

THE 3rd CANADIAN DIVISION

The establishment of the 3rd Canadian Division unlike those of the 1st and 2nd Divisions was formed in England in December 1915. The third Division assembled in France in February 1916 under command of Major-General L.J. Lipsett (A British officer who had previously been dispatched to Canada to organize the defence of Canada's West Coast serving on the General Staff for Western Canada before taking the 8th Battalion CEF overseas sailing for England with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914.) The 3rd Canadian Division comprised of the 7th, 8th and 9th Infantry Brigades each with a light trench mortar battery, the 3rd Divisional Artillery (the 8th, 9th and 10th Artillery Brigades) and supporting Lines of Communication (Corps) Troops. The 3rd Division assembled in France in February 1916. (A previous 7th Infantry Brigade had been renumbered the 6th Infantry Brigade and reassigned to the 2nd Division)

The 7th Infantry Brigade comprised of the Royal Canadian Regiment, the PPCLI. The 42nd Battalion and the 49th Battalion and the 7th Trench Mortar Battery.

The 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade comprised of four battalions of Canadian Mounted Rifles, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th these being formed exclusively from the 13 Canadian Mounted Regiments already in England these having volunteered to fight dismounted as infantry troops. (Infantry Battalions were designated as battalions whereas mounted troops were designated as regiments.) And the 8th Trench Mortar Battery.

The 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade comprising of the 43rd Battalion, the 52nd Battalion, the 58th Battalion and the 60th Battalion (this replaced by the 116th Battalion just before the battle of Vimy Ridge.), and the 9th Trench Mortar Battery.

3rd Division formation and brigade distinguishing patches introduced 1916

The introduction of identifying coloured formation patches was discussed in August 1916 these initially being worn sewn on the back 1-inch below the collar. The tentative colours selected for the three divisions in the field being red for the 1st Division, blue for the 2nd Division (the units of the 2nd Division were given permission to move these to the sleeves within days presumably the other divisions following suit.) White was initial colour selected for the 3rd Division but changed to black presumably as white would have provided too good a target for enemy snipers. The initial issues of the 2nd Division was navy blue making them nearly indistinguishable from black so the 3rd Division patches were changed to grey. Colour variations are noted but by 1917 smoke grey was standardized.

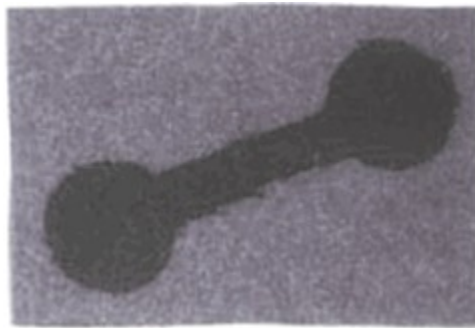
Early pattern



Late pattern



Major-General L.J. Lispett, C.B., C.M.G. the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Division introduced a special distinction for soldiers deemed "pre-eminently proficient in their work" this consisted of a black dumbbell sewn over the French-grey patch. The awarding of this distinction was extremely limited with the name of the recipient being attached to Divisional Orders.



3rd Canadian Division Unit of Supply (CASC) circa 1916/17



'Made up' example. Genuine patch has red felt shamrock sewn onto grey 3rd Division formation patch. (A genuine example of this formation patch was held in the Major John Waring collection.)

3rd Divisional Cyclist Company 1916

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

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.

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 complement 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 as 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

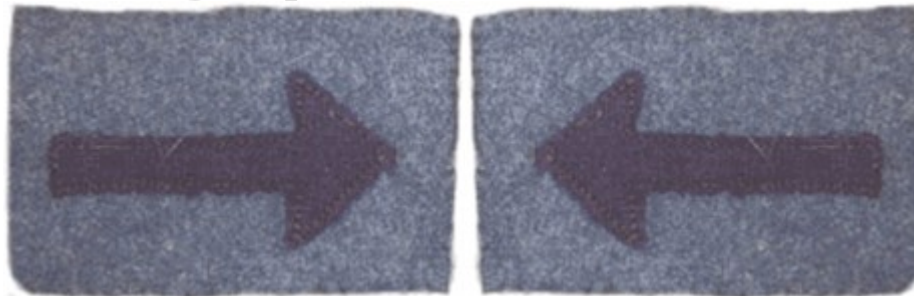
at Divisional HQ, the Company Commanders at Brigade Headquarters with Companies attached to Infantry Brigades or Battalions as necessary.

15th Canadian Machine Gun Company 3rd Division January 1917 - September 8th 1917

The 15th Canadian Infantry Machine Gun Company was formed in January 1917 at Floringham under command of Captain W.N. Moorhouse (9th Mississauga Horse) by taking sections from the 7th and 8th Machine Gun Companies of the brigades of the 3rd Division with additional gunners from the M.G. Pool. Command passed to Major J.C. Hartley on July 1st 1917. On March 27th 1918 the unit was reorganized as a component of the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps.



3rd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps Formation patches worn between March 1918 and November 1918



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

The medium and heavy batteries were combined as Divisional Mortar Groups March 1st 1916. 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.

3rd Division Heavy Trench Mortar Group

V/4.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery. (Six 6" Newton guns.)

X/4.C Medium Trench Mortar Battery . (Six 6" Newton guns.)

Y/4 C Heavy Trench Mortar Battery. (Four 9.45" Guns)

V/3.C Heavy Trench Mortar Battery. Was formed in France April 1916 from personnel of the CFA under command of Captain H.O. Bennett with two medium and one heavy battery. By the time of the armistice in 1918 each of the heavy trench mortar group comprised of two medium batteries of six 6-inch mortars and a heavy battery of four 9.45 inch mortars.



Officers of V/3.C Trench Mortar Battery. Note the grenade being sewn directly onto the divisional patch)

Formation patches

3rd Division patches were initially introduced in September 1916. The first pattern was white but this was changed to black 10 days later. The patches were initially worn on the back 1-inch below the collar but likely moved to the sleeves shortly after as in the example illustrated below.

1st Pattern introduced October 1916 - May 1917



2nd Pattern adopted circa May 1917

Other ranks



Officers





3rd Canadian Division Ammunition Sub-Park (CASC) July 1916 - April 1918

The 3rd Overseas Divisional Ammunition Sub Park was authorized under General Order 69 of July 15th 1916 under command of Major N.J. Lindsay who remained in command from March 9th 1916 until command passed to Captain W.H. Munroe March 8th 1917 who remained in command until April 14th 1918 when the Canadian Corps Ammunition Park and the four Divisional Ammunition Sub-Parks were amalgamated under Headquarters Canadian Corps (Mechanical Transport) Column

Formation patch



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 3rd Divisional Ammunition Sub-Park becoming the 3rd Divisional Mechanical Transport Company.

3rd DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY

Formation of the 3rd Divisional Artillery began in Canada in 1916 initially under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.O.H. Dodds with four Brigades the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th (Howitzer) Brigade each of four guns. The 3rd Divisional Artillery sailed for England between February and March 1916 command passing to Lieutenant-Colonel W. Eaton on March 9th 1916 who was to remain in command until June 20th 1916 when just before sailing for France in July 1916 command of the 3rd Divisional Artillery passed to Brigadier General J.H. Mitchell. (On March 9th 1916 Lieutenant-Colonel W. Eaton became commanding officer of the 8th Brigade CFA dieing of wounds received April 8th 1917 in the Battle of Vimy Ridge.) Prior to sailing for France in July 1916 the composition of the artillery Brigades was changed from three field and a howitzer brigade to four mixed brigades each of three field and one howitzer battery. The 11th (Howitzer) Brigade being redesignated as the 11th Field Brigade the howitzer batteries being redistributed saw a shuffle within the artillery brigades of the 3rd Divisional Artillery. Brigadier General J.H. Mitchell remained in command until December 9th 1917 when command passed to Brigadier General W.B.M. Stewart commanding the 3rd Divisional Artillery until demobilization.

The initial composition of the 3rd Canadian Divisional Artillery 1916

3rd Divisional Artillery Headquarters & Divisional Ammunition Column

3rd Divisional Headquarters. Regimental numbers block 87351 - 87400

The 3rd Divisional Ammunition Column was authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 at Ottawa being mobilized at Kingston under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Hurdman. No. 1 Section being raised at Ottawa in M.D. 3 regimental numbers block 310851 - 311350. No.2 Section was authorized to be raised in Toronto M.D. 2 regimental numbers block 311351 - 311850. No. 3 Section was authorized to be raised at Winnipeg M.D. 10 regimental numbers block 311851 - 312350. A 4th section was issued regimental numbers block 312351 - 312850 but this block was not used. The 3rd DAC arrived in England in May 1916 where on reorganization it absorbed the 8th, 9th, 19th and 11th Brigade ammunition columns.

8th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

30th Field Battery

31st Field Battery

40th (Sportsmen's) Overseas Field Battery

41st Overseas Field Battery

8th Brigade Ammunition Column

9th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

32nd Overseas Battery

33rd Overseas Battery

45th Overseas Battery

46th Overseas Battery

9th Brigade Ammunition Column

10th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

37th Overseas Battery

38th Overseas Battery

39th Overseas Battery

44th Overseas Battery (Reassigned to the 11th Brigade)

10th Brigade Ammunition Column

11th Canadian (Howitzer) Brigade

29th (Howitzer) Battery

35th (Howitzer) Battery

36th (Howitzer) Battery

43rd (Howitzer) Battery

11th Brigade Ammunition Column

Realignment in England of the 3rd Divisional Artillery March 1916 - July 1916

Between March 1916 and July 1916 the composition of the Divisional Artillery was altered. In this reorganization the brigade ammunition columns were absorbed into divisional ammunition columns. The composition of the artillery brigades was altered to four mixed brigades each of three field and one howitzer battery. This necessitated a realignment within each artillery brigade in Canada's three divisional artillery's, the 1st and 2nd then serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front the 3rd just prior to sailing for France in July 1916.

8th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

30th Field Battery

31st Field Battery

40th (Sportsmen's) Overseas Field Battery

35th (Howitzer) Battery

9th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

32nd Overseas Battery

33rd Overseas Battery

45th Overseas Battery

36th (Howitzer) Battery

10th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

37th Overseas Battery

38th Overseas Battery
39th Overseas Battery
43rd (Howitzer) Battery
11th Canadian Field Brigade
35th Overseas Battery
36th Overseas Battery
46th Overseas Battery
29th (Howitzer) Battery

Reorganization of the 3rd Divisional Artillery March 1917

Due to the tremendous losses of experienced officers within the armies of the Imperial forces in the 1916 Somme offensive a number of major reorganizations of the artillery was made in 1917. In March 1917 within the Divisional Artillery the number of guns per battery was increased from four to six. A number of batteries were disbanded and split into two gun sections these being absorbed into the remaining batteries to form six gun batteries.

11th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade was disbanded March 24th 1917

Disposition of the units of the 11th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

11th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters (Disbanded)
41st Field Battery (Disbanded one section reassigned to the 30th Battery the second to the 40th Battery.)
44th Field Battery (Disbanded one section to the 24th Field Battery, second to the 43rd (Howitzer) Battery)
46th Field Battery (Disbanded one section to the 33rd Field Battery, second to the 45th Battery.)
29th (Howitzer) Battery (Disbanded one section to the 31st Battery, second to the 32nd Battery.)

Reorganization of the Divisional Artillery July 1917

In July 1917 in the 1st and 2nd Divisional Artillery the number of artillery brigades was reduced from four to three and in the 3rd and 4th Divisions' from four to two a number of batteries being shuffled within the brigades. The increase in the number of guns per brigade allowing for more fluid use of Divisional Artillery along with Corps Artillery; complete details are found in the entries of the War Diaries. At this time the 8th Field Brigade was detached from the 3rd Division and reorganized as the 8th Army Field Brigade serving as an independent artillery brigade under headquarters 5th Divisional Artillery (13th and 14th Brigades). The 8th Army Brigade gaining its own ammunition column.

9th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

31st Field Battery
33rd Field Battery
45th Field Battery
36th (Howitzer) Battery

10th Canadian Field Artillery

38th Field Battery
39th Field Battery
40th Field Battery
35th (Howitzer) Battery

8th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade, 3rd Division 1915 - 1917

Headquarters 8th Brigade

HQ 8th Brigade CFA CEF (Toronto) Regimental numbers block 314751 and 314850. Authorized August 6th 1914 organized November 27th 1915 from surplus personnel of the 40th Field Battery and designated January 4th 1916 under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 coming under command of Major A.B. Gillies February 5th 1916 the unit arrived in England February 14th 1916. On March 9th 1916 command passed to Lieutenant-

Colonel V. Eaton before the 8th Brigade sailed for France arriving July 14th 1916. Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton was wounded during the Battle of Vimy Ridge April 8th 1917 and died April 11th 1917. Major F.T. Coghlan took command of the 8th Brigade between May 5th 1917 and July 3rd 1917 when command passed to Lieutenant-Colonel J.S. Stewart until July 8th 1917 when the 8th Brigade was disbanded on reorganization as an Army Field Brigade. (In December 1917 Lieutenant-Colonel J.S. Stewart became the Commander of the 3rd Divisional Artillery)

30th Field Battery (Toronto) 91101 - 91400. The battery was Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 mobilizing at Niagara Camp June 2nd 1915 under G.O. 103a of August 15th 1915 under command of Major A.B. Gillies with ten officers and 192 other ranks. The 30th Battery arrived in England February 14th 1916 and France July 14th 1916 assigned to the 8th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery serving until May 5th 1917. In March 28th 1917 the 30th Battery absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 41st Battery (11th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery). Effective July 8th 1917 on the reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 8th Brigade was reorganized and reassigned as Canadian Corps Artillery serving in this position until the Armistice. (The 30th Battery being the only battery retained from the original 8th Brigade absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 41st Battery.) The 30th Battery served for the duration of WWI being demobilized at Montreal April 9th 1919 under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

31st Field Battery (Hamilton) Regimental Numbers block 91401 - 91700. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 103a of August 15th under command of Major F.A. Peacock with eight officers and 181 other ranks. The battery arrived in England February 14th 1916 assigned to the 8th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery sailing for France July 14th 1916. On the reorganization of the Divisional Artillery in March 1917 the 31st Field Battery absorbed a two gun section from the 29th Battery and in May 1917 reassigned to the 9th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery serving for the duration of WWI. The 31st Field Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

40th (Sportsmen's) Overseas Field Battery Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 of August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 151 December 22nd 1915 under command of Major G.H. Southam. The battery was recruited in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Orillia mobilizing at Niagara Camp 305001 - 305500 September 1915 and. 302101 - 302350 October 1915. The battery was redesignated as the 40th (Sportsmen's) Battery CFA January 4th 1916 prior to arriving in England on February 14th 1916 sailing for France July 13th 1916 as a component of the 8th Brigade, 3rd Divisional artillery serving until May 5th 1917. In March 1917 the 40th Battery CFA was reassigned to the 10th Brigade, 3rd Divisional in March 1917 absorbing a two gun section of the 41st Battery from the disbanded 11th Brigade. The battery was demobilized March 30th at Hamilton under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

41st Overseas Field Battery 302351 - 302600 (October 1915) and 312851 - 313850 (December 1915). Was recruited at Toronto and Hamilton and mobilized at Exhibition Camp Toronto November 27th 1915 being authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 under G.O. 151 of December 22nd 1915 under command of Major J.M. Syer. The battery was redesignated as the 41st Battery CFA January 4th 1916 before arriving in England February 14th 1916 then sailing for France July 15th 1916 assigned to the 11th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery serving until the reorganization of the Divisional Artillery when on March 24th 1917 the 11th Brigade and the 41st Battery disbanded with one section reassigned to the 30th Battery the second to the 40th Battery CFA. The 41st Overseas Field Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

8th Brigade Ammunition Column was formed from the 42nd Overseas Field Battery on January 4th 1916 under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916. Regimental numbers block 306601 - 307600. The 8th Brigade Ammunition Column unit arrived in England February 14th but was disbanded in June 1916 when on reorganization the brigade ammunition columns were absorbed into the divisional ammunition columns just prior to the 8th Artillery Brigade sailing for France in July 1916. The 42nd Overseas Field Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

Realignment in England of the 3rd Divisional Artillery March 1916 - July 1916

Between March 1916 and July 1916 the composition of the Divisional Artillery Brigades was altered from

three 18 pounder field artillery brigades and a 60 pounder howitzer brigade and an ammunition column to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. At this time the brigade ammunition columns were absorbed into the divisional ammunition columns. This necessitated a realignment within each artillery brigade in each of Canada's three divisional artilleries, the 1st and 2nd then serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front the 3rd in England just prior to sailing for France in July 1916.

Composition of the 8th Field Artillery Brigade July 1916

8th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters
30th Field Battery (Remained with the 8th Brigade after conversion to the 8th Army Brigade in July 1917)
31st Field Battery (Reassigned to the 9th Brigade CFA in the 1917 reorganization)
40th Field Battery (Reassigned to the 10th Brigade CFA in the 1917 reorganization)
35th (Howitzer) Battery (Reassigned to the 10th Brigade CFA in the 1917 reorganization)

Reorganized as the 8th Army Brigade Canadian Field Artillery July 1917

8th Army Brigade Canadian Field Artillery 1917 - 1918

In July 1917 the 8th Brigade was detached from the 3rd Divisional Artillery its batteries shuffled and designated the 8th Army Field Brigade CFA assigned as Army troops at this time again acquiring a Brigade Ammunition Column. The 8th Army Brigade C.F.A. served as Corps troops along with the 5th Divisional Artillery with its 13th and 14th Brigades. (Please see 5th Divisional Artillery for details.) A 'new' 24th Field Battery was formed from surplus batteries (currently unidentified) and a two gun section from the disbanded 44th Field Battery.)

8th Army Brigade Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters
24th Battery CEF (Absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 44th Field Battery)
30th Field Battery (Absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 41st Field Battery)
32nd Field Battery (Absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 29th Battery)
43rd (Howitzer) Battery (Absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 44th Battery)
8th Army Brigade Canadian Field Artillery Ammunition Column

9th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade 1915 - 1918

Headquarters 9th Brigade

9th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, and its four batteries were mobilized at Kingston being authorized 6/8/1914 and organized under G.O. 36 14. March 15th 1916, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.G. Carscallen who remained in command from March 11th 1916 until demobilization. Regimental numbers block 300001 and 300250. The 9th Canadian Artillery Brigade was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

32nd Overseas Battery C.F.A. (Regimental Numbers block 300001 - 300250 attested at Ottawa and 300501 - 30600 at Toronto) Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized at Barriefield under G.O. 103a of August 15th 1915 under command of Major S.A. McKenzie with seven officers and 191 other ranks. The 32nd Battery arrived in England in February 1916 assigned to the with 9th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery arriving in France July 14th 1916. In March 1917 the 32nd Battery was reassigned becoming the 8th Army Field Brigade serving under the Canadian Corps absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 44th Battery. The 32nd Field Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

33rd Overseas Battery CFA (Regimental numbers block 300201 - 300500 attested at Ottawa, 304001 - 304250 attested at Belleville) The battery Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 and mobilized at Toronto August 5th 1915 under G.O. 103a of August 15th 1915 under command of Major W.W. Sears with ten officers and 194 other ranks. The battery was redesignated the 33rd Battery CEF before sailing for England January 20th 1916 as a component of the 9th Brigade 3rd Divisional Artillery. The battery sailed for France July 14th 1916. In the 1917 reorganization of the Canadian Artillery

the 33rd Battery absorbed a two gun section of the disbanded 46th Battery March 24th 1917. The 9th Brigade continued to serve in the 3rd Divisional Artillery for the duration of WWI. The battery was demobilized at Toronto March 29th 1919 under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

45th Overseas Depot Battery. Mobilized at Kingston from C. Battery RCHA. Regimental Numbers block 309601 - 310600 authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068. Organized under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Major Alan .G. Gill. The battery was redesignated the 45th Battery CFA January 20th 1916 before its arrival in England February 14th 1916. The 45th Battery sailed for France July 14th 1916 assigned to the 9th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery. In the March 1917 on the reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the battery absorbed a two gun section from the 46th Battery. The 45th Battery remained with 9th Brigade for the duration of WWI. The 45th Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

46th Overseas Depot Battery 314851 - 315850 was Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 and recruited at Queen's University, Kingston January 11th 1916 under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Major Lester Willis Gill. The battery was redesignated the 46th Battery CFA January 20th 1916 before arriving in England February 14th 1916 where it was re-assigned to the 11th Brigade before sailing for France July 15th 1916 serving as a component of the 11th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery until March 24th 1917 when the 46th battery was disbanded and its batteries redistributed with one section to the 33rd and one section to the 45th Battery. The 46th Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

9th Brigade Ammunition Column raised from the 34th Overseas Battery (Toronto and Kingston) Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 under G.O. 103a of August 15th 1915 under command of Major R.F. Massie with eight officers and 232 other ranks. (Three different Regimental block numbers were assigned to this battery but attestation papers for these are all identified as for the 14th Field Battery.) Two blocks being attested at Toronto 300501 -300750 (August 1915) and 304251 - 304500 (September 1915) and at Kingston 310601 - 310850 (November 1915). The battery was disbanded in Canada in January 1916 the personnel being split some to form the 53rd Field Battery CFA the remainder sailing for the UK Feb 5th 1916 arriving February 14th 1916 where they became the 9th Brigade Ammunition Column. (This absorbed, just months later, into the 3rd Divisional Ammunition Column on disbandment of the Brigade Ammunition Columns June 1916). The 34th Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

Realignment in England of the 3rd Divisional Artillery March 1916 - July 1916

Between March 1916 and July 1916 the composition of the Divisional Artillery Brigades was altered from three 18 pounder field artillery brigades and a 60 pounder howitzer brigade and an ammunition column to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. At this time the brigade ammunition columns were absorbed into the divisional ammunition columns. This necessitated a realignment within each artillery brigade in each of Canada's three divisional artilleries, the 1st and 2nd then serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front the 3rd in England just prior to sailing for France in July 1916.

9th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade July 1916 - 1917

9th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters
32nd Field Battery
33rd Field Battery
45th Field Battery
46th (Howitzer) Battery

Reorganization of the 3rd Divisional Artillery March 1917 - July 1917

9th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade July 1917 - 1918

Due to the tremendous losses of experienced officers within the armies of the Imperial forces in the 1916 Somme offensive a major reorganization of the artillery was made in the CEF between March and July of

1917. In the 1st and 2nd Divisional Artillery the number of artillery brigades was reduced from four to three and in the 3rd and 4th Divisions' from four to two. The number of guns in each battery being increased from four to six. Each of the reorganized brigades now with three six gun 18 pounder field and a six gun howitzer battery. A number of batteries being disbanded or shuffled within the brigades. The increase in the number of guns per brigade allowing for more fluid use of Divisional Artillery along with Corps Artillery; the details are described in the entries of the War Diaries. In this reorganization the 3rd Divisional Artillery retained just the 9th and 10th Field Batteries. The 8th Field Battery was detached and designated as Corps troops as the 8th Army Field Brigade and the 11th Field Brigade disbanded.

9th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters

31st Field Battery. (From the 8th Brigade absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 41st Battery.)

(This replaced the 32nd Battery that was reassigned to the 8th Army Brigade CFA).

33rd Field Battery (Absorbing a two gun section of the disbanded 46th Battery March 24th 1917)

45th Field Battery (Absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 46th Battery March 24th 1917)

36th (Howitzer) Battery. (Absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 29th (H) Battery)

10th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade.

The 10th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery was raised in Western Canada with headquarters at Winnipeg being authorized 6/8/1914 and organized under G.O. 36 14. March 15th 1916, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.H. Ralston March 25th 1916 who remained in command for the duration of the war. Regimental numbers block 329851 - 329950

10th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.

37th Overseas Battery

38th Overseas Battery

39th Overseas Battery

44th Overseas Battery. (Assigned to the 11th Brigade after arrival in England in March 1916)

10th Brigade Ammunition Column

37th Overseas Field Battery (Winnipeg) Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 of August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 151 December 22nd 1915. Regimental Numbers block 301351 -301600 under command of Major Lieutenant-Colonel L.J.O. Ducharme with three officers and 138 other ranks. The 37th Battery arrived in England 13th March 1916 assigned to the 10th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery. The 37th Battery sailed for France July 14th 1916. In the spring 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 37th Battery was disbanded March 24th 1917 with one section being reassigned to 38th Battery the other to 39th Battery. The 37th Overseas Field Battery was disbanded under G.O. 81 of June 1918.

38th Overseas Field Battery CFA (Regina) 301601 - 301850. The 38th Battery was recruited in Manitoba and Saskatchewan August 7th 1915, Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 of August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 151 December 22nd 1915 under command of Captain K.A. Wetmore with two officers and 75 other ranks. On January 1st 1916 the battery was redesignated the 38th Field Battery CFA before sailing for England arriving March 13th 1916. The battery sailed for France July 14th 1916 serving as a component of the 10th Brigade, 3rd Division Artillery. In the spring 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the battery absorbed a two gun section of the 37th Battery CFA March 24th 1917 serving for the duration of WWI. The 38th Overseas Field Battery was demobilized at Winnipeg March 30th 1919 under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

39th Overseas Field Battery (Lethbridge) 301851 - 302100. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 of August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 151 December 22nd 1915 under command of Major A.B. Stafford the battery was designated the 39th Battery CFA prior to sailing for England March 2nd 1916 arriving 13th March. The battery sailed for France July 14th 1916. Assigned to 10th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery serving for the duration of WWI. On March 24th 1917 in the reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 39th Battery absorbed a two gun section of the 37th Battery. The 39th Overseas Field Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

44th Overseas Depot Battery (Prince Albert mobilized at Winnipeg) 308601 - 309600. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068. Organized under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Major C.E. Gregory. The battery was redesignated the 44th Battery CFA January 20th 1916 before arriving in England March 13th 1916. In the reorganization of the divisional artillery that took place between March and July 1916 the 44th Battery was reassigned to the 11th Brigade March 1916 being replaced in the 10th Brigade with the 43rd (Howitzer) Battery). The 44th Battery arrived in France July 14th 1916 serving in the 11th Brigade, 3rd Division until March 20th 1917 when the 11th Brigade was disbanded. The 44th Battery was disbanded and its batteries assigned to the 8th Army Field Brigade one section to a newly formed 24th Field Battery the second to the 43rd (Howitzer) Battery this transferred from the 11th Artillery Brigade. The 44th Overseas Field Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

10th Brigade Ammunition Column Winnipeg in MD.11 regimental numbers block 313851 - 314150. Authorized 6/8/1914. Organized under G.O. 36 March 15th 1915. Absorbed into the 3rd Divisional Ammunition Column on disbandment of the Brigade Ammunition Columns July 1916 Disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

Realignment in England of the 3rd Divisional Artillery March 1916 - July 1916

Between March 1916 and July 1916 the composition of the Divisional Artillery Brigades was altered from three 18 pounder field artillery brigades and a 60 pounder howitzer brigade and an ammunition column to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. At this time the brigade ammunition columns were absorbed into the divisional ammunition columns. This necessitated a realignment within each artillery brigade in each of Canada's three divisional artilleries, the 1st and 2nd then serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front the 3rd in England just prior to sailing for France in July 1916.

37th Field Battery.
38th Field Battery.
39th Field Battery.
43rd (Howitzer) Battery

Reorganization of the 3rd Divisional Artillery March 1917 - July 1917

Due to the tremendous losses of experienced officers within the armies of the Imperial forces in the 1916 Somme offensive a major reorganization of the artillery was made. In the CEF between March and July of 1917 in the 1st and 2nd Divisional Artillery the number of artillery brigades was reduced from four to three and in the 3rd and 4th Divisions' from four to two. In this reorganization the 8th Field Battery was detached from the 3rd Divisional Artillery and designated as the 8th Army Field Brigade and the 11th Field Brigade disbanded retaining the 9th and 10th Brigades. A further shuffle of batteries taking place within the two remaining brigades these now comprising of three six gun 18 pounder field and a six gun howitzer battery.

The 37th Field Battery was disbanded and its batteries distributed to the 38th and 39th Batteries being replaced with the 40th Field battery from the reorganized 8th Army Field Brigade.

38th Field Battery. (Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 37th Field Battery)

39th Field Battery. (Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 37th Field Battery)

40th Field Battery. (Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 41st Battery)

35th (Howitzer) Battery. (Reassigned from the 8th Brigade absorbed one section from the 29th (H Battery).)

(The 43rd (Howitzer) was reassigned to the 8th Army Field Brigade absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 44th Field Battery; being replaced in the 10th Brigade by the 35th (Howitzer) Battery.)

11th Canadian (Howitzer) Brigade March 5th 1916

The 11th Canadian (Howitzer) Brigade mobilized at Guelph being authorized 6/8/1914 and organized under G.O. 36 14. March 15th 1916, with four field batteries (designated as howitzer batteries) the 29th Battery (Guelph) 35th Battery (Sherbrooke), 36th Battery (Sydney) and 43rd Battery (Guelph). Sailing for England March 5th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.G.K. McNaughton. Regimental numbers block 329951 - 330050. The 10th Canadian Artillery Brigade was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

11th Canadian (Howitzer) Artillery Brigade Headquarters.

29th Field Battery

35th Overseas Battery

36th Overseas Battery

44th Overseas Battery

11th Brigade Ammunition Column (M.D. 6 Regimental numbers block 314151 - 314750)

Another regimental numbers block 248401 - 249000 from MD.6 is listed as a Draft giving howitzer brigade ammunition column but the numbers were not used.

29th Overseas Field Battery 1915 (Sarnia, London and Guelph) 90801 - 91100 Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914. On formation the battery was initially assigned to a proposed 11th (Howitzer) Brigade this later designated a field brigade. The 29th Battery was formed under command of Major F.D. Coghlan with nine officers and 193 other ranks. A Draft of one officer and 51 OR's sailed for England December 18th 1915. A second regimental numbers block was issued (330051 - 330100) but a review of this block shows only three of the numbers were used the battery likely being filled out with previously attested reinforcements before sailing for England March 5th 1916. After arrival in England the 11th (Howitzer) Brigade was converted to the 11th Field Brigade. During this reorganization the composition of the Divisional Artillery Brigades was altered from three field and a howitzer brigade to four mixed brigades each of three field and a howitzer battery. The 29th Battery sailed for France July 15th 1916 as the Howitzer Battery of the 11th Brigade 3rd Canadian Division. In March 1917 a further reorganization took place when the number of artillery brigades was reduced but the number of guns per battery increased from four to six. In this reorganization the 11th Field Brigade was disbanded and its batteries redistributed to bring other batteries up to the new six gun complement. On March 24th 1917 the 29th (Howitzer) battery was disbanded with one section reassigned to the 32nd Battery (this reassigned to the 8th Army Field Brigade). The second section was reassigned to the 36th Field Battery this reassigned to the 10th Artillery Brigade. The 29th Battery was disbanded under G.O. 82 of June 1918.

35th Overseas Battery (Sherbrooke) 300751 - 301000. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 of August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 103a of August 15th 1915 under command of Major R.H. Fletcher with four officers and 158 other ranks. The battery arrived in the England March 13th 1916 where it was designated the **35th (Howitzer) Battery March 13th 1916** before sailing for France July 14th 1916 serving as the howitzer battery for the 8th Brigade until May of 1917 when the battery was assigned to the 10th Brigade 3rd Divisional Artillery absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 29th (Howitzer) Battery. The 35th (Howitzer) Battery served in the 10th Brigade for the duration of WWI. The 35th Overseas Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

36th Overseas Field Battery (Sydney) 301101 - 301350. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 of August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 151 December 22nd 1915 under command of Major W. Crowe with five officers and 151 other ranks. The battery sailed for England March 13th 1916 being designated the **36th (Howitzer) Battery** before sailing for France July 14th 1916 assigned as the howitzer battery for the 9th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery. On the reorganization of the Divisional Artillery in March 1917 the 36th Howitzer Battery absorbing a two gun section from the 29th (Howitzer) battery. The 36th (Howitzer) Battery served in the 9th Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery for the duration of WWI. The 36th Overseas Field Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

43rd Overseas Field Battery (Guelph) 307601 - 308600. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 or 2831 6/8/1914. Organized under G.O. Organized under G.O. 151 December 22nd 1915. Sailed for England as the **43rd (Howitzer) Battery** where it was assigned to the 10th Brigade serving until the March 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery when the battery was reassigned to the 8th Army Brigade absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 44th Battery. The 43rd (Howitzer) Battery served in the 8th Army Field Brigade for the duration of WWI. The 43rd Overseas Field Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

Realignment in England of the 3rd Divisional Artillery March 1916 - July 1916

Between March 1916 and July 1916 the composition of the Divisional Artillery Brigades was altered from

three 18 pounder field artillery brigades and a 60 pounder howitzer brigade and an ammunition column to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. At this time the brigade ammunition columns were absorbed into the divisional ammunition columns. This necessitated a realignment within each artillery brigade in each of Canada's three divisional artilleries, the 1st and 2nd then serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front the 3rd in England just prior to sailing for France in July 1916.

Converted to 11th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade June 16th 1916

After arrival in England June 16th 1916 and before embarking for France July 14th 1916 the 11th (Howitzer) Brigade was converted to a Field Artillery Brigade. During this reorganization the establishment of the divisional artillery each brigade was altered from three field and one howitzer battery to four mixed brigades of three field and one howitzer battery. This change saw a shuffle of batteries within the field artillery brigade structure and the amalgamation of brigade ammunition columns into Divisional ammunition columns.

11th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters
41st Field Battery
44th Field Battery
46th Field Battery
29th (Howitzer) Battery

Reorganization of the Divisional Artillery March 1917 - July 1917

Due to the tremendous losses of experienced officers within the armies of the Commonwealth forces in the 1916 Somme offensive a reorganization of the artillery took place. In March 1917 the Canadian Field Artillery was reorganized. The number of artillery brigades in the 1st and 2nd Divisional Artillery was reduced from four to three. In the 3rd and 4th Divisions' from four to two. The number of guns in each battery being increased from four to six. Each of the reorganized brigades now with three six gun 18 pounder field and either a four or six gun howitzer battery. A number of batteries being disbanded or shuffled within the brigades. The increase in the number of guns per brigade allowing for more fluid use of Divisional Artillery along with Corps Artillery; details are described in entries of the War Diaries.

11th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade was disbanded March 24th 1917

Disposition of the units of the 11th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

11th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters (Disbanded)
41st Field Battery (Disbanded one section reassigned to the 30th Battery the second to the 40th Battery.)
44th Field Battery (Disbanded one section to the 24th Field Battery, second to the 43rd (Howitzer) Battery)
46th Field Battery (Disbanded one section to the 33rd Field Battery, second to the 45th Battery.)
29th (Howitzer) Battery (Disbanded one section to the 31st Battery, second to the 32nd Battery.)

7th CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE

The 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade was formed under command of Brigadier-General A.C. Macdonnal on December 22nd 1915. The 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division comprised of Headquarters, the Royal Canadian Regiment this had arrived in France in November 1915 after serving on Garrison duty on Bermuda. The PPCLI who had served in the British Army from October 1914, and the 42nd and 49th Canadian Infantry Battalions. No regimental block numbers were used for the Headquarters of the three Canadian Infantry Brigades these being formed from personnel already in theatre.

7th Brigade Headquarters green bar worn above the grey Divisional patch





The Royal Canadian Regiment, 7th Brigade

On the accession to the throne by King Edward VII on the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 (the coronation taking place in 1902), the various crowns used on the royal insignia, the St. Edward's, Hanoverian (Guelphic), Gothic and Jubilee were ordered to be replaced with the Tudor (King's) crown. An eight year correspondence ensued in which the Royal Canadian Regiment attempted to retain its Victorian Cypher, Hanoverian Crown badges, after which they were ordered to cease and desist. Other ranks cap badges were changed to the authorized King Edward VII 'E VII R' Tudor Crown pattern but apparently the officers of the regiment continued to wear the 'VRI' cypher presumably using the 'the uniform to be worn for its full period of use before being replaced,' clause of the dress regulations as an excuse. On the accession to the throne of King George V in 1910 (the coronation taking place in 1911), the Royal Cypher of King Edward VII was changed for that of the new King. The regiment again tried to adopt the original 'VRI' pattern badges the matter being referred to the College of Heralds in 1912, however WWI had begun before a ruling was handed down. As previously other ranks badges with the King George V Cypher were produced but apparently the officers continued to wear the 'VRI' patterns. Finally in 1919 for their service in WWI King George V granted the Royal Canadian Regiment the right to wear the VRI cypher in perpetuity. (This did not conclude the matter entirely as disagreement regarding the 'correct' pattern of St. Edward's or Hanoverian crown have continued on and off until the present day.)

Badges (1911 - 1915)

The first post 1911 other ranks cap badges are maker marked 'W. Scully Montreal'. The white metal star with a pronounced 'dome' and brass overlay with Scully type 2 lug fasteners. Other ranks collars badges: are struck in natural gilding metal without a makers mark. This issue has medium, narrow lettering on the 'Pro Patria' ribbon without a visible mound behind the beavers tail. The beaver has a detailed front paw and a single small branch behind the head. The Scully type 2 lug fasteners are attached at the motto ribbon ends. The shoulder badges are struck in gilding metal with a fully struck up reverse and are maker marked 'W.

Scully Montreal' with Scully type 2 lugs fixed in a north/south orientation.

Other ranks



261-11-102 Cap Brass overlay on wm star. Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked W.Scully Montreal



261-12-102 Collar Natural gilding metal. Scully type 2 lugs. Not maker marked



261-17-102 Title Natural gilding metal. Scully type 2 lugs. Maker marked 'W. Scully Montreal'

The Royal Canadian Regiment July 29th 1914

The Royal Canadian Regiment, as Canada's only permanent force infantry regiment was called out on active duty July 29th 1914 to serve on home defence duties guarding strategic locations. Effective August 5th 1914 the establishment of the regiment was increased from 596 to 922 other ranks. On September 5th the establishment was again increased to 1,030 other ranks. On the 19th August 1914 a request was made by the Army Council in Great Britain for a Canadian regiment to release the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment serving on Garrison duty on the Island of Bermuda for service on the Western Front. The RCR volunteered for this duty and almost all of Canada's trained soldiers, with their invaluable pool of knowledge, sailed for Bermuda from Halifax on September 9th 1914 aboard the 'CANADA'. These additional personnel were never part of the Permanent establishment of the regiment. On the regiment sailing for Bermuda around 300 Permanent Force soldiers remained in Canada to maintain the schools of instruction at Halifax. At Halifax Garrison duties previously performed by the RCR were taken over by a Composite Battalion raised from the militia the regimental numbers block for this battalion being 488151 - 488650. On its arrival in Bermuda the regiment relieved the 2nd Lincolns who returned to Canada aboard the 'CANADA' which sailed for England with the 1st Contingent October 3rd 1914. The RCR was to remain on Bermuda until being relieved by the 38th Battalion CEF August 12th/13th 1915. The RCR returned to Canada on August 17th where the regiment was re-equipped and attested into the CEF all receiving new CEF regimental numbers which were used for the duration of WWI. The CEF regimental numbers block for the RCR was 477001 - 480000. After being re-equipped the regiment sailed for England on August 26th 1915 where in December 1915 was assigned to the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Infantry Division with which it was to serve for the duration of the war. The CEF Royal Canadian Regiment component which was authorized August 8th 1914 was disbanded under General Order 149 of

September 15th 1920. During the course of WWI 121 officers and 2,992 other ranks served in the RCR of which 33 officers were killed in action and 78 wounded and 671 other ranks killed in action with 2,203 wounded.

Royal Canadian Regiment in Canada 1915 - 1919

Badges by Caron Bros (circa 1915)



261-17-104 Shoulder badge Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Caron Bros'



261-14-104 Shoulder title Gilding metal. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Officers Badges by Roden Bros



261-11-106 Cap Brown overlay on white metal. Roden flat copper lugs. Not maker marked





261-12-106 Collar Brown finish. Flat copper lugs. Marked 'Roden Bros 1915'

Badges by Roden Bros (1916)



261-12-108 Collar Brown finish. Flat copper lugs. Marked 'Roden Bros 1916'

OVERSEAS 1915 - 1916

According to the Regimental history (page 212) on the RCRs arrival in England the crowned cypher pattern shoulder badges were exchanged for 'R.C.R.' titles and the white metal (portion of the cap badges) was brown coated. (This noted only on the officers badges.)

Other ranks badges by Smith and Wright (1916)



261-11-110 Cap Gilding metal overlay on white metal. Copper wire lugs. Not maker marked



261-14-110 Title Gilding metal. Flat hexagonal lugs. Not maker marked

In the CEF files in the Canadian Archives are replies to a request from Canadian Corps 'Q' (Quartermaster) dated August 19th 1917, that reads "With reference to you're A.O.D.S. 4/1 dated the 19th instant.- Attached hereto, please find Statement in duplicate, regarding the badges worn by the units of this Division, as requested in the above quoted letter.". This request was made to all four of the infantry divisions serving in the Canadian Corps in France and lists the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. This information was requested as the Canadian Government had agreed in future to pay for battalion badges for the units of the CEF, the maker selected to supply these badges being J.W. Tiptaft and Son. Ltd. From this historically important file we can identify who was the maker for the badges for each infantry battalion serving in the Canadian Corps in 1916/1917. The fighting battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front used approximately 2000 sets of badges a year. Infantry battalion 'wastage' as casualties were called, ran at 10% per month for the duration of WWI and it was necessary to purchase new battalion badges for reinforcements arriving from England.

3rd Division Formation patches

The introduction of identifying coloured formation patches was discussed in August 1916 these initially being worn sewn on the back 1-inch below the collar. The tentative colours selected for the three divisions in the field being red for the 1st Division, blue for the 2nd Division (the units of the 2nd Division were given permission to move these to the sleeves within days presumably the other divisions following suit.) White was initial colour selected for the 3rd Division but changed to black presumably as white would have provided too good a target for enemy snipers. The initial issues of the 2nd Division was navy blue making them nearly indistinguishable from black so the 3rd Division patches were changed to grey. Colour variations are noted but by 1917 smoke grey was standardized.

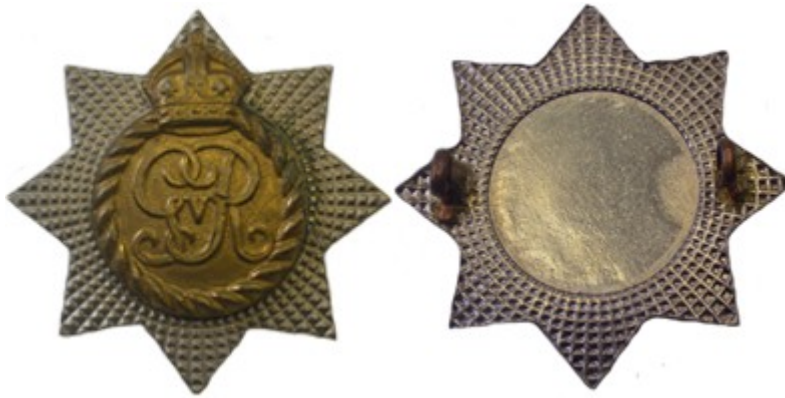
RCR a single sided figure worn above the grey Divisional patch



The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by (A) Smith and Wright, Brearly Street, Birmingham, England, (B) Shoulder badges 2 pounds 2 shillings gross pairs. Cap badges 2 pounds 8 shillings Gross, [C] Shoulder Badges approximately 2000 pairs. Cap badges approximately 2000. This issue of cap badges bears the cypher of King George V. (Interestingly no mention is made of collar badges in this submission the above 'orphan' Roden Bros patterns possibly having previously been shipped to England.) In 1917 a new issue of regimental cap and collar badges was provided at Government expense for both the Canadian Militia in Canada and the CEF overseas. Previously only Permanent Force units (The RCR, RCD, RCA and Permanent Force Corps troops.), were provided with regimental cap badges from the public purse. Militia units purchasing cap

badges, if worn, from regimental funds, the government providing only collar badges and shoulder numerals to the Militia and the General Service Maple leaf cap, collars 'CANADA' titles, and starting in 1915 branch of service abbreviated titles and battalion numerals. In England J.W. Tiptaft & Son was selected to provide the 1917 issue of cap, collars and if worn regimental or branch of service titles.

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son (Tudor Crown 1917)



261-11-112 Cap Gm on white metal. Tiptaft pattern lug fasteners. Not maker marked



261-12-112 Collar Gilding metal. (Applied beaver). Tiptaft pattern. Not maker marked



261-14-112 Title Gilding metal. Round stops, large Tiptaft lugs. Not maker marked

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son (Guelphic Crown 1918)



261-11-114 Cap Gm overlay. Tiptaft pattern lug fastener. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'
1918 Badge issue attributed to J.R.Gaunt



261-11-116 Cap Gm overlay. Lug fastener. Not maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



261-12-116 Collar Gilding metal. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not maker marked



261-14-116 Title Gilding metal. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not maker marked

WWI 'Orphan' or un-attributed maker officers collar badges





261-12-118 Collar Die cast brown OSD finish long Tiptaft pattern lugs

The Royal Canadian Regiment 1918 - 1937

The RCR again adopted the Guelphic Crown pattern badges in 1918 these finally being authorized under General Order 53 of July 2nd 1919 when King George V granted the Royal Canadian Regiment the right to wear the VRI cypher on the badges and buttons in perpetuity. Under General Order 90 of November 3rd 1919 the post WWI establishment was set at 42 Officers and 1,120 Other ranks. The first post WWI officers badges were produced in England by J.R. Gaunt, these featuring the Victorian 'State Imperial Crown', and not the Hanoverian (Guelphic) crown originally adopted by the Regiment in the 1894. *(Similar cap badges in anodized aluminum these maker marked 'J.R. Gaunt B'ham' on the slide were issued in 1973).* As of April 1918 there were 6000 cap badges and 2000 pairs of shoulder titles listed as being in inventory at the Canadian Ordnance Stores at Ashford in Kent supplied by Tiptaft, no collars are listed. The January 20th 1919 inventory still lists 6006 cap badges as being on hand, 344 (right) and 1,523 (left) collars and 2000 pairs of shoulder titles these presumably meeting the needs of the ORs until the 1930s.

RCR Depot

Before the regiment sailed for France in November 1915 a Regimental Depot of 500 personnel was established at Bramshott Camp in England to act as the Depot for both the RCR and PPCLI. In the fall of 1916 the depot absorbed the 97th (American Legion) Battalion this raised and mobilized in Toronto under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915 this one of a five CEF battalions recruited in different provinces from expatriate US citizens living in Canada at the time of WWI. The original idea was to form these into a brigade called the American Legion but by the time they were formed the system of reinforcing existing units in the field was already established and the battalions forming the American Legion were only able to raise a minimal number of recruits. Most of the personnel of the 212th and 237th Battalions were absorbed into the 97th Battalion (American Legion) prior to this sailing for England September 19th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.B. Clark with a strength of 31 officers and 798 other ranks where it was absorbed into the RCR Depot.

RCR Reinforcing Draft

A reinforcing draft was raised in September 1915 regimental numbers block 478501 to 480000 this arriving in England in November 1915 with personnel sailing for France in April 1916

Reinforcements 1917

On the establishment of the Reserve Battalions in January 1917 the personnel of the RCR Depot were absorbed into 26th Reserve Battalion this becoming the reinforcing battalion for the RCR and the 25th Battalion both serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 26th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the 40th and 112th Infantry Battalions and the RCR Depot, (the 40th Infantry Battalion having absorbed the 106th Battalion in October 1916). In May 1917 the 26th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into 17th Reserve Battalion, this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Nova Scotia Regiment (authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918) supplying reinforcements to the 25th and 85th Battalions and Royal Canadian Regiment. The Nova Scotia Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (7th Brigade)

On the outbreak of WWI a number of wealthy and patriotic Canadian businessmen offered their financial support to the Canadian Government by financing military units. This precedent had been previously established during the Boer War when Donald A. Smith, Lord Strathcona, the self made Scottish born Canadian railroad baron, raised and financed the 531 all ranks Strathcona's Horse. Andrew Hamilton Gault, a wealthy private citizen traveled to Ottawa August 5th 1914 where in a brief meeting with Sir Sam Hughes, offered \$100,000 to raise and equip a regiment for service in the Great War. His patriotic gesture was accepted and effective August 8th 1914 authorization was given to raise the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The name being suggested by Lieutenant Colonel Francis D. Farquar DSO who served as the military secretary to the Governor General, the Duke of Connaught, the regiment being named in honour of the Duke's youngest daughter the Princess Patricia of Connaught. Command of the new regiment was given to Lieutenant Colonel Farquar, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, Andrew Hamilton Gault, who served in the militia as a Captain in the 5th Royal Highlanders, accepting a Majority becoming second in command. Notices were posted in early August 1914 announcing the formation of the PPCLI and over 3000 applications were received mainly from ex- British servicemen who had emigrated to Canada. Almost every Regiment in the British Army as well as Royal Marines and the Royal Navy being represented, over 85 different battle clasps were represented on the campaign medals previously awarded to the volunteers. By August 18th 1914 the battalion was at full strength with 1098 all ranks.

The PPCLI mobilized at Ottawa where a Depot was established, the battalion being equipped by the Department of Militia. The regiment proceeded to Quebec where August 28th 1914 embarked on the Magantic, prior to sailing for England, but orders from the Admiralty authorizing only convoy's to cross the Atlantic saw the regiment disembarked at Levis before finally sailing with the First Contingent in October 1914. In England the PPCLI were located at Bustard Camp on Salisbury Plain until mid November when they moved to Winchester joining the British Army, where the regiment turned in their Canadian Ross Rifles for the British Lee Enfield SMLE. (Small Magazine Lee Enfield). The PPCLI along with four British Regular Army Battalions returned from India, the 2nd Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, the 3rd and 4th Battalions the Kings Royal Rifle Corps and the 4th Battalion the Rifle Brigade, formed the 80th Infantry Brigade, assigned to the 27th Division, this assigned to the new 'V' Corps. The 80th Brigade sailed for France December 21st 1914 where on the night of March 20th 1915 Lieutenant-Colonel F.D. Farquar died of wounds received the previous night and command passed to Captain H.C. Buller. (Major Gault second in command being in hospital due to wounds.) Major, later Lieutenant-Colonel Gault, was wounded in action no less than five times. In June 1916 after losing a leg and unable to again serve again in the front lines Lieutenant Colonel Gault returned to the staff of the 3rd Division in June 1917 and was given command of the PPCLI in November 1918 for their return to Canada. After the Battle of Frezenberg May 8th 1915 only a single officer, a Lieutenant, and 154 other ranks were uninjured and by September 15th 1915 the battle casualties for the PPCLI had reached 38 Officers and 913 other ranks.

By the fall of 1915 The British could no longer maintain infantry brigades of five battalions and these were henceforth reduced to brigades of four infantry battalions. The now four battalion 80th Infantry Brigade was reassigned to Salonika and the surplus PPCLI reassigned to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Initially on December 14th 1915 the PPCLI, RCR, 42nd and 49th Battalions were assigned as the Canadian Corps Troops Infantry Brigade this formed to defend Corps Headquarters then located at Kemmel Hill in case of an assault by German Forces. This unit was disbanded two days later but on December 20th 1915 was designated the 7th Infantry Brigade assigned to the 3rd Canadian Division, which officially came into existence on December 22nd 1915 and with which the PPCLI was to serve for the duration of WWI.

The PPCLI had both Pipes and Drums and a Brass band.

Badges of the PPCLI 1914 - 1915

Pictures of the officers taken at Ottawa on the formation of the PPCLI show a few with different militia cap badges in wear however most are pictured without cap badges. Lieutenant Colonel Farquar, the CO wears the regimental badge of the Coldstream Guards whilst his adjutant Captain Buller (later Lieutenant Colonel, D.S.O., KIA while in command of the regiment June 17th 1916), wears his Rifle Brigade cap badge. The 'Maruerite' cap badges are pictured in use August 29th 1914 at the presentation of the 'Camp' Colours, the original flag sewn by Princess Patricia, this nicknamed the 'Ric-a-dam-doo', which was presented to the

battalion at a ceremony at Landsdowne Park. The design of the cap badge featuring the marguerite flower this adopted as an honorarium to A. Hamilton Gault, Maruerite being the name of his wife. Maruerite collar badges were not worn by the PPCLI except by some of the early reinforcing drafts. The maruerite pattern cap badges remaining in use until 1933. The first issue of cap badges was produced by Caron Bros. Montreal. This issue with a voided 'Tudor' crown, the reverse flat without makers mark and the lugs fitted in a N/S orientation. The PPCLI were issued with CEF regimental numbers block 1 to around 2000. Few of the original volunteers were to survive WWI and the original numbers black was apparently not corrected

Badges attributed to Caron Bros

Other ranks



262-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Voided crown. Flat back. N/S Caron Bros lugs. Not marked

Officers



262-11-104 Cap Gilt. Voided crown. Flat back. N/S Caron Bros lugs. Not maker marked

Reinforcement Drafts for the PPCLI February 1915 to 1916

The first PPCLI (1st Reinforcing Draft) comprising of 14 officers and 499 other ranks sailed for England January 20th 1915. The regimental numbers block being 51001 to 53000.



- 262-11-106 Cap Gilt lacquer finish Flat back. Pin fastener. Not marked
- 262-14-106 Title Gilt finish. Caron lugs. Unmarked or marked Caron Bros Montreal 1915

Pipes & Drums(?)



- 262-11-107 Cap Silver plate. Flat back. N/S lug fasteners. Not marked

A second reinforcing draft, No.1 University Company (2nd P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcing Draft) sailed May 29th 1915 with six officers and 250 other ranks, regimental numbers block McG 1 - McG 800. A third reinforcing draft, No.2 University Company (3rd P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcing Draft) sailed one month later June 29th 1915 with six officers and 264 other ranks, regimental numbers block McG 801 - McG 1600 (Later corrected to 475,751 to 467,075). A fourth reinforcing draft, No.3 University Company (4th P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcing Draft) sailed September 4th 1915 with four officers and 327 other ranks, regimental numbers block 475,251 to 475,750. As stated above by September 15th 1915 the battle casualties for the PPCLI had reached 38 Officers and 913 other ranks.

Reinforcing Draft badges by unidentified makers (1915)

Other ranks



262-11-108 Cap Pickled. Solid crown. Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Officers



262-11-110 Cap Silver and gilt wash. Solid crown. Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener. Not marked

Badges by Birks (circa 1915)

All badges with flat cut sheet copper lugs. Cap with 4 jewels in central arch of crown collars with 3

Badges by Birks



262-11-112 Cap Chocolate brown. Flat back. E/W Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked 'Birks'



262-12-112 Collar Brown finish. Flat back. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked 'Birks 1916'



262-14-112 Title Chocolate brown. Flat back. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked 'Birks 1916'



262-12-113 Collar Brown finish. Solid crown. N/S flat cut sheet copper lugs. Not maker marked

P.P.C.L.I. 80th Infantry Brigade, 27th Division, British Army 1914 - 1915

Overseas between 1915 and 1917 four different varieties of Marguerite cap badges are identified as being produced but the chronological order in which these were made is currently undetermined. All have a fully struck up reverse.

The records of the Canadian Military Headquarters in London, including those pertaining to badges were destroyed in 1917 when the building caught fire. In August 1917 Canadian Military Headquarters requested that the units of the four Infantry Divisions serving on the Western Front provide information on the badges currently being worn. This information was supplied in 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 for the P.P.C.L.I. are listed as being held by the (a) Goldsmith and Silversmith Coy. Ltd. 112 Regent St London. (b) 9 pounds 9 shillings per gross. (C) 3000 (approximately).

P.P.C.L.I., 7th Brigade 1916 - 1918

Cap badge with four jewels in the central arch of the crown. Small lettering



262-11-114 Cap Dark brown. Medium voided crown. Slide fastener.



262-11-116 Cap Dark brown. Large lettering. Large non-voided crown. N/S Gaunt pattern lugs.



262-11-118 Cap Brown finish. Large lettering. Large voided crown. Gaunt pattern lugs

Badges attributed to the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co.

Solid crown with 5 jewels in the central arch. Medium lettering



262-11-120 Cap Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

ORs wore the metal 'PPCLI' titles on the collar. Cloth titles on the upper sleeve and metal 'CANADA' on the shoulder strap.



262-12-122 Collar Natural gilding metal. Round stops. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not maker marked

Cloth shoulder titles

Cloth 'P.P.C.L.I.' shoulder titles. It is at present undetermined when these were first adopted but they were authorized under General Routine Order 4663 of August 1st 1918. Three known WWI patterns are illustrated below, two of British manufacture the third on felt possibly French.



262-22-126 Cloth Title White lettering woven through red melton and white cloth backing.



262-22-128 Cloth Title White lettering woven through red melton and white cloth backing.



262-22-130 Cloth Title White lettering woven through red felt with grey cloth backing.

PPCLI, 7th Brigade, 3rd Division patches introduced September 1916 - 1918

Formation patches

The introduction of identifying coloured formation patches was discussed in August 1916 these initially being worn sewn on the back 1-inch below the collar. The tentative colours selected for the three divisions in the field being red for the 1st Division, blue for the 2nd Division (the units of the 2nd Division were given permission to move these to the sleeves within days presumably the other divisions following suit.) White was initial colour selected for the 3rd Division but changed to black presumably as white would have provided too good a target for enemy snipers. The initial issues of the 2nd Division was navy blue making them nearly indistinguishable from black so the 3rd Division patches were changed to grey. Colour variations are noted but by 1917 smoke grey was standardized.



P.P.C.L.I., 7th BRIGADE 3rd CANADIAN DIVISION 1917 - 1918

Badges by Tiptaft

Cap badge with non-voided Tudor Crown with 4 jewels in the central arch. Thin medium lettering



262-11-132 Cap Brown finish. E/W. Tiptaft lugs . Not maker marked



262-12-134 Collar Natural gilding metal. Round stops. Note position of the lugs. Not maker marked

Officers Service Dress



262-11-124

262-11-136 Cap Red brown finish. E/W. Tiptaft lugs . Not maker marked

'Bugle' pattern collar badges

Between March 1918 and August 1918 battalion pattern collar badges were authorized for the CEF. It is believed that other ranks may have adopted the light infantry bugle horn 'Patricia's' pattern during this period.



262-12-138 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Collar badges by J.R. Gaunt

262-11-140 Cap A matching cap badge is not currently reported

262-12-140 Collar Die cast chocolate brown. Gaunt pattern lugs. 'J.R.Gaunt London' makers tab

Officers 'Bugle' pattern collar badges

Between March 1918 and August 1918 battalion pattern collar badges were authorized for the CEF. It is believed that other ranks may have adopted the light infantry bugle horn 'Patricia's' pattern during this period. Officers are known to have adopted OSD light infantry bugle horn 'Patricia's' pattern collars during WWI but the date is currently undetermined.

THE PPCLI PIPES AND DRUMS

Notices were posted in early August 1914 announcing the formation of the PPCLI over 3000 applications being received mainly from ex- British servicemen who had emigrated to Canada. In answer to the call for volunteers the Edmonton Pipe Band, comprising of eight pipers and five drummers volunteered en-masse to join the regiment under the leadership of 37 year old Pipe Major John Colville (Regimental number 667) the pipe band was completely out fitted in 'full' highland dress, 'Hunting Stewart' tartan plaid. The photograph of the pipes and drums taken at Ottawa in 1914 shows them wearing a St Andrew pattern Plaid Broach Pin and what appears to be badges similar to the 79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) worn on the Glengarry cap and on the large square waist belt clasp, a plain thistle badge being worn on the sporran. (In 1917 Pipe Major Colville was attested into the 1st Alberta Depot Battalion). Photographs of the pipes and drums taken in France in 1918 shows the numbers to have increased over the course of the war to 24 all ranks. When not serving as musicians most bandsmen served as stretcher bearers during routine operations.



262-11-144 Manufacturers Sample ? Die cast brass with four lug fasteners. Not maker marked

This gilt badge is somewhat of a mystery being the only known die struck example and is possibly a manufacturers sample or proto-type produced just before the end of WWI. It would appear that this badge was used to make a mold from which sand cast badges were produced. A similar badge in white metal is illustrated in the Military Collectors' Club of Canada journal of Spring 2003 (edition 212). This the badge of Pipe Major John Colville. (Photograph courtesy of the Edmonton Police Service Museum.)



Cover of the Military Collectors' Club of Canada journal of Spring 2003 (edition 212).



262-11-146 Glengarry Sand cast white metal with some voiding lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Post WWI examples

It appears that further sand cast badges were made from the early castings these becoming cruder losing more and more detail as further examples were made.

262-11-148 Glengarry Crude sand cast white metal

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY 1919 - 1933

The PPCLI was disbanded at Ottawa March 19th 1919 and immediately reconstituted as a regiment of the Permanent Force under General Order 27 of 1919. Under General Order 90 of November 1919 the establishment with six Officers and 198 other ranks at London, Ontario, in Military District No.1. Six Officers and 200 other ranks at Toronto in Military District No.2. Twelve officers and 259 other ranks at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and six Officers and 200 other ranks at Esquimalt, British Columbia in Military District No.11.



262-14-148 Title Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. Hemsley lugs Marked. 'Caron Bros. Montreal 1919'

Badges were authorized under General Order 95 of 1922 and read in part: "Cap badge. Within a belt inscribed with the regimental title in full and ensigned with the Imperial Crown, a marguerite flower." Note no metals or collar badges are described. Officers badges were procured from Firmin. Other ranks Hemsley.

Other ranks (?)



262-11-150 Cap White metal. Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener . Not maker marked



262-12-150 Collar White metal. Fully struck up reverse. Scully type 2 lugs. Not maker marked
Post WWI bandmen uniforms are noted with metal 'P.P.C.L.I.' titles being worn as collar badges.

Reinforcements for the PPCLI

Originally no provision was made for reinforcing the PPCLI, however early in 1915 a draft of 14 officers and 499 other ranks were provided from the 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions, these having sailing for England January 20th 1915 to form a reinforcing depot prior to the bulk of the 2nd Division proceeding overseas. The losses incurred by the 1st Division in the 2nd Battle of Ypres and the PPCLI saw the majority of these sent to France as reinforcements. In 1915 a further three reinforcing drafts for the PPCLI were recruited from universities across Canada all being allocated through the students union of McGill University. During 1916, after the PPCLI joined the CEF, reinforcements continued to be supplied by university companies. No. 5 (McGill) University Company Regimental numbers block 487,451 - 487,650 and No.6 (McGill) University Company, Regimental numbers block 489,751 - 490,250. After January 1917 reinforcements were supplied by the 7th Reserve Battalion.

Counterfeit cap badges

The cap badges pictured below are counterfeits these offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site.

Note the lack of sharpness and blurred detail, 'off metals' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example.



262-11-150 Cap Pressure cast brass.



262-11-152 Cap Pressure cast silver.

42nd (Black Watch) Battalion, 7th Brigade

The battalion began recruiting February 8th 1915 at Montreal sailing for England with 40 officers and 978 OR's June 10th 1915, this prior to its date of authorization, this under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The battalion sailed for France October 9th 1915 where on the formation of the 3rd Division at the end of 1915 was assigned to the 7th Brigade with which it was to serve for the duration of WWI. The 42nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was the second of three CEF battalions raised by the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada (The Black Watch), the three battalions, the 13th, 42nd and 73rd, considered themselves as overseas battalions of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada and all served with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The original battalion number assigned to the battalion was the 44th but this was changed at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie to the 42nd. Battalion (The 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada since 1905 having been allied with the Imperial Black Watch, formerly the 42nd Foot).

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 42nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was A18001 - A20000 but these later being corrected to 418001 - 420000.

On the outbreak of WWI the commanding officer of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel G..S. Cantlie was on a visit to Great Britain quickly returning to Canada to take command of the 42nd Battalion. Prior to returning trying to secure a stock of 42nd (Black Watch) tartan to outfit the battalion. All stocks and production being secured for the British regiment Colonel Cantlie procured a stock of plaid with which the 42nd battalion was outfitted, this being referred to as 'Cantlie' tartan. The battalion adopted badges of the same design as the British Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) pattern glengarry badges with the sphinx; (the use of the Sphinx was unusual as this was a battle honour granted to the 42nd Royal Highland (The Black Watch) for their service in Egypt and not accorded to the British Territorial Battalions of the regiment.) this can only have been adopted with the permission of the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch).

Other ranks Glengarry in Cantlie tartan



Photo courtesy of Clive Law

Badges by P.W. Ellis

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

542-11-102 Glengarry Applied brown finish. Flat sheet copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder titles and numerals

The 42nd Battalion had sailed for England prior to the official introduction of shoulder strap numerals.



542-14-104 Numeral Brown. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



542-14-106 Numeral Brown. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Birks 1916.

542-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal . By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers



542-11-110 Glengarry Red brown finish. Flat sheet copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Apparently two different issues of officers battalion numbered collar badges are known for all three numbered battalions with additionally one bearing '5th' (Royal Highlanders).



542-12-110 Collar OSD brown finish. Flat back. Lug fastener



542-12-112 Collar Originally with brown lacquer finish. Flat back. Pin fastener

OVERSEAS

42nd Battalion, 7th Brigade 1915-1918

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges for the 42nd

Battalion are listed as being held by (A) Henry Jenkins & Sons, Ltd, Unity Works, Vittoria St Birmingham. The price quoted is 'C/42 24 shillings per gross pairs, R.H.C. shoulder titles 31 shillings per gross pairs, Cap badges 97/- shillings per gross if 1000 is ordered and 61/- shillings per gross if 3000 is ordered. (B) For Hackles Wm. Anderson & Sons, Ltd. 14 George St. Edinburgh. Hackles when adopted will do away with the Cap badges, these authorized under General Routine Order 4663. (These were issued to the 42nd Battalion on November 30th 1917 on return from action at Passchendaele.) The red feather hackles were supplied by William Anderson of Edinburgh at a cost of 6 pence each, interestingly these more expensive than the metal Glengarry badges. Photographs of the soldiers of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions show the Glengarry being worn in England prior to sailing for France but the Balmoral being worn in the field. The metal badge was replaced with the red hackle November 30th 1917. Between April 1918 and May 1919 Tiptaft supplied an order of 1000 Glengarry badges and 1000 pairs of C over 42 collar badges to the Canadian Ordnance Depot located at Ashford in Kent. The January 20th 1919 inventory showed all 1000 cap badges still in stock (The red hackle being worn,) with just 50 pairs of collar badges remaining.

Badges by Henry Jenkins

Other ranks



542-11-116 Glengarry Natural gilding metal. Not maker marked, copper lug fasteners.



542-12-116 Collar Natural gilding metal 'C' over '42'. Serif on '2'. Not maker marked



542-14-116 Title Natural gilding metal 'RHC'. Gaunt pattern lugs. Not maker marked



542-14-118 Title Cut sheet brass

It is certain that in addition to the 42nd Battalion pattern Glengarry badges British Imperial pattern brown OSD Glengarry badges and collar badges were purchased by officers of the 42nd Battalion after their arrival from Canada. No specific maker of these is currently identified these being manufactured by a variety of different makers

Officers

542-11-120 Glengarry Brown OSD finish.

542-12-120 Collar Brown OSD finish. St Andrew pattern



542-14-120 Title Birks numeral '42' added on RHC title.

Officers & Pipers

542-11-122 Glengarry Sterling silver. (UK manufacture)

542-11-122 Glengarry Silver plate. (Lugs also plated) (Canadian maker not confirmed)

Officers (42nd Battalion pattern) by McDougall

Pictured below is a multi piece gilt & silver 'Full Dress' Glengarry badge is maker marked McDougall. The badge with ribbons on either side of the Tudor crown reading 'Forty' and 'Second'. The ribbon below the wreath and cartouche reading 'The Royal Highlanders of Canada'. As a note a similar badge is known for the 13th Battalion but not for the 73rd which would indicate that these were purchased after the 73rd had been disbanded after the Battle for Vimy Ridge at Easter 1917.



- 542-11-124 Glengarry Silver and gilt. Maker marked McDougall London on the reverse.
- 542-12-124 Collar Sterling silver. St Andrew over '42' 'Canada' pattern by McDougall

Unofficial walking out badge

Bill Bird was a notable collector of CEF badges having started collecting badges during WWI while a sergeant in the 42nd Battalion. During WWII his only son left Mount Allison College to join the North Nova Scotia Highlanders being killed in action at Caen just after D'Day in 1944. In 1946 Bill Bird who had hoped to pass his collection on to his son sold his collection to a fellow collector by the name of Mills who lived in San Diego. The collection which was mounted in 30 large frames was photographed with descriptions. These include a number of pertinent facts concerning the sources from which Mr. Bird had acquired his large and varied collection which contained some of the rarest of all the CEF badges. Regarding the badges of the 42nd Battalion he writes, "Many of my choice badges were given to me by officers. The 42nd was the badge of Col Cantlie the original OC and he sent it to me."; "The 42 numeral badge (*British pre-territorial era 1874 to 1881 Kipling and King 497, Victorian crown*), is one we used to buy in Blighty and wear while on leave. In the unit we had to wear the hackle after 1917, but many sergeants hung (*on to*) their cap badge, and I was one who did. We bought them at the same place, near London Bridge, a small shop on the left that always stocked such badges."



542-11-126 Glengarry

White metal with bronze overlay with white metal numerals

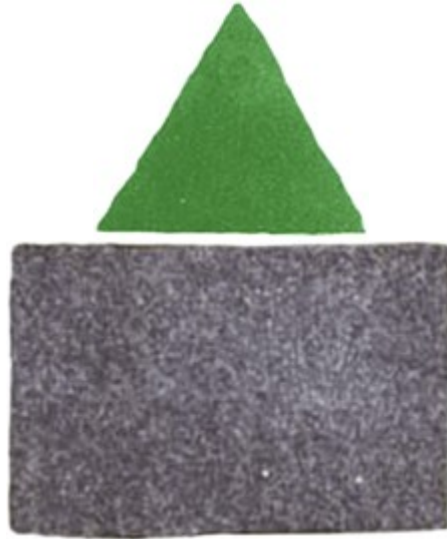
Formation patches

The introduction of identifying coloured formation patches was discussed in August 1916 these initially being worn sewn on the back 1-inch below the collar. The tentative colours selected for the three divisions in the field being red for the 1st Division, blue for the 2nd Division (the units of the 2nd Division were given permission to move these to the sleeves within days presumably the other divisions following suit.) White was initial colour selected for the 3rd Division but changed to black presumably as white would have provided too good a target for enemy snipers. The initial issues of the 2nd Division was navy blue making them nearly indistinguishable from black so the 3rd Division patches were changed to grey. Colour variations are noted but by 1917 smoke grey was standardized.

Early Pattern



Late pattern



Feather Hackles by William Anderson & Sons Ltd.

The feather hackle was adopted by the 42nd Battalion on November 30th 1917 this a year after the 13th Battalion which were issued theirs November 16th 1916. As the 73rd Battalion was broken up in April 1917 it is unlikely that they were issued with hackles. In England badges were produced by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. The other ranks badges are struck in natural gilding metal. The numeral '73' is larger and thicker than on the Canadian made patterns and 'Canada' is framed.

Uniforms for both the 42nd and 73rd Battalion in the Victor Taboika collection have militia ¾-inch size single numerals '4' and '2' and '7' and '3', respectively on the shoulder straps. These being the 1904, non maker marked pattern by Herbert Byshe, Montreal. The 42nd and 73rd are the only known CEF battalions to wear these numerals, these worn in conjunction with the 'RHC' gilding metal title by Henry Jenkins.



542-12-128 Hackle Red feather hackle adopted November 1917.

Badges by Tiptaft

Uniforms for both the 42nd and 73rd Battalion in the Victor Taboika collection have militia ¾-inch size single numerals '4' and '2' and '7' and '3', respectively on the shoulder straps. These being the 1904, non maker marked pattern by Herbert Byshe, Montreal. The 42nd and 73rd are the only known CEF battalions to wear these numerals, these worn in conjunction with the 'RHC' gilding metal title by Henry Jenkins.



542-14-130 Numerals '4' and '2' Natural gilding metal not maker marked



542-14-130 Title Gilding metal not maker marked



542-12-132 Collar Brass. Not maker marked (1916)

Reinforcements for the 42nd Overseas Battalion February to December 1916

After January 1917 reinforcements for the 42nd Battalion were provided by the 20th Reserve Battalion this being formed by the 148th and 171st Battalions. Prior to this a reinforcing draft of 250 all ranks was provided to the 42nd from the 73rd Battalion and another large draft from the 92nd Battalion joining the 42nd Battalion after the losses incurred in the June 1916 Battle of Mount Sorrel.

Reinforcements for the 42nd Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918

In England effective January 2nd 1917 the 148th Overseas Battalion was redesignated as the 20th Reserve Battalion. The 148th Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited in the area surrounding Montreal with mobilization headquarters at Montreal under General Order 151 of December 1st 1915. The 148th Battalion was raised primarily from students, faculty and ex students of McGill University. The battalion embarked for England September 27th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.A. McGee with a strength of 32 officers and 953 other ranks. In January 1917 the battalion was designated the 20th Reserve Battalion. The 20th Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements for the 13th and the 42nd (Black Watch) Battalions. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 148th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective July 17th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918. As a component of the Quebec Regiment the 20th Reserve Battalion was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, the Black Watch Depot

Reinforcing Draft, 5th Regiment (Royal Highlanders of Canada)

Although nominally assigned as a component of the 1st Quebec Regiment the 5th Regiment (Royal Highlanders of Canada) maintained a Regimental Depot at Montreal which continued to supply reinforcements for the Black Watch Battalions raised by the Regiment serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Just prior to the introduction of conscription in 1917 the Regimental Depots of the Canadian Militia were asked to provide Overseas Drafts of all available volunteers for service overseas with the CEF. The regimental numbers block for the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada Draft was 2,075301-2,085300.

Badges by Hemsley (1917)



542-11-134 Glengarry Pickled finish. By Hemsley not maker marked

Regimental Depot collars (?)

'Made up' 'C' over '42' collar badge are thought to have been worn by repatriated (wounded) veterans serving at the Bleury Street Armouries similar patterns exist for the 13th and 73rd Battalions.

542-12-134 Collar 'Made up' 'C' braised over '42'. (Both Caron Bros.) Not maker marked

49th Battalion, 7th Brigade

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

Officers

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

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

Badges by R.J. Inglis.

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

Other ranks



549-11-104 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



549-12-104 Collar

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



549-14-106 Numeral

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

549-14-108 Numeral

Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. not maker marked

NCOs(?)



549-12-110 Collar

Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. Flat back. Pin fastener, not maker marked

Officers



549-11-112 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



549-12-112 Collar

Brown finish die cast. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

OVERSEAS

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



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

Officers



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

Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks

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



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

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



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

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



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

Officers



549-11-120 Cap Red/Brown OSD finish

49th Battalion 7th Brigade formation patches introduced September 1916



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

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by [a] J.R. Gaunt & Son Ltd., Warestone Parade Works, Birmingham, Eng. [b] Cap 10 Pounds 16 shillings per gross, Collar 21 pounds 12 shillings per gross. [c] Cap Badges approximately 1200 Collar badges approximately 1200' (presumably these pairs).

Officers (By Hicks & Son)

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



549-12-122 Collar

Blackened finish. E/W lug fasteners. Hicks & Son London makers tab.

Badges by J.R. Gaunt

Other ranks



549-11-124 Cap

Brass finely detailed with copper lugs in a N/S orientation. Not maker marked



549-12-124 Collar

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

Officers



549-11-126 Cap

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



- | | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| 549-12-126 | Collar | Gilt finish. Die cast brass stamped J.R. Gaunt London. Gaunt pattern lugs. |
| 549-11-128 | Cap | Brown OSD finish. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab |
| 549-12-128 | Collar | Brown OSD finish. 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers tab |

Badges by Tiptaft



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

Officers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 21st Reserve Battalion

10th Battalion, serving in the 2nd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division

31st Battalion, serving in the 6th Infantry Brigade 2nd Canadian Division

49th Battalion, serving in the 7th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

50th Battalion, serving in the 10th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division

Post WWI Badges of the Edmonton Regiment

In the post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia under General Order 32 of March 15th 1920 the 101st Regiment (Edmonton Fusiliers) was designated as the Edmonton Regiment, with two Active and three Reserve battalions. The 1st Battalion (49th Bn. CEF) 2nd Battalion (Edmonton Fusiliers (9th Bn. CEF). Reserve Battalions 3rd Bn. (51st Bn. CEF), 4th Bn. (63rd Bn. CEF), and the 5th Bn. (65th Bn. CEF) In 1924 the regiment was split into two separate regiments the 2nd Battalion being designated as the Edmonton Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion retaining the designation Edmonton Regiment. Officers of the Edmonton Fusiliers obtained new unauthorized cap badges bearing a 9th CEF designation below the 'Deum Cole Regem Serva' motto ribbon, official patterns being authorized under General Order 7 of 1929. The Edmonton Regiment continued to wear badges of the CEF pattern but struck in brass the first post war issue with flat back stamped with curved 'J.R. Gaunt London' makers name, a second issue also stuck in natural brass being produced by W. Scully, official patterns with a maple leaf replacing the numeral '49 on the cap badges being authorized under General Order 44 of 1931. In addition the Edmonton Regiment formed a post WWI pipes and drums these wearing a white metal badge, this with flat back and not maker marked.

Pipers



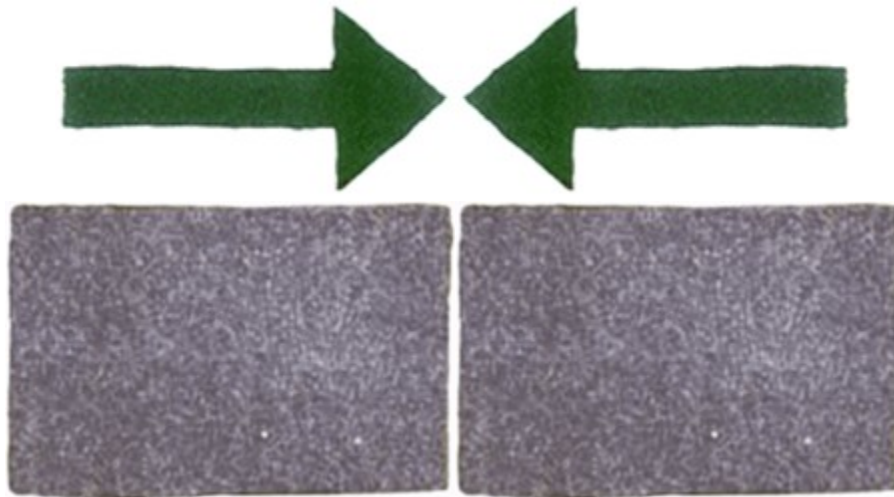
549-11-140 Glengarry White metal. Flat back. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

Brigade Machine Gun Sections and Companies 1915 - 1918

7th Canadian Infantry Machine Gun Company 7th Infantry Brigade March 1916 - July 1916

The 7th Canadian Infantry Machine Gun Company was formed in Belgium in March 1916 from the machine gun sections of the 7th Infantry Brigade under command of Captain H.T. Cock (RCR), C.O. until August 28th 1916. In July the designation was altered to the 7th Canadian Machine Gun Company in July 1916. Command passed to Major J.W.H.T.H. Van den Berg between August 28th 1916 and March 23rd 1917 with command passing to Lieutenant D.S. Forbes until April 9th 1917 then to Lieutenant F.A. Hale until August 19th 1917. Command passed to Major J.G. Weir August 29th 1917 in September 1917 the 7th Infantry Brigade was detached from the 7th Infantry Brigade and assigned as the 7th Machine Gun Company 3rd Division. (In December 1917 Major Weir was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and given command of the 2nd Canadian Machine Gun Battalion, 2nd Division Canadian Machine Gun Corps.). On December 28th 1917 command passed to Captain F.W. Burnham who served until March 27th 1918 when reorganized as a component of the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps command passed to Lieutenant-Colonel W.N. Moorhouse.

7th Canadian Machine Gun Company 3rd Division Formation patches worn between fall 1916 and April 1918



For continuation of the Machine Guns please see the Artillery section.

Brigade Trench Mortar Batteries

Infantry Brigade Light Trench Mortar Batteries Introduced December 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 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). 2nd in the 2nd Division (the 25th Trench Mortar Battery formed in December 1915 initially under command of Lieutenant W.S. Tuck (HQ staff CFF, later R.M. Fair.) There are War Diaries from December 18th 1915 to March 31st 1916 showing the designation being changed to 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 1916 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 increasing the officer commanding, a captain with four section officers (Lieutenants) each with 60 other ranks. These being raised from infantry within each brigade therefore no regimental numbers blocks were used.

The light trench mortar batteries adopted brigade numbered battery trench mortar designations in June 1916. In September 1916 these being designated Light Mortar Trench batteries. Initially trench mortar batteries were numbered only a single war diary for the 53rd Trench Mortar Battery is currently identified. (This number does not match with the 53rd Infantry Battalion this being absorbed into the reserve unless a battery was formed from personnel of this battalion.). In March 1916 number/letter/number battery designations were adopted. '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. On the 1917 reorganization the war diaries for the Light Trench Mortar Batteries cease presumably after this their operations being included in the Infantry Brigade War Diaries. The previous letter/number designations becoming V/#. C for heavy trench mortars and X/#. C and Y/#. C for Medium Trench Mortar Batteries.

C/7/1 & C/7/2 Trench Mortar Batteries March 15th 1916 June 20th 1916 7th Brigade, Trench Mortar Battery June 20th - September 9th 1916

Organized in France March 1916 from the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade with two batteries 7/C/1 and 7/C/2 under command of Lieutenant N.E. Towers (1st Hussars). Effective June 20th 1916 the designation became the 7th Brigade Trench Mortar Battery and on September 9th 1916 the batteries were amalgamated and designated the 7th Light Trench Mortar Battery command of Captain N.E. Towers. The battery served in the 3rd Brigade. War Diary entries cease August 31st 1916 when it is believed that future operations were included in the brigade war diaries.

7th Brigade, Light Trench Mortar Battery September 9th 1916 - 1918



For continuation of the Trench Mortars please see the Artillery section.

8th Canadian (CMR) Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division

The Canadian Mounted Rifles

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

The first three CMR regiments (1st CMR Brigade) sailed for England June 12th 1915 followed July 18th 1915 by the 2nd CMR Brigade with 4th through 6th CMRR. Of the three squadrons forming the 7th CMR, 'A' and 'B' Squadrons from London Ontario sailed June 9th 1915 and June 29th 1915 respectively. These accompanied with drafts from the 8th through 13th CMR regiments. (Please see below for further details) 'C' Squadron, from Toronto, this having previously sailed for England February 23rd 1915 as the advanced party but effective March 30th 1915 was withdrawn from the 7th CMR and designated as the 2nd Divisional Cavalry Squadron.

1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade Headquarters January 15th 1915 - December 1915

The 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade Headquarters was formed at Winnipeg January 15th 1915 and sailed for England June 12th 1915 with a strength of eight Officers and 48 other ranks with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiments under its command. No special badges were produced for this unit. The 1st CMR Brigade Headquarters was disbanded upon the conversion of the CMR regiments to infantry battalions in December 1915.

Corrected regimental numbers block 1st Brigade CMR H.Q. 106001 - 107050

2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade Headquarters January 18th 1915 - December 1915

The 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade Headquarters was formed at Montreal January 18th 1915 and sailed for England June 12th 1915 with a strength of six Officers and 27 other ranks with the 4th, 5th and 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiments under its command. The 2nd CMR Brigade Headquarters sailed for France October 24th 1915. The 2nd CMR Brigade Headquarters was disbanded upon the conversion of the CMR regiments to infantry battalions in December 1915.

Regimental numbers block 2nd Brigade CMR H.Q. 109051 - 109100

Badges by R.J. Inglis. Motto reads '2' Brigade Mounted Rifles



300-14-11-100 Cap All ranks pickled gilding metal stamped R.J. Inglis Limited



300-14-12-100 Collar All ranks pickled gilding metal Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Officers



300-14-11-102 Cap All ranks pickled gilding metal not maker marked



300-14-12-102 Collar All ranks pickled gilding metal not maker marked

For a complete listing of the CMR badges see Canadian Mounted Rifles section

Overseas Mounted Rifles Depot (?)



300-15-11-100 Cap

Modified 9th CMR cap badge with brass overlay over numeral.

8th Canadian (CMR) Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division

The 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade was formed under command of Colonel Williams (Adjutant General with appropriate rank) December 28th 1916

8th Brigade Headquarters red bar worn above the grey Divisional patch



1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment November 5th 1914 -December 31st 1915

The 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Brandon, Saskatoon and Yorkton with mobilization headquarters at Brandon effective November 5th 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The regiment sailed for England June 12th 1915 with 28 Officers and 602 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.I. Stevenson (32nd Manitoba Horse). On October 1st 1915 the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Headquarters became operational in France The 1st CMR having sailed for France September 22nd 1915 assigned as Corps Troops serving with the 2nd Division until December 31st 1915 when the regiment was reorganized as an infantry battalion absorbing 'C', Squadron of the 3rd CMRR which was disbanded.

The original regimental numbers block for the 1st CMR was included in 1001 - 2000, this later corrected to 106051 - 107050.

The 1st CMR was unique in the annals of military history by having a mounted pipe band of 8 pipers and three drummers. The pipers wearing regular service dress, no special badges or uniforms being worn except

for Royal Stuart pipe bags and ribbons.



1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles January 1st 1916 - 1918

Now designated as the 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles assigned to the newly formed 8th Canadian (Mounted) Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. After 1916 reinforcements were supplied by the 15th Reserve Battalion (Saskatchewan Regiment). The 1st CMR served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI being disbanded under General Order 207 of 1920 (Interestingly this being the GO disbanding the CEF Cavalry Units).

Badges by Dingwall



300-1-11-102 Cap Chocolate brown.



300-1-12-102 Collar Chocolate brown. (Non voided crown). Flat back. Not marked



300-1-14-102 Title Chocolate brown. Flat back. Not maker marked

NCOs (?)



300-1-11-104 Cap Blackened/pickled finish.

Officers



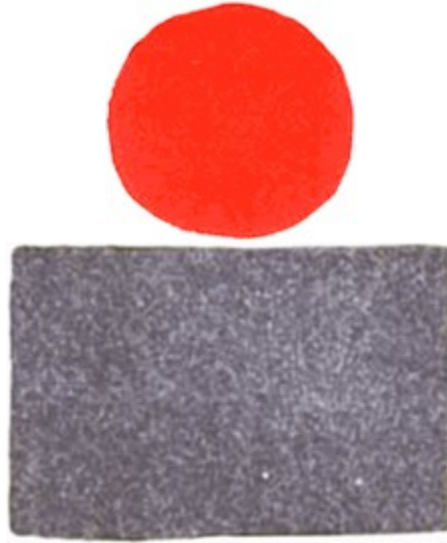
300-1-11-106 Cap Red Brown OSD.



300-1-12-106 Collar Brown finish. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Formation patches introduced September 1916



Badges by Tiptaft

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 also listed. The documentation provided by the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade has the following notation "The delay in replying to this correspondence (20th August 1917) is regretted. We were unable to secure the information required from the 5th C.M.R. Bn. until this evening. A report regarding the delay will be forwarded later."

[a] Tiptaft & Son, Northampton Street, Birmingham, England.

[b] Cap Badges - 72/- per gross, Collar badges - 90/- per gr. Prs. Shoulder titles 120/- per gr. Prs.

[c] 1000 cap badges, 1000 prs. collar badges, 1000 prs. Shoulder badges.

Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks





300-1-11-108 Cap Brown finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-1-11-110 Cap Brown finish. Die struck. Not maker marked



300-1-12-110 Collar Brown finish. Die struck. Not maker marked





300-1-14-110 Title Flat back. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

Officers(?)



300-1-11-112 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-1-12-112 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Counterfeit badges

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



300-1-11-114 Cap Pressure cast brass.



300-1-12-14 Collar Pressure cast brass.



300-1-11-116 Cap Pressure cast silver.

300-1-12-116 Collar Pressure cast silver.

2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment November 1914 - December 1915

The 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was authorized to begin recruited at Victoria and Vernon with mobilization headquarters at Victoria effective November 5th 1914. The regiment was raised by the 30th and 31st British Columbia horse. The regiment sailed for England June 12th 1915 with 28 officers and 605 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.C.L. Bott (30th B.C. horse). Two additional small drafts followed the first sailed July 1st 1915 with two officers and 58 other ranks, the second with one officer and 88 other ranks July 7th 1915. On October 1st 1915 the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Headquarters became operational in France The 2nd CMR having sailed for France September 22nd 1915 were assigned as Corps Troops serving with the 2nd Division until December 31st 1915 when the regiment was reorganized as an infantry battalion

The original regimental numbers block for the 2nd CMR was included in 2001 - 3000, this later corrected to 107051 - 108050.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles

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for service in Egypt, to which the Canadian Government readily agreed. On November 5th 1914 telegrams were sent to military Districts 2, 10, 11 and 13 ordering each to mobilize a regiment of mounted rifles for overseas service this to be in addition to troops being raised for the Second Contingent. As mounted troops the Canadian Mounted Rifles were called regiments and not battalions. These regiments were numbered 4th, 1st, 2nd and 3rd each with an authorized strength of 544 all ranks. After authorization was received to increase the number of troops training in Canada a warning was sent out that an additional nine regiments of Mounted Rifle, 5th through 13th were to be raised. The changing situation in the middle east saw the original plan to send Canadian troops to Egypt scrapped and the Canadian Mounted Rifles proceeded to England the first six regiments in two brigades these arriving in July of 1915. After their arrival in England the Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiments volunteered to serve as regular infantry.

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January 15th 1915 - December 1915

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Corrected regimental numbers block 1st Brigade CMR H.Q. 106001 - 107050

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Regimental numbers block 2nd Brigade CMR H.Q. 109051 - 109100

Badges by R.J. Inglis. Motto reads '2' Brigade Mounted Rifles



300-14-11-100 Cap All ranks pickled gilding metal stamped R.J. Inglis Limited



300-14-12-100 Collar All ranks pickled gilding metal Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Officers



300-14-11-102 Cap All ranks pickled gilding metal not maker marked



300-14-12-102 Collar All ranks pickled gilding metal not maker marked

For a complete listing of the CMR badges see Canadian Mounted Rifles section

Overseas Mounted Rifles Depot (?)



300-15-11-100 Cap

Modified 9th CMR cap badge with brass overlay over numeral.

8th Canadian (CMR) Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division

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8th Brigade Headquarters red bar worn above the grey Divisional patch



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Badges by Dingwall



300-1-11-102 Cap

Chocolate brown.



300-1-12-102 Collar Chocolate brown. (Non voided crown). Flat back. Not marked



300-1-14-102 Title Chocolate brown. Flat back. Not maker marked

NCOs (?)



300-1-11-104 Cap

Blackened/pickled finish.

Officers



300-1-11-106 Cap

Red Brown OSD.



300-1-12-106 Collar

Brown finish. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Formation patches introduced September 1916





Badges by Tiptaft

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 also listed. The documentation provided by the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade has the following notation "The delay in replying to this correspondence (20th August 1917) is regretted. We were unable to secure the information required from the 5th C.M.R. Bn. until this evening. A report regarding the delay will be forwarded later."

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Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks



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Brown finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-1-11-110 Cap Brown finish. Die struck. Not maker marked



300-1-12-110 Collar Brown finish. Die struck. Not maker marked



300-1-14-110 Title Flat back. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

Officers(?)



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CSC / Chris Brooker