

## 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles December 1915 -1918

Now designated as the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles and assigned to the newly formed 8th Canadian Mounted Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. The 2nd CMR served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI being disbanded under General Order 207 of 1920.

### Badges attributed to Jacoby Bros. Vancouver

#### Other ranks



300-2-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-2-12-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-2-14-102 Title Brown finish, rounded corners, brass lugs. Not maker marked

#### Officers (Type 1)



300-2-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Flat cut sheet lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## OVERSEAS

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are 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] Metal Badges - Messrs J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham, England.

Cloth badges - Messrs. Pipe & McGill Ltd. 22 Maiden Lane, London, W.C.

[b] Metal badges - Collar - 4.10.0 gross pairs.

Cap 3. 12.0 gross pairs

Cloth Badges. - Shoulder - 5.2.0 gross pairs

[c] About 2000

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

#### Other ranks



300-2-11-106 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



300-2-11-108 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners



300-2-12-108 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-2-14-108 Title Brown finish, sharp corners, copper lugs. Not maker marked

### **BANDSMAN (?)**



300-2-12-110 Collar White metal plated. Lug fasteners maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

### **Formation patches, regimental ribbon and shoulder titles**

#### **Other ranks**



#### **Officers**



300-2-11-114 Cap Red brown finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked



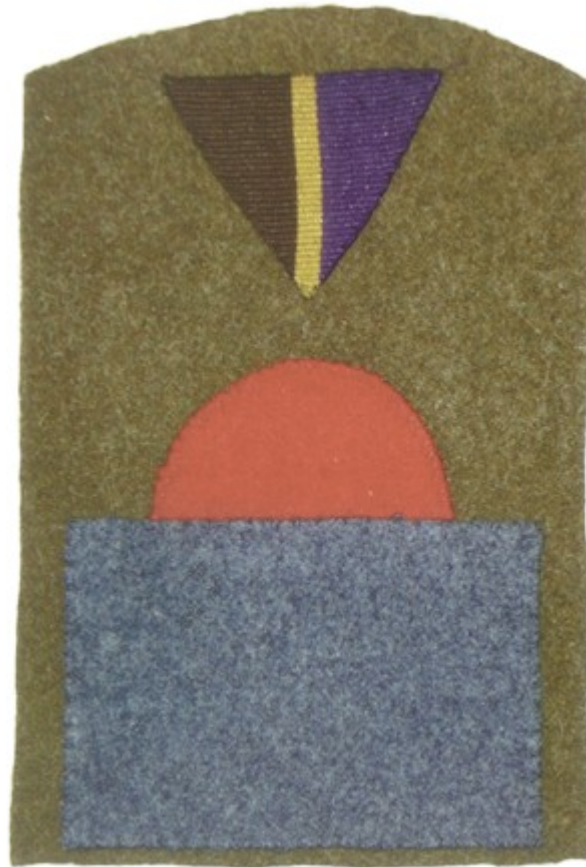
300-2-12-114 Collar Red brown finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked



300-2-11-116 Cap Gilt. Pin fastener. Maker marked Tiptaft

300-2-12-116 Collar Small crown and lettering. Flat back. Pin fastener





300-2-11-120 Slouch hat Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft

300-2-11-122 Slouch hat Gilding metal. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

#### **4th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment November 1914 - December 1915**

The 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting in Central Ontario with mobilization Headquarters at Hamilton effective November 5th 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The regiment sailed for England July 18th 1915 with 31 Officers

and 602 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel S.F. Smith (G.G.B.G.) assigned along with the 5th and 6th CMR Regiments to the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles Brigade. The 4th CMRR 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

The original regimental numbers block for the 4th CMR was included in 4001 - 5000, this later corrected to 109101 - 110000.

#### **4th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment November 1914 - December 1915**

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The original regimental numbers block for the 4th CMR was included in 4001 - 5000, this later corrected to 109101 - 110000.

#### **4th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles January 1916 - 1918**

Effective January 1st 1916 the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was designated as the 4th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles assigned to the newly formed 8th Canadian Mounted Rifle Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. No mention is made in the War Diary of the 4th Battalion CMR on its absorbing the troopers from the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles but the diary of the 5th CMR says they absorbed H.Q. 'A' and 'C' Squadrons. 'B' and the 'MG' Squadrons of the 6th CMRR on these being allocated to the 4th Battalion. The 4th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles 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)

Apparently the 4th CMR adopted regimental pattern cap badges before applying for approval, on February 4th 1915 permission was denied, with the notation "Special badges for units of the CEF are not permitted".

#### **1st unauthorized pattern cap badges '4 CMR OVERSEAS'**

##### **Other ranks (Attributed to Ellis Bros.)**



300-4-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Flat lug fasteners. Not maker marked

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



300-4-11-104 Cap Example with natural brass finish (Brown finish polished off)

### **Authorized '4 C.M.R.R. OVERSEAS' pattern cap badges**

#### **Prototype sample(?)**

Framed motto ribbons with four point right antler.



300-4-11-106 Cap Poor quality illustration in B/W. Appears to have dark brown finish.

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] J.W. Tiptaft & Sons Northampton Street, Birmingham, England.

[b] Cap badges - 3.12.0 per gross

Collar badges - 360 shillings per gross pairs.

[c] About 3,000 sets per annum, depending on casualties & reinforcements.

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

#### **Other ranks**

300-4-11-108 Cap Brown finish. With slide



300-4-11-110 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-4-12-110 Collar Gilding metal



300-4-14-110 Title Gilding metal. By Tiptaft Not maker marked

### Officers



300-4-11-112 Cap Red brown finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-4-12-112 Collar Red brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked





300-4-11-114 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-4-12-114 Collar Gilt. Flat back. N/S lugs. Not maker marked

### 3rd Battalion, 8th Brigade, 3rd Division formation patches



300-4-23-116 Formation patch

### Titles



300-4-22-118 Title Red lettering woven through khaki worsted



300-4-14-120 Title Brass title. Field made title from shell casing

### Officers(?)



300-4-11-122 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners not maker marked.



300-4-14-122 Title Pickled finish with round loop wire lug fasteners, not maker marked.  
(Please note this title is the same style and fabric of a similar pattern for the 10th Mounted Rifles.  
Interestingly this 10th Mounted Rifles title is pictured in Cox but (wrongly) described as a South African badge.

### Counterfeit cap badges

The genuine cap badge illustrated above was used to make a mould for counterfeit badges these offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. Note the fourth point of the moose's right antler is bent. The same appearing on the counterfeits pictured below. Also note the blurred detail, 'off metal' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example. Brass examples will also exist.



300-4-11-124 Cap Silver plate



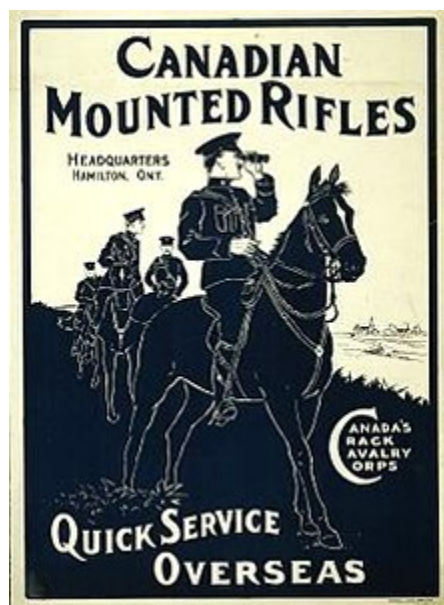
300-4-11-126 Cap Pressure cast silver.

**Sweetheart**



300-4-12-128 Collar Silver plate with gilt wash on motto. N/S lugs. Not maker marked

**Recruiting poster (4th CMR)**



Please note 'Headquarters, Hamilton, Ont.'" (Headquarters of the 4th CMR.)

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

The 5th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting in Quebec with mobilization headquarters at Sherbrooke effective December 1st 1914. The regiment was authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The 5th CMR sailed for England June 12th 1915 with 35 officers and 601 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.H. Baker (13th Scottish Light Dragoons). The regiment sailed for France September 22nd 1915 as Corps troops under command of the 2nd CMR Brigade Headquarters this having sailed for France October 24th 1915.

On formation the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment in Canada asked for authorization to adopt regimental pattern badges. Permission was denied June 29th 1915 (At Canadian Military Headquarters in Ottawa). with the reason being given as the design did not contain the word 'Overseas'. However 'corrected' patterns were purchased from R.J. Inglis prior to the regiment sailing for England.

The original regimental numbers block for the 5th CMR was included in 5001 - 6000, this later corrected to 110001 - 111000.

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

Pointed maple leaf with plain ribbons

300-5-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Plain or maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



300-5-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Plain or maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

### **NCOs**





300-5-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Pin fastener. Plain or maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

## OVERSEAS

### 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion January 1st 1916 - 1918

Effective January 1st 1916 the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was designated as the 5th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles assigned to the newly formed 8th Canadian Mounted Rifle Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. The War Diary of the 5th CMR states it absorbed H.Q. 'A' and 'C' Squadrons and 'B' and the 'MG' Squadrons of the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles when this was disbanded December 31st 1915. The 5th CMR served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI being disbanded under General Order 207 of 1920

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." This report states [a] Messrs. R.J. Inglis, Montreal Canada. [b] \$50 per gross sets (1 cap and 2 collar). [c] 1,000 sets annually. However it is likely that this was a quick 'fix' for the report. It appears that after its arrival badges were supplied by J.R. Gaunt and after 1917 by J.W. Tiptaft.

### Badges by J.R. Gaunt & Son

#### Other ranks



300-5-12-106 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. J.R. Gaunt makers tab.



300-5-12-106 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Marked J.R. Gaunt London

### Officers



300-5-12-108 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. J.R. Gaunt makers tab.



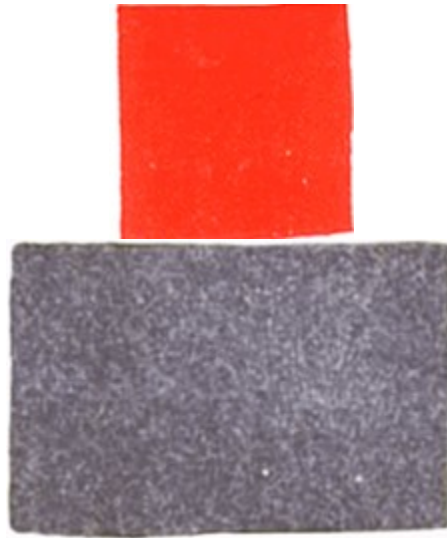
300-5-12-108 Collar Brown OSD

### Bandsman(?)



300-5-12-110 Collar White metal. Lug fasteners. J,R, Gaunt London makers tab

### 4th Battalion, 8th Brigade, 3rd Division formation patches



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



300-5-12-112 Cap Pickled finish. Flat Back. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



300-5-12-114 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked



300-5-12-114 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked

300-5-14-114 Title '5/CMR/CANADA' Flat back. Some stamped Tiptaft B'ham.

## **Depot Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles February 23rd 1st 1915 - 1918**

### **7th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment December 1st 1914**

The 7th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Toronto, London, Sarnia, Windsor and Amherstburg (this from 'D' Troop, 1st Hussars); December 1st 1914 with 'A' and 'B' Squadrons mobilizing at London, Ontario and 'C' Squadron at Toronto, this under authority of General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The officers of 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles purchased regimental pattern cap and collar badges before authority to adopt these was granted. Permission was denied April 21st 1915 as the design did not incorporate the word 'Overseas'. A published photograph (R. Russell collection), of a group of seven officers taken at Queen's Park in London, Ontario, (this picture includes W.A. (Billy) Bishop (later RFC and RAF), served as a Lieutenant in 'A' Squadron 7th CMR. Bishop wearing the cap badge of the Royal Military College). Another shows one officer wearing the badges of the 2nd Dragoons the other five wearing the 7th Mounted Rifles Regiment collar size badges on the forage cap. The example in the Bill Bird collection was recorded in his notes as being given to him by the lady who acted as the secretary for the 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles, she being given it as a keepsake. In the photograph there is no snow on the ground so this must have been taken after the winter in the late spring of 1915. Apparently the officers continuing to wear their battalion badges without authorization. Other ranks wore General Service maple leaf pattern badges these 1914 or 1915 dated patterns.

The original regimental numbers block for the 7th CMR was included in 7001 - 8000, this later corrected to 112001 - 113000. The original regimental numbers block for the 'C' Squadron 7th CMR was 7701 - 7849.

### **'A' Squadron, 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment**

Effective March 30th 1915 'A' Squadron was withdrawn from the 7th CMR and designated as the 2nd Divisional Cavalry Squadron, this sailing for England June 9th 1915 without its horses. ('A' Squadron was drawn predominately by the 1st Hussars)

### **Other ranks wore the General Service Maple leaf pattern badges**

#### **Officers**

This large size cap badge is believed to be a prototype.



300-7-11-102 Cap Brown OSD. Flat back 'Gallantry, Right & Duty'





300-7-12-102 Cap/Collar Brown OSD. Flat back 'Gallantry, Right & Duty'



300-7-14-102 Title Brown finish

### **'C' & 'B' Squadrons, 7th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment**

'C' Squadron sailed for England February 23rd 1915 with six officers and 154 other ranks under command of Major E.L. McColl (G.G.H.G.) where it formed the CMR Depot being joined by 'B' Squadron with seven officers and 159 other ranks which embarked for England June 29th 1915. During 1915 the CMR Depot received advanced drafts from the six CMR Regiments then in formation in Canada. On the conversion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiments to infantry battalions January 1st 1916 the CMR Depot was redesignated as the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles, this authorized December 22nd 1915. The Depot absorbed five of the six remaining CMR regiments as they arrived from Canada during 1916 (The 10th CMR being absorbed by the Cavalry Depot). The personnel being used to reinforce the four CMR Battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Division. After January 1917 reinforcements were provided by the (Infantry) Reserve Battalions. The 1st CMR being reinforced initially by the 19th Reserve Battalion until this was absorbed into the 15th Reserve Battalion which henceforth supplied the 1st CMR reinforcements. The 2nd CMR being reinforced initially by the 16th Reserve Battalion until this was absorbed into the 3rd Reserve Battalion which henceforth supplied the 2nd CMR reinforcements. The 4th CMR was reinforced by the 3rd Reserve Battalion; and the 5th CMR by the 23rd Reserve Battalion. The Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles was disbanded under General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.

Apparently after its formation overseas the CMR Depot purchased badges from P.W. Ellis in Canada then requested of Canadian Military Headquarters in Ottawa for permission to adopt these. Three requests dated June 2nd, July 4th and August 16th 1915 were made before permission was denied stating "the maple leaf should be sufficient for any depot.". It is likely the Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles Depot was closed and personnel reassigned to either 8th Brigade Headquarters or possibly the Canadian Cavalry Depot in December 1915. The Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles was officially disbanded under General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.

### **Badges by Ellis Bros**

#### **Other ranks**



300-7-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Maker marked Ellis Bros



300-7-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked



300-7-11-106 Cap Brown finish. Maker marked Ellis Bros

### Officers





300-7-11-108 Cap Silver. Flat lugs. Marked Sterling & Ellis Bros

300-7-12-108 Collar Silver (Not currently confirmed)

### Sweetheart (?)



300-7-12-110 Collar Gilt. With silver wash on crown and motto. Pin fastener Marked Ellis Bros

## OVERSEAS

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

#### Other ranks

300-7-11-112 Cap Blackened finish

300-7-11-112 Collar Blackened finish

### Unauthorized Territorial Reserve Battalion badges

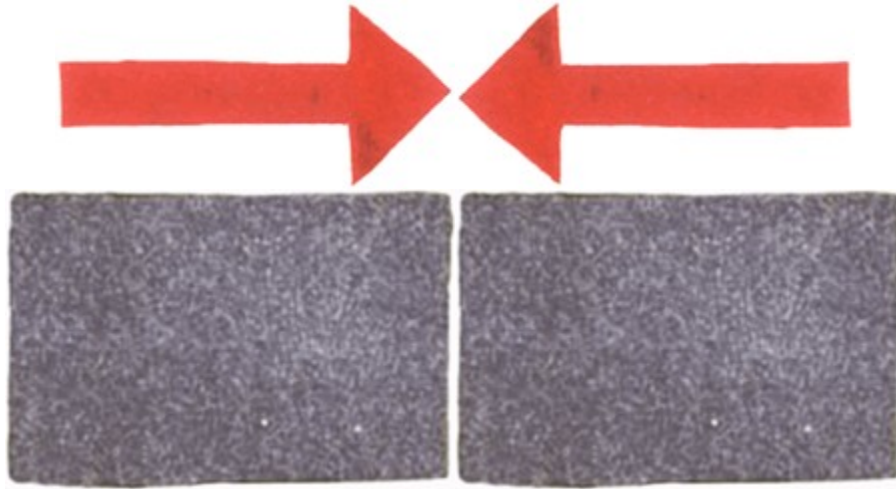
A letter written March 3rd 1917 by the officer commanding the Canadian Training Division in England to the headquarters of the Overseas Military Forces Canada suggesting that the Territorial Reserve Battalions in England be allowed to adopt regiment pattern badges was dismissed. However prior to this date Tiptaft had supplied a number of reserve battalions with badges. On being denied permission many of these were converted to menu holders. These badges are usually encountered with additional metal on the reverse.

300-7-11-114 Cap Gilt and enamels. By Tiptaft

### The 8th Machine Gun Company

The 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company was formed in Belgium in April 1916 from the machine gun sections of the 8th Infantry Brigade under command of Captain W.M. Balfour (19th Alberta Dragoons). In July 196 being redesignated as the 8th Canadian Machine Gun Company . In December 1916 command passed to Captain C.W. Laubach and to Major J.R. Coull February 14th 1917 and to Major A.J.R. Parks July 27th 1917 .In September 1917 the company was detached from the 8th Infantry Brigade and assigned as the 8th Machine Gun Company 3rd Division being reorganized as a component of the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps March 27th 1918.

### 8th 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.**

### **8th Brigade, Light Trench Mortar Battery**

**C/8/1 & C/8/2 Trench Mortar Batteries March 15th 1916 June 20th 1916**

**8th Brigade, Trench Mortar Battery June 20th - September 9th 1916**

Organized in France in February 1916 from the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade with two batteries 8/C/1 and 8/C/2 under command of Captain B.M. Beckwith (14th King's Own Hussars). A War Diary entry for June 3rd 1916 states 'C/8/1 totally wiped out.', and June 13th 'To be 8th Cdn Infantry Trench Mortar Battery.' June 20th 1916 the designation became the 8th Brigade Trench Mortar Battery and on September 9th 1916 the batteries were amalgamated and designated the 8th Light Trench Mortar Battery. War Diary entries for the 8th Trench Mortar Battery cease August 31st 1916 when it is believed that future operations were included in the brigade war diaries.

### **8th Brigade, Light Trench Mortar Battery September 9th 1916 - 1918**



**For continuation of the trench mortars please see the Artillery section.**



## Canadian Mounted Rifles reinforcing battalions

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 had 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.

### Generic CMR titles



300-14-14-101 Title Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-14-14-103 Title Brown finish. Lug fasteners. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

### Boer War title to the Cape Mounted Rifles



300-14-14-105 Title Cut sheet brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

This title is often mistaken for a CEF title but was worn by the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Boer War in South Africa. The unit contained many Canadian volunteers that were not chosen to join the Canadian Contingent likely why this title turns up so often in Canada.

## 3rd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment 1915 - 1918

### OVERSEAS

#### Badges by Tiptaft



300-3-11-104 Cap All ranks pickled gilding metal by Tiptaft

300-3-12-104 Collar Not currently reported



300-3-14-106 Title Gilding metal

#### **Cloth Shoulder Title**



300-3-22-108 Title White lettering woven through khaki worsted

#### **6th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment December 1st 1914 - 1916**

The 6th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with mobilization headquarters at Amherst, Nova Scotia effective December 1st 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The 6th CMR was raised from the VIII Princess Louise (NB) Dragoon Guards, 14th King's Canadian Hussars, 28th New Brunswick Dragoons and the 36th PEI Light horse. The 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment sailed for England July 18th 1915 with 32 officers and 598 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.H. Ryan (14th King's Canadian Hussars). The 6th CMR sailed for France September 22nd 1915 assigned as Corps troops serving with the 2nd Division when the 2nd CMR Brigade Headquarters became operational this having sailed for France October 24th 1915. The 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment was disbanded effective midnight December 31st 1916 with H.Q. 'A' and 'C' Squadrons being absorbed by the 5th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. 'B' and the Machine Gun Squadrons being absorbed by the 4th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. The 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles was disbanded under General Order 82 of June 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 8th CMR was included in 8001 - 9000, this later corrected to 113051 - 114000.

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

##### **Other ranks**



300-6-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Some maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited.



300-6-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

### Officers

300-6-11-104 Cap Copper lacquer finish. Flat back. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



300-6-12-104 Collar Copper lacquer finish. Flat back. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

### OVERSEAS

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

#### Other ranks



300-6-11-106 Cap

Blackened/brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

### Officers



300-6-11-108 Cap

Gilt finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

### 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles December 1st 1914 - 1916

The 8th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Ottawa, Peterborough and Toronto with mobilization headquarters at Ottawa effective December 1st 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England October 9th 1915 the regiment provided three drafts to the CEF. The first of one officer and 50 Other ranks sailed on June 10th 1915. The second of three officers and 150 other ranks July 17th 1915, a third of two officers and fifty other ranks August 23rd 1915. The 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles embarked for England October 9th 1915 with 31 Officers and 601 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Munro (5th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards). Effective March 2nd 1916 the regiment was absorbed by the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles and used as reinforcements for the C.M.R. battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division on the Western Front. The 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles was disbanded under General Order 82 of June 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 8th CMR was included in 8001 - 9000, this later corrected to 113051 - 114000.

### Badges by Birks

#### Other ranks



300-8-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Not maker marked

300-8-12-102 Collar Brown finish

## OVERSEAS

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

#### Other ranks



300-8-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener



300-8-12-104 Collar Brown finish

#### Officers





300-8-11-106 Cap Oxidized. Lug fasteners.. Not maker marked

300-8-12-106 Collar Oxidized. Lug fasteners.. Not maker marked



300-8-11-108 Cap Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

300-8-12-108 Collar Matching pin back collars



300-8-14-110 Title Gilt on brass



300-8-14-112 "Made up" gold plated, Scully Ltd marked with Caron Bros numeral '8' attached. Pin back

### **9th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment December 1st 1914 - 1916**

The 9th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Lloydminster, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Swift Current and Battle Creek with mobilization headquarters at Lloydminster effective December 1st 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. The badges being approved June 12th 1915. Prior to sailing for England November 23rd 1915 the 9th CMR had provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first of one officer and 50 other ranks embarking June 29th 1915, a second of two officers and 46 other ranks on August 23rd 1915. The 9th CMR sailed for England

November 23rd 1915 with 27 officers and 599 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.C. Hodson (22nd Saskatchewan Light horse). Effective February 8th 1916 the regiment was absorbed by the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles and used as reinforcements for the C.M.R. battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division on the Western Front. The 9th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded under General Order 207 of 1920.

The original regimental numbers block for the 9th CMR was included in 9001 - 10000, this later corrected to 114001 - 115000.

### Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited



300-9-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-9-12-102 Collar

Pickled finish. Not maker marked



300-9-11-104 Cap

Brown finish. Not maker marked

300-9-12-104 Collar

Brown finish



300-9-14-104 Title Brown finish. Maker marked R.J.Inglis Limited

## OVERSEAS

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



300-9-11-106 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



300-9-12-106 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Officers



300-9-11-108 Cap

Dull gilt. Slide fasteners. Not maker marked



300-9-14-108 Title

Gilt. Lug fasteners.

### **10th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment December 1st 1914 - 1917**

The 10th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting at Regina, Moosomin, Grenfell and Indian Head, Lloydminster, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Swift Current and Battle Creek with mobilization headquarters at Regina December 1st 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England May 1st 1916 the 10th CMR provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first of these sailed with one officer and 50 other ranks June 29th 1915, a second of two officers and 50 other ranks August 23rd 1915. It is believed these were absorbed by the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles. The 10th Canadian Mounted Rifles embarked for England May 1st 1916 with 23 officers and 395 other ranks under command of Major C.F. Washington (20th Border horse) This unit was considered a draft only, hence being taken overseas by a Major and not Lieutenant-Colonel. On arrival the 10th CMR were absorbed into the Canadian Cavalry Depot and used as reinforcements for the Divisional Cavalry Squadrons serving on the Western Front. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 10th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded effective July 19th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 10th CMR was included in 10001 - 11000, this later being corrected to 115001 - 116000.

### **Badges by Dingwall**

#### **Other ranks**



300-10-11-100 Cap

Brown finish. Ghost naming



300-10-12-100 Collar Brown finish. Pin fasteners. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg



300-10-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Tang fasteners. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

### Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited



300-10-14-106 Title Brown finish. Maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited



300-10-14-108 Title Pickled finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked.

### OVERSEAS

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

### Other ranks





300-10-11-110 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



300-10-12-110 Collar Brown finish.

### **11th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment December 22nd 1914 - 1917**

The 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles were authorized to begin recruiting at Vancouver December 22nd 1914. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England July 16th 1916 the 11th CMR provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first with one officer and 50 other ranks this embarked June 29th 1915, the second with two officers and 50 other ranks on August 29th 1915. The 11th CMR sailed for England July 16th 1916 with 34 officers and 883 other ranks under command of Lieutenant Colonel G.H. Kirkpatrick (72nd Seaforth Highlanders). In January 1917 the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles amalgamated with other B.C. infantry battalion to form the 24th Reserve Battalion. In May 1917 the 24th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 1st Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the British Columbia Regiment. The 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded under General Order 101 of August 15th 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 11th Mounted Rifles was 11001 - 12000 this 'corrected' to 116001 - 117000.

### **Badges by Jacoby Bros**

#### **Other ranks**

300-11-11-102 Cap Type 1. Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-11-11-104 Cap Type 2. Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-11-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



300-11-14-104 Title Brown finish. Not maker marked

### Officers



300-11-11-106 Cap Gilt on silver wash. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

300-11-12-106 Collar Gilt on silver wash. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

300-11-11-108 Cap Sterling silver

300-11-12-108 Collar Sterling silver

300-11-14-108 Title Sterling silver

## 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment December 22nd 1914 - 1916

The 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles were authorized to begin recruiting December 22nd 1914 at Calgary and Red Deer with mobilization headquarters at Calgary. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England October 9th 1915 the 12th CMR provided two drafts to the CEF. The first of these with one officer and 50 other ranks embarked June 10th 1915, the second with two officers and 50 other ranks August 23rd 1915. The 12th Mounted Rifles sailed for England with 27 Officers and 541 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. MacDonald (15th Light horse). The regiment was absorbed into the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles (see above), and used as reinforcements for the C.M.R. battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division on the Western Front. The 12th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded under General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.

The original regimental numbers block for the 12th CMR was included in 12001 - 13000, this later being corrected to 117001 - 118000.

### Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

Pointed maple leaf. Pointed serif on numeral '2'

#### Other ranks



300-12-11-102 Cap

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



300-12-11-104 Cap

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



300-12-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



300-12-11-106 Cap Brown OSD



300-12-12-106 Collar



300-11-14-106 Title Brown OSD finish Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### OVERSEAS

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

### Other ranks

300-12-11-108 Cap

300-12-12-108 Collar

## 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles Regiment December 22nd 1914 - 1916

The 13th Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was authorized to begin recruiting December 22nd 1914 at Pincher Creek, Macleod and Cardston with mobilization headquarters at Pincher Creek. The regiment being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England on June 29th 1916 the 13th CMR provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first of these with one officer and 50 other ranks embarked June 10th 1915, the second with two officers and 50 other ranks on June 29th 1915. The 13th Canadian Mounted sailed for England Rifles with 34 officers and 933 other ranks, by far the largest of all of the CMR Regiments. The regiment was absorbed into the Depot Regiment Overseas Canadian Mounted Rifles and used as reinforcements for the C.M.R. battalions serving in the 8th Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division on the Western Front. The 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles were disbanded under General Order 82

of June 1918.

The original regimental numbers block for the 13th CMR was included in 13001 - 14000, this later being corrected to 118001 - 119000.

### **Badges by D.E. Black (Manufactured by R.J. Inglis)**

#### **Other ranks**

300-13-11-102 Cap Pickled finish



300-13-12-102 Collar Pickled finish.

300-13-11-104 Cap Pickled finish



300-13-12-104 Collar Pickled finish.

#### **Officers**



300-13-11-106 Cap Copper OSD finish





300-13-12-106 Collar Brown Finish. Flat back. Marker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

## OVERSEAS

### Badges by Service Supply, Rochester, Kent UK

Blunt Maple leaf with framed mottos.

300-13-11-108 Cap

300-13-12-108 Collar

300-13-14-108 Title Made up '13' numeral over Tiptaft 'C.M.R'. title

## 9th INFANTRY BRIGADE

The 9th Infantry Brigade was established under command of Brigadier-General F.W. Hill this joining the 3rd Division in February 1916.

43rd Battalion 1914 - 1918

52nd Battalion 1914 - 1918

58th Battalion 1914 - 1918

60th Battalion 1914 - 1917

116th Battalion 1917 - 1918

**9th Brigade Headquarters green bar worn above the grey Divisional patch**



### 43rd (Cameron Highlanders of Canada) Battalion 1914 - 1920

Recruiting for the 43rd (Cameron Highlanders) Battalion commenced December 14th 1914 at Winnipeg by the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada. The battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The Regiment previously providing 263 volunteers to the 15th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment also contributed 10 officers and 250 OR's to the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion on its formation October 21st 1914 and later in the war raised the 174th and 179th Battalions. The 43rd Battalion arrived in England July 11th 1915 with 39 officers and 998 OR's under

command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.M. Thompson (79th Cameron Highlanders). In July 1915 the 43rd Battalion provided a draft of 400 men to the 15th Battalion. These being replaced with a reinforcing draft from the 79th Cameron Highlanders who had formed an overseas drafting detachment when the 43rd had sailed for England. Further drafts were provided to the 15th Battalion from the 43rd during 1915 these again being replaced by soldiers from the overseas drafting detachment. In December 1915 the 43rd Battalion was assigned to the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division sailing for France February 21st 1916 where it served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI.

The first regimental numbers block assigned to the 43rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was A20001 - A22000 these later being 'corrected' to 420001 - 422000. 79th Cameron Highlanders reinforcing drafts regimental numbers blocks 485101 - 485200, 1,061001 - 1,081500, 2,373301 - 2,378300

The 43rd Battalion sailed for England wearing 79th Regiment (Cameron Highlanders of Canada) regimental badges.

### Badges attributed to Dingwall (Not confirmed)

#### Other ranks



543-11-102 Glengarry White metal. Non-voided crown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

543-12-102 Collar White metal



543-14-102 Title Gilding metal. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

128-17-102 Sporran White metal. Glengarry size with single 'stud' fastener

#### Shoulder strap numerals



- 543-14-104 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'.
- 543-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

### Officers



- 543-11-108 Glengarry Frosted silver with polished highlights. Not maker marked



- 543-12-108 Collar Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### OVERSEAS

#### Badges attributed to McDougall

The first pattern Glengarry badges are believed to have been produced by McDougall. The other ranks badges with a numeral '79'. The annulus and with the lower ribbon reading 'Ullamh (Ready)'. Officers badges with a small numeral '43'. Badges in silver are usually maker marked McDougall

### Other ranks



543-11-110 Glengarry

White metal. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

### Officers



543-11-112 Glengarry

Sterling silver or silver plate.

543-11-114 Glengarry

Brown OSD finish on gilding metal

543-11-116 Glengarry

Gilt on gilding metal

### No 'Ullamh' Pattern





543-11-118 Glengarry White metal.

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) Moore Taggart & Co. 18 Albion St. Glasgow Scotland. (b) Cap badges 2 pounds 8 shillings. Per gross. Collars do. 1 pound 16 shillings do. (pairs) [c] 1,800 Cap and Collar Badges (pairs). This is the pattern with the large numeral '43' over 'Batt. CEF' / 'Winnipeg' tablet.

### Badges by Moore, Taggart & Co. Glasgow

#### Other ranks.



543-11-120 Balmoral White metal. Lug fasteners, not maker marked.

543-12-120 Collar Brown finish. (Large 'CANADA'). Lug fasteners, not maker marked.

#### NCOs (?)



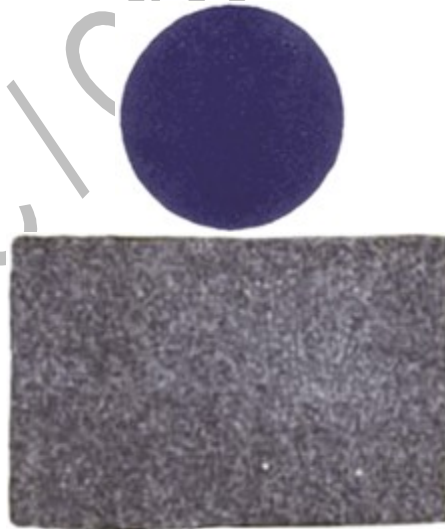


543-11-122 Balmoral Brass. Lug fasteners, not maker marked.



543-12-122 Collar Brass. (Large 'CANADA'). Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Not marked.

#### Formation patches



#### Shoulder numeral by Unidentified maker.

Similar patterns exist for other battalions numbered between 23 and 46 and are thought to have been made in England during 1915/16. All are rather small with serifs on the numerals, coppery gilding metal with copper lug fasteners all attributed to J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

543-14-124 Numeral Gilding metal. Not Maker marked

### Pipers

- 543-11-126 Glengarry Cast white metal or silver. Lug fasteners, not maker marked.  
543-12-126 Collar Facing in white metal or silver

### Officers

- 543-11-128 Glengarry Brown OSD. Not maker marked.  
543-12-128 Collar Brown OSD. Not maker marked

### Sweetheart pins (?) Robert Grey



- 543-12-130 Collar Hallmarked 'R.G.' Edinburgh (Robert Grey). Centre of crown with red enamel.



- 543-12-132 Collar Silver. Hallmark Birmingham R.G. (Robert Grey) 1915/16

### Battalion badges by Tiptaft (Voided Tudor Crown)

#### Other ranks



- 543-11-134 Balmoral White metal. Lug fasteners, by Tiptaft not marked. (Voided Tudor crown)



543-12-134 Collar Natural brass. Lug fasteners, small 'CANADA' by Tiptaft not maker marked

### **Badges by Tiptaft (Non-voiced Tudor Crown)**

Glengarry badges have small numeral '43' within the annulus and 'Batt. CEF'/'Winnipeg' tablet.

### **Other ranks**



543-11-136 Glengarry White metal. Lug fasteners, by Tiptaft not marked (Solid Tudor crown)



543-12-136 Collar Brass Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

### **Officers**



543-11-138 Glengarry Brown OSD finish. By Tiptaft not maker marked. (Voided Tudor crown)

543-12-138 Collar Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



543-11-140 Glengarry Silver on gilt wash. Solid Tudor crown. Maker marked Tiptaft B;ham)

543-12-140 Collar Matching collar not currently reported

### **Unidentified Pipers Glengarry badge.**

A white metal badge with out numeral but bearing the word 'Overseas' is pictured in Babin (43C). No example of this badge was offered in the sale of the Lenard Babin Collection sold in 1977 by Ed Denby and Associates.

543-11-142 Glengarry Cast white metal.

### **Reinforcements for the 43rd Overseas Battalion**

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

### **79th Regiment (Cameron Highlanders of Canada) Overseas Drafting Detachment**



543-12-146 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back 'fold over' tang. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

After providing the large draft to the 15th Battalion these were replaced by soldiers from the overseas drafting detachment.

### **Reinforcements for the 43rd Overseas Battalion January 1917 to October 1917 (14th Reserve Battalion)**

The 14th Reserve battalion was formed in January 1917 by the amalgamation of the 108th, 179th and 225th Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.R. Snider to supply reinforcements to the 16th and 43rd Battalions. During the period of its operations the 14th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 174th Infantry Battalion. In October 1917 the 14th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Reserve Battalion. The 14th Battalion adopted battalion badges without official authorization, these being purchased from J.W. Tiptaft & Sons Ltd. with regimental funds. In October 1917 the 14th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Reserve Battalion, this and the 18th Reserve Battalion becoming the reserve battalions of the Manitoba Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918. These supplying reinforcements to the 8th, 16th, 27th, 43rd, 44th, 52nd and 78th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Manitoba Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

### **Reinforcements for the 43rd Overseas Battalion October 1917 - 1918 (11th Reserve Battalion)**

On January 2nd 1917 at Seaford Camp the 11th Canadian Battalion Training and Reserve was reorganized as the 11th Reserve Battalion. under command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Walker as the reinforcing battalion for the **27th Bn.**, **78th Bn.** and the **107th Battalion**. (This designated as the 107th Pioneer Battalion January 22nd 1917) During the period of its operations the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **100th Bn.** (January 20th 1917), **197th Bn.** (February 6th 1917), **200th Bn.**, (May 14th 1917), **221st Bn.** (April 29th 1917), and **223rd Infantry Battalion** (May 14th 1917). In October 1917 the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 14th Reserve Battalion this formed in January 1917. The 11th Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements to the 16th, 27th and 43rd Infantry Battalions.

### **Modern pressure cast copy of glengarry badge**





543-11-150 Glengarry Off metal. Blurred design. Lug fasteners

### **52nd (New Ontario) Battalion, 9th Brigade**

The 52nd (New Ontario) Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited in Northern Ontario with mobilization headquarters at Port Arthur March 20th 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The 52nd Battalion was raised by the 95th Lake Superior Regiment this previously having provided 316 volunteers to the 8th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment later raised the 141st Battalion. The 52nd Battalion sailed for England November 23rd 1915 with 40 officers and 1032 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.W. Hay (8th Royal Rifles). Colonel Hay who took the unit overseas was Killed in Action in June 1916 the battalion being taken over by Lieutenant Colonel Sutherland. The 52nd Battalion served in the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division on the Western Front for the duration of WWI being disbanded under General Order 152 of September 15th 1920.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 52nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was A38001 - A40000 this later being 'corrected' to 438001 - 440000.

## **OVERSEAS**

Prior to sailing for England the 52nd Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF. The first of five officers and 250 other ranks embarking June 17th 1915, a second of five officers and 250 other ranks September 4th 1915. Battalion pattern badges were purchased after arrival in England.

### **52nd Battalion Reinforcing Draft**

#### **Badges by Service Supply, Rochester, Kent UK**

The reinforcing draft badges are flat back and maker marked 'Service Supply, Rochester. This issue with 'wide' maple leaf and large numeral '52'.

#### **Other ranks**

552-11-102	Cap	Blackened/pickled. Flat back with lug fasteners, maker marked
552-12-102	Collar	Blackened/pickled. Flat back with lug fasteners, maker marked

#### **Officers**

552-11-104	Cap	Brown finish. Flat back with lug fasteners, not maker marked (1915)
552-12-104	Collar	Brown finish. Flat back with (N/S) lug fasteners, not maker marked (1915)

### **Canadian manufactured badges**

#### **52nd Overseas Battalion 1915-1916**

#### **Badges attributed to R.J. Inglis**



552-11-106 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



552-12-106 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



552-11-108 Cap Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

552-12-108 Collar Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Shoulder strap badges



552-14-110 Numeral Bronzed Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

552-14-112 Numeral Bronzed. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

552-14-114 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

### Officers badges by Dingwal

552-11-116 Cap 'Antique gilt' finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Maker marked 'Dingwall Winnipeg'

552-12-116 Collar 'Antique gilt' finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Maker marked 'Dingwall Winnipeg'

### OVERSEAS

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by [a] J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd., 55 Northampton St., Birmingham, England. [b] Cap 6 shillings per dozen Collars do. 7/6 per doz. Pairs. [c] 3000 sets annually. There were a number of different issues of other ranks badges but these appear to be indistinguishable, no varieties being noted.

## 52nd Battalion formation patches introduced in September 1916



### Badges by Tiptaft

#### Other ranks



552-11-120 Cap

Pickled brass. Lug fasteners, marked Tiptaft B;ham



552-12-120 Collar

Pickled brass. Lug fasteners, marked Tiptaft B;ham



552-12-122 Collar

Brass. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

#### Officers

549-11-124 Cap Wm overlay on blacked/dark brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked  
549-12-124 Collar Matching collar badges have not been reported



552-14-124 Title Natural gilding metal 'Small '52' over 'Canada' Maker marked Tiptaft

### **Reinforcements for the 52nd Overseas Battalion 1916- 1918 (8th Training Brigade)**

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. From the time of its entry into France until in August 1916 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 52nd Battalion were provided by the 144th and 203rd (Winnipeg Rifles) battalions. These believed to be assigned to the 8th Training Brigade, established September 20th and disbanded in January 1917

### **Reinforcements for the 52nd Overseas Battalion 1918 (18th Reserve Battalion)**

In January 1917 the 8th Training Brigade was converted to the 18th Reserve Battalion. This was established January 9th 1918 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel K.C. Besdon to supply reinforcements to the 8th, 44th, and 52nd Battalions and to the 3rd Canadian Labor Battalion. During the period of its operations the 18th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 141st, 181st, 182nd, and 190th Infantry Battalions. In 1918 the 18th Reserve Battalion, along with the 11th Reserve Battalion, was designated as one of two reinforcing battalions for the Manitoba Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918.

### **58th Overseas Battalion, 9th Brigade**

The 58th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in South Central Ontario with mobilization headquarters at Niagara-on-the-Lake May 21st 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The 58th was one of three battalions raised by the 10th Regiment Royal Grenadiers. This regiment had previously contributed 401 volunteers to the 3rd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and raised the 123rd and 204th Battalions. The 58th Battalion sailed for England with 40 officers and 1091 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.A. Genet (38th Dufferin Rifles), where was assigned to the 9th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division serving on the Western Front for the duration of WWI The battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 58th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A51001 - A54000 this later being 'corrected' to 451001 - 454000. An additional regimental numbers block 2,443301 - 2,448300 was assigned for the personnel replacing the reinforcing draft.

### **58th Battalion Reinforcing Draft sailed July 1915**

Prior to the 58th Battalion sailing for England November 22nd 1915 it provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 248 other ranks this embarking July 17th 1915. Badges were purchased from Service Supply by after its arrival in England prior to the arrival of the 58th Battalion.

558-11-102 Cap Dark brown. Flat back with lug fasteners, maker marked (1915)



558-12-102 Collar

Dark brown. Flat back with lug fasteners, maker marked.

**58th Overseas Battalion 1915-1917**

**Badges by Rosenthal, Toronto**



558-11-104 Cap

Dark brown finish. 47mm. Cast. Framed Canada ,marked Rosenthal Toronto

558-12-104 Collar

Dark brown finish. 25mm. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

**Officers/Sweetheart(?)**



552-12-106 Collar

Gilt. Small '58'. 25mm. Flat back. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

**Badges by George H. Lees Ltd.**

Large size cap badge 58mm. The Company was located at Hamilton, Ontario the officers badges are marked 'Geo. H. Lees Toronto'

558-11-108 Cap

Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked





558-12-108 Collar Brown finish. 30mm. Cast. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Shoulder numerals



558-14-110 Numeral Copper. Marked P.W. Ellis Co 1915



558-14-112 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1915. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

558-14-114 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked



558-14-116 Numeral Copper. Not maker marked

### Officers

558-11-118 Cap Brown OSD finish. Maker marked 'Geo. H. Lees Toronto'

558-12-118 Collar Brown OSD finish. Maker marked 'Geo. H. Lees Toronto'

### OVERSEAS

**58th Battalion formation patches introduced September 1916**





### Badges by Tiptaft. (1917)

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by [a] J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Birmingham, England. [b] 3 pounds 12 shillings per gross sets. [c] 800 sets annually.

Other ranks. The cap badges are medium size 50mm.

### Other ranks



558-11-120 Cap

Brown finish. Slide maker marked J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd Birmingham



552-12-120 Collar

Brown finish. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked

558-14-120 Title

'58' over large curved 'CANADA' (Tiptaft?)

### Officers



558-11-122 Cap Gilt. Smooth semi-hollow back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



552-12-122 Collar Gilt. Flat back. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

In the fall of 1917 the Canadian Government provided the funds for the purchase of battalion pattern badges for all units of the CEF in Europe. The order for these badges being placed with J.W. Tiptaft & Son. Ltd. (Prior to this all battalion pattern badges had been purchased with regimental fund.) At this time the design of the badges was 'corrected' to incorporate the approved designation 'Overseas Battalion'. Two distinct issues were made the first with 'Canada' 'framed'.

**Other ranks. Second 'Overseas' pattern plain 'Canada'. Small numeral '58'**



558-11-124 Cap Natural gilding metal. Plain 'Canada'. Lug fasteners stamped 'Tiptaft'.



558-12-124 Collar Natural gilding metal. 'Canada' framed. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



552-12-126 Collar

Brass small 'C' over '58'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham' (August 1918)

### Officers



558-11-128 Cap

Brown OSD finish.



552-12-128 Collar

Brown OSD finish

### Reinforcements for the 58th Overseas Battalion January 1916 to 1918 (8th Reserve Battalion)

Prior to January 1917 reinforcements to the 58th Battalion were likely provided by the 35th Battalion, training and reserve and after the formation of the Reserve Battalion system in January 1917 by the 8th Reserve Battalion. Like a number of other of the 26 Reserve Battalions formed in January 1917, adopted battalion pattern badges at unit expense before official permission was requested (permission later being denied.) The official authorized patterns for reserve battalions being the General Service maple leaf patterns. The 8th Reserve Battalion reinforced the 58th and 115th Battalions in the 9th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division and later also to the 54th and 102nd Battalions, serving in the 11th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division.

A number of regimental depots purchased badges with regimental funds around the time of their formation in 1917 and then applied for permission to have these officially approved. Letters rejecting these, one dated January 23rd 1918 stating 'The Minister does not concur in the issue of special badges'. Another dated July 15th 1918 states 'Special badges for Depot Battalions is disapproved. 'Canadian Expeditionary Force Routine Order 492 of April 25th 1918 'Authorized badges only to be worn by Drafts proceeding overseas: Drafts proceeding overseas will wear only the authorized C.E.F. badges of the arm of the service to which they belong, as detailed in the appendix to Orders of this date. It will be distinctly understood that the wearing of special badges is not permitted except as laid down in General Instruction No.150, issued with Militia Order 369-371.' The appendix lists the only universal maple leaf pattern cap and collar badges,

Engineers and CFA cap badges with small grenade collars; and CASC collar badges. Initial shoulder titles are listed for the Corps troops and the various Depot Battalion shoulder titles for the infantry. Finally details of the Permanent Force will wear their own regimental badges.



80-2-8-11-112 Cap Bronze and enamels

### **Battalions serving in France reinforced by the 8th Reserve Battalion**

**54th Battalion**, serving in the 11th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division

**58th Battalion**, serving in the 9th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

**102nd Battalion**, serving in the 11th Infantry Brigade 4th Canadian Division

**116th Battalion**, serving in the 9th Infantry Brigade 3rd Canadian Division

### **60th (Victoria Rifles of Canada Battalion, 9th Brigade 1915 - April 1917**

The 60th Canadian Infantry Battalion was raised by the 3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada at Montreal being authorized to be mobilized at Montreal May 23rd 1915 under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. This regiment previously having provided 351 volunteers to the 14th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment later raised the 24th and 244th Battalions. Prior to sailing for England on November 5th 1915 the 60th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft of five officers and 250 other ranks this embarking July 27th 1915. The 60th Battalion sailed for England with 40 officers and 1024 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.A. Gascoigne (3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada). On its arrival the battalion was assigned to the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division and served in this capacity until April 30th 1917, after the Battle of Vimy Ridge, when it was replaced in the line by the 116th Canadian Infantry Battalion. The 60th Battalion was broken up with one third of the soldiers going to the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and two thirds to the 87th Battalion (15 officers and 508 other ranks). Being fully depleted of all ranks the 60th Battalion was disbanded effective July 27th 1918 under General Order 101 of August 15th 1918.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 60th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A57001 - A60000 this later being 'corrected' to 457001 - 460000.

### **Badges by George F. Hemsley Ltd.**

Four jewels in the central arch of the Tudor crown.

### **Other Ranks**





560-11-102 Cap

Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'



560-12-102 Collar

Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'

### Shoulder strap numerals



560-14-104 Numeral

Copper. Maker marked 'Birks 1916'

560-14-106 Numeral

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

560-14-108 Numeral

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

### Bandsman (?)



560-11-110 Cap

Originally issued with gilt lacquer finish. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'



560-12-110 Collar

Gilt lacquer finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers



560-11-112 Cap

Red brown OSD finish. Maker marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'



560-12-112 Collar

Red brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

560-12-114 Collar

Dark brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



560-11-116 Cap

Antique copper finish with white metal overlay. Lug fasteners. Not marked

### OVERSEAS

**60th Battalion formation patches introduced September 1916**

### Other ranks



The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges was made after the 60th Battalion had been disbanded. The badges were produced by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd., 55 Northampton St., Birmingham, England.

### Badges by Tiptaft. Type 1(1916/1917)

Cap badge with thin stem and five jewels in the central arch of the Tudor crown.

### Other ranks



560-11-118 Cap Blackened finish. Reverse die struck. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



560-12-118 Collar Blackened finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



560-11-120 Cap Blackened finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers (?)



560-11-122 Cap Pickled finish. Semi-flat back. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

### Officers (Unidentified maker)

Brown OSD finish by unidentified British maker. Semi-hollow reverse with fold over 'blade' fasteners. Not maker marked.

560-11-124 Cap Brown OSD finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners, not maker marked

560-12-124 Collar Brown OSD finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners, not maker marked

## Reinforcements for the 60th Overseas Battalion 1916- 1917 (23rd Reserve Battalion)

In April 1916 the 23rd Infantry Battalion was designated as the 23rd Reserve Battalion to serve as a reinforcing battalion for the Anglophone battalions from Quebec serving on the Western Front. During this period of operations the **23rd Reserve Battalion** absorbed drafts from the **105th** and the **117th, 142nd** Battalions. Reserve Battalions unlike the training and reserve infantry battalions were permanent establishments usually of soldiers to who had previously been wounded in action or to old for front line service. During 1916 the 23rd Reserve Battalion absorbed the **106th Bn.** (October 5th 1916), **133rd Bn.** (November 11th 1916), **142nd Bn.** (November 11th 1916).

### 116th (Ontario County) Battalion, 9th Brigade

The 116th (Ontario County) Battalion, unofficially called the 'Umpty Umps' was recruited in Ontario County with mobilization headquarters at Uxbridge under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915 by the 34th Ontario Regiment this regiment previously having contributed 133 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 the regiment also later raised the 182nd battalion. The 116th Battalion embarked for England July 23rd 1916 with 36 officers and 943 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel S.S. Sharpe. (34th Ontario Regiment) In February 1917 the battalion proceeded to France where on the 27th February 1917 it replaced the 60th Battalion in the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. Serving in this capacity for the duration of the Great War. The 116th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 116th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 745001 - 748000.

There are five distinctive patterns of collar badges known for the 116th Battalion each with a slightly different shaped maple leaf.

### **Badges by Ryrie Bros Limited**

#### **Other ranks**

Pointed maple leaf open figure '6' in numeral '116'.



616-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

#### **Officers**



616-11-104 Cap

Brown OSD. Fully struck up reverse. Marked 'Ryrie Bros Lim (ed) d'



616-12-104 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

616-11-106 Cap

Brown finish with white metal overlay. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



616-12-106 Collar Brown finish. With white metal overlay. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

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



616-14-108 Numeral Brown finish 116. By Caron Bros not maker marked



616-14-110 Numeral Brown finish 116. Maker marked 'Birks 1916'

616-14-112 Title Caron Bros 116 braised to soldiered on general service 'CANADA' title

### **Badges by Hemsley**

Late War souvenir cap and collars with pickled finish over-struck on a Ryrie Bros. named badge. Hemsley likely having struck the previous issue on contract for Ryrie. Both cap and collar badges being illustrated in their sales catalogue.



616-11-114 Cap Pickled. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

616-12-114 Collar Pickled. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### **OVERSEAS**

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by '[a] Miller Bros. London, England. [b] 1/5 (1 shilling 5 pence) per set (when ordered in quantities of 1000. [c] 1500 sets annually.' It is probable that the badges were struck by Tiptaft from dies cut by Miller Bros.

### **Other ranks badges by Miller Bros. London.**

Pointed maple leaf open with five jewels on the central band of the Tudor crown, thick numerals with closed figure '6' in numeral '116'. No matching officers badges are identified for the Miller Bros.



616-11-116 Cap

Brass . Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

616-12-116 Collar

Collar badges are reported but not currently identified.

### **Badges by Firmin**

#### **Other ranks**

Pointed maple leaf open with five jewels on the central band of the Tudor crown, open figure '6' in numeral '116'.



616-11-118 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



616-12-120 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

#### **Officers**



616-11-122 Cap Silver overlay on gilt. Marked with an '&' and 'Firmin London'

616-12-122 Collar A matching collar badge is not currently identified

### **116th Battalion formation patches introduced May 1917**

### **116th Battalion, 9th Brigade, 3rd Division patches introduced in May 1917**



### **First issue J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Badges.**

Three jewels in the central arch of the Tudor crown.

### **Other ranks**

616-11-124 Cap Blackened finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Tiptaft'



616-12-124 Collar Blackened finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Tiptaft'

## Second issue J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Badges.

Four jewels in the central arch of the Tudor crown. The 'C' over '116' collar badges are rare. 1000 pairs were delivered to the Canadian Ordnance Stores at Ashford in Kent in 1918. All were apparently issued there being '0' listed in the January 1919 inventory.



616-11-126 Cap      Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



616-12-126 Collar      Brass. Medium 'C' over '116'. Maker marked Tiptaft, B'ham

### Officers

616-11-128 Cap      Brown finish with white metal overlay. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

616-12-128 Collar      Brown finish with white metal overlay. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Reinforcements for the 116th Battalion (8th Reserve Battalion)

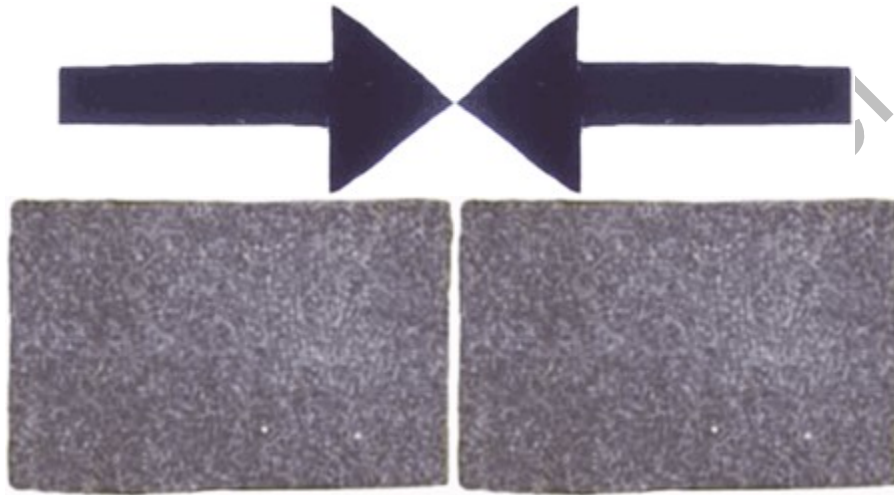
The 8th Reserve Battalion established at Witley Camp 2nd January 1917 by the amalgamation of the **110th Bn.**, **147th Bn.**, **157th Bn.** and **159th** Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. McFarland to supply reinforcements to the **50th** Infantry Battalion and the **4th Canadian Mounted Rifles** serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Also to the **119th Bn.** assigned to the 15th Brigade, 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. In August 1917. The 8th Reserve Battalion also started supplying reinforcements to the **54th** and **102nd** (former B.C. Battalions). Due to the small population base in BC at that time the province could no longer provide enough reinforcements to maintain these B.C. battalions in the field. During the period of its operations the 8th Reserve Battalion absorbed the remainder of the **126th Bn.** (Broken up October 13th 1916 with drafts to the 126th and 109th battalions), the **135th Bn.** (Broken up October 15th 1916 with drafts to the 116th, 125th and 134th Battalions). The **164th Bn.** (April 16th 1918) and the **227th** Battalion (April 22nd 1917). In February 1918 the 8th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **2nd Reserve Battalion** and **119th** and **125th** Infantry Battalions, these both having been held in England assigned to the 5th Division which was broken up for reinforcements.

In April 1918 the 8th Reserve Battalion became the sole reinforcing Battalion for the 2nd Central Ontario Battalion, authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, henceforth supplying reinforcements to the **54th**, **58th**, **102nd** and **116th** Infantry Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 8th Central Ontario Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

## **The 9th Machine Gun Company**

Formed in Belgium as the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company in April 1916 from the machine gun sections of the 9th Infantry Brigade under command of Captain W.H Bothwell. (60th Rifles). Command passed to Captain I. McKinnon on July 9th 1916 when the unit was redesignated as the 9th Canadian Machine Gun Company 1916. In September 1917 detached from the 8th Infantry Brigade and assigned as the 9th Machine Gun Company 3rd Division. In October 1917 command passed to Major W. McNaul. On March 27th 1918 the unit was reorganized as a component of the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps.

### **9th Company, 3rd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps Formation patches worn between March 1918 and November 1918**



**For continuation of the machine guns please see the Artillery section.**

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

Organized in France in March 1916 from the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade with two batteries 9/C/1 and 9/C/2 under command of Captain J. Horan (98th Kenora Light Infantry, 58th Bn.CEF). On June 20th Captain Horan returned to the 58th Bn. and command was given to Lieutenant J.E. Ryerson. Effective June 20th 1916 the designation became the 9th Brigade Trench Mortar Battery and on September 9th 1916 the batteries were amalgamated and designated the 9th Light Trench Mortar Battery. Captain Ryerson was KIA by a sniper on September 9th 1916. War Diary entries for the 9th Trench Mortar Battery cease August 31st 1916 when it is believed that future operations were included in the brigade war diaries.

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





**For continuation of the trench mortars please see the Artillery section.**