

76th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 76th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Barrie, Orillia and Collingwood with mobilization headquarters at Niagara Camp July 28th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 20th Halton Rifles and the 35th Peel Regiment these previously having contributed 171 and 230 volunteers respectively to the 4th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 37th, 74th, 125th, 164th and 234th Battalions. Prior to sailing for England April 25th 1916 the 76th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of 5 officers and 250 other ranks this sailing for October 1st 1915. The 76th Battalion sailed for England with 36 officers and 1006 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ballantine (20th Halton Rifles). After its arrival the 76th Battalion was absorbed into the 35th Canadian Infantry Battalion training and reserve. In January 1917 the 35th Battalion was reorganized and amalgamated to form the 3rd Reserve Battalion this serving as the reinforcing battalion for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 75th Battalion was disbanded July 17th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 141001 - 144000.

On formation the 76th Battalion requested to adopt a cloth title but this was denied on September 27th 1915.

Badges by P.W. Ellis & Co.

Other ranks cap badge 'small' maple leaf (Height 39mm, collars 32mm.)

Other ranks



576-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Pointed maple leaf. Marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. 1915'



576-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Pointed maple leaf. Marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. 1915'

Shoulder strap numerals



576-14-104 Numeral Gilding metal. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'

576-14-106 Numeral 'Made up' gilt lacquer finish by Caron Bros. But not maker marked.
(This issue made for the 75th Overseas Field Battery)

The 76th Battalion requested the adoption of a cloth shoulder title reading '76 Canadians'. Permission to adopt such a title was denied September 27th 1915.'

Officers



576-11-110 Cap

Silver overlay on '76' and 'CANADA'. Marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. 1915'



576-12-110 Collar

Silver overlay on '76' and 'CANADA'. Marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. 1915'

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

The other ranks cap badges with 'small' maple leaf (Height 42mm). 'Overseas' in small letters.

Other ranks



576-11-112 Cap

Blackened finish. Blunt maple leaf. Maker marked Tiptaft B;ham (42mm)

576-12-112 Collar

Blackened finish. Blunt maple leaf. Not maker marked (33mm)



576-12-114 Collar

Natural gilding metal. Blunt maple leaf. Not maker marked (33mm)

Large pattern cap badge (49mm)



576-11-116 Cap

Blackened finish. Blunt Maple leaf. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

576-12-116 Collar

Blackened finish. Blunt maple leaf. Not maker marked (34mm)

In January 1917 the 35th Battalion was reorganized and amalgamated to form the 3rd Reserve Battalion

77th 'Ottawa' (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1916

The 77th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in the Ottawa area with mobilization headquarters at Ottawa July 15th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the Governor General's Foot Guards, the 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles, 15th Argyll Light Infantry, the 15th Prince Edward Regiment, 42nd Lanark and Renfrew and the 49th Hastings Rifles. Prior to sailing for England on June 20th 1916 the 77th Battalion provided a reinforcing daft to the CEF of five officers and 251 other ranks October 23rd 1915. The 77th Battalion embarked for England 1916 with 38 officers and 1007 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D.R. Street (C.O. of the 8th Infantry Brigade 3rd Division, Ottawa). After its arrival the 77th Battalion was broken up providing reinforcements to the 45th (Suicide) Battalion and the 73rd (Black Watch) Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps in France. The Category 'B' personnel being assigned to the 51st (Garrison) Battalion. Currently no General Order disbanding the 77th Canadian Infantry Battalion has been located.

The regimental numbers block for the 77th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 144001 - 147000.

Badges by Hemsley

Other ranks



577-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish. Non-voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



577-12-102 Collar

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



577-14-106 Numeral

Gilding metal. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'

577-14-108 Numeral

'Made up' Gilt lacquered gilding metal. By Caron. Not Maker marked.
(This issue made for the 77th Overseas Field Battery)

The 77th Battalion requested that it be given permission to adopt a shoulder strap badge with '77th INF' over 'OTTAWA' over 'CANADA' but the battalion sailed for England before a decision was made. At this period of the War this would have been denied.

Officers



577-11-110 Cap

Pickled finish (Superior strike). Flat back. Not maker marked



577-12-110 Collar

Pickled finish. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked



577-11-112 Cap

Dull gilt. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

577-12-112 Collar

Dull gilt. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

OVERSEAS

Sample or proto-type

Makers sample cap badge by currently unidentified due to the red brown finish possibly Tiptaft.



577-11-114 Cap

Red brown finish. Solid non voided. Lug fasteners fully struck up reverse.

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft.

Other ranks



577-11-116 Cap

Brass. Flat back. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

577-12-116 Collar

Brass. Flat back. Not currently confirmed

Officers



577-11-118 Cap

Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



577-12-118 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

After its arrival in England the 77th Battalion was broken up providing reinforcements to the 45th (Suicide) Battalion and the 73rd (Black Watch) Battalions.

78th 'Winnipeg Grenadiers' Battalion 1915 -1918

The 78th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Winnipeg July 1st 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 100th Regiment Winnipeg Grenadiers this regiment previously having provided 471 volunteers to the 11th battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raised the 100th Battalion. Prior to sailing for England April 24th 1916 the 78th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 OR's this sailing September 25th 1915. The 78th Battalion sailed for England with 37 officers and 1097 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kirkcaldy (99th Manitoba Rangers). The battalion was assigned the fourth battalion of the 12th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division sailing for France 12th 1916. The 78th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 78th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 147001 - 150000.

Badges by Dingwall.

The badges from this manufacturer are notorious for the poor quality of the metal used to braise the fasteners to their product. The lug and 'fold over' tang fasteners are also brittle making them susceptible to breaking. Badges with replaced fasteners are usually discounted.

Other ranks



578-11-102 Cap Pickled gilding metal. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Not maker marked



578-12-102 Collar Pickled gilding metal. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Marked Dingwall Winnipeg

Shoulder strap badges



578-14-104 Numeral Brown finish 78. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'

578-14-106 Numeral 'Made up' gilt lacquer on gilding metal. By Caron not Maker marked.
(This issue produced for the 78th Overseas Field Battery)

Officers

No specific officers patterns have as yet been identified presumably officer pattern General Service or other ranks patterns being worn. (The authorized officers badges of the 100th Winnipeg Rifles being 'Bullion' wire)



578-11-108 Cap Blackened finish polished off. Pin fastener



578-11-110 Cap Gilt. Pin fastener

OVERSEAS

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

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by "[a] J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham Eng. [b] Cap Badges 3 pounds 12 shillings, Collar badges (pairs) 4 pounds 10 shillings. [c] 2400"

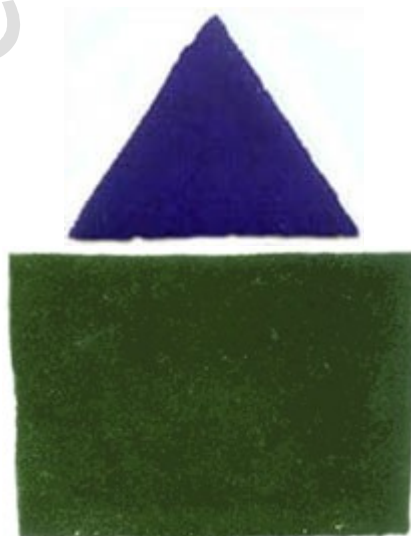
Formation patches

Effective April 30th 1917 the 73rd Battalion which had served as the third battalion in the establishment of the 12th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division was disbanded and its place taken by the 78th Battalion (Previously the fourth battalion in the 12th Infantry Brigade.) The 85th Battalion taking over the now vacant position as the fourth battalion in the 12th Brigade. (4th Division formation patches were not introduced until after the 73rd Battalion had been disbanded.)

Formation patched introduced in 1917

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 2nd 1917. Green rectangle 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 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)



Badges by J.W. Tiptaft.

Other ranks



578-11-114 Cap

Blackened/brown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



578-12-114 Collar

Blackened/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked (1916/1917)



578-12-116 Collar

Brass. Small 'C' over '78'. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

Officers



578-11-118 Cap

Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

578-12-118 Collar

Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

578-11-120 Cap

Gilt. Lug fasteners. (Not confirmed)

578-12-120 Collar

Gilt.. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Counterfeit cap badges

The genuine other ranks Tiptaft cap badge illustrated above was used to make a mould for counterfeit badges these offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. Note the blurred lettering, 'off metals' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example. Brass examples will also exist.



578-11-122 Cap

Pressure cast silver

Reinforcements for the 78th Overseas Battalion August 1916 - January 1917

(11th Battalion , Training and Reserve)

From the time of its entry into France in August 1916 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 78th Battalion were provided by the 11th Battalion, training and reserve. In January 1917 the 11th Battalion was designated as the 11th Reserve Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 78th Overseas Battalion January 1917 - October 1917 (11th Reserve Battalion)

In October 1917 the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 14th Reserve Battalion becoming one of just two reinforcing battalions for the Manitoba Regiment at which time a realignment in the Manitoba battalions serving on the Western Front took place.

Reinforcements for the 78th Overseas Battalion October 1917 - 1918 (18th Reserve Battalion)

On the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbing the 14th Reserve Battalion it became the reinforcing battalion for the 16th, 27th and 43rd Battalions whilst the 18th Reserve Battalion now became the reinforcing battalion for the 8th, 78th and 52nd Infantry Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Manitoba Regiment was disbanded under General Order 21 of November 15th 1920.

Recruiting Poster



79th 'Manitoba' (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 79th (Manitoba) Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Western Manitoba with mobilization headquarters at Brandon July 8th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The 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 45th and 181st Battalions. Prior to sailing for England April 25th 1916 the 79th Battalion provided five reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first of two officers and 100 OR's on August 10th 1915, a second of three officers and 150 OR's August 27th 1915, a third of five officers and 250 OR's September 25th 1915, a fourth of five officers and 250 OR's October 9th 1915 and a fifth draft of six officers and 249 OR's December 18th 1915. The 79th Battalion sailed April 25th 1916 with 37 officers and 1095 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Clinglan (12th Manitoba Dragoons). The 79th Battalion was almost immediately absorbed into the 17th Battalion training and reserve on its arrival from Canada and used to reinforce the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles and 15th (Canadian Scottish) Battalion. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 79th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 79th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 150001 - 153000.

79th OVERSEAS BATTALION 1915 - 1916

Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited.

Broad numerals. 'Manitoba' in small lettering

Other ranks



579-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder numerals and titles

579-14-104 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1916'

579-14-106 Numeral Gilt lacquer finish. Made up from two separate numerals.
(This issue likely for the 79th Overseas Field Battery)

The 79th Battalion applied for permission to adopt a regimental title but permission was denied on April 20th 1916. However the title below indicates that this title was worn at least for some period of time.



579-14-108 Title Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. By Caron not Maker marked.

Officers

579-11-110 Cap Brown OSD finish. Reported not confirmed



579-12-110 Collar Brown OSD finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Badges by Hemsley

'Manitoba' with large lettering



579-11-112 Cap

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

Officers(?)



579-11-114 Cap

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



579-12-114 Collar

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

Sweetheart



579-11-116 Cap

Gilt on silver wash. Pin fastener

Overseas

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft.

Narrow numerals, ribbons 'framed' only collars noted.

Other ranks



579-12-118 Collar

Blackened/pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers/Bandsmen (?)



579-12-120 Collar

Silver plate

Reinforcements for the 43rd Battalion

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

79th Regiment (Cameron Highlanders) Overseas Drafting Detachment



579-12-122 Collar

Brown finish. Flat back 'fold over' tang. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

After its arrival in England in April 1916 the 79th Battalion was almost immediately absorbed into the 17th Battalion training and used to reinforce the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles and 15th (Canadian Scottish) Battalion.

80th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1916

The 80th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Eastern Ontario with mobilization Headquarters at Barriefield (near Bellville) September 1st 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 16th Prince Edward Regiment and 49th Hastings Rifles, with additional volunteers from the 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles, 15th Argyll Light Infantry, and the 42nd Lanark and Renfrew. The 80th Battalion sailed for England May 22nd 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Ketcheson (49th Hastings Rifles) with a strength of 35 officers and 1041 OR's. In September 1916 the Battalion was absorbed into the 51st Canadian Garrison Battalion. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 80th Battalion was disbanded effective July 17th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 80th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 219001 - 222000.

580-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



580-12-102 Collar

Pickled finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



580-14-104 Numeral

Gilding metal. Not maker marked (By Caron Bros.)



580-14-106 Numeral

Brown finish. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'



580-12-108 Collar

Pickled Die cast. Voided. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



580-11-110 Cap

Silver plate. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



580-12-110 Collar

Silver plate. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



580-14-110 Numeral

Silver plate. Pin back. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'

Officers

580-11-112 Cap

Pickled with silver overlay. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

580-12-112 Collar

Pickled with silver overlay. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



580-11-114 Cap

Brown OSD finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



580-12-114 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Die cast. Not maker marked



580-12-116 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Voided. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked

The 80th Battalion sailed for England May 22nd 1916 being absorbed into the 51st Canadian Garrison Battalion in September 1916.

81st Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1916

The 81st Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Toronto September 1st 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 12th York Rangers this previously having contributed 74 volunteers to the 4th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and the 19th Lincoln Regiment. The 81st Battalion sailed for England in May 1st 1916 with 36 officers and 1067 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel B.H. Belson (19th Lincoln Regiment), where it was absorbed by the 35th Canadian Infantry Battalion this serving as a training and reinforcing battalion. During the period of operations the 35th absorbed the 81st and 111th Infantry Battalions. In January 1917 the 35th Battalion was reorganized and amalgamated as the 4th Reserve Battalion. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 81st Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective July 27th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 81st Canadian Infantry Battalion was 157001 - 160000.

Badges by 'Ryrie Bros'

Other ranks



581-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

581-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



581-14-104 Numeral Brown finish. By Caron Bros not maker marked

Officers

581-11-106 Cap Brown finish with silver overlay. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Ryrie Bros'

581-12-106 Collar Brown finish with silver overlay. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Ryrie Bros'

Badges by G. Hemsley.

Other ranks

581-11-108 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



581-12-108 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

581-11-110 Cap Pickled finish with silver overlay. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

581-12-110 Collar Pickled finish with silver overlay. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

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

Both motto ribbons and numerals framed on collars.

Other ranks



581-11-112 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



581-12-112 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



581-11-114 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

581-12-114 Collar Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

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.



581-11-116 'Sweetheart' Brown finish with silvered numerals



581-11-118 'Sweetheart' Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

The 81st Battalion sailed for England in May 1st 1916 where it was absorbed by the 35th Canadian Infantry Battalion (Training and Reserve.)

82nd Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 82nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Calgary September 1st 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 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 and later raising the 50th, 55th, 89th and 137th Battalions. The 82nd Battalion sailed for England in May 22nd 1916 with 34 officers and 1006 OR's ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.A. Lowry (Corps of Guides). In January 1917 the 82nd Battalion amalgamated with other Alberta battalions to form the 9th Reserve Battalion. The 82nd was disbanded effective June 1st 1917 under General Order 63 of 1917.

The regimental numbers block for the 82nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 160001 - 163000.

Badges by D.E. Black (Struck by Inglis)

Three jewels in the central arch of the Tudor crown. The coat-of-arms is not framed.

Other ranks



582-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Flat back E/W lugs. Marked 'D.E. Black & Co Calgary'



- | | | |
|------------|--------|---|
| 82-12-102 | Collar | Brown finish. E/W lug fasteners. Maker marked 'D.E. Black & Co. Calgary' |
| 582-11-104 | Cap | Brown finish. Flat back E/W lugs. Marked 'D.E. Black & R.J. Inglis Limited' |

Shoulder strap numerals



- | | | |
|------------|---------|--|
| 582-14-106 | Numeral | Brown finish. Maker marked 'Caron Bros.' |
|------------|---------|--|



- | | | |
|------------|---------|---|
| 582-14-108 | Numeral | Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked. |
|------------|---------|---|

Officers

- | | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| 582-11-110 | Cap | Pickled finish. E/W lug fasteners. Plain or maker marked 'D.E. Black Ltd.' |
| 582-12-110 | Collar | Pickled finish. E/W lug fasteners. Plain or maker marked 'D.E. Black Ltd.' |

Badges by Chauncey

Four jewels in the central 'arch' of the Tudor crown. The coat-of-arms is framed.

Other ranks



- | | | |
|------------|--------|---|
| 582-11-112 | Cap | Brown finish. E/W lug fasteners. Maker marked Chauncy |
| 582-13-112 | Collar | Brown finish. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked |

Officers

- | | | |
|------------|--------|---|
| 582-11-114 | Cap | Pickled finish. Curved with N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked |
| 582-12-114 | Collar | Pickled finish. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked |

Pipers(?)

- | | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| 582-11-116 | Cap | Silver plate. (Not reported) |
| 582-12-116 | Collar | Silver plate. Pin fastener, smooth reverse. Not maker marked |

Sweetheart pin(?)

582-13-118 Collar

Gilt. Pin fastener, smooth reverse. Not maker marked

Overseas

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft.

Four jewels in the central 'arch' of the Tudor crown. The coat-of-arms is framed. The badges which are not maker marked have a fully struck up reverse.

Other ranks

582-11-120 Cap

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



582-12-120 Collar

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

The 82nd Battalion sailed for England in May 22nd 1916 in January 1917 amalgamating with the 9th Battalion (Training and Reserve) and other Alberta battalions to form the 9th Reserve Battalion.

83rd 'Queen's Own Rifles' (Reinforcing) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 83rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Toronto August 4th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was recruited by the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. This regiment having previously contributed 975 volunteers to the 3rd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 95th, 165th, 198th and 255th Battalions. Prior to sailing for England on May 1st 1916 the 83rd Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 OR's this sailing for England September 25th 1915. The 83rd Battalion embarked for England with 35 officers and 1081 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pellet (2nd Q.O.R.). The 83rd Battalion was almost immediately broken up to provide reinforcements to the 3rd, 4th and 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles in the field Being fully depleted of all ranks the 83rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective July 1st 1917 under General Order 63 of 1917.

The regimental numbers block for the 83rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 171001 - 174000.

Cap badge by unidentified maker

Wide maple leaf. Large numeral '83'



583-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Badges by P.W. Ellis & Co.

Tall thin numeral '83'

Other ranks



583-11-104 Cap Antique copper finish. Blunt numeral '3'. Maker marked Ellis Bros 1916



583-12-104 Collar Antique copper finish. Blunt numeral '3'. Maker marked Ellis Bros 1916

Shoulder strap numerals



583-14-106 Numeral Gilt lacquer finish. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'



- 583-14-107 Title Gilt lacquer finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked
Officers



- 583-11-108 Cap Pickled finish. Blunt numeral '3'. Maker marked Ellis Bros 1916
583-12-108 Collar Pickled finish. Blunt numeral '3'. Maker marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. 1916'



- 583-15-108 Numeral Pickled finish. By Caron not maker marked

83rd BATTALION (REINFORCING DRAFT) 1915

Badges by Reid

Formerly Reiche the collar badges marked "F.J. _____ Son, 74 Tontine St., Folkstone, England.
(Francis Joseph Reich, Antique dealer and silversmith, 74 Tontine St., Folkstone)

Other ranks

Smaller numeral '86'



- 583-11-110 Cap Brown finish. Not maker marked
583-12-110 Collar Brown finish. Not currently confirmed

Officers



583-11-112 Cap Antique copper finish. Pointed numeral '3'. By Reid not maker marked

583-12-112 Collar Antique copper finish. Maker marked

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.

583-11-114 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

583-11-116 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Post WWI Badges 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles 1920- 1922

In the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia the surviving members of the various overseas battalions raised by the regiments of the Canadian Militia wished to have these perpetuated by incorporation into their parent regiments. Four of the five battalions raised by the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles were designated as such under General Order 66 of May 1st 1920. At this time numerical regimental numbers were deleted from the regimental titles and the 2nd Regiment, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada was designated The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, 1st Battalion (83rd Battalion C.E.F.), 2nd Battalion (95th Battalion C.E.F.), Reserve Battalions. 3rd Battalion (165th Battalion C.E.F.), 4th Battalion (255th Battalion C.E.F.). Although not authorized many militia regiments wore their C.E.F. battalion collar badges and also likely their cap badges until 1922 when new pattern Canadian Militia badges were introduced. At least two and possibly all four of the Q.O.R. battalions had new OSD (Officers Service Dress), collar badges struck by Ellis Bros., the collar of the 83rd being maker marked and dated 1920.

Badges by Ellis Bros.

Superior quality flat back, not maker marked.

Other ranks



583-12-120 Collar

Antique copper finish. N/S lugs. Maker marked 'Ellis Bros. 1920'

The 83rd Battalion embarked for England in April 1916 almost immediately being broken up to provide reinforcements to the 3rd, 4th and 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles

84th Overseas (Reinforcing) Battalion 195 - 1916

The 84 Battalion was recruited and mobilized at Toronto July 29th 1915 authorized under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915 by the 109th Regiment. This was one of a number of Militia Regiments raised after the start of WWI to recruit volunteers for the CEF others being the 55th Irish Canadian Rangers and the 58th (Westmount) Rifles at Montreal, the 70th Hull Regiment, the 108th Regiment at Berlin, later rename Kitchener, and the 110th Irish Regiment this also at Toronto. The 109th Regiment was authorized under General Order effective December 15th 1914 and disbanded in the post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia. Prior to sailing for England June 20th 1916 the 84th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 other ranks to the CEF this sailing for England September 25th 1915. The 84th Battalion embarked for England with 36 officers and 913 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.T. Stewart (C.O. 109th Regiment). After its arrival the battalion was broken up with drafts going to the 73rd (Royal Highlanders) and the 75th Battalion these being assigned to the 4th Division the remainder of the troops likely the category 'B' personnel merging with the 51st (Garrison) Battalion in England. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 84th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective June 1918 under General Order 82 of 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 84th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 163001 - 166000.

84th BATTALION REINFORCING DRAFT 1915

584-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish. Non-voided. Lug fasteners. By Birks (?) Not maker marked

584-12-102 Collar

Pickled finish. Non-voided. Lug fasteners. By Birks (?) Not maker marked

84th OVERSEAS BATTALION 1915-1918

Badges by Wellings Manufacturing Co. of Toronto

Distinctive small size, thick round copper wire, lug fasteners.



584-11-104 Cap

Brown finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



584-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



584-14-106 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'



584-14-108 Numeral Chocolate brown finish. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'

584-14-110 Numeral Brown finish. Unidentified maker. Not marked Hemsley type lug fasteners.

Officers

584-11-112 Cap Brown finish. Non-voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

584-12-112 Collar Brown finish. Voided. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

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.



669-11-114 Cap size 'sweetheart' badge. Brown finish with wm. Silver centre. Pin fastener. Not marked

669-11-116 Cap size 'sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. White metal numerals. Pin fastener. Not marked

The 84th Battalion embarked for England in April 1916 where after its arrival the battalion was broken up with drafts going to the 73rd (Royal Highlanders) and the 75th Battalion

85th (Nova Scotia Highlanders Battalion 1915 - 1918

The 85th Battalion was authorized to be recruited September 10th 1915 in Nova Scotia with mobilization headquarters at Halifax under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 94th Victoria Regiment (Argyll Highlanders) this regiment having previously contributed volunteers to the 17th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 185th Battalion. The 85th Battalion sailed for England October 13th 1916 with 34 officers and 1001 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.C. Phinney (63rd Halifax Rifles) and embarked for Boulogne, France on February 10th 1917 attached to the 4th Canadian Division serving as utility battalion providing companies in support of action, supply and labour. Some interesting footnotes from the War Diary of the 85th Battalion include "2nd April 1917 "Instructions received today that the 85th Bn. to wear green divisional sign on the sleeves. This is a rectangle $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ and is worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder (Authority 4th Canadian Division Q 15/1, 2/14/17)". Another entry of March 10th 1917 'Band told to obtain authorization within 10 days or to be absorbed into regular duties.' It would appear that this was not obtained as later in March the band (one officer and 41 bandsmen) are listed as serving as working parties attached to other units. During the Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 10th 1917, two companies were sent forward late in the day to complete the attack on the 'pimple' followed by the rest of the battalion taking this key defensive position from the enemy. Effective April 30th 1917 a shuffle of the infantry battalions within the 12th Infantry Brigade the 73rd Battalion was disbanded and its place as the third battalion in the establishment of the 12th Brigade being taken over by the 78th Battalion and the now vacant fourth position allotted to the 85th Battalion. The 85th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 85th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 222001 - 225000. A Reinforcing Draft for the 85th Battalion was raised at Halifax in October 1917 being allotted the regimental numbers block 2,655601 - 2,657100.

The 85th Battalion also had a large brass band of one officer and 41 musicians and a pipe band of 10 pipers and five drummers. Only officers and pipers wore highland garb, other ranks wore regular infantry uniform with a Balmoral this with brown turkey hackle with red feather in the centre, behind the badge. The other battalions of the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade wore similar Balmorals with different coloured central feathers.

Other ranks Balmoral



Photograph courtesy of Clive Law

Interim Badge

585-11-102 Cap Small white metal numerals '8' and '5' on G.S. maple leaf

Badges by George Hemsley (Type 1)

The shield bearing the coat-of-arms of Nova Scotia is large and not voided

Other ranks



585-11-104 Balmoral Brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



585-12-104 Collar Brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Shoulder strap numerals

85

585-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

719-14-106 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks 1916' (Not reported)

Officers



585-11-108 Glengarry Brass with white metal overlay. Not maker marked.



585-12-108 Collar Two piece badge scroll pattern. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Officers Forage cap/collar (?)

It is now believed that the maple leaf collar size badges were also worn on the forage cap.



585-12-110 Cap/Collar Pickled finish maple leaf pattern. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Badges by George Hemsley (Type 2)

The shield bearing the coat-of-arms of Nova Scotia is voided



585-11-112 Balmoral Copper finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

585-12-112 Collar Matching collars not currently identified. Possibly worn with G.S. patterns.

Officers

Two piece badges white metal overlay on pickled finish this pattern with scroll pattern collars badges.



- 585-11-114 Balmoral White metal overlay on brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.
- 585-12-114 Collar White metal overlay on brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Pipers



- 585-11-116 Balmoral Silver wash with gilt overlays. Pin fastener.

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.

Formation Patches introduced 1917

First pattern introduced April 2nd 1917. Green rectangle 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 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

Both NCOs and officers wore distinctive 4th Divisional patches these embroidered with a 'bullion' maple leaf, silver for NCO's and gold for officers. On the second pattern the maple leaves were set at a 45 degree angle tilting forward.

1st pattern



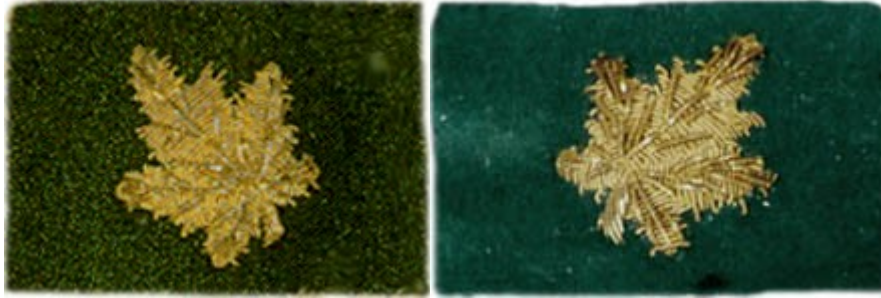
2nd pattern



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. Birmingham Eng. [b] Cap Badges 4 pounds 16 shillings, Collar badges 4 pounds 12 shillings, Titles (pairs) 4 pounds 16 shillings [c] 2500"

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son.

The small shield bearing the arms of Nova Scotia on the Balmoral badges is not voided. The badges were originally all issued with an applied dark pickled finish which wore off in use. On the collar badges the motto ribbons are framed.

Other ranks



585-11-120 Balmoral Blackened/pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



585-12-120 Collar Blackened/pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

A late WWI other ranks tunic for the 85th Battalion in the Victor Taboika collection has battalion pattern collar badges and Tiptaft 'C' over '85' pattern badge worn on the shoulder straps. British made double bar shoulder strap numeral badges are known for a number of 4th Division Battalions including the 75th, 78th, 85th and 87th Battalions these likely being introduced in early 1917.



585-14-122 Numeral Gilding metal 85 Not maker marked



585-12-124 Collar Small 'C' over '85'. Maker marked Tiptaft, B'ham (August 1918)

Officers



585-11-126 Balmoral White metal Overlay on brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Pipers



585-11-128	Balmoral	Silver plate with gilt overlay. Voided with black cloth backing
585-12-128	Collar	Silver plate. (Not reported)

Reinforcements for the 85th Overseas Battalion April 1917 - 1918 (17th Reserve Battalion)

A Reinforcing Draft for the 85th Battalion was raised at Halifax in October 1917 being allotted the regimental numbers block 2,655601 - 2,657100.

From the time of its entry into France in February 1917 reinforcements for the 85th Battalion were provided by the 17th Reserve Battalion.

The 17th Battalion was raised at Camp Valcartier effective August 6th 1914 from surplus troops over and above those assigned to the first 16 infantry battalions. Each of these being around 1031 + 20% for base details etc. The Battalion sailed with the first contingent in October 1914 with a total of 668 all ranks. After the arrival of the 1st Contingent in England the brigade structure was changed the 4th Brigade being deleted from the present order of Battle and the surplus infantry battalions formed into a Training Depot. The 9th Battalion becoming the Reserve Battalion for the 1st Infantry Brigade, the 11th for the 2nd Infantry Brigade, the 12th Battalion for the 14th Infantry Battalion and the 17th for the 13th, 15th and 16th Highland Battalions. The 17th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve absorbed the **113th Bn.** (October 8th 1916), **179th Bn.** (October 21st 1916). The Nova Scotia Regiment provided reinforcements to the 17th (Reserve) Battalion in England.

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.



585-11-130 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

585-11-132 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

86th Overseas (Machine Gun) Battalion 1915 - 1917

The 86th Machine Gun Battalion was authorized to be recruited at Hamilton, Dundas and Welland with mobilization headquarters at Hamilton August 11th 1915 under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The 86th Battalion was one of three battalions raised by the 13th Regiment Hamilton Light Infantry the regiment having previously contributed 181 volunteers to the 4th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 120th and 205th Battalions. Canadian Machine Gun Depot served as the training and reserve of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps and a training depot for instructors of the Lewis Guns, light machine guns operated by the Machine Gun Sections of each infantry battalion, and the Vickers heavy machine guns operated by the Canadian Machine Gun Corps. The batteries of which supported the divisional infantry brigades. In addition the Canadian Machine Gun Depot served as the

training, reserve and reinforcing unit for the 1st and 2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigades. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 85th Machine Gun Battalion was disbanded effective September 1st 1917 under General Order 82 of 1918.

The regimental numbers for the original contingent of the 86th Battalion was 174001 - 177000.

Badges by George H. Lees

Other ranks



586-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked "Geo. H. Lees & Co. 1915"



586-12-102 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked "Geo. H. Lees & Co. 1915"



586-14-102 Title

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked "Geo. H. Lees & Co. 1915"

Shoulder strap numerals



586-14-104 Numeral

Gilding metal 86. By Caron Bros. not maker marked

Officers



586-11-106 Cap

Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Maker marked "Geo. H. Lees & Co. 1915"



586-12-106 Collar

Silver plate. Pin Fastener. Maker marked "Geo. H. Lees & Co. 1915"



586-14-106 Title

White metal. Pin fastener. Maker marked "Geo. H. Lees & Co. 1915"

Badges by Tiptaft

Framed 'Overseas'



586-11-108 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



586-12-108 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Recruiting poster



The 86th Battalion sailed for England May 22nd where on June 22nd 1916 it was reorganized as the Canadian Machine Gun Depot located at Seaford Camp in England. After arrival in the United Kingdom the 86th Battalion adopted the Imperial pattern Machine Gun Corps badges.

87th (Canadian Grenadier Guards) Battalion, 1915 - 1918

The 87th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in the Gaspé, Eastern Townships, Pembrooke and Dundas Counties, and the mining districts of Quebec and Northern Ontario with mobilization headquarters at Montreal September 10th 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 1st Regiment, Canadian Grenadier Guards, this regiment having previously contributed 350 volunteers to the 14th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier on its formation in August 1914. The 87th Battalion sailed for England April 25th 1916 with 36 officers and 1026 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.P. Rexford (Canadian Grenadier Guards), assigned to the 11th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. The 87th Battalion served with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front for the duration of WWI being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 87th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 177001 - 180000.

Badges by Hemsley



- 587-11-102 Cap Pickled. 14 flames. Flat copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked
- 587-12-102 Collar Not currently identified. If worn believed to be the generic grenade.
- 587-14-102 Title Pickled. Solid 'Grenadier Guards / Canada' tablet. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



- 587-14-104 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers



- 587-11-106 Cap Pickled. 14 flames. Flat copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked



- 587-12-106 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



587-14-106 Title

Pickled finish. Fold over tangs. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Formation Patches introduced 1917

The initial colour selected for the formation patches for the 4th Division was yellow. This order was cancelled 10 days later and the decision regarding the colour was held in abeyance until green was selected. The first patches were issued April 2nd 1917 the dimensions being listed as 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inches worn on both arms 1-inch below the shoulder seam. Later both NCOs and officers wore distinctive 4th Divisional patches these embroidered with a 'bullion' maple leaf, in silver for senior NCO's and gold for officers. Shortly after their introduction the angle of the maple leaf were set from the vertical to a 45 degree with the angle tilting forward.

4th Division formation patches



480-1-23-104 Divisional Patch 3" x 2"

Both NCOs and officers wore distinctive 4th Divisional patches these embroidered with a 'bullion' maple leaf, silver for NCO's and gold for officers. The maple leaves on the second pattern were set at a 45 degree angle tilting forward.

Senior NCOs (1st pattern)



Senior NCOs (2nd pattern)

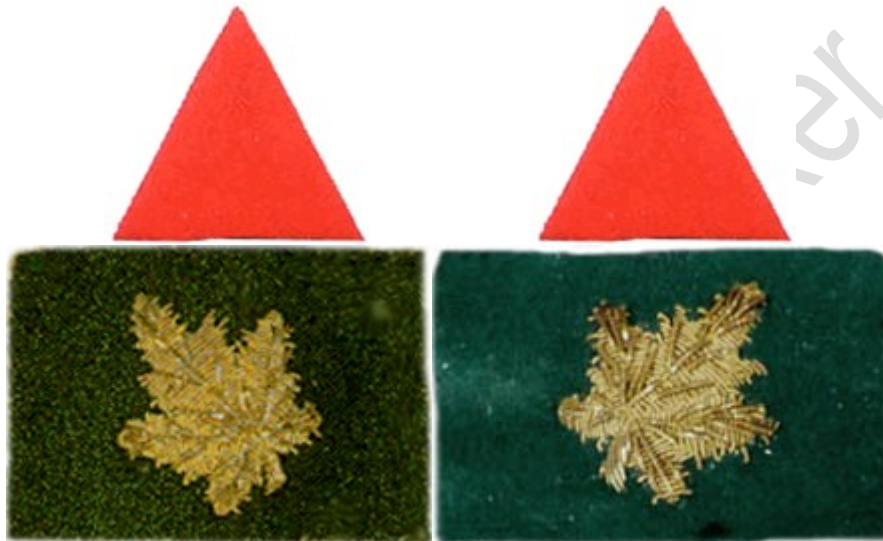


Officers (1st pattern)





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] United Services Supply Co., Railway Approach, London Bridge, London, S.E. [b] 2 shillings and 6 pence half-penny per set. [c] 2000 to 2500.'. Photographs of the 87th Battalion circa 1917 show them wearing plain British 'grenade' cap badges which are believed to be this issue. The shoulder title consisted of a grenade, numeral, and shoulder title this with small size 'GG' 'over curved 'CANADA'.

Although not confirmed in General Orders it appears that after its arrival in England the 87th battalion adopted the plain grenade pattern cap badge as worn by the British Grenadier Guards.

Badges by United Service Supply

Other ranks

587-11-112 Cap Brass. 17 flames. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



587-12-112 Collar Natural gilding metal. Generic CFA 'grenade' pattern. Not maker marked

587-14-112 Title Natural gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Smaller size. Not maker marked

A post 1916 uniform for the 87th Battalion in the Victor Taboika collection has no collars and the generic CFA grenade badge worn over the 'G'G'/ Canada' shoulder title on the epaulets.

Officers badges by Hicks & Son London



587-11-114 Cap Brown OSD finish. 17 flames. Lug fasteners. With oval makers tab



587-12-114 Collar Brown OSD. Flat back. Not maker marked

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Other ranks

587-12-116 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '87'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B;ham'

The numeral below was worn as a collar badge



587-12-118 Collar Natural gilding metal. Double bar 87. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder title by J.R. Gaunt



Reinforcements for the 87th Overseas Battalion 1916- 1917 (132nd Battalion, Training and Reserve)

From the time of its entry into France until in August 1916 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 87th Battalion were provided by the 132nd Battalion, training and reserve. In January 1917 the 132nd Battalion was redesignated as the 22nd Reserve Battalion. Effective April 30th 1917 the 60th Battalion was disbanded one third of its personnel being assigned to the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and two thirds (15 officers and 508 other ranks), joining the 87th Battalion. For the duration of WWI reinforcements continued to be supplied through the 22nd Reserve Battalion

Reinforcements for the 87th Overseas Battalion 1917 (22nd Reserve Battalion) Absorbed by the 23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion May 1917

The 22nd Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 from the **132nd Bn. Training and Reserve** (January 28th 1917), under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.W. Burland as the reinforcing battalion for the **87th Bn.** and **5th Canadian Mounted Rifles** both serving with the Canadian Corps in France and Flanders and the **199th Bn.** assigned to the 5th Division in formation in England. It appears that the 22nd Reserve Battalion was never fully organized remaining a 'paper' battalion until being absorbed along with the 199th Battalion into the 23rd Reserve Battalion in May 1917.

23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion May 1917 - 1918

In the January 1917 reorganization of the Canadian Militia the 23rd Reserve Battalion was designated as the 23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion as the reinforcing battalion for the 14th and 24th Infantry Battalions and the 4th Canadian Labor Battalion serving on the Western Front and for the 199th Battalion in England assigned to the 15th Brigade, of the proposed 5th Canadian Division. During this period of its operations the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the 244th and 245th Infantry Battalions and the Jewish Infantry Company. In May 1917 the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the 22nd Reserve Battalion this having been the reinforcing battalion for the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and the 87th Battalion Serving on the Western Front. In early 1918 the 4th Canadian Labor Battalion was absorbed into the Canadian Engineers and the 23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion absorbed the 199th Battalion from the 5th Division on this being declared moribund. The Quebec Regiment was authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918 with the 10th, 20th 22nd, and 23rd Reserve Battalions providing reinforcements to the Quebec battalions serving on the Western Front. As components of the Quebec Regiment all four reserve battalions were all disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Recruiting Posters

