

44th Overseas Battalion 1915 - 1918

The 44th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Winnipeg February 1st 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. Prior to sailing for England October 23rd 1915 the 44th Battalion had provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF the first of five officers and 250 other ranks sailing June 1st 1915, a second of five officers and 249 other ranks September 9th 1915. The 44th Overseas Battalion embarked for England with 36 officers and 1076 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.R. Wayland (95th Lake Superior Regiment) where it was assigned to the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. The 44th Battalion embarked for France in August 1916 where it served for the duration of WWI. In August 1918 however the 44th Canadian Infantry Battalion was redesignated as the 44th (New Brunswick) Battalion henceforth being reinforced by the 13th Reserve Battalion. The 44th New Brunswick Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The first regimental numbers block assigned to the 44th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A22001 - A24000 this later being 'corrected' to 422001 - 424000. An additional numbers block is also listed for the 44th Battalion 622001 - 624000 this also used for reinforcements for the 44th Battalion attested at Winnipeg.

The 44th Battalion had a fine band a letter from Brigadier General Watson C.O. of the 4th Division written to C.O. and officers of the battalion congratulating them on providing the band for the 4th Division's concerts states in part "I may state that from the beginning of January about 40,000 men have been entertained, and in large measure through the instrumentality of the 44th Band."

Interim cap badge



544-11-102 Cap

P.W. Ellis numeral on GS maple leaf

Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

Other ranks



544-11-104 Cap

Brown finish. Flat back, lug fasteners. Marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'.



544-12-104 Collar

Brown finish. Flat back, lug fasteners. Marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'.

Shoulder strap numerals



544-14-106 Numeral

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

544-14-108 Numeral

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

NCOs(?)



544-12-110 Collar

Pickled finish. Flat back. E/W lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Badges by Hemsley



544-11-112 Cap

Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



544-12-112 Collar

Pickled gilding metal. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked

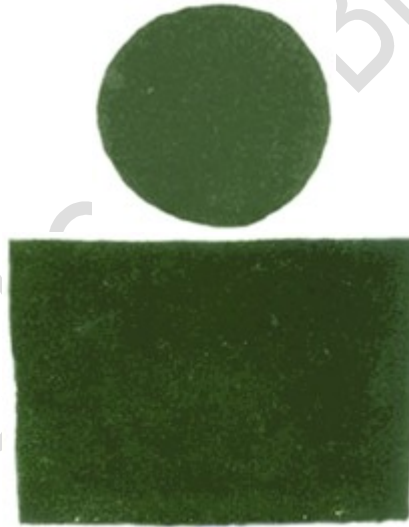
OVERSEAS

Formation patches

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 2nd 1917. 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 was apparently adopted sometime later in 1917.

Second pattern 44th Battalion 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Division

Other Ranks

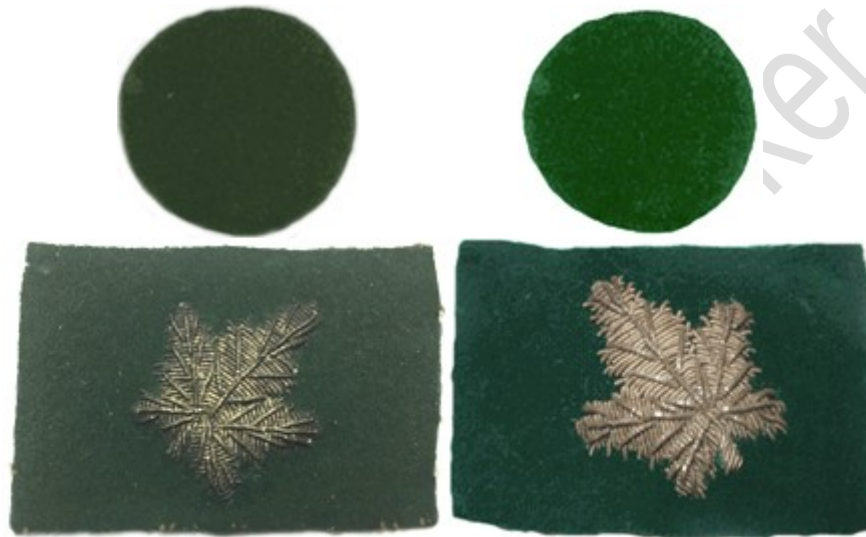


Senior NCOs (1st Pattern)





Senior NCOs (2nd Pattern)

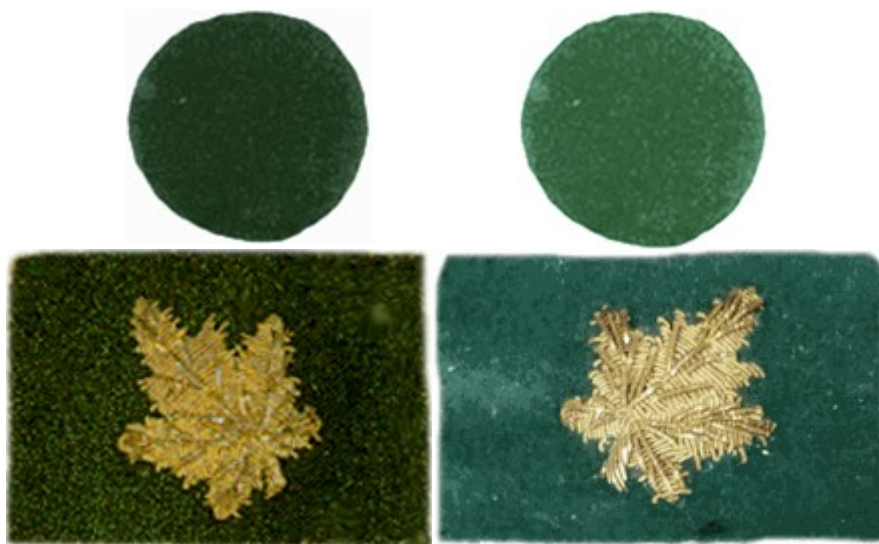


Officers

1st pattern



2nd pattern



Green circle over green rectangle with gold 'bullion' maple leaf (at 45 degree angle)

In the CEF files held in the Canadian Archives are the replies to a request from Canadian Corps 'Q' (Quartermaster) of August 19th 1917, the detail for the 44th Battalion are listed as being held by "[a] J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton St. Birmingham Eng. [b] 2 pounds 8 shillings (approx.) (No quotation by gross) [c] 1200 sets".

Badges by Tiptaft (First issue 1916-1917)

Other ranks



544-11-114 Cap

Brass. Slide marked 'J.W. Tiptaft & Son Birmingham'



- | | | |
|------------|---------|---|
| 544-12-114 | Collar | Brass. Not maker marked. |
| 545-14-116 | Numeral | Gilding metal small 45. UK manufacture. Not Maker marked. |

Officers (Type 1)

- | | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| 544-11-118 | Cap | Silver plate. Lug back maker marked Tiptaft |
| 544-11-120 | Cap | Sterling silver plate. Hallmark 'JWT' (J.W. Tiptaft & Son) Year date 1915/16 |

44th (New Brunswick Battalion 1918

Badges by Tiptaft (Second issue 1917 -1918)

Other ranks



- | | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| 544-11-122 | Cap | Natural brass. Lug fasteners, maker marked Tiptaft |
|------------|-----|--|



- | | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| 544-12-122 | Collar | Natural brass. Lug fasteners, not maker marked |
|------------|--------|--|



- | | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| 544-12-124 | Collar | Large 'C' over '44' Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham' (August 1918) |
|------------|--------|--|

Officers



544-11-126 Cap Dull gilt with green enameled numerals. Maker marked 'Tiptaft'



544-12-126 Collar Dull gilt with green enameled numerals. Not maker marked.

544-12-118 Collar Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

Reinforcements for the 44th Overseas Battalion 1917 - 1918 (18th Reserve Battalion)

Between August 1916 and January 1917 the 44th Battalion received approximately 400 reinforcements these presumably from the 32nd Battalion. In January 1917 the training and reserve battalions in England were amalgamated and reorganized to create 26 new Reserve Battalions. The 11th, 14th and 18th were assigned as the reinforcing battalions for units recruited in Military District No.10 (Manitoba and Northwest Ontario). The 11th Reserve Battalion supplied reinforcements to the 27th and 78th Infantry Battalions and the 107th Pioneer Battalion. The 14th Reserve Battalion supplying the 15th (this a multi Province composite Highlanders Battalion), and 43rd (Cameron Highlanders) Battalion. The 18th Reserve Battalion to the 8th, 44th and 52nd Infantry Battalions and the 3rd Canadian Labor Battalion. In October 1917 the 14th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Reserve Battalion, the 11th and 18th Reserve Battalions serving as the two reinforcing battalions for the Manitoba Regiment for the duration of the war.

The 18th Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 by the amalgamation of the 144th and 203rd (Winnipeg Rifles) Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel K.C. Besdon supplying reinforcements to the 8th, 44th, and 52nd Battalions and to the 3rd Canadian Labor Battalion. During the period of its operations the 18th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 141st, 181st, 182nd, and 190th Infantry Battalions. On the formation of the Manitoba Regiment authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, the 44th Battalion was redesignated as the 44th (New Brunswick) Battalion and henceforth was reinforced by the 13th Reserve Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 44th Overseas Battalion 1918 (13th Reserve Battalion)

The 13th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the 115th, 132nd and 140th Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.W. Fowler supplying reinforcements to the 25th Battalion serving with the Canadian Corps in France and 104th Battalion in England assigned to the 15th Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. During this period of its operations the 13th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 165th Battalion. In February 1918 the 13th Reserve Battalion absorbed 104th Infantry Battalion this released from the 5th Division then in formation in England which was broken up for reinforcements. At this time the 13th Reserve Battalion was assigned the reinforcing battalion for the New Brunswick Regiment, authorized

under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918, now reinforcing the 25th and 44th Battalions, this originally from Manitoba but reassigned for reinforcing purposes. The New Brunswick Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

45th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 45th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Manitoba with mobilization headquarters at Brandon in February 1st 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 45th Battalion was raised by the 99th Manitoba Rangers this regiment previously having contributed 186 volunteers to the 8th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 79th and 181st Battalions. Prior to the 45th Battalion sailing for England March 13th 1916 it provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 other ranks to the CEF this sailing September 4th 1915. The 45th Battalion embarked for England with of 36 officers and 1,115 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.J. Clark (C.O. 7th Mounted Brigade, M.D. No.10) where it was assigned to the Training and Reserve Brigades until amalgamating with other Manitoba battalions in England to form the 11th Reserve Battalion January 3rd 1917. The 45th Battalion was disbanded effective June 1st 1918 under General Order 82 of 1918.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 45th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A24001 - A26000 this later being 'corrected' to 424001 - 426000.

45th Battalion Reinforcing Draft 1915

The reinforcing drafts sent by 45th Battalion sailed for England wearing battalion pattern cap and collar badges by Dingwall with a flat back and fold over' tang fasteners. This issue is not maker marked.

Badges by Dingwall

Other ranks



- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 545-11-102 Cap | Pickled finish. Flat back. 'Fold over' tang fasteners |
| 545-12-102 Collar | Pickled finish. |



545-11-104 Cap Sterling silver. Flat back. Pin fastener. Marked 'Dingwall Sterling'

545-12-104 Collar Sterling silver. (Not currently reported)

Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

Flat back, lug fasteners maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

Other ranks.



545-11-106 Cap Pickled gilding metal. Flat back. Pin fastener Marked R.J.Inglis Limited



545-12-106 Collar Pickled. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Marked R.J.Inglis Limited

Badges by Hemsley



545-11-108 Cap Gilt lacquer finish. By Hemsley. Not maker marked

545-12-108 Collar Gilt lacquer finish. By Hemsley. Not maker marked



545-11-110 Cap Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners

545-12-110 Collar Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners

Shoulder strap numerals



545-14-112 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

545-14-114 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers



545-11-116 Cap Brown OSD finish.



545-12-116 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Badges by Tiptaft



545-11-118 Cap

Pickled gilding metal. Not maker marked. Slide fastener



545-11-120 Cap

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



545-12-120 Collar

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

545-14-120 Numeral

Gilding metal small 45. UK manufacture. Not Maker marked

‘Sweetheart’(?)



545-12-122 Collar

Gilt. Flat back. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

On January 3rd 1917 the 45th Battalion was amalgamated with the 11th Battalion (Training and Reserve) to form the 11th Reserve Battalion .

46th Overseas (South Saskatchewan) Battalion 1915 - 1918

The 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion later nicknamed the ‘Suicide Battalion’, began recruiting February 2nd 1915 in southern Saskatchewan with mobilization headquarters at Moose Jaw the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The battalion was raised by the 60th Rifles and the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles these regiments previously contributing 294 and 171 volunteers respectively to the 11th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 68th, 128th, 152nd and 195th Battalions. The 46th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts the first of five officers and 250 OR’s this sailing July 5th 1915 and a second of five officers and 250 OR’s September 9th 1915. The 46th Battalion embarked for England October 23rd 1915 with 36 officers and 1115 OR’s under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Snell (60th Rifles) In December 1915 the 46th Battalion was assigned to the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. This sailed for France in August 1916 where it served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A26001 - A28000 this later being ‘corrected’ to 426001 - 428000.



In addition to the brass band the 46th Battalion had a fine pipe band.

46th Battalion Reinforcing Draft

Badges by Dingwall

The lion in the coat-of-arms of Saskatchewan with a single curved tail

Other ranks



546-11-102 Cap Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Marked Dingwall Winnipeg



546-12-102 Collar Pickled gilding metal. 'Fold over' tangs. Not maker marked



546-12-104 Collar Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners

Shoulder strap numerals



546-14-106 Numeral Coppered. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

546-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. (Not reported)

Bandsmen(?)

546-11-110 Cap Gilt on gilding metal. Lug fasteners

546-12-110 Collar Gilt on gilding metal. Lug fasteners

Pipes and Drums

546-11-112 Cap Silver plate. Lug fasteners

546-12-112 Collar Silver plate. Lug fasteners (not confirmed)

Officers

546-11-114 Cap Blackened/brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners

546-12-114 Collar Blackened/brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners

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 'Q' file listing for the 46th Battalion are listed as being held by '[a] The Service Supply Rochester, Eng. [b] 9 pounds [c] 2500 Sets.". Two different patterns of cap and collar badges were produced one solid the other voided below the maple leaf and motto ribbon. The badges by Service Supply also incorrectly show the three wheat sheaves in the Arms of Saskatchewan straight line.

Other ranks



546-11-116 Cap Natural gilding metal. Flat back marked 'Service Supply Rochester'



546-12-116 Collar

Natural gilding metal. Flat back marked 'Service Supply Rochester'

Officers (?) Non-voided



546-11-118 Cap

Natural gilding metal. Flat back marked 'Service Supply Rochester'



546-12-118 Collar

Natural gilding metal. Flat back marked 'Service Supply Rochester'

Formation patches and titles

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 2nd 1917. A green rectangle 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder, it is not known if battalion designations were worn with this issue.

Cloth shoulder title. Referred to in contemporary literature as the 'jam pot label'. Photographs show this being worn in conjunction above the formation patch.

Other Ranks



Senior NCOs (1st Pattern)



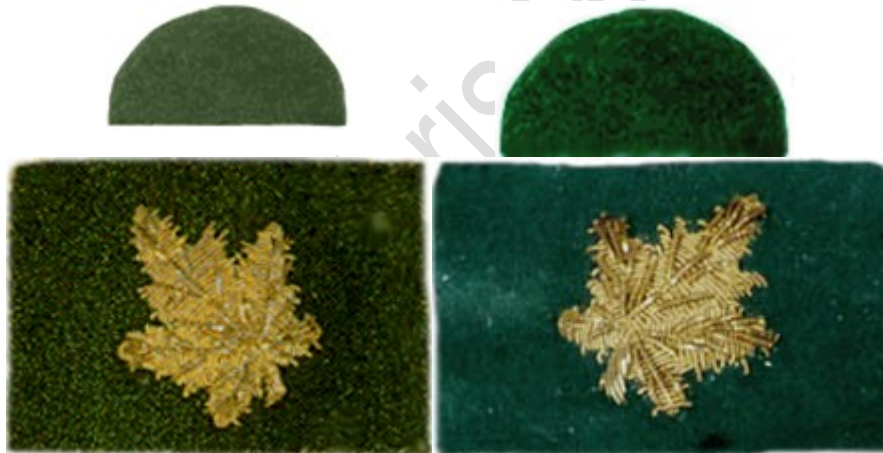
Senior NCOs (2nd pattern)



Officers (1st pattern)



Officers (2nd pattern)



Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks

The lion in the coat-of-arms of Saskatchewan has a double tail. On the cap badges the three wheat sheaves form a 'V' these in a straight line on the collars..

Other ranks

546-11-120 Cap

Blackened gilding metal. Slide fastener. Not maker marked.



546-11-122 Cap Blackened gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



546-12-122 Collar Blackened gilding metal. Flat back. Not maker marked.

546-14-122 Numeral Gilding metal small 46 with serifs. Not Maker marked.

546-11-124 Cap Natural gilding metal. Not maker marked. Lug fasteners



546-12-124 Collar Large 'C' over '46' Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham' (August 1918)

Officers



546-11-126 Cap Silver wash on pickled finish. Slide fastener. Worn on green backing cloth



546-12-126 Collar

Silver overlay on pickled finish. Worn on green backing cloth.

Reinforcements for the 46th Overseas Battalion 1917 (19th Reserve Battalion)

Between August 1916 and January 1917 the 46th Battalion received approximately 400 reinforcements these presumably from the 32nd Battalion. In January 1917 the training and reserve battalions in England were amalgamated and reorganized to create 26 new Reserve Battalions, of which two the 15th and 19th Reserve Battalions were assigned as the reinforcing battalions for CEF Battalions recruited in Saskatchewan serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Reinforcements for the 46th Battalion being provided by the 19th Reserve Battalion. This was formed by the amalgamation of the 195th and 222nd Canadian Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D.S. MacKay to supply reinforcements to the 46th and 128th Infantry Battalions and the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles. During its period of operations the 19th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 210th Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 46th Overseas Battalion 1917 - 1918 (15th Reserve Battalion)

In October 1917 the 19th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 15th Reserve Battalion, this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Saskatchewan Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918, providing reinforcements to the 5th, 28th 46th and 1st CMR Battalions. The Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

47th Overseas (New Westminster) Battalion 1915 - 1918

The 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at New Westminster February 2nd 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The battalion was recruited by the 104th Westminster Fusiliers of Canada, this regiment previously having provided 153 volunteers to the 7th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment also later raised the 131st Battalion. Prior to the 47th Battalion sailing for England November 13th 1915 it had provided three reinforcing drafts for the CEF. The first of five officers and 250 other ranks sailed June 17th 1915, a second of four officers and 244 other ranks June 24th 1915, a third of five officers and 249 other ranks October 1st 1915. The 47th Battalion sailed for England under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.N. Winsby (5th B.C. Garrison Artillery) with 36 officers and 1114 other rank. (This number included a large group of seven officers and 361 other ranks from the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.) After its arrival the 47th Overseas Battalion was assigned to the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division sailing for France in August 1916. Due to its small population base by 1918 British Columbia was unable to maintain enough reinforcements for its battalions serving in the Canadian Corps in the field and in February 1918 the 47th Battalion was redesignated the 47th (Western Ontario) Battalion becoming a component of the Western Ontario Regiment continuing to serve in the 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. The 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A28001 - A30000 this later being 'corrected' to 428001 - 430000. These were apparently the numbers used by the reinforcing drafts. A further block of regimental numbers is listed for the 47th Battalion 489001 - 490000 this not used by the 47th Battalion but used by the 65th Regiment (Princess Louise Fusiliers) of the Canadian Militia. The regimental numbers block used by the 47th Battalion being 628001 - 630000.

After its arrival in France the 47th Battalion raised a pipe band.

First authorized pattern badges attributed to Jacoby Bros. (Struck on thin planchettes, not maker marked)

Badges by Jacoby Bros.

Other ranks

Struck on thick planchettes.



Example above shows much field wear

547-11-102 Cap Dark brown finish. Tang fasteners. Marked made in BC Jacoby Bros Vancouver



547-12-102 Collar Dark brown finish. Tang fasteners. Marked made in BC Jacoby Bros Vancouver



547-14-102 Title Dark brown finish. N/S Lugs. 'Made in B.C. Jacoby Bros. Vancouver BC'.

Shoulder strap numerals



547-14-104 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



547-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers

First issue (unauthorized pattern) A similar cap badge was produced for the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles.



547-11-108 Cap

Brown finished gilding metal. Not maker marked. Lug fasteners

Officers

Badge attributed to Allan



547-11-110 Cap

Brown finish. (40mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



547-12-110 Collar

Brown finish. E/W Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs

547-12-112 Collar

Dark brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



547-11-114 Cap Dark brown finish. (40mm) Lug fasteners. Marked Jacoby Bros Vancouver BC



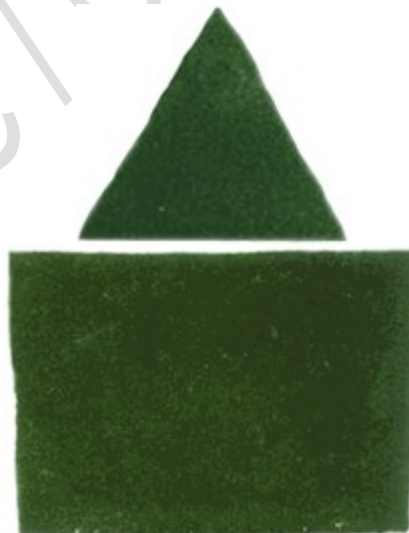
547-12-114 Collar Dark brown finish. E/W Lug fasteners. Maker marked

OVERSEAS

Formation patches introduced 1918

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 2nd 1917. 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 was apparently adopted sometime later in 1917.

Other ranks



Senior NCOs (1st Pattern)



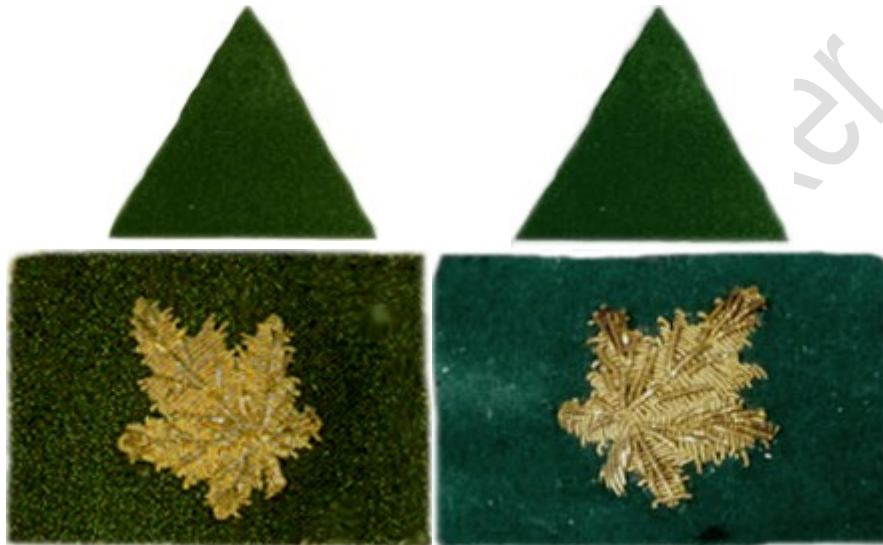
Senior NCOs (2nd Pattern)



Officers (1st pattern)



Officers (2nd pattern)



Badges by un-attributed maker

Other ranks

Cap badges with stem forming a loop collar badges with thick short stem



547-11-116 Cap

Brown finish. (43mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



547-12-116 Collar Dark brown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

547-14-116 Title Black/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Bandsmen(?)

547-11-118 Cap Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



547-12-118 Collar Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



547-12-120 Collar Gilt. lug fasteners. Not maker marked

547-14-120 Title Gilt. Small round lug fasteners not maker marked.

Pipers(?)

547-11-122 Cap Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



547-12-122 Collar Silver plate. lug fasteners. Not maker marked

547-14-122 Title Silver plate. Small round lug fasteners not maker marked.

47th (Western Ontario) Battalion 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 are listed as being held by '[a] J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham. [b] 31 pounds 10 shillings per 1000 (shoulder) (No invoices for collar badges to date) [c] 1000 sets'. (This would indicate that the 47th Battalion had only recently obtained badges from Tiptaft.)

Cap badges by Tiptaft



547-11-124 Cap Dark brown/black finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

NCOs(?)



547-11-126 Cap Pickled finish. (40mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Collars by Henry Jenkins or Hicks

'C' over '47' collar badges with large thick oval copper lugs. These noted by two makers Hicks & Son London and Henry Jenkins Birmingham.. Both an OR's and officers pattern were produced. The other ranks collars have a straight '7'. The obverse of the officers pattern is smooth.



547-12-128 Collar Gilding metal 'C' over '47'. N/S flat oval copper lugs



547-12-130 Collar Brass E/W Flat oval bras lugs. Not maker marked

Officers

547-12-132 Collar Gilt on gilding metal. 'C' over '47'. E/W oval lugs.

Badges by Tiptaft



547-11-134 Cap Brown finish. (43mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



547-12-136 Collar Large 'C' over '47' Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Officers



547-11-138 Cap Dark brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



547-12-138 Collar Dark brown. Small round lug fastener. Stamped Tiptaft

Other ranks collars produced for demobilization.



547-13-140 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners stamped with curved 'J.R. Gaunt London'

**Reinforcements for the 47th Overseas Battalion January to May - 1917
(24th Reserve Battalion)**

In January 1917 the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles amalgamated with other B.C. infantry battalion to form the 24th Reserve Battalion (Under command of Lieutenant Colonel G.H. Kirkpatrick) this to supply reinforcements to the 2nd C.M.R., 47th and 72nd Battalions and the 2nd Canadian Labor Battalion. The 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles were authorized to begin recruiting December 22nd 1914 at Vancouver the unit being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England July 15th 1916 the regiment provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF the first with one officer and 50 other ranks this embarked June 29th 1915, the second with two officers and 50 other ranks on August 29th 1915. The regiment sailed for England July 15th 1916 with 34 officers and 883 other ranks under command of Lieutenant Colonel G.H. Kirkpatrick (72nd Seaforth Highlanders). In May 1917 the 24th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 1st Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the British Columbia Regiment. The 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles was disbanded under General Order 101 of August 15th 1918.

**Reinforcements for the 47th Overseas Battalion
1st Reserve Battalion (British Columbia Regiment) May - 1917 - February 1918**

The 1st Reserve Battalion was formed in January 2nd 1917 by the amalgamation of the **30th** Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve and **158th** Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Hulme at Seaford Camp to reinforce the **7th** and **29th** Battalions. During the period of its operations the 30th Battalion Training and Reserve absorbed the **62nd Bn** (July 16th 1916) the **88th Bn**. (July 18th 1916) and the **131st Bn**, (November 14th 1916). Between 1917 and 1918 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed drafts from the **143rd Bn**. (March 15th 1917) and **231st** Battalions (April 22nd 1917). In May 1917 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 24th Reserve Battalion in May 1917 and in April 1918 the 16th Reserve Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 47th Overseas Battalion from February 1918

The 4th Reserve Battalion (Western Ontario Regiment)

In February 1918 the 47th Battalion was redesignated the 47th (Western Ontario) Battalion becoming a component of the Western Ontario Regiment reinforcements henceforth being supplied by the 4th Reserve Battalion. The **4th Reserve Battalion** was established in England 2nd January 1917 by the conversion of the **2nd Training Brigade**. During the period of its operation the 4th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **160th Bn.** (January 20th 1917), **161st Bn.** (February 15th 1917), **162nd Bn.** (January 4th 1917), **168th Bn.** (January 4th 1917) and the **186th Bn.** (April 7th 1917). In February 1918 the 4th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **25th Reserve Battalion (Pioneers)** (formed January 4th 1917) .

48th Overseas Battalion 1915-1916

The 48th Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at Victoria February 22nd 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The battalion was raised by the 50th Gordon Highlanders and the 88th Victoria Fusiliers these regiments having previously having provided 262 volunteers to the 15th Battalion on its formation and 247 volunteers to the 7th Battalions respectively at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. Together both battalions later helped to raise the 67th, 88th, 103rd and 143rd Battalions. The 48th Battalion sailed for England July 1st 1915 with 38 officers and 1020 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.J.H. Holmes (102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers). Sailing on the date of the battalion's authorization. After its arrival in England the 48th Infantry Battalion was redesignated as the 3rd Pioneer Battalion (48th Canadians) this being authorized under General Order 69 of July 1916, being assigned as the Pioneer Battalion of the 3rd Canadian Division. The 3rd Pioneers (48th Canadians) served in this capacity from mid 1916 until May 31st 1917 when the unit was broken up for reinforcements at which time the 123rd Pioneer Battalion became the 3rd Divisional Pioneer Battalion. The 48th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 196 of July 1920.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 48th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A30001 - A32000 these later being 'corrected' to 430001 - 432000.

Badges by Jacoby Bros

Other ranks



548-11-102 Cap

Dark brown finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Not maker marked



548-12-102 Collar

Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



548-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs (?)



548-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Unidentified maker

Wide motto ribbon. Short curved stem. Stem on collar curves to left.



548-11-106 Cap Pickled finish. Poorly defined reverse. Small Tiptaft lug fasteners.



548-12-108 Collar Brown finish. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals

48

548-14-110 Numeral Bronzed. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

48

548-14-112 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers



548-11-114 Cap Pickled finish with 'Pro Patria' ribbon. Flat back, small round lug fasteners



548-12-114 Collar Pickled finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

After its arrival in England the 48th Infantry Battalion was redesignated as the 3rd Pioneer Battalion (48th Canadians) this being authorized under General Order 69 of July 1916. The battalion served in this capacity from mid 1916 until May 31st 1917 when 80 of the remaining personnel, plus 80 from each of the other two pioneer battalions in the field were formed into an new ad hoc unit dubbed the Canadian Corps Light Railway Company, later in 1917 this designated as No.1 and No.2 Sections Canadian Corps Tramways. On November 14th 1917 the Canadian Light Railway Operating Company was formed from No.1 Section and the Canadian Light Railway Construction Company from No.2 Section. At the beginning of 1918 these were renamed the 1st and 2nd Canadian Tramway Companies C.E. On the withdrawal of the 48th Pioneer battalion in May 1917 the 123rd Pioneer Battalion became the new 3rd Divisional Pioneers. The 48th Battalion was officially disbanded under General Order 196 of July 1920.

'3rd Pioneer Battalion (48th Canadians) 1916 - 1917

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft and Son Ltd.

There were two issues of 48th Battalion made by Tiptaft after the arrival of the 48th Battalion in England cloth badges indicate that the battalion retained the designation of the 48th Battalion, 3rd Pioneer Battalion well into 1916.

Other ranks (Type 1 1915/1916)

Small ribbon and numeral '48'. The stalk on the maple leaf on this issue curves left.

548-11-120 Cap Dark brown/black finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

548-12-120 Collar Dark brown/black finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked (1915/16)

Other ranks (Type 2 1916)

Badges with straight stem on Maple leaf



548-11-122 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



548-12-122 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Cloth shoulder title

501-22-122 Cloth Title "Pioneers/ 48th / Canadians" Green lettering woven through khaki

3rd PIONEERS (48th BATTALION) 1916 - 1917

Tiptaft (Type 2)

Other ranks



548-11-124 Cap Pickled/darkened brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



548-12-124 Collar Pickled/darkened brass. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

547-14-124 Title Dark brown/black finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



548-11-126 Cap Trench art cut out modification. Originally with N/S lugs

548-11-128 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

548-12-128 Collar Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



548-14-128 Title Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

On May 31st 1917 80 of the remaining personnel, plus 80 from each of the other two pioneer

battalions in the field were formed into an new ad hoc unit dubbed the Canadian Corps Light Railway Company.

49th Battalion 1915 - 1918

The 49th Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited and mobilized at Edmonton January 4th 1915 being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 49th Battalion sailed for England June 4th 1915 with 36 officers and 996 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.A. Griesbach (19th Alberta Dragoons). In December 1915 the 49th Battalion was assigned to the 7th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division serving on the Western Front for the duration of WWI.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 49th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A32001 - A34000 these later being 'corrected' to 432001 - 434000.

Two patterns of badges were worn by the 49th Battalion. The first issue with numeral '49' on a maple leaf was replaced after the battalion's arrival on the Continent.

Officers

Officers are initially pictured wearing generic officer pattern General Service Maple Leaf pickled finish cap badges worn with a small white metal numeral '49' below, this with two 'fold over' tang fasteners.

549-11-102 Cap Pickled gilding metal. Wm numeral '49'

Badges by R.J. Inglis.

The badges with widely separated figures in the numeral '49' collars with short motto ribbons. Originally with pickled finish this usually encountered worn off leaving the brown gilding metal base.

Other ranks



549-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



549-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



549-14-106 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

549-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. not maker marked

NCOs(?)



549-12-110 Collar Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. Flat back. Pin fastener, not maker marked

Officers



549-11-112 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



549-12-112 Collar Brown finish die cast. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Unauthorized cloth shoulder strap titles were produced for the 49th Battalion but it is currently undetermined as to what period these were worn. Before or after arrival in England.



501-22-100 Cloth Title Red lettering woven through khaki worsted and grey flannel backing.

Officers



501-22-102 Cloth Title 'Red lettering woven through dark green melton

Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks

The figures in the numeral '49' are close together with long motto ribbons.



549-11-114 Cap Brown finish on gilding metal. Slide fastener, not maker marked

549-14-114 Numeral Gilding metal small 49. Not Maker marked



549-11-116 Cap Brown finish. Lug fastener. Not maker marked

549-12-116 Collar Brown finish on gilding metal. Lug fasteners, not maker marked



549-11-118 Cap Blackened finish. Lug fastener. Not maker marked

Officers



549-11-120 Cap Red/Brown OSD finish

Formation patches introduced September 1916





In 1917 new patterns of badges were adopted by the 49th Battalion. Designed by Private George Brown the badges feature a windmill to represent Flanders, with the head of Lestock a coyote in the centre, enclosed within a wreath of maple leaves with the battalion designation 'Edmonton Regiment'. Lestock was an orphaned coyote pup given to the 49th as a mascot at the town of Lestock, Saskatchewan while the battalion was entrained for Canada's east coast when the train was stopped. The 49th named it in honour of the town. Lestock was presented to the London Zoo before the battalion sailed for the Continent, apparently living to a ripe old age.

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] J.R.Gaunt & Son Ltd., Warestone Parade Works, Birmingham, Eng. [b] Cap 10 Pounds 16 shillings per gross, Collar 21 pounds 12 shillings per gross. [c] Cap Badges approximately 1200 Collar badges approximately 1200' (presumably these pairs).

Officers (By Hicks & Son)

549-11-122 Cap Blackened finish. E/W lug fasteners. Hicks & Son London makers tab.



549-12-122 Collar Blackened finish. E/W lug fasteners. Hicks & Son London makers tab.

Badges by J.R. Gaunt

Other ranks



549-11-124 Cap Brass finely detailed with copper lugs in a N/S orientation. Not maker marked



549-12-124 Collar

Brass finely detailed. N/S copper lugs. Not maker marked

Officers



549-11-126 Cap

Gilt finish. Die cast brass stamped J.R. Gaunt London. Gaunt pattern lugs.



549-12-126 Collar

Gilt finish. Die cast brass stamped J.R. Gaunt London. Gaunt pattern lugs.

549-11-128 Cap

Brown OSD finish. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab

549-12-128 Collar

Brown OSD finish. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab

Badges by Tiptaft



549-11-130	Cap	Blackened/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked
549-12-130	Collar	Blackened/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked
549-12-132	Collar	Brass large 'C' over '49'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham' (August 1918)

Officers

549-11-134	Cap	Wm overlay on blackened/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked
549-12-134	Collar	Matching collar badges are not currently reported

Reinforcements for the 49th Overseas Battalion 1916- 1917 9th Battalion, Training and reserve)

On the formation of the 3rd Division in England in late 1915 the number of reserve and training battalions was increased from seven to eighteen. At this time a realignment of the reserve and training battalions took place with each of these now supporting just two battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 9th Battalion reinforcing the 10th and 49th Battalions.

Reinforcements for the 49th Overseas Battalion January 1917 to September 1917 (9th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 9th Infantry Battalion was reorganized amalgamating with the 55th Battalion to form the 9th Reserve Battalion this providing reinforcements to the 10th and 49th Battalions serving on the Western Front and the 202nd Battalion assigned to the 13th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division in England. In September 1917 the 9th Reserve Battalion was itself absorbed into the 21st Reserve Battalion. This becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment.

Reinforcements for the 49th Overseas Battalion January 1917 to November 1918 (21st Reserve Battalion)

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

Post WWI badges of the Edmonton Regiment

In the post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia under General Order 32 of March 15th 1920 the 101st Regiment (Edmonton Fusiliers) was designated as the Edmonton Regiment, with two Active and three Reserve battalions. The 1st Battalion (49th Bn. CEF) 2nd Battalion (Edmonton Fusiliers (9th Bn. CEF). Reserve Battalions 3rd Bn. (51st Bn. CEF), 4th Bn. (63rd Bn. CEF), and the 5th Bn. (65th Bn. CEF) In 1924 the regiment was split into two separate regiments the 2nd Battalion being designated as the Edmonton Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion retaining the designation Edmonton Regiment. Officers of the Edmonton Fusiliers obtained new unauthorized cap badges bearing a 9th CEF designation below the 'Deum Cole Regem Serva' motto ribbon, official patterns being authorized under General Order 7 of 1929. The Edmonton Regiment continued to wear badges of the CEF pattern but struck in brass the first post war issue with flat back stamped with curved 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers name, a second issue also struck in natural brass being produced by W. Scully, official patterns with a maple leaf replacing the numeral '49 on

the cap badges being authorized under General Order 44 of 1931. In addition the Edmonton Regiment formed a post WWI pipes and drums these wearing a white metal badge, this with flat back and not maker marked.

Pipers



549-11-140 Glengarry White metal. Flat back. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

50th Overseas (Calgary) Battalion, 1915 - 1918

The 50th Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting with headquarters at Calgary December 15th 1914 the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The battalion was raised by the 103rd Calgary Rifles this regiment having previously contributed 846 volunteers to the 10th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment later raised the 55th, 82nd, 89th and 137th Battalions. Before sailing for England the 50th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts for the CEF the first of five officers and 251 OR's embarking June 14th 1915, a second of five officers and 250 OR's September 11th 1915. The 50th Battalion had a pipe band with 12 pipers and eight drummers (no special badges are currently noted.) The 50th Battalion sailed for England October 27th 1915 with 41 officers and 1036 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.G. Mason (103rd Calgary Rifles). In December 1915 the 50th Battalion was assigned to the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division serving on the Western Front for the duration of WWI.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 50th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A34001 - A36000 these later 'corrected' to 434001 - 436000.

Badges by R.J. Inglis Ltd.

Other ranks



550-11-102 Cap Pickled finish 38mm. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



550-12-102 Collar

Pickled finish. Finish polished off. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs



550-12-104 Collar

Brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



550-14-106 Numeral

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



550-14-108 Numeral

Gilding metal. By Caron Bros not maker marked



550-14-110 Numeral

'Birks 1916'

Officers

550-11-112 Cap

Red/brown OSD finish 38mm. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

550-12-112 Collar

Red/brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Band (?)

550-11-114 Cap

Gilt. Not maker marked



550-12-114 Collar

Gilt. 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 'Q' file listing for the 50th Battalion lists: (Collar badges) J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton St. Birmingham 3 Pounds pairs gross. (Cap badges) Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co. Regent St. London 4 ponds 16 shillings per gross 3500 sets.

Badges by Tiptaft



550-11-120 Cap

Black/dark brown finish 36mm. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



550-12-120 Collar

Black/dark brown finish. E/W Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



550-11-122 Cap

Red/brown finish 36mm. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



550-12-122 Collar

Red/brown finish. Flat back. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Pipers



550-11-124 Glengarry

Silver plate. Not maker marked

Formation patches

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 2nd 1917. A green rectangle 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder. No battalion designations are noted at this time. The second pattern was apparently adopted sometime later in 1917.

Other ranks





Senior NCOs (1st Pattern)



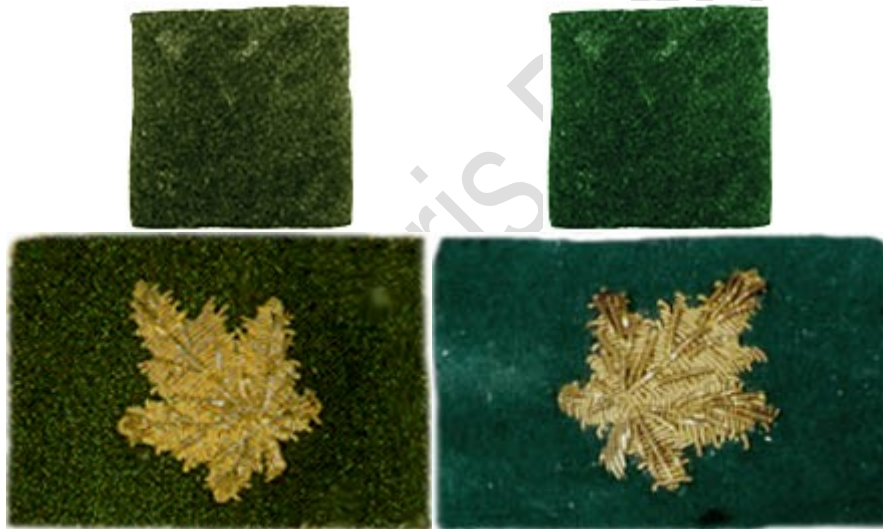
Senior NCOs (2nd Pattern)



Officers (1st pattern)



Officers (2nd pattern)



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] (Cap Badges) Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co. Regent St., London. (Collar Badges) J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham. [b] 3 pounds prs. Collar per gross. Cap Badges 4 pounds 16 shillings per gross. [c] 3500 sets."

Badges by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.

Other ranks

Cap badges by the G. & S. Co. have four vertical 'lines' in the Cross of St. George in the Coat of Arms with an oval shaped numeral 'O'. Two different varieties are noted. One with rectangular 'G. & S. Co.112 Regent St. London W' tab the other with out makers mark



550-11-130 Cap Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

550-12-130 Collar Matching collar not currently confirmed

Officers



550-11-132 Cap Die cast silver. 'Fold over' tangs Marked 'G. & S. Co.' with year date 1918

550-12-132 Collar Matching silver not currently confirmed

550-11-134 Cap Dark brown OSD finish. Flat back. 'Fold over' tangs Marked 'G. & S. Co.'

550-12-134 Collar Dark brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Flat back. Maker marked 'G. & S. Co.'

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

The Cross of St. George in the Coat of Arms of Alberta has five vertical 'lines'.



550-11-136 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. By Tiptaft, not maker marked

- 550-12-136 Collar Darkened brass. By Tiptaft, not maker marked
- 550-12-138 Collar Gilding metal. E/W Lug fasteners. Marked 'Tiptaft'



- 550-12-140 Collar Brass small 'C'. N/S Lug fasteners. By Tiptaft not maker marked

Officers



- 550-11-142 Cap Red brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



- 550-12-144 Collar Oxidized. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
- 550-12-146 Collar Silver overlay on brown finish. (Reported not confirmed)



550-11-150 Cap

Multi-colour enamels on silver. Lug fasteners (Illustration B & W)



50-14-152 Title

Gilding metal Lug fasteners. By Tiptaft not maker marked.

Reinforcements for the 50th Overseas Battalion 1915 - 1917

From 1915 to January 1917 reinforcements for the 50th Battalion were provided by various Calgary raised CEF battalions via the Training Brigades in England including the 55th, 82nd, 89th, and 137th Battalions.

Reinforcements for the 50th Overseas Battalion January to September 1917 (21st Reserve Battalion)

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 absorbed into the 9th Reserve Battalion

Reinforcements for the 50th Overseas Battalion January to September 1917 (9th Reserve Battalion)

The 9th Reserve Battalion became 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.