

PART 3 CAVALRY

THE CANADIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE

20-1-ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS

20-2 LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE

20-3 2nd KING EDWARD'S LIGHT HORSE (A UK REGIMENT)

20-4 FORT GARY HORSE

CANADIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

20-5-ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY

THE CANADIAN LIGHT HORSE

21-1 THE 1st DIVISIONAL CAVALRY SQUADRON

21-1 19th ALBERTA DRAGOONS

21-2 1st HUSSARS

21-3 16th CANADIAN LIGHT HORSE

22-1-CORPS OF GUIDES

CYCLISTS

23-1 1st DIVISIONAL CYCLISTS COMPANY

23-2 2nd DIVISIONAL CYCLISTS COMPANY

23-3 3rd DIVISIONAL CYCLISTS COMPANY

23-4 CANADIAN CORPS CYCLIST BATTALION

23-5 4th DIVISIONAL CYCLISTS COMPANY

23-6 5th DIVISIONAL CYCLISTS COMPANY

23-7 CANADIAN CYCLIST DRAFT

CANADIAN ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

24-1 CANADIAN ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

CASC SUPPORT TROOPS

25-1 REMOUNTS (CASC)

26-1 ARMY AUXILIARY HORSE COMPANIES (CASC)

Coloured epaulets

Coloured shoulder straps were introduced into the Canadian Militia in 1913. In the non-permanent militia these were initially tied on with laces while those of the permanent force were sewn in. Before the end of 1914 the tunic was modified after which the khaki epaulets were sewn into the tunic. The original members of the First Contingent were permitted to retain their coloured shoulder straps for the duration of the war. The colours were yellow for the cavalry, blue for the infantry, green for rifles, red for artillery, blue with a yellow loop for engineers white with a blue loop for the Canadian Army Service Corps, cherry for the Canadian Army medical Corps (this later changed to maroon), maroon for the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (This later changed to the yellow of the cavalry, red for Guides, grey for the Signaling Corps, and red with a blue loop for the non-permanent force Canadian Ordnance Corps. Tunics from this period are very rare it is known for certain that the other ranks infantry epaulets were solid blue with khaki edging but it is likely that the other branch of service were just edged with coloured braid. It is also known for certain that this was the practice in the cavalry. Some pre WWI rifles officers khaki tunics are noted with sold green epaulets edged with red braid but is currently undetermined if these were worn in the CEF.



A pair of First Contingent epaulets for a captain of the Canadian Cavalry.

Trained Scout Badge



The trained scout arm badges were originally British cavalry badges that were introduced early in the 20th century. The badges were worn on the sleeve above the elbow and were issued in both metal and embroidered cloth. Two different patterns were worn the highest qualification with a cross added below.



The Canadian Cavalry Brigade

The formation of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade was listed in Salisbury Plain Orders January 30th 1915. (*History of the Canadian Forces page 158, Duguid*). The Brigade to comprise of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) with the addition of the 2nd King Edward's Light Horse. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was placed under command of Colonel J.E.B. Seely and was referred to for most of the war as Seely's Detachment. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was concentrated at Maresfield Park near Uckfield in Sussex. When the 1st (Canadian) Division sailed for France early in April 1915 Seely's Detachment was left in England but by May 4th 1915 losses in the 1st Division had reached 200 Officers and almost 6,000 other ranks killed, wounded or gassed. The desperate need for reinforcements saw the Canadian Cavalry Brigade being asked to serve as infantry and Seely's Brigade less the RCHA sailed for France on May 4th 1915 serving as infantry for the remainder of the year. In January 1916 the 2nd King Edward's Light Horse was withdrawn from the Canadian Cavalry Brigade and replaced with the 34th Fort Garry Horse. For the remainder of the war the Canadian Cavalry Brigade served with the British Cavalry Corps.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons

The origins of the Royal Canadian Dragoons can be traced to the Cavalry School Corps formed December 21st 1883 with headquarters at Quebec City as a Corps of the Permanent Force. Previously in 1877 a Mounted Infantry School had been formed at Winnipeg. In 1892 the two schools were combined under the designation 'The Canadian Dragoons,' headquarters being relocated to Toronto. In 1893 the prefix 'Royal' was granted the regiment becoming 'The Royal Canadian Dragoons'.

Adoption of regimental badges

As a 'Royal' Regiment the authorized RCD badges incorporated the Royal cypher. During the Boer War an attack by Boer forces was thwarted by a warning given by a startled springbok and in commemoration of this event the regiment in 1904, without permission from the Imperial government in England, adopted the springbok for their collar badges. In 1908 'springbok' cap badge were also adopted General Order 50 of April 1908 reading in part: "Cap Badge: A springbok bounding, on a scroll inscribed 'ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS'. To be gilt or gilding metal: height 1 ½-inches, length 2-inches. Collar Badge: A springbok bounding on a scroll. To be of white metal 31/32-inches, length 17/32-inches. Collar Badge: As described above for cap badge, height 1-inch." (Permission to change from the Royal Cypher was never obtained from King George V but eventually in 1913; permission was granted for the regiment to adopt the springbok as a SECOND badge. The majority of pre 1920 other ranks cap badges are struck in gilding (gun) metal. This a brass like amalgam with a high copper content giving the badges a reddish hue while post 1920 badges are struck in yellow brass. The North/South or East/West orientation of lug fasteners on the badges also helps in identification of the various issues. Different varieties of badges can be distinguished by the shape of the antlers on the springbok and in the shape a distance of the veldt above the motto ribbon. As the 1908 pattern badges have continued in use to the present day the chronology of when each variety of badge was produced is impossible to determine. The numbering used on the CEF issues is based on comparison of similar badges known to have been in use as of a date certain.

**Pre WWI badges marked J.R. Gaunt Son Montreal
(Voided between both front and back legs)**

20-1-11-102 Cap tab Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Scully type 2 lugs. 'J.R. Gaunt Montreal'



20-1-12-102 Collar Gilding metal. Flat back. Scully type 2 lugs. Raised 'J.R. Gaunt Montreal'
Canadian made (Maker unidentified)



20-1-14-102 Title Brass 26 x 45mm. No stops. Gaunt type lugs. Not maker marked

Officers



20-1-11-104 Cap Gilt. Die struck. J.R. Gaunt & Son Montreal maker tab.



20-1-12-104 Collar Silver plate. Die struck. J.R. Gaunt & Son Montreal maker tab.

20-1-11-106 Cap Brown OSD. Die struck. J.R. Gaunt & Son Montreal maker tab.



20-1-12-106 Collar Brown OSD. Semi-hollow die cast. Scully type 2 lugs. Not maker marked

The Royal Canadian Dragoons in WWI

In WWI the regiment served as a component of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, serving as infantry with the 1st Division from May to December 1915 then in 1916 reconstituted as a component of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade this serving with the British Cavalry Corps for the duration of the Great War.

Two hundred and one RCD all ranks arrived at Camp Valcartier on August 17th 1914 this number increasing to 297 by the end of August and to 770 by September 22nd 1914. Of these 575 all ranks sailed with the 1st Contingent October 3rd 1914 along with their horses. 'New' Regimental (CEF) numbers were issued to the Permanent Force volunteers on being attested into the CEF. The original regimental numbers block issued to the Royal Canadian Dragoons are between 1 - 1000. In 1914 the same numbers were issued for many of the original 1st Contingent so duplication occurs. Many, but not all, units were later re-assigned corrected regimental block numbers. The 1914/15 Stars are usually encountered with their 'original' block numbers whilst the 1914 -1918. War Medal and Victory Medals used later 'corrected' regimental block numbers.

The regimental depot for the R.C.D. was located at Toronto. Regimental numbers block 550051 - 551000. The regimental numbers block for the RCD Depot Squadron 550001 - 551000.

Formation sign



20-1-23-122 Epaulet Caron title mounted over regimental ribbon. Worn on left epaulet only

Badges by British makers

WWI badges marked J.R. Gaunt London



20-1-11-108 Cap Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab

20-1-12-108 Collar Matching gilding metal collars are not currently confirmed



20-1-14-108 Title Gilding metal. (Height 18 mm) Gaunt pattern lugs. Stamped 'J.R. Gaunt London'

Officers

20-1-11-110 Cap Gilt, die cast. Smooth semi hollow back. Lugs or tangs. Not maker marked



20-1-12-110 Collar Silver, die cast. Smooth semi hollow back. Small Gaunt lugs. Not maker marked

20-1-11-110 Cap Brown OSD. Die struck. Lugs or fold over tangs. Not maker marked



20-1-12-112 Collar Brown OSD. Smooth semi hollow back. Small Gaunt lugs. Not maker marked

Other ranks badges by J.W. Tiptaft

The facing collar badges by Tiptaft are not mirror images. The designs being distinctly different



20-1-11-114 Cap Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked



20-1-12-114 Collar Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

20-1-11-116 Cap Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



20-1-12-118 Collar Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



20-1-15-118 Title Brass. Round stops. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

'Orphan' OSD collar. Maker not currently identified

20-1-11-120 Cap A matching cap badge to the highly detailed collars below is not currently reported



20-1-12-122 Collar Die cast brown OSD. Smooth semi hollow back. N/S lugs. Not marked

Badges by Canadian makers

Shoulder titles by Caron Bros 1916



20-1-14-122 Title Gilding metal. Marked Caron Bros 1916N

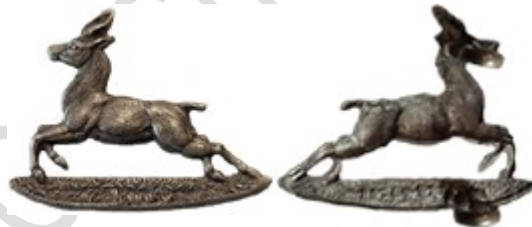
Badges by Roden Bros 1917/1918



20-1-11-124 Cap Brass. . Hemsley type lugs. Marked 'Roden Bros Toronto 1917'



20-1-12-124 Collar Brass. Hemsley type lugs. Marked 'Roden Bros Toronto 1918'



20-1-12-126 Collar White metal. Hemsley type lugs. Marked 'Roden Bros Toronto 1918'

Shoulder titles by Birks 1917



20-1-14-128 Title Copper. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked 'Birks 1917'

Shoulder titles by Caron Bros 1919



20-1-14-130 Title Gilt lacquer finish. Hemsley pattern lugs. Maker marked 'Caron Bros 1919'

Badges by W. Scully



20-1-11-132 Cap Copper. Fully struck up reverse. Scully type 2 lugs. Not maker marked



20-1-14-132 Title Copper . Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked 'W. Scully Montreal'



20-1-11-134 Cap Pickled. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'W. Scully Montreal'

20-1-12-134 Collar Silver plate. Hemsley type lugs. Maker marked W.Scully



20-1-11-136 Cap Gilding metal. Smooth reverse. Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked Scully Montreal

Post WWI badges by Scully



20-1-11-138 Cap Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked 'W. Scully'

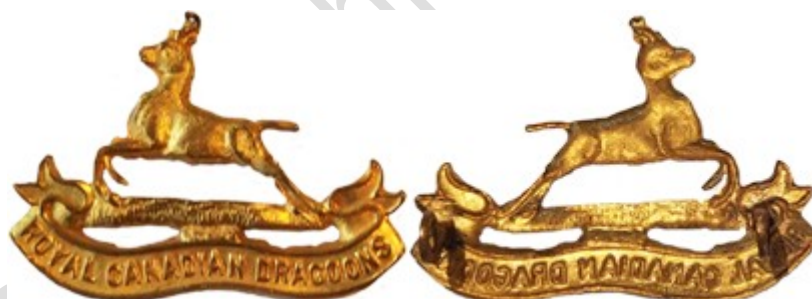


20-1-12-138 Collar Brass. N/S Scully type 1 lugs. Maker marked 'W. Scully'



20-1-14-138 Title Brass. Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked 'W. Scully'

Other ranks badges by P.W. Ellis



20-1-11-140 Cap Gilding metal. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Not maker marked



20-1-12-240 Collar Gilding metal. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Not maker marked



Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)

The regiment perpetuates Strathcona's Horse a unit financed and raised for service in the Boer War by Donald A. Smith, Lord Strathcona a self made Scottish born Canadian multi-millionaire. The 531 all ranks Strathcona's Horse was raised in Western Canada and mobilized at Ottawa. Sailing with the second contingent for South Africa. On July 1st 1901 'A' Squadron Canadian Mounted Rifles was raised at Toronto being redesignated as the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles in October 1903. Effective October 1st 1909 the designation was altered to the Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) when the regiment became a Corps of the Permanent Force and finally as Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) on May 1st 1911.

On the outbreak of WWI Lord Strathcona's Horse (RC) like the RCD was detailed for duty at Camp Valcartier 12 officers and 109 troopers having arrived by the end of August and sailing for England October 3rd 1914 with 34 Officers and 541 troopers. The orders for the formation of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade were listed in Salisbury Plain Orders January 30th 1915. (*History of the Canadian Forces page 158, Duguid*). The Brigade to comprise of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) with the addition of the 2nd King Edward's Light Horse. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was placed under command of Colonel J.E.B. Seely and was referred to for most of the war as Seely's Detachment being concentrated at Maresfield Park near Uckfield in Sussex until sailing for France. The 1st (Canadian) Division sailed for France early in April 1915 leaving Seely's Detachment in England. By May 4th 1915 losses in the 1st Division had reached 200 Officers and almost 6,000 other ranks killed, wounded or gassed. The desperate need for reinforcements saw the Canadian Cavalry Brigade being asked to serve as infantry and Seely's Detachment less the RCHA sailed for France on May 4th 1915 serving as infantry for the remainder of the year. In February 1916 the 2nd King Edward's Light Horse was withdrawn from the Canadian Cavalry Brigade and replaced with the 34th Fort Garry Horse. For the remainder of the war the Canadian Cavalry Brigade served with the British Cavalry Corps.

The regimental depot for the Ld.S.H. (Royal Canadians) was located at Winnipeg and as of March 1915 comprised of four officers and 121 Other ranks.

The regimental number block for the Lord Strathcona's Horse (RC) is between 1000 - 1500

Badges by Caron Bros

Legend 'Strathcona's Horse Royal Canadians'

Other ranks





20-2-11-104 Cap Brown finish. By Caron Bros. Not maker marked



20-2-14-104 Title Brown Finish. By Caron Bros not maker marked

Officers



20-2-11-106 Cap Gilt. (39 mm) Smooth semi-hollow back. Maker marked Caron Bros



20-2-14-106 Title Gilt lacquer. Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



20-2-11-108 Cap Gilt lacquer 36mm. E/W Hemsley type lugs. Stamped 'Caron Bros 1916'
Many cap badges produced in Canada in WWI were issued with a lacquer finish this later polished off.



20-2-14-108 Title Gilding metal. Hemsley pattern lugs. Maker marked 'Caron Bros 1916'

Badges attributed to Scully



20-2-11-110 Cap Gilt. Fully Struck up reverse. Plated Birks type 2 loops. Not marked



20-2-12-110 Collar Gilt lacquer. Collars 'face'. N/S Hemsley lugs. Not maker marked



20-2-14-112 Title Gilt lacquer. Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked 'W Scully Montreal'

The Canadian Government only provided collar badges and shoulder strap numerals from the public purse to the non-permanent Canadian Militia. Regular Force units were issued with cap, collar badges and shoulder titles. In 1917 for the first time the Canadian Government provided the funds for cap and collar badges for both the units of the CEF and the Non-permanent Militia. The 1917 issues provided for the Canadian Militia are distinctive as these were issued with a 'pickled' finish. This an attractive dark green finish produced by exposing the badges to various chemicals. At this time a further issue of other ranks with pickled finish was produced for the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) Depot.

Badges attributed to Hemsley

Motto reads 'Lord Strathcona's Horse Royal Canadians'. With beaver above shield.

Other ranks



20-2-11-114 Cap Pickled finish (41mm). Partially struck up reverse. Hemsley type lugs. Not marked



20-2-12-114 Collar Pickled finish (28mm). Partially struck up reverse. Hemsley type lugs. Not marked



20-2-14-114 Title Pickled finish. Maker marked 'Roden Bros 1917'

Officers (?)



20-2-12-116 Collar Voided below shield. Smooth semi hollow back. Hemsley type lugs. Not marked

Officers (?)



20-2-11-118 Cap Brown OSD. Not voided. Hemsley/Caron type lugs. Not marked

Sweetheart (Colours reversed)



20-2-11-120 Cap size Silver on gilt (37mm). Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Formation patch



20-2-23-122 Sleeve badge Worn on left upper sleeve

British manufactured badges

All British made badges bear the legend 'LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE ROYAL CANADIANS'. It is thought that the following collar size badges are likely the earliest pattern cap badges adopted by the regiment overseas. The badges described for the Forage cap in the 1912 General Order being of same size as the collar badge, this listed as 1 ¼-inches. The first pattern badge is in darkened copper with a large voided Tudor Crown. Four Indians 'row' a canoe with a flag, this without lettering. The reverse with a flat back without a makers mark.

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft

Other ranks cap badges are of the size as those described for 'Full dress' in the 1912 G.O.'s, 1¼-inches in height. Tiptaft pattern badges have a non-voided Tudor Crown. On the lower portion of the shield in the coat-of-arms of Lord Strathcona a boat made of distinctive planks; with a flag, rowed by four men with oars, and not paddling a canoe.

Other ranks



20-2-11-126 Cap Brown finish (46mm.). Slide fastener. Not marked



20-2-12-126 Collar Brown finish. (36mm). Tiptaft lugs. Not marked



20-2-11-128 Cap Gm. (46mm). Fully struck up reverse. Tiptaft lugs. Stamped 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Metal 'Strathcona's' shoulder titles were authorized for all ranks under General Routine Order 4663 of August 1st 1918. Previously this pattern was worn by officers only.



20-2-14-130 Title Darkened brass. Round copper wire lug fasteners Not maker marked

As of January 1919, 1182 cap badges and 953 shoulder titles from Tiptaft were listed in stores at the CEF Canadian Ordnance Corps Depot in Ashford Kent England.

Officers (Small size)



20-2-11-132 Cap Brown OSD (36mm). Tiptaft copper wire lugs. Not marked



20-2-12-132 Collar Brown OSD (36mm). Tiptaft copper wire lugs. Not marked

Unidentified maker

Voided Tudor crown. The lower portion of the shield in the coat-of-arms of Lord Strathcona on this pattern collar/forage cap size OSD badge has four Indian warriors 'rowing' a canoe with a flag, this without any lettering.



20-2-11-134 Cap Brown OSD (35mm). Flat back. ½ Round brass wire lugs. Not maker marked

Small voided Tudor Crown. Four Indians 'row' a canoe with a flag, this without lettering. The reverse is fully struck up with large Gaunt type lugs.



20-2-11-136 Cap Brown OSD (37mm). Fully struck up reverse. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not marked

Badges by J.R. Gaunt

Voided below shield. Voided Tudor Crown. The lower portion of the shield in the coat-of-arms of Lord Strathcona with four Indian warriors paddling a canoe this with a flag bearing the letters 'NW' (North West).

20-2-11-138 Cap/collar Brown OSD (36mm). Fully struck up reverse. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not marked

Restrikes

The above cap badge and the Gaunt collar badges 20-2-12-158 have been widely re-struck from the original dies. 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 post 1973 badges are fitted with 'Gaunt B'ham' slide fasteners. 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 firm was established in London in 1677 and now incorporates several other long established companies including William Dowler & Son (established 1774), Smith & Wright (established 18th century) and Stratton of London (established 1860).

20-2-11-150 Cap/collar Brass. Scully type 2 lugs. Copper 'J.R.Gaunt London' makers tab

In un-issued condition original badges show aging. The badges above are in 'brand new' condition.

Officers

Officers hallmarked dress silver cap and collar badges by J.R. Gaunt & Son with the year date 'V' (March 1918 to March 1919). The same dies were also used to strike similar badges bearing year dates March 1939 to March 1940 during WWII. Unmarked badges in silver plate were also produced the date of issue of these currently is undetermined.



20-2-11-140 Cap Sterling silver. Smooth semi-hollow reverse. Long silver lugs. Hallmark 'JRG & S'



20-2-12-140 Collar Sterling silver. Smooth semi-hollow reverse. Long silver lugs. Hallmark 'JRG & S'



20-2-12-142 Collar Sterling silver. Smooth semi-hollow reverse. Screw posts Hallmark 'JRG & S'

2nd King Edward's Light Horse (1914 - 1915)

The 2nd King Edward's Horse was an Imperial regiment raised effective August 10th 1914 from colonial ex-soldiers living in Great Britain, the unit containing a large proportion of Canadians. The regiment served in the Canadian Cavalry Brigade until February 1916 when it was replaced in the Canadian Cavalry Brigade by the Fort Gary Horse.

34th Fort Gary Horse

The Fort Garry Horse was raised as the 34th Regiment of Cavalry at Winnipeg effective April 15th 1912 being redesignated as the 34th Fort Garry Horse January 12th 1913. Badges for the 34th Fort Garry Horse were approved under General Order 157 of June 1913 and are described as 'Cap Badge: Upper Fort Garry Gate affrontee, below the gate, a scroll with the inscription 'Facta non Verba'. In silver for officers, white metal for other ranks, Height 1 ¾ inches. Collar badge: Same as cap badge Height 1 ¾ inches.' Officers cap badges are recorded in both silver and gilt (though unapproved, likely for 'Full Dress'.) Until 1917 only the smaller 1 ¼-inch size badges are reported.



20-4-11-100 Cap/collar White metal. Tall gate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Photographs of senior NCOs taken during WWI show the small gate over motto pattern badge being worn over the chevrons on the right sleeve of the tunic .

The 34th Fort Garry Horse in WWI

In WWI the 34th Fort Garry Horse contributed about one quarter of the troops forming the 6th (Western Cavalry) Battalion CEF, to serve as an infantry battalion. The was formed at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 from the personnel of various Western Cavalry Regiments. The 18th Mounted Rifles (160), 20th Border Horse (123), 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse (175), 23rd Alberta Rangers (78), 32nd Manitoba Horse (44), and the 34th Fort Garry Horse (234). The 6th Battalion sailed for England with the 1st Contingent October 3rd 1914. After its arrival the battalion as found to be surplus to divisional requirements and was redesignated as the Canadian Cavalry Depot this being relocated to Canterbury and by September 3rd 1915 with a total of 1758 all ranks.



6th Provisional Battalion (September 3rd 1914)

The 6th Battalion was a composite battalion raised by the 34th Fort Garry Horse as an infantry battalion at Camp Valcartier Quebec in August 1914 under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 5th 1914. The 6th Battalion comprised of volunteers from cavalry regiments from Western Canada these volunteering to serve as infantry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.W. Paterson (34th Fort Garry Horse) assigned to the 2nd Infantry Brigade. The 6th Battalion was formed from personnel of the 18th Mounted Rifles (160), 20th Border horse (123), 22nd Saskatchewan Light horse (175), 23rd Alberta Rangers (with additional personnel from the 21st Alberta Hussars and 15th Light horse) (78), 32nd Manitoba horse (44) and the 34th Fort Garry horse (234). The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 with 40 officers and 1115 other ranks

The corrected regimental numbers block for the 6th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 14401 - 16200.

6th Infantry Battalion (Fort Gary Horse) September 1914 - January 1915)

Initially the establishment of the 1st Division was set at four infantry brigades each of four infantry battalions. However after arrival in England to conform to the British establishment this was altered to three brigades each of four battalions. Three of the now surplus battalions became reinforcing battalions, the 9th, 11th and 12th; (the 17th already having been declared a reinforcing Battalion). On January 22nd the 6th (Infantry) Battalion (Fort Gary Horse) was reorganized as a Cavalry Depot being relocated to Jellalabad Barracks from Lark Hill Camp. Six Officers and 210 other Ranks joining the 10th Battalion, this now replacing the 6th Battalion in the 2nd Brigade.

After the arrival of the 1st Contingent in England in October 1914 General Alderson gave verbal authority that battalion cap badges could be worn if purchased with regimental funds. Designs for all four battalions of the proposed 2nd Infantry Brigade, the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, were submitted by Brigadier General A.W.

Currie to the Assistant Adjutant General on October 25th 1914 shortly after the arrival of the 1st Contingent in the United Kingdom.

In Addition to cap badges General Alderson gave verbal authority for all 17 infantry battalions of the 1st contingent to adopt C over numeral collar badges for other ranks. The manufacturer of the first of these was Elkington & Co. two further issues of 'Elkington' pattern collars were made. It is not currently confirmed if the second and third issues were produced by Elkington & Co. These 'Elkington' patterns were referred to as NCOs badges in the Charlton Catalogue but in fact are just the earlier patterns, many survivors of the 1st and 2nd Divisions becoming NCOs over the duration of WWI.

Cloth titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic so it is likely they were worn only prior to sailing for France in February 1915. All are extremely rare. Some are known to have been produced by Hicks & Son. Ltd.



20-4-22-102 Cloth Title Yellow lettering woven through khaki worsted

The Canadian Cavalry Depot (6th Bn. Fort Gary Horse) 1915 - 1917

Badges by 'Hicks & Son London'

Thin stem on Maple leaf with 'fine' veins .



20-4-11-104 Cap Wm voided gate overlay on brass maple leaf. Oval Hicks tab

20-4-11-106 Cap Non-voided wm overlay on brown maple leaf

Other ranks by Elkington & Co. Not maker marked.

Currently only Elkington Type 1 'C' over '6' collars are reported for the 6th Battalion These with copper wire lug fasteners which are attached at the top of the letter 'C' and bottom of the numeral.



20-4-12-108 Collar Brass. By Elkington & Co. not maker marked.

Badges by W.J. Dingley (Birmingham)

Other ranks



20-4-11-110 Cap Voided wm overlay on brown maple leaf. Not maker marked



20-4-12-110 Collar Voided wm overlay on brown maple leaf. Not maker marked

Officers



20-4-12-112 Collar Silver overlay on gilt maple leaf marked Dingley Birmingham



20-4-12-114 Collar Silver gate overlay on gilt maple leaf marked Dingley Birmingham

Canadian Cavalry Depot (6th Bn. Fort Garry Horse). 1915 - 1917



20-4-22-116 Shoulder title Yellow lettering woven through black melton

The Canadian Remount Depot was relocated to Canterbury September 3rd 1915 where effective January 21st 1916 it was designated the Canadian Cavalry Depot (6th Bn. Fort Garry Horse). On February 24th 1916 the Fort Garry horse comprising of a Headquarters with three Cavalry and a Mounted Machine Gun Squadrons sailed for France as a component of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade replacing the 2nd King Edward's Horse. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was to serve with the British Cavalry Corps for the duration of the Great War. The authorized badges for all Depot Battalions were the General Service Maple Leaf badges. However as a number of different patterns of 6th Western Cavalry cap and collar badges were issued so it is likely these continued to be worn.

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft

Other ranks cap badge by Tiptaft not maker marked, heavy veined Maple Leaf with non voided white metal overlay, thin stem on the Maple leaf. The overlays on the Tiptaft pattern badges are attached to the badges with flat copper wires.



20-4-11-118 Cap Non voided wm overlay on blackened maple leaf (Picture B/W)



20-4-12-118 Collar

Brown finish not maker marked

In January 1917 the Canadian Cavalry Depot (6th Bn. Fort Garry horse) in England was redesignated as the Canadian Reserve Cavalry Depot relocating to Bordon Camp in Hampshire England, the 6th Battalion being depleted of all ranks was disbanded effective April 15th Under General Order 60 of April 1st 1918.

Canadian Reserve Cavalry Depot January 1918

In January 1918 the Canadian Cavalry Depot was redesignated as the Canadian Reserve Cavalry Regiment being relocated to Bordon Camp in Hampshire England. The Depot received reinforcements from the 34th Fort Garry Horse Overseas Training Depot located at Winnipeg. This supplying reinforcements to the Canadian Light Horse, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), the Fort Garry Horse and the Royal North West Mounted Police Squadron (CLH).

The 'C' over '6' collar badges marked with curved 'J.R. Gaunt London', were produced for issue on demobilization. It is unlikely that these were ever worn or just produced as part of a blanket order of "C" over numeral collar badges.



20-4-12-120 Collar

Gilding metal large 'C' over '6', with central bar

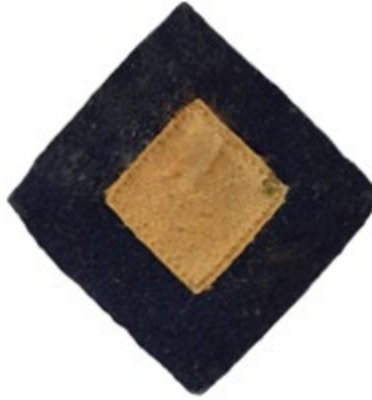
Fort Garry Horse (Canadian Cavalry Brigade) 1916 - 1918

Shoulder title



20-4-22-122 Shoulder title White lettering woven through khaki worsted

Formation patch



20-4-23-124 Sleeve badge Worn on left upper sleeve (Replacing the shoulder title)

The design of the familiar Fort Garry Gate on maple leaf badges were approved June 13th 1918 under General Routine Order 4663 of August 1st 1918. This pattern likely having been introduced earlier in WWI. Many varieties are noted with badges produced by many different makers. An exact chronology is impossible as this badge design continued in use without change until almost WWII when the shape of the maple leaf and the ribbon below the gate were modified on Canadian made badges however J.R. Gaunt continued to produce officers badge of the earlier pattern. In 1917 for the first time the Canadian Government provided funds for regimental pattern cap badges for both the CEF and the Canadian Militia in Canada. For units serving with the Canadian Corps in France these badges were provided by J.W. Tiptaft & Son. Between April 1918 and May 1919 Tiptaft supplied 1000 sets of FGH cap and collar badges, and 700 pairs of shoulder titles to the Canadian Ordnance Depot at Ashford in Kent. As of January 20th 1919 just 400 pairs of collar badges remained un-issued. (Please note: The shoulder titles are smaller in size than the later brass pattern approved under General Order 140 of 1928.) Examples of Maple Leaf badges with a pickled finish (this only used during WWI) and others with distinctive shaped maple leaves by as yet unidentified British makers are definitely of WWI manufacture but when issued is undetermined. Similar pattern badges maker marked J.R.Gaunt Montreal or 'Made in England' date from the 1930s.



20-4-11-126 Cap Wm on brown. Fully struck up reverse. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



20-4-12-126 Collar Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Tiptaft thin pattern lugs. Not maker marked



20-4-14-126 Title Gilding metal (41x 22mm). Lug fasteners. By Tiptaft not maker marked

Officers



20-4-11-128 Cap Wm on brown. Fully struck up reverse. Not maker marked



20-4-12-128 Collar Wm. 1/2 Round copper wire lugs attached to ends of ribbon. Not marked

Officers (Unidentified maker)



20-4-11-130 Cap Wm on brown. Flat back. Fold over tangs. Not maker marked

Reproduction of Tiptaft WWI pattern cap badge

This well made centrifugal cast copy of the WWI Tiptaft cap badge can be distinguished from the original issue as the overlay is spot welded to the maple leaf. On the WWI examples the overlay is secured to the

maple leaf with fold over wires mounted through small holes drilled in the leaf. Also being cast from a mold made from a badge the overall detail is also not as 'crisp' as that of an original badge.

34th Fort Garry Horse in Canada in WWII

In Canada under Militia Order 207 of 1917 the regiment was re-designated as the 34th Fort Garry Horse Overseas Training Depot. This supplying cavalry reinforcements to the Canadian Cavalry Reserve at Bordon, Hampshire, in England. Both the CEF component and the 34th Fort Garry Horse Overseas Training Depot were disbanded under General Order 26 of March 15th 1912 In 1920 the 34th Fort Garry Horse was reorganized as the Fort Garry Horse.

Regimental numbers blocks 476276 - 476525 and 551876 - 551950

34th Fort Garry Horse Draft

Regimental numbers block 553001 - 553060

34th Fort Garry Horse Service Squadron

Regimental numbers block 2,147301 - 2,152300

34th Fort Gary Horse Cap/collar badges by unidentified makers

After the start of WWI likely due to shortages of white metal (required for essential war work), badges were issued in a variety of base metals. Varieties are identifiable by the height of the gate, and the shape of the windows these oval or rectangular in shape.

Tall Gate rectangular windows

Some tall gate pattern badges are noted in silver plate with the plating polished off the fort portion of the badge.



20-4-11-140 Cap/collar Pickled. Rectangular windows. Flat back. Tangs. Attributed to Dingwall



20-4-11-142 Cap/collar Brown OSD. Rectangular windows. Flat back. Lugs. Attributed to Dingwall

Tall Gate oval windows



20-4-11-144 Cap/collar Oxidized finish. Fully struck up back. Fold over tangs



20-4-11-146 Cap/collar Oxidized finish. Fully struck up back. Lug fasteners



20-4-11-148 Cap/collar Silver plate. Fully struck up back. Lug fasteners

Small Gate oval windows



20-4-11-150 Cap/collar Brown finish. Partially struck up reverse. Lug fasteners.



20-4-11-152 Cap(?) Brown OSD with silvered gate. Flat back. Pin fasteners



20-4-12-154 Collar (?) Brown OSD with silvered gate. Flat back. Lug fasteners

Badges by J.R. Inglis Limited oval windows



20-4-11-156 Cap Brown finish 1 ½ inches. Flat back maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



20-4-12.156 Collar Brown finish. Flat back maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Shoulder titles

Militia Order No.164 of March 29th 1915 describes the badges to be issued to the volunteers for the CEF at Government expense. This reads in part "Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges - cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1". The cap collar and shoulder titles were the General Service maple leaf patterns, the 'CANADA' shoulder titles the flat none voided patterns. In addition to the CEF initial sets; 'INF', 'CEF', 'CFA', 'AMB,' 'CAMC' etc., a number of regimental pattern titles were also produced including a badge for the Fort Garry Horse, these probably being issued only to reinforcing drafts raised for the CEF and only worn in Canada prior to embarkation for England.

20-4-14-158 Title Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Not maker marked

20-4-14-160 Title 'FGH' upper and lower bar in cut sheet brass

20-4-14-162 Title Small pattern. Gilding metal. Gaunt lugs. Not maker marked

Officers



20-4-11-168 Cap/Collar Silvered with 34th Fort Gary Horse below the gate. Attributed to Inglis

Badges by Hemsley

20-4-11-170 Cap Pickled gm 1 ¼ inches by Hemsley but not maker marked



20-4-12-170 Collar Pickled gm 1 ½ inches by Hemsley not maker marked

A single example of the above large pattern badge in silver is reported in the holdings of the Fort Garry Regiment museum at Winnipeg. Possibly a makers sample.

20-4-11-172 Cap Silver as above. Photo or reverse detail not available

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade Machine Gun Squadron 1916 - 1917 1st Canadian Machine Gun Squadron 1917 - 1918

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade Machine Gun Squadron was formed at Tully in France from the machine gun sections of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse (RC), and the Fort Gary Horse under command of Captain W.T. Lawless (Permanent Force) February 20th 1916 but command passed to Major W.R. Walker March 5th 1916 and later on the same day to Major J.H. Boulter. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade Machine Gun Squadron was equipped with the 303 Lewis light machine gun. The designation being altered to the 1st Canadian Machine Gun Squadron on April 4th 1917.

ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE & GARRISON ARTILLERY

The histories of the permanent force Royal Canadian Artillery and the militia Canadian Artillery are extremely complicated. Even more so during WWI. The non-permanent militia Canadian Artillery was established in 1857 long before the permanent force Royal Canadian Artillery. On the withdrawal of the bulk of the British troops from Canada during the period of the Crimean war in 1857 the Canadian Government issued a 'white paper' reorganizing the Canadian Militia. At this time a small non permanent artillery component of seven batteries was established. By 1892 this number had grown to 31 batteries of Garrison and 17 batteries of Field Artillery.

The Permanent Force Artillery was established October 20th 1871 when two batteries of Garrison Artillery, 'A' Battery located at Kingston, with a battery at Toronto, and 'B' Battery at Quebec City, were formed on the withdrawal of the British garrisons from these cities. These batteries were designated as Schools of Gunnery February 6th 1880 and as Royal Schools of Gunnery August 10th 1883. On this date a third battery 'C' Battery was authorized for Victoria on Vancouver Island but this was not activated until 1887.

On May 23rd 1893 the permanent force artillery was designated as the Royal Canadian Artillery. Also in 1893 'C' Battery located at Victoria was disbanded and its personnel returned to Quebec City. The withdrawal of the Canadian gunners being occasioned by the British Government decision to build a Fortress at Esquimalt this initially manned by gunners of the Royal Marines Artillery, these later replaced by No. 58 Company Royal Garrison Artillery.

On May 23rd 1893 the Canadian permanent force artillery was designated as the Royal Canadian Artillery. Under General Order No. 50 August 18th 1893 the permanent force artillery was reorganized into two components; the Royal Canadian Field Artillery and the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery. The R.C.F.A. with lettered batteries, 'A' Battery located at Kingston, and 'B' Battery at Quebec City. The R.C.G.A. was formed with numbered companies No.1 and No.2 both being located at Quebec City. The nucleus of No.2 Company R.C.G.A. being formed mainly from the personnel of the disbanded 'C' Battery. In 1905 the last remnants of the British Army in Canada returned to England turning over the great coastal forts at Halifax and Esquimalt in BC to the Dominion Government. Effective September 5th 1905 the Royal Canadian Field Artillery was designated the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery increased from two to five companies.

Royal Garrison and Royal Canadian Horse Artillery 1911 - 1918

In 1910 the Royal Cypher of King George V was adopted replacing that of King Edward VII for the insignia throughout the British Empire.

Under General Order 175 of October 1912, paragraph 4, The Royal Canadian Artillery. Page 25, insert new paragraph 158(a) through (d): "Busby (Royal Canadian Horse Artillery only) - Black sable skin 6 ¼-inches high in front, 7 ¾-inches high at back and ½-inch smaller round top than at bottom. A scarlet cloth bag covering the top of the Busby and falling down at the right side to the bottom. A screw socket at the top in front, black leather chin strap and black enameled buckle." Paragraphs (b) through (d) list cap lines, plume, and dress jacket. *(These dress regulations match almost exactly those describing the Full dress uniform of the British Royal Horse Artillery, the pattern adopted February 22 1898. This uniform was likely adopted by the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery circa 1904 and worn until the start of WWI when Full dress was with-drawn from use until after the Armistice.)* It is believed that the gilt puggaree badge was worn in place of the full size helmet plate on the Wolsely helmet when adopted by the Royal Garrison Artillery .

The 1912 Appendix to Militia Order No.164, 1912, Division D. Badges is a priced list of badges available from the Ordnance Depot. Under 'Cap badges' are listed 'R.C.A.' @ 11 cents, (these with lug fasteners). Artillery (no price quoted being militia cap badges these were not provided by ordnance). Collar Badges 'R.C.A.' pair 8 cents (small grenade). Puggaree 'R.C.A.' 12 cents each *(these with pin fastener)*. Badges Shoulder 'R.C.A.', R.C.G.A. and R.C.H.A., each letter 2-cents. Buttons. R.C.A. large \$1 per gross, small . 60 cents per gross.

The Royal cypher cap badges were used by the RCHA and the RCGA until 1918 when under General Order 14 of February 1918 the design of the cap badge was altered, the G.O. reading in part 'Delete the design of the Cap Badge as given in column 6 and substitute the following:- "A Bronze metal gun with a scroll above inscribed "Canada" surmounted by a Crown. Below the gun inscribed "Quo fas et Gloria ducunt". The second amendment reads "Royal Canadian Artillery G.O. No.14 of 1918 is cancelled. For the description of the cap badge in column '4', substitute the following 'In gilt: a gun with a scroll above inscribed 'Canada' surmounted by a crown and a small beaver below the gun inscribed "QUO FAS ET GLORIA ducunt". For the details given in columns 6 and 7 substitute the following, viz "as for full dress head dress."'. *(Currently no badges with a 'small beaver' are reported.)*

Badges for the Royal Garrison Artillery are listed in Section 4 Artillery

WWI RCA Shoulder titles



20-5-1-14-101 Title Brown finish. By Caron Bros lugs. Not maker marked



20-5-1-14-103 Title Brown finish. Maker marked W Scully Montreal



20-5-1-14-105 Title Gilding metal. Hexagonal pattern lugs.. Maker marked J.R Gaunt London

Pre WWI issues worn by RCHA sailing October 1914

Other ranks (Badges by Ellis)

It is likely that the pre WWI other ranks badges were procured from Ellis Bros. Officers purchasing their badge from J.R.Gaunt in England. Pre WWI badges are marked J.R.Gaunt Montreal whilst those obtained overseas during WWI bear J.R. Gaunt London naming.



20-5-1-11-110 Cap Gilt lacquer on gm. Struck up reverse. Ellis flat cut sheet metal lugs.



20-5-1-14-110 Title Gilding metal. Not maker marked Flat cut sheet brass lugs

Officers (Badges by J.R. Gaunt)



20-5-1-11-112 Cap Die cast. E/W lugs (example re-lugged) Stamped J.R. Gaunt Montreal



20-5-1-11-114 Cap Gilt. Flat back. N/S pin fastener. Stamped J.R. Gaunt Montreal

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in WWI

On the outbreak of WWI Canada offered to provide Great Britain with an expeditionary force. Sir Sam Hughes, the Minister of Militia ignored the carefully prepared plans for mobilization prepared by the General Staff in 1911 and instead ordered a huge new military camp, Camp Valcartier, to be built on farmland just outside Quebec City to house what would become the 33,000 plus First Contingent. Sir Sam sent telegrams to all Regimental Commanding Officers of the Canadian Militia calling for a list volunteers who would proceed to Valcartier to form the CEF. Due to his antipathy to the General Staff it was not his intention to include any units of the Permanent Force in the CEF, however the Royal Canadian Dragoons and Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), and the two batteries of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery were ordered to Valcartier to help set up the camp, provide administration and training. On August 15th 1914 fifteen Officers and 236 OR's of the RCHA arrived at Valcartier. A further Officer and 12 OR's arriving August 19th. On August 26th the camp commandant Colonel V.A.S. Williams was authorized to mobilize the entire RCHA Brigade at Camp Valcartier and to form a composite Cavalry Regiment from the two Permanent Force Cavalry Regiments for inclusion with the CEF.

Headquarters, 'A' and 'B' Batteries of the RCHA embarked for England on the Athenia with a further 44 personnel of 'B' Battery on the Manitou sailing for England with the 1st Contingent October 3rd 1914, a total of 496 all Ranks. The RCHA was assigned to the Canadian Cavalry Brigade in January 1915.

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade

The orders for the formation of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade were listed in Salisbury Plain Orders January 30th 1915. (*History of the Canadian Forces page 158, Duguid*). The Brigade to comprise of the Royal

Canadian Horse Artillery, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) with the addition of the 2nd King Edward's Light Horse. This an Imperial Regiment raised effective August 10th 1914 from colonial ex-soldiers living in Great Britain on the outbreak of WWI. This unit containing a large proportion of Canadians. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was placed under command of Colonel J.E.B. Seely and was referred to for most of the war as Seely's Detachment. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was concentrated at Maresfield Park near Uckfield in Sussex. The 1st (Canadian) Division sailed for France early in April 1915 leaving Seely's Detachment in England. By May 4th 1915 losses in the 1st Division had reached 200 Officers and almost 6,000 other ranks killed, wounded or gassed.

The desperate need for reinforcements saw the Canadian Cavalry Brigade being asked to serve as infantry and Seely's Detachment less the RCHA sailed for France on May 4th 1915 serving as infantry for the remainder of the year.

The RCHA did not accompany the Canadian Cavalry Brigade to France but sailed for France in July 1915 where they remained in reserve until September 9th 1915 being assigned to the 1st Divisional Artillery until again joining up with the Canadian Cavalry Brigade in January 1916. Whilst in England the RCHA Brigade which had consisted of Headquarters and two six gun '13-pounder' batteries was reorganized to form two four gun batteries and an ammunition column. For the remainder of the war the Canadian Cavalry Brigade served with the British Cavalry Corps. In January 1916 the 2nd King Edward's Light Horse was withdrawn from the Canadian Cavalry Brigade being replaced with the 34th Fort Garry Horse. For the remainder of the war the Canadian Cavalry Brigade served with the British Cavalry Corps.

With the majority of the RCHA embarking with the 1st Contingent only 44 All Ranks remained in Canada at the Regimental Depot at Kingston (plus four Supernumeraries, personal attached to other units), 'C' Battery was reactivated at Kingston in the fall of 1915 as 'C' Battery RCHA as the home depot of the R.C.H.A.

No specific CEF regimental numbers are noted for the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery but is likely included in a catch all block for 1st Divisional Troops block between 40001 and 45000.

OVERSEAS

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery

Other ranks



20-5-1-11-120 Cap

Gilding metal. Slide fastener marked 'J.R. Gaunt & Son London'

Officers



20-5-1-12-122 Collar Brown OSD. Added 'CANADA' scroll. J.R. Gaunt London maker tab

Canadian Cavalry Brigade Artillery formation patch



20-5-1-23-124 Formation patch

Badges by currently unidentified maker



20-5-1-11-126 Cap Brown OSD. Die cast. E/W fold over tangs. Maker not currently identified

* This example has had the field gun deliberately removed the reason for this is undetermined.

Officers



20-5-1-11-128 Cap Gilt. Die cast. Slide fastener. Not marked maker currently unidentified



20-5-1-11-128 Cap Brown OSD finish. Slide fastener. Maker currently unidentified

Under General Order 14 of February 1918 the design of the cap badge was altered, the G.O. reading in part 'Delete the design of the Cap Badge as given in column 6 and substitute the following:- "A Bronze metal gun with a scroll above inscribed "Canada" surmounted by a Crown. Below the gun inscribed "Quo fas et Gloria ducunt". This description matches the pattern worn by the non-permanent Canadian Field Artillery. This pattern is of the same design as that used by the British Royal Artillery on the forage cap with 'CANADA' replacing the word 'UBIQUE'.

**Not maker marked but attributed to J.R.Gaunt
(19 mm wheels)**

The maker of these cap badges is currently undetermined but is struck from the same dies as the 1904 officers pouch badge.

Other ranks



20-5-1-11-130 Cap Bronzed. Smooth wheel. Long round wire lugs. Not maker marked

Officers (with Turning wheel)



20-5-1-11-132 Cap Brown OSD. Partially struck up reverse. Fold over tangs



20-5-1-12-132 Collar Brown OSD. Added 'CANADA' scroll. J.R. Gaunt London maker tab

The maker of this badge is currently undetermined but is struck from the same dies as the 1904 officers pouch badge. Matching OSD officers cap badges have not been identified at press time.

Officers Service Dress varieties

The post WWI Gaunt pattern OSD collar badges continued to be used until 1927 a small 'Made in England' tab replacing the 'J.R. Gaunt London' pattern tab. The 'CANADA' scroll was retained on the cap and collar badges of the RCA and CA until 1927 when these were altered under General Order 42 of 1927 which

reads in part “For ‘CANADA’ substitute ‘UBIQUE’.” and “Cap Badge of bronzed metal for Royal Canadian Artillery. Collar badges in bronzed metal a grenade with scroll below inscribed ‘UBIQUE’.” This the first time that the bronze collar badges are listed in General Orders. The description of the badges is listed as ‘bronze’ but most have a brown finish. Two different methods of manufacture are noted one with the ‘CANADA’ scroll applied to the British pattern the second with the scroll an integral part of the badge.



20-5-1-12-132 Collar With added Canada ribbon



20-5-1-12-134 Collar Canada ribbon an integral part of the badge

‘C’ Battery RCHA

Caron Bros titles were not introduced until mid 1915 after the RCHA had already proceeded to England.



20-5-1-14-136 Title Gilt lacquer on gm. Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



20-5-1-14-138 Title Gilding metal. Stamped Caron Bros (Unusual marking)

The distortion noted on the above shoulder titles would indicate that these were likely bent into a curve. currently no photographs to confirm or refute this hypothesis are known.

Badges attributed to Scully

Officers (?)



20-5-1-11-140 Cap

Copper. Struck up reverse. Scully type 2 lugs. Not maker marked



20-5-1-12-140 Collar

Copper. Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked W. Scully Montreal



20-5-1-14-140 Title

Copper. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Badges by Roden Bros



20-5-1-11-142 Cap

Gilding metal. Hemsley pattern lugs. Marked Roden Bros 1917 Toronto

Sample Badges (?) by George F. Hemsley (Circa 1917)



20-5-1-11-144 Cap Pickled finish.. Struck up reverse. Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



20-5-1-12-144 Collar Pickled. Struck up reverse. Small flat cut sheet metal lugs. Not maker marked



20-5-1-12-146 Collar Pickled finish.. Struck up reverse. Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked

The Canadian Light Horse

The 19th Alberta Dragoons

The regiment was formed as the 19th Alberta Mounted Rifles with headquarters at Edmonton effective February 1st 1908, being redesignated the 19th Alberta Dragoons in 1911. On the 6th August 1914 Sir Sam Hughes named the 19th Alberta Dragoons as the Divisional Cavalry Squadron the only cavalry regiment to be selected for service in the CEF. A total of 196 volunteers concentrated at Camp Valcartier with 190 sailing with the 1st Contingent October 3rd 1914. In England the 1st Divisional Cavalry Squadron was located at Bustard Camp and sailed for France on the 9th February 1915. Of the troops of the 1st Division the 19th Dragoons was the only Canadian regiment initially equipped with the SMLE (Small Magazine Lee Enfield) rifle, and not the longer Ross Mark III. (The only other exception being the PPCLI which served with the British Army until 1916). On March 19th 1917 the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisional Cavalry Squadrons

were redesignated as 'A', 'B' and 'C' Squadron Canadian Light Horse.

Regimental numbers block for the 19th Dragoons was 1901 - 2100.

The 19th Alberta Dragoons Draft 1917

A reinforcing draft was raised in Canada from the 19th Dragoons in February 1917. Personnel arrived in the UK in October 1917 and after a period at quarantine camp were used as reinforcements.

Regimental numbers block 2,283301 - 2,288300.

In the militia prior to WWI other ranks were only provided with gilding metal collar badges and shoulder strap numerals by the government, hat badges, if worn were provided from regimental funds. Photographs of one of the troops of the 19th Alberta Dragoons show the shoulder numeral being worn on the upturned brim of a fedora, in the picture these being worn by most of the other ranks, the NCOs and officers wearing the slouch hat without a badge.

OVERSEAS

The 1st Divisional Cavalry Squadron (19th Dragoons)

Badges by J.R. Gaunt & son

19th Alberta Mounted Rifles (First interim issue)

Other ranks



21-1-11-100 Stetson Gilding metal. Three lug configuration. Gaunt London makers tab

Struck from the pre 1908 dies but with the WWI Gaunt London makers tab

Officers Pre WWI worn as an interim)



21-1-11-102 Stetson Gilt and silver by Gaunt. Maker marked

19th Alberta Dragoons



21-1-11-104 Stetson Natural brass three lug fasteners. J.R.Gaunt London makers tab



21-1-12-104 Collar Natural brass. N/S lug fasteners. By J.R.Gaunt but not maker marked

Officers



21-1-11-108 Stetson Gilt. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked

21-1-12-108 Collar Gilt N/S with J.R.Gaunt Montreal makers tab

21-1-11-110 Stetson/cap? Oxidized OSD cast flat back two lug fasteners not maker marked

21-1-14-110 Title Oxidized OSD stamped 'J.R.Gaunt London'

Counterfeit (UK 2018)



21-1-11-109 Stetson Pressure cast silver. Note the blurred detail and extra metal around the design this not found on original die struck examples.

19th Alberta Dragoons

WWI badges by Scully

Other ranks



21-1-11-112 Stetson Gilding metal. Not maker marked or marked 'W. Scully'

21-1-12-112 Collar Gilding metal. E/W lug fasteners. Struck up reverse. Marked 'W. Scully'

21-1-14-112 Numeral Gilding metal. Maker marked 'W. Scully'



21-1-14- 114 Title Pickled finish. Marked W.Scully Montreal
'Made up' shoulder titles with the ornate 'XIX' of the 19th Lincolnshire Regiment braised onto the lower scroll portion of 2nd Dragoons shoulder titles, this with a pickled finish.

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son

In 1917 the Canadian Government, for the first time, provided funds for regimental cap badges for both the units of the CEF in Europe and Canadian Militia in Canada. In Europe the 1917 issue was supplied by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. The Officers badges were produced by J.R. Gaunt who had made the original 19th

Alberta Mounted Rifles badges. No examples of Tiptaft pattern collar badges are currently reported. As of January 20th 1919 these were 458 cap badges and 500 pairs of collar badges in inventory at the Canadian Ordnance Depot at Ashford in Kent, England. It is likely these were not returned to Canada for use by the Regiment but sold as scrap.

Other ranks

21-1-11-112 Hat Gilding metal. 3 Long Tiptaft pattern lugs. Marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

1st Hussars

The 1st Hussars were originally raised with headquarters at London, Ontario effective May 31st 1872. In WWI the regiment contributed 66 troops to the 1st Infantry Battalion on its formation in August 1914. Effective 1st December 1914. (Authorization date being March 15th 1915) The 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles, a three squadron regiment was formed from the 1st Hussars. With two squadrons, 'A' and 'B', at London, Ontario, and 'C' Squadron at Toronto. Effective March 30th 1915 'C' Squadron was withdrawn from the 7th CMR while 'A' and 'B' Squadrons were designated the 2nd Divisional Cavalry Squadron under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbotson Leonard sailing for England June 9th 1915 without horses. After being equipped the regiment sailed for France in mid 1915.

Regimental numbers block for 'A' and 'B' Squadrons, 7th C.M.R. 7001- 8000 changed to 112001 - 113000

Regimental numbers block for 'C' Squadron, 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles 7701-7849

Regimental numbers block for the 1st Hussars Draft 2,517301 - 2,522300

Badges by W.Scully

Other ranks

21-2-11-108 Cap Gilding metal. Maker marked 'W.Scully'



21-2-12-108 Collar Gilding metal. 'Fold over' tang fasteners marked 'W.Scully Montreal '



21-2-12-110 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

21-2-14-112 Title Straight 'HUSSARS' lower bar only. By Caron not maker marked

Officers(?)

21-2-11-116 Cap Brown OSD.



21-2-12-116 Collar Brown OSD



21-2-14-116 Title Brown OSD

OVERSEAS

2nd Divisional Cavalry Squadron March 1915 -January 1916

Special Service Squadron First (Canadian) Hussars January 1916 - March 1917

In January 1916 authority was granted for the unit to be designated the Special Service Squadron First (Canadian) Hussars. In May 1916 the First Canadian Corps Cavalry Regiment was formed with a Headquarters and the three Divisional Cavalry Squadrons then serving in France. Effective March 19th 1917 the designation of the Special Service Squadron 1st (Canadian) Hussars was altered to 'B' Squadron Canadian Light Horse (1st Hussars). Each of the cavalry units forming the Canadian Light horse continued to wear their Militia period badges on the 'Slouch hat' this replaced in the field with the steel helmet in 1916. (Both 1st and 2nd Divisional Squadrons were formed under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 and are not specifically named in GO.207/1920.)

Badges by Gaunt



21-2-11-120 Cap Pickled finish. J.R.Gaunt London makers tab

Cap and collars by Tiptaft are reported but currently unconfirmed

1970s re-strike of above cap badge

Late 20th Century restrikes of the J.R.Gaunt & Son cap badge are noted. Stuck in natural gilding metal

without an applied finish Real WWI examples are struck in brass. Compared to the original badges these are often found with one of the legs missing from the rearing horse. The detail is 'blurred' and not sharp as in genuine WWI issues also counterfeit badges have a copper 'J.R.Gaunt London' affixed to the reverse tab this not found on any of the original WWI badges to this regiment.



21-2-11-122 Cap Die struck natural brass. Copper J.R.Gaunt London makers tab

Counterfeit cap badges (Circa 2015)

The cap badges pictured below are counterfeits these 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 example.



21-2-11-124 Cap Pressure cast brass.



21-2-11-126 Cap Pressure cast silver.

16th Canadian Light Horse

The 16th Canadian Light Horse was organized July 3rd 1905 under the designation of the 16th Mounted Rifles with Regimental Headquarters and 'C' and 'D' Squadrons at Regina, 'A' Squadron at Moosamin and

'B' Squadron at Moose Jay. In 1907 'D' Squadron was relocated from Regina to Grenfell. Effective October 1st 1908 the designation was altered to the 16th Light Horse. Badges were described under General Order 100 of 1907 "16th Mounted Rifles. - A cap and collar badge as described hereunder is authorized for the use of the 16th Mounted Rifles. A moose head, with motto "King and Empire" on a scroll underneath." It is interesting to note that no metals or sizes are listed. The initial issue of badges were gilding metal collar size these worn on both the hat (left side) and the collars.

The squadron sailed for France as Headquarters troops in January 1916 where in May 1916 the three divisional cavalry squadrons were amalgamated under the title of the First Canadian Corps Cavalry Regiment this designation being changed to the Canadian Light Horse effective March 19th 1917. The 19th Alberta Dragoons, formerly the 1st Divisional Cavalry Squadron becoming 'A' Squadron CLH. The 2nd Divisional Cavalry Squadron (Special Service Squadron First (Canadian) Hussars) becoming 'B' Squadron CLH. The 3rd Divisional Cavalry Squadron the 16th Canadian Light Horse becoming 'C' Squadron CLH. (The 4th Divisional Cavalry Squadron authorized under General Order 69 July 15th 1916, this absorbed into the Canadian Cavalry Depot in England though not officially disbanded until General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.)

Pre WWI badge issues worn between 1908 - 1916



21-3-11/12-100 Cap/collar Brass. Not marked attributed to H. Byshe of Montreal

In WWI the regiment provided 290 other ranks to the 5th (Western Cavalry) Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 5th Battalion sailed with a strength of 1564 personnel well over the usual 1050 CEF Infantry Battalion establishment. After its arrival in the UK the 16th CLH personnel were assigned to the Canadian Cavalry Depot where in December 1915 they were designated the 3rd Divisional Cavalry Squadron (16th Canadian Light Horse) this authorized Under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915.

OVERSEAS

3rd Divisional Cavalry Squadron (16th CLH) December 1915 -May 1916

Officers shoulder titles



21-3-14-102 Title Gilt. Flat back. Maker currently unidentified



21-3-14-104 Title Bronzed OSD. Flat back. Maker currently unidentified

'C' Squadron Canadian Light Horse (16th CLH) May 1916 - November 1918



- 21-3-11-106 hat Brass. 'Hicks & Sons London' copper tab on the reverse
- 21-3-12.106 Collar Gilding metal with 'Hicks & Sons London' copper tab on the reverse
- 21-3-14-106 Title Gilding metal 'CLH' stamped 'Hicks & Sons London'

Officers



- 21-3-11-108 Cap Silver overlay on gilt. Die cast pin fastener. Not maker marked
- 21-3-12-108 Collar Silver overlay on gilt. Die cast pin fastener. Not maker marked
- 21-3-11-110 Cap Brown OSD. Die cast by Hicks & Sons but not maker marked
- 21-3-12 110 Collar Brown OSD. Die cast by Hicks & Sons but not maker marked

Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks



- 21-3-11-112 Cap Blackened. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham
- 21-3-12-112 Collar Blackened. Collars face. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

Officers



21-3-1-11-114 Cap Pickled finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

21-3-1-12-114 Collar Pickled finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham (not confirmed)

Canadian Light Horse

In May 1916 the First Canadian Corps Cavalry Regiment was formed with a Headquarters and the three Divisional Cavalry Squadrons then serving in France The designation being changed to the Canadian Light Horse with a strength of 36 Officers and 600 troopers effective March 19th 1917. The 19th Alberta Dragoons, formerly the 1st Divisional Cavalry Squadron becoming 'A' Squadron CLH. The 2nd Divisional Cavalry Squadron (Special Service Squadron First (Canadian) Hussars) becoming 'B' Squadron CLH. The 3rd Divisional Cavalry Squadron the (16th Canadian Light Horse) becoming 'C' Squadron CLH. (The 4th Divisional Cavalry Squadron authorized under General Order 69 July 15th 1916, was absorbed into the Canadian Cavalry Depot in England but not officially disbanded until General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.) Each squadron was under command of a Major and divided into four Troops of about 35 all ranks. Each Troop had a mounted Hotchkiss machine gun section in addition troopers carried swords in addition to Lee-Enfield rifles Officers and NCO automatic pistols. (In October 1918 a RNWMP Squadron was attached to the Canadian Light Horse please see Canadian Military Police for details (10-6). Each of the cavalry units forming the Canadian Light horse continued to wear their Militia period badges on the cap or 'Slouch hat' this replaced in the field in 1916 with the steel helmet. The troopers of the Canadian Light horse were also identified by a broad strip of ribbon worn on the left shoulder strap this being a broad pale blue strip over a narrow red stripe over a broad dark blue strip. The Canadian Light Horse was disbanded under General Order 207 of November 15th 1920. (The 1st and 2nd Divisional Squadrons being formed under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 are therefore not specifically named in GO. 207/1920.)



21-1-23-140 Shoulder strap (Worn on left shoulder only) Worn with Tiptaft CLH title.



21-1-14-142 Title Gilding metal. 'CLH' without periods. By Tiptaft but not maker marked



21-1-14-144 Title Cut sheet brass maker not identified

21-1-14-146 Title Brown OSD with periods maker not identified

Royal North West Mounted Police in WWI

The North West Mounted Police became the Royal North West Mounted Police June 24th 1904 and by an Order in Council dated January 27th 1920 became the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

In May 1916 the First Canadian Corps Cavalry Regiment was formed with a Headquarters and the three Divisional Cavalry Squadrons then serving in France (The 4th Divisional Cavalry Squadron authorized under General Order 69 July 15th 1916, was absorbed into the Canadian Cavalry Depot in England though not officially disbanded until General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.) The First Canadian Corps Cavalry Regiment was redesignated the Canadian Light Horse effective March 19th 1917.

The Royal North West Mounted Police was finally granted permission to raise a cavalry draft in May 1918 with regimental numbers block 2,683711 - 2,685710. The RNWMP Draft enlisted 12 officers and 231 Other ranks under command of Inspector (Rank of Major) G.L. Jennings being joined by 495 other recruits (Many of these retired former members of the RNWMP.) From these 'A' Squadron was formed this sailing for England June 6th 1918 with 6 Officers and 154 troopers where it was assigned to the Canadian Reserve Cavalry Regiment being formed into four troops 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' for service with the Canadian Light Horse in France. 'B' Troop under command of Lieutenant T. Dann and 'C' Troop under command of Lieutenant S.T. Wood sailed for France on October 6th 1918, 'A' and 'D' Troops were amalgamated and sailed for France on November 4th 1918 just days before the Armistice. The 'Special Squadron RNWMP' did not serve as a unit but as general reinforcements for the CLH where it is reported the personnel were reassigned to Corps Headquarters serving as dispatch riders. The CEF component of the R.N.W.M.P. was disbanded under General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.

In Canada in the autumn of 1918 Force under General Order 128 of November 1918 a further six officers and 181 other ranks were recruited to serve in 'B' Squadron for the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary. The RNWMP Draft was disbanded under General Order 215 of November 1920.

'A' Squadron Royal North West Mounted Police

'A' Troop RNWMP Canadian Light Horse



21-1-14-150 Title Gilding metal. 3 lugs. Not maker marked

‘B’ Troop RNWMP Canadian Light Horse



21-2-14-152 Title Gilding metal. 3 lug configuration. Not maker marked

‘C’ Troop RNWMP Canadian Light Horse



21-3-1-14-154 Title Oxidized. 3 lug configuration. Not maker marked

‘D’ Troop RNWMP Canadian Light Horse

21-3-1-14-156 Title Oxidized. 3 lug configuration. Not maker marked.

Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force

Under General Order 128 of 1918 an expeditionary force was authorized for service in Siberia. The G.O. detailing the various units to comprise the force the preamble reading ‘His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorize for dispatch for duty in Siberia of the following and other Corps or Details and Detachments thereof, and such other personnel as the circumstances require for Headquarters, Base, Record, Remount and other like duties.’ Commissioner Perry was ordered to recruit a cavalry squadron to assist the CSEF six Officers and 181 other ranks embarked for Russia as ‘B’ Squadron RNWMP serving until returning to Canada in May 1919.

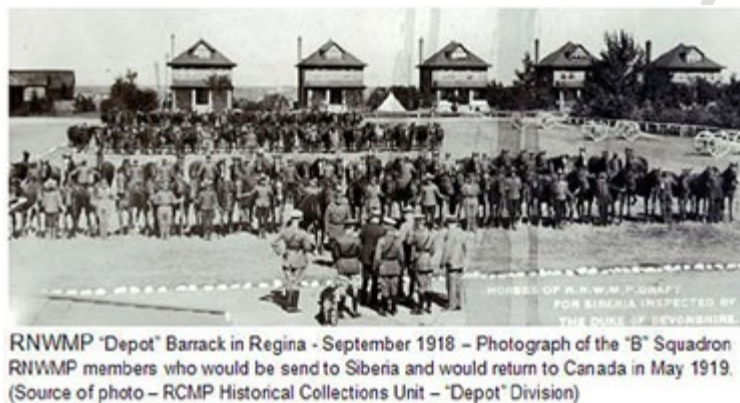
‘B’ Squadron R.N.W.M.P.

Other ranks Formation Patch sign worn above purple patch



Officers Formation Patch. The star sewn onto the purple patch

'B' Squadron RNWMP September 1918



Corps of Guides

The Corps of Guides was an elite mounted corps of the non-permanent militia formed by the Dominion Government following the experience gained during the Boer War. The purpose of the Corps of Guides was to be familiar with the terrain of Canada so as to render vital intelligence to any forces sent to defend Canadian Territory from an invading force. The Corps was established in under General Order 61 of April 1903 with companies serving under Headquarters of both Commands and Districts. Officers badges were authorized under General Order 85 of 1905 and shoulder badges for other ranks under General Order 165 of 1912. Under General Order 55 of 1913 the establishment was set at 40 all ranks for each company. On the outbreak of WWI the Corps of Guides sent 235 personnel to Camp Valcartier in August 1914.

With the exception of the Indian Army 'Guides' were not carried on the establishment of the British Army, this the basis on which the 1st Contingent was formed. The troopers then volunteered for other units then being formed at Camp Valcartier. Including the R.C.D., L.S.H., 1st Divisional Cavalry Squadron and the 1st Divisional Cyclist Company. The title 'Corps of Guides' is also emblazoned on the badge of the 5th (Western Cavalry) presumably a large contingent transferred to the 5th Battalion after its arrival in Great Britain. During WWI as the use and reliability of motorized vehicles saw the need for mounted troops decline and in the post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia the Corps of Guides were reorganized into cyclist companies. Effective March 31st 1929 the Corps of Guides was disbanded and the personnel absorbed into the non-permanent Canadian Corps of Signals.

The Corps of Guides 1907 - 1920

Paragraph 15 of the 1907 Dress Regulations states "Puggaree - If worn to be white, (unless otherwise authorized) (*The puggaree authorized for the Corps of Guides was 'Muslin, 6 folds, the two centre folds scarlet the other four outside folds khaki'*); it is not to be worn with the helmet plate. If a badge is worn it

is to be similar in design to the field cap badge authorized, and must be so fitted as not to perforate either the puggaree or helmet.”

Other ranks

22-1-12-100 Collar Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. N/S Scully type 2 lugs. Not maker marked

Badges by P.W. Ellis

Other ranks



22-1-11-102 Cap Gilding metal. Flat back. E/W Flat lugs. Marked ‘P W Ellis & Co 1914’



22-1-12-102 Collar Gm. Fully struck up reverse. E/W Flat metal lugs. Marked ‘P W Ellis 1915’

Like many Canadian made CEF badge issues the second issue of Corps of Guides badges by P.W.Ellis was originally issued with an applied gilt lacquer finish. This finish was usually removed after the initial parades when the badges were first worn. Between 1904 and 1917 the Canadian Government supplied the Militia only with collar badges and shoulder numerals, cap badges if worn being paid for with regimental funds. In 1917 the government agreed to authorize henceforth the payment of regimental pattern cap badges for both the CEF and the Canadian Militia. The 1917 issue militia badges usually issued with a ‘pickled’ finish.

Shoulder titles

22-1-14-102 Title Brass 39 x 8 mm. Hollow back. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. (P.W.Ellis (?))

22-1-14-104 Title Brass 56 x 12 mm deep curve. Gaunt pattern lugs not maker marked

Other ranks



22-1-11-106 Cap Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Gaunt London



22-1-14-106 Title Gilding metal. Deep curve. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Gaunt London

Officers

22-1-11-108 Cap Wm. overlay on gilding metal. Gaunt type lugs. Not maker marked

22-1-10-109 Puggaree Similar but with pin fastener

22-1-12-110 Collar White metal. Flat back. E/W Large thick Gaunt pattern lug, Not maker marked

22-1-12-112 Collar Silver plate. Flat back. E/W Large thick Gaunt pattern lug, Not maker marked

Paragraph 30 of the 'Dress Regulations for the Officers of the Canadian Militia 1907' specifies 'Guides - Scarlet cloth shoulder straps with *Guides* in gilding metal and gilt badges of rank.



22-1-14-114 Title Gilt 56 x 12 mm shallow curve. Gaunt pattern lugs not maker marked

Officers Mess Dress

The officers silver mess dress collar badges illustrated below are struck from distinctive dies and not those used to produce the overlays found on the officers cap badges. Mess dress was discontinued during WWI.

22-1-12-216 Collar Silver. Partially struck up reverse. Small N/S Scully type 2 lugs. Not marked

The Corps of Guides 1917 - 1920

22-1-11-218 Cap Pickled finish. Fully struck up reverse. Hemsley pattern lugs. Not marked

Post WWI

Under General Order 75 of 1920 in the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia the Corps of Guides was reorganized to comprise of twelve cyclist companies. Under G.O. 163 of 1920 the

establishment of each of these was set at 103 all ranks. Two companies being allotted to M.D. No.2 and one company to each of the other 11 military districts in Canada.

Canadian Cyclist Corps

The Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion was formed May 16th 1916 when the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisional Cyclist Companies were amalgamated this authorized under General Order 63 1917.

1st Divisional Cyclist Company

Authority was issued on September 14th to form a cyclist company for inclusion in the 1st Contingent this raised from volunteers at the Cyclist Depot. Five officers and 78 OR's were selected forming the 1st Canadian Division Cyclist Company this sailed with 1st Contingent in October 1914 being billeted at Bustard Camp, where they were to spend the next four months under canvas. In December 1914 the establishment of the 1st Divisional Cyclist Company in England was increased by adding 200 more personnel these being obtained from volunteers in England. The Cyclist Company of the 1st Divisional Mounted Troops sailed for France on the 8th February 1915 with a total of eight officers and 195 OR's (and two horses). The additional troops formed the Canadian Reserve Cyclist Company at the British Army Cyclist Depot at Hounslow attached to the British Army Cyclist Corps. The badges being worn by the 1st Divisional Cyclist Company on sailing to England were likely the 1914 dated General Service Maple Leaf patterns. The 1st Divisional Cyclist Company was disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920.

1st Divisional Cyclist Company 1914 -1916

Other Ranks



23-1-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Lg fasteners.



23-1-12-102- Collar Brown finish. N/S lug fasteners. Marked Tiptaft B'ham

Sweetheart (?)



23-1-12-104 Collar Gilt on browning gilding metal. Converted to pin fastener. Tiptaft B'ham

2nd Divisional Cyclist Company 1914 -1916

The Cyclist Company of the 2nd Divisional Mounted Troops was raised at the Canadian Cyclist Depot at Camp Valcartier in November 9th 1914 with a strength of 200 All Ranks. Each Military District, with the exception of the 1st, 5th and 13th contributing a platoon. Most of the 2nd Division Cyclist Company sailed for England May 16th 1915 with a final platoon sailing on June 15th 1915 the Company settled at Dibgate Camp under canvas

Badges by F.T. Proctor Toronto

Other Ranks



23-2-11-102 Cap Gilding metal. Not maker marked



23-2-12-102 Collar Brass. Pin back. Maker marked Proctor Toronto.



23-2-14-104 Title Natural gilding metal by Caron Bros. not maker marked

23-2-11-106 Cap Browning gilding metal F.T. Proctor

Officers

23-2-11-108 Cap

Brown OSD finish.



23-2-12-108 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Maker marked Proctor Toronto.



OVERSEAS

Badges by Tiptaft

Other Ranks



23-2-11-110 Cap

Gilding metal. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

Officers



23-2-11-112 Cap

Oxidized white metal with numeral polished off. Not maker marked



23-2-11-114 Cap

Dark brown finish. Lug fastener maker marked Tiptaft



23-2-12-114 Collar

Brown OSD. Not maker marked



23-2-12-116 Collar

OR's Browning gilding metal Tiptaft B'ham

23-2-11-118 Cap

Silver plate Tiptaft B'ham



- 23-2-12-118 Collar Officers Silver plate Tiptaft B'ham
 23-2-11-120 Cap Gilt on browning gilding metal Tiptaft B'ham
 23-2-12-120 Collar Gilt on browning gilding metal Tiptaft B'ham



- 23-2-11-122 Cap 'Made up pattern' F.T. Proctor collar on maple leaf.

3rd Divisional Cyclist Company 1916

The Cyclist Company of the 3rd Divisional Mounted Troops was raised in February 1916 from the Canadian Reserve Cyclist Company in England which was being replenished by volunteers from the Canadian Overseas Cyclist Depot in Canada. The infantry battalions of the 3rd Division sailed for France in the fall of 1915 followed in the spring of 1916 by the 3rd Divisional Cavalry and Cyclist Where almost immediately, in May 1916 (authorized under General Order 63 1917), the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisional Cyclist Companies were amalgamated to form the Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion. The 3rd Divisional Cyclist Company was disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920.

Badges attributed to P.W. Ellis but this unlikely as the unit was formed in England

Other Ranks



23-3-11-102 Cap Flat brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Not maker marked



23-3-12-102 Collar Flat brown finish. E/W flat cut sheet copper lugs. Not maker marked



23-3-14-104 Shoulder title Dark brown finish by Caron. Not maker marked

23-3-14-106 Title '3' over 'CYCLIST' gilt lacquered gilding metal by Caron Bros.

Officers

23-3-11-108 Cap Brown OSD with N/S round copper lugs



23-3-12-108 Collar Brown OSD with N/S round copper lugs

23-3-11-110 Cap Silver plate

23-3-12-110 Collar Silver plate

Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion 1916-1918

Effective May 16th 1916 the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisional Cyclist Companies were amalgamated to form the Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion, (authorized under General Order 63 1917) The 4th Divisional Cyclist Battalion in England was disbanded and the troops assigned to the Canadian Reserve Cyclist Company as reinforcements. The formation patch for the Canadian Corps cyclist was a triangle of Red, Royal blue and French Grey representing the colours of the Division patch of the three Divisional Cyclist Companies forming the unit. The Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion was disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920.

Formation patch



23-3-22-100 Sleeve patch Red, Royal blue and French grey triangle

Canadian Divisional Cyclists

Badges by J.R. Gaunt

Other ranks



23-5-11-102 Cap Natural brass. Lug fasteners with J.R.Gaunt makers tab



23-5-12-102 Collar Natural brass. Lug fasteners with J.R.Gaunt makers tab



23-5-14-102 Title Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



23-5-11-104 Cap

Red Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners with J.R.Gaunt makers tab



23-5-11-106 Cap

Chocolate Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners with J.R.Gaunt makers tab

Badges by W.J. Tiptaft

Other ranks

23-5-11-108 Cap



23-5-11-108 Collar

Natural brass. 29 x 35mm. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Canadian Corps Cyclists



23-5-11-110 Cap Natural brass.



23-5-12-110 Collar Natural brass. 29 x 35mm. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

23-5-14-112 Title Curved 'CYCLIST' brass by Tiptaft

Officers

23-5-11-114 Cap Gilt . By Tiptaft B'ham

23-5-12-114 Collar Gilt . By Tiptaft B'ham

4th Divisional Cyclist Company

Formed in England April 1916 disbanded May 1916

The 4th Cyclist Company Divisional Mounted Troops was raised from the Canadian Reserve Cyclist Company in England in April 1916 being authorized under General Order 63 1917 with other personnel in Canada ready to sail. A shortage of accommodation in England restricting the movement of these troops from Canada. Effective May 16th 1916 the 1st 2nd and 3rd Divisional Cyclist Companies were amalgamated to form the Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion, (authorized under General Order 63 1917), at this time the 4th Divisional Cyclist Battalion was disbanded and the troops in England re-assigned to the Canadian Reserve Cyclist Company as reinforcements. Those in Canada to the Canadian Divisional Cyclist Depot. The 4th Divisional Cyclist Company was disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920.

Badges by Bailey

Other ranks



- | | | |
|-------------|--------|---|
| 23-4-11-100 | Cap | Browning or blackened gilding metal. Flat cut sheet brass lugs. |
| 23-4-12-100 | Collar | Browning gilding metal |

Officers



- | | | |
|-------------|--------|---|
| 23-4-11-102 | Cap | Red brown finish (OSD?) by Bailey |
| 23-4-12-102 | Collar | Red brown finish (OSD?) by Bailey |
| 23-4-11-104 | Cap | Gilt on gilding metal by Bailey |
| 23-4-12-104 | Collar | Gilt on gilding metal by Bailey |
| 23-4-11-106 | Cap | Silver plate on gilding metal by Bailey |
| 23-4-12-106 | Collar | Silver plate on gilding metal by Bailey |

Canadian Cyclist Draft

The Canadian Cyclist draft was raised in Military District 2 with cyclists slated for 1st through 4th Divisional Cyclist Companies. The date of the formation of the Draft is uncertain but as reference is made to the 4th Division in the regimental block numbers listing likely early in 1916. Only cap badges and shoulder titles are currently noted both by Birks .



- 23-6-11-100 Cap Browning gilding metal flat back marked Birks
- 23-6-14-100 Title Brass 'CYCLISTS' over 'CANADA' by Birks but not maker marked

5th Divisional Cyclist Company 1916

The 5th Canadian Division was formed in England in 1916 and disbanded early in 1917 with the exception of the Divisional Artillery and 5th Divisional Machine Gun Battalions. Although authorized the 5th Cyclist Company Divisional Mounted Troops was never formed.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps

The Canadian Army Veterinary Corps was established in 1906 with two branches. The (Permanent) CAVC and the (Militia) CAVC. The (Permanent) CAVC was designated the Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps in November 1919 the prefix 'Royal' not being granted to the (Militia) CAVC until July 1936 when both branches adopted the same pattern badges. With the exception of the period of WWI the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps was only ever a tiny unit. The greatest establishment being at the time of the Armistice in November 1918 when there were 72 Officers and 756 OR's serving in France. The Permanent CAVC provided administration and acted as inspectors of the Militia units as well as conducting schools and examination of officers aspiring to advance in Rank. The 1919 establishment of the RCAVC was set at seven officers and 23 other ranks. The establishment of the post WWI militia CAVC being nine officers and 88 other ranks.

The Canadian Army Veterinary Department 1906 - 1912

Both branches of the Corps were established in 1906. The (Permanent) Canadian Army Veterinary Corps as a Department of the Permanent Force under the designation of the Army Veterinary Department and the (Militia) Veterinary Department as a Department of the Active Militia. The authorized cap badges for the Permanent Force were similar to the British patterns (Please see Kipling and King 1042) comprising of the letters 'AVD' in monogram within a laurel wreath surmounted by a small maple leaf, this replaced the Tudor crown found on the British pattern. General Orders list cap badges with two different finishes these described: 'For the forage cap in gilt with silver monogram and in bronze for the Khaki Service Dress.' (Only officers patterns are listed.) Although photographs show these badges in wear to our knowledge no example of these badges has been sold at public auction.

The Canadian Army Veterinary Corps

The designation Army Veterinary Department was changed in 1912 to the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps. Uniforms, cap, collar and shoulder badges for the Permanent CAVC are listed as being available under General Order 181 of March 1912 (the detail and finish of the badge designs are not listed). The new uniforms (presumably khaki drab) to issued only after the current uniform is worn out. The first badge issues are believed to be produced by J.R Gaunt and Sons of London England at their foundry in Birmingham. The officers cap badge being maker marked J.R.Gaunt Montreal.

The Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (Militia)

Only other ranks of the Permanent Force were issued with both cap, collar badges and titles, militia units were issued collar badges and shoulder badges at Government expense, cap badges, if worn, were purchased with regimental funds. Two issues of militia CAVC cap badges were produced by P.W.Ellis & Co. the first issue not maker marked the second maker marked and dated 1913. (The obverse dies used to strike the 1913 dated issues being worn). The beaver on the Ellis cap badges faces to the wearer's right whereas all other makers to the wearer's left. The Ellis cap badges and titles both have flat cut sheet brass lug fasteners.

Pre WWI badges worn by the 1st Contingent

Other ranks. Badges by Ellis Bros



24-1-11-102 Cap Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Not maker marked.



24-1-11-104 Cap Gilt lacquer polished off. Flat cut sheet lugs. Marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. 1913

Officers Badges by J.R. Gaunt & Son



24-1-11-106 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. Maker marked J.R. Gaunt Montreal



24-1-12-106 Collar Gilt. Lug fasteners. Marked J.R. Gaunt Montreal.



24-1-11-108 Cap Brown OSD. Fold over tang fasteners. Maker marked J.R. Gaunt Montreal

The Canadian Army Veterinary Corps August 31st 1914

Three officers and 24 OR's of the CAVC mobilized at Ottawa August 31st 1914 this number rising to three officers and 55 OR's training at Levis prior to embarking with the 1st Contingent October 3rd 1914. Both Permanent Force and Militia troops were re-attested into the CEF these eventually being given 'new' CEF regimental numbers these between 34701 and 34800.

On arrival of the 1st Contingent in England in October 1914 the CAVC split into two groups a base depot and CAVC stores these named No.1 Mobile Section CAVC and No.2. Veterinary Section (A Veterinary Hospital) were established at West Down Camp; and No.2 Mobile Section CAVC and No.1 Veterinary Section (Another Veterinary Hospital) at the Cavalry School at Netheravon. No.1 Canadian Mobile Veterinary Section crossed to France February 9th 1915 followed by No.1 Canadian Veterinary Hospital on April 3rd this unit having been increased to 195 all ranks. The base details in England remained at around 100 all ranks until 1918 when they were disbanded and the duties being taken over by the Imperial Forces. By the wars end the total in CAVC in France numbered 72 Officers and 756 OR's which included the Canadian Corps Veterinary Evacuation Section was established in 1918 with one officer and 30 other ranks this rising to 38 by the time of the Armistice. The various units of the CEF CAVC were disbanded under General Order 195 of November 1st 1920.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps CEF units authorized in General Orders:

No.1 and No.2 Mobile Veterinary Sections created under Order in Council P.C. 2067 Aug 6th 1914
Regimental numbers between 34701 - 34800.

Mobile Veterinary Sections, Veterinary Sections and Base Depots of Veterinary Stores organized under General Order 103a of July 15th 1915. The unit sailed for England in November 1914 personnel arriving in France in April 1915. Regimental numbers between 48501 - 49000

Mobile Veterinary Training Depot organized under General Order 11 February 1st 1917.

No.3 and No.4 Mobile Veterinary Sections organized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917.

Regimental numbers between 2,000751 - 2,001.000 The personnel appear to have been stationed in Canada.

The Canadian Army Veterinary Corps CEF

Overseas

Badges by Tiptaft



24-1-11-110 Cap Domed with flat back, pickled finish. Maker marked 'Tiptaft')



24-1-12-110 Collar Pickled gilding metal

The small size non-voided badge below is believed to be an officers cap badge. Photographs of junior officers taken in 1918 are shown wearing small collar size badges, previously thought to be collar badges, on the Service cap. None of these issues are encountered with a matching larger size badge or corresponding right or left pattern. In addition all are found with an OSD (Officers Service Dress) bronzed or brown finish.



24-1-11-112 Cap Brown finish. Non voided. Attributed to Tiptaft

Badges by J.R. Gaunt & Son Ltd.

On February 21st 1916 a new badge design was approved of similar design to the British Army Veterinary Corps but overlaid on a maple leaf. Between April 1918 and May 1919 800 cap badges and 800 pairs of collar badges were received at the Canadian Ordnance Depot at Ashford from J.R.Gaunt and 500 cap badges from Tiptaft. The cap badges by Tiptaft were still in inventory at the Canadian Ordnance Depot in 1919 so it would appear that the Maple Leaf pattern were issued replacing the earlier Beaver and Wreath of maple leaf patterns.



24-1-11-114 Cap Pickled finish with J.R. Gaunt London maker tab



24-1-12-114 Collar Blackened gilding metal with JR Gaunt London makers tab

Officers



24-1-11-116 Cap Silver plate with JR Gaunt London makers tab

24-1-12-116 Collar Silver with JR Gaunt London makers tab

An appendix to CEF Routine Order No.492 of April 26th 1918 states that all reinforcements proceeding overseas will wear only the General Service Maple Leaf pattern badges (There are of course a few exceptions.), and distinctive 'Initials, Shoulder'. The majority of these later titles being maker marked W.Scully Montreal.

Post WWI Permanent Force shoulder title 1919 - 1921



24-1-14-120 Shoulder title Natural gilding metal finish Maker marked 'W.Scully Montreal'

Canadian Army Service Corps Remount Depots

A remount Depot was organized at Camp Valcartier on September 1st 1914 the temporary personnel being supplied from the militia No.5 Company CASC. The establishment of a division was 5,030 horses but with the addition of riding, artillery and draught this number had risen to 7,264 by the time the 1st Contingent sailed for England. In addition the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps supplied 27 all ranks which worked in conjunction with the CASC remounts depot. An Overseas Remount Depot was organized by the Canadian Army Service Corps at Romney in Kent England in September 1915, regimental numbers between 49770 - 50000, this with an establishment of approximately 6 Officers and 30 OR's being authorized under general Order 86 of July 1st 1915. Prior to this in France the CASC maintained 1st and 2nd Divisional Remounts Depots. In the earlier part of the war the Remounts Depot came under command of the Director General of Veterinary Services and Remounts but in 1918 most of the organization and training duties of the CASC Remounts Depot in England were taken over by the Imperial Forces. The (Overseas) Remounts Depot was disbanded under General Order 193 of November 1920.

Regimental numbers block for the 1st Division Remount Depot was between 49001 - 49120

Regimental numbers block for the Overseas Remount Depot between 49770 - 50000,

Regimental numbers block for the 2nd Divisional Remount Depot (M.D. 4) was initially between R301 and R.789 but later changed to 49121 - 49769

Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

Apparently the remounts Depots overseas did not wear regimental badges but generic CASC patterns

Other ranks



25-1-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Flat back. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



25-1-14-102 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



25-1-14-104 Title Brown finish. Not maker marked

Officers

25-1-11- 106 Cap Brown OSD



25-1-12-106 Collar Brown OSD. Die cast. Not maker marked

25-1-12-108 Collar Gilt pin back (likely a sweetheart pin)

Badges by Hemsley



25-1-11-110 Cap Pickled finish. Fully struck up reverse. Not maker marked

Please also see the Canadian Army Service Corps section below

Army Auxiliary Horse Companies

1st Army Auxiliary Horse Company (CASC)

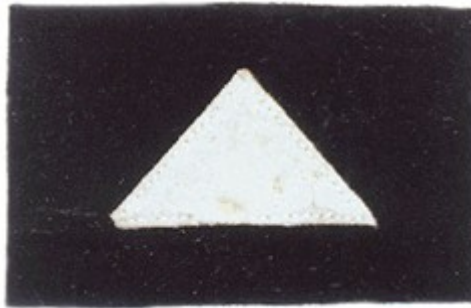
Initially named the 1st Canadian Reserve Park the unit was located in the Army area and carried three days of emergency food and forage for the 1st Division. Early in 1916 after the formation of the 3rd Division the units were reorganized as general purpose transportation to support the 1st and 2nd Divisions. In mid 1918 the unit was re-designated as the 1st Army Auxiliary Horse Company.



26-1-23-100 Formation patch White triangle on red formation patch

2nd Army Auxiliary Horse Company

Initially named the 2nd Canadian Reserve Park the unit was located in the Army area and carried three days food and forage for the 2nd Division. Early in 1916 after the formation of the 3rd Division the Company was reorganized as general purpose transportation to support the 3rd and 4th Divisions. In mid 1918 the unit was re-designated as the 2nd Army Auxiliary Horse Company.



26-3-23-102 Formation patch White triangle on black formation patch

Canadian Mounted Rifles

Canada's enormous land mass and relatively small scattered population in the west made mounted infantry infinitely more practical than foot soldiers. Mounted rifles were trained to fight dismounted, horses only being used as transportation unlike the cavalry which was trained to fight from horseback. In the early part of the 20th century independent squadrons of light horse were formed all across Canada. When their numbers had risen to become viable units these were formed into regiments of either cavalry or mounted rifles. Many Cavalry and Mounted Rifles personnel arrived at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 to learn that only infantrymen would be allowed to serve in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Many of these eager to join the fray volunteered to serve as infantry the 5th and 6th Battalions being formed almost exclusively from Western cavalry regiments. The entry of Turkey and the Ottoman Empire into the war on the side of the Central Powers saw the British Government requesting that Canada supply a force of mounted troops for service in Egypt, to which the Canadian Government readily agreed. On November 5th 1914 telegrams were sent to military Districts 2, 10, 11 and 13 ordering each to mobilize a regiment of mounted rifles for overseas service this to be in addition to troops being raised for the Second Contingent. As mounted troops the Canadian Mounted Rifles were called regiments and not battalions. These regiments were numbered 4th, 1st, 2nd and 3rd each with an authorized strength of 544 all ranks. After authorization was received to increase the number of troops training in Canada a warning was sent out that an additional nine regiments of Mounted Rifle, 5th through 13th were to be raised. The changing situation in the middle east saw the original plan to send Canadian troops to Egypt scrapped and the Canadian Mounted Rifles proceeded to England the first six regiments in two brigades these arriving in July of 1915. After their arrival in England the Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiments volunteered to serve as regular infantry.

For Canadian Mounted Rifles regiments please see 3rd Division below

CSC / Chris Brooker