

The 2nd Division

Even as the 1st Contingent sailed for England in October 1914 the offer of a 2nd Division had been accepted by the Imperial Government. A warning for the raising of a second Canadian Division was sent out October 7th 1914. Orders being sent out October 18th to recruit a further 14 Infantry battalions these numbered 18 to 31. The District Officers Commanding were able to report that sufficient number of volunteers were available and a 2nd Division was established November 2nd 1914. An additional battalion, the 32nd, authorized to be organized at Winnipeg. The original intention was that just two infantry brigades would be formed in Canada the 5th Brigade to comprise of the 21st, 22nd, 24th and 26th battalions and the 6th Brigade to comprise the 18th, 19th, 27th and 29th battalions the remaining seven battalions to provide reinforcements. By December 26th 1914 it was evident that the four battalions of the 4th Brigade of the 1st Division in England would be required to form training and reinforcement battalions so the establishment of the 2nd Division was altered to comprise of three infantry brigades; the 4th Brigade from Western Ontario comprising of the 18th, 19th 20th and 21st Battalions, the 5th Brigade from Quebec and the Maritimes comprising the 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 26th Battalions; and the 6th Brigade from Western Canada to comprise of the 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st Battalions. The 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions being designated as training and reinforcing battalions.

Unlike the 1st Contingent the 2nd Division sailed for England in different convoys as space became available in England all having arrived by June 1915. As Canada's entire inventory of modern artillery had accompanied the 1st Division the 2nd Divisional artillery proceeded overseas without equipment. The first three infantry battalions of the 2nd Division to proceed overseas were the three reserve battalions, the 23rd, 30th and 32nd these sailing for England in February 1915. The heavy losses suffered by the Canadian 1st Division at the Second Battle of Ypres in Flanders in April/May 1915 saw 2,337 of the 2,884 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions sent to France as reinforcements by May of 1915. The 2nd Division sailed for France in September 1915.

2nd Division Formation Patches

The introduction of identifying coloured formation patches was discussed in August 1916. The tentative colours selected for the three divisions in the field being red for the 1st Division, blue for the 2nd Division and white for the 3rd Division. These patches were introduced in September 1916. Initially being worn sewn on the back 1-inch below the collar. Within days of being introduced the colour of the 3rd Division was changed from white to black. The units of the 2nd Division were given permission to move these to the sleeves within days. The formation patches for the officers of the 2nd Division had a Roman numeral 'II' within the letter 'C' in gold wire 'Bullion'. Presumably the other divisions also moved the patches from the back to the sleeves in the fall of 1916.

2nd Division formation and brigade distinguishing patches introduced 1916

Other ranks



Officers



2nd Canadian Division Unit of Supply (CASC) circa 1916/17



'Made up' example. A genuine example of this formation patch was held in the Major John Waring collection.

2nd DIVISION INFANTRY BRIGADE FORMATION SIGNS

4th Brigade Headquarters green bar worn above the blue Divisional patch



5th Brigade Headquarters red bar worn above the blue Divisional patch





6th Brigade Headquarters blue bar worn above the blue Divisional patch



CANADIAN MACHINE GUNS IN WWI

Three different Machine Gun elements served in the CEF. The Motor Machine Guns, Light Machine Gun and Heavy Machine Gun each being under separate commands with different roles and different weaponry.

THE MACHINE GUN SECTIONS

On the outbreak of WWI the Canadian armed forces had a total of 35 Maxim (these obsolescent), three Vickers, three French Laird Montyne Dagaille and two Colts, the RNWMP also had three Vickers. An outstanding order for 50 Vickers was in place but never delivered to Canada as all output from the factory was requisitioned by the British Government. On its formation in 1914 the prescribed complement for each CEF Battalion was for two machine guns and to meet this need an order was placed with Colt to purchase 50 guns in September 1914 and a further order for 250 in October 1914. The first contingent sailed with the 20 guns that Colt could provide. After the arrival of the first Contingent in England the complement for each battalion was increased from two to four machine guns. A further request to Vickers for 30 Light Machine Guns to meet the shortfall was made but could not be filled. The Company offering instead 30 Maxims which were declined. Only an additional 51 Colts were shipped to England before the 1st Division sailed for France in February 1915.

Each Infantry Battalion had a Light Machine Gun Section armed with Hotchkiss and later Lewis Guns and brigade heavy machine gun sections armed with the Vickers machine guns. These evolving into Brigade Machine Gun Companies and eventually Divisional Machine Gun Battalions these in 1917 being grouped under overall command of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps. Unauthorized M.G. brigade badges were adopted in 1916 these being replaced with authorized patterns after the inception of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps.

The Canadian Machine Gun Depot was formed at Seaford Camp in May 1916 from the 86th Machine Gun Battalion CEF. The 86th Battalion was raised with headquarters at Hamilton Ontario effective December 22nd 1915 and sailed for England May 22nd 1916 where on its arrival was reorganized to form the Canadian Machine Gun Depot. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 86th Infantry Battalion was officially disbanded effective September 1st 1917 under General Order 82 of 1918. The Canadian Machine Gun Depot acted as a training depot for the Lewis and Hotchkiss light machine guns operated by the Light

Machine Gun Section of each infantry battalion. Also the Vickers heavy machine guns operated by the Canadian Machine Gun Companies later the CMGC and the Motor Machine Gun Brigades. In addition the Canadian Machine Gun Depot served as the reserve unit for the 1st and 2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigades and the Canadian Machine Gun School, a sub unit of the Canadian Machine Gun Depot, and the Reserve unit of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps reinforcing the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Machine Gun Battalions as well as the Machine Gun Squadron of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade.

THE CANADIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS 1917 - 1918

The Canadian Machine Gun Corps was organized in France April 16th 1917 bringing all Canadian machine gun units under its command; this authorized under Routine Order 558 of February 22nd 1917. A machine gun depot having been organized at Seaford in England on January 4th 1917. In September 1917 the machine gun companies were detached from the Infantry Brigades and redesignated as Divisional Machine Gun Companies each under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel at this time the personnel of each machine gun battalion was increased to eight officers and 1100 OR's. In January 1918 an additional machine gun company was added to the compliment of each of the machine gun battalions these usually being formed with an echelon withdrawn from the existing machine gun companies with additional personnel from disbanded infantry battalions or from the Machine Gun Pool.

In 1918 the Divisional Heavy Machine Guns were organized into four battalions each of four companies with four batteries each of eight machine guns. Each Battalion was under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel the batteries being self contained in regards to transportation and command. The Machine Gun Battalions were not authorized by General Order but organized under the Order In Council P.C. 2067 of August 6th 1914. All were disbanded under General Order 209 of November 15th 1920. Initially the heavy Machine gun was an integral part of the infantry battalion but the role was changed with the increase in numbers and the development of tactics. By 1918 each of the Machine Gun Battalions were under the nominal command of a Divisional Headquarters. During active operations the Battalion Commander served at Divisional HQ, the Company Commanders at Brigade Headquarters with Companies attached to Infantry Brigades or Battalions as necessary.

14th Canadian Machine Gun Company January 1917 - September 8th 1917

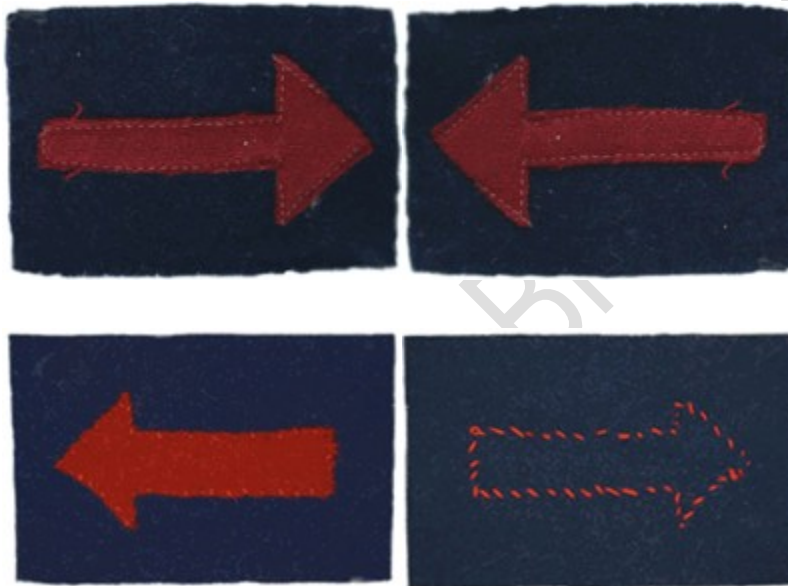
The 14th Canadian Machine Gun Company, 2nd Division was formed in January 1917 at Floringham under command of Major J. Barcevi (14th CLH) with personnel from the 4th and 5th Machine Gun Companies with additional personnel from the Machine Gun Depot. On March 27th 1918 the 4th, 5th and 6th machine gun companies amalgamated with the 14th Machine Gun Company as the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps

14th Canadian Machine Gun Company 2nd Division Formation patches worn between January 1917 - March 1918 (Black arrow worn above the blue divisional patch)





2nd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps
Formation patches worn between March 1918 and November 1918
(Crimson or red arrow worn sewn on the blue divisional patch)



Canadian Divisional Mortar Groups
(Medium and Heavy) Trench Mortar Batteries

The medium and heavy batteries were combined under the designation the 1st Canadian Divisional Mortar Group March 1st 1916, the first War Diary entry being March 3rd 1916. Apparently like the light trench mortar batteries the medium batteries were numbered before March 1916 although no War Diaries are known for these with the exception of the 53rd. Number/letter/number battery designations were used from the beginning of March 1916. 'C' designations being used for light trench mortar batteries, 'X' and 'Y' for medium (4.7 to 6-inch) and 'Z' (9.5 inch) heavy. Initially a 'W' designation appears in the organizational chart of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Trench Mortar Group. The medium and heavy trench mortar batteries retained the 'X'. 'Y' and 'Z' designations for the duration of WWI. The light trench mortar batteries adopted brigade numbered battery trench mortar designations in June 1916 these becoming Light Mortar Trench batteries in September 1916.

Formation patches worn between 1916 and March 1918

First pattern September 1916 - 1917



Second pattern September 1917 - 1918



2nd Canadian Division Ammunition Sub-Park (CASC) 1915 - April 1918

On July 7th 1915 the 2nd Canadian Divisional Ammunition Park was reorganized as the 2nd Canadian Division Ammunition Sub-Park under command of Lieutenant- Colonel G.F.C. Poussette the establishment reduced to six officers and 232 other ranks with 83 lorries. Three more officers commanded the unit until April 14th 1918 The designation of the 2nd Divisional Ammunition Sub-Park becoming the 2nd Divisional Mechanical Transport Company.

**Formation patch worn circa 1916 - 1917
(Red artillery shell on navy blue rectangle)**



On April 14th 1918 the Canadian Corps Ammunition Park and the four Divisional Ammunition Sub-Parks were amalgamated under Headquarters Canadian Corps (Mechanical Transport) Column under command of Major F.T. McKean. (Also listed as C.O. is Major J.G. Parmlee but this appears to be when Major McKean was away on leave.) The designation of the 1st Divisional Ammunition Sub-Park becoming the 2nd Divisional Mechanical Transport Company.

THE 2nd DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY HEAVY & FIELD December 1914

Composition of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Artillery December 1914

2nd Division Heavy Battery
4th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery
5th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery
6th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery

Formation of the 4th, 5th and 6th Field Artillery Brigades commenced December 17th 1914 with Brigade Headquarters and the 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column. Though Canada had sufficient gunners for the 2nd Divisional Field Artillery there were no modern 18 pounder field guns available these all having been sent overseas with the 1st Contingent in October 1914. However the Imperial Government agreed to provide field guns to the 2nd Divisional Artillery after its arrival in England. The 2nd Divisional Artillery initially began forming like that of the 1st Divisional Artillery with three Brigades each of six gun batteries but almost immediately changed to conform to that of the British Royal Artillery with four batteries each of four 18 pounders and with an attached Brigade Ammunition Column. The establishment was completed with the 2nd Canadian Heavy Battery this with its own Ammunition Column but this, like the 1st Heavy Battery, was to serve with the British Army until 1917.

2nd Division Heavy Battery

The 2nd Heavy Battery mobilized at Halifax during the winter of 1914/15 being formed with troops from garrison artillery batteries from Cobourg, Montreal, Quebec, Levis, Saint John and Prince Edward Island. The 2nd Heavy Battery sailed for England on June 15th 1915 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Odell being issued with six remaining 4.5 inch Howitzers all available 60 pounders having been sent overseas with the 1st Heavy Battery. The 2nd Heavy Battery sailed for France in September 1915 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Scully serving with the British Army until early 1917 when the 1st and 2nd Heavy Artillery Groups commenced operations with the CEF in France.

2nd Division Heavy Battery and Ammunition Column. Regimental numbers block 1 - 400.

The No.2 Heavy Battery (Depot) (See Siege Artillery)

The No. 2 Heavy Siege Battery (Depot) was authorized June 30th 1915 being raised with gunners of heavy batteries from Prince Edward Island with mobilization headquarters at Charlottetown with regimental numbers block between 92701 - 93700. The unit sailed for England with seven officers and 273 OR's November 27th 1915 as the 2nd Canadian Siege Battery under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.G. Peake.

Until sufficient Howitzers were available to form a Canadian Howitzer Brigade medium artillery support was provided by the Imperial Forces.

On formation the field batteries for the 2nd Division were like those of the 1st raised as three 6 gun batteries but almost immediately changed to four batteries each of four guns. The composition of the 2nd Divisional Field Artillery on formation was Headquarters and Divisional Ammunition Column, the 2nd Heavy Battery and the 4th, 5th and 6th Artillery Brigades each with its own brigade ammunition column.

The 2nd Divisional Artillery Headquarters MD. 6. Regimental numbers between 87351 - 87400

2nd Divisional Ammunition Column was recruited from the 3rd (N.B.) Regiment C.G.A.

No.1 Section Regimental numbers between 1 and 200

No.2 Section Regimental numbers between 201 and 350

No.3 Section Regimental numbers between 251 and 500

No.4 Section Regimental numbers between 501 and 700

The 4th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade.

The 5th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade.

The 6th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade.

Composition of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Artillery March 1914

2nd Division Heavy Battery

4th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery

5th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery

7th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery

The 4th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery December 1914

The 4th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery was formed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.J. Brown May 20th 1915 to July 19th 1916, command passing briefly to Lieutenant-Colonel G.A. Carruthers July 1916 to July 25th 1916. To Lieutenant-Colonel C.H.L. Sharman July 25th 1916 to March 19th 1917 to Lieutenant-Colonel J.S. Stewart March 19th 1917 to December 29th 1917 and to Lieutenant-Colonel M.N. Ross December 29th 1917 until demobilization. Headquarters, and the 4th Brigade Ammunition Column. The 10th, 11th and 12th (six gun) Batteries CFA were all raised as four gun batteries from Militia Batteries from central Canada. The initial three batteries of the 4th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade assembled at the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds in Toronto in mid December 1914.

4th CFA Brigade Headquarters and 4th Brigade Ammunition Column

10th Battery CFA

11th Battery CFA

12th Battery CFA

In December 1914 the batteries were renumbered 13th, 14th and 15th Batteries CFA and a fourth battery, the 16th, added to the Brigade.

The 4th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery January 1915

4th CFA Brigade Headquarters and 4th Brigade Ammunition Column Toronto, St Catharines and London arrived in England on May 30th 1915 and France September 15th 1915 serving as a component of the 2nd Divisional Artillery. The brigade ammunition columns were absorbed into divisional ammunition columns in the spring 1916 on the reorganization of the Divisional Artillery. Regimental number block 83001 - 83600.

10th Battery CFA was formed from the 32nd Battery (Brantford) and the 33rd (Howitzer) Battery (Hamilton) Regimental number block 83001 - 83600. The 13th Battery CFA. (the renumbered 10th Battery) arrived in England on May 30th 1915 and France September 15th 1915 and served as a component of the

2nd Divisional Artillery until June 20th 1917 when the 13th Battery CFA was transferred to the 4th Divisional Artillery where it served until the Armistice. The battery was demobilized at Toronto May 28th 1919 under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

11th Battery CFA was formed from the 7th Battery (St.Catharines) and the 9th Battery (Toronto) Regimental number block 83601 - 83850. The 14th Battery CFA (the renumbered 11th Battery) The battery arrived in the UK June 8th 1915 and France September 15th 1915 serving as a component of the 4th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery until May 22nd 1916 when the battery was disbanded on the spring reorganization of the Divisional Artillery.

12th Battery CFA was formed from the 4th Battery (Hamilton) and the 9th Battery (Toronto). Regimental number block 83851 - 84001. The 15th Battery CFA (the renumbered 12th Battery) The battery arrived in the UK June 8th 1915 and France September 15th 1915 serving as a component of the 4th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery until May 22nd 1916 when it was reallocated to the 6th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. On March 19th 1917 the battery absorbed one two gun section of the 29th Battery CFA from the disbanded 7th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery. The battery was demobilized at Toronto May 25th 1919 under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

16th Battery CFA Mobilized at Guelph being raised from the militia 6th Battery (London), the 16th Battery (Guelph) and the 30th Battery (Aylmer). The battery assembled at the Armoury at Guelph in January 1915 where it received a complete issue of four 18 pounders. (The only battery to be so equipped. The remainder of the 4th Brigade at Toronto training on obsolete 12 pounders.) The battery arrived in the UK June 8th 1915 and France September 15th 1915 serving as a component of the 4th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery until May 22nd 1916 when the battery was reassigned to the 6th Brigade CFA. Regimental numbers block 84101 - 84350.

The 4th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade sailed for England May 20th 1915 and to France in September 1915 with the 2nd Division. The 5th and 7th Field Brigades did not sail for England until August 1915 and did not join the 2nd Division in France until January 1916 along with the 6th Howitzer Brigade. Headquarters for this was formed at Shorncliffe in September 1915 under the designation of the 8th Howitzer Brigade this being changed to the 6th Howitzer Brigade shortly thereafter.

The 5th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery December 1914

The 5th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery was formed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.O.H. Dodds September 6th 1915 serving until September 28th 1915 when command passed to Lieutenant-Colonel G.A. Carruthers who commanded between March 11th 1916 and May 21st 1916 when Lieutenant-Colonel W.O.H. Dodds again took command until September 20th 1916. Lieutenant-Colonel R.H. Britton took command between September 20th 1916 and May 2nd 1917 then Lieutenant-Colonel C.F. Constantine from May 3rd 1917 until demobilization. (It should be noted that many of the officers commanding the early batteries and brigades due to their experience were given command of larger or newly formed units as the number and size of the Canadian Field Artillery increased in size and scope.)

The 5th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade was formed from militia batteries from Western Canada. The unit gathering in mid December 1914 at the Exhibition Grounds at Winnipeg. The 5th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery comprised of the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Batteries Canadian Field Artillery.

Headquarters 5th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade and Ammunition Column was formed at Winnipeg. Regimental numbers block 86001 - 86600.

17th Battery CFA Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068,2831 August 6th 1914 under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915. The battery was raised as four gun battery from the militia 13th (Winnipeg), 36th and 38th Batteries CFA. Regimental numbers block 84351 - 85000. The battery mobilized at Winnipeg November 4th 1914 and arrived in England August 18th 1915 under command of Major J.F. Buckley with 5 officers and 148 other ranks. The battery sailed for France January 19th 1916 as a component of the 5th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. The 5th and 7th Artillery Brigades joining the 4th Artillery Brigade that had previously sailed to France in September 1915. On March 20th 1917 the battery absorbed a two gun section of the 26th Battery CEF from the 7th Brigade. Serving as a six gun battery for the duration of WWI being demobilized at Winnipeg May 26th 1919 under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

18th Battery C.F.A. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068,2831 August 6th 1914 under G.O.

36 of March 15th 1915. The battery was raised by the militia 26th (Regina) Independent Battery. Regimental numbers block 86001 and 86850. The battery mobilized at Regina as a four gun battery and sailed for England August 10th 1915 under command of Major G.H. March with five officers and 148 other ranks assigned to the 5th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. The 5th and 7th Artillery Brigades joining the 4th Artillery Brigade that had previously sailed to France in September 1915. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 18th Battery CFA absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 26th Battery continuing to serve in the 5th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery for the duration of WWI. The 18th Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

19th Battery C.F.A. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068, August 6th 1914 under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915. The battery was raised as a four gun battery from the militia 13th (Winnipeg), 36th and 38th Batteries CFA mobilizing at Winnipeg November 4th 1914 under G.O. 36 March 15th 1915 under command of Major G.A. Carruthers with three officers and 151 other ranks. The battery sailed for England August 10th 1915 assigned to the 5th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. The battery sailed for France January 19th 1916. The 5th and 7th Artillery Brigades joining the 4th Artillery Brigade that had previously sailed to France in September 1915. On March 17th 1917 the battery absorbed a two gun section of the 14th Battery CFA. On May 22nd 1917 the battery was reallocated to the 4th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery this in turn was transferred to the 4th Divisional Artillery June 20th 1917. The battery serving as a six gun battery for the duration of WWI being demobilized at Toronto on May 28th 1919 under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

20th Battery C.F.A. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068, August 6th 1914 under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915. The battery was raised as a four gun battery from the militia 25th (Lethbridge) Independent Battery and Edmonton and Calgary batteries under command of Major A. Ripley with four officers and 149 other ranks. Regimental numbers block 87101 - 87350. The battery sailed for England August 10th 1915 assigned to the 5th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. The 5th and 7th Brigades did not sail for France until January 19th 1916 to join the 2nd Divisional Artillery. In March 1917 the 20th Battery absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 8th Battery. The 20th Battery served as a six gun battery in the 5th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery for the duration of WWI being disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

THE 6th BRIGADE CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY 1914 - 1915

After an urgent request from England for the need for a '6th C.F.A.' the 6th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery sailed for England February 23rd 1915. On its arrival it was discovered that the request referred for a 6th Canadian Field Ambulance. The unattached artillery brigade was assigned the Reserve Brigade CFA (This later designated as the Canadian Reserve Artillery) located at Shorncliffe. The place of the 6th Field Artillery Brigade in the 2nd Divisional Artillery being taken by the 7th Field Artillery Brigade. Please see below for details. The batteries of the 6th Field Brigade were designated as Howitzer Batteries in September 1915 assigned as the Howitzer Brigade for the 2nd Divisional Artillery.

The 6th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery was formed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Rathburn March 1st 1915 serving until September 17th 1915 when command passed to Lieutenant-Colonel W.B.M. King until August 19th 1917 then to Lieutenant-Colonel J.K. McKay commanding until May 8th 1918. Then Major E. Flexman to August 6th 1918. And finally to Lieutenant-Colonel J.F. McParland from August 6th 1918 until demobilization.

The recruiting and assembly of the 6th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade commenced in mid December 1914 at the Exhibition Grounds at Montreal, this being formed from Militia Batteries from Quebec, Ontario and the Maritimes. The 6th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery comprised of the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th Batteries Canadian Field Artillery.

6th CFA Brigade Headquarters & Ammunition Column Montreal. Regimental numbers 85001 - 85300. 21st Battery CFA Montreal. Regimental numbers block 85001 - 85300.

21st Battery C.F.A. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068, 2831 August 6th 1914 under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915. The battery was raised by the militia 21st Westmount Battery. The regimental number block included HQ 6th FA Brigade 21st Bty., 6th Bde. Ammunition Column 85001 - 85300. The 21st Battery sailed for England February 23rd 1915 under command of Major W.G. Scully with four

officers and 151 other ranks sailing for England February 22nd 1915 where after its arrival along with the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Batteries was assigned the Reserve Brigade C.F.A. for the 1st Divisional Artillery. In September 1915 the 21st Field Battery was redesignated as the **21st (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A.** A four gun howitzer battery assigned to the newly formed 8th (Howitzer) Brigade, this being renumbered the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade prior to sailing for France in January 1916 under command of Major A.G.L. McNaughton. In July 1916 the establishment of the Divisional Artillery was altered from three brigades each of three field and one howitzer brigade to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. The 21st (Howitzer) Battery being assigned to the 4th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 4th Brigade was reassigned from the 2nd to the 4th Divisional Artillery. Initially the battery continued to serve as a four gun battery. Later the battery absorbed a two gun section from the Reserve Artillery Brigade. The 21st (Howitzer) Battery served in the 4th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery for the duration of WWI being disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

22nd Battery C.F.A. (Cobourg, Kingston and Belleville). Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915 regimental numbers block 85301 - 85500. The 22nd Battery sailed for England February 23rd 1915 under command of Major W.R. Rierdon with four officers and 151 other ranks sailing for England February 22nd 1915 where after its arrival along with the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Batteries was assigned the Reserve Brigade C.F.A. for the 1st Divisional Artillery. In September 1915 the 22nd Battery was redesignated as the **22nd (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A.** A four gun howitzer battery assigned to the newly formed 8th (Howitzer) Brigade, this being renumbered the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade prior to sailing for France in January 1916 under command of Major J. Keiller-Mackay. In July 1916 the establishment of the Divisional Artillery was altered from three brigades each of three field and one howitzer brigade to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. The 22nd (Howitzer) Battery being assigned to the 6th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 22nd (Howitzer) Battery absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 82nd (Howitzer) Battery. The 22nd Battery C.F.A. was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

23rd Battery C.F.A. (NB and NS mobilized at Fredericton) Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915 regimental numbers block 85501 - 85750. The 23rd Battery sailed for England February 23rd 1915 under command of Major J.K. MacKay with four officers and 151 other ranks. The 23rd Battery sailed for England February 23rd 1915 where after its arrival in April 1915 the battery along with the 21st, 22nd and 24th Batteries became the Reserve Brigade C.F.A. for the 1st Divisional Artillery. In September 1915 the 23rd Battery was redesignated as the **23rd (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A.** A four gun howitzer battery assigned to the newly formed 8th (Howitzer) Brigade, this being renumbered the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade prior to sailing for France in January 1916 under command of Major H.F. Geary. In July 1916 the establishment of the Divisional Artillery was altered from three brigades each of three field and one howitzer brigade to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. The 23rd (Howitzer) Battery was assigned to the 5th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 23rd (Howitzer) Battery absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 82nd (Howitzer) Battery. The 23rd Battery C.F.A. was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

24th Battery C.F.A. 1915 (NB and NS mobilized at Fredericton). Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915 regimental numbers block 85751 - 86050. (This Battery exceeded its numbers by 50 without authority). The 24th Battery sailed for England February 23rd 1915 under command of Major B.A. Ingraham with four officers and 151 other ranks where along with the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Batteries became the Reserve Brigade C.F.A. for the 1st Divisional Artillery.

Composition of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Artillery April 1915

After the 6th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade sailed for England a new CFA Brigade, the 7th, was authorized to complete the establishment of the 2nd Divisional Artillery The 7th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery comprised of the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Batteries Canadian Field Artillery. Both 5th and 7th CFA Brigades sailed for England on August 9th 1915. (The 4th having sailed previously in May 1915) Regimental numbers for 7th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters were between 89001 and 89600.

The 2nd Divisional Artillery Headquarters
The 4th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade.
The 5th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade.
The 7th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade.
2nd Divisional Ammunition Column
2nd Division Heavy Battery and Ammunition Column.

7th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade 1915 - 1917 (Disbanded March 1917)

The 7th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery was formed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.S. Stewart August 10th 1915 to October 31st 1916 command passing to Lieutenant-Colonel J.K. McKay November 1st 1916 to January 19th 1917 then reverting to Lieutenant-Colonel J.S. Stewart January 27th 1917 commanding until March 19th 1917 when the Brigade was disbanded upon reorganization. The regimental numbers block for Headquarters 7th Brigade is 225001 - 225100.

25th Battery C.F.A. The battery was recruited at Ottawa and at the University of Toronto. The 25th Field Battery CFA was Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915. Regimental numbers block 89001 and 89600 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.C. Arnoldi with five officers and 127 other ranks assigned to the 7th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. The battery sailed for England August 9th 1915 but it was not until January 19th 1916 that the 25th Battery sailed for France when the 5th and 7th Brigades finally arrived in France to join the 2nd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 25th Battery was reassigned to the 6th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 8th Battery. The 25th Battery served in the 6th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery until the Armistice being disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

26th Battery C.F.A. The battery was recruited at the University of Toronto, Peterborough and Bellville. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915. Regimental numbers block 89601 and 89850 under command of Major G.R. Hall with four officers and 110 other ranks assigned to the 7th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. The battery sailed for England August 9th 1915 but it was not until January 19th 1916 that the 26th Battery sailed for France when the 5th and 7th Brigades finally arrived in France to join the 2nd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 26th Battery was disbanded and its personnel redistributed to the 17th and 18th Batteries. The 26th Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

27th Battery C.F.A. The battery was recruited at Montreal being Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 and organized under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915. Regimental numbers block 89851 and 90100. This unit requested a further block of numbers and was told to repeat the sequence with a 'B' prefix. The 27th Battery was raised under command of Major J.B. Payne with four officers and 121 other ranks assigned to the 7th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. The battery sailed for England August 9th 1915 but it was not until January 19th 1916 that the 27th Battery sailed for France when the 5th and 7th Brigades finally arrived in France to join the 2nd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 27th Field Battery CFA was reassigned to the 4th Brigade 2nd Divisional Artillery absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 14th Field Battery. The six gun 27th Battery served in the 4th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery for the duration of WWI. The 27th Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

28th Battery C.F.A. The battery was authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 and organized under G.O. 36 of March 15th 1915. Regimental numbers block 90101 - 90350. The 28th Field Battery was raised at Fredericton March 31st 1915 under command of Major R. Crocker with four officers and 143 other ranks assigned to the 7th Field Artillery Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. The battery sailed for England August 9th 1915 but it was not until January 19th 1916 that the 27th Battery sailed for France when the 5th and 7th Brigades finally arrived in France to join the 2nd Divisional Artillery. On March 24th 1917 on the reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 28th Battery was disbanded with one two gun section being absorbed into the 15th Battery and the second to the 16th Battery. The 28th Battery C.F.A. was disbanded under G.O. 191 of 1920.

8th (Howitzer) redesignated as the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade

In September 1915 the 8th (Howitzer) Brigade was formed at Shorncliffe with three batteries of 4.5 Howitzers from the three field batteries of the 6th Brigade which since its premature arrival in February 1915 had formed the Canadian Reserve Artillery Brigade at Shorncliffe. The 8th (Howitzer) Brigade was redesignated as the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade prior to sailing for France as the 2nd Divisional Howitzer Brigade with the 21st, 22nd and 23rd (Howitzer) Batteries these converted from the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Field Batteries. The 6th Howitzer Brigade sailed for France along with the 5th and 7th Field Brigades in January 1916. Prior to this the 2nd Divisional Artillery had been supported by the 3rd Indian (Lahore) Divisional Artillery to which the 4th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade had been attached.

In September 1915 the 21st Field Battery was redesignated as the **21st (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A.** A four gun howitzer battery assigned to the newly formed 8th (Howitzer) Brigade, this being renumbered the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade prior to sailing for France in January 1916 under command of Major A.G.L. McNaughton. In July 1916 the establishment of the Divisional Artillery was altered from three brigades each of three field and one howitzer brigade to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. The 21st (Howitzer) Battery being assigned to the 4th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 4th Brigade was reassigned from the 2nd to the 4th Divisional Artillery. Initially the battery continued to serve as a four gun battery. Later the battery absorbed a two gun section from the Reserve Artillery Brigade. The 21st (Howitzer) Battery served in the 4th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery for the duration of WWI being disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920

In September 1915 the 22nd Battery was redesignated as the **22nd (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A.** A four gun howitzer battery assigned to the newly formed 8th (Howitzer) Brigade, this being renumbered the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade prior to sailing for France in January 1916 under command of Major J. Keiller-Mackay. In July 1916 the establishment of the Divisional Artillery was altered from three brigades each of three field and one howitzer brigade to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. The 22nd (Howitzer) Battery being assigned to the 6th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 22nd (Howitzer) Battery absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 82nd (Howitzer) Battery. The 22nd Battery C.F.A. was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

In September 1915 the 23rd Battery was redesignated as the **23rd (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A.** A four gun howitzer battery assigned to the newly formed 8th (Howitzer) Brigade, this being renumbered the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade prior to sailing for France in January 1916 under command of Major H.F. Geary. In July 1916 the establishment of the Divisional Artillery was altered from three brigades each of three field and one howitzer brigade to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. The 23rd (Howitzer) Battery was assigned to the 5th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 23rd (Howitzer) Battery absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 82nd (Howitzer) Battery. The 23d Battery C.F.A. was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

An exhaustive search of available documents online at the Canadian Archives show a few key documents with the numbers 21st, 22nd or 23rd crossed out and with PENCILED numbers 29, 30, or 31 added later. As the 29th, 30th and 31st Field Batteries were in formation in Canada at that time but did not arrive in England until March 1916 after the batteries of the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade had sailed for France in January 1916 these appear unauthorized alterations to the official documents and probably made after WWI by someone researching the archives. (In Canada the 29th Battery was designated as a howitzer battery prior to sailing for England one of four assigned to an 11th (Howitzer) Brigade along with the 35th, 36th and 43rd Batteries but the 1916 reorganization saw the howitzer brigades disbanded and the batteries merged into mixed field/howitzer brigades It appears that a number of later historians mistakenly used these incorrect designations in published books and papers causing much confusion for future researchers.

Reorganization of the Divisional Artillery May/June 1916

Between May and June 1916 the Canadian Divisional Artillery was reorganized with three brigades of 18 pounder field guns and a brigade of 4.5 howitzers. All on a four gun establishment. At this time a number of the batteries were shuffled between the brigades and the Brigade Ammunition Columns were disbanded and absorbed into Divisional Ammunition Columns.

Composition of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Artillery June 1916

4th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery

13th Battery C.F.A.
14th Battery C.F.A.
19th Battery C.F.A.
Howitzer support provided by Imperial guns.

5th Brigade, 1st Divisional Artillery July 1916

17th Battery C.F.A.
18th Battery C.F.A.
20th Battery C.F.A.
23rd (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A.

6th Brigade, 1st Divisional Artillery July 1916

In this reorganization the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade was converted to a mixed artillery brigade

15th Battery C.F.A.
16th Battery C.F.A.
28th Battery C.F.A.
22nd (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A.

7th Brigade, 1st Divisional Artillery July 1916 (Disbanded 1917)

23rd Battery C.F.A.
26th Battery C.F.A.
27th Battery C.F.A.
21st (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A.

Reorganization of the Divisional Artillery March 1917

In March 1917 another reorganization of all Divisional Artillery took place within the armies of the Commonwealth forces due to the losses of experienced officers in the 1916 Somme offensive the number of brigades within each Divisional Artillery was reduced. In the 1st and 2nd Divisions from four to three and in the 3rd, 4th and 4th Divisional artilleries from four to two. In the 2nd Divisional Artillery this saw the 7th Brigade disbanded and its batteries redistributed. Each of the reorganized brigades on a six gun establishment. A number of batteries being shuffled and others reorganized.

4th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery July 1917

13th Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a newly formed two gun section
19th Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 14th Battery
27th Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 14th Battery
21st (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A. (Initially continued as a four gun battery later absorbed a two gun section from the Reserve artillery.)

5th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery July 1917

17th Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two section from the disbanded 26th Battery
18th Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two section from the disbanded 26th Battery
20th Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 8th Battery
23rd (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 82nd (Howitzer) Battery.

6th Brigade, 2nd Divisional Artillery July 1917

15th Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 28th Battery
16th Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 28th Battery
25th Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 8th Battery
22nd (Howitzer) Battery C.F.A. Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 82nd (Howitzer) Battery.

2nd Divisional infantry 1915

Militia Order No.11 of January 4th 1915

Militia Order No.11 of January 4th 1915 reads in part: "CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (2nd DIVISION)- CLOTHING AND EQUIPPING OF. With reference to Militia Order 524,1914, the following are added to the detail of articles authorized for issue to men of the 2nd Division , Canadian Expeditionary Force :- NECESSARIES (*listed for both Mounted and Dismounted troops*)

Identity discs, metal 1
Badges, bronze:

Cap 1
Collars, prs. 1

Shoulder
Initials, sets 1
Numerals, sets 1

Non authorized titles introduced in 1915

An interesting letter is included in the badge files of the 201st Battalion in the Canadian Archives written June 18th 1916 by Lieutenant M.K. McKechnie, Scout Officer, 201st Bn. C.E.F. to Lieutenant A.K. Coventry D.I.O 2nd Military District that reads in part "I should be very much obliged if you could inform me whether it is permissible for men of the scout section to wear the word SCOUT in metal letters upon their shoulder strap after the manner commonly done by signalers (who carry SIGNAL). Some battalions are doing this, but before authorizing my men to purchase the badges, I should like this ruling." The reply June 20th 1916 from the D.I.O. reads in part "I have the honour to call your attention to C.E.F. Orders (Administrative Staff) No.15 dated June 8th, informing that such practice is not yet permitted."

An appendix to the C.E.F. Routine Order No.492 of April 26th 1918 listd authorized shoulder titles that were approved for soldiers proceeding overseas. These being CAMC, CADC, CASC, CAVC, CE, CFA, CGA, and SIGNAL in addition the various Depot Battalion titles. Also "Permanent Force will wear their regimental badges." (RCA, RCHA, RCD, RCR).

In addition to the titles illustrated below others may possibly exist.

Badge by Caron Bros. Not maker marked.



400-1-14 101 Title 'AMB' (Ambulance) Brown finish.



400-1-14 103 Title 'AMC' (Army Medical Corps) Brown finish.



400-1-14-105 Title 'BAND'. Issued with gilt lacquer finish

400-1-14-107 Title 'BUGLE'. Issued with gilt lacquer finish



400-1-14-109 Title 'CE' (Canadian Engineers). Issued with gilt lacquer finish



400-1-14-111 Title 'ISI' (Infantry Sanitary Inspector?) Issued with gilt lacquer finish



400-1-14-113 Title 'MGS' (Machine Gun Section). Brown finish



400-1-14 115 Title 'MT' (Mechanical Transport). Brown finish



400-1-14-117 Title 'SCOUT' Gilding metal



400-1-14-119 Title 'SCR' (Unidentified). Brass with square stops. Mmaker unidentified



400-1-14 121 Title 'SRE' (Skilled Railway Employee). Issued with gilt lacquer finish

Reserve and Reinforcement Battalions

23rd Infantry Battalion (October 21st 1914 - 1916)

The 23rd Infantry Battalion began recruiting in Montreal and Quebec City October 21st 1914 with headquarters at Montreal as a French speaking reinforcing and training battalion slated for the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade this being authorized under General Order 35 of 1915. However the Francophone speakers were withdrawn from the battalion and reassigned to the 22nd Battalion to bring this up to strength prior to its sailing for England May 20th 1915, the francophone' being replaced with volunteers from Western Canada, 200 from Victoria BC, 200 from the 103rd Calgary Rifles in Alberta and a further 100 from Winnipeg. The 23rd, 30th and 32nd assigned as reinforcing and training battalions for the 2nd Canadian Division sailed for England February 23rd 1915 ahead of the main body of the 2nd Division. Sailing with 35 Officers and 942 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.W. Fisher (3rd Victoria Rifles). By May of 1915 of the 2,884 all ranks of the 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions 2337 had been sent to France as reinforcements to replace the 1st Division's losses in the Second Battle of Ypres. In April 1916 the 23rd Infantry Battalion was designated as the 23rd Reserve Battalion to serve as a reinforcing battalion for the Anglophone battalions from Quebec serving on the Western Front. During this period of operations the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed drafts from the 105th and the 117th, 142nd Battalions. Reserve Battalions unlike the training and reserve infantry battalions were permanent establishments. In the January 1917 reorganization of the CEF and Canadian Militia the 23rd Reserve Battalion was designated as the 23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion as the reinforcing battalion for the 14th and 24th Infantry Battalions and the 4th Canadian Labor Battalion serving on the Western Front and for the 199th Battalion in England assigned to the 15th Brigade, of the proposed 5th Canadian Division. (Please see 'Reserve and Garrison Battalions' for further details.)

The regimental numbers block for the for the original contingent of the 23rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 63001 - 65000.

The 23rd Battalion sailed for England with General Service Maple Leaf pattern badges, these being worn until 1916. 1915 Elkington type 2 and post September 1915 Elkington type 3 collar badges being the only regimental distinctive currently identified. Between its arrival in England in February and September 30th 1915 the establishment of the 23rd Battalion fluctuated from a low of 35 officers and 360 OR's in June 1915 to a high of 92 Officers and 2,045 OR's as the battalion absorbed reinforcing drafts from infantry battalions forming in Canada.

Overseas



523-12-102 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 2)



523-12-104 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 3)

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.



523-12-106 Numeral Maker not currently identified possibly by Scully



523-12-108 Numeral Gilt lacquer on gm. Hemsley pattern lugs by Caron Bros



523-12-110 Numeral Copper on gm. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

523-12-112 Numeral Copper. Marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Officers badges attributed to Tiptaft

This pattern is of the same design as a number of similar badges believed adopted in early 1916.

523-11-114 Cap Brown finish, semi flat back with pin fastener.



523-12-114 Collar Die cast semi-hollow reverse. Pin fastener. By Tiptaft not maker marked

23rd Reserve Battalion 1916- 1917

In April 1916 the 23rd Infantry Battalion was designated as the 23rd Reserve Battalion to serve as a reinforcing battalion for the Anglophone battalions from Quebec serving on the Western Front. During this period of operations the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed drafts from the 105th and the 117th, 142nd Battalions. Reserve Battalions unlike the training and reserve infantry battalions were permanent establishments.

Other ranks



523-11-116 Cap

Brass



523-14-116 Title

Brass. Numerals added over 'CANADA' title

Officers



523-11-118 Cap

Brown OSD finish with silver wash on the maple leaf.



523-12-118 Collar

Brown finish



523-11-120 Cap

Brass overlay on bronze finish.

A currently un-confirmed similar badge with a white metal overlay is reported.

23rd (MONTREAL) RESERVE BATTALION 1917- 1918

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



523-11-122 Cap

Brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



523-12-122 Collar

Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



523-12-124 Collar

Brass. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Bandsman



523-11-126 Cap

Silver plate. Lug fasteners.

523-12-126 Collar

Silver plate

Officers badges attributed to Tiptaft

523-11-128 Cap Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



523-12-128 Collar Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

523-11-130 Cap Brown OSD with silver numerals. Flat back with 'fold over' tang fasteners

523-12-130 Collar Brown OSD with silver numerals. Flat back with 'fold over' tang fasteners

Reinforcing drafts for the 23rd Overseas Battalion 1915

Three reinforcing drafts of replacements for the 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions and PPCLI were dispatched to England in 1915 all being raised from McGill University. The first No.2 University Company with six officers and 264 other ranks sailed June 29th 1915, No.3 University Company sailed September 4th with four officers and 323 other ranks, and No.4 University Company on November 27th 1915 with five officers and 250 other ranks. Over the course of 1915 the establishment of the 23rd Battalion fluctuated from a low of 35 officers and 360 other ranks in June 1915 to a high of 92 Officers and 2,045 other ranks by September 30th 1915.

Please see Garrison and Reserve section for further details

30th (British Columbia) Battalion 1914- 1917

The 30th Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at Victoria October 27th 1914 being authorized under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 68th Regiment (Earl Grey's Own Rifles) this regiment later raising the 102nd Battalion. The 30th Battalion sailed for England February 23rd 1915 with a strength of 35 officers and 980 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Hall (88th Victoria Fusiliers). The 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions had originally been assigned as the reinforcing and training battalions for the 2nd Division in a role similar to that played by the 9th, 11th, 12th and 17th in the 1st Division, however by May of 1915 within weeks of their arrival 2337 of the 2.884 all ranks of the 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions had been sent to France as reinforcements to replace the 1st Division's losses in the Second Battle of Ypres. After its ranks were replenished the 30th Infantry Battalion served as a reserve and training battalion for CEF battalions from British Columbia serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. During this period of its operations absorbed the 62nd and 88th Battalions on their arrival from Canada.

The corrected regimental numbers block for the for the 30th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 77001 - 79000.

The 30th Battalion being the second battalion raised in British Columbia used the designation of the 2nd British Columbia in 1917 adopting badges with this title.

OVERSEAS

The 30th Battalion proceeded overseas wearing General Service pattern badges. No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges are currently reported for the 30th Battalion.. Cap and collar badges struck in brass were procured, probably in mid 1915, from J.W. Tiptaft this issue not being maker marked. These badges are noted in two different finishes one in natural brass the other in darkened brass.

Badges attributed to Tiptaft

Other ranks



530-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

Natural brass finish

It is thought that the brass pattern was not issued due to the adoption of the second pattern badges



530-11-104 Cap

Brass . Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked



530-12-104 Collar

Brass . Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

Officers



530-11-106 Cap

Red/Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Cloth Shoulder title

Cloth shoulder titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent and 2nd Division. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic. It is likely they were worn only in England prior to the CEF being re-equipped with the British five button tunic before sailing for France in February 1915. All are extremely rare.



530-22-102 Cloth shoulder title with red lettering woven through green cloth and white backing cloth

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.



523-12-108 Numeral

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



523-12-110 Numeral

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

523-12-112 Numeral

Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Birks 1916.

Officers (Samples or Proto-types)

This badge was not approved being similar in design to the Brigadiers pattern cap badges with a lion surmounting the Tudor crown, A letter from the Commanding Officer dated November 25th 1916 claims that approval for the battalion badge was given by the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Training Depot March 15th 1915. However this pattern was ordered removed and is now considered one of the rarities of the CEF series. This issue was possibly produced by J.R. Gaunt.



530-11-114 Cap

Brown OSD finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners lugs not maker marked



530-12-114 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners lugs not maker marked.

Second pattern badges

New pattern badges were adopted in 1917 comprising of a maple leaf with the numeral '2' over 'British Columbia' ribbon. This reflects that the 30th Battalion was the second battalion raised in British Columbia to proceed overseas. (The first being the 7th Battalion, '1st British Columbia').

Badges by Tiptaft

Type 1 with pointed maple leaf and wide blunt '2'



530-11-116 Cap

White metal. Slide plain or marked 'J.W.Tiptaft & Son Birmingham'



530-12-116 Collar White metal. Lug fasteners

530-14-116 Numeral Gilding metal '30'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



530-11-118 Cap Modified with motto ribbon carefully cut off. (By Tiptaft not maker marked)



530-12-118 Collar Brass. Tiptaft lugs maker marked Tiptaft B;ham

Officers



530-11-120 Cap Red brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



530-11-122 Cap

Modified with motto ribbon carefully cut off. (By Tiptaft not maker marked)

Officers (?) By unidentified maker

Broad numeral '2'



530-11-124 Cap

Brown finish on brass (finish polished off numeral). Lug fasteners. Not marked



530-12-124 Collar

Brown finish on brass (finish polished off numeral). Lug fasteners. Not marked

Type 3 with tall narrow maple leaf



530-11-126 Cap

White metal. By Tiptaft not maker marked. Lug fasteners



530-12-126 Collar

White metal. Lug fasteners

The Reserve battalions of British Columbia 1917 - 1918

In January 1917 the 30th Battalion amalgamated with other BC Battalions in England to form the 1st Reserve Battalion this one of three reserve battalions established in January 1917 to provide reinforcements to CEF battalions raised in Military District No.11 and then serving in France and Flanders. In May 1917 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 24th Reserve Battalion and in February 1918 the 15th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the British Columbia Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918 to supply reinforcements to the 7th, 29th and 72nd Infantry Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Being fully depleted of all ranks effective September 1st 1917 the 30th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 82 of 1918

Please see Garrison and Reserve section for further details

32nd Battalion Training and Reserve 1915 - 1917

The 32nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited in Western Manitoba and Saskatchewan with mobilization headquarters at Winnipeg October 27th 1914 being authorized under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915. The battalion was raised by the by the 12th Manitoba Dragoons this regiment having previously contributed 201 volunteers to the 5th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions preceded the rest of the 2nd Division sailing for England February 23rd 1915 with 35 officers and 962 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.J. Cowan (R.C.R). Originally the 23rd 30th and 32nd Battalions were assigned as reinforcing and training battalions for the three infantry brigades of the 2nd Division in a role similar to that played by the 9th, 11th, 12th and 17th Battalions in the 1st Division. By May of 1915 the desperate need for trained reinforcements to replace the Canadian losses suffered by the 1st Division in the Second Battle of Ypres saw 2337 of the 2.884 all ranks of the three battalions sent to France as reinforcements. A replenished 32nd Infantry Battalion served as a reserve and training battalion for CEF Battalions raised in Saskatchewan serving on the Western Front. During the period of its operations the 32nd Battalion absorbed the 68th, 94th Infantry Battalions on their arrival from Canada. In January 1917 the 32nd Battalion merged with the other Saskatchewan Battalions in England to form the 15th Reserve Battalion. (Please see 'Reserve and Garrison

Battalions' for further details.)

The regimental numbers block for the 32nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 81001 - 83000.

It is believed that the 32nd Battalion proceeded overseas wearing General Service pattern badges. The first issue of badges were produced by W.J. Dingley, 77 Warston Lane, Birmingham.

OVERSEAS

Badges by W.J. Dingley

The stalk on the maple leaf is curved and the top of the numeral '2' is pointed with ball on the tail the numerals touch.



532-11-102 Cap Dark brown Small ½ round copper wire lugs. Not maker marked



532-12-102 Collar Dark brown Small ½ round copper wire lugs. Not maker marked

NCOs (?)

532-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked



532-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked

Between February and May of 1915 officers badges were purchased from W.J. Dingley. Hallmarked sterling silver mark 'JWD' year date 1914/15 (Hallmarks continue to be dated from March to March).



532-11-106 Cap Hall marked sterling silver. Pin fastener

532-12-106 Collar Hall marked sterling silver. (Not confirmed)

Bandsman (?)



532-12-108 Collar Gilt. Die cast. Small Dingley pattern copper lugs.



532-11-109 Cap Blackened white metal with finish polished off numerals

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.



532-12-110 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

532-12-112 Numeral Copper. Marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

532-12-114 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. (Not reported)

15th Reserve Battalion (1917 - 1918)

In January 1917 the 32nd Battalion amalgamated with the 53rd, 188th and 195th Battalions and a draft from the 152nd battalion to form the 15th Reserve Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.J. Clark, this supplying reinforcements to the 5th and 28th Battalions serving on the Western Front. During its period of operations the 15th Reserve Battalion absorbed 214th, 232nd, 243rd and 249th Infantry Battalions. In October 1917 the 15th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 19th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Saskatchewan Regiment, this authorized under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918 and providing reinforcements to the 5th, 28th 45th and 1st CMR Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

The 15th Reserve battalion apparently continued to wear 32nd Battalion pattern badges although orders stated that only the General Service pattern badges were to be worn by reserve battalions.

Badges by Tiptaft

Cap badges with blunt '2' and straight stem on maple leaf. Collars with curved stem and small 'Canada'.



532-11-116 Cap Natural gilding metal. Slide fastener marked J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Birmingham



532-12-116 Collar Natural gilding metal. Maker marked Tiptaft



532-11-118 Cap Natural gilding metal. Slide fastener Not maker marked



532-12-118 Collar Natural gilding metal finish. Large brass wire lugs Not maker marked



532-11-120 Cap Natural gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

532-12-120 Collar Brass small 'C' over '32'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Officers



532-11-122 Cap Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

532-12-122 Collar Silver plate. With lug fasteners

532-11-124 Cap Hall marked sterling silver. Reported not verified

532-12-124 Collar Hall marked sterling silver. With horizontal pin fastener



532-11-126 Cap Brown OSD finish. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

'Made up' cap badge



532-11-128 Cap Made up cap badge with lugs added to unfinished planchette

Reinforcements for the PPCLI, 23rd, 30th and 32nd Overseas Battalions 1915

Three reinforcing drafts for the PPCLI, 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions were dispatched to England in 1915 all being raised from McGill University. The first No.2 University Company with six officers and 264 OR's sailed June 29th 1915, No.3 University Company sailed September 4th with four officers and 323 OR's, and No.4 University Company on November 27th 1915 with five officers and 250 OR's.

Please see Garrison and Reserve section for further details

4th INFANTRY BRIGADE

4th Brigade Headquarters

18th (Western Ontario) Battalion

19th Canadian Infantry Battalion

20th Canadian Infantry Battalion

21st Canadian Infantry Battalion

4th Brigade Machine Gun Company

4th Brigade, Light Trench Mortar Battery

4th Brigade Headquarters green bar worn above the blue Divisional patch



18th (Western Ontario) Battalion, 4th Brigade, 2nd Division

The 18th Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in South-Western Ontario October 1st 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Windsor, Ontario, being authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The battalion was recruited by the 21st Essex Fusiliers and sailed for England April 18th 1915 with 36 officers and 1081 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.S. Wile (21st Essex Fusiliers), assigned along with the 19th, 20th and 21st Ontario battalions to the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division. In England the 4th Infantry Brigade was billeted in huts at West Sandling before sailing for France September 15th 1915. The 18th Battalion served in the 4th Infantry Brigade for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for 18th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 53001 - 55000.

Officers Prototype

Ed Denby & Associates Auction of the Lenard Babin collection Sale No.7, March 19th 1977, Lot #41.

518-11-102 Cap Prototype. In sterling silver with voided center.

Badges by Lees.

Other ranks

518-11-104 Cap Brown finish.. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



518-12-104 Collar Brown finish. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



518-11-106 Cap Red brown finish.. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Lees



518-11-106 Cap Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Medium '18' narrow ring

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.

Other Ranks

518-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Not maker marked



518-14-110 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



518-14-112 Numeral Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Birks 1916

Officers. Unidentified maker

Wide circle and narrow numeral '18'



518-11-114 Cap

Red/Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Badges attributed to Tiptaft

Other Ranks



518-11-116 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs/Bandsman(?)



518-11-118 Cap

Brass. Lug fasteners.

Officers

518-11-120 Cap

Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners.



518-12-120 Collar

Red brown finish . Small '18' framed 'Canada'

Other Ranks

The records of the Canadian Military Headquarters in London, including those pertaining to badges were destroyed in 1917 when the building caught fire. Actual dates of issue of the badges may vary from those listed but we believe to be reasonably accurate. A letter in the archives at Ottawa requesting approval of battalion badges for all four battalions of the 4th infantry brigade is dated August 1st 1916. Presumably asking for approval for badges already in use however there is no reply on file. Apart from the above patterns no 'specimen or prototype' badges are known for 18th Battalion badges. No Elkington type 1 collar badges were made for the units of the 2nd Division.



518-12-122 Collar

Brass. (Elkington pattern type 2)



518-12-124 Collar

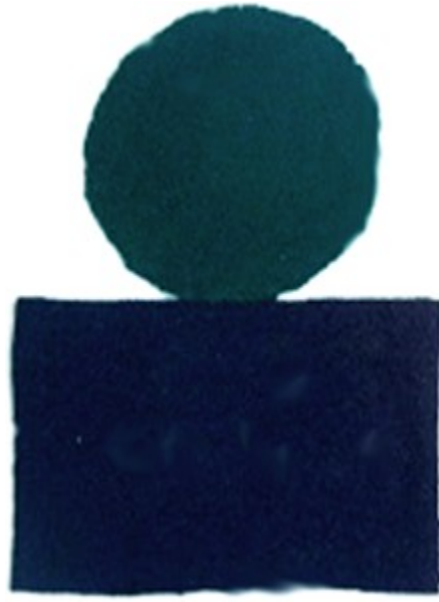
Gilding metal. (Elkington pattern type 3)



518-12-126 Collar

Theatre made cut sheet brass

18th Battalion formation patches introduced September 1916



Officers



THE 1917 REORGANIZATION OF THE CEF

Effective March 20th 1917 Canada's military forces were completely reorganized with the CEF becoming a temporary unit of the Active Militia. After a bitter debate in Parliament conscription was introduced and a new territorial regimental system was instituted for recruiting and reinforcing the Canadian Corps in France. The new system consisted of twelve Provincial regiments in Canada, the Western Ontario Regt., the 1st Central Ontario Regt., the 2nd Central Ontario Regt., the Eastern Ontario Regt., the 1st Quebec Regt., the 2nd Quebec Regt., The Nova Scotia Regt., the New Brunswick Regt., the Manitoba Regt., the Saskatchewan Regt., the Alberta Regt. and the British Columbia Regt. These 'home' regiments in turn supported Reserve Battalions in England which provided reinforcements to the units serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. (The huge permanent military camps at Valcartier, Petawawa, Borden and Camp Hughes (Manitoba) had also been made temporary military districts under General Order 72 of 1916.) Each of these territorial regiments having a number of battalions at the Front, one or two reserve training battalions in England, a Garrison Battalion in each military district in Canada and up to three Depot Battalions With the exception of the Nova Scotia Depot Battalion created under General Order

77 of July 1918, all other seventeen District Depot Battalions were authorized April 15th 1918 under General Order 57 of 1918 and disbanded under General Order 213 of November 1920.

In England as of January 1st 1917 there were 57 Reinforcing Battalions. Effective January 15th 1917 the various infantry training and reserve battalions and remnants of the depleted Overseas Battalions were amalgamated to form 26 new Reserve Battalions. In January 1918 a further consolidation took place the number being reduced to 20 and finally in August 1918 a further consolidation to 15 Reserve Battalions.

18th (WESTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION (4th Brigade, 2nd Division 1917 - 1918)

At this time the 18th Western Ontario Battalion was re-designated as the 18th Overseas Battalion also being issued with new pattern badges reflecting the change in unit designation. (The designation of the 1st Battalion was changed to the 1st Western Ontario Regiment.)

Type 1 badges by Sydney Baron Pointed maple leaf , smooth numerals

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by 'Sydney Baron, Military Outfitters, Folkstone, Kent, England. 8 Pounds 8 Shillings (sets). Annual requirements 2000 sets.'

Cap badges by Sydney Baron

Pointed maple leaf, the numeral '18' is smooth.



518-11-128 Cap

Dark brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



518-12-130 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers/Bandsman(?)



518-11-132 Cap

Gilt. Narrow '18'. Lug fasteners. By Baron not marked

Officers



518-11-134 Cap

Red brown OSD. Lug fasteners. By Baron not maker marked



518-12-134 Collar

Red brown OSD. Lug fasteners. By Baron not maker marked

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft

Collar badges with framed numerals cap badges maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'.

Other ranks



518-11-136 Cap

Dark brown finish. Tiptaft lugs. Marked Tiptaft B'ham



518-12-138 Collar Natural gilding metal. Tiptaft lugs. Marked Tiptaft B'ham



518-12-140 Collar Dark brown finish. Tiptaft lugs. Not maker marked

Battalion pattern collar badges were authorized in March 1918 but again replaced with 'C' over numeral patterns in August 1918.



518-12-142 Collar Brass. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



518-13-144 Collar Brass. Not maker marked.

Officers(?)



518-11-146 Cap Red brown finish.



518-11-148 Cap Chocolate brown finish..

Proposed reinforcements for the 18th Overseas Battalion

Initially the 4th Infantry Brigade was slated to be reinforced by the 23rd Battalion. This was one of three proposed reinforcing battalions for the 4th, 5th and 6th Infantry Brigades of the 2nd Division. These being the 23rd Battalion for the 4th Brigade, the 30th Battalion for the 5th Brigade and the 32nd for the 6th Infantry Brigade. The 23rd Battalion was raised in Montreal and Quebec City but was almost immediately stripped of its French speaking volunteers who were transferred to the 22nd Battalion to bring this up to full strength before sailing for England, being replaced with 500 volunteers from Western Canada, 100 from Winnipeg, 200 from Calgary (103rd Regiment) and 200 from Victoria. The three reinforcing battalions, the 23rd, 30th and 32nd sailed for England in February 1915 prior to the 12 infantry battalions of the 2nd Division. By May 1915 almost all of the personnel of the three reserve battalions had proceeded to France as reinforcements for the 1st Division after its heavy losses in the 2nd Battle of Ypres April 1915.

Reinforcements for the 18th Overseas Battalion September 1915 to August 1916 (33rd Overseas Battalion)

From the time of its entry into France in September 1915 reinforcements for the 18th Battalion were provided by reinforcing drafts from the 33rd Battalion. This was authorized to be recruited at London, Ontario in February 1915 and sailing for England in three different flights the first of five officers and 250 other ranks June 17th 1915 this draft reinforcing the 1st Battalion. A second draft of four officers and 247 other ranks sailing August 17th 1915 reinforcing both the 1st and 18th Battalions. The third flight in March 17th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wilson with 40 officers and 946 other ranks (this also providing reinforcements for the 1st Battalion.) In August 1916 the remaining personnel of the depleted 33rd Infantry Battalion were absorbed into the 35th Infantry Battalion, training and reserve which served as the reinforcing battalion for the 1st and 18th Battalions until January 1917.

Reinforcements for the 18th Overseas Battalion August 1916 to January 1917 (35th Battalion , Training and Reserve)

The 35th Canadian Infantry Battalion CEF was authorized to be recruited at Toronto December 1st 1914 the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. Recruiting began at an unspecified

date in April 1915. The 35th Battalion was raised by the 12th York Rangers this regiment previously having contributed 273 volunteers to the 4th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 12th York Rangers also raised or provided volunteers to the 20th, 81st, 83rd, 127th and 220th Battalions. Prior to embarking for England October 15th 1915 the 35th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts for the CEF. The first of five officers and 250 OR's sailing June 5th 1915, a second of five officers and 250 OR's August 17th 1915. The 35th Battalion sailed for England with 41 officers and 1115 OR's command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.C. McCordick (19th Lincoln Regiment). Effective September 15th 1915 the 35th Battalion was designated as the 2nd Training Brigade serving in this capacity until January 3rd 1917 when this the Training Brigades were disbanded and replaced with Reserve Battalions. During the period of operations the 2nd Training Brigade absorbed the 81st, 99th and 111th Infantry Battalions. The 35th Battalion was disbanded December 8th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

Reinforcements for the 18th Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (4th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 35th Battalion amalgamated with the 99th Battalion to form the 4th Reserve Battalion, this one of 26 newly formed Reserve Battalions. Two Reserve Battalions supplied the units of the Western Ontario Regiment serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 4th Reserve Battalion providing reinforcements to the 1st and 18th Battalions and the 25th Reserve Battalion supplying the 2nd Pioneer Battalion. The 25th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 4th Battalion in January 1918 when the Pioneer Battalions were absorbed into the Canadian Engineers. During the period of its operations the 4th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 160th and 161st, Battalions and drafts from the 168th, 185th and 213th Battalions.

19th Battalion, 4th Brigade, 2nd Division

The 19th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited at Hamilton and mobilized at Toronto October 19th 1914 under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 91st Highlanders this regiment having previously provided 154 volunteers to the 15th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 91st Highlanders later raised the 173rd Battalion. The 19th Battalion sailed for England May 13th 1915 with 41 officers and 1073 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.I. MacLaren (91st Canadian Highlanders), assigned to the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division. The four Infantry Brigades of the 2nd Canadian Division sailed for France over a four night period between September 13th and September 17th 1915 serving in the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division for the duration of WWI. The 19th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the for the original contingent of the 19th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 55001 - 57000.

PIPES AND DRUMS

The 19th Battalion had a pipe band consisting of eight pipers and five drummers who joined the battalion from the 91st Regiment (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders). The Glengarry badge worn was the regimental 91st pattern with an added ribbon with battalion designation below.

519-11-102 Glengarry White metal 91st regimental pattern with battalion designation ribbon below.

Badges by Lees.

Wide maple leaf and large numeral '19' low on the Maple leaf.

Other ranks



519-11-104 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



519-11-106 Cap

Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



519-12-106 Collar

Red/brown finish on gilding metal. N/S lugs. Not maker marked

519-11-108 Cap

Red/brown finish on gilding metal. Makers tab 'Lees'

519-12-108 Collar

Red/brown finish on gilding metal. Makers tab 'Lees' Not confirmed.

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both

England and France.



519-14-110 Numeral Coppered. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

519-14-112 Numeral Coppered. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



519-14-114 Numeral Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not marked

OVERSEAS

Some, but not all of the battalions of the 2nd Division took advantage of the opportunity to obtain battalion pattern cap badges at unit expense upon arrival in England. Reid produced samples for a number of 1st and 2nd Division Battalions. Photographs extant show examples of the 9th and 10th being worn. However these were not put into general production and the badges pictured were presumably given out as samples by the maker, or possibly sold to a local photographic establishment for use in portraits as studio portraits with these badges in use are known. All are extremely rare with less than ten of any examples known at the present time. Presumably due to the quoted price the Reid and Dingley pattern badges were not adopted and the order for the 19th Battalion badges placed with J.R. Gaunt & Son.

Manufacturer's sample or prototype badges



519-11-116 Cap Silver overlay on bronze maple leaf. Not maker marked



519-11-118 Cap Brass overlay on brass. Marked Reich Folkstone

‘CANADA /19/ DUTY FIRST’

519-11-120 Cap Reported but no further details known.

Other ranks by Elkington pattern collars. Not maker marked

519-12-122 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern. (Type 2)

519-12-124 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern. (Type 3)

Theatre made ‘C’ Over ‘19’ cut sheet brass collar badge. Period of manufacture is at present undetermined.

519-12-126 Collar Theatre made cut sheet brass ‘C’ over ‘19’ serifs on ‘19’

The August 1917 Canadian Corps ‘Q’ file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by ‘John Gaunt, Ltd. Coventry St., London, W.C. 2 Pounds 2 Shillings (Collar badges). 2000.’

Badges by Gaunt(?) previously attributed to Tiptaft

Other ranks

Wide maple leaf and small numeral ‘19’.



519-11-128 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



519-11-130 Cap Chocolate brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



519-11-132 Cap Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

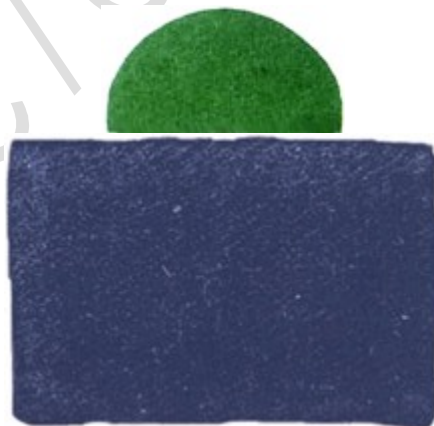


519-12-134 Collar Red/brown finish. E/W lug fasteners. Not maker marked

519-11-134 Cap Brown OSD finish on gilding metal. Lug fasteners 'J.R. Gaunt London' tab

19th Battalion formation patches introduced in September 1916

Other ranks



Officers





2nd Pattern badges

Cap badges by Gaunt

Other ranks



519-11-136 Cap

Red/brown finish on gilding metal



519-12-136 Collar

Brass. Small 'C' over '19'. Some maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Officers



519-11-138 Cap

Gilt. Lug fasteners. J.R. Gaunt London makers tab

Other ranks

The 'C' over '19' by Gaunt were produced for issue on demobilization.



519-12-140 Collar Gilding metal. N/S lug fasteners. Curved 'J.R. Gaunt London'

Reinforcements for the 19th Overseas Battalion September 1915 -1917 (35th Battalion, Training and Reserve)

Initially the 4th Infantry Brigade was slated to be reinforced by the 23rd Battalion. This one of three proposed reinforcing battalions for the 4th, 5th and 5th Infantry Brigades of the 2nd Division. These three reinforcing battalions, the 23rd, 30th and 32nd sailed for England in February 1915 before the bulk of the 2nd Division. By May 1915 almost their full compliment had proceeded to France as reinforcements for the 1st Division after its losses in the 2nd Battle of Ypres April 1915. From the time of its entry into France in September 1915 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 19th Battalion were provided by the 35th Battalion which arrived in England in July 1915.

Reinforcements for the 19th Overseas Battalion 1917 -1918 (3rd Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 35th Battalion amalgamated with a number of other Ontario Battalions in England to form the 3rd Reserve Battalion. This assigned the reinforcing battalion for the 4th and 19th Infantry Battalions and 123rd Pioneer Battalion serving on the Western Front. In April 1918 the 3rd Reserve Battalion was designated as one of two reserve battalions for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, the other being the 12th Reserve Battalion. The 3rd Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements to the 4th and 19th Infantry Battalions and the 2nd and 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front.

20th Battalion, 4th Brigade, 2nd Division

The 20th Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in in Central and Northern Ontario October 19th 1914 with mobilization Headquarters at Toronto being authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 20th Battalion was recruited by a number of Militia Regiments in the Toronto area including the 12th York Rangers, 20th Halton Rifles and the 35th Peel Regiment. The battalion sailed for England May 15th 1915 with 35 officers and 1100 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A.W. Allan (12th York Rangers), assigned to the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division. The 20th Battalion served in the 4th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 20th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 57001 - 59000.

Badges attributed to G.H. Lees (Withdrawn?)

This pattern of badges does not feature the authorized words 'Overseas' and 'Canada'. and is believed to have been withdrawn. The battalion again adopting this pattern in 1917 (Probably without authorization.)

Other ranks



520-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Not maker marked



520-14-104 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked W.Scully (This pattern is scarce.)

Officers



520-11-106 Cap Red/brown finish on gilding metal. Not maker marked (Lees ?)



520-12-106 Collar Red/brown finish on gilding metal. Lugs in N/S orientation. Not maker marked

Interim cap badge

Much confusion and speculation has always surrounded the 'interim badges'. It would appear that after the departure of the 1st Contingent many CEF battalions designed and produced their own patterns of badges without authorization from Headquarters. This was a reasonable assumption on their part as they were not paid for from the public purse. This usurping of Government authority however was quickly remedied and

by mid 1915 the words 'Overseas Battalion' became an essential part of all designs sent to Ottawa for approval. When approval for a submitted design was initially denied a number of units modified the General Service government issues with the addition of battalion numbers. These are known for the 99th, 142nd, 157th (there are both other ranks and officers patterns for this battalion); the 168th and 177th Battalion and some others. All of these interim' badges are found on corresponding dated General Service maple leaf pattern badges. There are a number of other 'interim' badges of more dubious origins and these include badges for the 3rd, 9th, 41st, 85th, 135th, 149th and 235th Battalions. These may have been 'made up' in the pre WWII era by collectors 'filling holes' in their displays.

Unverified other ranks battalion interim cap badge



520-11-108 Cap

Overlays on 'correct' dated 'Geo. H. Lees & Co 1915' pattern cap badge

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.



520-14-110 Numeral

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

520-14-112 Numeral

Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks'

520-14-114 Numeral

Gilding metal. By Caron Bros not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Manufacturer's samples by Reiche



520-11-116 Cap Brass overlay on brown maple leaf. Lug fasteners. Maker marked



520-11-118 Cap Silver overlay on bronzed OSD maple leaf. Pin fastener. Not maker marked.

Manufacturer's sample (?) Maker unidentified

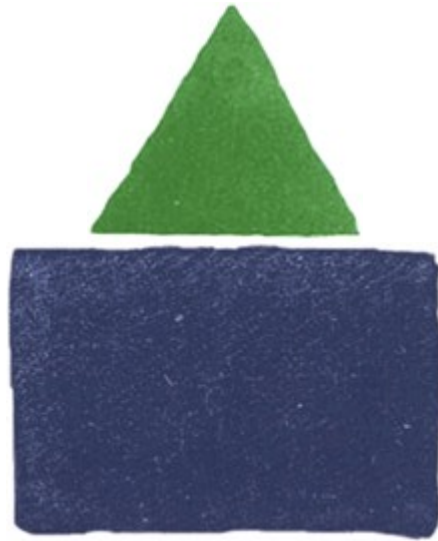


520-11-120 Cap Silver plate. This possibly a post war counterfeit.

Other ranks

520-12-122 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 3)

20th Battalion formation patches introduced in September 1916



Officers



A letter in the archives at Ottawa requesting approval for battalion badges for all four battalions of the 4th infantry brigade is dated August 1st 1916, however there is no reply on file. A letter dated August 30th 1917 states 'Attention is drawn to the fact that the 20th Battalion have no special badge but, if one is to be issued free, the battalion requests that the badge shown in the attached sketch be adopted.' From this detail and the fact that officers pattern badges without 'Overseas Battalion' exist it must be surmised that the officers continued to buy and use unauthorized pattern badges.

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges, the 20th Battalion badges are listed as Ordnance Issue 2500 sets per annum. Apparently other ranks badges of regimental pattern not being adopted until provided by government funds in the fall of 1917.

Badges by Tiptaft



520-11-124 Cap

Blackened finish. Fully struck up reverse. Maker marked Tiptaft



520-12-124 Collar

Blackened finish. Flat cut sheet metal lugs. Not maker marked

Officers



520-11-126 Cap

Red brown finish. Die cast not maker marked



520-11-128 Cap Dark brown OSD. Die cast not maker marked

Sweetheart(?)



520-12-130 Collar Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Other ranks

Late in WWI after the 20th Battalion was assigned a component of the 1st Central Ontario Regiment the battalion adopted newly designed badges. The 1st Central Ontario Regiment / XX design being manufactured by J.R. Gaunt the reverse being marked 'J.R. Gaunt London'. These badges continued to be worn in the post WWI period by the West Toronto Regiment.

Other ranks



520-11-134 Cap Brass. Fully struck up reverse. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab.



520-12-134 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '20' short bar. Marked 'Tiptaft' B'ham'

Officers



520-11-136 Cap Brown OSD finish on gilding metal. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab.



520-12-136 Collar Brown OSD finish on gilding metal. Stamped 'J.R. Gaunt London'



520-11-138 Cap Gilt. Die struck. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab.



520-12-138 Collar

Gilt. Die cast. Stamped 'J.R. Gaunt London'

Reinforcements for the 20th Overseas Battalion October 1915 -January 1917 (35th Battalion, training and reserve)

Initially the 4th Infantry Brigade was slated to be reinforced by the 23rd Battalion. This one of three proposed reinforcing battalions for the 4th, 5th and 5th Infantry Brigades of the 2nd Division. These three reinforcing battalions, the 23rd, 30th and 32nd sailed for England in February 1915 before the bulk of the 2nd Division. By May 1915 almost their full compliment had proceeded to France as reinforcements for the 1st Division after its losses in the 2nd Battle of Ypres April 1915. From the time of its entry into France in September 1915 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 20th Battalion were provided by the 35th Battalion which arrived in England in October 1915.

Reinforcements for the 20th Overseas Battalion January 1917 -February 1918 (5th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 92nd Battalion amalgamated with a number of other Ontario Battalions in England to form the 5th Reserve Battalion. This assigned the reinforcing battalion for the 15th and 20th Infantry Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front and the 134th Battalion this being held in England as a component of the 13th Brigade for the proposed 5th Canadian Division.

Reinforcements for the 20th Overseas Battalion February 1918 (12th Reserve Battalion)

In February 1918 the both the 5th Reserve Battalion and the 134th Infantry Battalion, in England assigned to the 5th Canadian Division, were absorbed into the 12th Reserve Battalion this designated as one of two reinforcing battalions for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment, the other being the 3rd Reserve Battalion; authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918. The 12th Reserve Battalion supplied reinforcements to the 3rd, 15th, 20th and 75th City of Toronto Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 1st Central Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Fantasy or sweetheart badge (Attributed to D.A Reesor)

Badges with 'Duty First' motto ribbon. Similar cap badges are known for the 122nd, 157th and 177th Battalions. These badges have a centre piece welded over an 91st Elgin Battalion cap badge. Some of these having lower numbers than the date of the formation of the 91st Battalion proves these can not be battalion issued badges.



POST WWI

In the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia the 20th Battalion was designated as the 1st Battalion, Peel Regiment, with the 74th, 125th and 234th CEF Battalions being designated as the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Reserve Battalions. Under General Order 18 and 65 of 1921 the 20th Battalion was designated as the West Toronto Regiment. The West Toronto Regiment continuing to wear the 2nd pattern CEF badges by J.R. Gaunt. Effective August 1st 1925 when the West Toronto Regiment amalgamated with the 2nd Battalion, York Rangers (formerly the 127th Bn. CEF) under the designation the Queen's York Rangers (1st American Regiment) This amalgamating in the 1936 reorganization of the Canadian Militia with the York Rangers (1st Battalion) formerly the 35th Bn. CEF) as the Queen's York Rangers (1st American Regiment).

21st Battalion, 4th Brigade, 2nd Division

The 21st Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Eastern Ontario with mobilization headquarters at Kingston effective October 21st 1914 under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 21st Battalion was formed by the 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles, 15th Argyll Light Infantry, the 15th Prince Edward Regiment, the 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment, the 49th Hastings Rifles and the 59th Storemont and Glengarry Regiment these regiments previously having contributed volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 21st Infantry Battalion sailed for England May 4th 1915 with 42 officers and 1057 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. P. Hughes (14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles), assigned to the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division. The 21st Battalion served in the 4th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the for the original contingent of the 21st Canadian Infantry Battalion was 59001 - 61000.

Badges attributed to Lees

Other ranks



521-11-102 Cap Red/brown finish. Die struck. Not maker marked)



521-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Die struck. Not maker marked

NCOs(?)



521-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Die struck. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.



521-14-106 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



521-14-108 Numeral Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs Maker marked Birks 1916

521-14-110 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not confirmed

OVERSEAS

Some, but not all of the battalions of the 2nd Division took advantage of the opportunity to obtain battalion pattern cap badges at unit expense upon arrival in England. No prototype badges have so far been identified

for the 21st Battalion.

Elkington type collar badges

521-12-112 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 2)

521-12-114 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 3)

21st BATTALION, 4th BRIGADE 2nd DIVISION 1917-1918 Formation patches introduced in September 1916

Other ranks



Officers



Badges by unidentified maker

Officers



521-11-116 Cap Dark brown OSD finish

521-12-116 Collar Dark brown OSD finish. Flat hexagonal lug fasteners

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by 'J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd., Northampton Street, Birmingham. 8 Pounds 2 shillings (sets) Annual requirements 2500 sets.'

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son

Other ranks

Broad numerals large letters on 'CANADA' ribbon. Numeral '1' on collars higher than figure '2'.



521-11-118 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



521-12-118 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers(?)

521-11-120 Cap Dull gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



521-12-120 Collar

Dull gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

521-11-122 Cap

Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



521-12-122 Collar

Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

The 21st Battalion Pipes and Drums





The 21st Battalion pipes and drums comprising of 14 pipers and five drummers.

521-11-124 Glengarry Chrome plate. Worn over curved 'Canada' title on square of Black Watch plaid.



521-12-124 Collar Chrome plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

521-17-124 Plaid Brooch pin Chrome plated battalion badge on circular plate.

**21st BATTALION, 4th BRIGADE, 2nd DIVISION 1918
'EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT'**

Badges by Tiptaft (2nd issue)

521-11-126 Cap Brown finished gilding metal. Lug fasteners maker marked 'Tiptaft'



521-12-126 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '21'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Badges by Scully attributed to the reinforcing draft

A reinforcing draft was raised in Military District No.3 for the 21st Battalion in 1917 this being allotted the regimental numbers block 2,360301 - 2,365300.

NCOs(?)



521-11-128 Cap

Wm overlay on gilt leaf. Maker marked W. Scully Montreal

Officers



521-11-130 Cap

Wm overlay on brown leaf. Maker marked W. Scully Montreal



521-12-130 Collar

Wm overlay on brown leaf. By Scully. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked.

Reinforcements for the 21st Overseas Battalion September 1915 -January 1917 (39th Battalion, training and reserve)

The 21st Battalion sailed for France on September 14th 1915 reinforcements being provided by the 39th Battalion until January 1917. The 39th Battalion served as the reserve and training battalion for both the 2nd and 21st Overseas Battalions serving on the Western Front.

Reinforcements for the 21st Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (5th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 39th Battalion was reorganized and amalgamated to form the 5th Reserve Battalion. In April 1918 the 5th Reserve Battalion was designated the reinforcing battalion for the Eastern Ontario Regiment this with headquarters at Kingston with two Depot Battalions. The 1st Depot Battalion located at

Kingston the 2nd Depot Battalion at Ottawa, these supplying reinforcements to the 5th Reserve Battalion located at Witley Camp in Hampshire England this in turn reinforcing the 2nd, 21st and 38th Infantry Battalions and the PPCLI serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front.

Fantasy or sweetheart badge (Attributed to D.A Reesor)

Badges with 'Duty First' motto ribbon. Similar cap badges are known for the 122nd, 157th and 177th Battalions. These badges have a centre piece welded over an 91st Elgin Battalion cap badge. Some of these having lower numbers than the date of the formation of the 91st Battalion proves these can not be battalion issued badges.



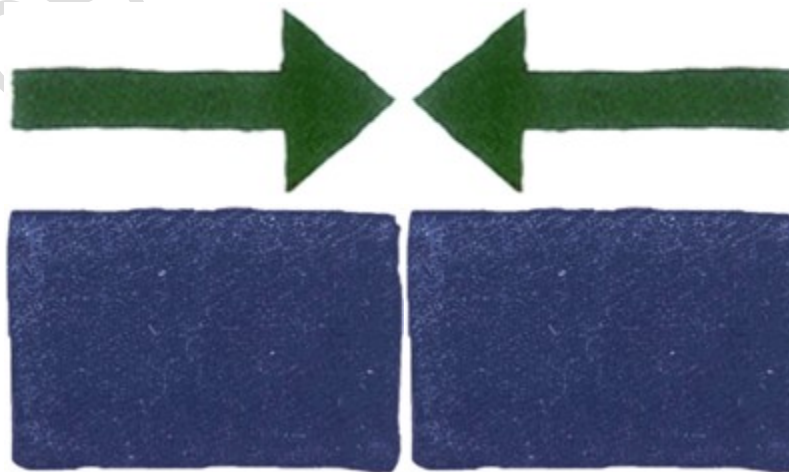
521-11-140 Cap

Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company January 1st 1916 - July 1916

The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company was formed in Belgium December 1915 from the machine gun sections of the 4th Infantry Brigade under command of Captain J.M.C. Edwards. In July 1916 being redesignated the 4th Canadian Machine Gun Company. In October 1916 command passed Major W.J. Forbes-Mitchell C.O. who remained in command until September 1917 when Major W.M. Pearce (previously C.O. with the 1st Canadian Machine Gun Company) took command until March 27th 1918 when the 4th Machine Gun Company was designated the 4th Machine Gun Company 2nd Division 2nd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps under command of Lieutenant- Colonel J.G. Weir.

4th Canadian Machine Gun Company 2nd Division Formation patches worn between fall 1916 and April 1918



(Please see Machine Guns, Canadian Artillery section for further detail.)

Canadian (Infantry Brigade) Light Trench Mortar Batteries 1915

A letter from GHQ of December 15th 1915 authorized the formation of two light trench mortar batteries, equipped with 2 inch Stokes Mortars, for each Infantry Brigade in Canada's three Divisions. (The 4th Division was formed in England in April 1916 from units already there or soon to arrive from Canada.) The Light Trench Mortars batteries were organized within the brigade structure from trained infantry personnel and not the gunners of the medium and heavy trench mortar batteries of the Divisional Artillery. It appears that January 1st 1916 a number of light trench mortar brigades were almost immediately created for each of the three infantry divisions as War Diaries exist from January 1st to February 29th 1916 listing entries for these short lived mortar batteries. Each of these apparently under command of a lieutenant and conforming with the number of an infantry battalion in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Infantry Divisions, the 14th Battalion in the 1st Division (14th Canadian Light Mortar Battery under command of Lieutenant H.C. Higginbotham (30th Wellington Rifles, 34th Bn.CEF). Two in the 2nd Division the 25th Trench Mortar Battery formed in December 1915 initially under command of Lieutenant W.S. Tuck (HQ staff CFA). Later R.M. Fair, War Diaries from December 18th 1915 to March 31st 1916 becoming the 5th Light Trench Mortar Battery September 29th 1916. (Captain Fair was killed in action September 6th 1916) The 35th Battalion in the 2nd Division (35th Canadian Light Mortar Battery) no commanding officer listed; and the 46th Battalion in the 3rd Division (46th Canadian Light Mortar Battery). Under command of Lieutenant W.E. McIntyre 8th RRC 23rd Bn.CEF. These light mortar battery designations were apparently rendered defunct February 29th when number/letter/number designations were authorized. Another GHQ letter (9th September 1916) authorized that the two brigade batteries be combined, taking the brigade number for the new battery designation. The establishment apparently consisting of the officers commanding (a captain), four section officers (lieutenants) and 60 other ranks. These being raised from infantry personnel within each brigade no regimental numbers blocks were used for these light trench mortar batteries.

4th Brigade, Light Trench Mortar Battery 1916 - 1918

Formed in France March 1916 from the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade with two batteries 4/C/1 and 4/C/2 under command of Captain A.S. Morrison (40th Northumberland Regiment). In September 1916 being amalgamated and designated the 4th Light Trench Mortar Battery in September 1916. The battery served with the 4th Brigade. Separate War Diary entries cease August 31st 1916, Operations summaries continue to January 17th 1917. Presumably the further operations were included in the 4th Brigade War Diary.



5th INFANTRY BRIGADE

**5th Brigade Headquarters
22nd Canadian Infantry Battalion
24th Canadian Infantry Battalion
25th Canadian Infantry Battalion
26th Canadian Infantry Battalion
5th Brigade Machine Gun Company
5th Brigade Light Trench Mortar Battery**

5th Brigade Headquarters red bar worn above the blue Divisional patch



22nd (Canadiens Francais) Battalion, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division

The 22nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Quebec as a French speaking battalion with mobilization headquarters at St.Jean (St John) October 21st 1914 under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The battalion had difficulty finding enough volunteers to raise an entirely Francophone battalion and this was only achieved by withdrawing French speaking volunteers from other battalions. The 22nd Infantry Battalion sailed for England May 20th 1915 with 36 officers and 1097 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.M. Gaudet (RCA). The 22nd Battalion served in the 5th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 22nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 61001 - 63000. An additional reinforcing draft raised circa 1916/1917, for the 22nd Battalion was allotted the regimental numbers block 2,423301 - 2,428300.

Cap Badges by Caron Bros.

The 22nd Battalion purchased cap badges from Caron Bros until 1917 when the Canadian Government first paid for CEF Battalion badges, These issues being supplied by J.W. Tiptaft & Son of Birmingham, England. Maker marked Caron Freres cap badges are found without dates or dated 1914, 1915, or 1916. The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by 'Mr. Caron, Bleury St. Montreal' the quoted price is \$23 per gross with annual requirements of 2000 sets.

All ranks

A large head on the beaver and a short Tudor crown.



522-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners . Not maker marked .



522-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners . Marked Caron Freres 1914

522-11-106 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners . Marked Caron Freres 1915



522-11-108 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners . Marked Caron Freres 1916



522-11-110 Cap Pickled finish Maker marked Caron Freres 1918

522-12-110 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back by Caron Bros not marked.

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary

Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.



522-14-112 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



522-14-114 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not marked.

522-14-116 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Officers

522-11-118 Cap Red brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



522-12-118 Collar Red brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Cap badge in gilt finish is reported but not confirmed matching collars are reported.

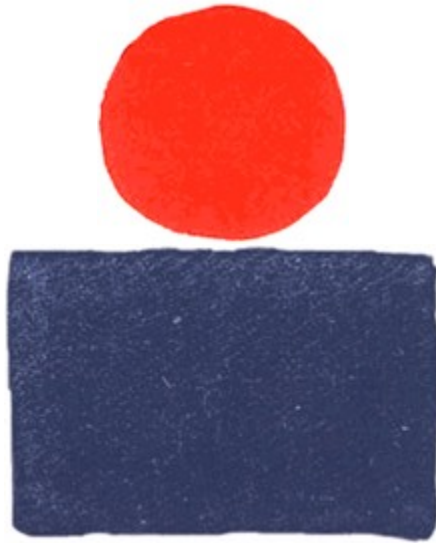
OVERSEAS



522-12-122 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 2)

522-12-124 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 3)

22nd Battalion formation patches introduced September 1916



Officers



Badges by Tiptaft 1917

A small head on the beaver and a tall Tudor crown.

Other ranks



522-11-126 Cap Red/brown finish on gilding metal. Marked Tiptaft



522-12-126 Collar Brass. Large 'C' over '22'

Officers

522-11-128 Cap Sterling silver



522-12-128 Collar Silver. Small size. Flat back. Not maker marked

2nd pattern Cap badges by Tiptaft with battalion designation '22'

Other ranks



522-11-130 Cap Red/brown finish on gilding metal



522-12-130 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '22'. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

Reinforcements for the 22nd Overseas Battalion September 1915 -February 1917 (41st, 57th, 69th Battalions)

From the time of its entry into France until January 1917 reinforcements for the 22nd Battalion 1917, this the only French speaking battalion of the 48 serving with the Canadian Corps in France, were provided first

by drafts from the 41st and 57th Infantry Battalions. Later by the 41st, 57th, 69th Battalions and French speaking personnel from the 150th Battalion The 41st Battalion provided a draft of five officers and 250 other ranks June 17th 1915, the 57th Battalion a similar number July 21st 1915. The 41st Battalion was authorized to be recruited at Ottawa and Quebec with mobilization headquarters at Quebec City March 11th 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 41st Battalion sailed for England with 36 officers and 1082 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel L.H. Archambeault October 18th 1915. The 57th Battalion sailed for England with 18 officers and 419 other ranks under command of Major H. Renaude June 2nd 1916. The 69th Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Quebec with mobilization headquarters at Montreal under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915, being raised by the 65th Regiment Carabiniers Mont-Royal, this previously having provided 337 volunteers to the 14th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 150th Battalion. The Battalion sailed for England April 17th 1916 with 34 officers and 1023 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Dansereau. In January 1917 the remaining personnel of these three battalions were formed into the 10th Reserve Battalion on its formation in England in January 1917.

10th Reserve Battalion (1st Quebec Regiment) February 1917 - November 1918

The 10th Reserve Battalion was formed in February 1917 at Bramshott Camp in England by the amalgamation of the 41st, 57th, 69th, 178th and 189th Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Des Rosiers. The 10th Reserve Battalion served as the reinforcing battalion for the 22nd Battalion CEF. This the only French speaking battalion of the 48 serving with the Canadian Corps in France. The 10th Reserve Battalion also provided reinforcements to the 150th Battalion in England assigned as one of the battalions for to the proposed 14th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. In February 1918 on the 5th Division being declared moribund the 150th Battalion was absorbed by the 10th Reserve Battalion. In May 1918 the 10th Reserve Battalion was assigned one of the reinforcing battalions of the Quebec Regiment (2nd Quebec Regiment, Quebec City) this authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918.

Post WWI badges

In the 1920 reorganization of the Canadian Militia the 22nd Overseas Battalion was disbanded and immediately reconstituted as a Permanent Regiment of the Canadian Militia. The regiment adopted the design of the 22nd Battalion for its cap badge, these unlike the WWI patterns being bi-metal, other ranks brass with a white metal overlay on brass and officers in gilt and silver. A larger pattern was also adopted for wear on the 'Full Dress' Bearskin cap. The badges were authorized under General Order 185 of 1922, the first issue other ranks pattern badges with a slide fastener.

24th (Victoria Rifles) Battalion, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division

The 24th Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting October 22nd 1914 with headquarters at Montreal being raised by the 3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada being under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 24th Battalion. The regiment had previously contributed 351 volunteers to the 14th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raised the 60th and 244th Battalions. The 24th Battalion sailed for England May 11th 1915 with 42 officers and 1082 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Gunn (3rd Victoria Rifles). The battalion served in the 5th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the for the original contingent of the 24th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 65001 - 67000.

The 24th Battalion, like a number of other CEF battalions raised from the larger urban militia regiments considered itself an overseas battalion of the 3rd Victoria Rifles. As a rifle regiment the other ranks of the 3rd Victoria Rifles did not wear collar badges but did wear 'V.R.C.' script pattern shoulder badges officers wearing these in silver on the collar.

Other ranks

Pre WWI militia issue worn by troops previously serving in the V.R.C. on sailing May 11th 1915. Original blackened finish removed leaving the copper base.



524-11-102 Cap Blackened copper. Voided 'V.R.C' with 'J.R. Gaunt Montreal' makers tab.

Other ranks of the V.R.C. did not wear collar badges. The blackened V.R.C. badges were shoulder titles officers did wear the silver patterns as collar badges.

Officers

Officers are reported to have worn regimental pattern badges while in un-dress and battalion pattern badges on the Service Dress.



524-11-104 Cap Silver overlay on silver badge. Flat back not maker marked



524-12-104 Collar Silver plate. Maker marked J.R.Gaunt London

Battalion pattern badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

524-11-106 Cap Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'



524-12-106 Collar

Brown finish. Not maker marked. N/S Lug fasteners

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear by the 1st Division but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France. It is also likely that the numerals and initial sets that were supplied to England were the drab brown patterns produced by P.W. Ellis in 1915 and by Birks in 1916. The gilding metal and gilt lacquer on gilding metal badges produced by Caron Bros.

524-14-108 Numeral

Coppered 24. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



524-14-110 Numeral

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



524-14-112 Numeral

Gilding metal 24. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Badges attributed to Ellis

Cap badges with small lettered 'CANADA'



524-11-114 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



513-12-114 Collar

Pickled finish. Flat cut sheet lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Badges by Hemsley

Cap badges with large lettered 'CANADA'

Other ranks



524-11-116 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



513-12-116 Collar

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

Officers



524-11-118 Cap

Brown OSD. E/W/ lugs. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Other ranks Elkington type collars



513-12-120 Collar Brass, Elkington pattern (Type 2)

513-12-122 Collar Brass, Elkington pattern (Type 3)



524-12-124 Collar Field made 'C' over '24' collar

24th Battalion formation patches introduced September 1916

Other ranks



Officers





The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by J.W. Tiptaft & Sons 55 Northampton St. Birmingham the quoted price is 'V.R.C. cap' 2 Pounds 14 shillings per gross, 'Canada' shoulder titles 1 Pound 16 shillings per gross with annual requirements of 2000 sets.

Badges by Tiptaft



524-11-126 Cap

Brown finish. Slide marked J.W. Tiptaft Co. Ltd Birmingham



524-12-126 Collar

Brown finish. E/W lugs. Not maker marked



524-12-128 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked. NCOs?



524-12-130 Collar Silvered centre on brown finish. E/W Lug fasteners not maker marked

Sweetheart (?)



524-12-132 Collar Gilt.

Badges by Tiptaft 1917

524-11-132 Cap Blackened finish.



524-12-134 Collar Black finish on brass. Small 'C' over '24'. Not maker marked.



524-12-136 Collar Brass. Maker marked 'Tiptaft' (J.V. Taboika CEF uniform collection)



524-14-136 Title Brass. Maker marked 'Tiptaft' (J.V. Taboika CEF uniform collection)

Officers

Maple leaf on the cap badges with a stem



524-11-138 Cap

Brown OSD finish. Not maker marked.



513-12-138 Collar

Brown OSD. Die cast. E/W/ lugs. Not maker marked



513-14-138 Title

Blackened. Lug fasteners

Regimental Depot collars (?)

'Made up' 'C' over '24' collar badge are thought to have been worn by repatriated (wounded) veterans serving at the Bleury Street Armouries similar patterns exist for the 42nd and 73rd Battalion and some other Montreal battalions.



524-12-140 Collar

'Made up' Caron C over 24. braised onto the numeral

Reinforcements for the 24th Overseas Battalion September 1915 - April 1916 (23rd Battalion, Training and Reserve)

From the time of its entry into France in September 1915 until April 1916 reinforcements for the 24th Battalion were provided by the 23rd Infantry Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 24th Overseas Battalion April 1916 - January 1917

(23rd Reserve Battalion)

In April 1916 the 23rd Infantry Battalion was designated as the 23rd Reserve Battalion to serve as a reinforcing battalion for both the 14th and 24th Infantry Battalions and after its entry into France in August 1916 also the 60th Infantry Battalion and the 4th Canadian Labor Battalion.

Reinforcing Draft 1917

A 1917 additional reinforcing draft was raised for the 24th Battalion from the 3rd Victoria Rifles in 1917 being allotted the regimental numbers block 2,309301 - 2,310300. The other ranks of the reinforcing draft were issued with pickled finish battalion pattern badges by Hemsley.



524-11-142 Cap

Pickled finish.

25th (Nova Scotia Rifles) Battalion, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division

The 25th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in Nova Scotia with mobilization headquarters at Halifax October 22nd 1914 under General Order 35 of 1915. The 25th Battalion was raised by the 63rd Halifax Rifles, 75th Colchester and Hants Rifles and the 81st 'Hants' Regiment these regiments previously having contributed volunteers to the 14th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 63rd Halifax Rifles later contributing to the 105th Battalion. The 25th Battalion sailed for England May 20th 1915 with 42 officers and 1081 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.A. LeClain (CO 18th Infantry Brigade, 69th, 75th and 82nd Regiments). The 25th Battalion served in the 5th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the for the original contingent of the 25th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 67001 - 69000.

The 25th Battalion sailed for England wearing 1915 dated General Service pattern badges.

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.R. Gaunt & Son

Three different patterns of cap badges were produced for the 25th Battalion by J.R. Gaunt and Son Ltd. The cap badges have a wide gap between the top of the arms of Scotland and the upper edge of the shield in the coat-of-arms of Nova Scotia.



525-11-102 Cap

White metal overlay on pickled leaf. By Gaunt not maker marked

After arrival in England General Alderson gave verbal authority for all 17 infantry battalions 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' type collars were made but it is currently undetermined if these were also 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 rising to become NCOs over the duration of WWI. No type 1 Elkington pattern collars were made for battalions of the 2nd Division.

Elkington Type 1. Have copper wire lug fasteners which are attached at the top of the letter 'C' and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the original troops of the 1st Division. Type 1 collars were not worn by units of the 2nd Division.

Type 2. An additional order for another 500 sets of collar badges was placed in March 1915 presumably for the use by the reinforcements of the 1st Division after its losses in the second Battle of Ypres in April 1915. Collar badges were also ordered for the battalions of the 2nd Division as they arrived from Canada. The second pattern can be identified by the placement of the narrow brass wire lug fasteners which are attached on the 'bar' separating the letter 'C' from the number and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the early reinforcements for the 1st Division and the original troops of the 2nd Division.

Type 3. A third order for C over numeral collar badges was placed likely in the late summer of 1915 for both 1st and 2nd Divisions. This pattern has small flat cut sheet metal lugs fasteners noted in brass, copper and white metal and like the type 2 with the lugs attached on the central and bottom 'bars' These collars were worn by reinforcements for the 1st and 2nd Divisions.



513-12-104 Collar

Brass, Elkington pattern. (Type 2)

Economy pattern issue by Gaunt

Other Ranks



525-11-106 Cap

Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. 'J.R. Gaunt London' tab.



525-12-106 Collar

Gilding metal. Elkington pattern (Type 3)

Officers



525-11-108 Cap

Silver overlay on gilt Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



525-12-108 Collar

Gilt lacquer on gilding metal lug fasteners. 'J.R. Gaunt London' tab.



525-11-110 Cap

Brown OSD. Fold over tang fasteners. With 'J.R. Gaunt London' tab.

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

As of May 25th 1916 battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were listed as available for issue in Canada, England and France. Numerals were produced in Canada by P.W. Ellis & Co, by Birks, and by Caron Bros. Montreal. It is believed that the Caron Bros. issues, these finished in gilt lacquered gilding metal were used exclusively in Canada, the lower numbers possibly by reinforcing drafts. The Coppered finish numerals by Ellis and Birks appear to have been shipped to England, but it is not known if these were adopted for use by the Battalions in France. Shoulder strap numerals were also worn by some Canadian Mounted Rifles, Canadian Field Artillery, Field Ambulance units and possibly Canadian Army Service Corps Companies.



513-14-112 Numeral

Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916.

513-14-114 Numeral

Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal

513-14-116 Numeral

Brown finish. By Ellis Bros. (Dated 1915?)

Overseas

25th Battalion formation patches introduced September 1916

Other ranks





Officers



Badges by J.R. Gaunt

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by 'J.R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Warstone Parade Works, Birmingham. 26 pounds (Cap), 12 pounds (Collar), 25 pounds (Shoulder), annual requirements 3000 sets.'

Other ranks



525-11-118 Cap

Wm. Overlay on bronze maple leaf. Not maker marked



525-12-118 Collar

White metal. Lug fasteners. 'J.R. Gaunt London maker tab

Officers

525-12-120 Cap

Gilt overlay on red brown finish.



525-12-120 Collar

Gilt. Voided miniature of overlay pattern. Flat back. Pin and lugs noted



525-14-120 Title

Gilt. Small size. Not maker marked

25th BATTALION, 5th BRIGADE, 2nd DIVISION 1917 - 1918
'NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT'

Badges by Tiptaft

Cap badges with a narrow gap between the top of the shield of Scotland and the upper edge of the shield in the coat-of-arms of Nova Scotia.

Other ranks

525-11-122 Cap

Gilding metal. With slide fastener maker marked 'Tiptaft'



525-12-122 Collar

Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. . Not maker marked



525-11-124 Cap

Brass. Lug fasteners. Marked Tiptaft B'ham



525-12-124 Collar

Brass small 'C' Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



525-14-124 Title

Brass. .Large size. Not maker marked

Officers



525-11-126 Cap

Brown OSD.



525-11-128 Cap

Silver overlay on gilt Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Pipes & Drums

The 25th Battalion had a pipe band consisting of 12 pipers and ten drummers. The Glengarry badge consisted of a regimental collar badge in chrome plate worn over an Imperial 'Seaforth' pattern Glengarry badge.



525-12-130 Badge

Chrome plate. Lug fasteners.

Officers

Badges by Tiptaft with small numeral '25'



525-11-132 Cap

Brown OSD

525-12-132 Collar

Brown OSD. Not reported



525-14-132 Title Brown OSD

525-11-134 Cap White metal



525-12-134 Collar White metal non voided. Brass lugs not maker marked.

Officers

Badges by the Goldsmith and Silversmiths Co.

Late war purchase by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co. Collar badges with flat back maker marked 'The G & S Co./ 112 Regent St./ London' on the reverse.



525-11-136 Cap Gilt overlay on red/brown Maple leaf. Marked G & S co 112 Regent St London



525-12-136 Collar Red Brown. Flat back. Maker marked



Enlarged detail of naming

Reinforcements for the 25th Overseas Battalion September 1915 -January 1917 (40th Battalion, training and reserve)

From the time of its entry into France in September 1915 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 25th Battalion were provided by the 40th Infantry Battalion ,training and reserve. The 40th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be raised in Military Area 6, Nova Scotia, PEI and New Brunswick with mobilization headquarters at Aldershot, Halifax May 5th 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 40th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF the first of five officers and 250 other ranks sailed for England June 15th 1915. A second draft of five officers and 250 other ranks on October 9th 1915. The 40th Battalion sailed for England October 18th 1915 with 40 officers and 1090 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Vincent. The 40th Canadian Infantry Battalion served as a training and reinforcing battalion for Battalions raised in Military Area No.6 until January 1917 when it amalgamated with the remaining personnel of several other maritime battalions as the 25th Reserve Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 25th Overseas Battalion January 1917 - May 1917 (25th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 40th Battalion amalgamated with the remaining personnel of several other maritime battalions as the 25th Reserve Battalion. During the period of its operations the 40th Battalion absorbed the Nova Scotia component of the 64th Battalion, this raised in all three maritime provinces and later the 105th Battalion. The 25th Reserve Battalion and 17th Reserve Battalion supplied reinforcements to Nova Scotia Battalions serving on the Western Front.

Reinforcements for the 25th Overseas Battalion May 1917 - 1918 (17th Reserve Battalion)

In May 1917 the 25th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 17th Reserve Battalion. This becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Nova Scotia Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918 and supplying reinforcements to the 25th and 85th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 17th and 25th Reserve Battalions as components of the Nova Scotia Regiment were disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920. The 40th Battalion being fully depleted of all ranks was disbanded effective July 17th 1917 under General Order 82 of 1918.

63rd Halifax Rifles Reinforcing Draft

The 63rd Halifax Rifles reinforcing draft was authorized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917. Being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

POST WWI BADGES

Colchester and Hants Regiment

The 25th Battalion was perpetuated by the Colchester and Hants Regiment. Immediately after WWI the officers of the regiment purchased regimental pattern cap badges incorporating the CEF Battalion number '25' from George Hemsley & Co., Montreal and C over 25 collar badges. These were not approved by

Ottawa and new cap badges without the CEF 25th Battalion designation and new pattern collar badges were authorized under General Order 104 of 1922. The brass small 'C' over '25' are maker marked 'Hemsley' on the reverse and with the distinctive Tiptaft style small fine wire lug fasteners.

26th (New Brunswick) Battalion, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division

The 26th Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in the Province of New Brunswick November 2nd 1914 at that time part of in Military Area No.6 which encompassed the three Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. (New Brunswick did not becoming Military District No.7 until 1917.) The 26th Battalion with headquarters at Saint John was authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 26th Battalion was raised from the 62nd St. John Fusiliers the regiment previously having contributed 140 volunteers to the 12th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 the regiment later raised the 115th Battalion. The 26th Battalion sailed for England June 13th 1915 with 42 officers and 1108 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.L. McAvity (62nd St. John Fusiliers). The 26th Infantry Battalion served in the 5th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 26th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 69001 - 71000.

Badges by R.J. Inglis.

The numerals '2' and '6' touch. The numeral '6' is large.

Other ranks



526-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. 'Fold over' tangs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited

526-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. 'Fold over' tangs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited

NCOs

526-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Pin fastener. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.



526-14-106 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

2626

526-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

526-14-110 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Officers



526-11-112 Cap Chocolate brown OSD finish. Not maker marked.

PIPES AND DRUMS

The 25th Battalion had a pipe band consisting of 12 pipers and nine drummers. The Glengarry badge was in cast white metal badge. (Cox 489)



526-11-114 Glengarry Cap Cast white metal with copper motto ribbon (Illustration B/W)



526-12-114 Collar

Gilt. Pin fastener.

OVERSEAS

After arrival in England General Alderson gave verbal authority for all 17 infantry battalions 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' type collars were made but it is currently undetermined if these were also 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 rising to become NCOs over the duration of WWI. The 2nd Division battalions were not issued with Elkington type 1 collar badges.

Elkington Type 1. Have copper wire lug fasteners which are attached at the top of the letter 'C' and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the original troops of the 1st Division. Type 1 collars were not worn by units of the 2nd Division.

Type 2. An additional order for another 500 sets of collar badges was placed in March 1915 presumably for the use by the reinforcements of the 1st Division after its losses in the second Battle of Ypres in April 1915. Collar badges were also ordered for the battalions of the 2nd Division as they arrived from Canada. The second pattern can be identified by the placement of the narrow brass wire lug fasteners which are attached on the 'bar' separating the letter 'C' from the number and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the early reinforcements for the 1st Division and the original troops of the 2nd Division.

Type 3. A third order for C over numeral collar badges was placed likely in the late summer of 1915 for both 1st and 2nd Divisions. This pattern has small flat cut sheet metal lugs fasteners noted in brass, copper and white metal and like the type 2 with the lugs attached on the central and bottom 'bars' These collars were worn by reinforcements for the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Elkington style collars badges

513-12-116 Collar

Brass, Elkington pattern. (Type 2)



525-12-118 Collar

Brass. Elkington & Co. (Type 3)

Badges By Sydney Baron

The numerals '2' and '6' touch. Collar badges with thick numerals.

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by Sydney Baron, Folkstone, Kent England. The quoted price is sets 8 Pounds 8 shillings (per gross), annual requirements 3456. (presumably the number ordered in the previous year.

Other Ranks



526-11-120 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked.



526-12-120 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



526-11-122 Cap Black finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked.



526-12-122 Collar Black finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Officers (?) Superior strike



526-11-124 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

526-12-124 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

26th Battalion formation patches introduced September 1916

Other ranks



Officers



Badges by Tiptaft (1st issue)

The numeral '2' and '6' do not touch. Framed mottos.

Other ranks



526-11-126 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener marked 'J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Birmingham'



526-12-126 Collar Brown finish. Lug fastener. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham.



526-12-128 Collar Brass. Small 'C'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'.

Officers

526-11-130 Cap Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



526-12-130 Collar Chocolate brown OSD finish. Not maker marked



526-11-132 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Pipers (?)

526-11-134 Cap Silver plate.

526-12-134 Collar Silver plate. Reported not confirmed

Reinforcements for the 26th Overseas Battalion September 1915 -January 1917 (55th, 105th and 115th Battalions)

From the time of its entry into France in September 1915 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 26th Battalion were provided by the 55th Battalion which sailed for England October 30th 1915. The 55th Battalion previously having provided a reinforcing draft of 5 officers and 250 other ranks which sailed June 19th 1915. Later reinforcements were provided by the 105th and 115th Battalion these sailing for England in July 1916.

Reinforcements for the 26th Overseas Battalion January 1917 -1918 (13th Reserve Battalion)

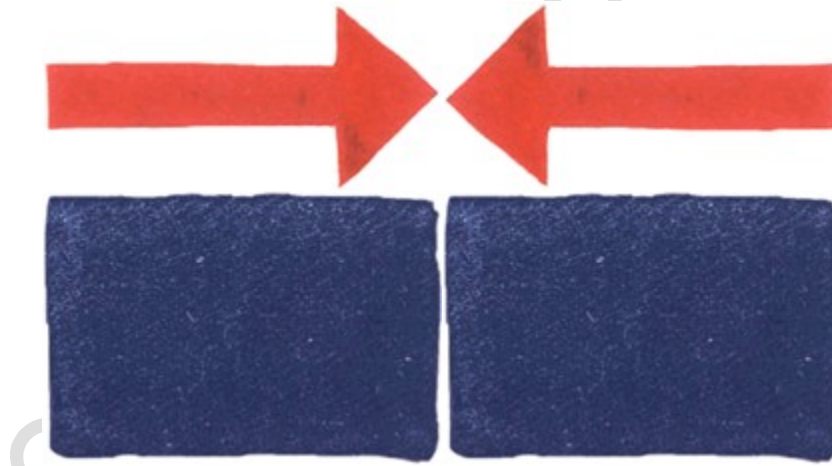
From January 1917 reinforcements for the 26th Battalion were provided by the 13th Reserve Battalion. This was formed by the amalgamation of the 115th, 132nd and 140th Battalions under command of

Lieutenant-Colonel G.W. Fowler to supply reinforcements to the 26th Battalion serving on the Western Front, and the 104th Battalion this in England assigned as a component of the 15th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Divisions. During the period of its operations the 13th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 165th Battalion. Also in February 1918 the 104th Infantry Battalion from the 5th Division when this was declared moribund and the battalions released for reinforcements. At this time the 13th Reserve Battalion was assigned the reinforcing battalion for the New Brunswick Regiment, authorized under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918, reinforcing the 26th and 44th Battalions, this originally from Manitoba but reassigned for reinforcing purposes, both serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The New Brunswick Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

5th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company January 1st 1916 - July 1916

The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company was formed in Belgium December 1915 from the machine gun sections of the 4th Infantry Brigade under command of Captain J.M.C. Edwards C.O. In July 1916 being redesignated the 4th Canadian Machine Gun Company. In October 1916 command passed Major W.J. Forbes-Mitchell C.O. who remained in command until September 1917 when Major W.M. Pearce (previously C.O. with the 1st Canadian Machine Gun Company) took command when the 4th Machine Gun Company was detached from the 4th Infantry Brigade and assigned as the 4th Machine Gun Company 2nd Division being redesignated on reorganization March 27th 1918 as the 4th Company, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps. This under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.G. Weir.

5th Company, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps Formation patches worn between fall 1916 - March 1918



5th Brigade, Light Trench Mortar Battery 1915 - 1918

Organized in France from the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade December 1915 with two batteries under command of Lieutenant R.M. Fair (McGill COTC) (Captain Fair was killed in action September 6th 1916) The batteries being designated 5/C/1 and 5/C/2 February 29th 1916. In September 1916 the batteries were amalgamated and designated as the 5th Light Trench Mortar Battery under command of Captain W.H. Carling (7th Fusiliers, 70th Bn.CEF, 26th Bn.CEF). The battery served with the 5th Brigade. War diary entries continue to November 16th 1918.



6th INFANTRY BRIGADE

6th Brigade Headquarters
27th Canadian Infantry Battalion
28th Canadian Infantry Battalion
29th Canadian Infantry Battalion
31st Canadian Infantry Battalion
6th Brigade Machine Gun Company
6th Brigade Light Trench Mortar Battery

6th Brigade Headquarters blue bar worn above the blue Divisional patch



27th (Winnipeg Bulldogs) Battalion, 6th Brigade, 2nd Division

The 27th (City of Winnipeg) Infantry Battalion, nicknamed the Winnipeg Bulldogs, began recruiting October 21st 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Winnipeg being authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 99th Manitoba Rangers and sailed for England May 17th 1915 with 33 officers and 1039 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel I.R. Snider (99th Manitoba Rangers) where it was assigned to the 6th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division serving for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920. The 27th Battalion was immediately reconstituted as a regiment of the Canadian Militia under the designation the Manitoba Regiment authorized under General Order 29 of March 15th 1920. The regiment being disbanded in the

1936 reorganization of the Canadian Militia.

The regimental numbers block for the 27th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 71001 - 73000.

The 27th Battalion had a pipe band with ten pipers and five drummers.

Other ranks

The 27th Battalion was presented with cap and collar badges by the Mayor of Winnipeg prior to entraining for the East coast. This issue was made by D.R. Dingwall of Winnipeg which continued to supply badges to the 27th Battalion until 1917. This makes the chronology of the issues of badges to this battalion impossible. Varieties are noted with the design featuring the Coat-of-Arms of Manitoba, In the escutcheon is a railway engine with tender on one type the engine is 'small' with three wheels while on the other the engine is 'large' with four wheels. Badges produced by Dingwall are notorious for the poor quality of the metal used to braise the fasteners to their product. The fasteners both tangs and lugs are not malleable making them susceptible to breaking.

Badges by Dingwall

Officers proto-type with 'Overseas' ribbon



527-11-102 Cap

Period of production not established. By Dingwall with lug fasteners

Die 1 thick straight stem



527-11-102 Cap

Dark brown finish. Smooth semi-hollow back flat lugs Marked Dingwall



527-12-102 Collar

Brown finish. Lugs Fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



527-11-104 Cap

Chocolate brown finish. Lug fasteners



527-12-104 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Lugs Fasteners. Not maker marked



527-12-106 Collar

Gilding metal. Flat back Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

Die 2 curved thin stem



527-11-108 Cap

Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners.



527-12-108 Collar

Pickled gilding metal. Square wire brass lugs



527-12-110 Collar

Pickled gilding metal. 'Fold over' tangs. Not maker marked

NCOs



527-12-112 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Die 3 Straight stem



527-11-114 Cap Dark brown finish. Smooth semi-hollow wire lugs. Not marked

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.

527-14-116 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

527-14-118 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



527-14-120 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not marked

OVERSEAS

527-22-122 Cloth title. '27' over Winnipeg. Blue details woven on khaki worsted

'C' over numeral collar badges by Elkington & Co. are not reported for the battalions of the 5th Brigade.

Other ranks

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by D.R. Dingwall, Ltd. Winnipeg. The quoted price is 17 Pounds (cap); and Twigg of Birmingham 4 Pounds 16 shillings (C/27, collar) (per gross). Annual requirements 1500 sets.

Collar badges by Twigg

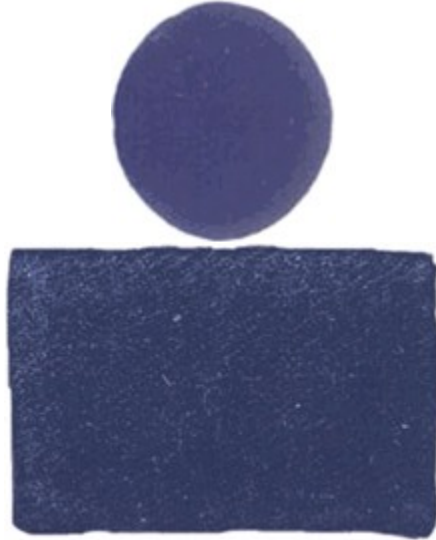


527-12-126 Collar

Brass Small. 'C'. Not maker marked

27th Battalion formation patches introduced September 1916

Other ranks



Officers



Badges by Tiptaft

Cap badges with just two wheels on the railway engine.



527-11-128 Cap

Two wheeled engine. Brown finish slide fastener not maker marked



527-11-130 Cap

Dark brown finish on gilding metal. Lug back. By Tiptaft not maker marked



527-11-130 Cap

Badge in un-issued condition

Officers



527-11-132 Cap

Brown finish on gilding metal. Lug back. Oval Tiptaft & Son B'ham tab



527-12-132 Collar

Brown finish on gilding metal. Lug back. By Tiptaft mot maker marked

Bandsmen or Pipers(?)

527-11-134 Cap

Gilt finish on gilding metal. (Reported not confirmed)

527-12-134 Collar

Gilt finish on gilding metal. Flat back with lug fasteners, not maker marked

Collar badges marked 'J.R. Gaunt London' produced for issue on demobilization.



527-12-136 Collar

Gilding metal. Maker marked 'J.R. Gaunt London'

1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment 1918

Under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 the 1st Winnipeg Infantry Regiment, Reserve Militia became the 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment.

A drawing for the design for a badge was produced by Dingwall (See Cox 810) similar to the above but with the word 'Manitoba' replacing 'Winnipeg'. However on February 10th 1917 the 1st Winnipeg Independent Infantry Regiment was granted permission to adopt the cap badges of the 27th Battalion. The 1st Winnipeg Independent Infantry Regiment, 27th Battalion pattern badges are distinctive being struck only from a lower die the reverse being semi flat. The lug fasteners on the other ranks badges being flat cut sheet metal. There is a double line surrounding the 'XXVII' and 'BATTN' ribbons. (The semi-flat reverse of this badge issue is similar that of the Winnipeg Independent Forestry Company.)

Officers



Reinforcements for the 27th Overseas Battalion September 1915 -January 1917 (11th Battalion, Training and Reserve)

From September 1915 reinforcements for the 27th Battalion were provided by the 11th Battalion, training and reserve. In January 1917 the 11th Battalion Training and Reserve was designated as the 11th Reserve Battalion. In October 1917 the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 14th Reserve Battalion and along with the 18th Reserve Battalion became one of two reserve battalions of the Manitoba Regiment.

Reinforcements for the 27th Overseas Battalion January 1917 to October 1917 (14th Reserve Battalion)

The 14th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the **108th Bn.**, **179th Bn.** and the **226th** Infantry Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Snider supplying reinforcements to the **16th Bn.** and **43rd** Infantry Battalions. During the period of its operations the 14th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **174th** Infantry Battalion (May 7th 1917). In October 1917 the 14th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Reserve Battalion in October 1917.

Reinforcements for the 27th Overseas Battalion October 1917 - November 1918 (The 11th Reserve Battalion)

On January 2nd 1917 at Seaford Camp the 11th Canadian Battalion Training and Reserve was reorganized as the 11th Reserve Battalion. under command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Walker as the reinforcing battalion for the **27th Bn.**, **78th Bn.** and the **107th Battalion**. (This designated as the 107th Pioneer Battalion January 22nd 1917) During the period of its operations the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **100th Bn.** (January 20th 1917), **197th Bn.** (February 6th 1917), **200th Bn.**, (May 14th 1917), **221st Bn.** (April 29th 1917), and **223rd** Infantry Battalion (May 14th 1917). In October 1917 the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 14th Reserve Battalion this formed in January 1917.

28th Battalion (The Northwest Battalion) 6th Brigade

The 28th (Northwest) Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in Military Area No.10, as a composite battalion to be recruited in both Saskatchewan and at Port Arthur/Fort William (now Thunder Bay), October 19th 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Winnipeg under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The Northern Ontario component was raised by the 96th Lake Superior Regiment with the additional volunteers from Rainy River and Kenora and militia regiments The Saskatchewan component was raised from Regina, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and Winnipeg. Being mobilized by the 60th Rifles of Canada and the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles these regiments previously having contributed 294 and 171 volunteers respectively to the 11th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 45th, 68th, 128th, 152nd and 195th Battalions. The 28th Battalion sailed for England in May 1915 with 36 officers and 1078 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.F.L. Embury (95th Rifles). The 28th Battalion was assigned to the 6th Brigade, 2nd Division serving for the duration of WWI.

The regimental numbers block for the 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 73001 - 75000.

An additional reinforcing draft for the 28th Battalion raised by the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles was allotted the regimental numbers block 2,000001 - 2,000150.

Badges by Dingwall

Other ranks 'No Overseas' pattern badges

Badges by Dingwall with tall thin numeral '28'. The initial issue of other ranks badges was made without the words 'Over Seas'



528-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

528-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. (Not confirmed)

In Canada Militia Order 293 of June 7th 1915 (This after the 28th Battalion had sailed for England) reads in part "In correspondence and documents having reference to the units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, these unit are in future to be designated as "Overseas" Squadron, Battery, Battalion etc.," after this date the words 'Over Seas' was ordered to be incorporated as an integral element of the design of all CEF battalions embarking for England.

Officers badges with 'Overseas'



528-11-104 Cap Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

528-12-104 Collar Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

528-11-106 Cap Gilt on gilding metal. Flat back not maker marked.



528-12-106 Collar Gilt on gilding metal. Flat back not maker marked.

Badges by Hemsley

Other ranks



528-11-108 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

528-12-108 Collar Pickled finish. (not confirmed)

Shoulder strap numerals



528-14-110 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

528-14-112 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

528-14-114 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

OVERSEAS

No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges are reported for the battalions of the 5th Brigade

28th Battalion, formation patches introduced September 1916

Other ranks



Officers



The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by Wheeler & Co. London England. The quoted price is 21 Pounds 12 shillings (per gross). Annual requirements 1200 sets.

Badges by Wheeler & Co. (1916/1917)

'Overseas' in small letters. 'N' in 'CANADA' does not touch annulus

Other ranks



528-11-116 Cap Brown finish. Small round copper wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked

528-12-116 Collar Brown finish. Small round copper wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



528-11-118 Cap Silver plate. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

528-12-118 Collar

Silver plate. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Un-attributed collar badge by Hemsley

The unusual 'C' over '28' collar badge illustrated below is maker marked Hemsley. During the early part of WWI this firm maintained a sales office in London, England. Although maker marked this collar is of similar to the same style and fabric of badges produced by J.W. Tiptaft and may have been struck under licence.



528-12-120 Collar

Brass. Small 'C' over '28'. Maker mark Hemsley

Badges by Tiptaft. (1917/1918)

Small numeral '28'. 'Overseas' in large letters. 'N' in 'CANADA' touches annulus

Other ranks



528-11-122 Cap

Brown finished gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



528-12-122 Collar

Brown finished gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked (March 1918)



528-12-124 Collar

Brass. Small 'C' over '28'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'. (August 1918)

Officers



- 528-11-126 Cap Red/brown OSD. Not maker marked
528-12-126 Collar Red/brown OSD. Not maker marked

Sweetheart(?)

- 528-11-130 Cap Voided silver overlay on voided gilt leaf. Lug fasteners

Reinforcements for the 28th Overseas Battalion 1915 - 1917 (32nd Battalion Training and Reserve)

From the time of its entry into France in September 1915 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 28th Battalion were provided by the 32nd Battalion, training and reserve.

Reinforcements for the 28th Overseas Battalion 1917 - 1918 (32nd Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 32nd Battalion amalgamated with the remaining personnel of the 53rd, 188th and 195th Battalions and a draft from the 152nd battalion to form the 15th Reserve Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.J. Clark to supply reinforcements to the 5th and 28th Battalions serving in France and Flanders. During its period of operations the 15th Reserve Battalion absorbed 214th, 232nd, 243rd and 249th Infantry Battalions. In October 1917 the 15th Reserve Battalion was absorbed the 19th Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the territorial designated Saskatchewan Regiment, in Canada this authorized under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918 to providing reinforcements to the 5th, 28th 45th and 1st CMR Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

POST WWI BADGES REGINA RIFLES

The 28th Battalion is perpetuated by the Regina Rifles, (now the Royal Regina Rifles). Regimental pattern badges were not authorized until General Order 57 of 1930 when the regiment adopted the 28th Battalion cap badge as the design for their collar badges. These were produced by W. Scully and the badges so marked are from this post WWI series. Other ranks collars are in blackened brass and officers in both silver plate and sterling silver.

29th (Vancouver Regiment) Battalion, (Tobin's Tigers) 5th Brigade

The 29th Infantry Battalion (nicknamed Tobin's Tigers) was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Vancouver October 24th 1914 under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 29th Battalion was recruited by the 11th Irish Fusiliers, this regiment having provided 355 volunteers to the 7th Battalion on its formation at Valcartier Camp in August 1914, the 5th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles and the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada this providing 12 officers and 305 other ranks. The 29th Battalion sailed for England May 20th 1915 with a strength of 37 officers and 1090 other ranks under command of

Lieutenant-Colonel H.S. Tobin (72nd Seaforth Highlanders) being assigned to the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division where it served for the duration of WWI. The 29th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the for the original contingent of the 29th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 75001 - 77000.

The 29th Battalion had a pipe band with twelve pipers and 10 drummers.

The 29th Battalion sailed with battalion pattern badges these by Jacoby Bros. Vancouver, other ranks are not maker marked. The brown finish is referred to as 'regulation Bronze' in correspondence by Jacoby.

Badges by Jacoby Bros. Vancouver

Other ranks



529-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners.

529-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners



529-15-102 Title Chocolate brown finish. Fold over tangs. Marked Jacoby Bros Vancouver

NCOs/Officers Service Dress (?)

529-12-104 Collar Antique copper finish. Pin back. Not maker marked.



529-14-104 Title Antique copper finish. Pin back. Maker marked Jacoby Bros

Officers

The first pattern officers cap and collar badges are curved and have an oval makers tab on the reverse reading 'Made in Vancouver BC Jacoby Bros'.



529-11-106 Cap Gilt on gilding metal. Badges curved with 'fold over' tang fasteners. Makers tab.

529-12-106 Collar Gilt on gilding metal. Badges curved with pin fastener. Makers tab.

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.

529-14-108 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

529-14-110 Numeral Coppered. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

529-14-112 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

OVERSEAS

No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges have been reported for the 29th Battalion

Formation patches introduced September 1916

Other ranks





Officers



The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by the 'Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. 105 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (London). 2 pounds 7 shillings and $\frac{3}{4}$ pence (Collar) 3 pounds 15 shillings 3 pence (Cap). Annual requirements 1500 sets.'

Badges by the Army & Navy Co-operative Society



529-11-114 Cap

Natural gilding metal finish. Slide fastener.)



529-11-116 Cap Red Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



529-12-116 Collar Brown finish on gilding metal. Flat hexagonal lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

529-11-118 Cap Brown OSD. Oval 'Hicks & Sons London' makers tab. E/W lugs

529-12-118 Collar Brown OSD. Oval 'Hicks & Sons London' makers tab. E/W lugs

PIPES AND DRUMS

Glengarry badge of the Clan MacKinnon cast in white metal or silver with pin fastener



529-11-120 Glengarry Cast silver. Motto 'Audentes Fortuna Juvat' (Fortune favors the brave)



529-17-120 Plaid Broach pin Cast silver. Pin fastener. Motto 'Audentes Fortuna Juvat'

29th BATTALION, 5th BRIGADE, 2nd DIVISION 1917-1918

Badges by Tiptaft

Motto ribbons framed

Other ranks



529-11-122 Cap Brown finish. Slide marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'.



529-11-124 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



529-12-124 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '29'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'.



529-14-124 Title Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'.

NCOs (?)



529-11-126 Cap Traces of pickling on the reverse. Slide not maker marked



529-12-126 Collar Pickled finish. Red bag on crown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



529-11-130 Cap Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



529-12-130 Collar Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers badges by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.

Flat back, this issue is found both with a plain reverse and maker marked 'G & S Co./ 112 Regent St./ London'.



529-11-132 Cap Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners.



529-12-132 Collar Red/brown finish. Pin or lug fasteners.



529-11-134 Cap Gilt on sterling silver. Hall marked May 1916 - May 1917 G & S Co.



529-11-136 Cap

Gilt. Maker marked

Reinforcements for the 29th Overseas Battalion September 1915 -January 1917 (30th Battalion, training and reserve)

From the time of its entry into France reinforcements for the 29th Battalion were provided by the 30th Battalion, training and reserve. The 30th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at Victoria October 27th 1914 under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915 The 30th Battalion was raised primarily by the 68th Regiment (Earl Grey's Own Rifles) the regiment which later raised the 102nd Battalion. The 30th Battalion sailed for England February 23rd 1915 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Hall with a strength of 35 officers and 980 other ranks. The 30th Infantry Battalion served as a reserve and training battalion for the CEF battalions from British Columbia serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. During this period of its operations absorbed the 62nd and 88th Battalions on their arrival from Canada.

Reinforcements for the 29th Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (1st Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 30th Battalion amalgamated with other BC Battalions in England to form the 1st Reserve Battalion this one of three reserve battalions established in January 1917 to provide reinforcements to CEF battalions raised in Military District No.11 and then serving in France and Flanders. In May 1917 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 24th Reserve Battalion and in February 1918 the 15th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the British Columbia Regiment this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918 supplying reinforcements to the 7th, 29th and 72nd Infantry Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Being fully depleted of all ranks effective September 1st 1917 the 30th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 82 of 1918.

POST WWI, 1st BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT. 1920 - 1924

Under General Order 30 of March 15th 1920 the 5th Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles) and the 104th Regiment (Westminster Fusiliers) were reorganized as the 1st British Columbia Regiment with three active and three reserve battalions. The 1st Bn. (7th Bn. CEF), 2nd Bn. (29th Bn. CEF), 3rd Bn. (47th Bn. CEF); (at this time on paper each of these three CEF Battalions were still active battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force not being officially disbanded until September 15th 1920 under General Order 149 1920.) The three 'Reserve Battalions' the 4th Bn. (62nd Bn. CEF), 5th Bn. (131st Bn. CEF) and 5th Bn. CEF (158th Bn. CEF) had been depleted of all ranks and officially disbanded in 1918. On the same date the 1st British Columbia Regiment was disbanded then reorganized with effect from September 15th 1920 this authorized under General Order 232 of December 1st 1920 (The designation was altered to the 1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) under General Order 189 of November 1st 1920.

Under General Order No.66 of May 15th 1924 the 1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) was reorganized to form three separate Regiments. The 1st British Columbia Regiment (The Duke of Connaught's Own) 1st Bn. (7th Bn. CEF) 2nd (Reserve Bn.) (62nd Bn. CEF). The Vancouver Regiment 1st Bn. (29th Bn. CEF) 2nd (Reserve) Bn. (158th Bn. CEF). The Westminster Regiment 1st Bn. (47th Bn.

CEF) 2nd (Reserve) Bn. (131st Bn. CEF).

BADGES 2nd BATTALION, 1st BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT. 1920 - 1924

Initially at least the 2nd and 3rd Battalions continued to wear CEF Battalion pattern badges. The officers of the 2nd Battalion (29th Bn. CEF) wearing the brown OSD pattern produced by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co. (please see above). A brass other ranks pattern of the same design was produced by Hemsley this with a slide fastener. This badge is of extreme rarity.

31st Battalion (Bell's Bulldogs), 5th Brigade

The 31st Canadian Infantry Battalion, (nicknamed Bell's Bulldogs), began recruiting in Alberta November 15th 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Calgary being authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 31st Battalion was recruited by the 21st Alberta Hussars and the 23rd Alberta Rangers these regiments previously having jointly contributed 78 volunteers to the 5th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914, later recruiting the 113th, 151st, 175th and 187th Battalions. The 31st Battalion sailed for England May 17th 1915 with 36 officers and 1033 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.H. Bell (L.S.H. (R.C.) assigned to the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division where it served for the duration of the war. The 31st Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 31st Canadian Infantry Battalion was 79001 - 81000.

Badges attributed to Dingwall

Small 'XXXI' tablet

Other ranks



531-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish.

NCOs



531-11-104 Cap

Brown finish. Pin fastener



531-12-104 Collar

Brown finish. N/S Tang fasteners . Not maker marked



531-12-106 Collar

Red/Brown OSD finish. N/S Tang fasteners . Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.

531-14-108 Numeral

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

531-14-110 Numeral

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



531-14-112 Numeral

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

Badges attributed to Inglis

Large 'XXXI' tablet

Other ranks



531-11-114 Cap

Pickled finish. Not maker marked

Officers



531-11-116 Cap

Pickled finish. Not maker marked



531-11-118 Cap

Wm. Overlay on gilt maple leaf. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



531-11-106 Cap

Die cast. Red/Brown OSD. Tang fasteners . Not maker marked

Bandsman



531-11-120 Cap

Silver plate

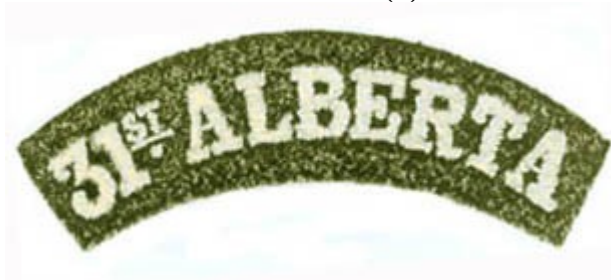
OVERSEAS

No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges are reported for the battalions of the 5th Infantry Brigade

Cloth shoulder titles

Cloth shoulder titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent and 2nd Division. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic. It is likely they were worn only in England prior to the CEF being re-equipped with the British five button tunic before sailing for France in February 1915. Two different varieties of cloth shoulder titles are noted for the 31st Battalion. These were likely produced after the arrival of the battalion in England. Not being authorized it is unlikely if these were ever worn or if so only for a short period of time.

Other ranks (?)



531-22-122 Cloth shoulder title with red lettering woven through green cloth and white backing cloth



531-22-124 Cloth shoulder title with red lettering woven through green cloth and white backing cloth

Badges by H. Ford

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges is listed as H. Ford, 8 London St. London, E.C. The quoted price is 3 Pounds 15 shillings 3 pence (cap) 4 pounds 10 shillings (collars) (per gross). Annual requirements 1500 sets.

Other ranks

The badges by Ford have a pointed maple leaf. Not maker marked



531-11-126 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



531-12-126 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

531-11-128 Cap Chocolate brown OSD finish. Not maker marked.



531-12-128 Collar Chocolate brown OSD finish. Not maker marked

31st BATTALION, 5th BRIGADE, 2nd DIVISION 1917-1918

31st Battalion, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division formation patches. Introduced September 1916

Other ranks





Officers



Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks

531-11-130 Cap

Brown finished. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



531-11-132 Cap

Brown finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



531-12-132 Collar

Brass. Small 'C' over '31'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Officers



531-11-134 Cap

Red/Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Some maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

Bandsman/Sweetheart(?)



531-11-136 Cap

Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Reinforcements for the 31st Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (21st Reserve Battalion)

From 1915 to January 1917 reinforcements for the 31st Battalion were provided by various Calgary raised CEF Battalions including the 55th, 82nd, 89th, and 137th Battalions. The 21st Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.D.R. Stewart by the amalgamation of the remaining personnel of the above battalions and drafts from the 151st Battalion; and the 175th and 187th Battalions. During the period of its operations the 21st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 191st Battalion. On its formation in January 1917 the 21st Reserve Regiment supplied reinforcements to the 31st and 50th Infantry Battalions but in September 1917 was itself absorbed into the 9th Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918, and supplying reinforcements to the 10th, 31st, 49th and 50th battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Alberta Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Reinforcements for the 31st Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918

(9th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 a new territorial system was instituted whereby a Home District Regiment in Canada supplied recruits to newly formed reserve and training battalions in England which in turn sent reinforcements to the Front as required. The 9th Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel. W.C.G. Armstrong, from the 55th Battalion (Calgary) this having arrived in England in July 1916 merging with the 9th Battalion in January 1917. Effective September 1917 the 9th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 21st Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment, this authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918 and supplying reinforcements to the 10th, 31st, 49th and 50th battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. During this period of its operations between January and September 1917 the 9th Reserve Battalion absorbed a draft from the 151st Battalion and the 209th Battalion. The 9th Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective September 15th 1917 under General Order 82 of 1918. The Alberta Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

POST WWI THE SOUTH ALBERTA REGIMENT

In the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia a number of former CEF Battalions were disbanded and immediately reconstituted as 'new' regiments of the Canadian Militia. In Alberta all infantry regiments were formed into three 'super' regiments. The Edmonton Regiment the Calgary Regiment and the Alberta Regiment. The Alberta Regiment with two battalions, consisted of seven former CEF Battalions. The 1st Battalion comprised of the 1st Bn. Alberta Regiment (Active) (formerly the 31st Bn.CEF), the other units being listed as (Reserve) battalions; the 3rd Bn. Alberta Regiment (113th Bn.CEF), the 5th Bn. Alberta Regiment (175th Bn.CEF), and the 5th Bn.CEF (187th Bn.CEF). The 2nd Battalion comprised the 2nd (Active) Battalion (this also from the 31st Bn.CEF), with two reserve battalions the 4th Bn. Alberta Regiment (151st Bn.CEF) and the 7th Bn. Alberta Regiment (191st Bn.CEF). A third reserve battalion, the 192nd Bn.CEF being added later. In 1924 the Alberta Regiment was split to form the North Alberta Regiment with headquarters at Ponoka and the South Alberta Regiment with headquarters at Medicine Hat. The South Alberta Regiment adopted collar badges of the same design as the 31st Battalion, which the regiment perpetuated. These being authorized under General Order 130 of 1931. These badges were struck in yellow brass and are maker marked W. Scully (31B-41).



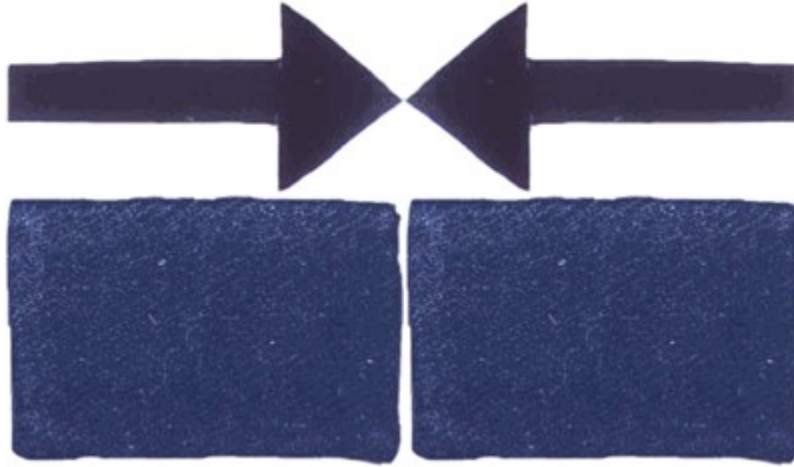
531-12-138 Collar

Badges maker marked W.Scully Ltd Montreal are of post WWI manufacture

6th Canadian Infantry Machine Gun Company December 1915 - July 1916

The 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company was formed in Belgium in December 1915 from the machine gun sections of the 6th Infantry Brigade under command of Captain T.A.H. Taylor. (6th DCOR), C.O. until April 11th 1916 when command passed to Captain A. Eastham. In July 1916 on being redesignated the 6th Canadian Machine Gun Company July 1916 command passed to Captain T.A.H. Taylor, C.O. until November 16th 1916 when now Major A. Eastman again took command until September 1917 when the 6th Machine Gun Company was detached from the 6th Infantry Brigade and assigned as the 6th Machine Gun Company 2nd Division under command of Major C.V. Grantham on September 29th 1917. On March 27th 1918 as the 6th Company, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps.

6th Canadian Machine Gun Company 2nd Division Formation patches worn between fall 1916 - March 1918



Canadian (Infantry Brigade) Light Trench Mortar Batteries 1915

A letter from GHQ of December 15th 1915 authorized the formation of two light trench mortar batteries, equipped with 2 inch Stokes Mortars, for each Infantry Brigade in Canada's three Divisions. (The 4th Division was formed in England in April 1916 from units already there or soon to arrive from Canada.) The Light Trench Mortars batteries were organized within the brigade structure from trained infantry personnel and not the gunners of the medium and heavy trench mortar batteries of the Divisional Artillery. It appears that January 1st 1916 a number of light trench mortar brigades were almost immediately created for each of the three infantry divisions as War Diaries exist from January 1st to February 29th 1916 listing entries for these short lived mortar batteries. Each of these apparently under command of a lieutenant and conforming with the number of an infantry battalion in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Infantry Divisions, the 14th Battalion in the 1st Division (14th Canadian Light Mortar Battery under command of Lieutenant H.C. Higginbotham (30th Wellington Rifles, 34th Bn.CEF). Two in the 2nd Division the 25th Trench Mortar Battery formed in December 1915 initially under command of Lieutenant W.S. Tuck (HQ staff CFA). Later R.M. Fair, War Diaries from December 18th 1915 to March 31st 1916 becoming the 5th Light Trench Mortar Battery September 29th 1916. (Captain Fair was killed in action September 6th 1916) The 35th Battalion in the 2nd Division (35th Canadian Light Mortar Battery) no commanding officer listed; and the 46th Battalion in the 3rd Division (46th Canadian Light Mortar Battery). Under command of Lieutenant W.E. McIntyre 8th RRC 23rd Bn.CEF. These light mortar battery designations were apparently rendered defunct February 29th when number/letter/number designations were authorized. Another GHQ letter (9th September 1916) authorized that the two brigade batteries be combined, taking the brigade number for the new battery designation. The establishment apparently consisting of the officers commanding (a captain), four section officers (lieutenants) and 60 other ranks. These being raised from infantry personnel within each brigade no regimental numbers blocks were used for these light trench mortar batteries.

Organized in Flanders from the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade in February with two batteries, 6/C/1 and 6/C/2 under command of Lieutenant R. Pouncy (103rd Calgary Rifles). In September 1916 the batteries were amalgamated and designated as the 6th Light Trench Mortar Battery under command of Captain R. Pouncy. Later commanded by Captain J.W. Reith M.C. (enlisted 27th Bn 1914 previous service 79th Cameron Highlanders). The battery served with the 6th Brigade. War Diary entries cease August 31st 1916 but Operations Orders show the unit was involved in the capture of Hill 70 in August 1917.

