

36th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1914 - 1915

The 36th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in the area surrounding Hamilton by the 37th Regiment (Haldimand Rifles) and the 38th Dufferin Rifles of Canada with mobilization headquarters at Hamilton the battalion began recruiting March 11th 1915 being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 37th Regiment (Haldimand Rifles) and the 38th Dufferin Rifles of Canada had previously contributed 76 and 194 volunteers respectively to the 4th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 36th Battalion sailed for England June 19th 1915 with 39 officers and 1004 OR's ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.C. Ashton (R.C.A.). Effective September 15th 1915 the 36th Battalion was assigned to the 3rd Training Brigade serving until January 4th 1917 when the Training Brigades were disbanded and replaced with Reserve Battalions. The 3rd Training Brigade being designated the 3rd Reserve Battalion. During the period of its operations the 3rd Training Brigade absorbed the 75th and 139th Battalions. The 35th Battalion was disbanded December 8th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The first regimental numbers block assigned to the 35th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A6001 and A8000 this later being changed to 406001 - 408000.

Badges by G.H. Lees

Other ranks

The cap badges are 52mm in height the 'C' in Canada is open.



536-11-102 Cap Blackened. Lug fasteners. maker marked and dated 'Geo. H. Lees & Co 1915'

Officers

536-11-104 Cap Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Marked 'Geo. H. Lees & Co 1915'



536-12-104 Collar Brown OSD finish. Lug 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 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.



- | | | |
|------------|---------|---|
| 536-14-106 | Numeral | Copper Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915' |
| 536-14-108 | Numeral | Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs |
| 536-14-110 | Numeral | Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked |

Fourth 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.

- | | | |
|------------|---------|--|
| 536-14-112 | Numeral | Gilding metal small 36. Not Maker marked |
|------------|---------|--|

Officers

- | | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| 536-11-114 | Cap | Red/brown finish. Maker marked 'Geo. H. Lees' |
| 536-12-114 | Collar | Red/brown finish. Maker marked 'Geo. H. Lees' |
| 536-11-116 | Cap | Gilt on gilding metal. Reported possibly a sweetheart pin. |

OVERSEAS

Officers badges attributed to Tiptaft

This pattern is of the same design as a number of similar badges believed adopted in early 1916. Please see 23rd Battalion.

- | | | |
|------------|--------|---|
| 526-11-118 | Cap | Brown finish, semi flat back with pin fastener. |
| 537-12-118 | Collar | Brown finish, semi flat back with pin fastener. By Tiptaft not maker marked |

3rd Training Brigade (36th Overseas Battalion) 1915 - 1917

The 3rd Reserve Battalion established 2nd January 1917 at Witley Camp in England (The authorized badges being the General Service badges). The 3rd Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the 36th Bn., 133rd Bn., 139th Bn. and the 180th Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Buell as the reinforcing battalion for the 4th Bn., 19th Bn. and 123rd (Pioneer) Battalion. During the period of its operations the 3rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the 177th Bn. (May 14th 1917), 216th Bn. (April 29th 1917), 220th Bn. (May 18th 1917), and 235th Bn. (May 3rd 1917), Battalions. In April 1918 the 3rd Reserve Battalion on being designated as one of two reserve battalions for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, absorbed the 198th Bn. (March 19th 1918), the other reserve battalion being the 12th Reserve Battalion. The 3rd Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements to the 4th and 19th Infantry Battalions and the 2nd and 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 1st Central Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Badges by Tiptaft

The third issue of badges was made by Tiptaft circa 1917. are not maker marked. The cap badges are slightly smaller (49mm in height) and the 'C' in Canada is closed.



536-11-120 Cap

Brown finished gilding metal. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



536-12-120 Collar

Brown finished gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

536-11-122 Cap

Red/Brown finish. Flat back, not maker marked (Not confirmed)

536-12-122 Collar

Red/Brown finish. Flat back, not maker marked

3rd Reserve Battalion 1917 - 1918

The 3rd Reserve Battalion established 2nd January 1917 at Witley Camp in England (The authorized badges being the General Service badges). The 3rd Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the **36th Bn.**, **133rd Bn.**, **139th Bn.** and the **180th** Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Buell as the reinforcing battalion for the **4th Bn.**, **19th Bn.** and **123rd** (Pioneer) Battalion. During the period of its operations the 3rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the **177th Bn.** (May 14th 1917), **216th Bn.** (April 29th 1917), **220th Bn.** (May 18th 1917), and **235th Bn.** (May 3rd 1917), Battalions. In April 1918 the 3rd Reserve Battalion on being designated as one of two reserve battalions for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, absorbed the **198th Bn.** (March 19th 1918), the other being the **12th Reserve Battalion**. The 3rd Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements to the **4th** and **19th Infantry Battalions** and the **2nd** and **4th Canadian Mounted Rifles** serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 1st Central Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 3rd Reserve Battalion

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

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

2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles 8th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division
4th Canadian Mounted Rifles 8th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

37th Oversea (Reinforcing) Battalion 1914 - 17

The 37th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in two widely spaced areas one by the 51st Soo Rifles from the district surrounding Sault Ste. Marie in Northern Ontario the other by the 20th Halton Rifles and 35th Peel Regiment in Central Ontario. The 51st Soo Rifles previously having contributed 126 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The battalion began organizing January 4th 1915 with mobilization headquarters at Camp Niagara in southwest Ontario being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. Prior to embarking for England November 27th 1915 the 37th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts the first of five officers and 250 OR's this sailing June 10th 1915, a second of five officers and 251 OR's August 18th 1915. The 37th Battalion sailed for England with 40 officers and 1104 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C.F. Bick (34th Ontario Regiment). In July 1916 the 37th Battalion was absorbed by the 39th Infantry Battalion training and reserve. Being fully depleted of all ranks the battalion was disbanded effective June 1st 1917 under General Order 63 of 1917.

The original regimental numbers block for the 37th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A8001 - A10000 this later being 'corrected to 408001 - 410000 and 486551 - 487250.

Badges by Cook

The numeral '3' and '7' touch on the badges by Cook.

Other ranks

537-11-102	Cap	Darkened brass. Long lug fasteners. Not maker marked
537-12-102	Collar	Darkened brass. Long lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



537-11-104	Cap	Silver plate.
537-12-104	Collar	Silver plate.
537-11-106	Cap	Gilt. (Possibly a sweetheart)

Badges by Ellis Bros



537-11-108 Cap

Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper Lugs. Not maker marked.



537-12-108 Collar

Brown finish. N/S flat cut sheet 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.



537-14-110 Numeral

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

537-14-112 Numeral

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



537-14-114 Numeral

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



537-14-116 Numeral Theatre made

Bandsman (?)



537-14-118 Numeral Gilt. Possibly bandsman issue

OVERSEAS

Officers badges attributed to Tiptaft

This pattern is of the same design as a number of similar badges circa 1916.

537-11-120 Cap Brown finish, semi flat back with pin fastener.



537-12-120 Collar Brown finish, semi flat back with pin fastener. By Tiptaft not maker marked

Badges by Tiptaft (Die 1)

Numeral '3' and '7' do not touch. Numerals not framed

Other ranks



537-11-122 Cap Dark brown finish. Side fastener maker Tiptaft & Son Ltd Birmingham



537-11-124 Cap Dark brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



537-11-126 Cap Darkened brass. Lug fastener. Not maker marked

Officers



537-11-128 Cap Chocolate brown OSD.



537-12-128 Collar Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked

Officers (Die 2)

Wide numerals these framed



537-11-130 Cap Red/Brown finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked



537-12-130 Collar Red/Brown finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked

In July 1916 the 37th Battalion was absorbed by the 39th Infantry Battalion training and reserve.

38th Overseas (Royal Ottawa) Battalion 1914 - 1918

The 38th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to recruited in the area surrounding Ottawa with mobilization headquarters at Ottawa December 24th 1914 the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 38th Battalion was recruited by the 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment, the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles and the 59th Storemont and Glengarry Regiment and at McGill University. and these regiments previously having provided 128 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 38th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts to England for the CEF the first of six officers and 250 OR's of the No.1 University Company, this raised at McGill University for the PPCLI sailing for England on May 29th 1915. A second draft of five officers and 251 OR's sailed for England June 24th 1915. However the 38th Battalion did not immediately proceed to England but sailed for the Island of Bermuda June 24th 1915 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Edwards D.S.O. (43rd Duke of Cornwall's Rifles) to relieve the Royal Canadian Regiment serving as garrison troops at the request of the British Government. The RCR then proceeded to England where they were assigned to the 7th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division. The 38th Battalion remained in Bermuda on Garrison duty for almost a year before returning to Canada prior to sailing for England May 30th 1916 with 35 Officers and 1001 OR's. The 38th Battalion was assigned to the 12th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division serving in this capacity for the duration of the War.

The original block of regimental numbers assigned to the 38th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A10001 and A12000 this later being changed to 410001 and 412000.

The 38th Battalion had a bugle band of 30.

38th OVERSEAS BATTALION

Badges by R.J. Inglis

Large numeral 38. The central section of the badge is flat.

Other ranks



538-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners, maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



538-12-102 Collar

Brown finish. E/W Hemsley lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Officers (?)



538-11-104 Cap

Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



538-14-106 Numeral

Copper. (Flat top '3'). Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

538-14-108 Numeral

Copper. (Round top '3'). Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat lugs



538-14-110 Numeral

Gilding metal (Flat top '3'). By Caron Bros. not maker marked

Badges by Hemsley



538-11-112 Cap

Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners, not maker marked



538-12-112 Collar

Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

NCOs



538-12-114 Collar

Pickled gilding metal. Pin fastener. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Officers



538-11-116 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked



538-12-116 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

OVERSEAS

In the CEF files held in the Canadian Archives are the replies to a request from Canadian Corps 'Q' (Quartermaster) of August 19th 1917, which reads "With reference to you're A.O.D.S. 4/1 dated the 19th instant.- Attached hereto, please find Statement in duplicate, regarding the badges worn by the units of this Division, as requested in the above quoted letter." This request was made to all four of the infantry divisions serving in the Canadian Corps in France and lists the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. This information was requested as the Canadian Government had agreed in future to pay for battalion badges for the units of the CEF, the maker selected to supply these badges being J.W. Tiptaft and Son. Ltd. Prior to this, battalion pattern badges if worn, were purchased with regimental funds. From this historically important file we can identify who was the maker of each battalions badges in 1917. The fighting battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front used approximately 2000 sets of badges a year. 'Wastage' as casualties were called, ran at 10% per month for the duration of WWI and it was necessary to purchase new battalion badges for reinforcements arriving from England.

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 J.R. Gaunt & Son, Birmingham, England. The quoted price is Cap Badges 3 Pounds 12 shillings, Collar badges set of 2, three Pounds two shillings per gross. Annual requirements 2400 sets.

Badges by Gaunt

'Blunt' maple leaf (40mm), the central section of the badge is flat. Collar with curved stem.

Other ranks



538-11-118 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners, J.R. Gaunt makers tab



538-12-118 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



538-11-120 Cap

Silver overlay on brown. Lug fasteners. Marked J.R. Gaunt London



538-12-120 Collar

Silver overlay on brown finish. Lug fasteners. Marked J.R. Gaunt London



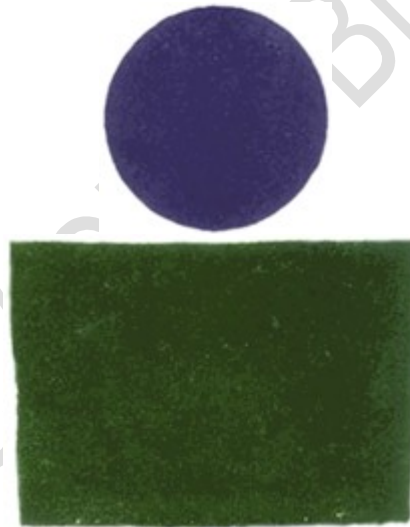
538-11-122 Cap Silver overlay on gilt. Lug fasteners. Marked J.R. Gaunt London

538-12-122 Collar Matching collar not confirmed

Formation patches introduced in 1917

The first pattern 4th Division. Formation patches were introduced April 2nd 1917 and described as a green rectangle $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder. No battalion designations are noted at this time. The second pattern with battalion designations was apparently adopted sometime after the Battle of Vimy Ridge later in 1917.

4th Division formation patches



Both NCOs and officers wore distinctive 4th Divisional patches these embroidered with a 'bullion' maple leaf, silver for NCOs and gold for officers. .

Senior NCOs (1st Pattern)





Senior NCOs (2nd Pattern)



Officers (1st pattern)



Officers (2nd pattern)



Badges by Tiptaft (Die 1)

Small numeral 38. The central section of the badge is domed.



538-11-124 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked



538-12-124 Collar

'Pickled finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked



538-12-126 Collar

Small wide 'C' over '38'. Not maker marked

538-12-127 Collar

Small 'C' over '38'. Maker marked Tiptaft, B'ham

Officers



538-11-128 Cap

Brown finish on gilding metal. Lug fasteners, Marked Tiptaft



538-12-130 Collar

Red/brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

Bandsmen(?)



538-11-132 Cap

Gilt. Maker marked Tiptaft

Collar badges by J.R. Gaunt, produced for issue on demobilization.



538-12-134 Collar

Gilding metal. Stamped with curved J.R. Gaunt London

Badges by Tiptaft (Die 2)

Blunt leaf. Large '38' curved stem. Fully struck up. Lug fasteners, not maker marked



538-11-136 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. (This example in original mint condition)

Counterfeit cap badges

The genuine cap badge illustrated below was used to make a mould for counterfeit badges 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. Brass examples will also exist.

Counterfeit Cap Badges



538-11-136 Cap

Brown finish worn off. Lug fasteners. (This example in field worn condition)



538-11-138 Cap

Pressure cast silver. Note overall lack of detail and blurred appearance.

Reinforcements for the 38th Overseas Battalion 1916 - 1917 (39th Battalion, training and reserve)

From the time of its entry into France in August 1916 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 38th Battalion are believed to have been provided by the 39th Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 38th Overseas Battalion January 1917 - February 1918 (7th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 two reserve battalions were formed to reinforce the battalions raised in Eastern Ontario

serving on the Western Front. The 5th and 7th Reserve Battalions. The 7th Reserve Battalion being designated as the reinforcing battalion for the 38th Battalion and the P.P.C.L.I. The 7th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the 154th and 155th Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.E. Carpenter. During the period of its operations the 7th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 97th Battalion (this having absorbed the 212th and 237th Battalions whilst still in Canada), and the 254th Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 38th Overseas Battalion February 1918 - November 1918 (5th Reserve Battalion)

In February 1918 the 7th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 5th Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Eastern Ontario Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, supplying reinforcements to the 2nd, 21st and 38th Infantry Battalions and the PPCLI serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Eastern Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Post WWI badges to the Ottawa Highlanders

The 38th Battalion is perpetuated by the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa. On adopting Highland dress the Ottawa Highlanders adopted chrome plated 38th Battalion cap badges as the sporran badge.

39th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1914 - 1917

The 39th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Eastern Ontario by the 49th Hastings Rifles with mobilization headquarters at Belleville December 25th 1914 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 49th Hastings Rifles previously having contributed 51 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and is also associated with raising the 139th, 155th, 245th and 254th Battalions. The 39th Battalion sailed for England June 24th 1915 with 40 officers and 1003 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A.V. Preston (45th Durham Regiment). In England the 39th Battalion was assigned as the training and reinforcing battalion for the 2nd and 21st Battalions serving on the Western Front and during its period of operations absorbed the 37th, 59th 70th, 93rd and 135th Canadian Infantry Battalions. In January 1917 the 39th Battalion was reorganized, absorbing the remaining personnel of other Eastern Ontario battalions then in England to form the 5th Reserve Battalion, this along with the 7th Reserve Battalion were assigned as reinforcing battalions for the CEF units raised in Military District No.3 (Eastern Ontario). The battalion was disbanded under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 39th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A12001 - A14000 this later 'corrected' to 412001 - 414000.

The 39th Battalion had a brass band with 27 bandmen.

Other ranks

The 39th Battalion sailed for England with battalion pattern badges. The first issue has an 'open' numeral '3' in '39' with three jewels in the central arch of the Tudor crown. The collars with four jewels in the central arch of the crown. This issue was previously wrongly listed as being manufactured by Jacoby Bros, this a maker located in Vancouver, were produced by an as yet unidentified maker probably by Birks.

Closed numeral '9'



539-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish. With Birks type lugs. Not maker marked



539-11-104 Cap

Brown OSD finish. With Birks type lugs. Not maker marked

Bandsmen (?)



539-11-106 Cap

Silver plate over copper with pin fastener.

Shoulder strap numerals and title



539-14-108 Numeral

Brown finished gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked



539-14-110 Numeral

Coppered. Flat top '3'. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

39

539-14-112 Numeral Coppered. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



539-14-114 Title Birks numeral '39' added to Canada title

Badges with open numeral '9'



539-11-116 Cap Natural gilding metal. Flat cut sheet metal lugs. Not maker marked



539-12-116 Collar Brown finish. With Birks type lugs. Not maker marked

Officers

Officers badges have a motto ribbon 'Praesto ut Praestum', (Loosely translating as 'To Furnish Excellence'). This pattern is struck in white metal with an applied pickled finish this usually being polished off the numerals and motto. The badges were originally fitted with 'fold over' tang fasteners, these usually found replaced with lugs. Badges are also encountered with an applied brown OSD finish.



539-11-120 Cap Pickled finish on white metal. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Not maker marked.



539-12-120 Collar Pickled finish on white metal. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Not maker marked.



539-12-122 Collar Original pickled finish on brass. 'Fold over' tangs. Not maker marked.

OVERSEAS

Other ranks

Badges by as yet unidentified maker. 'Pointed' maple leaf 'open' numeral '3' in '39' with five jewels in the central arch of the Tudor crown. Cast browning copper, superior construction with five jewels in the arch of the crown. Slide fastener.

539-11-124 Cap Brown finished cast brass. Slide fastener, not maker marked.



539-12-124 Collar Brown finished cast brass. Lug fasteners, not maker marked.

Officers

After the arrival of the 39th Battalion overseas officers badges were created by adding a motto ribbon. Officers buttons are maker marked J. Samuel 47 Gerard St. London on the reverse. This firm possibly being the supplier of this issue of badges.

Officers. With 'Praesto ut Praestum' motto.



539-11-126 Cap

Cast with silver wash on numerals & Canada. Not maker marked



539-12-126 Collar

Cast with brown finish. N/S lugs. Not maker marked.



539-12-128 Collar

Cast white metal Not maker marked. N/S lugs



Badges by Tiptaft

Five jewels in the central arch of the Tudor crown.

Other ranks



539-11-130 Cap

Brown finish Similar numeral to the collar badge



539-12-130 Collar

Brown finish Lug fasteners not maker marked.

In January 1917 the 39th Battalion was reorganized, absorbing the remaining personnel of other Eastern Ontario battalions then in England to form the 5th Reserve Battalion,

40th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1914 - 1917

The 40th Canadian Infantry Battalion was raised in March 1915 by the 63rd Halifax Rifles with mobilization headquarters at Aldershot, (Halifax) the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 63rd Halifax Rifles had previously contributed 26 volunteers to the 14th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. Prior to sailing for England October 18th 1915 the 40th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF the first of five officers and 250 OR's sailing for England June 15th 1915, a second of five officers and 250 OR's on October 9th 1915 The 40th Battalion sailed for England October 18th 1915 with 40 officers and 1090 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Vincent (85th Regiment). Prior to sailing the 40th Battalion had absorbed a draft of volunteers of Maritime descendents living in Winnipeg who had previously joined the 90th Winnipeg Rifles but transferred to the 64th Battalion and from this to the 40th Battalion. (The 64th Battalion raised over 2000 volunteers and was split into two battalions the 64th Nova Scotia and 104th New Brunswick Battalions.) At this time the maritime provinces were grouped into Military Area No.6, New Brunswick not becoming a separate Military District, No.7, until 1917. In January 1917 the 40th Battalion amalgamated with other Nova Scotia Battalions then in England to form the 25th Reserve Battalion one of two Reserve battalions supplying reinforcements to Nova Scotia Battalions serving in France and Flanders In May 1917 the 25th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 17th Reserve Battalion. This becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Nova Scotia Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918 supplying reinforcements to the 25th and 85th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Both the 17th and 25th Reserve Battalions as components of the Nova Scotia Regiment were disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920. The 40th Battalion was disbanded effective July 17th 1917 under General Order 82 of 1918.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 40th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A14001 - A16000 this later 'corrected' to 414001 - 416000.

Badges by Inglis.



540-11-102 Cap

Browning copper finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



540-12-102 Collar

Browning copper finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Shoulder strap numerals



540-14-104 Numeral

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



540-14-106 Numeral

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



540-14-108 Numeral

Brown finished gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers

540-11-110 Cap

Pickled finish.



540-12-110 Collar Pickled finish



540-14-110 Numeral Gilt lacquer finish. Pin back by Caron Bros not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Two further issues of badges were made after the arrival of the 40th Battalion in England. Both being produced by Tiptaft. The first issue has both numerals and motto ribbons 'framed' (Type 1). The second issue has plain numerals, the ribbons being 'framed' (Type 2) possibly an officers pattern.

Badges by Tiptaft (Type 1)



540-11-112 Cap Brown finished gilding metal Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



540-12-112 Collar Brown finished gilding metal Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Tiptaft (Type 2) Officers?

540-11-114 Cap Brown finished gilding metal Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



540-12-114 Collar

Brown finished gilding metal Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

In January 1917 the 40th Battalion amalgamated with other Nova Scotia Battalions then in England to form the 25th Reserve Battalion one of two Reserve battalions supplying reinforcements to Nova Scotia Battalions serving in France and Flanders.

41st Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 41st Canadian Infantry Battalion was a Francophone battalion authorized to be recruited at Ottawa and Quebec with mobilization headquarters at Quebec City March 11th 1915 the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 41st Battalion was raised by the 85th Regiment this having previously provided 143 volunteers to the 12th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment also provided volunteers to the 57th, 69th and 163rd Battalions and later raised the 205th Battalion. The 41st Battalion sailed for England June 1st 1915 with 42 officers and 963 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel L.H. Archambeault (65th Carabiniers Mont-Royal). A reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 OR's followed the battalion on June 17th 1915 all being assigned as reinforcements for the 22nd Battalion. (Incidentally the 41st Canadian Infantry Battalion had the worst reputation for bar room fighting and brawling in the CEF.) In January 1917 the 41st Battalion was amalgamated with other CEF Francophone battalions to form the 10th Reserve Battalion.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 41st Canadian Infantry Battalion was A16001 - A18000 this later 'corrected' to 416001 - 418000. There is a further listing of 49 regimental numbers for the 41st Battalion 486501 - 486550 but a random search of the data base indicates these were never used.

Two issues of badges were made in Canada for the 41st Battalion prior to its sailing for England. The first by Inglis this pattern has small numerals and a small beaver. The second pattern by Caron Bros. Montreal has large numerals and a large beaver. At present it appears that collars were only made by Inglis.

Interim cap badge(?)



541-11-102 Cap

Brown finish with P.W.Ellis numeral

Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

Other ranks



541-11-104 Cap Brown OSD finish. Flat back, lug fasteners. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'.



541-14-106 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



541-14-108 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked Ellis 1915. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

541-14-110 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

NCOs(?)

541-11-112 Cap Pickled gilding metal. Reported .Not currently conformed



541-12-112 Collar Pickled finish. Die struck. Not maker marked

Bandsmen (?)

541-11-114 Cap Silver plate. Lug fasteners.

541-12-114 Collar Silver plate. Lug fasteners.

Officers



541-11-116 Cap

Antique copper finish. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



541-12-118 Collar

Pickled finish. Flat back. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'.

Officers cap badges by Caron



541-11-120 Cap

Brown finish die cast. Flat back. Maker marked 'Caron Freres Montreal'



541-11-122 Cap

Gilt die cast. Flat back. Maker marked 'Caron Freres Montreal'



541-12-122 Collar Die struck. (By Inglis?) Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



541-14-122 Title 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915' numeral braised to curved voided 'Canada' title

In January 1917 the 41st Battalion was amalgamated with other CEF Francophone battalions to form the 10th Reserve Battalion.

42nd (Black Watch) Battalion 1915 - 1918

The battalion began recruiting February 8th 1915 at Montreal sailing for England with 40 officers and 978 OR's June 10th 1915, this prior to its date of authorization, this under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The battalion sailed for France October 9th 1915 where on the formation of the 3rd Division at the end of 1915 was assigned to the 7th Brigade with which it was to serve for the duration of WWI. The 42nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was the second of three CEF battalions raised by the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada (The Black Watch), the three battalions, the 13th, 42nd and 73rd, considered themselves as overseas battalions of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada and all served with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The original battalion number assigned to the battalion was the 44th but this was changed at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie to the 42nd. Battalion (The 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada since 1905 having been allied with the Imperial Black Watch, formerly the 42nd Foot).

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 42nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was A18001 - A20000 but these later being corrected to 418001 - 420000.

On the outbreak of WWI the commanding officer of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel G..S. Cantlie was on a visit to Great Britain quickly returning to Canada to take command of the 42nd Battalion. Prior to returning trying to secure a stock of 42nd (Black Watch) tartan to outfit the battalion. All stocks and production being secured for the British regiment Colonel Cantlie procured a stock of plaid with which the 42nd battalion was outfitted, this being referred to as 'Cantlie' tartan. The battalion adopted badges of the same design as the British Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) pattern glengarry badges with the sphinx; (the use of the Sphinx was unusual as this was a battle honour granted to the 42nd Royal Highland (The Black Watch) for their service in Egypt and not accorded to the British Territorial Battalions of the regiment.) this can only have been adopted with the permission of the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch).

Other ranks Glengarry in Cantlie tartan



Photo courtesy of Clive Law

Badges by P.W. Ellis

The Glengarry badges issued before the battalion sailed for England were produced with a brown finish with flat cut sheet copper lugs.

542-11-102 Glengarry Applied brown finish. Flat sheet copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder titles and numerals

The 42nd Battalion had sailed for England prior to the official introduction of shoulder strap numerals.



542-14-104 Numeral Brown. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



542-14-106 Numeral Brown. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Birks 1916.

542-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal . By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers



542-11-110 Glengarry Red brown finish. Flat sheet copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Apparently two different issues of officers battalion numbered collar badges are known for all three numbered battalions with additionally one bearing '5th' (Royal Highlanders).



542-12-110 Collar OSD brown finish. Flat back. Lug fastener



542-12-112 Collar Originally with brown lacquer finish. Flat back. Pin fastener

OVERSEAS

42nd Battalion, 7th Brigade 1915-1918

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges for the 42nd Battalion are listed as being held by (A) Henry Jenkins & Sons, Ltd, Unity Works, Vittoria St Birmingham. The price quoted is 'C/42 24 shillings per gross pairs, R.H.C. shoulder titles 31 shillings per gross pairs, Cap badges 97/- shillings per gross if 1000 is ordered and 61/- shillings per gross if 3000 is ordered. (B) For Hackles Wm. Anderson & Sons, Ltd. 14 George St. Edinburgh. Hackles when adopted will do away with the Cap badges, these authorized under General Routine Order 4663. (These were issued to the 42nd Battalion on November 30th 1917 on return from action at Passchendaele.) The red feather hackles were supplied by William Anderson of Edinburgh at a cost of 6 pence each, interestingly these more expensive than the metal Glengarry badges. Photographs of the soldiers of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions show the Glengarry being worn in England prior to sailing for France but the Balmoral being worn in the field. The metal badge was replaced with the red hackle November 30th 1917. Between April 1918 and May 1919 Tiptaft supplied an order of 1000 Glengarry badges and 1000 pairs of C over 42 collar badges to the Canadian Ordnance Depot located at Ashford in Kent. The January 20th 1919 inventory showed all 1000 cap badges still in stock (The red hackle being worn,) with just 50 pairs of collar badges remaining.

Badges by Henry Jenkins

Other ranks



542-11-116 Glengarry Natural gilding metal. Not maker marked, copper lug fasteners.



542-12-116 Collar Natural gilding metal 'C' over '42'. Serif on '2'. Not maker marked



542-14-116 Title Natural gilding metal 'RHC'. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not maker marked



542-14-118 Title Cut sheet brass

It is certain that in addition to the 42nd Battalion pattern Glengarry badges British Imperial pattern brown OSD Glengarry badges and collar badges were purchased by officers of the 42nd Battalion after their arrival from Canada. No specific maker of these is currently identified these being manufactured by a variety of different makers

Officers

542-11-120 Glengarry Brown OSD finish.

542-12-120 Collar Brown OSD finish. St Andrew pattern



542-14-120 Title Birks numeral '42' added on RHC title.

Officers & Pipers

542-11-122 Glengarry Sterling silver. (UK manufacture)

542-11-122 Glengarry Silver plate. (Lugs also plated) (Canadian maker not confirmed)

Officers (42nd Battalion pattern) by McDougall

Pictured below is a multi piece gilt & silver 'Full Dress' Glengarry badge is maker marked McDougall. The badge with ribbons on either side of the Tudor crown reading 'Forty' and 'Second'. The ribbon below the wreath and cartouche reading 'The Royal Highlanders of Canada'. As a note a similar badge is known for the 13th Battalion but not for the 73rd which would indicate that these were purchased after the 73rd had been disbanded after the Battle for Vimy Ridge at Easter 1917.



542-11-124 Glengarry Silver and gilt. Maker marked McDougall London on the reverse.

542-12-124 Collar Sterling silver. St Andrew over '42' 'Canada' pattern by McDougall

Unofficial walking out badge

Bill Bird was a notable collector of CEF badges having started collecting badges during WWI while a sergeant in the 42nd Battalion. During WWII his only son left Mount Allison College to join the North Nova Scotia Highlanders being killed in action at Caen just after D'Day in 1944. In 1946 Bill Bird who had hoped to pass his collection on to his son sold his collection to a fellow collector by the name of Mills who lived in San Diego. The collection which was mounted in 30 large frames was photographed with descriptions. These include a number of pertinent facts concerning the sources from which Mr. Bird had acquired his large and varied collection which contained some of the rarest of all the CEF badges.

Regarding the badges of the 42nd Battalion he writes, "Many of my choice badges were given to me by officers. The 42nd was the badge of Col Cantlie the original OC and he sent it to me."; "The 42 numeral badge (*British pre-territorial era 1874 to 1881 Kipling and King 497, Victorian crown*), is one we used to buy in Blighty and wear while on leave. In the unit we had to wear the hackle after 1917, but many sergeants hung (*on to*) their cap badge, and I was one who did. We bought them at the same place, near London Bridge, a small shop on the left that always stocked such badges."



542-11-126 Glengarry

White metal with bronze overlay with white metal numerals

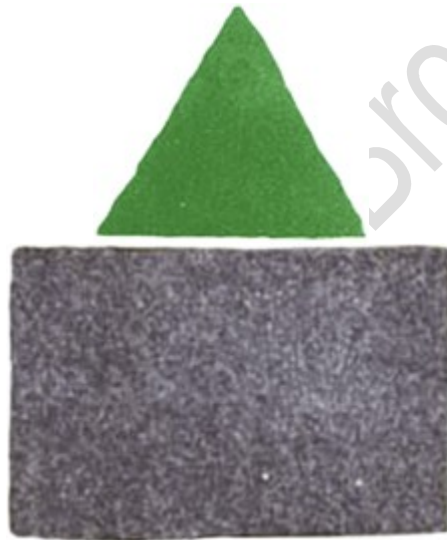
Formation patches

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

Early Pattern



Later pattern



Feather Hackles by William Anderson & Sons Ltd.

In the 42nd Battalion the red hackle was adopted in November 1917 replacing the bonnet badge.



542-12-128 Hackle

Red feather hackle (WWI vintage)

Badges by Tiptaft

Uniforms for both the 42nd and 73rd Battalion in the Victor Taboika collection have militia $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size single numerals '4' and '2' and '7' and '3', respectively on the shoulder straps. These being the 1904, non

maker marked pattern by Herbert Byshe, Montreal. The 42nd and 73rd are the only known CEF battalions to wear these numerals, these worn in conjunction with the 'RHC' gilding metal title by Henry Jenkins.



542-14-130 Numerals '4' and '2' Natural gilding metal not maker marked



542-14-130 Title Gilding metal not maker marked



542-12-132 Collar Brass. Not maker marked (1916)

Reinforcements for the 42nd Overseas Battalion February to December 1916

After January 1917 reinforcements for the 42nd Battalion were provided by the 20th Reserve Battalion this being formed by the 148th and 171st Battalions. Prior to this a reinforcing draft of 250 all ranks was provided to the 42nd from the 73rd Battalion and another large draft from the 92nd Battalion joining the 42nd Battalion after the losses incurred in the June 1916 Battle of Mount Sorrel.

Reinforcements for the 42nd Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918

In England effective January 2nd 1917 the 148th Overseas Battalion was redesignated as the 20th Reserve Battalion. The 148th Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited in the area surrounding Montreal with mobilization headquarters at Montreal under General Order 151 of December 1st 1915. The 148th Battalion was raised primarily from students, faculty and ex students of McGill University. The battalion embarked for England September 27th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.A. McGee with a strength of 32 officers and 953 other ranks. In January 1917 the battalion was designated the 20th Reserve Battalion. The 20th Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements for the 13th and the 42nd (Black Watch) Battalions. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 148th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective July 17th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918. As a component of the Quebec Regiment the 20th Reserve Battalion was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, the Black Watch Depot

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 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.

Badges by Hemsley (1917)



542-11-134 Glengarry Pickled finish. By Hemsley not maker marked

Regimental Depot collars (?)

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

542-12-134 Collar 'Made up' 'C' braised over '42'. (Both Caron Bros.) Not maker marked

43rd (Cameron Highlanders of Canada) Battalion 1914 - 1920

Recruiting for the 43rd (Cameron Highlanders) Battalion commenced December 14th 1914 at Winnipeg by the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada. The battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The Regiment previously providing 263 volunteers to the 15th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment also contributed 10 officers and 250 OR's to the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion on its formation October 21st 1914 and later in the war raised the 174th and 179th Battalions. The 43rd Battalion arrived in England July 11th 1915 with 39 officers and 998 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Thompson (79th Cameron Highlanders). In July 1915 the 43rd Battalion provided a draft of 400 men to the 15th Battalion. These being replaced with a reinforcing draft from the 79th Cameron Highlanders who had formed a overseas drafting detachment when the 43rd had sailed for England. Further drafts were provided to the 15th Battalion from the 43rd during 1915 these again being replaced by soldiers from the overseas drafting detachment. In December 1915 the 43rd Battalion was assigned to the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division sailing for France February 21st 1916 where it served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI.

The first regimental numbers block assigned to the 43rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was A20001 - A22000 these later being 'corrected' to 420001 - 422000. 79th Cameron Highlanders reinforcing drafts regimental numbers blocks 485101 - 485200, 1,061001 - 1,081500, 2,373301 - 2,378300

The 43rd Battalion sailed for England wearing 79th Regiment (Cameron Highlanders of Canada) regimental badges.

Badges attributed to Dingwall (Not confirmed)

Other ranks



543-11-102 Glengarry White metal. Non-voided crown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

543-12-102 Collar White metal



543-14-102 Title Gilding metal. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

128-17-102 Sporran White metal. Glengarry size with single 'stud' fastener

Shoulder strap numerals



543-14-104 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'.

543-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers



543-11-108 Glengarry

Frosted silver with polished highlights. Not maker marked



543-12-108 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Badges attributed to McDougall

The first pattern Glengarry badges are believed to have been produced by McDougall. The other ranks badges with a numeral '79'. The annulus and with the lower ribbon reading 'Ullamh (Ready)'. Officers badges with a small numeral '43'. Badges in silver are usually maker marked McDougall

Other ranks



543-11-110 Glengarry

White metal. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

Officers



- 543-11-112 Glengarry Sterling silver or silver plate.
543-11-114 Glengarry Brown OSD finish on gilding metal
543-11-116 Glengarry Gilt on gilding metal

No 'Ullamh' Pattern



- 543-11-118 Glengarry White metal.

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by (a) Moore Taggart & Co. 18 Albion St. Glasgow Scotland. (b) Cap badges 2 pounds 8 shillings. Per gross. Collars do. 1 pound 16 shillings do. (pairs) [c] 1,800 Cap and Collar Badges (pairs). This is the pattern with the large numeral '43' over 'Batt. CEF' / 'Winnipeg' tablet.

Badges by Moore, Taggart & Co. Glasgow

Other ranks.



543-11-120 Balmoral

White metal. Lug fasteners, not maker marked.

543-12-120 Collar

Brown finish. (Large 'CANADA'). Lug fasteners, not maker marked.

NCOs (?)



543-11-122 Balmoral

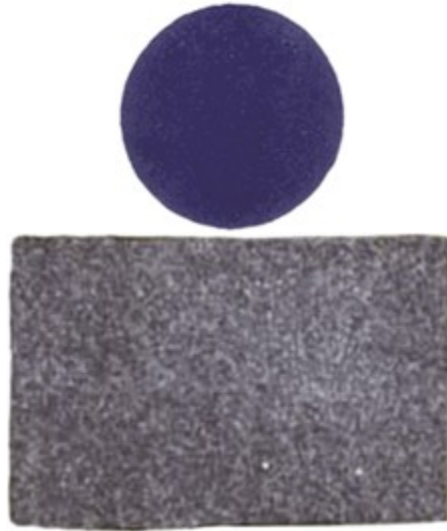
Brass. Lug fasteners, not maker marked.



543-12-122 Collar

Brass. (Large 'CANADA'). Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Not marked.

Formation patches



Shoulder numeral by Unidentified maker.

Similar patterns exist for other battalions numbered between 23 and 46 and are thought to have been made in England during 1915/16. All are rather small with serifs on the numerals, coppery gilding metal with copper lug fasteners all attributed to J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

543-14-124 Numeral Gilding metal. Not Maker marked

Pipers

543-11-126 Glengarry Cast white metal or silver. Lug fasteners, not maker marked.

543-12-126 Collar Facing in white metal or silver

Officers

543-11-128 Glengarry Brown OSD. Not maker marked.

543-12-128 Collar Brown OSD. Not maker marked

Sweetheart pins (?) Robert Grey



543-12-130 Collar Hallmarked 'R.G.' Edinburgh (Robert Grey). Centre of crown with red enamel.



543-12-132 Collar Silver. Hallmark Birmingham R.G. (Robert Grey) 1915/16

Battalion badges by Tiptaft (Voided Tudor Crown)

Other ranks



543-11-134 Balmoral White metal. Lug fasteners, by Tiptaft not marked. (Voided Tudor crown)



543-12-134 Collar Natural brass. Lug fasteners, small 'CANADA' by Tiptaft not maker marked

Badges by Tiptaft (Non-voided Tudor Crown)

Glengarry badges have small numeral '43' within the annulus and 'Batt. CEF'/'Winnipeg' tablet.

Other ranks



543-11-136 Glengarry White metal. Lug fasteners, by Tiptaft not marked (Solid Tudor crown)



543-12-136 Collar Brass. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Officers



543-11-138 Glengarry Brown OSD finish. By Tiptaft not maker marked. (Voided Tudor crown)

543-12-138 Collar Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



543-11-140 Glengarry Silver on gilt wash. Solid Tudor crown. Maker marked Tiptaft B;ham)

543-12-140 Collar Matching collar not currently reported

Unidentified Pipers Glengarry badge.

A white metal badge with out numeral but bearing the word 'Overseas' is pictured in Babin (43C). No example of this badge was offered in the sale of the Lenard Babin Collection sold in 1977 by Ed Denby and Associates.

543-11-142 Glengarry Cast white metal.

Reinforcements for the 43rd Overseas Battalion

The 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada was aggressive in raising additional reinforcing drafts for the 43rd Battalion, this being considered an overseas battalion of the home regiment. On June 15th 1915 the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada **Overseas Drafting Detachment** was formed to provide reinforcements for the 43rd Battalion.

79th Regiment (Cameron Highlanders of Canada) Overseas Drafting Detachment



543-12-146 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back 'fold over' tang. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

After providing the large draft to the 15th Battalion these were replaced by soldiers from the overseas drafting detachment.

Reinforcements for the 43rd Overseas Battalion January 1917 to October 1917 (14th Reserve Battalion)

The 14th Reserve battalion was formed in January 1917 by the amalgamation of the 108th, 179th and 225th Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.R.Snider to supply reinforcements to the 16th and 43rd Battalions. During the period of its operations the 14th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 174th Infantry

Battalion. In October 1917 the 14th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Reserve Battalion. The 14th Battalion adopted battalion badges without official authorization, these being purchased from J.W. Tiptaft & Sons Ltd. with regimental funds. In October 1917 the 14th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Reserve Battalion, this and the 18th Reserve Battalion becoming the reserve battalions of the Manitoba Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918. These supplying reinforcements to the 8th, 16th, 27th, 43rd, 44th, 52nd and 78th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Manitoba Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Reinforcements for the 43rd Overseas Battalion October 1917 - 1918 (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. The 11th Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements to the 16th, 27th and 43rd Infantry Battalions.

Modern pressure cast copy of glengarry badge



543-11-150 Glengarry Off metal. Blurred design. Lug fasteners