# 6th PROVISIONAL BATTALION (September 3rd 1914)

The 6th Battalion was a composite battalion raised by the 34th Fort Garry Horse as an infantry battalion at Camp Valcartier Quebec in August 1914 under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 5th 1914. The 6th Battalion comprised of volunteers from cavalry regiments from Western Canada these volunteering to serve as infantry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.W. Paterson (34th Fort Garry Horse) assigned to the 2nd Infantry Brigade. The 6th Battalion was formed from personnel of the 18th Mounted Rifles (160), 20th Border horse (123), 22nd Saskatchewan Light horse (175), 23rd Alberta Rangers (with additional personnel from the 21st Alberta Hussars and 15th Light horse) (78), 32nd Manitoba horse (44) and the 34th Fort Garry horse (234). The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 with 40 officers and 1115 other ranks The corrected regimental numbers block for the 6th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 14401 - 16200.

## 6th INFANTRY BATTALION (FORT GARRY HORSE)
## September 1914 - January 1915)

Initially the establishment of the 1st Division was set at four infantry brigades each of four infantry battalions. However after arrival in England to conform to the British establishment this was altered to three brigades each of four battalions. Three of the now surplus battalions became reinforcing battalions, the 9th. 11th and 12th; (the 17th already having been declared a reinforcing Battalion). On January 22nd the 6th (Infantry) Battalion (Fort Gary Horse) was reorganized as a Cavalry Depot being relocated to Jellalabad Barracks from Lark Hill Camp. Six Officers and 210 other Ranks joining the 10th Battalion, this now replacing the 6th Battalion in the 2nd Brigade.

After the arrival of the 1st Contingent in England in October 1914 General Alderson gave verbal authority that battalion cap badges could be worn if purchased with regimental funds. Designs for all four battalions of the proposed 2nd Infantry Brigade, the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, were submitted by Brigadier General A.W. Currie to the Assistant Adjutant General on October 25th 1914 shortly after the arrival of the 1st Contingent in the United Kingdom.

In Addition to cap badges General Alderson gave verbal authority for all 17 infantry battalions of the 1st contingent to adopt C over numeral collar badges for other ranks. The manufacturer of the first of these was Elkington & Co. two further issues of 'Elkington' pattern collars were made. It is not currently confirmed if the second and third issues were produced by Elkington & Co. These 'Elkington' patterns were referred to as NCOs badges in the Charlton Catalogue but in fact are just the earlier patterns, many survivors of the 1st and 2nd Divisions becoming NCOs over the duration of WWI.

Cloth titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic so it is likely they were worn only prior to sailing for France in February 1915. All are extremely rare. Some are known to have been produced by Hicks & Son. Ltd.

506-22-100 Cloth Title

## THE CANADIAN CAVALRY DEPOT 1915 - 1917

The Canadian Remount Depot was relocated to Canterbury September 3rd 1915 where effective January 21st 1916 it was designated the Canadian Cavalry Depot (6th Bn. Fort Garry Horse). On February 24th 1916 the Fort Garry horse comprising Headquarters with three Cavalry Companies and a Mounted Machine Gun Squadron sailed for France as a component of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. These wearing (34th)

Fort Garry ‘gate’ pattern badges. The Canadian Cavalry Depot (Fort Garry horse) in England was redesignated as the Canadian Reserve Cavalry Depot in January 1917 relocating to Bordon Camp in Hampshire England. The authorized badges for Depot Battalions were the General Service Maple Leaf badges. However four different pattern of 6th Western Cavalry cap and collar badges were issued so it is likely these continued to be worn. It is undetermined the chronological order in which these were issued.

## Badges by ‘Hicks & Son London’

Thin stem on Maple leaf with ‘fine’ veins .

506-11-102 Cap Wm voided gate overlay on brass maple leaf. Makers tab on the reverse

## Other ranks by Elkington & Co. Not maker marked.

Currently only Elkington Type 1 ‘C‘ over ‘6‘ collars are reported for the 6th Battalion These with copper wire lug fasteners which are attached at the top of the letter ‘C’ and bottom of the numeral.

506-12-102 Collar Brass. By Elkington & Co. not maker marked.

## Officers

506-11-103 Cap Brown OSD with silver overlay. Hicks & Sons London makers tab

506-12-103 Collar Brown OSD with silver overlay. Hicks & Sons London makers tab

## Shoulder strap titles & numerals

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of infantry battalions mounted ‘C’ over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads “On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.”. This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists ‘Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.’.

Routine Orders of May 25th 1916 states that battalion numerals and ‘INF’ titles are listed as being available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis. It is likely that the majority of 1st Division battalions adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part: numeral, designation, and ‘Canada’ nationality titles. As of May 25th 1916 battalion numerals and ‘INF’ titles were apparently available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis.

506-14-104 Numeral Brass.

## Badges by W.J. Dingley (Birmingham)

Cap badges with a wide stem on the maple leaf .

### Other ranks

506-11-106 Cap Voided wm overlay on brown maple leaf. Not maker marked

506-12-106 Collar Voided wm overlay on brown maple leaf. Not maker marked

### Officers

506-11-108 Cap Silver overlay on gilt maple leaf. Not maker marked

506-12-110 Collar Silver overlay on gilt maple leaf marked Dingley Birmingham

506-12-112 Collar Silver gate overlay on gilt maple leaf marked Dingley Birmingham

## THE CANADIAN CAVALRY DEPOT 1915 - 1917

The Canadian Remount Depot was relocated to Canterbury September 3rd 1915 where effective January 21st 1916 it was designated the Canadian Cavalry Depot (6th Bn. Fort Garry Horse). On February 24th 1916 the Fort Garry horse comprising Headquarters with three Cavalry and a Mounted Machine Gun Squadron sailed for France as a component of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. The Canadian Cavalry Depot (Fort Garry horse) in England was redesignated as the Canadian Reserve Cavalry Depot in January 1917 relocating to Bordon Camp in Hampshire England, the 6th Battalion being depleted of all ranks was disbanded effective April 15th Under General Order 60 of April 1st 1918.

## 6th BATTALION, CANADIAN RESERVE CAVALRY DEPOT
## January 1917 - April 1918

In January 1918 the Canadian Cavalry Depot was redesignated as the Canadian Reserve Cavalry Regiment being relocated to Bordon Camp in Hampshire England. Reinforcements to the Canadian Reserve Cavalry Regiment were provided by the 34th Fort Garry Horse Overseas Training Depot located at Winnipeg. This supplying reinforcements to the Canadian Light Horse, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), the Fort Garry Horse and the Royal North West Mounted Police Squadron (CLH). The 6th Battalion being depleted of all ranks was disbanded effective April 15th Under General Order 60 of 1st April 1918.

506-11-114 Cap White metal overlay on brown leaf. Not maker marked

## Badges by J.W. Tiptaft

Other ranks cap badge by Tiptaft not maker marked, heavy veined Maple Leaf with non voided white metal

overlay, thin stem on the Maple leaf.

506-11-116 Cap Non voided wm overlay on blackened maple leaf

506-12-116 Collar OSD reddish brown finish not maker marked

The 6th Battalion being depleted of all ranks was disbanded effective April 15th Under General Order 60 of April 1st 1918.

### Other ranks collar badges by J.R. Gaunt

The 'C' over '6' collar badges marked with curved 'J.R. Gaunt London', were produced for issue on demobilization.

516-12-1180 Collar Gilding metal large 'C' over '6', with central bar

## 7th Provisional Battalion (as of the 3rd September 1914)

The 7th Battalion was a composite battalion formed in August 1914 at Camp Valcartier Quebec under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 5th 1914. The 7th Battalion comprised of volunteers from militia regiments of Military Area (later District) 11 (British Columbia) The volunteers coming from the 6th Regiment (DCOR) (353) the 11th Regiment (Irish Fusiliers of Canada) (355), the 88th Regiment (Victoria Fusiliers) (247), the 102nd Regiment (Rocky Mountain Rangers) (123), the 104th Regiment (Westminster Fusiliers) (153), plus a large detachment from the Kootenay's of 310 all ranks. The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. R. Hart McHarg (6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles), with a strength of 47 officers and 1176 other ranks. In England the 7th Battalion, nicknamed the '1st British Columbia', was assigned to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division sailing for France in early February 1915 with an establishment of 30 officers and 996 other ranks a total of 1026 all ranks. The 7th Battalion served in the 2nd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.
The corrected regimental numbers block for the 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 16201 - 18000.

The 6th Regiment (DCOR) provided the 7th Battalion with a Bugle Band of 15 bugles and seven drummers.

# 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia) 2nd Inf. Brigade October 1914

## OVERSEAS

After its arrival in England command of the 1st Contingent was given to British Lt. General E.A.H. Alderson. Soon after General Alderson gave verbal authority granting the battalions of the 1st Division to adopt battalion cap badges at unit expense. It would appear that various makers were invited to submit designs and known examples had been produced by Hicks and Son Ltd by as early as January 1915. Other makers awarded contracts to supply cap badges to the battalions of the 1st Contingent include Gaunt, Dingley, Hicks and Reiche of jeweler located in the town of Folkstone on England's South coast later changing the name to Reid in the wave of anti German sentiment of WWI. Cap badges are noted with makers marks Reiche, Reigh, or just 74 Tontine St. Folkstone. It is believed that as a jeweler the firm did not have the heavy presses necessary to strike large quantities of badges and these were likely struck under licence likely by J.W.Tiptaft of Birmingham which by 1917 would become the main supplier of badges to the CEF. Tiptaft does not appear to been included in the original submission of badge designs. The records of the Canadian Military Headquarters in London, including those pertaining to badges were destroyed in 1917 when the building caught fire. All prototypes are extremely rare around ten examples of any pattern known at the present time. Presumably due to the quoted prices the Gaunt pattern was not adopted and the order for 7th Battalion badges placed with Hicks & Son. A further Prototype cap badge with Roman Numeral 'VII' by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co. is believed to have been produced in 1918.

## Cloth titles

Cloth titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic so it is likely they were worn only prior to sailing for France in February 1915. All are extremely rare.

507-22-102 Cloth Title Green lettering woven on khaki worsted

### Manufacturers sample by 'The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co.'

507-11-102 Cap White metal overlay on brown Maple leaf. Maker marked 'G & S Co.'
*Illustration courtesy of Bill Cross (The Charlton Press)*

### Manufacturers sample by Fattorini & Son (Birmingham)

507-11-106 Cap Sterling silver proto-type or sweetheart by Fattorini & Son (Birmingham)

Detail of naming with Birmingham Hall mark for F.Fattorini & Son year date 1914/1915

## Cap Badge by Hicks & Son

## Other ranks

507-11-108 Cap Wm overlay on brown Maple leaf.

In addition to authorizing regimental pattern cap badges at battalion expense, General Alderson also authorized all 17 battalions of the First Contingent to be issued C over numeral collar badges for other ranks. The order for these was placed with Ellington & Co. three different issues being made. Some documentary evidence indicates that some battalions mounted these on the shoulder straps and not on the collar or moved the General Service maple leaf collar to the shoulder strap. 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 states “On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.”. Please see below for the modification of this Order. Conflicting orders regarding the wearing of badges were issued at Canadian Militia Headquarters in Ottawa, Overseas Headquarters in London and Canadian Corps Headquarters in France.

507-12-108 Collar Brass by Elkington & Co. (Type 1)

Other ranks. March 1915 reinforcements 2nd Issue collar badges by Elkington & Co.

507-12-110 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 2)

507-12-112 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 3)

## Shoulder strap numerals and titles

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of infantry battalions mounted 'C' over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads "On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.". This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

Routine Orders of May 25th 1916 states that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles are listed as being available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis. It is likely that the majority of 1st Division battalions adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part: numeral, designation, and 'Canada' nationality titles.

507-14-114 Numeral Gilding metal 7. Various makers

507-14-120 Title Brass 'BRITISH' curved down on straight 'COLUMBIA' cut sheet brass.

507-14-122 Title Brass 'BRITISH COLUMBIA' in two arcs with lettering on a single central bar.

## Officers

507-11-124 Cap Die cast officers Hicks pattern (Rounded figure 1) cap badge

507-12-126 Collar White metal overlay and motto ribbon

## Other ranks.

## Post 1915 collar badges by Hicks & Son

507-12-128 Collar Gilding metal small ‘C’ over ‘7’. Not maker marked.

## Formation patches

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 supplier of the badges is listed as Hicks & Son. Leadenhall Street, London. C/7 (collar badges) 2 pounds 14 shillings, Cap Badges 5 pounds eight shillings. (per gross) Shoulder badges supplied by Ordnance. Annual Requirements 1000 Shoulder and 1000 C/7.

## Badges by Tiptaft

507-11-130 Cap Wm overlay on brown maple leaf. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

507-12-130 Collar Brass. Large ‘C’ over ‘7’. Maker marked Tiptaft B‘ham‘ (1918)

507-11-132 Cap Wm overlay on brown maple leaf. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

507-12-132 Collar Brass small ‘C’ by Tiptaft not maker marked (1917)

## Officers

507-11-134 Cap Red brown finish. Pin fastener. By Tiptaft not maker marked

507-12-134 Collar Red/brown finish. Not maker marked

## Reinforcements for the 7th Overseas Battalion 1915 -1916 (11th Battalion, Training and reserve)

From the time of its entry into France in February 1915 until January 1916 reinforcements for the 7th Battalion were provided by the 11th Infantry Battalion, training and reserve. By September 12th the 7th Battalion had suffered 949 casualties, not including troops gassed. With the arrival of the 2nd Division

from Canada the number of training and reserve battalions was increased from four to seven. On the formation of the 3rd Division in England in late 1915 the reserve and training battalions was increased to 18 the reserve and training battalions being reorganized, relocated and realigned. From January 1916 reinforcements for the 7th Battalion and 29th (Vancouver) Battalions were provided by the 30th Battalion (Training and reserve).

## Reinforcements for the 7th Overseas Battalion 1916 - 1917 (30th Battalion, Training and reserve)

From the beginning of 1916 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 7th Battalion and 29th (Vancouver) Battalions were provided by the 30th Battalion (Training and reserve). During this period of its operations the 30th Battalion absorbed the 62nd and 88th Battalions on their arrival from Canada. In January 1917 the 30th Battalion was reorganized and amalgamated to form the 1st Reserve Battalion (2nd British Columbia) . 'Hicks & Son London' continued to produce cap badges for the 7th Battalion and also started to produce collar badges. C over 7 patterns for other ranks. This pattern of collar has a straight '7' and large thick oval gilding metal lug fasteners these at the top and bottom. Regimental pattern miniatures of the cap badge design being introduced for the officers.

## Modified General Service badges

Modified General Service badges for the 1st and 2nd Battalions were included in major collections formed shortly after the conclusion of WWI for both the 1st and 2nd Battalions. These are found on badges dated long after the departure of these battalions for England. Hence these can not be interim patterns. Returned soldiers of units that had served with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front and repatriated to Canada and employed at the Depot Battalions were allowed to wear their Overseas Battalion badges. It is likely that those no longer in possession of their original regimental badges (all 1st Division badges having been produced in England) may well have worn these 'made up' patterns as a mark of distinction.) In the notes listing the different varieties of badges in his collection, Bill Bird describes a 'made up' 2nd Battalion badge as being obtained from a 'Recruiting Sergeant', this would be consistent with duties performed by Depot personnel in Canada. (The Bird collection was sold in 1946.) Due to the ease of 'manufacturing' these 'made up' badges should not command a premium price unless with provenance. No examples of 'made up' collar badges are illustrated in the Bird collection.

## Possibly recruiting sergeants badges

507-11-135 Cap Made up Badge. On Roden 1916 GS Maple leaf.

507-11-136 Cap Made up' badge. With militia 7 numeral

## Reinforcements for the 7th Overseas Battalion 1917 - 1918 (1st Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 30th Battalion was reorganized and amalgamated to form the 1st Reserve Battalion (2nd British Columbia) one of 26 newly formed Reserve Battalions in England of which three, the 1st, 15th and 24th reinforced CEF Battalions raised in British Columbia serving on the Western Front. The 1st Reserve Battalion supplied reinforcements to the 7th and 29th Overseas Battalions, the 15th Reserve Battalion to the 54th Battalion and 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. The third the 24th Reserve Battalion to supply reinforcements to the 47th and 72nd Battalions. In May 1917 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 24th Reserve battalion. Due to its smaller population base British Columbia could not maintain sufficient reinforcements to support six infantry battalions in the field and the 47th and 54th Battalions were redesignated as Ontario Battalions. In February 1918 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 15th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reserve and training battalion of the British Columbia Regiment in Canada. The 1st Reserve Battalion (2nd British Columbia) located at Seaford Camp in East Sussex provided reinforcements to the 7th, 29th , 72nd and 2nd CMR Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front.

## BC Militia Regimental Reinforcing Drafts

By mid 1916 it was no longer possible to raise any more volunteer Infantry Battalions for the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The threat of a constitutional crises if conscription was instituted saw the Canadian Militia Regiments pressured to provide any possible men for service overseas these proceeding overseas as reinforcing Drafts. A 100 or so Canadian Militia regiments provided ‘volunteers’ as drafts. Although named for specific Militia Regiments or CEF Battalions and assigned individual blocks of regimental numbers it appears that the personnel from these drafts were absorbed into the general reinforcing pools on arrival in the UK. A review of the attestation papers of these ‘volunteers’ show that the vast majority were far to old to be able to face the rigors of trench warfare but were duly shipped to England anyway. Six BC Militia Regiments provided reinforcing drafts. Four of these being issued with, regimental badges the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders reinforcing draft presumably wearing the 72nd Regiment/CEF patterns Regiment regimental numbers block 2,030151 - 2,035150. It is currently undetermined what badges were worn by the 104th Regiment Reinforcing Draft regimental numbers block 2,035151 - 2,040150.

## BC REINFORCING DRAFTS

### 6th Duke of Connaught’s Rifles Overseas Draft

The 6th Duke of Connaught’s Own Rifles Overseas Draft regimental numbers block 2,015151 - 2,025150.

507-11-140 Cap Antique brown finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Not maker marked

507-12-140 Collar Brown finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Not maker marked

## 11th Irish Fusiliers Overseas Draft

The BC reinforcing drafts are rare and some of the scarcest of the CEF series due to the very small numbers of men involved, The 11th Irish Fusiliers Overseas Draft comprised of just 60 personnel with most of these being Russian emigrants.

The 11th Irish Fusiliers Overseas Draft regimental numbers block 2,020151 - 2,025150.

507-11-142 Cap Antique brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

507-12-142 Collar Antique brown finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Not maker marked

### Officers

507-11-144 Cap Sterling silver. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## 50th Gordon Highlander Overseas Draft

The 50th Gordon Highlanders Reinforcing Draft regimental numbers block 2,025151 - 2,030150

507-11-146 Cap Brown finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Not maker marked

507-12-146 Collar Brown finish. Tang fasteners. Not maker marked

507-11-148 Cap Silver. Lug fasteners. Marked Sterling

507-12-148 Collar Silver. Lug fasteners. Marked Sterling

No specific badges are noted for the following reinforcing drafts

## 72nd Seaforth Highlanders Overseas Draft

72nd Seaforth Highlanders Overseas Draft regimental numbers block 2,030151 - 2,035150.

## 102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers Overseas Draft 1917

102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers Draft regimental numbers block 2,137501 - 2,142300.

## 104th Westminster Regiment Overseas Draft

104th Regiment Reinforcing Draft regimental numbers block 2,035151 - 2,040150.

# 8th Provisional Battalion (as of the 3rd September 1914)

The 8th Battalion was a composite battalion formed in August 1914 at Camp Valcartier Quebec under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 5th 1914. The 8th Battalion comprised of volunteers from militia regiments of Military Area 10 (which at that time encompassed Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Northwest Ontario, Military District 13 (Saskatchewan) was not being established until 1917) The greatest number of volunteers for the 8th Battalion 776, were provided by the 90th Winnipeg Rifles. The remaining troops coming from the 95th (Lake Superior) Regiment (316), the 98th (Kenora) Regiment (80), and the 99th Regiment (Manitoba Rangers) (186). The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 with 45 officers and 1085 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel L.J. Lipsett (A British officers serving on the General Staff for Western Canada). In England the 8th Battalion, nicknamed the 'Little Black Devils', was assigned to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division sailing for France in early February 1915 with an establishment of 30 officers and 996 other ranks a total of 1026. By September 1915 the 8th Battalion had suffered casualties of 23 officers and 864 other ranks. The 8th Battalion served in the 2nd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920. The original regimental numbers block for the 8th Canadian Infantry Battalion are included between 1 and 1800, these numbers being duplicated by other units. The 'corrected' Regimental numbers block is 475001 -475250.

The 8th Battalion, like a number of other units raised from the larger urban militia regiments, considered itself an overseas battalion of the home regiment rather than a 'new' CEF Battalion.

In addition to the 8th Infantry Battalion the 90th Winnipeg Rifles was instrumental in raising a further four battalions for the CEF, the 90th, 144th, 190th and 203rd. In addition in 1917 the regiment provided a Reinforcing Draft for the 8th Battalion. The regimental numbers block for the 90th Regiment (Winnipeg Rifles) Draft was 2,128801 -2,134800.

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# 8th Battalion (Little Black Devils) 2nd Brigade

## Pre WWI 90th Winnipeg Rifles badges issued to the 8th Battalion

A 1914 photograph shows the pre 1904 numeral '90' being worn on the forage cap with the seven button tunic. Indicating the initial influx of volunteers for the 8th Battalion were issued with remaining militia 90th numeral cap badges that had been discontinued in 1904 but still in the quartermasters stores being issued until the General Service maple leaf badges arrived from Central Canada. It is undetermined just by whom theses were worn as there can only have been a limited number available, possibly NCOs but this can not be determined from the photograph.

508-11-100 Cap Cast brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## 'Hostium Nominati' motto ribbon

The first 'Little Black Devil' pattern collar badges were authorized under General Order 2 of 1912 and likely produced by J.R. Gaunt. Regimental pattern collar badges were authorized under General Order 2 of 1912. These bear the incorrect 'Hostium Nominati' motto ribbon. This wording of the motto was amended to 'Hosti Acie Nominati' under General Order 58 of April 1913 however the badges were apparently not corrected until subsequent badge orders were made during WWI.

508-11-102 Cap Blackened/brown finish. Motto reads 'Hostium Nominati'

508-12-102 Collar Blackened/brown finish. Motto reads 'Hostium Nominati'

## 'Hosti Acie Nominati' motto ribbon

## Badges attributed to Inglis

Cap badge with the cup held by the Devil straight up. Tines on trident and ribbon curls voided.

508-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

508-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## NCOs

508-11-106 Cap Pickled finish. Small copper lugs. Not maker marked

## Badges by Dingwall

Cap badges with the cup held by the Devil straight up. Tines on trident and ribbon curls not voided. On the collar badges the cup is tilted and the trident does not touch the outer curl.

508-11-108 Cap Blackened white metal. Lug fasteners. Ghost marked ‘Dingwall’.

508-12-108 Collar Brown finish. Flat back marked ‘Dingwall Winnipeg’ ‘fold over’ tang fasteners

## Officers (Tilted cup)

508-11-110 Cap A matching cap badges is currently not identified

508-12-110 Collar Wm devil blackened. Fold over tangs. back marked ‘Dingwall Winnipeg’

## Badges by Birks

Cap badges with grinning devil, upright cup. Trident tines not voided.

### Other ranks

508-11-112 Cap Blackened finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

508-12-112 Collar Blackened finish. ‘Hostium Nominati’ motto. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### Bandsman(?)

508-11-114 Cap Brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

### NCOs(?)

508-11-116 Cap White metal or silver with brown devil. Marked Birks

## Officers

508-11-118 Cap Gilt with blackened devil

## Cloth shoulder titles

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

508-22-122 Cloth Title '90th RIFLES' green lettering woven on khaki worsted

## Elkington pattern 'C' over numeral collar badges

508-12-122 Collar Brass. By Elkington & Co. (Type 1)

508-12-124 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern. (Type 2)

No type 3 other ranks collar badges by Elkington & Co. are currently reported.

## Badges by Hicks & Son

## Other ranks

The two lower tines on the trident though voided are close together.

508-11-126 Cap Brown finish with wm ribbon overlay. Hicks London maker tab

508-12-126 Collar Brown with ‘blackened’ Devil. Thick, flat oval lug fasteners these attached N/S

508-14-126 Titles Gilding metal. Small thick lettering. Thick, flat oval lug fasteners not marked

508-11-128 Cap Oxidized with wm ribbon overlay. Stamped Hicks London

508-12-128 Collar Wm with blackened devil. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Counterfeit(?)

508-11-129 Cap Pressure cast. Blurred detail. Not maker marked

## NCOs/Bandsmen(?)

508-11-130 Cap Brass with wm ribbon overlay. Stamped Hicks London

508-12-130 Collar Brass. Horizontal pin fastener. Not maker marked

## Officers

508-11-132 Cap Silver. Lug fastener. Pin fasteners. Hicks & Son oval tab

508-11-134 Cap Brown OSD finish. Lug fastener. Pin fasteners. Rectangular Hicks & Son tab

## Shoulder strap titles & numerals

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of infantry battalions mounted ‘C’ over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads “On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.”. This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, reading in part ‘Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.’.

Routine Orders of May 25th 1916 states that battalion numerals and ‘INF’ titles are listed as being available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis. It is likely that the majority of 1st Division battalions adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part: numeral, designation, and ‘Canada’ nationality titles.

508-14-136 Numeral Brass. By Caron Bros (?)

508-14-137 Numeral Blackened finish.

508-14-138 Numeral Copper finish. By Birks. Not maker marked

508-14-140 Title Brass with added Birks numeral.

## 8th Battalion formation patches introduced September 1916

## Badges by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company

The horns on the devil slope backwards. Large mottos.

508-11-142 Cap Blackened finis. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

## Officers

This design is also reported to have been worn as a waist belt plate clasp.

508-11-144 Cap Non voided brown OSD finish. Smooth back. Long lugs. Not marked

508-11-146 Cap Non voided silver plate.. Smooth back. Long lugs. Not marked

Hall marked sterling silver by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company. Maker marked ‘G & S Co. 112 Regent St. London’. The tines on the trident are voided. The handles of the trident on the collar badges are attached to the motto ribbon.

508-11-148 Cap Silver. Lug fasteners. London hallmark. 1916/17 and G & S Co. Ltd. Logo

508-12-148 Collar Small size. Flat back. Lugs. London hallmark. 1916/17 and G & S Co. Ltd. Logo

508-12-150 Collar. Pickled Screw post fasteners. London hallmark. 1916/17 and G & S Co. Ltd. Logo

## Badge by J.W. Tiptaft and Son Ltd.

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 supplier of the badges is listed as Tiptaft. Cap badges 60 shillings per gross. Annual requirements 500 cap badges. (No other badges are listed.) The other ranks cap badges are fitted with slide fasteners but neither the slides or lug fasteners are consistent with those found on other CEF badges produced by Tiptaft. In this issue of cap badges the tines of the trident are voided and the motto has large ‘broad‘ lettering, the head of the Devil is smaller and less well detailed than the earlier Hicks pattern badges. (The maximum width is 45mm.)

The cup held by the devil is tilted to the left. The tines on the trident and tips of the ribbons are voided.

508-11-154 Cap Blackened finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

508-12-154 Collar Blackened. Large ‘C’ over ‘8’. Not maker marked.

508-11-156 Cap Brown OSD finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

508-12-156 Collar Brown finish Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

508-11-158 Cap Blackened brass with lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft

508-11-158 Cap Brass. Lug fasteners by Tiptaft. Not maker marked

508-12-160 Collar Brass. Large ‘C’ over ‘8’. Maker marked ‘Tiptaft B‘ham‘.

**‘C’ Over numeral collars by J.R. Gaunt produced for issue on demobilization.**

508-12-162 Collar Gilding metal large ‘C’ over ‘8’. Maker marked ‘J.R. Gaunt London’

## Reinforcements for the 8th Overseas Battalion 1915 -1917 (11th Reserve Battalion)

From the time of its entry into France in February 1915 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 8th Battalion were provided by the 11th Infantry Battalion (Training and Reserve). By September 12th 1914

the 8th Battalion had suffered 887 casualties, not including troops gassed. An entry in the regimental war diary of June 21st 1916 states we received a draft of 250 reinforcements (post Battle of Sorrel Hill). The entry for the following day 22nd June 1916 states at a parade 'The Draft issued with new cap badges'. Unfortunately no further details are noted. This possibly the issue from the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.

## Reinforcements for the 8th Overseas Battalion 1917 - 1918 (18th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the training and reserve battalions in England were amalgamated and reorganized to create 26 new Reserve Battalions, of which three, the 11th, 14th and 18th were assigned as the reinforcing battalions for units raised in Military District No.10 (Manitoba and Northwest Ontario). The 11th Reserve Battalion supplying 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 Highlander Battalion), and 43rd Highlander Battalions. The 18th Reserve Battalion supplying reinforcements 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 remainder of the war.

## Post WWI Badges of the Winnipeg Rifles

On the conclusion of WWI an order was placed with J.W. Tiptaft for Regimental '90th Winnipeg Rifles' pattern badges. These like the pre WWI issue struck in white metal with the 'Devil painted black. This pattern though very similar to the pre WWI issue can be distinguished by the distinctive 'Tiptaft' small narrow copper wire lugs and small neat lettering in the motto. In the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia numerical regimental designations were dropped and in 1922 the regiment officially adopted the CEF pattern badges under General Order 71 of 1922 reading "Delete GO.2 of 1912 and GO.58 of 1913. "Cap badge: Oxidized silver. A little 'Black Devil' rampant with a trident in right hand; below a riband inscribed with the motto 'Hosti Acie Nominati'. Collar badge: Oxidized silver. Same as cap badge." At this time the ORs Tiptaft pattern badges were modified by having the lower '90th Winnipeg Rifles' ribbon removed. This pattern was worn until stocks were exhausted.

508-11-166 Cap Blackened devil on white metal. Lug fasteners

In Canada post WWI badge issues were produced by Birks these with a maximum width of 49mm. (Birks was purchased by Dingwall in the post WWI period so likely these badges were produced at Winnipeg) The officers bi-metal pattern has the motto overlay spot welded to the badge unlike the earlier issues which are mounted with wires through drilled holes. In these issues the 'Devil' hold a rounded top cup straight up and the trident has solid non-voided tines. Other ranks cap badges are blackened brass, collars usually dark brown and the handle is henceforth attached to the ribbon curl. The collar badges struck in brass have also been noted with the finish removed and mounted on a black felt backing.

508-11-168 Cap Blackened finish Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

508-12-168 Collar Blackened finish Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

508-11-170 Cap Blackened devil with white metal motto ribbon

Later post WWI officers issue was made by W. Scully Montreal with the Scully long narrow round copper lug fasteners. Effective December 15th 1935 the regiment was granted the prefix ‘Royal’ by King George V. Newly designed cap badges were authorized under General Order 25 of 1937 however the design of the collar badges remained the same. The ‘new‘ cap and die struck collar badges were produced by W. Scully Ltd. Montreal. Only the Scully pattern lug fasteners distinguish these from the previous issues. This pattern of collar badge was also rhodium plated in the 1950s on the reintroduction of No.1 Dress after the WWII hiatus of the ‘Battledress’. A war time issue of collar badges, presumably for the officers of the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion, is struck in natural brass with a flat reverse stamped ‘Scully Ltd. Montreal.

## Modern British Counterfeits

The cap badges pictured below are counterfeit 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 examples.

508-11-172 Cap Cast brass.

508-11-174 Cap Pressure cast silver.

# 9th PROVISIONAL BATTALION (as of the 3rd September 1914)

The 9th Infantry Battalion was raised at Camp Valcartier Quebec almost exclusively from the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers (1,247 All ranks) with just a small additional contingent of 77 all ranks from Ottawa, the battalion being authorized under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915. The 101st Regiment (Edmonton Fusiliers) later contributed to the 65th, 138th, 194th, and 202nd Battalions. The 9th Battalion sailed with the 1st Contingent October 3rd 1914 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel S.M. Rogers (Reserve Officers List), with a strength of 44 officers and 1101 other ranks. After the arrival of the 1st Contingent in England the proposed structure of the 1st Division was changed from four to three infantry Brigades, the 4th Infantry Brigade being deleted from the Order of Battle the four surplus battalions being designated as reserve and training battalions. Of the 17 Infantry Battalions forming the 1st Contingent the 6th Battalion became a Cavalry Depot while the 9th, 11th, 12th and 17th Battalions became training and reserve battalions for the three Infantry Brigades of the 1st Canadian Division. The 9th Battalion was assigned the reserve and training battalion for the 1st Infantry Brigade, the 11th Battalion for the 2nd Infantry Brigade, the 12th Battalion for the 14th Infantry Battalion and later the PPCLI, and the 17th Battalion for the 13th, 15th and 16th Highland Battalions. Effective September 15th 1915 the 9th Battalion was designated as the 1st Training Brigade serving in this capacity until January 3rd 1917 when the 1st Training Brigade was disbanded. In January 1917 the 9th Battalion became the nucleus for the 9th Reserve Battalion, this one of two reserve battalions formed in January 1917 to supply reinforcements to the CEF battalions from Alberta serving on the Western Front. In September 1917 the 9th Reserve Battalion was absorbed by the 21st Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 9th Battalion was disbanded effective September 15th 1917 under General Order GO 82 of 1918. The regimental numbers block for the 9th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 18001 - 19500.

The other ranks of the 9th Battalion arrived at Camp Valcartier wearing the larger 19 x 37 mm Militia shoulder numeral as a cap badge along with the General Service maple leaf pattern collar badges. Whilst at Camp Valcartier the officers received permission from Sir Sam Hughes, the Minister of Militia, to wear their 101st Edmonton Fusiliers badges. These were presumably worn until sailing or just after arrival in England.

## 9th INFANTRY BATTALION (October 3rd 1914 - September 15th 1915)

### The 101st Edmonton Fusiliers

### Other ranks

139-11-102 Cap Gilding metal. Militia shoulder numeral worn on cap. Marked W. Scully Montreal

### Officers

139-11-104 Cap Brown OSD . Not maker marked

139-12-104 Collar Brown OSD. Flat back not maker marked

## OVERSEAS

After its arrival in October 1914 General Alderson gave verbal authority that the battalions of the 1st Division could adopt battalion cap badges at unit expense if they so desired. It would appear that various makers were invited to submit designs and known examples had been produced by Hicks and Son Ltd by as early as January 1915. Other makers awarded contracts to supply cap badges to the battalions of the 1st

Contingent include Gaunt, Dingley and Reiche of jeweler located in the town of Folkstone on England's South coast later, this firm later changing the name to Reid in the wave of anti German sentiment of WWI. Cap badges are noted marked Reiche, Reigh, or just 74 Tontine St. Folkstone. It is believed that as a jeweler the firm did not have the heavy presses necessary to strike large quantities of badges and these were likely struck under licence by another maker. Unfortunately the records pertaining to badges were destroyed in 1917 when fire broke out at Canadian Military Headquarters in London.

In addition General Alderson gave verbal authority for all 17 infantry battalions to adopt C over numeral collar badges for other ranks. The manufacturer of the first of these was Elkington & Co. two further issues of 'Elkington' pattern collars were made. The first issues, of which there are three distinct varieties, were produced by Ellington & Co. The 'Elkington' patterns are referred to as NCOs badges in the Charlton Catalogue but in fact are just the earlier patterns, many survivors of the 1st and 2nd Divisions rising to become NCOs over the duration of WWI.

Elkington Type 1. Have copper wire lug fasteners which are attached at the top of the letter 'C' and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the original troops of the 1st Division.

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

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

## Manufacturer's samples or proto-type 9th Battalion badges by 'Reiche' later Reid.

509-11-102 Cap Proto-type copper overlay on brown maple leaf not maker marked

509-11-104 Cap Proto-type wm overlay on gilding metal leaf not maker marked

A second proto-type cap badge is pictured in the Charles B. Tout-Hill collection assembled after WWI and

an example is also illustrated in ‘Over the Top’ by John F. Meek. This pattern cap badge has a white metal overlay on a very pointed maple leaf. (The overlay extending below the Leaf.) The unusual pointed maple leaf is unique to this badge no other similar badges being noted. The maker at present being unidentified.

### Unidentified manufacturer’s sample or proto-type 9th Battalion cap badge.

509-11-106 Cap Proto-type wm overlay on gilding metal maple leaf

At least one die for the overlay of the 9th Battalion proto-types exists and re-strikes have been produced. These are encountered both mounted on ‘incorrect’ pattern maple leaf cap badges and also fitted with lugs and offered as collar badges.

### Type 1. Other ranks collar badges by Elkington & Co. Not maker marked.

509-12-108 Collar Brass. Elkington & Co. (Type 1)

### Other ranks Elkington Type 2. Not maker marked.

509-12-110 Collar Gilding metal C over 9, Elkington & Co. (Type 2) (Not reported but may exist)

### Shoulder titles

Cloth titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic so it is likely they were worn only prior to the 1st Division sailing for France in February 1915, all are extremely rare. As the 9th Battalion remained in England this title may have continued in wear for a short time.

509-22-112 Cloth Title ‘EDMONTON/ 101st / 9th’ red lettering woven through khaki worsted

### 9th BATTALION (1st Training Brigade)
### September 15th 1915 - January 3rd 1917)

## Other ranks Elkington Type 3. Not maker marked.

509-12-114 Collar Gilding metal C over 9, Elkington & Co. (Type 3)

With the formation of the 2nd Division in the summer of 1915 the number of training and reserve battalions was increased from four to seven, the 23rd, 30th, 32nd Battalions being assigned as the reserve and training battalions of the 2nd Division's 4th, 5th and 5th Infantry Brigades each of these with four infantry battalions. On the formation of the 3rd Division in England in late 1915 the number of reserve and training battalions was increased from seven to eighteen these being grouped into four Training Brigades, this number being increased to 13 by the end of 1917 when the Training Brigades were disbanded being replaced with Reserve Battalions.

At the end of 1915 a realignment of the reserve and training battalions took place with each of these now supporting just two battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 9th Battalion reinforcing the 10th and 49th Battalions. During this period of its operations the 9th Battalion absorbed the 51st, 63rd, 65th, 138th and the 145th Battalion this raised in Nova Scotia on their arrival from Canada.

## Shoulder strap numerals and titles

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of infantry battalions mounted 'C' over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads "On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.". This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, listing 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'.

Routine Orders of May 25th 1916 states that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles are listed as being available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis. It is likely that the majority of 1st Division battalions adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part: numeral, designation, and 'Canada' nationality titles.

Although they exist It is as yet undetermined if the shoulder numeral '9' was worn by the 9th Battalion. These could also have been worn by the 6th Battalion.

509-14-116 Numeral Brown finish. By 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. Not maker marked

509-14-118 Numeral Brown finish. By Birks not maker marked. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

509-14-120 Numeral Brown finish. By Caron not Maker marked

509-14-121 Numeral Gilt lacquer. Officers? By Caron not Maker marked

509-14-122 Numeral Theatre made collar incorporating Caron Bros numeral ‘9’

A number of battalions serving in England and France adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part numeral, designation, and ‘Canada’ nationality title. A single pattern of shoulder title is known for the 9th Battalion but the period of its use has not been determined. The manufacturer is believed to be J.R. Gaunt the badges not maker marked.

## Other ranks

509-14-124 Title Brown finish. Not maker marked

## Officers

509-14-126 Title Natural brass. Not maker marked

## 9th RESERVE BATTALION, ALBERTA REGIMENT 1917 - 1918

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

## ‘C’ over ‘9’ Collar badges by Tiptaft

509-12-128 Collar Brass. By Tiptaft not maker marked

509-12-130 Collar Brass.. Maker marked ‘Tiptaft B’ham’

The 9th Battalion did not adopt regimental pattern cap badges. Modified General List maple leaf pattern badges are known but it is currently undetermined if these were worn during WWI or post WWI ‘made up’ badges by collectors trying to complete numerically designated cap badge collections.

## Other ranks

509-11-132 Cap Caron Bros numeral mounted on GS maple leaf cab badge.

509-11-134 Cap Brass numeral mounted on Ellis Bros GS maple leaf cap badge

509-11-136 Cap White metal cut sheet numeral mounted on Geo H. Lees & Co. 1915 cap badge

509-11-138 Cap ¾-inch militia numeral mounted on GS maple leaf cap badge

**Officers**

509-11-140 Cap GM numeral mounted on cast UK maker GS maple leaf cap badge

Cast metal with numeral overlay. This pattern is similar in style and fabric to the unique officers badge of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson worn while in command of the Fort Garry Horse in 1918.

## 10th Provisional Battalion (As of September 3rd 1914)

The 10th Battalion was a composite battalion formed in August 1914 at Camp Valcartier Quebec under authority of Privy Council Order 2067 of August 5th 1914. The 10th Battalion nicknamed ‘The Fighting 10th’, comprised of volunteers from militia regiments from Military District 12 (Alberta) and MD 10 (Manitoba) The 10th Battalion was formed from just two Militia Regiments, 846 personnel from the 103rd Regiment (Calgary Rifles) and 665 from the 105th Regiment (Winnipeg Light Infantry). The Battalion sailed with the First Contingent October 3rd 1914 with of 41 officers and 1065 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R.L. Boyle (15th Light horse). In England the 10th Battalion was assigned to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division sailing for France in early February 1915 with an establishment of 30 officers and 996 other ranks a total of 1026. The 10th Battalion served in the 2nd Infantry Brigade 1st Canadian Division for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920. The ‘corrected’ regimental numbers block for the original contingent of the 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 19510 - 21000. It is probable that the two militia regiments forming the 10th Battalion

arrived at Camp Valcartier wearing their militia regimental cap badges, and likely wore these until after arrival in England.

# 10th Battalion (The Fighting Tenth) 2nd Brigade

## OVERSEAS

The First Canadian Contingent numbering around 30,000 personnel sailed for England in a single convoy on October 3rd 1914. The contingent comprised of 17 Infantry Battalions plus supporting artillery and lines of communication troops. Plans called for a Canadian Division of four infantry brigades each of four infantry battalions, with one in reserve. The 1st Brigade with the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th Battalions, the 2nd Brigade with the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Battalions the 3rd Brigade with the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Battalions and the 4th Brigade with the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Battalions with the 17th Battalion as a reserve. Prior to sailing for France in February 1915 the organization of the 1st Division being altered to four brigades of three infantry battalions with five reserve and reinforcing battalions. On arrival in England command of the 1st Contingent was given to British Lt. General E.A.H. Alderson.

The 10th Battalion sailed for France in early February 10th 1915 with an establishment of 30 officers and 996 other ranks a total of 1026 all ranks. The 1st Battalion served on the Western Front for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

Although cloth titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent. Photographs extant show these worn on the Canadian seven button tunic it is likely they were worn only prior to sailing for France in February 1915. No examples are currently reported for the 10th Battalion.

### Unidentified manufacturer's proto-type without Tudor Crown.

510-11-102 Cap Proto-type white metal overlay on bronzed maple leaf

### Sample or proto-type OR's 10th Battalion cap badge by Reiche

Tudor crown not voided, flat back maker marked 'REICH FOLKSTONE'

510-11-104 Cap Beaver pattern proto-type or sample other ranks gilding metal (Possibly 1916)

### Elkington pattern collar badges

510-12-106 Collar Brass. By Elkington & Co. (Type 1)

510-12-108 Collar Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 2)

510-12-110 Collar Brass. Brass. Elkington pattern (Type 3)

## Badges by Hicks & Son

The 10th Battalion adopted regimental cap badges in mid 1916 when an order for badges was placed with Hicks & Son.

### Other ranks

510-11-114 Cap Brown finish with rectangular ‘Hicks & Sons London’ tab on the reverse.

510-12-114 Collar Gilding metal with Hicks flat oval pattern lugs. Not maker marked

### Bandsmen(?)

510-11-116 Cap White metal with rectangular makers tab

### Officers

510-11-118 Cap Red brown OSD finish rectangular ‘Hicks & Sons London’ tab on the reverse.

## Shoulder strap numerals

Some documentary evidence indicates that a number of infantry battalions mounted ‘C’ over numerals on the shoulder straps or after their adoption moved the General Service maple leaf collar on to the shoulder straps. A sharply worded 1st Divisional Routine Order (RO) 1378 of November 8th 1915 reads “On the collar they will wear the badge C/1: C/2 and nothing else. On the shoulder strap CANADA only will be worn.”. This is in contradiction to the directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, reading in part ‘Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.’.

Routine Orders of May 25th 1916 states that battalion numerals and ‘INF’ titles are listed as being available for issue in both England and France. It does not appear that these were adopted for use in France, or if so only on a limited basis. It is likely that the majority of 1st Division battalions adopted regimental pattern titles in place of the three part: numeral, designation, and ‘Canada’ nationality titles.

510-14-120 Numeral Brown finish. By Caron Bros. Not maker marked

510-14-122 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked Birks 1915. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

510-14-124 Numeral Gilding metal. Un-attributed. Not Maker marked

510-14-126 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked ‘P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915’

## Badges by Hicks & Son (Second issue)

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 supplier of the badges is listed as Hicks & Son. Leadenhall Street, London. Cap Badges 5 pounds 2 shillings per gross. Annual Requirements 3000 annually.

## Other ranks

510-11-130 Cap Natural gilding metal with oval ‘Hicks & Sons London’ tab on the reverse.

## Officers

510-11-132 Cap Wm overlay on bronzed finish with oval ‘Hicks & Sons London’ tab

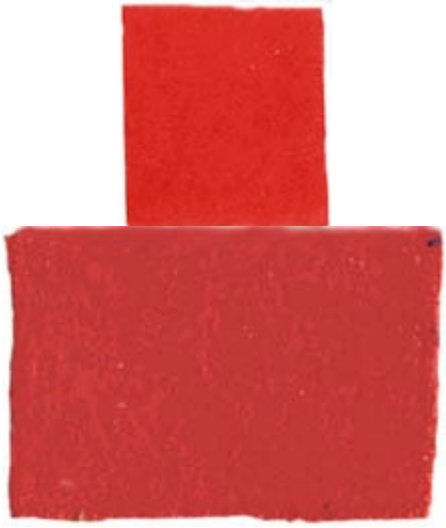
510-13-132 Collar Wm overlay on Coppered gilding metal with makers oval tab

510-14-132 Title Elkhart numeral mounted overn CANADA title

510-12-134 Collar Wm overlay on bronzed finish with oval ‘Hicks & Sons London’ tabs

510-12-135 Collar ‘Sweetheart’ (?) Un-marked sterling. Pin fastener stamped Hicks London

## 10th Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st Division formation patches
## All ranks introduced September 1916



## Theatre made ‘C’ Over ‘10’ collar badge from textured cut sheet brass.

510-12-112 Collar Theatre made cut sheet brass ‘C’ over ‘10’

## Badges by Tiptaft

Cap badge with water lines below the beaver, not maker marked.

510-11-138 Cap Darkened brass. Not maker marked.

510-12-138 Collar Brass. Large ‘C’ over ‘10’ maker marked ‘Tiptaft B‘ham’

510-12-140 Collar Brass. Small ‘C’ over ‘10’ maker marked ‘Tiptaft B’ham’ (1918)

## Officers

510-11-142 Cap Silver overlay on Coppered gilding metal with oval Tiptaft makers tab

510-12-142 Collar Wm overlay on brass with oval ‘J.W. Tiptaft’ tabs

## Badges attributed to Gaunt (Non-voided crown)

510-11-144 Cap Gilding metal not maker marked

510-12-144 Collar Gilding metal large ‘C’ over ‘10’. Maker marked Gaunt London

## Un-attributed Officers collar badges

510-12-146 Collar Silver overlay on brass. Small beaver. N/S lugs. Not maker marked

## Reinforcements for the 10th Overseas Battalion 1915 -1916 (11th Battalion, Training and reserve)

Reinforcements for the 10th Battalion were originally provided by the 11th Infantry Battalion (Training and Reserve). By September 12th 1915 the 10th Battalion had suffered 885 casualties, not including troops gassed. With the formation of the 2nd Division in the summer of 1915 the number of training and reserve battalions was increased from four to seven. On the formation of the 3rd Division in England in late 1915 the number of reserve and training battalions was again increased from seven to eighteen. At this time a realignment of the reserve and training battalions took place with each of these now supporting just two battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The 9th Battalion reinforcing the 10th and 49th Battalions.

## Reinforcements for the 10th Overseas Battalion January 1916 to January 1917 (9th Battalion, Training and reserve)

## Reinforcements for the 10th Overseas Battalion January to September 1917 (9th Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 9th Infantry Battalion was reorganized amalgamating with the 55th Battalion to form the 9th Reserve Battalion this providing reinforcements to the 10th and 49th Battalions serving on the Western Front. In September 1917 the 9th Reserve Battalion was itself absorbed into the 21st Reserve Battalion. This becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment including the 10th Battalion.

## Reinforcements for the 10th Overseas Battalion September 1917 -1918 (21st Reserve Battalion)

## Post WWI Badges

The 10th Battalion CEF is perpetuated by both the Winnipeg Light Infantry and the Calgary Highlanders. The Calgary Highlanders adopted chrome plated 10th Battalion badges as their sporran badge. A single gilt example is also known. The significance of this gilt specimen is not known, this possibly a sporran badge for the pipe major or an officers pattern, this with lugs and not a pin fastener. In 1934 both Regiments were awarded ‘special’ shoulder titles consisting of an oak leaf bearing the regimental designations for their

heroic stand at Kitchener’s Wood during the 1915 Second Battle of Ypres.