

### **63rd Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917**

The 63rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited at Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Calgary with mobilization headquarters at Edmonton June 28th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The 63rd Battalion was raised by the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers this regiment having previously provided 1247 volunteers to the 9th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment later raised 51st, 138th, and 202nd Battalions. Prior to sailing for England on April 24th 1916 the 63rd Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 OR's this embarking for England September 11th 1915. The 63rd Battalion sailed for England with 36 officers and 1018 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.B. McLeod (101st Edmonton Fusiliers) in January 1917 the 63rd Battalion amalgamated with other Alberta battalions in England as the 9th Reserve Battalion. The 63rd Battalion was disbanded under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 63rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was A66001 - A6900 this later being 'corrected' to 466001 - 469000.

The majority of CEF Battalion badges for units mobilized at Edmonton are by Jackson Bros. an Edmonton Jewelry Company. The firm is thought to have cut the dies, the actual badges being struck by various of the larger metal foundries in Toronto and Montreal, these with the heavy presses necessary to strike the badges in quantity.

The 63rd Battalion had a pipe band with seven pipers and seven drummers.

#### **Initial issues(?)**

A series of similar badges were produced for the 63rd, 66th, 138th 151st; 194th, 202nd, 218th and 233rd Battalions all mobilized at Edmonton. All are rare and are thought issued on the formation of the various battalions prior to battalion badges being authorized. The maker is believed to be Jackson Bros.

563-11-102 Cap Brown finished brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

563-12-102 Collar Brown finished brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Badges by Jackson Bros. (This pattern likely struck by R.J. Inglis Ltd.) The Tudor crown does not touch the rim of the Maple leaf, the stalk is only slightly curved. The rifles with large stocks.

#### **Badges by Jackson Bros**

##### **Other ranks**

'Canada' touches 'Overseas'



563-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Die struck. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

#### **Shoulder strap numerals and title**



563-14-106 Numeral Coppered Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



563-14-108 Numeral Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. By Caron Bros. not maker marked.



563-14-110 Numeral Unidentified maker. Not maker marked

563-14-112 Title '63' over Canada'. Lug fasteners. 'W. Scully' marked on 'Canada' Made up' with Caron Bros numeral braised onto a Scully marked 'Canada' title.

### Officers



563-11-114 Cap Gilt finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Jackson Bros 1915'



563-12-114 Collar Gilt finish. Flat back. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

563-11-116 Cap Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Jackson Bros 1915'

563-12-116 Collar Brown OSD.

### Badges by unidentified maker

### Other ranks

Numeral 63 touches 'Canada'



563-11-118 Cap

Natural gilding metal finish

### Officers



563-11-120 Cap

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

563-12-120 Collar

Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners (N/S). Not maker marked



563-11-122 Cap

Red brown OSD.



563-12-122 Collar Red/Brown OSD. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

## OVERSEAS

### Badges by Tiptaft

Maple leaf with widely curved stalk, large Tudor crown, the rifles have small stocks.

### Other ranks



563-11-124 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

563-12-124 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

(Please note listed as blackened brass in Charlton but in fact with a darkened pickled finish. British makers were never able to reproduce the attractive green pickled finish of the Canadian makers).

### Pipes and drums

563-11-126 Cap Silver plate. Semi-flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

563-12-126 Collar Silver plate. (Not reported)

563-11-128 Glengarry Unmarked silver. Lug fasteners.

### Eaton's Stores 'Sweetheart' badges

Sweetheart or souvenir badges were very popular amongst wives and mothers with husbands and sons serving with the CEF. These were produced both in Canada and England in various materials including gold, silver and often with elaborate multi-colour enamels. T.E. Eaton's stores sold a series of cap badge size badges mostly fitted with pin fasteners but occasionally with lugs, as souvenir pieces. These are believed to have been produced by Caron Bros. Montreal.

563-11-130 Cap size 'sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

563-11-132 Cap size 'sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not marked

**In January 1917 the 63rd Battalion amalgamated with the 9th Battalion (Training & Reserve) and other Alberta battalions in England to form the 9th Reserve Battalion.**

### 64th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 64th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be raised by the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers being recruited in the three Maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, at that time Military Area No.6, with mobilization headquarters at Sussex N.B. May 29th 1915 being

authorized under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers previously having provided 32 volunteers to the 14th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. By the fall of 1915 the 64th Battalion had enlisted over 2000 volunteers and the New Brunswick volunteers were allowed to transfer to the newly formed 104th New Brunswick Battalion. The 64th Battalion sailed for England April 1st 1916 with 38 officers and 1089 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.M. Campbell, (Imperial Army in command of 15th Infantry Brigade, 5th Division Sussex N.B.) where the battalion was absorbed into the 40th Battalion, Training and Reserve. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 64th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective July 17th 1917 under General Order 89 of September 1st 1917.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 64th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A69001 - A72000 this later being 'corrected' to 469001 - 472000.

A reinforcing draft was provided to the 64th Battalion by the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, these volunteers from the maritime provinces then living in the Winnipeg area. The regimental numbers block assigned to this draft being A82001 -A83000 this later being 'corrected' to 480210 - 482200.

### Badges by R.J. Inglis Ltd.

The laurel leaves surrounding the annulus overlap.

#### Other ranks



564-11-102 Cap

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



564-12-102 Collar

Pickled finish. Flat back, lug fasteners. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

#### Shoulder strap numerals



564-14-104 Numeral

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

# 64

- 564-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked
- 564-14-108 Numeral Theatre Made cut sheet brass. Square wire lug fasteners. Not marked.

## Badges by Hemsley

- 564-11-110 Cap Pickled finish. Struck up reverse. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



- 564-12-110 Collar Pickled finish. Struck up reverse. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Sweethearts(?)



- 564-12-112 Collar Gilt finish. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'



- 564-12-114 Collar Gilt wash on silver. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

## OVERSEAS

### Badges by Tiptaft.

The laurel leaves surrounding the annulus are separate. The reverse is fully struck up.

### Other ranks

- 564-11-116 Cap Blackened/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



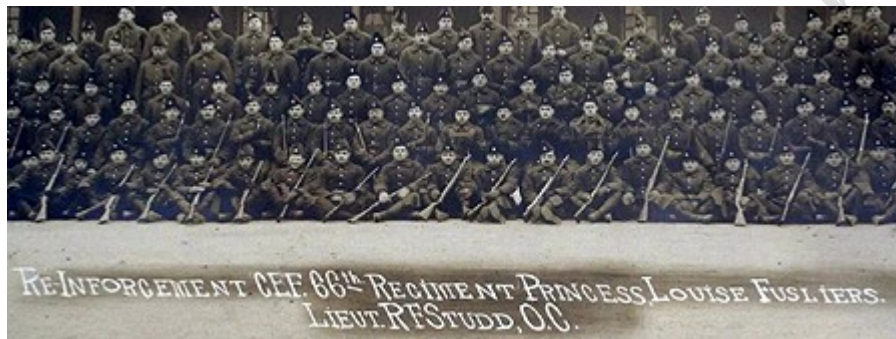


564-12-116 Collar

Blackened/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### **66th Princess Louise's Fusiliers Reinforcing Draft**

A 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers reinforcing draft was authorized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917. Being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.



**The 64th Battalion raised over 2000 volunteers and was split into two battalions the 64th Nova Scotia and 104th New Brunswick Battalions. The 64th battalion sailed for England April 1st 1916 with 38 officers and 1089 OR's where after arrival in England was absorbed into the 40th Battalion (Training & Reserve).**

### **65th 'Saskatchewan' (Reinforcing Battalion 1915 - 1917)**

The 65th (Saskatchewan) Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited at Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Prince Albert with mobilization Headquarters at Saskatoon September 9th 1915 being authorized under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 52nd Prince Albert Volunteers the 105th Regiment (Saskatoon Fusiliers) and 29th Light Horse, the two infantry regiments previously having provided 150 and 255 volunteers respectively to the 11th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raised the 52nd, 95th, 188th and 232nd Battalions. Prior to sailing for England June 20th 1916 the 65th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft for the CEF, this sailing for England with five officers and 250 OR's on September 25th 1915. The 65th Battalion embarked for England with 33 officers and 1040 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel N. Lang (29th Light Horse). After its arrival the 65th Battalion was initially assigned to the 51st Battalion this serving as a garrison battalion but was later used to bring the 44th, 45th, 54th and 72nd Battalions up to battle strength on the formation of the 4th Division in the fall of 1916. Being fully depleted of all troops the 65th Battalion was disbanded October 12th 1917 under GO.82 1918.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 65th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A72001 - A75000 this later being 'corrected' to 472001 - 475000.

### **Badges by R.J. Inglis Ltd.**

Large lettering on the 'Canada' ribbon, '65' with broad numerals.

### **Other ranks**



565-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'



565-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. Semi flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked '



565-11-104 Cap Superior strike. Pickled/Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



565-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Flat back. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

### Officers





565-11-106 Cap

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



565-12-106 Collar

Finish removed. Flat back. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

### Shoulder strap badges



565-14-108 Numeral

Bronzed 65 Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

565-14-110 Numeral

Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. (Not reported)

### Badges by Hemsley

Thin numeral '65'



565-11-112 Cap

Pickled finish. Die struck. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



565-12-112 Collar

Pickled finish. Die struck. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



565-11-114 Cap

Red/brown OSD. Finish.

### OVERSEAS

Badges by Tiptaft. Small lettering on the 'Canada' ribbon, '65' with narrow numerals.

### Other ranks

565-11-116 Cap

Blackened/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



565-12-116 Collar

Blackened/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

**After its arrival the 65th Battalion was initially assigned to the 51st Battalion this serving as a garrison battalion but was later used to bring the 44th, 45th, 54th and 72nd Battalions up to battle strength on the formation of the 4th Division in the fall of 1916.**

### 66th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 66th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Edmonton June 21st 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers this regiment previously having contributed 1247 volunteers to the 9th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 63rd, 138th and 202nd Battalions. Prior to sailing for England May 1st 1916 the 66th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 OR's this

embarking on September 11th 1915. The 66th Battalion sailed for England with 36 officers and 1071 ORs under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.W.H. McKinery (Formerly a Major in the P.P.C.L.I.). In January 1917 the battalion amalgamated with other Alberta battalions in England to form the 9th Reserve Battalion. The 66th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 66th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 100001 - 102000.

The majority of CEF Battalion badges for units mobilized at Edmonton are by Jackson Bros. This an Edmonton Jewelry Company. The actual badges being struck by various of the larger metal foundries in Toronto and Montreal, these with the heavy presses necessary to strike the badges in quantity.

### **Initial issues(?)**

A series of similar badges were produced for the 63rd, 66th, 138th 151st; 194th, 202nd, 218th and 233rd Battalions all mobilized at Edmonton. All are rare and are thought issued on the formation of the various battalions prior to battalion badges being authorized. The maker is believed to be Jackson Bros.

566-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Not maker marked

566-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Not maker marked

Two distinct die varieties of cap badges were produced the first with 'broad' numeral '66' with no line within the oval of the Tudor crown. The second with a 'narrow' numeral '66' and a line within the oval band on the Tudor crown this issue maker marked 'Jackson Bros'. Both issues have flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners consistent with those used by P.W. Ellis & Co., Birks and Roden Bros.

### **Type 1**

#### **66th BATTALION (REINFORCING DRAFT?) 1915**

##### **Other ranks**



566-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Caron pattern lug fasteners. Not maker marked

566-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Caron pattern lug fasteners. Not maker marked

#### **66th BATTALION 1915 - 1917**

### **Type 2**



566-11-106 Cap

Brown finish. Flat lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Jackson Bros 1916'



566-11-106 Collar

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



566-14-106 Title

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



566-14-108 Title

Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked 'Jackson Bros 1916'

### Shoulder strap numerals

Currently only a single theatre made shoulder strap numerals believed to be of British manufacture is noted.

566-14-110 Numeral

Gilt on brass numerals braised to a lower bar

### Officers

566-11-112 Cap

Gilt finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Jackson Bros'



566-12-112 Collar

Gilt finish. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'Jackson Bros'



566-14-112 Title

Gilt finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

**Sweetheart(?)**



566-12-114 Collar

Sterling silver. Pin fastener.

**In January 1917 the battalion amalgamated with the 9th Battalion (Training & Reserve) and other Alberta battalions in England to form the 9th Reserve Battalion.**

#### **67th (Western Scots) Battalion 1915 - 1916**

The 67th Battalion (Western Scots) was recruited by the 50th Gordon Highlanders at Victoria June 23rd 1915 under command of Lieutenant- Colonel Lorne Ross being authorized under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The regiment previously having provided 262 volunteers to the 15th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment also provided volunteers to the 103rd and 143rd Battalions. Although the regiment was a highland battalion only the Pipe band wore Highland dress (Douglas tartan) the battalion wearing regular infantry uniform. The 67th Infantry Battalion sailed for England April 5th 1916 with a strength of 34 officers and 1045 OR's and to France August 14th 1916. In September 1916 the battalion was designated the 67th Pioneer Battalion (Western Scots) assigned as the pioneer battalion of the 4th Division. The battalion served in the 4th Division until after the Battle of Vimy Ridge when on April 30th 1917 it was withdrawn from the line and replaced by the 124th Pioneer Battalion, the surviving personnel being distributed as reinforcements. The 67th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The 67th Battalion had both a large brass band and pipe band of 17 pipers and eight drummers. On conversion to a pioneer battalion the pipes and drums were detached becoming the pipes and drums of the 102nd (North British Columbian) Battalion. The brass band becoming the band for the 4th Division.

The regimental numbers block for the 67th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 102001 - 104000.

A Pioneer Battalion was attached to each of Canada's Infantry Divisions from their arrival in France until the pioneer battalions were disbanded on being absorbed into the Canadian Engineers in the spring of 1918.



All together nine Canadian pioneer battalions were formed or converted from infantry battalions but only four ever served in the field at any one time. Originally the Pioneer Battalions were organized by the Canadian Engineers but under command of Divisional Headquarters, this unworkable arrangement was finally scrapped in the 1918, post Sir Sam Hughes, reorganization of the CEF when the Pioneer Battalions were absorbed into the Canadian Engineers.

### Badges by Jacoby Bros, Vancouver

The top stroke on the figure '7' in the numeral '67' is curved. Two different patterns of dies are noted for the collar badges one with a small head on the cougar the other with a larger head.

### Other ranks



567-11-102 Cap Dark brown finish. Small round brass wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked



567-12-102 Collar Small 'head'. Red brown finish. N/S lug fasteners . Not marked



567-12-104 Collar Large 'head'. Darkened brass. N/S lug fasteners . Not marked

### NCOs



567-12-106 Collar Small 'head'. Red brown finish. Pin (Replaced with lugs.). Not marked

### Shoulder strap numerals



567-14-108 Numeral Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



567-14-110 Numeral Gilt lacquer on gilding metal 67. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

### NCOs



567-11-112 Cap Originally brass. Small round brass wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked



567-12-112 Collar Brass. Large head. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers service dress



567-11-114 Glengarry Darkened OSD finish. Not maker marked



567-12-114 Collar Darkened OSD finish. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers un-dress

567-11-116 Glengarry Darkened brass with wm overlay. Flat back. Not maker marked

567-12-116 Collar Darkened brass with wm overlay. Flat back. Not maker marked

### Pipes and Drums



567-11-118 Glengarry Silver plate. Die struck. Small round brass wire lug fasteners. Not marked

567-12-118 Collar Silver plate. Small round brass wire lug fasteners (N/S). Not maker marked

### Counterfeit of Jacoby Bros. Glengarry badge

The badge pictured below is a counterfeit of the above die struck silver plated Glengarry badge. This and similar pressure cast silver examples being offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. These can be differentiated by a lack of sharpness and blurred detail not found on the original badges. Similar examples

in pressure cast brass will also have been produced.



574-11-120 Cap

Pressure cast brass.

### **OVERSEAS**

#### **Badges by J.W. Tiptaft 1916**

The top stroke of the figure '7' in the numeral '67' of the cap badge is flat. The cougar on the collar badges with a small head.

#### **Other ranks**



567-11-122 Glengarry

Brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



567-12-122 Collar

Brass. E/W lug fasteners. Not maker marked

#### **Counterfeit of J.W. Tiptaft & Son. Glengarry badge**

The badge pictured below is a counterfeit of the above die struck brass Glengarry badge. This and similar



pressure cast brass and silver examples being offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. These can be differentiated by a lack of sharpness and blurred detail not found on the original badges. Similar examples in pressure cast silver will also have been produced.



567-11-124 Glengarry Brass. Note blurred detail

### Pipers (?)



567-11-126 Glengarry White metal overlay on brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



567-12-126 Collar White metal overlay on brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers





567-11-128 Cap Brown with wm overlay. Not maker marked

567-12-128 Collar Brown with wm overlay. Not maker marked

### **EATON'S STORES 'SWEETHEART' BADGE**

Sweetheart or souvenir badges were very popular amongst wives and mothers with husbands and sons serving with the CEF. These were produced both in Canada and England in various materials including gold, silver and often with elaborate multi-colour enamels. T.E. Eaton's stores sold a series of cap badge size badges mostly fitted with pin fasteners but occasionally with lugs, as souvenir pieces. These are believed to have been produced by Caron Bros. Montreal.

567-11-130 'Sweetheart' Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

567-11-132 'Sweetheart' Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not marked

**The 67th Infantry Battalion sailed for England April 5th 1916 with a strength of 34 officers and 1045 OR's and to France August 14th 1916. In September 1916 the battalion was designated the 67th Pioneer Battalion (Western Scots) assigned as the pioneer battalion of the 4th Division. The battalion served in the 4th Division until after the Battle of Vimy Ridge when on April 30th 1917 it was withdrawn from the line and replaced by the 124th Pioneer Battalion, the surviving personnel being distributed as reinforcements.**

### **68th 'City of Regina' (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917**

The 68th (City of Regina) Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited at Regina and the Moose Jaw area of Saskatchewan July 5th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The 68th Battalion was raised by the 60th Rifles of Canada and the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles these having previously contributed 294 and 171 volunteers respectively to the 11th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. These two regiments also helped raise the 45th, 128th, 152nd and 195th Battalions. Prior to sailing for England May 1st 1916 the 68th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 OR's to the CEF, this embarking for England September 25th 1915. The 68th Battalion sailed for England with 34 officers and 1067 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel T.E. Perrett (95th Saskatchewan Rifles) where it was absorbed into the 32nd Battalion, Training and Reserve. In January 1917 the 32nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was converted to the 15th Reserve Battalion. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 68th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 63 of July 1st 1917.

The regimental numbers block for the 68th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 104001 - 106000.

### **Badges by R.J. Inglis Ltd.**

### Other ranks



568-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'



568-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

### Shoulder strap badges



568-14-104 Numeral Coppered 68 Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



568-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked.

### NCOs (?)

568-11-108 Cap Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

568-12-108 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

### Officers

It is believed the officers wore the officer pattern 'General Service' maple leaf pattern badges.

### Badges by Hemsley

Small framed Canada



568-11-110 Cap

Brown finish. Struck up reverse. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

**Hemsley Souvenir private purchase**



568-11-112 Cap

Pickled finish. Struck up reverse. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



568-12-112 Collar

Pickled finish. Struck up reverse. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

**Sweetheart(?)**



568-12-114 Collar

Gilt. Pin back. Not maker marked

**OVERSEAS**

Badges by Tiptaft. Large lettering with 'coarse' wheat sheaves

## Other ranks



568-11-116 Cap Blackened/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

568-12-116 Collar Blackened/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

**The 68th Battalion sailed for England where it was absorbed into the 32nd Battalion, Training and Reserve.**

## Post WWI badges to the Regina Rifle Regiment

In the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles (Regina) and the 60th Rifles of Canada (Moosejaw) along with a number of former CEF Battalions were amalgamated into a 'super' multi- battalion 'South Saskatchewan Regiment'. This being authorized under General Order 31 of March 15th 1920, to comprise of two (Active) and three (Reserve) Battalions. The 1st Battalion (28th Battalion CEF), the 2nd Battalion (45th Battalion CEF), the 3rd Battalion (68th Battalion CEF), the 4th Battalion (128th Battalion CEF) and the 5th Battalion (195th Battalion CEF). The size of the regiment was further increased 1922 under General Order No.14 by an additional three (Active) and a two (Reserve) battalions, these additional battalions without CEF affiliation. In 1924 this 'super regiment' was broken up and formed into four (later five, please see below); regiments each with one (Active) and one (Reserve) battalions. (Most of the rural reserve battalions were in fact only ever 'paper' organizations.) These regiments being the Regina Rifle Regiment, 1st Battalion (28th Battalion CEF), 2nd Battalion (68th Battalion CEF). The Weyburn Regiment, 1st Battalion (152nd Battalion CEF), 2nd Battalion (no CEF affiliation). The Assinaboia Regiment, 1st Battalion (217th Battalion CEF), 2nd Battalion (no CEF affiliation). The Saskatchewan Border Regiment, 1st Battalion (152nd Battalion CEF), 2nd Battalion (no CEF affiliation). Under General Order 120 of September 15th 1924 the 2nd Battalion (45th Battalion CEF) South Saskatchewan Regiment was designated as the King's Own Rifles of Canada, 1st Battalion (45th Battalion CEF), 2nd Battalion (128th Battalion CEF).

## 2nd Battalion, Regina Rifle Regiment 1928 -1930.

Maker marked W. Scully Montreal

227-14-120 Title Canada/ 68 Inf/ Regina. Natural brass finish. Maker marked

## 69th (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 69th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Quebec July 3rd 1915 with mobilization headquarters at Montreal under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 65th Regiment Carabiniers Mont-Royal this regiment previously having provided 337 volunteers to the 14th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment later helped raise the 150th Battalion. The 69th Battalion sailed for England April 17th 1916 with 34 officers and 1023 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Dansereau (Corps of Guides). In England the 69th Battalion provided reinforcements to the 22nd Battalion until January 1917 when it was absorbed into the

10th Reserve Battalion on its formation in England this January 2nd 1917 this serving as the reinforcing battalion for the 22nd Battalion CEF the only French speaking battalion of the 48 serving with the Canadian Corps in France. The 69th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 69th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 120001 - 123000.

### **Badges by R.J. Inglis Ltd.**

Medium separation between the Fleur-de-Lis. Tall numeral '69'.

#### **Other ranks**



569-11-102 Cap

Blackened finish. Flat back, lug fasteners. Marked R.J. Inglis

#### **Officers**



569-11-104 Cap

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





569-12-104 Collar

Brown finish. (32mm) Flat back, lug fasteners. Maker marked R.J. Inglis

### Shoulder strap badges



569-14-106 Numeral

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

569-14-108 Numeral

Not maker marked (Birks). Flat cut sheet copper lugs

569-14-110 Numeral

Gilding metal 69. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked.

### Officers

569-11-112 Cap

Silver overlay on gilt finish.

569-12-112 Collar

Silver overlay on gilt finish. (Not currently reported) )

### Badges by Hemsley

Caps with widely separated Fleur-de-Lis. Tall numeral '69'. Collars with Fleur-de-Lis close together

### Other ranks



569-11-114 Cap

Pickled finish. Fully struck up reverse. Lug fasteners



569-12-114 Collar

Pickled finish. Fully struck up reverse. Lug fasteners

### Officers



569-11-116 Cap

Silver plate. lug fasteners.



569-12-116 Collar

Silver plate. Flat back, lug fasteners. (Not reported)

### OVERSEAS

#### Badges by W.J. Tiptaft.

Widely separated Fleur-de-Lis. Short numeral '69'.



569-11-118 Cap

Pickled/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



569-12-118 Collar

Pickled/brown finish. (34mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



569-11-120 Cap

Antique copper finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

569-12-120 Collar

Antique copper finish. (34mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

**The 69th Battalion sailed for England April 17th 1916 providing reinforcements to the 22nd Battalion until being absorbed into the 10th Reserve Battalion January 2nd 1917**

### 70th (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1916

The 70th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in the Counties of Essex, Lambton, Kent and Middlesex September 1st 1915 with mobilization headquarters at London under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 25th Middlesex Light Infantry this regiment previously having provided 26 volunteers to the 1st Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raised the 135th Battalion. The 70th Battalion sailed for England April 25th 1916 with 35 officers and 936 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.I. Towers (27th Lambton Regiment) where it was absorbed by the 35th Battalion, Training and Reserve. In January 1917 the 35th Battalion was reorganized as the 4th Reserve Battalion. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 70th Battalion was disbanded July 17th 1917 under General Order 82 of 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 70th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 123001 - 126000.

### Other ranks. Interim pattern

Like a number of other infantry battalions, mainly from south western Ontario the 70th Battalion apparently submitted a design for a badge in late 1915. In the interim modified General Service maple leaf pattern badges were worn. The 70th Battalion interim pattern badges are maker marked and dated P.W. Ellis & Co 1915 general service maple leaf badges with a small brass numeral '70' attached.



570-11-102 Cap Gilding metal maple leaf with applied brass 70. Marked and dated. Ellis 1915

570-12-102 Collar Matching collar badge not currently reported

### **Badges by Hemsley (Not maker marked)**

#### **Other ranks**



570-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



570-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### **Shoulder strap numerals**



570-14-106 Numeral Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'.

570-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked.

570-14-110 Numeral Gilt on gilding metal, braised on lower bar. Not Maker marked.

Theatre made shoulder numeral. Angular numerals braised to lower bar with small round wire copper lug fasteners. As used by Wellings and Rosenthal. These badges are usually associated with units located at Niagara Camp.



570-14-112 Numeral

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not Maker marked.

### **Bandsmen (?)**



570-11-114 Cap

Nickel plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### **Officers**



570-11-116 Cap

Modified with voiding around numerals



570-11-118 Cap

Brown OSD finish.





- 570-13-118 Collar Brown OSD finish.
- 570-12-120 Cap Silver numerals on pickled finish.
- 570-13-120 Collar Silver numerals on pickled finish.

### Sweetheart



- 570-12-122 Collar Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

### 4th Reserve Battalion, The Western Ontario Regiment

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

- 570-12-122 Collar Brass small 'C' over '70'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'. (August 1918)

**The 70th Battalion sailed for England April 25th 1916 where it was absorbed by the 35th Battalion, Training and Reserve.**

### 71st Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1916

The 71st Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Oxford County and area with mobilization headquarters at Woodstock, Ontario August 30th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 22nd Oxford Rifles this regiment previously having contributed 69 volunteers to the 1st Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 later raising the 168th Battalion. Prior to its sailing for England April 15th 1916 the 71st Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of

five officers and 248 OR's this embarking for England November 20th 1915. The 71st Battalion sailed for England with 35 officers and 963 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D.M. Sutherland (24th Grey's Horse) this being followed May 1st 1916 by an additional draft of one officer and 46 OR's. The 71st Canadian Infantry Battalion was absorbed into the 51st Garrison Battalion but provided drafts to the 44th and 54th Battalions. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 71st Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective April 11th 1918 under GO.82 of 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 71st Canadian Infantry Battalion was 126001 - 129000.

### **Badges attributed to Caron Bros. Montreal**

After the initial issues metal overlays were added over the numerals. These in white metal for other ranks and silver for officers.

#### **Other ranks**

571-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



571-12-102 Collar Brown finish. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

#### **Officers(?)**

571-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked.



571-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

#### **Shoulder strap numerals and title**



571-14-106 Numeral Unidentified maker possibly by Wellings



571-14-108 Numeral Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'.



571-14-110 Numeral Copper not maker marked. Maker unidentified



571-14-112 Numeral By Caron Bros not maker marked



571-14-114 Numeral Maker marked and dated Caron Bros 1916. Textured between numerals  
This pattern was possibly made for the 71st Overseas Field Battery



571-14-116 Title '71' over 'Canada'. By Caron Bros. not maker marked

### Other ranks



571-11-118 Cap Dark brown with wm numerals. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



571-12-118 Collar Dark brown with wm numerals. Flat back. E/W Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



571-12-120 Collar Light brown with wm numerals. Flat back. E/W Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

### Officers



571-11-122 Cap Pickled silver numerals. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



571-12-122 Collar Pickled silver numerals. Flat back. E/W Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



571-11-124 Cap Red brown silver numerals. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



571-12-124 Collar Red brown silver numerals. Flat back. E/W Lug fasteners. Not maker

**After arrival in England the 71st Canadian Infantry Battalion was absorbed into the 51st Garrison**

## **Battalion.**

### **72nd (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada) Battalion 1915 - 1918**

The 72nd Canadian Infantry Battalion (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada) was authorized to be raised and mobilized at Vancouver September 10th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. This was one of the few CEF battalions raised from the Canadian Militia able to retain its parent regimental number. The 72nd Seaforth Highlanders had previously provided 722 volunteers to the 15th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment also provided drafts to the 2nd Mounted Rifles and later raised the 231st Battalion. The 72nd Battalion sailed for England April 24th 1916 with a strength of 34 officers and 1094 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Clark (72nd Seaforth Highlanders), where it was assigned to the 12th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division serving on the Western Front for the duration of WWI. The battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 72nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 129001 - 132000. A further block of regimental numbers was assigned for a 72nd Regiment Draft, 2,030151 - 2,035150, but a random search of the data-base indicates that none of these were used.

Other ranks badges by O.B.Allan. The nose and eyebrows on the head of the stag form a continuous line on the white metal Glengarry badge this with three flat cut sheet white metal lug fasteners without makers mark. The collar badges and shoulder titles have a dark brown applied finish and are fitted with 'fold over' tang fasteners these maker marked 'O.B. Allan'.

### **Other ranks**



572-11-102 Cap White metal. 3 flat wm lug fasteners. Not maker marked

572-12-102 Collar Dark brown finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Marked 'O.B. Allan'



572-14-102 Title Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### **NCOs**





572-12-104 Collar Dark brown finish. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'O.B. Allan'

572-13-104 Collar Dark brown finish. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'O.B. Allan'

### Shoulder strap numerals

572-14-106 Numeral Bronzed 72. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'.



572-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal By Caron Bros.

### NCOs (two part stags head and motto)



731-11-110 Balmoral White metal or silver. Lug fasteners.

731-14-110 Title As for NCOs. Brown finish. Pin fastener. Marked 'O.B. Allan'

## OVERSEAS

### Officers (three or four part stags head and motto)

The officers purchased British pattern three or four part cast white metal or sterling silver Seaforth pattern

Glengarry badges these likely already in stock either at the Armouries of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada or from inventory carried for the regiment by O.B. Allan. Until the 21st century no Canadian made officers patterns are identified.

The letter 'L' ensigned by the coronet of a younger son of the Sovereign is the cypher of Leopold, Duke of Albany (1853-1884) the fourth son of Queen Victoria.



Single piece



Two part





572-11-112 Glengarry Multi part cast silver. Lug fasteners. Example marked Ludlow London

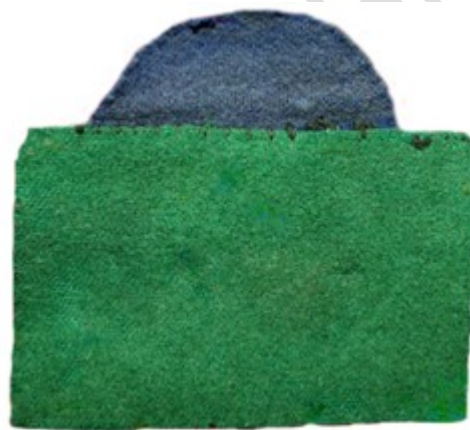
572-12-112 Collar Brown OSD. Curved plain back

## OVERSEAS

### Formation patches introduced 1917

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 14th 1917. Green rectangle  $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  and is 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)



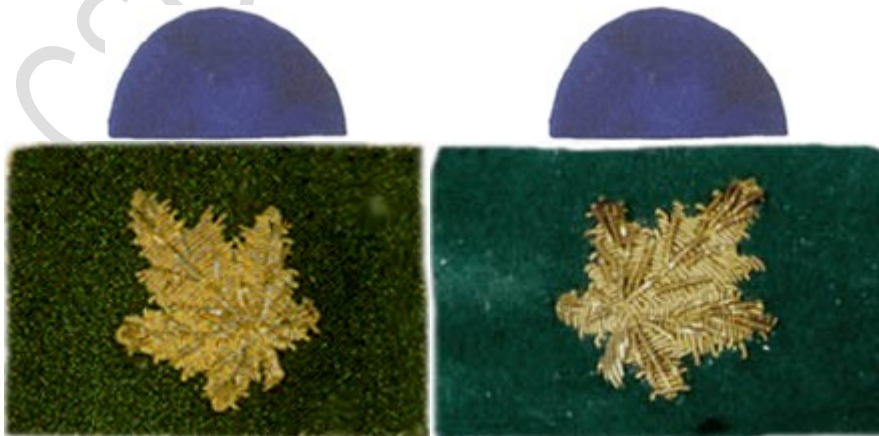
**Senior NCOs (2nd pattern)**



**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] J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham (Collar and Shoulder Badges)

Moore Taggart & Co. Glasgow Scotland (Glengarry badges and buttons) Collar badges 4 pounds 10 shillings, Shoulder badges 5 pounds 9 shillings Glengarry 3 pounds 12 shillings Buttons (large) 6 shillings, Buttons (small) 5 shillings [c] Badges 2000 sets each, Buttons (large) 10,000, (small) 12,000

### Badges by J.W. Tiptaft and Son Ltd.

Balmoral Badge. Wide thistle wreath



572-11-116 Balmoral

White metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



572-12-116 Collar

White metal, Lug fasteners. Not maker marked (Scarce)

572-14-116 Title

Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



572-12-118 Collar

Brass. Small 'C' over '72'. Marked Tiptaft B'ham

**72nd (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada) Home Depot**

### Other ranks

Badges by George Hemsley, Montreal. Glengarry badge the stags eyebrows and nose are two separate lines

### Badges by Hemsley





572-11-120 Glengarry White metal. Lug fasteners. Hemsley Montreal maker tab.

572-12-120 Collar Brass. Cougar with open mouth. Not maker marked



572-14-120 Title Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Pipers

Regimental pattern with broad thistle wreath. Rectangular copper 'G. Hemsley Montreal' tab.

572-11-122 Glengarry White metal. Lug fasteners. 'G. Hemsley Montreal' makers tab

### Reinforcements for the 72nd Overseas Battalion 1916 - January 1917 (11th Canadian Mounted Rifles)

From the time of its entry into France in August 1916 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 72nd Battalion were provided by the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles. On its arrival in England the 11th Mounted Rifles was assigned to the Training and Reserve Brigades supplying reinforcements to the 47th and 72nd Battalions and the 2nd Canadian Labor Battalion serving on the Western Front.

### Reinforcements for the 72nd Overseas Battalion January 1917 - May 1917 (24th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 11th Mounted Rifles were redesignated as the 24th Reserve Battalion this being absorbed by the 1st Reserve Battalion in May 1917.

### Reinforcements for the 72nd Overseas Battalion May 1917 - 1918 (1st Reserve Battalion)

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.

### 1970s Fantasy

Circa 1973 J.R. Gaunt & Son which had been a supplier to the British military since its establishment in 1750 was acquired by the Birmingham Mint. This firm had been formed in the 18th Century by Mathew Bolton who struck the first 'modern' coins, the copper one and two penny 'cartwheels', on steam powered presses at the Soho Mint, this later becoming the Heaton Mint. The firm had a long association with the Royal Mint for which it struck copper coins for circulation and blanks for other coinage. On its acquisition of Gaunt the Birmingham Mint started to re-strike badges from old Gaunt dies in inventory. Luckily for Canadian collectors only a limited number of dies for Canadian badges existed in their inventory. The firm did produce some 'new' badges to order, an anodized cap badge for the Royal Canadian Regiment being one such example. The Canadian division of the company J.R. Gaunt (Canada) closed June 30th 1984 and its assets acquired by Scully. In 1991 the J.R. Gaunt division of Birmingham Mint was absorbed by the Firmin Group. This company was established in London in 1677 and now incorporates several other long established firms including William Dowler & Son (established 1774), Smith & Wright (established in the 18th century) and Stratton of London (established 1860). On acquiring the dies Firmin discontinued re-striking badges.



572-11-124 Cap Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

This cap badge was struck from dies previously prepared in WWI by J.R. Gaunt but never issued to the 72nd Battalion wearing the Glengarry and not the forage cap. (Note the nicely 'aged' reverse with spots of verdigris giving the badges the appearance of age.)

### Counterfeit J.W. Tiptaft Balmoral badges

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



572-11-126 Balmoral

Pressure cast brass.



572-11-128 Balmoral

Pressure cast silver.

### **73rd '5th Royal Highlander, Black Watch Battalion 1915 - 1917**

The 73rd Canadian Infantry Battalion CEF was authorized to be recruited in Montreal and Almonte, Ontario with mobilization headquarters at Montreal September 4th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The 73rd Battalion was the third to be raised by the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada (The Black Watch). All three battalions, the 13th, the 42nd and the 73rd serving as fighting units in France and Flanders. The 73rd Battalion sailed for England April 1st 1916 with 36 officers and 1033 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Davidson (5th Royal Highlanders), being assigned to the 12th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. In June 1916 the 73rd Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of 250 all ranks for the 42nd Battalion after their losses incurred in the June 1916 Battle of Mount Sorrel. (Another being provided by the 92nd Battalion) In January 1917 the CEF was reorganized and a territorial system was instituted to provide a steady stream of reinforcements for the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. This system consisted of regional garrison regiments in Canada, these with one or more Depot Battalions, which in turn supplied troops to Reserve Battalions in England which then provided reinforcements to the units serving in the field. (By mid 1916 it was no longer possible to raise volunteer battalions and henceforth the reinforcing pool was replenished with conscripts.) After the battle of Vimy Ridge in April 1917 a realignment of the battalions within the 9th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division and in the 12th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division took place. Two Montreal battalions the 73rd and 60th being disbanded and replaced with the 85th Battalion from Nova Scotia and 115th Battalion from Ontario respectively. (The 78th Battalion which had served as the fourth battalion in the 12th Brigade taking over as the third battalion in the brigade structure replacing the 73rd Battalion, the 85th filling the now vacant fourth slot. This change will be noted in the cloth formation patches.) The surviving personnel of the 73rd

were distributed between the 13th, 42nd and 85th Battalions as reinforcements.

The regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 73rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 132001 - 135000.

### **Hat badges of the 73rd Battalion**

The other ranks of the battalion wore the Glengarry cap until June/July of 1916 when these were replaced with the Balmoral on which the metal badge was initially worn. The Glengarry badge is of the same design as the white metal badge of the British Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), but with a brown finish. This is unusual as the sphinx incorporated in the design is a battle honour only awarded to the home regiment. On November 11th 1916 the red hackle was adopted replacing the metal badge.

A photograph in the regimental history 'Canada's Black Watch' by Paul P. Hutchinson shows the officers wearing the forage cap while in un-dress this worn with the smaller numbered cap badge. These apparently continued to be worn by the officers for the duration of the 73rd Battalions service as multiple issues were made.

### **Glengarry badges attributed to P.W. Ellis**

#### **Other ranks**

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



573-11-102 Glengarry Brown finished gilding metal. Not maker marked, flat sheet copper lugs



573-14-102 Title Natural copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co Ltd'. Flat lug fasteners

### **Shoulder strap numeral**





573-14-104 Numeral Gilt lacquered gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked. This numeral was likely worn by the 73rd Field Battery and not by the 73rd Battalion.

### Officers



573-11-106 Forage Cap Gilt finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



573-14-106 Title Brass. Marked W. .Scully Montreal

### Badges by Hemsley souvenir issue ?



573-11-110 Forage Cap Pickled finish. Four jewels. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



573-12-110 Collar Pickled finish. Four jewels. Flat back. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



A unique example lot 109 sale five of the Lenard Babin collection sold by Ed Denby & Associates July 10th 1976 lists a 'Bi-metal Officers cap badge of the 73rd Battalion CEF (this not illustrated) Bronze background with silvered overlay.' This probably a sample badge.

573-11-112 Forage Cap Brown finish with silvered overlay no further detail currently known.

### **Sweetheart/Pipers(?)**



573-12-114 Collar size Marked Sterling

### **OVERSEAS**

#### **Formation patches and red hackles**

The 73rd Battalion was disbanded prior to the introduction of 4th Division formation patches (April 1917). Red feather hackles were adopted by the 13th Battalion in November 1916 but it was not until a year later in November 1917 that these were issued to the 42nd Battalion. This long after the 73rd Battalion had been disbanded. It is unlikely that these were adopted by the 73rd Battalion.

### **Officers**



573-11-116 Cap Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked.



573-12-116 Collar Brown OSD finish. Maker marked McDougall London

The 73rd Battalion was disbanded prior to 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. In England badges were produced by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. The other ranks badges are struck in natural gilding metal. The numeral '73' is larger and thicker than on the Canadian made patterns. 'Canada' is framed.

Uniforms for both the 42nd and 73rd Battalion in the Victor Taboika collection have militia 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, being worn in conjunction with the 'RHC' gilding metal title by Henry Jenkins.

573-14-118 Numerals '7' and '3'. Natural gilding metal not maker marked



513-14-120 Title

Natural gilding metal with serifs not maker marked

### Officers



573-11-122 Cap

Pickled finish. Oval 'J.W. Tiptaft & Son, Birmingham' makers tab



573-12-122 Collar

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Regimental Depot collars (?)

'Made up' 'C' over '73' 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 42nd Battalions.



573-12-124 Collar

'Made up' 'C' braised over '73'. (Both Caron Bros.) Not maker marked

## Recruiting posters

## Recruiting posters



## 74th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 74th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Peel and York Counties with mobilization Headquarters at Camp Niagara September 5th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 20th Halton Rifles and the 35th Peel Regiment these regiments previously having contributed 174 and 230 volunteers respectively to the 4th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The later raised the 37th, 75th, 125th, 164th and 234th Battalions. Prior to sailing for England April 1st 1916 the 74th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 other ranks to the CEF this sailing October 1st 1915. The 74th Battalion sailed for England with 36 officers and 1046 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.J. McCausland (35th Peel Regiment). In England the battalion was split into three drafts and distributed between the 50th, 51st Battalion, (these presumably being the Category 'B' personnel), and 52nd Battalions. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 74th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded September 1st 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 74th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 135001 - 138000.

### **Badges by Wellings Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Toronto,**

Wellings are noted for small round copper wire lug fasteners the badges not maker marked.

#### **Other ranks**

574-11-102 Cap Blackened finish. Small round copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked

574-12-102 Collar Blackened finish. Small round copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

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

#### **Other ranks**



574-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



574-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

### **Shoulder strap numerals**



574-14-106 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



574-14-108 Numeral Brown finish. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked.



574-14-110 Numeral Theatre made. Brass '7' and '4' attached to bars. Lugs Not Maker marked.

### Officers

574-11-112 Cap Gilt. Pin fastener. Maker marked P.W. Ellis Co. 1915



574-12-112 Collar Gilt. Pin fastener.



574-14-112 Numeral Gilt. Pin fastener. Marked Ellis Bros 1915

### Pipes & Drums



574-11-114 Cap Silver plated. Flat cut sheet metal lugs. Marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1916'



574-12-114 Collar

Silver plated. Flat cut sheet metal lugs. Marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1916'

## OVERSEAS

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

Blunt maple leaf. 'Tall' pattern collars.



574-11-116 Cap

Blackened finish. Slide fastener this maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



574-12-116 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



574-11-118 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



574-12-118 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



574-11-120 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

### Eaton's Stores 'Sweetheart' Badges

Sweetheart or souvenir badges were very popular amongst wives and mothers with husbands and sons serving with the CEF. These were produced both in Canada and England in various materials including gold, silver and often with elaborate multi-colour enamels. T.E. Eaton's stores sold a series of cap badge size badges mostly fitted with pin fasteners but occasionally with lugs, as souvenir pieces. These are believed to have been produced by Caron Bros. Montreal.

574-11-122 'Sweetheart' Pickled finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

574-11-124 'Sweetheart' Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not marked

**The 74th Battalion sailed for England where the battalion was split into three drafts and distributed between the 50th, 51st Battalion, (these presumably being the Category 'B' personnel), and 52nd Battalions**

### 75th (9th Mississauga Horse) Battalion 1915- 1918

The 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited at Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ontario with mobilization headquarters at Toronto under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 9th Mississauga Horse this regiment previously having contributed 161 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment later provided volunteers to 124th Battalion and raised the 170th Battalion. Prior to sailing for England April 1st 1916 the 75th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft to the CEF of five officers and 250 other ranks this embarking October 1st 1915. The 75th Battalion sailed for England with 36 officers and 1114 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel S.G. Beckett (9th Mississauga Horse) (K.I.A. March 1st 1917). The 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion was assigned to the 11th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division serving on the Western Front for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 138001 - 141000.

Like a number of other battalions recruited principally by a single militia regiment the 75th Battalion considered itself an overseas battalion of the 9th Mississauga Horse and it is believed that the battalion initially retained regimental pattern badges.

The initial pre WWI badges were struck by P.W. Ellis in gilding metal, this issue has six 'eyelets' on the Garter Belt. Neither cap or collar badges are maker marked and are fitted with flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners. No specific Canadian made officers pattern badges are noted these wearing either Officers pattern General Service maple leaf patterns or possibly 9th Mississauga Light Horse patterns.

#### Pre WWI collar size badges

##### Other ranks



575-11-102 Cap/collar Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. Flat N/S Ellis type lugs. Not marked



575-12-102 Cap/collar Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. Flat N/S Ellis type lugs. Not marked



575-14-102 Title Brass. Lug fasteners. Three lugs. Maker marked Ellis Bros



575-13-104 Collar Natural gilding metal. N/S Hemsley pattern lugs Not maker marked



575-11-106 Cap/collar OSD Brown finish. Flat N/S Ellis type lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Shoulder strap numerals



575-14-108 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'



575-14-109 Numeral Gilt lacquer gilding metal 75. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not marked



575-14-110 Numeral Coppered Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

575-14-112 Numeral Coppered. Marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. (Not reported)

### Officers(?)



575-13-114 Collar

Blackened finish. N/S Hemsley pattern lugs Not maker marked

### OVERSEAS

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by '[a] Savoy Tailors Guild, Strand, London, W.C. (Shoulder Badges), J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham. Numerical collar badges also cap badges and officers' collar badges). [b] Cap badges 6 pence each. Collar badges 4 ½ pence per pair. Officers collar badges 9 pence per pair. [c] 4000 to 5000 of all kinds except officers collar badges, which average 500 pairs.' (This number would appear to be a wild guess and not based on any annual requirements.)

The other ranks badges were produced by J.W. Tiptaft. The officers issue is struck in natural gilding metal and consists of 'battalion' pattern cap and collar badges by the Savoy Tailors Guild. The Tiptaft pattern badges have eight eyelets in the Garter Belt. The first other ranks issue consisted of blackened 'battalion' pattern cap badges and 'regimental' pattern collar badges, these can be identified by the small malleable Tiptaft pattern copper wire lug fasteners fixed in an East/West orientation. After the Battle of Vimy Ridge in April 1917 the 'regimental' pattern collars were withdrawn and replaced with a plain numeral '75' pattern, this issue with both top and bottom bars is not maker marked and are fitted with longer copper wire pattern lug fasteners and not the 'usual' small Tiptaft pattern. (Similar numerical collar badges were also introduced for the 85th and 87th Battalions.)

### Formation patches introduced 1917

The first pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 14th 1917. Green rectangle 1 ¾ x 3 ¾ and is worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder. No battalion designations are noted at this time. The second pattern was adopted sometime later in 1917.

### Other ranks







**Senior NCOs (1st pattern)**



**Senior NCOs (2nd pattern)**

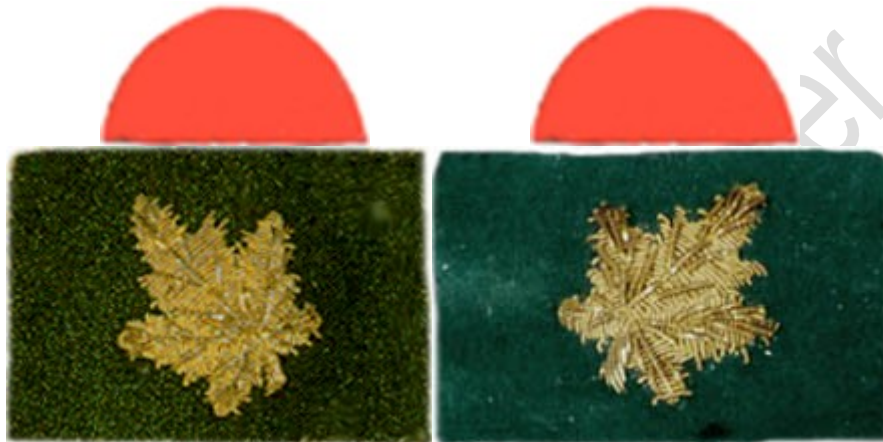


**Officers (1st pattern)**





**Officers (2nd pattern)**



**Other ranks**



575-11-116 Cap

Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



575-14-116 Numeral

Gilding metal. Both upper and lower 'bars'.



575-12-118 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '75'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B;ham'

Uniforms of the 75th and 87th Battalions in the Victor Taboika collection have other ranks tunics without collar badges only with shoulder titles, ('75' over 'Canada' and 'G.G.' over 'Canada').

### Officers collar badges by Savoy Tailors Guild



575-12-120 Collar Natural gilding metal. Hexagonal lug fasteners. Flat back. Not maker marked

### Officers



575-11-122 Cap Blackened brass by Tiptaft maker marked with 'B'ham' only.



575-13-122 Collar Brown or blackened finish. E/W Tiptaft pattern lugs Not maker marked

### Officers



575-11-124 Cap

Antique copper finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



575-14-124 Title

Oxidized finish. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

### **Reinforcements for the 75th Battalion July 1916 - January 1917 (Second 12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve)**

In July 1916 a second 12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve was established to supply reinforcements for battalions from Toronto serving in the Canadian Corps in France. The 'new' 12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve absorbing the **83rd Bn.** July 7th 1916, **91st Bn.** July 15th 1916, **98th Bn.** October 6th 1916, **109th Bn.** December 8th 1916, **129th Bn.** October 18th 1916, **130th Bn.** October 6th 1916, **146th Bn.** October 6th 1916. In January 1917 the 12th Infantry Battalion was redesignated as the 12th Reserve Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Mitchell, to supply reinforcements to the **3rd, 75th 124th (Pioneer)** Battalions and **1st Canadian Labor Battalion**.

In January 1917 the 12th Infantry Battalion was reorganized to form the 12th Reserve Battalion supplying reinforcements to the **3rd, 75th 124th (Pioneer)** Battalions and the **1st Canadian Labor Battalion**. In February 1918 the 12th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 5th Reserve Battalion becoming one of two reinforcing battalions for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918. (The second being the 3rd Reserve Battalion.) The 12th Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements for **3rd, 15th, 20th** and **75th (Toronto)** Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 12th Infantry Battalion created under GO 142 of 1914 was disbanded under General Order 149 of 1920.

### **12th Reserve Battalion January 1917- November 1918**

During the period of its operations the 12th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **166th Bn.** January 8th 1917, **176th Bn.** May 7th 1916, **234th Bn.** April 29th 1917, a portion of the **241st Bn.** May 7th 1917, and **255th Bn.** June 12th 1917. In February 1918 the 12th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **134th Bn.** this released from the 5th Division then in formation in England which was broken up for reinforcements.

### **Eaton's Stores 'Sweetheart' badges**

Sweetheart or souvenir badges were very popular amongst wives and mothers with husbands and sons serving with the CEF. These were produced both in Canada and England in various materials including gold, silver and often with elaborate multi-colour enamels. T.E. Eaton's stores sold a series of cap badge size badges mostly fitted with pin fasteners but occasionally with lugs, as souvenir pieces. These are believed to have been produced by Caron Bros. Montreal.



575-11-126 'Sweetheart'. Gilt finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

575-11-128 'Sweetheart'. Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not marked

CSC / Chris Brooker