

5th CANADIAN DIVISION

A proposal from Sir Sam Hughes for the formation of 5th and 6th Canadian Divisions from infantry battalions in England was made as early as the summer of 1916. By autumn of that year a number of infantry battalions had been selected for inclusion but no further action was taken until October 27th when the Chief of the Imperial General Staff asked if it would be possible to mobilize a 5th Division. (The idea of a 6th Division was dropped at this time.) However the requirements for reinforcing a 5th Division saw Canadian authorities demure and after a further request was made on January 1st 1917 a conference was held January 12th in which it was decided that a 5th Division would be raised in England but not proceed to France. The Division was formed February 13th 1917 at Witley under command of Major-General Garnet B. Hughes, who was promoted from command of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade on the Continent. On February 9th 1918 eleven of the remaining infantry battalions, the 199th battalion previously having been depleted for reinforcements, were ordered to provide an additional 100 men to each of the battalions serving on the Western Front and the 5th Division was disbanded. The field artillery and machine gun batteries however did proceed to France.

No regimental numbers block numbers are listed for either Divisional or Brigade Headquarters of the 5th Division the personnel being drawn from troops already overseas.

The 5th Canadian Division concentrated at Witley in Surrey in February 1917 with the following infantry Brigades the 13th, 14th 15th, Lines of Communications troops, three Brigade Machine Gun Companies and the 5th Divisional Artillery. Of these the Divisions Machine Gun Companies, the 17th, 18th and 19th, and the 5th Divisional Artillery sailed for France in August 1917. The three Infantry Brigades being broken up in February 1918 to provide reinforcements to the four Divisions serving on the Western Front.

Formation patches

The colour selected for the formation patches for the 5th Division was garnet (purple) an honorarium to the commanding officer Major-General Garnett B. Hughes. The plain purple patches were issued to the 5th Division on April 28th 1917. On June 24th 1917 the 'distinguishing mark is decided in white paint all vehicles being repainted' The authorized officers formation patch was an angular letter 'C' enclosing five bars in gold bullion on maroon but currently no examples have been confirmed. Unlike the troops serving on the continent although illustrated in contemporary charts battalion and brigade designators were not worn by the 5th Division. The only currently known examples of these are painted in white on the steel Brodie helmet



490-1-23-100 Divisional Patch



5th Division Divisional Machine Gun Brigade

The 5th Divisional Machine Gun Brigade was formed at Whitley Camp in England February 9th 1917 under overall command of Major J.H. Brownlee (also commander of the 19th Machine Gun Company).with the 17th, 18th and 19th Machine Gun Companies under command.

The 17th Machine Gun Company

Formed at Whitley in England as the 17th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company February 9th 1917 under command of Major H. Webb command passing to Captain G. Black June 7th 1918. In February 1918 the formation of the 5th Division taking place at Witley was abandoned. The infantry battalions were broken up and used as reinforcements. Both the 5th Divisional Artillery and 5th Divisional Machine Gun Companies embarked for the Continent, the 17th Machine Gun Company proceeding to France March 25th 1918 where on June 25th was absorbed into the 2nd Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade.

The 18th Machine Gun Company

Formed at Whitley in England as the 18th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company February 6th 1917 from personnel from the Machine Gun Depot at Crowborough in England under command of Captain G.W. de la Poer-Berisford. (GGFG) In February 1918 the formation of the 5th Division taking place at Witley was abandoned. The assigned infantry battalions being broken up in England and used as reinforcements for the Canadian Corps on the Continent. Both the 5th Divisional Artillery and 5th Divisional Machine Gun Companies embarked for the Continent, the 18th Machine Gun Company proceeding to France March 25th 1918 where on June 7th it was absorbed into the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade.

The 19th Machine Gun Company

Formed at Whitley in England as the 19th Canadian Infantry Brigade Machine Gun Company February 6th 1917 with personnel from the Crowborough Machine Gun Depot under command of Major J.H. Brownlee. (31st Grey Regiment) In February 1918 the formation of the 5th Division taking place at Witley was abandoned. The assigned infantry battalions being broken up in England and used as reinforcements for the Canadian Corps on the Continent. Both the 5th Divisional Artillery and 5th Divisional Machine Gun Companies embarked for the Continent, the 19th Machine Gun Company proceeding to France March 25th 1918 where on June 7th it was absorbed into the 2nd Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade.

Artillery

The (second) 4th Canadian Divisional Artillery was renamed the 5th Canadian Divisional Artillery at Milford Camp January 29th 1917

Command of the 4th Divisional Artillery was given to Brigadier General W.O.H. Dodds from October 2nd 1916 to May 26th 1917 command passing to Lieutenant-Colonel A.T. Ogilvie between May 26th and July 1917 when command reverted to Brigadier General W.O.H. Dodds who remained in command until the end of the war. On the 5th January 1917 the subject of conversion from the 4th to 5th Divisional Artillery was broached the actual official change in designation being made at midnight on March 31st. 1917. The 5th

Divisional Artillery was reorganized in January 1917 being reduced from four to two brigades these each of six gun batteries. The 5th Divisional Artillery arrived in France August 21st 1917 (With the exception of the 51st (Howitzer) Battery) serving under command of Canadian Corps as corps troops. In addition three batteries of Trench Mortar batteries were added to the establishment V/5.C with four 9.45" Heavy Trench Mortars, X/5.C with six 6" Newtons' and Y/5.C also with six 6" Newtons'.

To prevent repetition only '5th Divisional Artillery' is used In the following listings

The establishment of the 5th Divisional Artillery was set at four artillery brigades the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th each of three field batteries of 18 pounders and a 4.5" howitzer battery, these sailed for England September 11th 1916. As an ad hoc 12th Field Battery had been formed for inclusion with the 1st Divisional Artillery the 12th Brigade was temporarily renumbered as the 16th Brigade but reverted to the 12th on the March 1917 reorganization when the ad hoc 12th Brigade was disbanded. (Later a 16th Field Brigade was formed for inclusion in the North Russia Expeditionary Force.)

5th Divisional Ammunition Column 1916 - March 1917

The 4th Divisional Ammunition Column was established March 18th 1916 and arrived from Canada under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Costigan who remained in command for the duration of the war. (Redesignated the 5th Divisional Ammunition Column March 31st 1917.)

12th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

12th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters Regimental numbers block 347551 - 348000.
47th Field Battery (Toronto) Regimental numbers block 315851 - 316850.
48th Field Battery (Toronto) Regimental numbers block 316851 - 317850.
49th Field Battery (St.Catherines) Regimental numbers block 317851 - 318850.
54th Field Battery (Brantford) Regimental numbers block 322851 - 323850.
12th Brigade Ammunition Column raised in MD.2. Regimental numbers block 346951 - 347450

13th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

13th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters Hamilton and Brantford.
Regimental numbers block 348351 - 348425.
50th Field Battery (Kingston) Regimental numbers block 318851 - 319850. Montreal)
51st Field Battery (Ottawa) Regimental numbers block 319851 - 320850. Halifax)
52nd Field Battery (Guelph) Regimental numbers block 320851 - 321850. (Liverpool)
53rd Field Battery (Toronto) Regimental numbers block 321851 - 322850. (Toronto)
13th Brigade Ammunition Column Hamilton and Brantford. Regimental numbers 1,260001 - 1,260200

14th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

14th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters MD. 6.
Regimental numbers block 1,262701 - 1,262750.
55th Field Battery (Listowell) Regimental numbers block 323851 - 324850.
56th Field Battery (Guelph) Regimental numbers block 324851 - 325850.
58th Field Battery (Fredericton) Regimental numbers block 326851 - 327850.
66th Field Battery (Montreal) Regimental numbers block 336801 - 337800
14th Brigade Ammunition Column raised in MD. 6. Regimental numbers block 1,261101 - 1,261300

15th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade

15th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade HQ. (Raised as the 59th Battery (Winnipeg) 327851 - 328850)
60th Field Battery Regina. Regimental numbers block 328851 - 329850.
61st Field Battery Lethbridge. Regimental numbers block 331801 - 332800.
62nd Field Battery Victoria. Regimental numbers block 332801 - 333800.
79th Field Battery Montreal. Regimental numbers block 1,251501 - 1,252000.

15th Brigade Ammunition Column raised in MD. 11. Regimental numbers block 1,260301 - 1,260500

Reorganization of the Canadian Divisional Artillery March 1917

12th Brigade disbanded January 1917 (The renumbered 16th)

12th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters . Disbanded

12th Brigade Ammunition Column. Disbanded & absorbed into the 5th Divisional Ammunition Column

47th Overseas Depot Battery (Canada) 315851 - 316850 Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 organized at Hamilton and mobilized at Toronto early in 1916 under G.O. 69 of July 15th 1916 under command of Major W. Field. The battery was redesignated the 47th Battery CFA before arriving in England September 22nd 1916 assigned a battery of the 12th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery along with the 48th, 49th and 54th Batteries. On October 14th 1916 after arrival in England the 12th Brigade was redesignated as the 16th Brigade and three of its batteries renumbered the 47th Battery becoming the 80th Battery, the 48th the 81st (A howitzer Battery) The 49th Battery initially being renumbered the 82nd but this almost immediately renumbered the 84th Battery. (The 82nd Battery being slated as a howitzer battery.) The fourth battery, the 54th, retaining its original number.

80th 'Overseas' Battery (1,252001 - 1,252500 numbers not used) The 80th 'Overseas' Battery Artillery was authorized under G.O. 11 of 1917 but this was cancelled under G.O. 48 of May 1st being amended and reissued with some Medical and Veterinary Corps additions. The 80th Battery was created by renumbering the 47th Battery after its arrival in England September 11th 1916 assigned to the 16th Brigade. In January 1917 the 16th Brigade was disbanded prior to the 4th Divisional Artillery being designated the 5th Divisional Artillery. On being disbanded one two gun section was reassigned to the 81st Battery and the second to the 54th Battery. The 80th Depot Battery Field Artillery under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

48th Overseas Depot Battery (Toronto) 316851 - 317850. This battery formed contemporaneously with the 48th (Howitzer) Battery in Belgium. Authorized under Order in Council P.C 2067/2068 under G.O. 69 of July 1916 under command of Major Edwin Kendall Richardson. The battery was redesignated the 48th Battery CFA before arriving in England September 22nd 1916 assigned a battery of the 12th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery along with the 47th, 49th and later the 54th Battery. On October 14th 1916 the 12th Brigade was redesignated as the 16th Brigade and three of its batteries renumbered the 47th Battery becoming the 80th Battery, the 48th the 81st Battery (An ad hoc 48th (Howitzer) Battery had been formed in Belgium in May 1916 for service with the 2nd Brigade, 1st Divisional Artillery with personnel from the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Field Batteries as a four gun howitzer battery.)

81st 'Overseas' Battery (1,252501 - 1,253000 numbers not used) The 81st 'Overseas' Field Battery Artillery was authorized under G.O. 11 of 1917 but this was cancelled under G.O. 48 of May 1st being amended and reissued with some Medical and Veterinary Corps additions. The 81st Battery was created January 22nd 1917 at Milford Camp at Witley by the renumbering of the 48th Battery this having arrived in England in September 1916 assigned to the 12th Brigade 4th Divisional Artillery after its arrival in England in September 1916 (The 12th Brigade was renumbered the 16th Brigade shortly after its arrival in England as a 'new' 12th Brigade had been formed in England assigned to the 1st Divisional Artillery.) On formation in January 1917 the 81st Overseas Battery absorbed a two gun section from the 80th. The 81st Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920

49th Overseas Depot Battery C.F.A. (St Catharines) 317851 - 318850. Authorized August 6th 1914 and organized February 15th under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Major E.H. Lancaster. The battery was redesignated the 49th Battery CFA before arriving in England September 22nd 1916 assigned a battery of the 12th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery along with the 47th, 48th and 54th Batteries. On October 14th 1916 the 12th Brigade was redesignated as the 16th Brigade and three of its batteries renumbered the 47th Battery becoming the 80th Battery, the 48th the 81st (Howitzer) Battery. The 49th Battery initially being renumbered the 82nd but this almost immediately renumbered the 84th Battery. The fourth battery, the 54th, retaining its original number.

84th 'Overseas' Battery (Howitzer) (1,254500 - 255000 numbers not used) The 84th 'Overseas' Field Battery Artillery was authorized under G.O. 11 of 1917 but this was cancelled under G.O. 48 of May 1st being amended and reissued with some Medical and Veterinary Corps additions. The 84th (Howitzer)

Battery CFA was formed at Shorncliffe in England by renumbering the 49th Field Battery after its arrival in England initially being renumbered the 82nd (Howitzer) Battery but this almost immediately renumbered as the 84th Battery this slated for France in January 1917 but disbanded and its personnel absorbed into the Reserve Artillery. The 84th Depot Battery Field Artillery was disbanded under G.O. 191 of November 1st 1920.

54th Overseas Depot Battery Recruited at Brantford, Toronto and Orillia and mobilized at Brantford January 21st 1916 (322851 - 323850). Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 organized January 21st 1916 under G.O. 69 of July 15th 1916 under command of Major W.T. Henderson. The battery was redesignated as the 54th Overseas Field Battery CEF March 9th 1916 and as the 54th Battery CEF September 11th 1916 just before sailing for England arriving September 22nd 1916. The 54th Battery arrived in France March 21st 1917 assigned to the 12th Brigade, 1st Division but was immediately split up and its batteries redistributed these absorbed by the 1st Divisional Artilleries 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th Batteries. The 54th Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

Reorganization of the 13th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade January 1917

13th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters Hamilton and Brantford.

13th Brigade Ammunition Column Disbanded & absorbed into the 5th Divisional Ammunition Column

50th Overseas Depot Battery (Disbanded) (Queen's University). Regimental numbers block 304501 - 305000 (Attested November 1915) and 318851 - 319850 (Attested February 1916). Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized February 15th under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Captain D.G. Anglin. The battery was redesignated the 50th Battery CFA before arriving in England September 25th 1916 as a four gun battery assigned to the 13th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery. In the spring 1917 reorganization of the Divisional Artillery the 50th Battery was disbanded January 22nd 1917 being absorbed by the 52nd and 53rd Batteries. The 52nd and 53rd Batteries served in the 13th Brigade for the duration of WWI with the 5th Division, Corps troops. The 50th Overseas Depot Battery disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

51st Overseas Depot Battery (Ottawa mobilized at Kingston). Regimental numbers block 319851 - 320850. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized February 15th under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Major E.C. Barrett. The battery was redesignated as the 51st Overseas (Howitzer) Battery in May 1916 and as the 51st (Howitzer) Battery CFA just prior to sailing for England. The battery arrived in England September 22nd 1916 assigned to the 13th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery. On January 22nd 1917 the 4th Divisional Artillery was redesignated as the 5th Divisional Artillery. In March 1917 the divisional artillery was reorganized with the number of brigades being reduced from four to two and the number of guns per battery increased from four to six. The 51st Battery CFA absorbing one two gun section from the 62nd Field Battery. The 13th Brigade now comprised of the 52nd, 53rd, 55th and **51st (Howitzer)** batteries to France serving as Corps Troops for the remainder of WWI. The 51st Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

52nd Overseas Depot Battery (Cobourg, Belleville, Peterborough and Kingston mobilized at Kingston) Regimental block numbers 320851 - 321850. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 and organized February 15th under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Major N.H. Macauley. The battery arrived in England in two waves the first September 25th 1916 and the second October 28th 1916 assigned to the 13th Brigade 4th Divisional Artillery. On January 22nd 1917 the 4th Divisional Artillery was redesignated as the 5th Divisional Artillery. In March 1917 the divisional artillery was reorganized with the number of brigades being reduced from four to two and the number of guns per battery increased from four to six the 52nd Battery CFA absorbing a two gun section from the disbanded 50th Field Battery January 17th 1917. The 13th Brigade now comprised of the 52nd, 53rd, 55th and 51st (Howitzer) batteries arriving in France August 1917. The battery serving as Corps Troops for the remainder of WWI. The 52nd Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920

53rd Overseas Depot Battery (Toronto mobilized at Kingston) Regimental block numbers 321851 - 322850. Recruited from surplus gunners left in Canada from the 34th Battery. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 organized January 21st 1916 under G.O. 69 of July 15th 1916 under command of Captain F.G. Grierson. The designation was changed to the 53rd Battery CEF September 18th 1916 just prior to embarking for England arriving September 25th 1916 assigned to the

13th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. On January 22nd 1917 the 4th Divisional Artillery was redesignated as the 5th Divisional Artillery. In March 1917 the divisional artillery was reorganized with the number of brigades being reduced from four to two and the number of guns per battery increased from four to six the 53rd Battery absorbing one two gun section of the 50th Battery CFA. The 13th Brigade now comprised of the 52nd, 53rd, 55th and 51st (Howitzer) batteries arriving in France August 1917. The 53rd Battery CFA arrived in France August 21st 1917 serving as Corps Troops for the remainder of WWI. The 52nd Overseas Depot Battery demobilized at Toronto June 23rd 1918 being disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

55th Overseas Depot Battery (Guelph and area mobilized at Guelph). Regimental block numbers 323851 - 324850). Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Major E.N. Lewis. The battery was redesignated as the 55th Overseas Field Battery CEF March 9th 1916 and as the 55th Battery CEF September 11th 1916 just before sailing for England arriving September 22nd 1916 assigned to the 14th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery. On January 22nd 1917 the 4th Divisional Artillery was redesignated as the 5th Divisional Artillery. In March 1917 the divisional artillery was reorganized with the number of brigades being reduced from four to two and the number of guns per battery increased from four to six the 55th Battery absorbing a two gun section from the 56th Battery. At this time the 55th Battery CFA was reassigned to the 13th Brigade The 5th Divisional Artillery arrived in France August 21st 1917 serving as Corps Artillery until the Armistice. The 55th Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

Reorganization of the 14th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade January 1917

14th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters

14th Brigade Ammunition Column. Disbanded & absorbed into the 5th Divisional Ammunition Column

60th Overseas Depot Battery (Saskatchewan mobilized at Regina). Regimental block numbers 328851 - 329850. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Captain T.D.J. Ringwood. The battery was redesignated as the 60th Overseas Field Battery in April 1916 and as the 60th Battery CFA September 11th 1916 arriving in the UK September 22nd 1916 assigned to the 15th Brigade 4th Canadian Division. On reorganization of the divisional artillery January 22nd 1917 the battery absorbed a two gun section of the 59th Battery CFA when the number of brigades per divisional artillery was reduced from four to two and the number of guns per battery was increased from four to six guns. On the disbandment of the 15th Brigade CFA the 60th Battery was transferred to the 14th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery proceeding to France August 21st 1917 serving as Corps Troops until the Armistice. The 60th Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 of November 1st 1920.

61st Overseas Depot Battery (Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton) 331601 - 332800. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 of August 6th 1914 being organized under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Captain C.H. Collinson. The battery was redesignated as the 61st Overseas Field Battery in April 1916 and as the 61st Battery CFA September 11th 1916 just prior to sailing for England arriving September 22nd 1916 assigned a component of the 15th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery. On reorganization of the divisional artillery January 22nd 1917 the battery absorbed a two gun section of the 59th Battery CFA when the number of brigades per divisional artillery was reduced from four to two and the number of guns per battery was increased from four to six guns. On the disbandment of the 15th Brigade CFA the 61st Battery was transferred to the 14th Brigade, 5th Divisional Artillery proceeding to France August 21st 1917 serving as Corps Troops until the Armistice. The 61st Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 of November 1st 1920.

66th Overseas Depot Battery (Montreal) 336801 - 337800. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 and organized March 13th 1916 under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Major R.A. Brock. The battery was designated the 66th Overseas Field Battery CFA in mid April 1916 and the 66th Battery CFA in early September 1916 prior to sailing for England arriving September 22nd 1916 and sailing for France March 21st 1917 where on arrival it is believed to have absorbed a two gun section from the disbanded 83rd (Howitzer) Battery. The 66th Battery CFA served as a component of the 14th Brigade, 5th Divisional Artillery, Corps Troops for the duration of WWI. The 66th Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

58th Overseas Depot Battery (Fredericton). Regimental block numbers 326851 - 327850. Authorized

under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 being organized February 15th under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916 under command of Major C.M.P. Fisher. The battery was redesignated as the 58th Overseas (Howitzer) Battery in May 1916 and as the 58th (Howitzer) Battery CFA just prior to sailing for England. The battery was assigned to the 14th Brigade, 4th Divisional Artillery after arriving in England September 22nd 1916. On January 22nd 1917 the 4th Divisional Artillery was redesignated as the 5th Divisional Artillery. In March 1917 the divisional artillery was reorganized with the number of brigades being reduced from four to two and the number of guns per battery increased from four to six. In this change the **58th (Howitzer) Battery** absorbed one two gun section of the 62nd Battery CFA. The 14th Brigade sailed for France August 21st 1917 as a component of the 14th Brigade, 5th Divisional Artillery serving as Corps Troops for the duration of WWI. The 58th Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

15th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade disbanded January 1915

15th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters . Disbanded

15th Brigade Ammunition Column. Disbanded & absorbed into the 5th Divisional Ammunition Column

81st 'Overseas' Battery (1,252501 - 1,253000) Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914. The 81st 'Overseas' Field Battery Artillery was authorized under G.O. 11 of 1917 but this was cancelled under G.O. 48 of May 1st being amended and reissued with some Medical and Veterinary Corps additions. The 81st Battery was created January 22nd 1917 at Milford Camp at Witley by the renumbering of the 48th Battery this having arrived in England in September 1916 assigned to the 12th Brigade 4th Divisional Artillery after its arrival in England in September 1916 (The 12th Brigade was renumbered the 16th Brigade shortly after its arrival in England as a 'new' ad hoc 12th Brigade had been formed in England assigned to the 1st Divisional Artillery.) On formation the 81st Overseas Battery absorbed a two gun section from the 80th Battery but was almost immediately disbanded in January 1917. The 81st Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920

82nd Overseas' Battery was formed from the 64th Overseas Depot Battery (Guelph) 334801 - 335800. Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 of August 6th 1914 and organized under G.O. 69 July 15th 1916. The battery arrived in England August 24th 1916 where at Shorncliffe on October 9th 1916 the battery was reorganized to form the 82nd (Howitzer) Battery this being authorized as the 82nd 'Overseas' Battery Field Artillery initially under G.O. 11 of 1917 but this was cancelled and reissued under G.O. 48 of May 1st being amended with some Medical and Veterinary Corps additions. In January the battery was redesignated as the **82nd (Howitzer) Battery** absorbing a two gun section from the 84th Battery but was almost immediately disbanded in January 1917 and its batteries redistributed to the 23rd Battery and the 22nd (Howitzer) and 48th (Howitzer) Batteries. The 82nd Battery was assigned a regimental numbers *1.253001 - 1,253500* but being formed in England from previously raised batteries these were never used. Both the 64th Overseas Depot Battery and 82nd Depot Battery Field Artillery were disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

83rd 'Overseas' Battery (Howitzer) (1,253501 - 1,254000) Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914. The 83rd 'Overseas Field Battery Artillery was authorized under G.O. 11 of 1917 but this was cancelled under G.O. 48 of May 1st being amended and reissued with some Medical and Veterinary Corps additions. The **83rd (Howitzer) Battery** was organized at Shorncliffe October 10th 1917 under command of Major J.C. Harris slated to sail for France in January 1917 but was disbanded one section assigned to the 51st (howitzer) Battery the other to the 66th Battery. The 82nd Depot Battery Field Artillery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

54th Overseas Depot Battery Recruited at Brantford, Toronto and Orillia and mobilized at Brantford January 21st 1916 (322851 - 323850). Authorized under Order in Council P.C. 2067/2068 August 6th 1914 organized January 21st 1916 under GO. 69 of July 15th 1916 under command of Major W.T. Henderson. The battery was redesignated as the 54th Overseas Field Battery CEF March 9th 1916 and as the 54th Battery CEF September 11th 1916 just before sailing for England arriving September 22nd 1916. The 54th Battery arrived in France March 21st 1917 assigned to the ad hoc 12th Brigade, 1st Division but was immediately split up and its batteries redistributed these absorbed by the 1st Divisional Artilleries 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th Batteries. The 54th Overseas Depot Battery was disbanded under G.O. 191 November 1st 1920.

5th Canadian Division Infantry Brigades

13th Canadian Infantry Brigade

On November 1st 1916 command of the 13th Infantry Brigade as given to Brigadier-General J.F.L. Embury who remained in command from November 1st 1916 until March 11th 1918 when the 13th Brigade was disbanded. The composition of the 13th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division was Headquarters, the 128th Battalion, the 134th Battalion the 160th and 202nd Battalions.

128th Canadian Infantry Battalion
134th (48th Highlanders) Battalion
160th (Bruce) Battalion
202nd (Edmonton Sportsman) Battalion

Formation patch

The 5th Division formation patches were Garnet (Deep wine red) in colour and worn without brigade distinctions although these are illustrated as being worn in contemporary literature. Authorized officers patterns to be embroidered with an angular gold 'bullion' wire letter 'C' inset with five bars. The sign is only noted being painted, in white, on the steel helmet. Only the Divisional Artillery and Machine Gun Brigade served in France the infantry battalions being broken up and used as reinforcements.



128th Infantry Battalion, 13th Brigade

The 128th Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited in Saskatchewan November 19th 1915 with mobilization headquarters at Moose Jaw under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The battalion was raised by the 60th Rifles of Canada and the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles these regiments previously having contributed 294 and 171 volunteers respectively to the 11th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. Both regiments later contributed to the 46th, 68th, 152nd and 195th Battalions. The 128th Battalion embarked for England August 15th 1916 with 32 officers and 985 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Pawlett (16th Light Horse) where in February 1917 the battalion was assigned to the 13th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. In February 1918 the 5th Division was declared moribund and disbanded. Each of the 11 remaining battalions, (the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the infantry battalions serving with the Canadian Corps in the field, the remainder being absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 128th Battalion being absorbed into the 15th Reserve Battalion (Saskatchewan Regiment) which formed the reinforcement pool for the 5th, 28th, 46th and 1st CMR Battalions. The 128th Overseas Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 128th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 781001 - 784000.

Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited

Cap badges with non voided Tudor Crown. Collars face.

Other ranks



628-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



628-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

628-14-102 Title Brown finish. 'CANADA/128 MOOSE JAW'S'. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals

628-14-104 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros not maker marked



628-14-106 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks 1915'

NCOs(?)

628-11-108 Cap Pickled finish (Not currently confirmed)



628-12-110 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Bandsman

628-11-112	Cap	Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
628-12-112	Collar	Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
628-14-112	Title	Silver plate. 'CANADA/128 MOOSE JAW'S'. Not maker marked

Officers

628-11-114	Cap	Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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628-12-114	Collar	Die cast brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Cap badges with blunt maple leaves and framed motto ribbons

Other ranks



628-11-116	Cap	Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham
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Collars with small numeral '128'



628-12-116	Collar	Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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Officers. Badges by J.R. Gaunt & Son. Ltd.

The surface of the maple leaf collar badges are textured with small dots.

625-11-118 Cap Blackened finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Marked 'J.R. Gaunt London'

625-12-118 Collar Blackened finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Marked 'J.R. Gaunt London'

Modern British Counterfeit



625-11-120 Cap Pressure cast. No reverse die. Blurred detail

134th (48th Highlanders of Canada) Battalion 13th Brigade

The 134th (48th Highlanders) Battalion was recruited December 4th 1915 and mobilized at Toronto by the 48th Highlanders of Canada, being authorized under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The 134th Battalion was raised entirely from the 48th Highlanders this regiment previously having provided 836 volunteers to the 15th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 92nd Battalion. The 134th Battalion embarked for England August 9th 1916 with 32 officers and 1078 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.A. Miller (48th Highlanders), where it was assigned to the 13th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. In February 1918 the 5th Division was disbanded each of the 11 remaining battalions, (the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the units in the field and the remainder were absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 134th Battalion was absorbed into the 12th Reserve Battalion this one of two reinforcing battalions for the 1st Central Ontario Regiment (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 134th Battalion was officially disbanded under General Order 135 of December 16th 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 134th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 799001 - 802000.

The 134th Battalion had a brass band of 33 musicians, a bugle band of 26 and a pipe band of 16 pipers and seven drummers.

Noted in the correspondence between the 134th Battalion and the D.A.A. & Q.M.G. M.D. #2 in the Canadian Archives, regarding the approval of the submitted badge designs is the following in a letter dated January 15th 1915: "I have not yet received official confirmation of the proposed badge for this Regiment. The badge is necessary to give the winter caps worn by the battalion the proper appearance,".

Pattern or prototype collar



634-12-102 Collar 'Gordon Highlanders' 134th Bn. Smooth semi-hollow back with copper wire lugs.

The first badges were produced by P.W.Ellis and are maker marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Toronto'. This pattern has a large buckle and the numeral '134' is textured. The other ranks badges have flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners.

Other ranks



634-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Flat lug fasteners. Maker marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Toronto'



634-12-104 Collar Brown finish. N/S/ Flat cut sheet copper lugs.. Not maker marked



632-14-104 Title Copper finish. Flat N/S lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Ellis Bros'



634-11-106 Cap Brown finish. Round wire lugs Maker marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Toronto'



634-12-106 Collar Brown finish. Round wire lugs. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



634-14-108 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Flat topped numeral '3'.

634-14-110 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks 1916'. Round topped '3' (Not reported)

Officers



634-11-112 Cap Chocolate brown OSD finish. Brass wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked



634-12-112 Collar Red/Brown OSD finish. Brass wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked '

Pipers/Officers



634-11-114 Cap Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Toronto'

Sweetheart (?)



634-12-116 Collar Gilt. Pin fastener

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Other ranks



634-11-118 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



634-12-118 Collar

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

Officers



634-11-120 Cap

Red/Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

634-12-120 Collar

Red/Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Post WWI fantasy

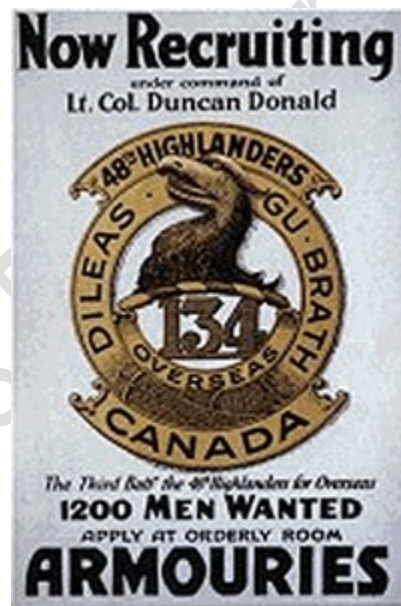
Some of the dies for a collar badge worn left were extensively re-struck in England these in natural gilding metal finish are fitted with slide fasteners and usually offered as beret badges, this type of headdress not being worn in WWI.



634-12-130 Badge

Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

Recruiting Posters



160th (Bruce) Battalion 13th Brigade

The 160th (Bruce) battalion was recruited in Bruce County December 2nd 1915 with mobilization headquarters at Walkerton under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The battalion was raised by the 32nd Bruce Regiment this previously having provided 72 volunteers to the 1st Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The motto of the 160th Battalion was Amor Patria (Love of Fatherland) this found below the numeral on the collar badges.) The 160th Battalion embarked for England October 17th 1916 with 31 officers and 978 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Weir (2nd Infantry Brigade), where in February 1917 it was assigned to the 13th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. In February 1918 the 5th Division was disbanded each of the 11 remaining battalions, (the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the units in the field and the remainder were absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 160th Battalion was absorbed into the 4th Reserve Battalion this the reinforcing battalion for the Western Ontario Regiment, providing reinforcements to the 1st, 18th and 47th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 160th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective November 29th 1918 under General Order 135 of December 16th 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 160th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 651001 - 654000.

Officers interim badge



660-11-102 Cap

Wm numerals overlaid on 146th Battalion cap badge.

Badges by G.F. Hemsley Montreal.

Pointed maple leaf, closed figure '6' in numeral '160'

Other ranks



660-11-104 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



660-12-104 Collar

Pickled finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs



660-11-106 Cap

Brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



660-12-106 Collar

Brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals and titles

Although manufactured the use of the cloth title was denied by Ottawa June 2nd 1916 stating "design does not have the word 'CANADA'"



660-22-108 Cloth Title

White lettering woven on red worsted

660-14-110 Numeral

Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Not maker marked



660-14-112 Numeral

Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks 1915'

660-14-114 Title

Natural gilding metal finish 160/CANADA

Hemsley souvenir private purchase

In late 1916 or early in 1917 George F. Hemsley produced an undated catalogue of 'Canadian Overseas Regimental Badges'. This interesting catalogue illustrates many examples of cap and collars that the company had produced for various battalions of the CEF. The facing pages contained a message about the

various products available and on the opposite page six illustrations usually of three cap badges with the matching collar badge. These available for purchase as souvenirs. From the information pages it can be determined that all of the majority of these 'souvenir' badges were issued with a pickled finish. This not necessarily the finish on the original battalion issued badges. The vast majority of these badges are encountered in mint un-issued condition unlike those worn in the field.



660-11-116 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



660-12-116 Collar

Pickled finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



660-11-118 Cap

White metal overlay on pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

660-12-118 Collar

Silver overlay on pickled finish. Flat back. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not marked

660-11-120 Cap

Brown OSD finish. Non voided. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



660-12-120 Collar Brown OSD finish. Non voided. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Bandsman(?)

660-11-122 Cap Silver. Non-voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



660-12-122 Collar Silver. Non-voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Sweetheart(?)

660-11-124 Cap Gilt and enamels

OVERSEAS

Formation patches

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. (All ranks)

Blunt maple leaf, open figure '6' in numeral '160'



660-11-126 Cap White metal overlay on pickled finish. Lug fasteners.



660-12-126 Collar

White metal overlay on pickled finish. Lug fasteners.

32nd Bruce Regiment Reinforcing Draft

A 32nd Bruce Regiment reinforcing draft was authorized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917. Being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920. The regimental numbers block was 2,463301 - 2,468300.

202nd (Edmonton Sportsman) Battalion, 13th Brigade

The 202nd (Edmonton Sportsman) Battalion raised by the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers with mobilization headquarters at Edmonton under General Order 69 of July 15th 1916. The regiment had previously contributed 1247 volunteers to the 9th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raised the 66th and 138th Battalions. The 202nd Battalion embarked for England November 24th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel P.E. Bowen (19th Alberta Dragoons), with a strength of 27 officers and 746 other ranks where in February 1917 it was assigned to the 13th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division in England. In February 1918 the 5th Division was disbanded each of the 11 remaining battalions, (the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the units in the field and the remainder were absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 202nd Battalion being absorbed into the 9th Reserve. The 202nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective February 18th 1918 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 202nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 231001 - 234000.

Initial issues

A series of similar badges were produced for the 63rd, 66th, 138th 151st; 194th, 202nd, 218th and 233rd Battalions all mobilized at Edmonton. All are rare and are thought issued on the formation of the various battalions prior to battalion badges being authorized. The maker is believed to be Jackson Bros.

702-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

702-12-102 Collar

Brown finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

Badges by Jackson Bros.

Other ranks



702-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



702-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

702-12-106 Collar Pickled finish. E/W Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



702-14-104 Title Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Jackson Bros

NCOs



702-14-108 Title Pickled finish. Pin fastener. Marked 'Jackson Bros'

Shoulder strap numerals

702-14-110 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros not maker marked.

Officers



702-11-112 Cap Gilt finish. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked



702-12-112 Collar Gilt finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked



702-14-112 Title Gilt finish. Solid 'CAN/202/ADA' Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Jackson Bros'

Badges by Stanley & Aylward.

Other ranks



702-11-114 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



702-12-114 Collar Pickled (finish polished off). Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

702-11-116 Cap Sterling silver. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'Stanley & Aylward'



702-12-116 Collar Silver. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Stanley & Aylward' & 'Sterling'



702-12-118 Collar Silver. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'Stanley & Aylward' & 'Sterling'

OVERSEAS

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

Large lettering in the motto ribbons with narrow rifle butt design. Collars with narrow figures in the numeral '202'. Numerals on the badges do not touch.

Other ranks



702-11-120 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



702-12-120 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

702-11-122 Cap Gilt finish. Lug fastener. Not maker marked

702-12-122 Collar Gilt finish. Lug fastener. Not maker marked



702-14-122 Title Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

14th Canadian Infantry Brigade

On November 29th 1916 command of the 14th Infantry Brigade was initially given to Lieutenant- Colonel J.E. Leckie but on January 22nd 1917 command passed to Brigadier-General A.E. Swift who remained in command until March 11th 1918 when the 14th Brigade was disbanded. The composition of the 14th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division was Headquarters, the 125th Battalion, the 150th Battalion the 156th and 161st Battalions.

125th Battalion
150th (Carabiniers Mont-Royal) Battalion
156th (Leeds and Grenville) Battalion
161st (Huron) Battalion

Formation patches

The 5th Division formation patches were Garnet (Deep wine red) in colour and worn without brigade distinctions. Although Officers patterns are described as embroidered with an angular gold 'bullion' wire

letter 'C' inset with five bars no examples are currently reported. Only the Divisional Artillery and Machine Gun Brigade served in France the infantry battalions being used as reinforcements.

Brigade designations were not worn by the 5th Division although seen in illustrations.



125th Battalion, 14th Brigade, 1917 - 1918

The 125th Battalion was recruited in Brant County November 12th 1915 with mobilization headquarters at Brantford under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The battalion was raised by the 38th Dufferin Rifles of Canada this regiment previously having contributed 194 volunteers to the 4th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The battalion embarked for England August 9th 1916 with 32 officers and 974 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel M.E.B. Cutcliffe (38th Dufferin Rifles). In February 1917 the 125th Battalion was assigned to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. In February 1918 the 5th Division was disbanded and each of the 11 remaining battalions, (the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the infantry battalions serving in the field with the Canadian Corps, the remainder being absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 125th Battalion was absorbed into the 8th Reserve Battalion this the reserve battalion for the 2nd Central Ontario Regiment and reinforcing the 54th, 58th, 102nd and 116th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 125th Overseas Battalion was disbanded under General Order 135 of December 16th 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 125th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 772001 - 775000.

The correspondence regarding the design of the battalion badges for the 125th Battalion, located in the Canadian Archives, gives an interesting highlight of the design process. The description of the final pattern dated February 18th 1916, this being the third submitted, reads in part "On a maple leaf, an imperial crown surmounting an oval ribbon, bearing the motto, "For King and Country" and enclosing the numerals "125"; below the numerals, the crest of the County of Brant, the bear (being the token of the Six Nations Indians), standing on two logs one of pine representing the Six Nations Indians, and one of oak representing the British, the logs being bound together with thongs representing the treaties binding the Six Nations and the British Empire. On a scroll to the left of the crest the word "Canada", and to the right, the word, "Overseas". Approval of the design was received by the battalion on March 1st 1916 and samples of three sets of badges, Officers, NCOs and Other Ranks were sent to the D.A.A & Q.M.G. MD. No.2 to be forwarded to Ottawa on May 3rd 1916.

Badge attributed to Ellis Bros

Cap badges with pointed maple leaf and 13 jewels in the Tudor crown.



625-11-102 Cap Brown finish Die cast with semi hollow back not maker marked

Badges by G.F. Hemsley.

Cap badges with five jewels in the central arch of the Tudor crown.



625-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



625-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs

625-11-106 Cap Brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

625-12-106 Collar Brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



625-14-108 Numeral Gilt lacquer on gilding metal 125. By Caron Bros not maker marked



625-14-110 Numeral Brown finish 125. Maker marked 'Birks 1916'



625-15-112 Numeral Theatre made with numerals added to lower 'bar'

Officers

625-11-114 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'D.F. Hemsley Ltd.'

625-11-116 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

625-12-116 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Cap badges with blunt maple leaf, framed motto ribbons with 13 jewels in the Tudor crown.

Other ranks



625-11-118 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



625-12-118 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

625-11-120 Cap Blackened/pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

625-12-120 Collar

Blackened/pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



625-14-120 Title

Natural gilding metal finish 125/CANADA. Not maker marked

Cap badge of dubious origin.



625-11-124 Cap

Brass white metal plated. Figure '1' stamped on the reverse of numeral '1'

Counterfeit cap badges

The cap badge pictured below is a known counterfeit this one of a similar badges offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. Note the lack of sharpness and blurred detail, 'off metals' and extra metal around the design this not found on the original die struck example. A solid silver example will likely also of been produced.



625-11-126 Cap

Off metal. Blurred detail. Lug fasteners

The 125th Battalion embarked for England August 9th where in February 1917 was assigned to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. The 5th Division was disbanded in February 1918 and the battalions broken up and used as reinforcements.

150th (Carabiniers Mont-Royal) Battalion, 14th Brigade-1917 - 1918

The 150th (Carabiniers Mont-Royal) Battalion was recruited and mobilized under General Order 151 of

December 22nd 1915 at Montreal by the 65th Regiment Carabiniers Mont-Royal this regiment having previously provided 337 volunteers to the 14th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment later raised the 69th Battalion. The 150th Battalion embarked for England September 27th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Barre (65th Carabiniers Mont-Royal), with a strength of 24 officers and 515 other ranks where in February 1917 was assigned as one of the battalions for to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. In February 1918 the 5th Division was declared moribund and disbanded each of the 11 remaining battalions (the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the units in the field and the remainder were absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 150th Battalion was absorbed into the 10th Reserve Battalion, the reinforcing battalion for the 22nd Battalion serving on the Western Front being disbanded November 29th 1918 under General Order 135 of December 16th 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 150th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 847001 - 850000.

Badges by G.F. Hemsley.

Other ranks



650-11-102 Cap

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



650-12-102 Collar

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

NCOs

650-13-104 Collar

Pickled finish. Pin Lug fastener. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals and title

650-14-106 Numeral

Gilding metal. By Caron Bros not maker marked

650-14-108 Numeral

'Birks 1916' (Not currently reported)



650-14-110 Title Caron numeral '150' braised on Canada title

Officers



650-11-110 Cap Oxidized. OSD. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

650-12-110 Collar Oxidized. OSD. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

650-11-112 Cap Silver overlays on pickled finish. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



650-12-112 Collar Silver wash on pickled finish. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Other ranks

Curved 'Canada' ribbon. Collar badges with motto ribbons farmed



650-11-114 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



650-12-116 Collar Pickled finish. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

650-14-118 Title Natural brass. Voided CANADA

Officers

White metal overlays on the numerals and motto ribbon only.

650-11-120 Cap Wm. overlays on bronze finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

650-12-120 Collar Wm. overlays on bronze finish. Voided. N/S Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

65th Carabiniers Mont-Royal Draft

A fourth Company was raised for the 150th Battalion by the 65th Carabiniers Mont-Royal with regimental numbers block 2,002001 -2,002500. Some personnel arrived in England Oct 17th 1917 being assigned to the 18th Reserve Brigade before proceeding to France,

Recruiting posters



156th (Leeds & Granville) Battalion, 14th Brigade 1917 - 1918

The 156th (Leeds and Grenville) Battalion was recruited in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville with mobilization headquarters at Brockville under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915 by the 41st Brockville Rifles this regiment previously having provided 83 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 156th Battalion embarked for England October 18th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel T.C.D. Bedell (56th Grenville Rifles), with a strength of 28 officers and 778 other ranks. In February 1917 it was assigned to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. In February 1918 the 5th Division was declared moribund and disbanded each of the 11 remaining battalions, the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the units in the field and the remainder were absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 156th Battalion was absorbed into the 6th Reserve Battalion the reinforcing Battalion for the Eastern Ontario Regiment supplying reinforcements to the 2nd, 21st and 38th Infantry Battalions and the PPCLI serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front being disbanded under General Order 135 of December 16th 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 156th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 639001 - 642000.

Badges by G.F. Hemsley (Die 1)

'CANADA' with flat top. The collar badges do not face.

Other ranks



656-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



656-12-102 Collar

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



656-14-104 Numeral

Gilding metal 156. By Caron Bros. Not maker marked

656-14-106 Numeral

Brown finish 156. Maker marked 'Birks 1916' (Not reported)

Officers



656-11-108 Cap

Red/brown OSD finish. Flat lug fasteners. Not maker marked

656-12-108 Collar

Red/brown OSD finish. Flat lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers (?) Possibly late war private souvenir purchase



656-11-110 Cap

Pickled finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



656-12-110 Collar

Pickled finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Sweetheart (?)



656-12-112 Collar

Silver. Pin fastener

(Please see below for counterfeits of these collars.)

Officers (Die 2)

Curved CANADA.



656-11-116 Cap

Pickled finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



656-12-116 Collar

Pickled finish. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



656-14-116 Title Pickled finish. Flat back. Not marked

656-11-118 Cap White metal overlay on pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



656-12-118 Collar White metal overlay on pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Formation patches

The 5th Division formation patches were Garnet (Deep wine red) in colour and worn without brigade distinctions. Officers patterns were embroidered with an angular gold 'bullion' wire letter 'C' inset with five bars. Only the Divisional Artillery and Machine Gun Brigade served in France the infantry battalions being used as reinforcements.

Brigade designations were not worn by the 5th Division although seen in illustrations.



Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Non voided. The collar badges do not face.

Other ranks



656-11-120 Cap Natural gilding metal finish. Voided. Lug fasteners.

656-12-120 Collar Natural gilding metal finish. Voided. Lug fasteners.

Officers



656-11-122 Cap Blackened/pickled. Solid. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

656-12-122 Collar Blackened/pickled. Voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Eaton's Stores Sweetheart badges

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.

656-11-124 Cap size Pickled finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

656-11-126 Cap size . Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

41st Brockville Rifles Reinforcing Draft

The additional reinforcing drafts for the 156th Battalion was allotted the regimental block numbers 2,255301 - 2,260300.

The 41st Brockville Rifles reinforcing draft was authorized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917. Being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920. Other ranks pickled regimental cap/collar badges with red felt backing cloth by P.W.Ellis & Co. Ltd. Not maker marked. Officers patterns in red/brown OSD finish.

56th Regiment (Lisgar Rifles) reinforcing Draft

The 56th Regiment Lisgar Rifles reinforcing draft was authorized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917. Being disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The 156th Battalion embarked for England October 18th 1916 where in February 1917 it was assigned to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. In February 1918 the 5th Division was declared moribund and disbanded and its battalions used as reinforcements.

Counterfeit badges

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



656-12-128 Collar Pressure cast brass.



656-12-130 Collar Pressure cast silver.

161st (Huron County) Battalion, 14th Brigade, 1917 - 1918

The 161st (Huron) Battalion was recruited in Huron County on December 2nd 1915 but with mobilization headquarters at London, Ontario under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The battalion was raised by the 33rd Huron Regiment this regiment previously having provided 68 volunteers to the 1st Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The battalion embarked for England November 1st 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.B. Combe (33rd Huron Regiment), with a strength of 28 officers and 749 OR's where it February 1917 was assigned to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. In February 1918 the 5th Division was disbanded each of the 11 remaining battalions, (the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the units in the field and the remainder were absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 161st Battalion was absorbed into the 4th Reserve Battalion. The 161st Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 161st Canadian Infantry Battalion was 654001 - 657000.



Seven button tunics and regimental cap badges but no collar badges being worn. Instruction presumably being given at R.C.R. Depot at Wolsely Barracks at London, Ontario.

Badges by R.G. Hemsley



661-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

661-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs



661-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals and title

661-14-106	Numeral	Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Not maker marked
661-14-108	Numeral	Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks 1916'
661-14-110	Numeral	Gilding metal. Maker marked, P.W. Ellis (serifs on the '1s')
661-14-112	Title	Natural gilding metal finish 161 braised over voided 'CANADA'.

Officers



661-11-114	Cap	Red brown finish. Solid. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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661-12-114	Collar	Brown finish. Solid. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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661-12-116	Collar	Blackened finish. Solid. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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661-11-118 Cap Silver wash on numerals. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



661-12-118 Collar Silver wash on numerals. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Blunt maple leaf framed motto ribbons'

Other ranks

661-11-120 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

661-12-120 Collar Brown finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

15th CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE 1917-1918

On formation command of the 15th Brigade was given to Brigadier general E.C. Ashton who remained in command from April 2nd 1917 until November 5th 1917 when command passed to Lieutenant-Colonel A.E. Ings before passing to Lieutenant-Colonel D.M. Sutherland who remained in command until the 15th Brigade was disbanded March 11th 1918. The composition of the 15th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division on formation was Headquarters, the 104th Battalion, the 119th Battalion the 185th and 199th Battalions.

104th Canadian Infantry Battalion
 119th (Algoma Overseas) Battalion
 185th (Cape Breton Highlanders) Battalion
 199th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Battalion

Formation patches



104th Battalion, 15th Brigade. 1917 - 1918

The 104th Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited October 24th 1915 in New Brunswick with mobilization headquarters at Sussex under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The 104th Battalion was raised primarily by the 67th Regiment Carleton Light Infantry the regiment had previously contributed 30 volunteers to the 12th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 40th Battalion. The 104th Battalion embarked for England July 29th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G.W. Fowler (Cadet Committee and M.P.), with a strength of 42 officers and 1084 OR's. In January 1917 in a rather complicated shuffle within a number of various New Brunswick Battalions and the 105th PEI Battalion then in England, Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler took over Command of the newly formed 13th Reserve Battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Ings of the 105th (PEI) Battalion took over command of the 104th Battalion, this assigned as one of the battalions slated for the proposed 15th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. In February 1918 the 5th Division was disbanded each of its 11 remaining battalions, (the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to units in the field, increasing the establishment of the infantry battalions to around 1100 men each. The remainder were absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 104th Battalion being absorbed into the 13th Reserve Battalion. The 104th Canadian Infantry Battalion being fully depleted of all ranks was disbanded effective July 27th 1918 under General Order 101 of August 15th 1918. The 13th Reserve Battalion as a component of the New Brunswick Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 104th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 709001 - 712000.

Badges were produced by G. F. Hemsley, Montreal

The figure 'O' in the numeral '104' is oval, the Tudor crown is voided.

Other ranks



604-11-102 Cap

Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked G. F. Hemsley, Montreal



604-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Crown not voided. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs



604-11-104 Cap Natural brass finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



604-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros not maker marked

604-14-108 Numeral Brown finish 104. Maker marked 'Birks 1916'



604-14-110 Numeral Brass with upper and lower bars. Not maker marked possibly Tiptaft

Officers

604-11-112 Cap Silver overlay on pickled finish. (Not reported)

604-12-112 Collar Silver overlay on pickled finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Currently collar size badges in sterling silver with broach pin fasteners are believed to be 'sweetheart' pins.

604-12-114 Collar Silver . Pin fastener.

OVERSEAS

Badges by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co. 112 Regent St. London E.C.

The sail on the ship in the coat-of-arms of New Brunswick is fully furled. Voided Tudor crown



604-11-120 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners G & S London maker tab



604-12-120 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners Not maker marked

603-14-120 Title Gilding metal '104' over curved 'Canada'

604-11-122 Cap Sterling silver with gold overlay.

604-12-122 Collar Sterling silver with gold overlay

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

The figure 'O' in the numeral '104' is round and the Tudor Crown is not voided.

Other ranks



604-11-124 Cap Blackened finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

604-12-124 Collar Blackened finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers

604-11-126 Cap

Brown OSD finish. Non-voided crown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



604-12-126 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Non-voided crown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Eaton's Stores Sweetheart Badges

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.

604-11-130 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

604-11-132 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

119th (Algoma Overseas) Battalion, 15th Brigade

The 119th (Algoma Overseas) Battalion was recruited in the Algoma district and Manitoulin Island region of Northern Ontario with mobilization headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The battalion was raised by the 51st Regiment (Soo Rifles) this regiment previously having contributed 126 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914, later raising the 227th Battalion. The 119th Battalion embarked for England August 9th 1916 with a strength of 32 officers and 935 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel T.P.T. Rowland (51st Soo Rifles). The 119th Battalion was assigned as one of the battalions for to the proposed 15th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division. In February 1918 the 5th Division was disbanded each of the 11 remaining battalions, the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the units in the field and the remainder was absorbed into the 8th Reserve Battalion (2nd Central Ontario Regiment) the reserve pool for the 54th, 58th, 102nd and 116th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 119th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective November 29th 1918 under General Order 135 of December 16th 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 119th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 754001 - 757000.

Badges by Inglis

Other ranks



619-11-102 Cap

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



619-12-102 Collar

Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals

619-14-104 Numeral

Gilding metal. Not maker marked



619-14-106 Numeral

Brown finish 119. Maker marked 'Birks 1915'



619-11-108 Cap

Silver overlay on pickled finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

619-12-108 Collar

Silver overlay on pickled finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Badges by Patterson



619-11-110 Cap

Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Patterson Soo



619-12-110 Collar

Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Patterson Soo

619-14-110 Numeral

Small size. Brown finish. Upper and lower 'bars'. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Large letters the 'CANADA' framed.

Other ranks



619-11-112 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

619-12-112 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

619-14-112 Numeral Brown finish. Upper and lower 'bars'. Not maker marked

185th (Nova Scotia Highlanders) Battalion, 15th Brigade

The 185th (Cape Breton Highlanders) Battalion, Nova Scotia Highland Brigade was recruited in Cape Breton with mobilization headquarters at Broughton under General Order 69 of July 15th 1916. The 185th Battalion was partially raised by the 94th Victoria Regiment (Argyll Highlanders) the regiment had previously contributed volunteers to the 17th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later helped raise the 85th Battalion. The 185th Battalion embarked for England under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.P. Day (28th New Brunswick Dragoons) October 13th 1916, with a strength of 36 officers and 976 other ranks where it was assigned to the 15th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. In February 1918 the 5th Division was disbanded each of the 11 remaining battalions, (the 199th having previously been absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion), were ordered to send a drafts of 100 men each to the units in the field and the remainder were absorbed into the Reserve Battalions. The 185th Battalion was absorbed by the 17th Reserve Battalion this the reinforcing battalion for the Nova Scotia Regiment supplying reinforcements to the 25th and 85th Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 185th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded November 29th 1918 under General order 135 of December 16th 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 185th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 877001 - 880000.

Brass band

The 185th Battalion had a band with 36 bandsmen and a pipe band of seven pipers and seven drummers. Only officers and pipers wore highland garb, other ranks wore regular infantry uniform with a Balmoral cap this with a brown turkey feather hackle blue feather centre behind the badge.



Top row left to right. Bandsman Alex Brown, Frank MacKinnon, James Critchley, John Hitchens, Robert Weilding, Herbert Roycoft, William MacLavery, Albert Beresford, Thomas Saunderson, Walter Cosman Elmer Bulford, James Bowers,

Second row standing left to right. Samuel Hayman, Fred Ferryhough, John Harricks, Malcolm O'Hanley, Ben Hitchens, James F. MacDonald, Thomas Denney, John Nicholson, Elmer Bulmer, Burns MacDonald, James Bowers, and Corporal Harry Hitchens .

Third row sitting left to right. Joseph Dunn, James A. Ross, Mark Conway, Harry Braddock, Sergeant Bandmaster William Williams, Colonel F.P. Day, Captain F.P. Munro, McK Weir, Corporal Joseph Davis

Bottom row sitting left to right. Joseph Mullings, William P. Laurence, John McOuigan, John T. Green, Gerald Liscombe, Daniel Guthrie, Lance Corporal A.J. MacLean

Badges by George Hemsley.

Voided between the small shield bearing the arms of Nova Scotia and the motto ribbon.

Other ranks



685-11-102 Balmoral Pickled finished. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



685-12-102 Collar Pickled finished. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



685-11-103 Balmoral Copper. This possibly field worn with original pickled finish removed

NCOs

685-12-104 Collar Pickled finished scroll pattern. Pin fastener. Not maker marked.

Shoulder strap numerals



685-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. Maker marked and dated

685-14-108 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks 1916' (Not reported)

Officers Forage cap

It is now believed that the maple leaf collar badges were worn on the officers forage cap.



685-11-110 Forage cap Pickled finish maple leaf pattern. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



685-12-112 Collar Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Officers

Two piece badges white metal overlay on pickled finish.

685-11-114 Glengarry Two piece badge. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



685-12-114 Collar Two piece badge scroll pattern. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Three piece badges white metal overlay on brass thistle on copper finish this pattern with maple leaf pattern collars badges.

685-11-116 Glengarry Three piece badge. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

685-12-116 Collar Three piece badge maple leaf pattern. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



685-12-116 Collar Silver overlay on bronze finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Pipers

685-11-118 Glengarry Silver plate. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

685-12-116 Collar Silver. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son.

The small shield bearing the arms of Nova Scotia on the Balmoral badges is not voided. The badges were originally all issued with an applied dark pickled finish which wore off in use. Officers issues by Tiptaft are reported for the 185th Battalion but are not confirmed.

Other ranks

685-11-120 Balmoral Blackened/pickled finished. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

685-12-120 Collar Blackened/pickled finished. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Eaton's Stores 'Sweetheart' Badges

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.

685-11-130 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

685-11-132 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Counterfeit cap badges

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



685-11-128 Balmoral Pressure cast brass.



685-11-130 Balmoral Pressure cast silver.

199th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Battalion, 15th Brigade

The 199th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Battalion was recruited by the 55th Irish Canadian Rangers at Montreal under General Order 69 of July 15th 1916. The 55th Irish Canadian Rangers was one of a number of Militia Regiments raised after the start of WWI to attest volunteers. Others regiments raised to organize CEF battalions were the 58th (Westmount) Rifles also located at Montreal, 70th Regiment at Hull Quebec, the 108th Regiment raised at Berlin, Ontario, this later renamed Kitchener, and the 109th and 110th Irish Regiment both from Toronto. The 199th Battalion embarked for England December 20th 1916 with of 26 officers and 834 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.J. Trihey (55th Irish Canadian Rangers), where in February 1917 the battalion was assigned to the 15th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Division then in formation in England. Effective May 17th 1917 the 199th Battalion was removed from the establishment of the 5th Division and absorbed into the 23rd Reserve Battalion. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 199th Canadian Infantry Battalion was disbanded effective September 15th 1917 under General Order 82 of June 1st 1918.

The regimental numbers block for the 199th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 919001 - 922000.

Two different patterns of badges were produced for the 199th Battalion both by Hemsley. The first pattern badges were authorized June 28th 1916 and a second pattern authorized November 17th 1916 this produced after H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught became the Honourary Colonel-in Chief of both the 55th Irish Canadian Rangers and the 199th Battalion. An entry in the War Diary of the 199th Battalion April 5th 1917 reads in part "Notification received this day that it has been published in the London Gazette, that His

Majesty the King, has been pleased to approve the appointment (as of December 1916) of H.R.H. Duchess of Connaught as Honourary Colonel-in-Chief of this Regiment.” (The Duchess of Connaught had died March 1917.)

Badges by Hemsley

Motto ribbon ‘Irish Canadian Rangers’

Other ranks



699-11-102 Cap

Pickled finished. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



699-12-102 Collar

Pickled finished. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

NCOs

699-12-104 Collar

Pickled finished. Pin fastener. Not maker marked.

Shoulder numerals and title

699-14-106 Numeral

Gilding metal. Maker marked ‘Caron Bros 1916’

699-14-108 Numeral

Brown finish. Figures with serifs. Maker unidentified



699-14-110 Title

Natural gilding metal. Numeral with serifs maker unidentified.

Officers



699-11-112 Cap Sterling silver. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



699-12-112 Collar Sterling silver. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

699-11-114 Cap Pickled finish with silver overlay. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

699-12-114 Collar Pickled finish with silver overlay. Lugs or pin fastener. Not maker marked

Proto-type or sample cap badge by G.F. Hemsley. Style of type 1 badge with 'Quis Separabit' motto

699-11-116 Cap Pickled finish. (Picture not available at press time)

2nd pattern by Hemsley

With motto ribbon 'Quis Separabit' (Who will separate us?)

Other ranks.

699-11-118 Cap Pickled finished. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

699-12-118 Collar Pickled finished. Solid. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.



699-14-118 Title Pickled finished. Solid. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

NCOs



699-12-120 Collar

Pickled finished. Pin fastener. Not maker marked.

Officers



699-11-122 Cap

Silver. Pin fastener. Marked Sterling



699-12-122 Collar

(No overlay) silver plate. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked



699-12-124 Collar Silver plate with silver overlay. Lug fastener. Not maker marked

699-11-126 Cap Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



699-12-126 Collar Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Only collar badges known numeral and motto ribbons framed

699-12-128 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

Sweetheart pin ?



699-17-130 Collar size Gilt. Pin back maker marked T.P. Tansey

55th Irish Rangers Reinforcing Draft

The 55th Irish Canadian Rangers reinforcing draft was authorized under General Order 63 of June 15th 1917. Being allotted the regimental numbers block 2,135301 - 2,136300. This draft was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

Recruiting Posters



