Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (21st Reserve Battalion)

From 1915 to January 1917 reinforcements for the 31st Battalion were provided by various Calgary raised

CEF Battalions including the 55th, 82nd, 89th, and 137th Battalions. The 21st Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.D.R. Stewart by the amalgamation of the remaining personnel of the above battalions and drafts from the 151st Battalion; and the 175th and 187th Battalions. During the period of its operations the 21st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 191st Battalion. On its formation in January 1917 the 21st Reserve Regiment supplied reinforcements to the 31st and 50th Infantry Battalions but in September 1917 was itself absorbed into the 9th Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918, and supplying reinforcements to the 10th, 31st, 49th and 50th battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Alberta Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

### **Reinforcements for the 31st Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (9th Reserve Battalion)**

In January 1917 a new territorial system was instituted whereby a Home District Regiment in Canada supplied recruits to newly formed reserve and training battalions in England which in turn sent reinforcements to the Front as required. The 9th Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.C.G. Armstrong, from the 55th Battalion (Calgary) this having arrived in England in July 1916 merging with the 9th Battalion in January 1917. Effective September 1917 the 9th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 21st Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918 and supplying reinforcements to the 10th, 31st, 49th and 50th battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. During this period of its operations between January and September 1917 the 9th Reserve Battalion absorbed a draft from the 151st Battalion and the 209th Battalion. The 9th Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective September 15th 1917 under General Order 82 of 1918. The Alberta Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

### **POST WWI THE SOUTH ALBERTA REGIMENT**

In the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia a number of former CEF Battalions were disbanded and immediately reconstituted as 'new' regiments of the Canadian Militia. In Alberta all infantry regiments were formed into three 'super' regiments. The Edmonton Regiment the Calgary Regiment and the Alberta Regiment. The Alberta Regiment with two battalions, consisted of seven former CEF Battalions. The 1st Battalion comprised of the 1st Bn. Alberta Regiment (Active) (formerly the 31st Bn.CEF), the other units being listed as (Reserve) battalions; the 3rd Bn. Alberta Regiment (113th Bn.CEF), the 5th Bn. Alberta Regiment (175th Bn.CEF), and the 5th Bn.CEF (187th Bn.CEF). The 2nd Battalion comprised the 2nd (Active) Battalion (this also from the 31st Bn.CEF), with two reserve battalions the 4th Bn. Alberta Regiment (151st Bn.CEF) and the 7th Bn. Alberta Regiment (191st Bn.CEF). A third reserve battalion, the 192nd Bn.CEF being added later. In 1924 the Alberta Regiment was split to form the North Alberta Regiment with headquarters at Ponoka and the South Alberta Regiment with headquarters at Medicine Hat. The South Alberta Regiment adopted collar badges of the same design as the 31st Battalion, which the regiment perpetuated. These being authorized under General Order 130 of 1931. These badges were struck in yellow brass and are maker marked W. Scully (31B-41).



531-12-138 Collar

Badges maker marked W.Scully Ltd Montreal are of post WWI manufacture

### **32nd Battalion (Manitoba & Saskatchewan) 1915 - 1917**

The 32nd Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in Western Manitoba and Saskatchewan with mobilization headquarters at Winnipeg October 27th 1914 the battalion was raised by the by the 12th Manitoba Dragoons being authorized under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915. The regiment had previously contributed 201 volunteers to the 5th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 32nd Battalion sailed for England February 23rd 1915 with 35 officers and 962 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.J. Cowan (R.C.R). The 23rd 30th and 32nd Battalions were allotted as reinforcing and training units for the three infantry brigades of the 2nd Division in a role similar to that played by the 9th, 11th, 12th and 17th Battalions in the 1st Division. The 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions preceded the rest of the 2nd Division sailing for England in February 1915 but by May of 1915 the desperate need of trained reinforcements to replace the Canadian losses suffered by the 1st Division in the Second Battle of Ypres saw 2337 of the 2.884 all ranks of the three battalions sent to France as reinforcements. A replenished 32nd Infantry Battalion served as a reserve and training battalion for CEF Battalions raised in Saskatchewan serving on the Western Front. During the period of its operations the 32nd Battalion absorbed the 68th, 94th Infantry Battalions on their arrival from Canada. In January 1917 the 32nd Battalion merged with the other Saskatchewan Battalions in England to form the 15th Reserve Battalion.

The regimental numbers block for the 32nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 81001 - 83000.

It is believed that the 32nd Battalion proceeded overseas wearing General Service pattern badges. The first issue of badges were produced by W.J. Dingley, 77 Warston Lane, Birmingham.

## OVERSEAS

### Badges by W.J. Dingley

The stalk on the maple leaf is curved and the top of the numeral '2' is pointed with ball on the tail the numerals touch.



532-11-102 Cap

Dark brown Small ½ round copper wire lugs. Not maker marked



532-12-102 Collar Dark brown Small ½ round copper wire lugs. Not maker marked

### NCOs (?)

532-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked



532-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked

Between February and May of 1915 officers badges were purchased from W.J. Dingley. Hallmarked sterling silver mark 'JWD' year date 1914/15 (Hallmarks continue to be dated from March to March).



532-11-106 Cap Hall marked sterling silver. Pin fastener

532-12-106 Collar Hall marked sterling silver. (Not confirmed)

### Bandsman (?)



532-12-108 Collar Gilt. Die cast. Small Dingley pattern copper lugs.





532-11-109 Cap Blackened white metal with finish polished off numerals

### **Reinforcements for the PPCLI, 23rd, 30th and 32nd Overseas Battalions 1915**

Three reinforcing drafts for the PPCLI, 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions were dispatched to England in 1915 all being raised from McGill University. The first No.2 University Company with six officers and 264 OR's sailed June 29th 1915, No.3 University Company sailed September 4th with four officers and 323 OR's, and No.4 University Company on November 27th 1915 with five officers and 250 OR's.

### **Shoulder strap numerals**

A 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.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.



532-12-110 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

532-12-112 Numeral Copper. Marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

532-12-114 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. (Not reported)

In January 1917 the 32nd Battalion amalgamated with the 53rd, 188th and 195th Battalions and a draft from the 152nd battalion to form the 15th Reserve Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.J. Clark, this supplying reinforcements to the 5th and 28th Battalions serving on the Western Front. During its period of operations the 15th Reserve Battalion absorbed 214th, 232nd, 243rd and 249th Infantry Battalions. In October 1917 the 15th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 19th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Saskatchewan Regiment, this authorized under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918 and providing reinforcements to the 5th, 28th 45th and 1st CMR Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

The 15th Reserve battalion apparently continued to wear 32nd Battalion pattern badges although orders stated that only the General Service pattern badges were to be worn by reserve battalions.

## Badges by Tiptaft

Cap badges with blunt '2' and straight stem on maple leaf. Collars with curved stem and small 'Canada'.



532-11-116 Cap Natural gilding metal. Slide fastener marked J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Birmingham



532-12-116 Collar Natural gilding metal. Maker marked Tiptaft



532-11-118 Cap Natural gilding metal. Slide fastener Not maker marked



532-12-118 Collar Natural gilding metal finish. Large brass wire lugs Not maker marked



532-11-120 Cap Natural gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

532-12-120 Collar Brass small 'C' over '32'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

### Officers



532-11-122 Cap Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

532-12-122 Collar Silver plate. With lug fasteners

532-11-124 Cap Hall marked sterling silver. Reported not verified

532-12-124 Collar Hall marked sterling silver. With horizontal pin fastener



532-11-126 Cap Brown OSD finish. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

### **'Made up' cap badge**



532-11-128 Cap Made up cap badge with lugs added to unfinished planchette

### **Counterfeit cap badges**

The genuine other ranks Tiptaft 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 blurred lettering, 'off metals' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example.

532-11-130 Cap Cast brass.





532-11-132 Cap Pressure cast silver

### **33rd Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915- 1916**

The 33rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited by the 33rd Huron Regiment and 7th Fusiliers with mobilization headquarters at London, Ontario in February 1915 being authorized under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915. The 7th Regiment (Fusiliers) having previously contributed 146 volunteers to the 1st Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in 1914 the 33rd Huron Regiment 38. Prior to sailing for England March 17th 1916 the 33rd Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF the first of five officers and 250 other ranks embarking June 17th 1915, a second of four officers and 247 other ranks August 17th 1915. Both of these drafts became reinforcements for the 1st Battalion. The 33rd Battalion sailed for England with 40 officers and 946 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wilson (33rd Huron Regiment). In August 1916 the 33rd Infantry Battalion was absorbed into the 35th Infantry Battalion, Training and Reserve. The 33rd Battalion was disbanded effective July 17th 1917 under General Order 82 of 1918.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 33rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was A1 - A2000 these later being 'corrected' to 400501 - 402000.

### **Other ranks**

Other ranks were not issued with battalion pattern badges until after arrival in England

### **Officers (Attributed to Birks)**



533-11-102 Cap Brown OSD finish. Flat copper lugs. Not maker marked





533-12-102 Collar Brown OSD finish. Flat copper lugs. Not maker marked

### Shoulder strap numerals

A 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.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear by the 1st Division but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France. It is also likely that the numerals and initial sets that were supplied to England were the drab brown patterns produced by P.W. Ellis in 1915 and by Birks in 1916. The gilding metal and gilt lacquer on gilding metal badges produced by Caron Bros.

### Shoulder numerals



533-14-104 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



533-14-106 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

533-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

## OVERSEAS

### Badges by Tiptaft

### Other ranks



533-11-110 Cap

Dark brown finish. Not maker marked



533-12-110 Collar

Dark brown finish. Not maker marked

**Officers badges in silver plate are reported but not confirmed**

533-11-112 Cap

Silver plate.

533-12-112 Collar

Silver plate.

**4th Reserve Battalion 1917 - 18**

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



533-12-114 Collar

Brass small 'C' over '33'. Not maker marked

**34th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1914 - 1917**

The 34th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in the area surrounding Guelph, Ontario with mobilization headquarters at Guelph recruiting was began January 25th 1915 the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 15th 1915. The 34th Battalion was raised by the 29th Waterloo Regiment (The designation being changed to the Highland Light Infantry of Canada April 15th 1915.) The 29th Waterloo Regiment having previously provided 118 volunteers to the 1st Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 later raising the 111th Battalion. Prior to sailing for England October 23rd 1915 the 34th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF the first of five officers and 248 OR's June 19th 1915, a second of five officers and 250 OR's August 17th 1915. The 34th Infantry

Battalion sailed for England October 23rd under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.J. Oliver with 41 Officers and 1128 OR's. In July 1916 the battalion was absorbed by the 35th Infantry Battalion, training and reserve. On November 27th 1916 the 34th Battalion was reorganized at Bramshott Camp as the 34th 'Boys' Battalion; a holding and training unit for underage volunteers who were found to have lied about their age to join the CEF. On July 17th 1917 the unit was disbanded being reorganized as the Young Soldiers Battalion. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 34th Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective July 17th 1917 under General Order 82, 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 34th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A2001 - A4000 these apparently were never used, however the blocks 402001 - 404000 and 602001 - 604000 were used.

The 34th Battalion maintained both a brass and bugle band both with 25 members each. No special badges are currently reported.

In July 1916 the remaining personnel of the 34th Infantry Battalion were absorbed by the 35th Infantry Battalion, training and reserve. Being fully depleted of all ranks the battalion was disbanded effective July 17th 1917 under General Order 82, 1918. In January 1917 the 35th Battalion training and reserve amalgamated with troops remaining from other depleted central Ontario battalions to form the 3rd Reserve Battalion.

The maker of the first other ranks issue is currently unidentified with pointed maple leaf.

### Other ranks



534-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Not maker marked



534-12-102 Collar

Brown finish. Not maker marked

### Shoulder strap numerals and title

A 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.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear by the 1st Division but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France. It is also likely that the numerals and initial sets that were supplied to

England were the drab brown patterns produced by P.W. Ellis in 1915 and by Birks in 1916. The gilding metal and gilt lacquer on gilding metal badges produced by Caron Bros.



534-14-104 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Not Maker marked



534-14-106 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



534-14-108 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



534-14-110 Numeral Theatre made cut brass

Fifth pattern shoulder strap numeral by unidentified maker. Similar patterns exist for other battalions. All are rather small with serifs on the numerals, Coppery gilding metal with copper lug fasteners.

534-14-112 Numeral Gilding metal small 34. Not Maker marked

### Officers

The officers badges are of a different design with flat back, without makers mark with a dark brown finish. Similar officers patterns also exist for the 35th, 35th and 37th Battalions.

534-11-116 Cap Brown finish. Flat back, not maker marked

534-12-116 Collar Brown finish. Flat back, not maker marked

### OVERSEAS

### Badges by Tiptaft

Badges with 'blunt' maple leaf.

### Other ranks



534-11-118 Cap Dark brown finish. Die 2. Lug fasteners, not maker marked



534-12-118 Collar Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

### Officers

534-11-120 Cap Wm numerals on chocolate. Flat back, lug fasteners, not maker marked

534-12-120 Collar Wm numerals on chocolate. Flat back, lug fasteners, not maker marked

534-14-120 Title Chocolate brown. 3 lug configuration. Not maker marked

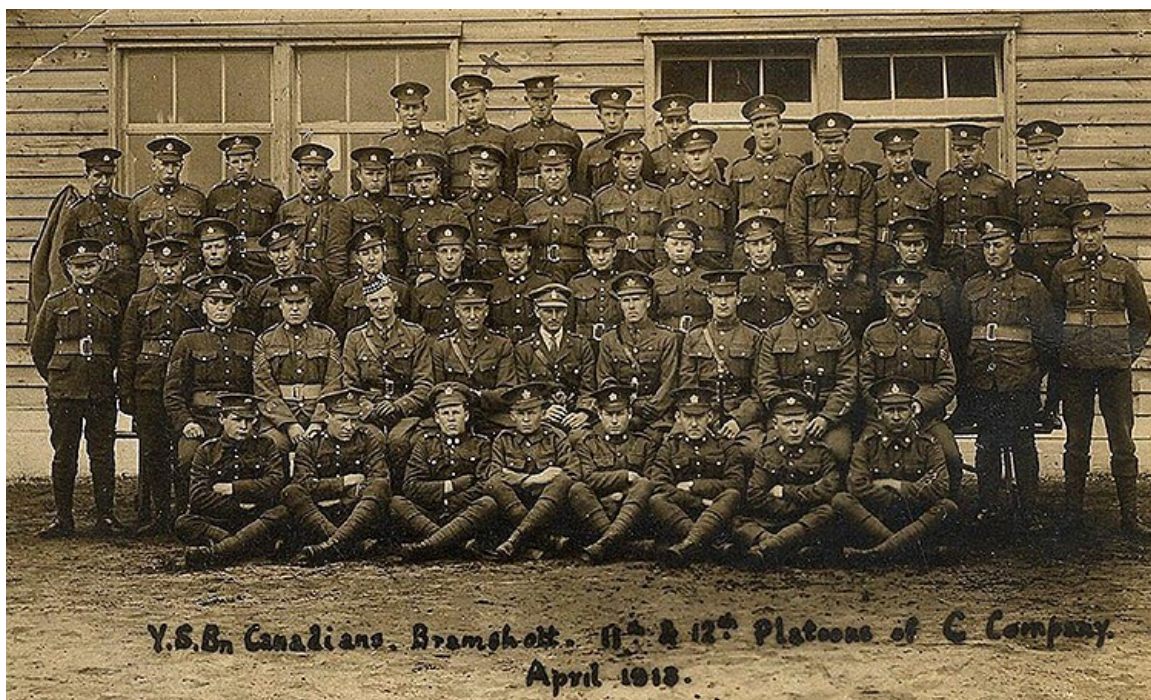
### 34th 'Boys' Battalion 1916 - 1917

On November 27th 1916 the 34th Battalion was reorganized at Bramshott Camp as the 34th 'Boys' Battalion; a holding and training unit for underage volunteers who were found to have lied about their age to join the CEF. On July 17th 1917 the unit was disbanded being reorganized as the Young Soldiers Battalion.

### 'Young Soldier Battalion 1917 - 1918

Until the Armistice the Young Soldiers Battalion provided 568 soldiers for service with the Canadian Corps the battalion being disbanded December 7th 1918 under Canadian Routine Order 2174. The Young Soldiers Battalion did not wear 34th Battalion badges. A photograph of a Guard of Honour of the Canadian Young Soldiers Battalion being inspected by King George V shows the only badges being worn being voided brass curved 'CANADA' shoulder titles. The photo shows them wearing the General Service Maple leaf patterns.





### **35th OVERSEAS BATTALION (REINFORCING) BATTALION (December 1st 1914 - September 15th 1915)**

The 35th Canadian Infantry Battalion CEF was authorized to be recruited at Toronto December 1st 1914 the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. Recruiting began at an unspecified date in April 1915. The 35th Battalion was raised by the 12th York Rangers this regiment previously having contributed 273 volunteers to the 4th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 12th York Rangers also raised or provided volunteers to the 20th, 81st, 83rd, 127th and 220th Battalions. Prior to embarking for England October 15th 1915 the 35th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts for the CEF. The first of five officers and 250 OR's sailing June 5th 1915, a second of five officers and 250 OR's August 17th 1915. The 35th Battalion sailed for England with 41 officers and 1115 OR's command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.C. McCordick (19th Lincoln Regiment). Effective September 15th 1915 the 35th Battalion was designated as the 2nd Training Brigade serving in this capacity until January 3rd 1917 when this the Training Brigades were disbanded and replaced with Reserve Battalions. During the period of operations the 2nd Training Brigade absorbed the 81st, 99th and 111th Infantry Battalions. The 35th Battalion was disbanded December 8th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 35th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A4001 - A6000 this later 'corrected' to 404001 - 406000.

The 35th Battalion had a pipe band with eight pipers and five drummers.

### **Badges by P.W. Ellis & Co.**

#### **Other ranks**

535-11-102	Cap	Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. 1915
535-12-102	Collar	Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. 1915

#### **Shoulder strap numerals**



535-14-104 Numeral Coppered Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

535-14-106 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



535-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

## OVERSEAS

### 2nd TRAINING BRIGADE (35th OVERSEAS BATTALION) (September 15th 1915 - January 3rd 1917)

Effective September 15th 1915 the 35th Battalion was designated as the 2nd Training Brigade serving in this capacity until January 3rd 1917 when the Training Brigades were disbanded and replaced with Reserve Battalions. During the period of operations the 2nd Training Brigade absorbed the 81st Bn. (July 6th 1916), 99th Bn. (July 6th 1916), 111th Infantry Battalion (October 13th 1916) and a draft from the 136th Battalion (October 6th 1916) this split between the 4th and 6th Reserve Battalions. The 2nd Training Brigade was reorganized as the 4th Reserve Battalion in January 1917. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 35th Battalion was disbanded December 8th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The scarcer first pattern badges are believed to have been issued to the personnel of the reinforcing drafts on their arrival in England. The other ranks pattern has a pointed maple leaf. The officers collar badges being of a different design these have a flat back, are not maker marked with a dark brown finish. These were also possibly worn on the cap. Similar officers patterns also exist for the 35th, 35th and 37th Battalions.



535-11-110 Cap Dark brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



535-13-110 Collar Dark brown finish. Not maker marked



535-11-112 Cap Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse not maker marked

Badges with a flat back are also reported but not currently confirmed

### Officers

This pattern of badge is of the same design as similar officers collars worn by the training and reserve battalions circa 1916. Similar officers patterns also exist for the 34th, 35th and 37th Battalions.

534-11-114 Cap Brown finish. Flat back, not maker marked



535-12-114 Collar Brown finish, semi flat back with pin fastener.

### Overseas

### Badges by Tiptaft

Badges with framed numerals and motto



535-12-116 Collar Red brown finish. Flat back, by Tiptaft not maker marked

### Counterfeit cap badges

A genuine other ranks cap badge illustrated above was used to make a mould for counterfeit badges pictured below these offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. Note the blurred detail, 'off metals' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example.



535-11-118 Cap

Cast brass.



535-11-120 Cap

Pressure cast silver.