

4th CANADIAN DIVISION

The 4th Canadian Division was formed in England in April 1916 under command of Brigadier-General Lord Brooke command passing to Major-General Sir. D. Watson May 11th 1916 who remained in command for the duration of the war. The 4th Canadian Division comprised of the 10th, 11th and 12th Infantry Brigades each with a machine gun brigade and light trench mortar battery, the in France 4th Division was initially supported by Imperial Artillery not receiving its own Canadian Artillery Brigades until August 1916 after the March to June 1917 reorganization. In this reorganization in the 4th Division the original establishment of four artillery brigades was reduced from four to two. The 4th Division being assigned the 3rd Brigade from the 1st Division and the 4th Brigade from the 2nd Division. The 4th Divisional Ammunition Column being formed from sections withdrawn from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisional Ammunition Columns.

4th Division Formation Patches (April 2nd 1917)

Entries in the 4th Division war diary for September 25th through September 29th 1916 note that the Division were issued with British .303 SMLE (Small Magazine Lee Enfield) in place of the Ross Rifle, also interesting information regarding the introduction of formation signs used on the steel helmet. "25th September. The 11th Brigade practiced contact patrol work with areoplanes, the position of the front line on reaching the object being shown by ground flares. Results satisfactory." Each of the three infantry brigades of the 4th Division conducted this training. An entry for the 29th September 1916 reads "The 10th Brigade repeated the work with good results. They also tried the visibility of chalk patches on the helmet with a view to showing our own artillery any changes in the line after the areoplanes had reported the location. These patches could be seen well and it is thought that the adoption of this further distinction will minimize the chances of casualties from our own artillery." The 4th Division assembled in France between July and August 1916 going into action later that month. The initial colour selected for the formation patches for the 4th Division was yellow. This order was cancelled 10 days later and the decision regarding the colour was held in abeyance until green was selected. The first patches were issued April 2nd 1917 the dimensions being listed as 1 3/4 by 3 3/4-inches worn on both arms 1-inch below the shoulder seam.

Later both NCOs and officers wore distinctive 4th Divisional patches these embroidered with a 'bullion' maple leaf, in silver for senior NCO's and gold for officers. Shortly after their introduction the angle of the maple leaf were set from the vertical to a 45 degree with the angle tilting forward.

4th Division formation patches

Type 1

Green Divisional Patch 1 3/4" by 3 1/4"

Type 2



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

Senior NCOs (1st pattern)



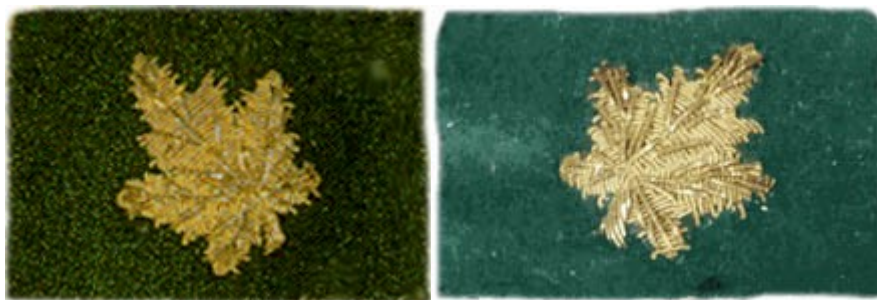
Senior NCOs (2nd pattern)



Officers (1st pattern)



Officers (2nd pattern)



4th Canadian Division Unit of Supply (CASC) circa 1916/17



'Made up' example. Genuine patch has red felt shamrock sewn onto green 4th Division formation patch. (A genuine example of this formation patch was held in the Major John Waring collection.)

4th Divisional Cyclist Company 1916 Formed in England April 1916 disbanded May 1916

The 4th Cyclist Company Divisional Mounted Troops was raised from the Canadian Reserve Cyclist Company in England in April 1916 being authorized under General Order 63 1917. Effective May 16th 1916 the 1st 2nd and 3rd Divisional Cyclist Companies were amalgamated to form the Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion, (authorized under General Order 63 1917), at this time the 4th Divisional Cyclist Battalion was disbanded and the troops in England re-assigned to the Canadian Reserve Cyclist Company as reinforcements. The 4th 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.

The Machine Gun Sections

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

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

The Canadian Machine Gun Depot was formed at Seaford Camp in May 1916 from the 86th Machine Gun Battalion CEF. The 86th Battalion was raised with headquarters at Hamilton Ontario effective December 22nd 1915 and sailed for England May 22nd 1916 where on its arrival was reorganized to form the Canadian Machine Gun Depot. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 86th Infantry Battalion was officially

disbanded effective September 1st 1917 under General Order 82 of 1918. The Canadian Machine Gun Depot acted as a training depot for the Lewis and Hotchkiss light machine guns operated by the Light Machine Gun Section of each infantry battalion. Also the Vickers heavy machine guns operated by the Canadian Machine Gun Companies later the CMGC and the Motor Machine Gun Brigades. In addition the Canadian Machine Gun Depot served as the reserve unit for the 1st and 2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigades and the Canadian Machine Gun School, a sub unit of the Canadian Machine Gun Depot, and the Reserve unit of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps reinforcing the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Machine Gun Battalions as well as the Machine Gun Squadron of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade.

THE CANADIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS 1917 - 1918

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

In 1918 the Divisional Heavy Machine Guns were organized into four battalions each of four companies with four batteries each of eight machine guns. Each Battalion was under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel the batteries being self contained in regards to transportation and command. The Machine Gun Battalions were not authorized by General Order but organized under the Order In Council P.C. 2067 of August 6th 1914. All were disbanded under General Order 209 of November 15th 1920. Initially the heavy Machine gun was an integral part of the Infantry Battalion but the role was changed 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.

16th Canadian Infantry Machine Gun Company December 1916 - September 1917

The 16th Canadian Infantry Machine Gun Company was formed December 27th 1916 at Floringham under command of Captain E.W. Sansom (71st York Regt.) with personnel from the 73rd, 75th, 87th and 102nd Infantry Battalions plus personnel from the 10th, 11th and 12th Machine Gun Companies. In September 1917 the personnel of the machine gun companies were detached from their respective infantry brigades forming divisional machine gun battalions and on March 21st 1918 the 16th Infantry Machine Gun Company was designated the 16th Company, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps. On March 27th 1918 the 10th, 11th and 12th machine gun companies amalgamated with the 16th Machine Gun Company as the 4th Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps under command of Captain G.H. Davidson.





4th Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps
Formation patches worn between March 1918 and November 1918



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.

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

Reorganization of the Trench Mortars March 1st 1916

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

4th Canadian Divisional Mortar Group



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

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

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

4th Canadian Division Ammunition Sub-Park (CASC) July 1916 - April 1918

The 4th Overseas Divisional Ammunition Sub Park was authorized under General Order 69 of July 15th 1916 under command of Major W.J. Morrison who remained in command until April 14th 1918 when the 4th Overseas Divisional Ammunition Sub Park was absorbed into the 4th Mechanical Transport Company.



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 4th Divisional Ammunition Sub-Park becoming the 4th Divisional Mechanical Transport Company.

The composition of the 4th Canadian Divisional Artillery in France July 1917

The 4th Divisional Artillery Headquarters

The 3rd Canadian Field Artillery Brigade. (From the 1st Divisional Artillery)

The 4th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade. (From the 2nd Divisional Artillery)

4th Divisional Ammunition Column. This was formed by taking sections from the 1st 2nd and 3rd Divisional Ammunition Columns.

Headquarters 3rd Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

10th Field Battery. (Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 49th Battery)

11th Field Battery (Absorbed a two gun section from the 54th Battery)

12th Field Battery (Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 49th Battery)

9th (Howitzer) Battery (Absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 82nd (Howitzer) Battery)

Headquarters 4th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

13th Field Battery (Absorbed a two gun section from the Reserve Brigade)

19th Field Battery. (Absorbed a section from the disbanded 14th Battery)

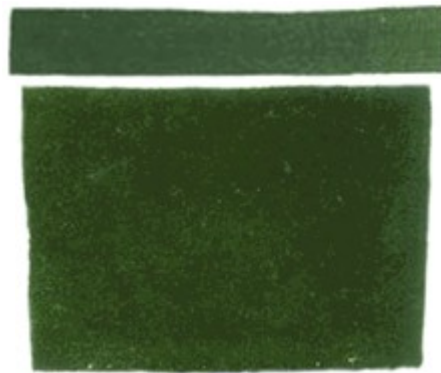
27th Field Battery. (Absorbed a section from the disbanded 14th Field Battery)

21st (Howitzer) Battery. (Absorbed a two gun section from the Reserve Brigade)

10th Brigade, 4th Division

The 10th Infantry Brigade was formed under command of Colonel G.S. Tuxford January 11th 1916 with the 44th, 46th, 47th and 50th Infantry Battalions..

10th Brigade Headquarters green bar worn above the green Divisional patch



44th Overseas Battalion, 10th Brigade

The 44th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Winnipeg February 1st 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. Prior to sailing for England October 23rd 1915 the 44th Battalion had provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF the first of five officers and 250 other ranks sailing June 1st 1915, a second of five officers and 249 other ranks September 9th 1915. The 44th Overseas Battalion embarked for England with 36 officers and 1076 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.R. Wayland (95th Lake Superior Regiment) where it was assigned to the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. The 44th Battalion embarked for France in August 1916 where it served for the duration of WWI. In August 1918 however the 44th Canadian Infantry Battalion was redesignated as the 44th (New Brunswick) Battalion henceforth being reinforced by the 13th Reserve Battalion. The 44th New Brunswick Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The first regimental numbers block assigned to the 44th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A22001 - A24000 this later being 'corrected' to 422001 - 424000. An additional numbers block is also listed for the 44th Battalion 622001 - 624000 this also used for reinforcements for the 44th Battalion attested at Winnipeg.

The 44th Battalion had a fine band a letter from Brigadier General Watson C.O. of the 4th Division written to C.O. and officers of the battalion congratulating them on providing the band for the 4th Division's concerts states in part "I may state that from the beginning of January about 40,000 men have been entertained, and in large measure through the instrumentality of the 44th Band."

Interim cap badge



544-11-102 Cap

P.W. Ellis numeral on GS maple leaf

Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

Other ranks



544-11-104 Cap

Brown finish. Flat back, lug fasteners. Marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'.



544-12-104 Collar

Brown finish. Flat back, lug fasteners. Marked 'R.J. Inglis Limited'.

Shoulder strap numerals



544-14-106 Numeral

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

544-14-108 Numeral

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

NCOs(?)



544-12-110 Collar

Pickled finish. Flat back. E/W lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Badges by Hemsley



544-11-112 Cap

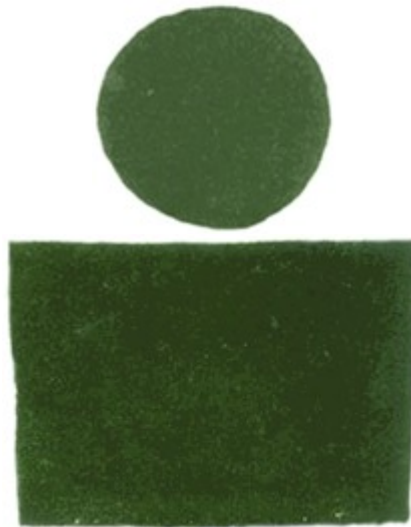
Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



544-12-112 Collar

Pickled gilding metal. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS



For further information please see 4th Division introduction above

In the CEF files held in the Canadian Archives are the replies to a request from Canadian Corps 'Q' (Quartermaster) of August 19th 1917, the detail for the 44th Battalion are listed as being held by "[a] J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton St. Birmingham Eng. [b] 2 pounds 8 shillings (approx.) (No quotation by gross) [c] 1200 sets".

Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks



544-11-114 Cap

Brass. Slide marked 'J.W. Tiptaft & Son Birmingham'



544-12-114 Collar

Brass. Not maker marked.

545-14-116 Numeral

Gilding metal small 45. UK manufacture. Not Maker marked.

Officers (Type 1)

544-11-118 Cap

Silver plate. Lug back maker marked Tiptaft

544-11-120 Cap

Sterling silver plate. Hallmark 'JWT' (J.W. Tiptaft & Son) Year date 1915/16

Badges by Tiptaft (Second issue 1917 -1918)

Other ranks



544-11-122 Cap

Natural brass. Lug fasteners, maker marked Tiptaft



544-12-122 Collar

Natural brass. Lug fasteners, not maker marked



544-12-124 Collar Large 'C' over '44' Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham' (August 1918)

Officers



544-11-126 Cap Dull gilt with green enameled numerals. Maker marked 'Tiptaft'



544-12-126 Collar Dull gilt with green enameled numerals. Not maker marked.

544-12-118 Collar Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners, not maker marked

Reinforcements for the 44th Overseas Battalion 1917 - 1918 (18th Reserve Battalion)

Between August 1916 and January 1917 the 44th Battalion received approximately 400 reinforcements these presumably from the 32nd Battalion. In January 1917 the training and reserve battalions in England were amalgamated and reorganized to create 26 new Reserve Battalions. The 11th, 14th and 18th were assigned as the reinforcing battalions for units recruited in Military District No.10 (Manitoba and Northwest Ontario). The 11th Reserve Battalion supplied reinforcements to the 27th and 78th Infantry Battalions and the 107th Pioneer Battalion. The 14th Reserve Battalion supplying the 15th (this a multi Province composite Highlanders Battalion), and 43rd (Cameron Highlanders) Battalion. The 18th Reserve Battalion to the 8th, 44th and 52nd Infantry Battalions and the 3rd Canadian Labor Battalion. In October 1917 the 14th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Reserve Battalion, the 11th and 18th Reserve Battalions serving as the two reinforcing battalions for the Manitoba Regiment for the duration of the war.

The 18th Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 by the amalgamation of the 144th and 203rd (Winnipeg Rifles) Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel K.C. Besdon supplying 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. On

the formation of the Manitoba Regiment authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918, the 44th Battalion was redesignated as the 44th (New Brunswick) Battalion and henceforth was reinforced by the 13th Reserve Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 44th Overseas Battalion 1918 (13th Reserve Battalion)

The 13th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the 115th, 132nd and 140th Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.W. Fowler supplying reinforcements to the 25th Battalion serving with the Canadian Corps in France and 104th Battalion in England assigned to the 15th Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. During this period of its operations the 13th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 165th Battalion. In February 1918 the 13th Reserve Battalion absorbed 104th Infantry Battalion this released from the 5th Division then in formation in England which was broken up for reinforcements. At this time the 13th Reserve Battalion was assigned the reinforcing battalion for the New Brunswick Regiment, authorized under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918, now reinforcing the 25th and 44th Battalions, this originally from Manitoba but reassigned for reinforcing purposes. The New Brunswick Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

46th Overseas (South Saskatchewan) Battalion December 1st 1914

The 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion later nicknamed the 'Suicide Battalion', began recruiting February 2nd 1915 in southern Saskatchewan with mobilization headquarters at Moose Jaw the battalion being authorized under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The battalion was raised by the 60th Rifles and the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles these regiments previously contributing 294 and 171 volunteers respectively to the 11th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 68th, 128th, 152nd and 195th Battalions. The 46th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts the first of five officers and 250 OR's this sailing July 5th 1915 and a second of five officers and 250 OR's September 9th 1915. The 46th Battalion embarked for England October 23rd 1915 with 36 officers and 1115 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Snell (60th Rifles) In December 1915 the 46th Battalion was assigned to the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. This sailed for France in August 1916 where it served on the Western Front for the duration of WWI.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A26001 - A28000 this later being 'corrected' to 426001 - 428000.



In addition to the brass band the 46th Battalion had a fine pipe band.

46th Battalion Reinforcing Draft

Badges by Dingwall

The lion in the coat-of-arms of Saskatchewan with a single curved tail

Other ranks



546-11-102 Cap Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Marked Dingwall Winnipeg



546-12-102 Collar Pickled gilding metal. 'Fold over' tangs. Not maker marked



546-12-104 Collar Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners

Shoulder strap numerals



546-14-106 Numeral Coppered. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

546-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. (Not reported)

Bandsmen(?)

546-11-110 Cap Gilt on gilding metal. Lug fasteners

546-12-110 Collar Gilt on gilding metal. Lug fasteners

Pipes and Drums

546-11-112 Cap Silver plate. Lug fasteners

546-12-112 Collar Silver plate. Lug fasteners (not confirmed)

Officers

546-11-114 Cap Blackened/brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners

546-12-114 Collar Blackened/brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners

OVERSEAS

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

The 'Q' file listing for the 46th Battalion are listed as being held by '[a] The Service Supply Rochester, Eng. [b] 9 pounds [c] 2500 Sets.". Two different patterns of cap and collar badges were produced one solid the other voided below the maple leaf and motto ribbon. The badges by Service Supply also incorrectly show the three wheat sheaves in the Arms of Saskatchewan straight line.

Other ranks



546-11-116 Cap Natural gilding metal. Flat back marked 'Service Supply Rochester'



546-12-116 Collar

Natural gilding metal. Flat back marked 'Service Supply Rochester'

Officers (?) Non-voided



546-11-118 Cap

Natural gilding metal. Flat back marked 'Service Supply Rochester'



546-12-118 Collar

Natural gilding metal. Flat back marked 'Service Supply Rochester'

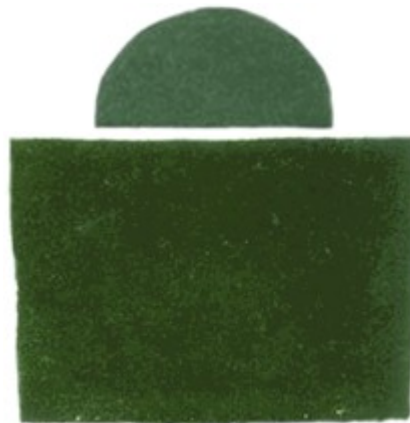
Formation patches and titles

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 2nd 1917. A green rectangle 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder, it is not known if battalion designations were worn with this issue. Cloth shoulder titles are referred in contemporary literature as the 'jam pot label'. Photographs show this being worn above the formation patch.

Other Ranks



Officers



For further information please see the 4th Division introduction above

Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks

The lion in the coat-of-arms of Saskatchewan has a double tail. On the cap badges the three wheat sheaves form a 'V' these in a straight line on the collars..

Other ranks

546-11-120 Cap

Blackened gilding metal. Slide fastener. Not maker marked.



546-11-122 Cap

Blackened gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



- 546-12-122 Collar Blackened gilding metal. Flat back. Not maker marked.
- 546-14-122 Numeral Gilding metal small 46 with serifs. Not Maker marked.
- 546-11-124 Cap Natural gilding metal. Not maker marked. Lug fasteners



- 546-12-124 Collar Large 'C' over '46' Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham' (August 1918)

Officers



- 546-11-126 Cap Silver wash on pickled finish. Slide fastener. Worn on green backing cloth



- 546-12-126 Collar Silver wash on pickled finish. Worn on green backing cloth.

Reinforcements for the 46th Overseas Battalion 1917 (19th Reserve Battalion)

Between August 1916 and January 1917 the 46th Battalion received approximately 400 reinforcements these presumably from the 32nd Battalion. In January 1917 the training and reserve battalions in England were amalgamated and reorganized to create 26 new Reserve Battalions, of which two the 15th and 19th Reserve Battalions were assigned as the reinforcing battalions for CEF Battalions recruited in

Saskatchewan serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Reinforcements for the 46th Battalion being provided by the 19th Reserve Battalion. This was formed by the amalgamation of the 195th and 222nd Canadian Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D.S. MacKay to supply reinforcements to the 46th and 128th Infantry Battalions and the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles. During its period of operations the 19th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 210th Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 46th Overseas Battalion 1917 - 1918 (15th Reserve Battalion)

In October 1917 the 19th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 15th Reserve Battalion, this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Saskatchewan Regiment, authorized under General Order 77 of May 15th 1918, providing reinforcements to the 5th, 28th 46th and 1st CMR Battalions. The Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

47th Overseas (New Westminster) Battalion, 10th Brigade

The 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at New Westminster February 2nd 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The battalion was recruited by the 104th Westminster Fusiliers of Canada, this regiment previously having provided 153 volunteers to the 7th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment also later raised the 131st Battalion. Prior to the 47th Battalion sailing for England November 13th 1915 it had provided three reinforcing drafts for the CEF. The first of five officers and 250 other ranks sailed June 17th 1915, a second of four officers and 244 other ranks June 24th 1915, a third of five officers and 249 other ranks October 1st 1915. The 47th Battalion sailed for England under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.N. Winsby (5th B.C. Garrison Artillery) with 36 officers and 1114 other rank. (This number included a large group of seven officers and 361 other ranks from the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.) After its arrival the 47th Overseas Battalion was assigned to the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division sailing for France in August 1916. Due to its small population base by 1918 British Columbia was unable to maintain enough reinforcements for its battalions serving in the Canadian Corps in the field and in February 1918 the 47th Battalion was redesignated the 47th (Western Ontario) Battalion becoming a component of the Western Ontario Regiment continuing to serve in the 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. The 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A28001 - A30000 this later being 'corrected' to 428001 - 430000. These were apparently the numbers used by the reinforcing drafts. A further block of regimental numbers is listed for the 47th Battalion 489001 - 490000 this not used by the 47th Battalion but used by the 65th Regiment (Princess Louise Fusiliers) of the Canadian Militia. The regimental numbers block used by the 47th Battalion being 628001 - 630000.

After its arrival in France the 47th Battalion raised a pipe band.

First authorized pattern badges attributed to Jacoby Bros. (Struck on thin planchettes, not maker marked)

Badges by Jacoby Bros.

Other ranks

Struck on thick planchettes.



Example above shows much field wear

547-11-102 Cap Dark brown finish. Tang fasteners. Marked made in BC Jacoby Bros Vancouver



547-12-102 Collar Dark brown finish. Tang fasteners. Marked made in BC Jacoby Bros Vancouver



547-14-102 Title Dark brown finish. N/S Lugs. 'Made in B.C. Jacoby Bros. Vancouver BC'.

Shoulder strap numerals



547-14-104 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



547-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers

First issue (unauthorized pattern) A similar cap badge was produced for the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles.



547-11-108 Cap

Brown finished gilding metal. Not maker marked. Lug fasteners

Officers

Badge attributed to Allan



547-11-110 Cap

Brown finish. (40mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



547-12-110 Collar

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

NCOs

547-12-112 Collar

Dark brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



547-11-114 Cap Dark brown finish. (40mm) Lug fasteners. Marked Jacoby Bros Vancouver BC



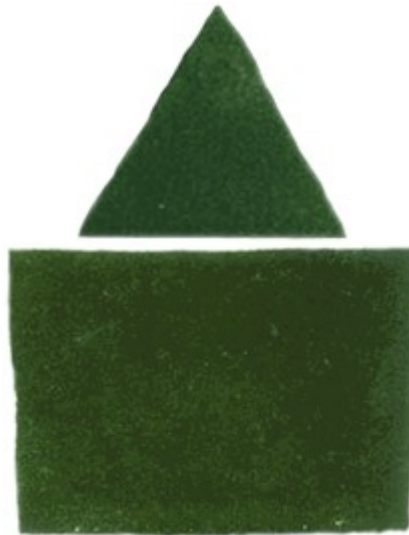
547-12-114 Collar Dark brown finish. E/W Lug fasteners. Maker marked

OVERSEAS

47th Battalion, 10th Brigade formation patches

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 2nd 1917. A green rectangle 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder. No battalion designations are noted at this time. The second pattern was apparently adopted sometime later in 1917.

Other ranks



For further information please see the 4th Division introduction above

Badges by un-attributed maker

Other ranks

Cap badges with stem forming a loop collar badges with thick short stem



547-11-116 Cap Brown finish. (43mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



547-12-116 Collar Dark brown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

547-14-116 Title Black/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Bandsmen(?)

547-11-118 Cap Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



547-12-118 Collar Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



547-12-120 Collar Gilt. lug fasteners. Not maker marked

547-14-120 Title Gilt. Small round lug fasteners not maker marked.

Pipers(?)

547-11-122 Cap Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



547-12-122 Collar Silver plate. lug fasteners. Not maker marked

547-14-122 Title Silver plate. Small round lug fasteners not maker marked.

47th (Western Ontario) Battalion 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 are listed as being held by '[a] J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham. [b] 31 pounds 10 shillings per 1000 (shoulder) (No invoices for collar badges to date) [c] 1000 sets'. (This would indicate that the 47th Battalion had only recently obtained badges from Tiptaft.)

Cap badges by Tiptaft



547-11-124 Cap Dark brown/black finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

NCOs(?)



547-11-126 Cap Pickled finish. (40mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Collars by Henry Jenkins or Hicks

'C' over '47' collar badges with large thick oval copper lugs. These noted by two makers Hicks & Son London and Henry Jenkins Birmingham.. Both an OR's and officers pattern were produced. The other ranks collars have a straight '7'. The obverse of the officers pattern is smooth.



547-12-128 Collar Gilding metal 'C' over '47'. N/S flat oval copper lugs



547-12-130 Collar Brass E/W Flat oval bras lugs. Not maker marked

Officers

547-12-132 Collar Gilt on gilding metal. 'C' over '47'. E/W oval lugs.

Badges by Tiptaft



547-11-134 Cap Brown finish. (43mm) Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



547-12-136 Collar Large 'C' over '47' Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Officers



547-11-138 Cap Dark brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



547-12-138 Collar Dark brown. Small round lug fastener. Stamped Tiptaft

Other ranks collars produced for demobilization.



547-13-140 Collar Gilding metal. Lug fasteners stamped with curved 'J.R. Gaunt London'

Reinforcements for the 47th Overseas Battalion January to May - 1917 (24th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles amalgamated with other B.C. infantry battalion to form the 24th Reserve Battalion (Under command of Lieutenant Colonel G.H. Kirkpatrick) this to supply reinforcements to the 2nd C.M.R., 47th and 72nd Battalions and the 2nd Canadian Labor Battalion. The 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles were authorized to begin recruiting December 22nd 1914 at Vancouver the unit being authorized under General Order 36 of March 15th 1915. Prior to sailing for England July 15th 1916 the regiment 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 regiment sailed for England July 15th 1916 with 34 officers and 883 other ranks under command of Lieutenant Colonel G.H. Kirkpatrick (72nd Seaforth Highlanders). 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 was disbanded under General Order 101 of August 15th 1918.

Reinforcements for the 47th Overseas Battalion

1st Reserve Battalion (British Columbia Regiment) May - 1917 - February 1918

The 1st Reserve Battalion was formed in January 2nd 1917 by the amalgamation of the **30th** Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve and **158th** Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Hulme at Seaford Camp to reinforce the **7th** and **29th** Battalions. During the period of its operations the 30th Battalion Training and Reserve absorbed the **62nd Bn** (July 16th 1916) the **88th Bn.** (July 18th 1916) and the **131st Bn.** (November 14th 1916). Between 1917 and 1918 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed drafts from the **143rd Bn.** (March 15th 1917) and **231st** Battalions (April 22nd 1917). In May 1917 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 24th Reserve Battalion in May 1917 and in April 1918 the 16th Reserve Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 47th Overseas Battalion from February 1918

The 4th Reserve Battalion (Western Ontario Regiment)

In February 1918 the 47th Battalion was redesignated the 47th (Western Ontario) Battalion becoming a component of the Western Ontario Regiment reinforcements henceforth being supplied by the 4th Reserve Battalion. The **4th Reserve Battalion** was established in England 2nd January 1917 by the conversion of the **2nd Training Brigade**. During the period of its operation the 4th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **160th Bn.** (January 20th 1917), **161st Bn.** (February 15th 1917), **162nd Bn.** (January 4th 1917), **168th Bn.** (January 4th 1917) and the **186th Bn.** (April 7th 1917). In February 1918 the 4th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **25th Reserve Battalion (Pioneers)** (formed January 4th 1917) .

11th CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE

The 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade was established January 9th 1916 initially under command of Colonel C.A. Smart who was replaced by Brigadier General F.O W. Loomis February 6th 1916. The composition of Headquarters, with the 54th, 75th, 87th and 102nd Overseas Battalions. Uniforms in the Victor Taboika collection and the Glenbow Museum show both the 'C' over '54' and 'C' over '102' badges being worn on the shoulder straps. Uniforms of the 75th and 87th Battalions only with shoulder titles, ('75' over 'Canada' and 'G.G.' over 'Canada'), being worn. Of the 1000 pairs of each of the C over numeral badges supplied to the Canadian Ordnance Depot, located at Ashford in Kent, England by Tiptaft in August 1918, a large majority for all four battalions of the 11th Brigade were still listed as being in inventory in January 1919.

11th Brigade Headquarters red bar worn above the green Divisional patch



54th Overseas (Kootenay) Battalion, 11th Brigade

The 54th Infantry Battalion, nicknamed 'Kemball's Kootenay Kougars' was raised effective May 1st 1915 by the 107th East Kootenay Regiment being recruited in the Southern British Columbia interior with headquarters at Nelson, the battalion mobilizing at Vernon under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. A large

detachment from both the East and West Kootenay's had provided 310 volunteers to the 7th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. Before embarking for England November 22nd 1916 the 54th Battalion provided two reinforcing drafts to the CEF the first of five officers and 250 other ranks embarking July 21st 1915, a second of five officers and 250 other ranks October 23rd 1915. The 54th Battalion sailed for England with 42 officers and 1099 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.G.H. Kemball (Honoury Rank) (K.I.A. March 1st 1917). The 54th Battalion was assigned to the 11th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. Due to the small population base from which the battalion was recruited in August 1917 the 54th Battalion was redesignated the 54th 'Central Ontario' Battalion becoming a component of the 2nd Central Ontario Regiment being henceforth reinforced from Ontario, but continuing to serve in the 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. The 54th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 54th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A42001 - A44000 this later being 'corrected' to 442001 - 444000. A further block of 200 regimental numbers is listed for the 54th Battalion 480001 to 480200 however a random search of the data base indicates these were never used.

Badges by Jacoby Bros. Vancouver

Small numeral '54' does not touch 'Canada'

Other ranks.

554-11-102 Cap Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. 'Made in B.C. Jacoby Bros: Vancouver'



554-12-102 Collar Dark brown finish. Tang fasteners. 'Jacoby Bros: Vancouver B.C.'



554-14-102 Title Dark brown finish. . Lug fasteners. 'Made in B.C. Jacoby Bros: Vancouver B C '

NCOs

554-11-104 Cap Brown silver numerals Pin fastener .Made in B.C. Jacoby Bros: Vancouver

554-12-104 Collar Brown silver numerals Pin fastener .Made in B.C. Jacoby Bros: Vancouver

554-14-104 Title Dark brown finish. Pin fastener, not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



554-14-106 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'.



554-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. Maker marked Caron Bros. 1915



554-14-110 Numeral Gilding metal. By unidentified maker. (NCOs pin back?)

Officers



554-11-112 Cap Silver overlay on crown & numeral. Flat back marked Made in BC Jacoby Bros

554-12-112 Collar Not currently identified

OVERSEAS

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

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by '[a] Jacoby Bros., Vancouver B.C, Cap & Shoulder badges. J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham. Numerical collar badges. [b] \$46.80 per gross, plus insurance & express charges for cap and shoulder badges. 60 shillings per gross, plus carriage, collar badges. [c] 1500 sets'.

554-12-114 Collar (Interim?) Cut sheet brass 'C' over '54'. Brass wire lugs

Badges by unidentified makers

Large numeral '54'. straight stem on maple leaf



554-12-116 Collar Red/Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



554-12-116 Collar Red/Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Brass collar with small numeral '54' with straight stem



554-12-118 Collar Brass. Straight stem. Small brass lugs. Not maker marked

Formation patches

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 14th 1917. A green rectangle 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder. No battalion designations are noted at this time. The second pattern was apparently adopted sometime later in 1917.

Other ranks





For further information please see the 4th Division introduction above

Badges by Tiptaft

Other ranks



554-11-120 Cap

Brass. Not maker marked



554-11-122 Cap

Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft



554-12-122 Collar

Brass. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

554-14-122 Title

Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



554-11-124 Cap Silver overlay on crown & numeral. Flat back. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



554-12-124 Collar Silver overlay on numeral only. Flat back. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Reinforcements for the 54th Overseas Battalion 1916 - 1917 (7th Training Brigade)

From the time of its entry into France in August 1916 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 54th Battalion were provided by the 103rd Battalion, this believed to have been assigned to the 7th Training Brigade, formed August 14th 1916 and disbanded on the formation of the Reserve Brigade system established in January 1917 after which reinforcements for the 54th Battalion were provided by the 15th Reserve Battalion, this one of three reserve battalion supplying reinforcements to the battalions from B.C. serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front.

Reinforcements between January 1917 - August 1917 (15th Reserve Battalion)

The 16th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the 103rd and the 121st Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.C.J.L. Henniker supplying reinforcements to the 54th and 102nd Battalions and the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles serving in France and Flanders. In the August 1917 realignment for reinforcing some CEF battalions serving with the Canadian Corps the 54th Battalion was redesignated the 54th 'Central Ontario' Battalion becoming a component of the 2nd Central Ontario Regiment and henceforth reinforced by the 8th Reserve Battalion, but continuing to serve in the 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division.

Reinforcements between August 1917 - 1918 (8th Reserve Battalion)

The 8th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the 147th, 157th and 159th Infantry Battalions under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. McFarland supplying reinforcements to the 50th, 119th and 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. In August 1917 the 8th Reserve Battalion also started supplying reinforcements to the 54th and 102nd (former B.C. Battalions) During the period of its operations the 8th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 110th, 125th, 135th, 164th and 227th Battalions. In February 1918 the 8th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 2nd Reserve Battalion. In February 1918 the 8th Reserve Battalion also absorbed the 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 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.

75th (9th Mississauga Horse) Battalion' 11th Brigade

The 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited at Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ontario with mobilization headquarters at Toronto under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The battalion was raised by the 9th Mississauga Horse this regiment previously having contributed 161 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment later provided volunteers to 124th Battalion and raised the 170th Battalion. Prior to sailing for England April 1st 1916 the 75th Battalion provided a reinforcing draft to the CEF of five officers and 250 other ranks this embarking October 1st 1915. The 75th Battalion sailed for England with 36 officers and 1114 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel S.G. Beckett (9th Mississauga Horse) (K.I.A. March 1st 1917). The 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion was assigned to the 11th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division serving on the Western Front for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 138001 - 141000.

Like a number of other battalions recruited principally by a single militia regiment the 75th Battalion considered itself an overseas battalion of the 9th Mississauga Horse and it is believed that the battalion initially retained regimental pattern badges these struck by P.W. Ellis in gilding metal, this issue has six 'eyelets' on the Garter Belt. Neither cap or collar badges are maker marked and are fitted with flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners. No specific Canadian made officers pattern badges are noted these wearing either Officers pattern General Service maple leaf patterns or possibly gilt 9th Mississauga Light Horse patterns.

Pre WWI collar size badges

Other ranks



575-11-102 Cap/collar Gilt lacquer on gilding metal. Flat N/S Ellis type lugs. Not marked



575-14-102 Title Brass. Lug fasteners. Three lugs. Maker marked Ellis Bros



575-13-104 Collar Natural gilding metal. N/S Hemsley pattern lugs Not maker marked



575-11-106 Cap/collar OSD Brown finish. Flat N/S Ellis type lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



575-14-108 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Caron Bros. 1915'



575-14-109 Numeral Gilt lacquer gilding metal 75. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not marked



575-14-110 Numeral Coppered Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

575-14-112 Numeral Coppered. Marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. (Not reported)

Officers(?)



575-13-114 Collar

Blackened finish. N/S Hemsley pattern lugs Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

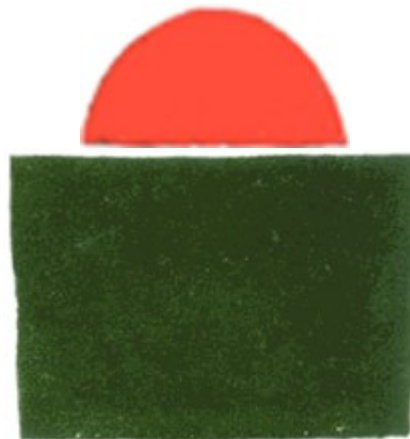
The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by '[a] Savoy Tailors Guild, Strand, London, W.C. (Shoulder Badges), J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton Street, Birmingham. Numerical collar badges also cap badges and officers' collar badges). [b] Cap badges 6 pence each. Collar badges 4 ½ pence per pair. Officers collar badges 9 pence per pair. [c] 4000 to 5000 of all kinds except officers collar badges, which average 500 pairs.' (This number would appear to be a wild guess and not based on any annual requirements.)

The other ranks badges were produced by J.W. Tiptaft. The officers issue is struck in natural gilding metal and consists of 'battalion' pattern cap and collar badges by the Savoy Tailors Guild. The Tiptaft pattern badges have eight eyelets in the Garter Belt. The first other ranks issue consisted of blackened 'battalion' pattern cap badges and 'regimental' pattern collar badges, these can be identified by the small malleable Tiptaft pattern copper wire lug fasteners fixed in an East/West orientation. After the Battle of Vimy Ridge in April 1917 the 'regimental' pattern collars were withdrawn and replaced with a plain numeral '75' pattern, this issue with both top and bottom bars is not maker marked and are fitted with longer copper wire pattern lug fasteners and not the 'usual' small Tiptaft pattern. (Similar numerical collar badges were also introduced for the 85th and 87th Battalions.)

75th Battalion formation patches

The first pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 14th 1917. Green rectangle 1 ¾ x 3 ¾ and is worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder. No battalion designations are noted at this time. The second pattern was adopted sometime later in 1917.

Other ranks



For further information please see the 4th Division introduction above

Other ranks



575-11-116 Cap

Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



575-14-116 Numeral

Gilding metal. Both upper and lower 'bars'.



575-12-118 Collar

Brass. Small 'C' over '75'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B;ham'

Uniforms of the 75th and 87th Battalions in the Victor Taboika collection have other ranks tunics without collar badges only with shoulder titles, ('75' over 'Canada' and 'G.G.' over 'Canada').

Officers collar badges by Savoy Tailors Guild



575-12-120 Collar

Natural gilding metal. Hexagonal lug fasteners. Flat back. Not maker marked

Officers



575-11-122 Cap Blackened brass by Tiptaft maker marked with 'B'ham' only.



575-13-122 Collar Brown or blackened finish. E/W Tiptaft pattern lugs Not maker marked

Officers



575-11-124 Cap Antique copper finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



575-14-124 Title Oxidized finish. By Tiptaft. Not maker marked

Reinforcements for the 75th Battalion July 1916 - January 1917 (Second 12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve)

In July 1916 a second 12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve was established to supply reinforcements for battalions from Toronto serving in the Canadian Corps in France. The 'new' 12th Infantry Battalion Training and Reserve absorbing the **83rd Bn.** July 7th 1916, **91st Bn.** July 15th 1916, **98th Bn.** October 6th 1916, **109th Bn.** December 8th 1916, **129th Bn.** October 18th 1916, **130th Bn.** October 6th 1916, **146th Bn.** October 6th 1916. In January 1917 the 12th Infantry Battalion was

redesignated as the 12th Reserve Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Mitchell, to supply reinforcements to the **3rd, 75th 124th (Pioneer)** Battalions and **1st Canadian Labor Battalion**.

In January 1917 the 12th Infantry Battalion was reorganized to form the 12th Reserve Battalion supplying reinforcements to the **3rd, 75th 124th (Pioneer)** Battalions and the **1st Canadian Labor Battalion**. In February 1918 the 12th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 5th Reserve Battalion becoming one of two reinforcing battalions for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918. (The second being the 3rd Reserve Battalion.) The 12th Reserve Battalion provided reinforcements for **3rd, 15th, 20th** and **75th (Toronto)** Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 12th Infantry Battalion created under GO 142 of 1914 was disbanded under General Order 149 of 1920.

12th Reserve Battalion January 1917- November 1918

During the period of its operations the 12th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **166th Bn.** January 8th 1917, **176th Bn.** May 7th 1916, **234th Bn.** April 29th 1917, a portion of the **241st Bn.** May 7th 1917, and **255th Bn.** June 12th 1917. In February 1918 the 12th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **134th Bn.** this released from the 5th Division then in formation in England which was broken up for reinforcements.

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.



80-2-12-11-100 Cap

Bronze and enamels. By Tiptaft but not maker marked

EATON'S STORES 'SWEETHEART' BADGE

Sweetheart or souvenir badges were very popular amongst wives and mothers with husbands and sons serving with the CEF. These were produced both in Canada and England in various materials including gold, silver and often with elaborate multi-colour enamels. T.E. Eaton's stores sold a series of cap badge size badges mostly fitted with pin fasteners but occasionally with lugs, as souvenir pieces. These are believed to have been produced by Caron Bros. Montreal.



575-11-126 'Sweetheart'. Gilt finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

575-11-128 'Sweetheart'. Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not marked

87th Overseas (Canadian Grenadier Guards) Battalion, 11th Brigade

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

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

Badges by Hemsley



587-11-102 Cap Pickled. 14 flames. Flat copper lug fasteners. Not maker marked

587-12-102 Collar Not currently identified. If worn believed to be the generic grenade.

587-14-102 Title Pickled. Solid 'Grenadier Guards / Canada' tablet. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



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

Officers



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



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



587-14-106 Title Pickled finish. Fold over tangs. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

4th Division Formation Patches (April 2nd 1917)

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

4th Division formation patches



For further information please see the 4th Division introduction above

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by '[a] United Services Supply Co., Railway Approach, London Bridge, London, S.E. [b] 2 shillings and 6 pence half-penny per set. [c] 2000 to 2500.' Photographs of the 87th Battalion circa 1917 show them wearing plain British 'grenade' cap badges. The shoulder title consisted of a grenade, numeral, and shoulder title this with small size 'GG' 'over curved 'CANADA'.

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

Badges by United Service Supply

Other ranks

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



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

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

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

Officers badges by Hicks & Son London



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



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

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Other ranks

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

The numeral below was worn as a collar badge



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

Shoulder title by J.R. Gaunt



587-14-120 Title Natural gilding metal. 45mm. Lug fasteners. Marked J.R. Gaunt London

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

From the time of its entry into France until in August 1916 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 87th

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

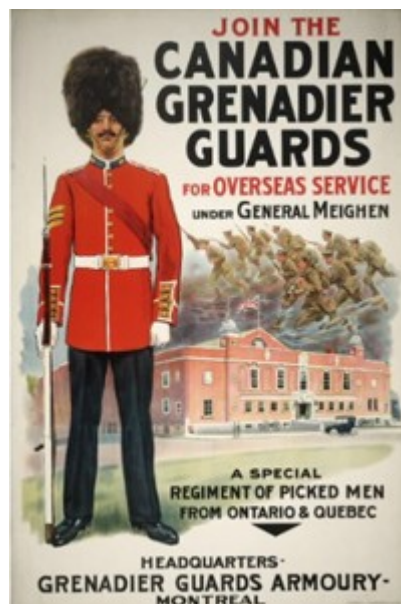
**Reinforcements for the 87th Overseas Battalion 1917
(22nd Reserve Battalion)
Absorbed by the 23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion May 1917**

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

23rd (Montreal) Reserve Battalion May 1917 - 1918

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

Recruiting Posters



102nd Overseas (North British Columbians) Battalion, 11th Brigade

The 102nd North British Columbians began recruiting November 3rd 1915 in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at Comox-Atlin authorized under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915, the men being attested at Victoria. Although named the Northern British Columbians the battalion apparently had little connection to this region most of the attested volunteers having postal addresses in Vancouver and Victoria. The 102nd Battalion was perpetuated by the North British Columbia Regiment formerly 68th Regiment (Earl Grey's Own Rifles) this militia regiment headquartered at Prince Rupert The battalion embarked for England June 20th 1916 with 37 officers and 968 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Warden (6th Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles). The 102nd Battalion was assigned to the 11th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division, this sailing for France in August 1916. In August 1917 the Battalion was redesignated the 102nd (Central Ontario) Battalion CEF.

The 102nd Battalion served on the Western Front for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920. The regimental numbers block for the 102nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 703001 - 706000.

Badges by O.B. Allan

Other ranks



602-11-102 Cap

Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'O.B. Allan'



602-12-102 Collar

Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'O.B. Allan'

Shoulder strap numerals

602-14-104 Numeral

Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Not Maker marked.

Officers



602-11-106 Cap Silver plate marked O.B. Allan

602-12-106 Collar Silver plate marked O.B. Allan

Badges attributed to Jacoby Bros

Other ranks

602-11-108 Cap Brown OSD. Fully struck up reverse. Not maker marked



602-12-108 Collar Black/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

602-11-110 Cap Brown OSD. Fully struck up reverse. Not maker marked



602-12-110 Collar Brown OSD. Fully struck up reverse. Not maker marked

602-14-110 Title Brown OSD. Fully struck up reverse. Not maker marked



602-12-112 Collar

Gilt. Sweetheart?

OVERSEAS

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

The 'Q' file listing for the 102nd Battalion is H. Ford, 8 London St., London E.C. Cap badges 66/- per gross. Collar badges 90/- per gross. 1550 sets per year.

Badges by H. Ford,

Other ranks



602-11-114 Cap

Blackened finish. Not maker marked



602-12-114 Collar

Blackened finish. Not maker marked

Officers



602-11-116 Cap

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



602-12-116 Collar

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

Formation patches

1st pattern 4th Division formation patches were introduced April 14th 1917; a green rectangle 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ worn 1 inch below the point of the shoulder. No battalion designations are noted at this time. The second pattern was apparently adopted sometime later in 1917.

Other ranks





For further information please see the 4th Division introduction above

Badges attributed to Tiptaft (Not maker marked)

Square numeral '2' in 102.



602-11-118 Cap

Black/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



602-12-118 Collar

Black/brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Counterfeit cap badges

A genuine other ranks cap badge illustrated above was used to make moulds for the counterfeit badges pictured below these offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. Note the blurred detail, 'off metals' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example.



602-11-120 Cap

Cast Brass.



602-11-122 Cap

Pressure cast silver.

‘C’ over numeral badges

1000 pairs of ‘C’ over ‘102’ collar badges were received at the Canadian Ordnance Depot after April 1918 however 750 pair are still listed as being in inventory as of January 20th 1919. A uniform of Sergeant E. M. Peacock in the Glenbow Museum, Calgary has the ‘C’ over ‘102’ badges worn on the shoulder straps. In August 1918 ‘C’ over numerals collar badges were ordered to be adopted to replace the battalion patterns if worn by infantry battalions serving with the Canadian Corps in France.



602-12-124 Collar Brass. Medium ‘C’ over ‘102’. Maker marked Tiptaft B’ham

Pipes & Drums

On April 30th 1917 on the dissolution of the 67th Pioneer Battalion serving in the 4th Canadian Division the Pipes and Drums comprised of 17 pipers and eight drummers were absorbed by the 102nd Battalion. A rather crude large cast Glengarry badge was produced. A number of battalion badges are encountered in silver plate it is currently undetermined if these are officers badges or were an interim pattern for the Pipes

and Drums. The 67th Battalion also had a large brass band which became the band of the 4th Division.



602-11-126 Glengarry Cap Cast white metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Reinforcements for the 102nd Overseas Battalion 1916 - January 1917 (11th Canadian Mounted Rifles)

Reinforcements for the 102nd Overseas Battalion January 1917 - August 1917 (16th Reserve Battalion)

From January 1917 until August 1917 reinforcements for the 54th and 102nd Battalions, and the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles were provided by the 16th Reserve Battalion one of two reinforcing battalions for the Province of British Columbia Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Due to the small population base of B.C. it was found to be impossible to maintain an adequate flow of reinforcements and in August 1917 both the 54th and 102nd Battalions were designated as 'Ontario' battalions and henceforth supplied by the 8th Reserve Battalion.

Reinforcements for the 102nd Overseas Battalion August 1917 - 1918

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.

Post WWI North British Columbia Regiment badges

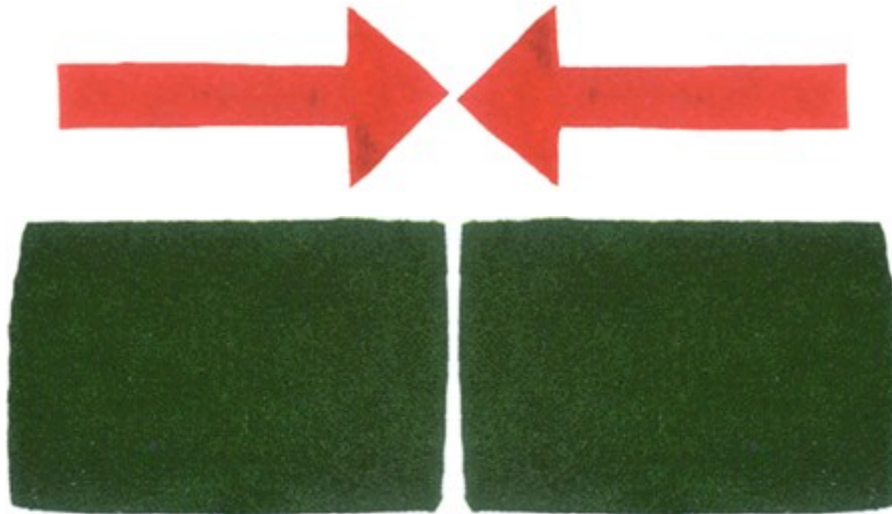
Canadian made no 'Overseas' pattern badges attributed to O.B. Allan. These were likely produced on the return of the 102nd Battalion to Canada and worn by the other ranks of the North British Columbia Regiment (Formed from the 68th Regiment (Earl Grey's Own Rifles) which perpetuated both the 102nd and 30th CEF Battalions. The number '102' has wide numerals with three bands on the headdress. This badges is extremely scarce and collectors should beware of CEF badges with the letters C.E.F. ground off the front of the badges. Genuine badges being struck from new dies without the letters 'CEF'.



602-11-130 Cap Brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

11th Canadian Infantry Machine Gun Company 11th Infantry Brigade

The 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company was formed at Bramshott in England in June 1916 from personnel from the 53rd, 54th, 74th and 75th Infantry Battalions under command of Major B.M. Clerk (35th Peel Regt.). In August 1916 being redesignated as the 11th Canadian Machine Gun Company. On September 8th 1917 the 11th Canadian Machine Gun Company was detached from the 11th Infantry Brigade and re-designated as the 11th Machine Gun Company, 4th Battalion Canadian Machine Gun Corps.



For continuation of machine guns please see the Artillery section.

11th Brigade, Light Trench Mortar Battery

The 11th Light Trench Mortar Battery was formed at Bramshott in England under command of Captain F.J. O'Leary (105th Saskatchewan Fusiliers,) July 1st 1916. From personnel from the 53rd, 54th, 74th, 75th 90th and 102nd Battalions and from the 2nd Canadian Divisional Cyclists. The unit arrived in France

August 16th 1916. War Diary entries cease in June 1917.



For continuation of trench mortars please see the Artillery section.