# 6th INFANTRY BRIGADE

### 6th Brigade Headquarters

450-1-23-110 Brigade bar blue bar worn above the blue 2nd Division patch

# 27th (Winnipeg Bulldogs) Battalion 1914 - 1918

The 27th (City of Winnipeg) Infantry Battalion, nicknamed the Winnipeg Bulldogs, began recruiting October 21st 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Winnipeg being authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The battalion was raised with volunteers from the 79th Cameron Highlanders, 5 officers and 250 ORs, 100th Winnipeg Rifles 5 officer and 250 ORs, 98th Kenora LI 1 officer and 40 ORs, 99th Manitoba Rangers 3 officers and 150 ORs, 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers 9 Officers and 250 ORs, and the 105th Saskatoon Fusiliers 3 Officers and 150 ORs, sailing for England May 17th 1915 with 33 officers and 1039 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel I.R. Snider (99th Manitoba Rangers) where it was assigned to the 6th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division serving for the duration of the war being disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920. Previously the 27th Battalion was reconstituted as a regiment of the Canadian Militia under the designation the Manitoba Regiment authorized under General Order 29 of March 15th 1920. The regiment being disbanded in the 1936 reorganization of the Canadian Militia. The regimental numbers block for the 27th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 71001 - 73000. Above corrections provided by F.W. Carstead. With thanks.

The Battalion had a pipe band with ten pipers and five drummers. The 27th Battalion was presented with cap and collar badges by the Mayor of Winnipeg prior to entraining for the East coast. This issue was made by D.R. Dingwall of Winnipeg which continued to supply badges to the 27th Battalion until 1917. This makes the chronology of the issues of badges to this battalion impossible. Varieties are noted with the design featuring the Coat-of-Arms of the City of Winnipeg, In the escutcheon is a railway engine with tender on one type the engine is ‘small’ with three wheels while on the other the engine is ‘large’ with four wheels. Currently only ‘large ‘four wheel pattern cap badges are reported. Badges produced by Dingwall are notorious for the poor quality of the metal used to braise the fasteners to their product. The fasteners both tangs and lugs are not malleable making them susceptible to breaking.

### Badges by Dingwall

### Officers proto-type with ‘Overseas’ ribbon

527-11-102 Cap Period of production not established. By Dingwall with lug fasteners

### Die 1 four wheels on engine thick straight stem on cap badges

527-11-104 Cap Dark brown finish. Smooth semi-hollow back flat lugs Marked Dingwall

527-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

**NCOs**

527-12-105 Collar Brown finish. N/S pin fastener. Not maker marked

**Officers Die 2**

527-11-106 Cap Pickled gilding metal. Lug fasteners.

527-12-106 Collar Pickled gilding metal. Square wire brass lugs

527-12-107 Collar Pickled gilding metal. ‘Fold over’ tangs. Not maker marked

## Die 3 three wheels on engine

527-11-108 Cap Chocolate brown finish. Lug fasteners

27-12-108 Collar Dark brown finish. Smooth semi-hollow back, wire lugs. Not marked

## Shoulder strap numerals

A 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.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.

527-14-110 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

527-14-112 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

527-14-114 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not marked

## OVERSEAS

527-22-116 Cloth title. '27' over Winnipeg. Blue details woven on khaki worsted

'C' over numeral collar badges by Elkington & Co. are not reported for the battalions of the 5th Brigade.

## Other ranks

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by D.R. Dingwall, Ltd. Winnipeg. The quoted price is 17 Pounds (cap); and Twigg of Birmingham 4 Pounds 16 shillings (C/27, collar) (per gross). Annual requirements 1500 sets.

## Badge attributed to Twigg

527-12-118 Collar Brass Small. 'C'. Not maker marked

## Badges by currently unidentified maker

527-11-120 Cap Dark brown finish. Smooth semi-hollow back, wire lugs. Not marked

527-12-120 Collar Brown finish. Lugs Fasteners. Not maker marked

527-12-121 Collar Brown OSD finish. N/S Pin fastener. Not maker marked

## 27th Battalion, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division formation patches

### Other ranks

## Officers

## 27th BATTALION, 5th BRIGADE, 2nd DIVISION 1918

Cap badges by Tiptaft with two wheels on the railway engine. Collars with three

527-11-122 Cap Two wheeled engine. Brown finish slide fastener not maker marked

527-11-124 Cap Dark brown finish on gilding metal. Lug back. By Tiptaft not maker marked

527-12-124 Collar Gilding metal. Flat back Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked

## NCOs

527-12-126 Collar Natural gilding metal.

## Officers

527-11-128 Cap Similar badge in un-issued condition

527-11-130 Cap Brown finish on gilding metal. Lug back. Oval Tiptaft & Son B‘ham tab

527-12-130 Collar Brown finish on gilding metal. Lug back. By Tiptaft mot maker marked

## Bandsmen or Pipers(?)

527-11-132 Cap Gilt finish on gilding metal. (Reported not confirmed)

527-12-132 Collar Gilt finish on gilding metal. Flat back with lug fasteners, not maker marked

## 'C' over '27' collar badges marked 'J.R. Gaunt London' produced for issue on demobilization.

527-12-134 Collar Gilding metal. Maker marled 'J.R. Gaunt London'

## 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment 1918

Under General Order 57 April 15th 1918 the 1st Winnipeg Infantry Regiment, Reserve Militia became the 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment.

A drawing for the design for a badge was produced by Dingwall (See Cox 810) similar to the above but with the word 'Manitoba' replacing 'Winnipeg'. However on February 10th 1917 the 1st Winnipeg Independent Infantry Regiment was granted permission to adopt the cap badges of the 27th Battalion. The 1st Winnipeg Independent Infantry Regiment, 27th Battalion pattern badges are distinctive being struck only from a lower die the reverse being semi flat. The lug fasteners on the other ranks badges being flat cut sheet metal. There is a double line surrounding the 'XXVII' and 'BATTN' ribbons. (The semi-flat reverse of this badge issue is similar that of the Winnipeg Independent Forestry Company.)

## Officers

80-8-2-12-140 Collar Brown OSD. Flat back. N/S lugs. Maker marked Dingwall Winnipeg

## Reinforcements for the 27th Overseas Battalion September 1915 -January 1917

## (11th Battalion, Training and Reserve)

From September 1915 reinforcements for the 27th Battalion were provided by the 11th Battalion, training and reserve. In January 1917 the 11th Battalion Training and Reserve was designated as the 11th Reserve Battalion. In October 1917 the 11th Reserve Battalion absorbed the 14th Reserve Battalion and along with the 18th Reserve Battalion became one of two reserve battalions of the Manitoba Regiment.

## Reinforcements for the 27th Overseas Battalion January 1917 to October 1917 (14th Reserve Battalion)

The 14th Reserve Battalion was formed by the amalgamation of the **108th Bn., 179th Bn.** and the **226th** Infantry Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.R.Snider supplying reinforcements to the **16th Bn.** and **43rd** Infantry Battalions. During the period of its operations the 14th Reserve Battalion absorbed the **174th** Infantry Battalion (May 7th 1917). In October 1917 the 14th Reserve Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Reserve Battalion in October 1917.

## Reinforcements for the 27th Overseas Battalion October 1917 - November 1918 (The 11th Reserve Battalion)

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

# 28th (Northwest) Battalion 1914 - 1918

The 28th (Northwest) Canadian Infantry Battalion began recruiting in Military Area No.10, as a composite battalion to be recruited in both Saskatchewan and at Port Arthur/Fort William (now Thunder Bay), October 19th 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Winnipeg under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The Northern Ontario component was raised by the 96th Lake Superior Regiment with the additional volunteers from Rainy River and Kenora and militia regiments The Saskatchewan component was raised from Regina, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and Winnipeg. Being mobilized 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 and later raising the 45th, 68th, 128th, 152nd and 195th Battalions. The 28th Battalion sailed for England in May 1915 with 36 officers and 1078 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.F.L. Embury (95th Rifles). The 28th Battalion was assigned to the 6th Brigade, 2nd Division serving for the duration of WWI.

The regimental numbers block for the 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 73001 - 75000.

An additional reinforcing draft for the 28th Battalion raised by the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles was allotted the regimental numbers block 2,000001 - 2,000150.

## Badges by Dingwall

## Other ranks ‘No Overseas’ pattern badges

Badges by Dingwall with tall thin numeral ‘28’. The initial issue of other ranks badges was made without the words ‘Over Seas’

528-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

528-12-102 Collar Pickled finish. (Not confirmed)

In Canada Militia Order 293 of June 7th 1915 (This after the 28th Battalion had sailed for England) reads in part “In correspondence and documents having reference to the units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, these unit are in future to be designated as “Overseas” Squadron, Battery, Battalion etc.,” after this date the words ‘Over Seas’ was ordered to be incorporated as an integral element of the design of all CEF battalions embarking for England.

## Officers badges with ’Overseas’

528-11-104 Cap Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

528-12-104 Collar Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

528-11-106 Cap Gilt on gilding metal. Flat back not maker marked.

528-12-106 Collar Gilt on gilding metal. Flat back not maker marked.

## Badges by Hemsley

## Other ranks

528-11-108 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked.

528-12-108 Collar Pickled finish. (not confirmed)

### Shoulder strap numerals

528-14-110 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

528-14-112 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

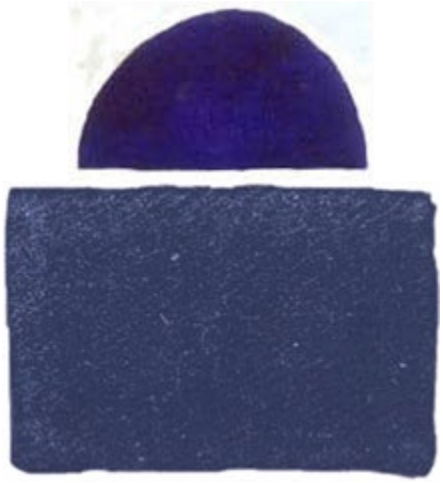
528-14-114 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

### OVERSEAS

No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges are reported for the battalions of the 5th Brigade

## 28th Battalion, formation patches introduced September 1916

### Other ranks



### Officers

The August 1917 Canadian Corps ‘Q’ file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by Wheeler & Co. London England. The quoted price is 21 Pounds 12 shillings (per gross). Annual requirements 1200 sets.

## Badges by Wheeler & Co. (1916/1917)

‘Overseas’ in small letters. ‘N’ in ‘CANADA” does not touch annulus

### Other ranks

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 528-11-116 | Cap | Brown finish. Small round copper wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked |
| 528-12-116 | Collar | Brown finish. Small round copper wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked |

### Officers

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 528-11-118 | Cap | Silver plate. Pin fastener. Not maker marked |
| 528-12-118 | Collar | Silver plate. Pin fastener. Not maker marked |

## Un-attributed collar badges by Hemsley

The unusual ‘C’ over ‘28’ collar badge illustrated below is maker marked Hemsley. During the early part of WWI this firm maintained a sales office in London, England. Although maker marked this collar is of similar to the same style and fabric of badges produced by J.W. Tiptaft and may have been struck under licence.

528-12-120 Collar Brass. Small ‘C’ over ‘28’. Maker mark Hemsley

## Un-attributed officers collar badge

528-12-121 Collar Light bronze finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Badges by Tiptaft. (1917/1918)

Small numeral ‘28‘. ‘Overseas’ in large letters. ‘N’ in ‘CANADA” touches annulus

### Other ranks

528-11-122 Cap Brown finished gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

528-12-122 Collar Brown finished gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked (March 1918)

528-12-124 Collar Brass. Small ‘C’ over ‘28’. Maker marked ‘Tiptaft B‘ham‘. (August 1918)

## Officers

528-11-126 Cap Red/brown OSD. Not maker marked

528-12-126 Collar Red/brown OSD. Not maker marked

### Sweetheart(?)

528-11-130 Cap Voided silver overlay on voided gilt leaf. Lug fasteners

### Reinforcements for the 28th Overseas Battalion 1915 - 1917 (32nd Battalion Training and Reserve)

From the time of its entry into France in September 1915 until January 1917 reinforcements for the 28th Battalion were provided by the 32nd Battalion, training and reserve.

### Reinforcements for the 28th Overseas Battalion 1917 - 1918 (32nd Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 32nd Battalion amalgamated with the remaining personnel of the 53rd, 188th and 195th Battalions and a draft from the 152nd battalion to form the 15th Reserve Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F.J. Clark to supply reinforcements to the 5th and 28th Battalions serving in France and Flanders. During its period of operations the 15th Reserve Battalion absorbed 214th, 232nd, 243rd and 249th Infantry Battalions. In October 1917 the 15th Reserve Battalion was absorbed the 19th Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the territorial designated Saskatchewan Regiment, in Canada this authorized under General Order 57 of May 15th 1918 to providing reinforcements to the 5th, 28th 45th and 1st CMR Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. The Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

### POST WWI BADGES REGINA RIFLES

The 28th Battalion is perpetuated by the Regina Rifles, (now the Royal Regina Rifles). Regimental pattern badges were not authorized until General Order 57 of 1930 when the regiment adopted the 28th Battalion cap badge as the design for their collar badges. These were produced by W. Scully and the badges so marked are from this post WWI series. Other ranks collars are in blackened brass and officers in both silver plate and sterling silver.

## 29th (Vancouver Regiment) Brigade 1914 - 1918 (Tobin's Tigers)

The 29th Infantry Battalion (nicknamed Tobin's Tigers) was authorized to be recruited and mobilized at Vancouver October 24th 1914 under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 29th Battalion was recruited by the 11th Irish Fusiliers, this regiment having provided 355 volunteers to the 7th Battalion on its formation at Valcartier Camp in August 1914, the 5th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles and the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada this providing 12 officers and 305 other ranks. The 29th Battalion sailed for England May 20th 1915 with a strength of 37 officers and 1090 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.S. Tobin (72nd Seaforth Highlanders) being assigned to the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division where it served for the duration of WWI. The 29th Battalion was disbanded under

General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the for the original contingent of the 29th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 75001 - 77000.

The 29th Battalion had a pipe band with twelve pipers and 10 drummers.

The 29th Battalion sailed with battalion pattern badges these by Jacoby Bros. Vancouver, other ranks are not maker marked. The brown finish is referred to as ‘regulation Bronze’ in correspondence by Jacoby.

## Badges by Jacoby Bros. Vancouver

### Other ranks

529-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners.

529-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners

529-15-102 Title Chocolate brown finish. Fold over tangs. Marked Jacoby Bros Vancouver

### Officers

The officers cap and collar badges are curved and have an oval makers tab on the reverse reading ‘Made in Vancouver BC Jacoby Bros’.

529-11-104 Cap Antique copper finish. Pin back. With Jacoby makers tab.

529-12-104 Collar Antique copper finish. Pin back. With Jacoby makers tab.

529-14-104 Title Antique copper finish. Pin back. Maker marked Jacoby Bros

## Bandsmen(?)

529-11-106 Cap Gilt on gilding metal. Badges curved with 'fold over' tang fasteners. Makers tab.

529-12-106 Collar Gilt on gilding metal. Badges curved with pin fastener. Makers tab.

## Shoulder strap numerals

529-14-108 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

529-14-110 Numeral Coppered. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

529-14-112 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

## OVERSEAS

## Formation patches introduced September 1916

**Officers**

No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges have been reported for the 29th Battalion

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by the 'Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. 105 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (London). 2 pounds 7 shillings and ¾ pence (Collar) 3 pounds 15 shillings 3 pence (Cap). Annual requirements 1500 sets.'

## Badges by the Army & Navy Co-operative Society

529-11-114 Cap Natural gilding metal finish. Slide fastener. )

529-11-116 Cap Red Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

529-12-116 Collar Brown finish on gilding metal. Flat hexagonal lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Officers

529-11-118 Cap Brown OSD. Oval ‘Hicks & Sons London’ makers tab. E/W lugs

529-12-118 Collar Brown OSD. Oval ‘Hicks & Sons London’ makers tab. E/W lugs

## PIPES AND DRUMS

Glengarry badge of the Clan MacKinnon cast in white metal or silver with pin fastener

529-11-120 Glengarry Cast silver. Motto ‘Audentes Fortuna Juvat’ (Fortune favORs the brave)

529-17-120 Plaid Broach pin Cast silver. Pin fastener. Motto ‘Audentes Fortuna Juvat’

## Badges by Tiptaft

Motto ribbons framed

### Other ranks

529-11-122 Cap Brown finish. Slide plain or marked ‘Tiptaft B‘ham‘.

529-11-124 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

529-12-124 Collar Brass. Small ‘C’ over ‘29’. Not maker marked

529-12-125 Collar Brass. Small ‘C’ over ‘29’. Maker marked ‘Tiptaft B‘ham‘.

529-14-124 Title Maker marked ‘Tiptaft B‘ham‘.

## NCOs (?)

529-11-126 Cap Traces of pickling on the reverse. Slide not maker marked

529-12-126 Collar Pickled finish. Red bag on crown. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Officers

529-11-130 Cap Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

529-12-130 Collar Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

529-17-130 Collar Sweetheart (?) Gilt with pin fastener

## Officers badges by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.

Flat back, this issue is found both with a plain reverse and maker marked ‘G & S Co./ 112 Regent St./ London’.

529-11-132 Cap Red/brown finish. Lug fasteners.

529-12-132 Collar Red/brown finish. Pin or lug fasteners.

529-11-134 Cap Gilt on sterling silver. Hall marked May 1916 - May 1917 G & S Co.

529-11-136 Cap Gilt. Maker marked

## Reinforcements for the 29th Overseas Battalion September 1915 -January 1917 (30th Battalion, training and reserve)

From the time of its entry into France reinforcements for the 29th Battalion were provided by the 30th Battalion, training and reserve. The 30th Canadian Infantry Battalion was authorized to be recruited in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at Victoria October 27th 1914 under General Order 142 of July 5th 1915 The 30th Battalion was raised primarily by the 68th Regiment (Earl Grey’s Own Rifles) the regiment which later raised the 102nd Battalion. The 30th Battalion sailed for England February 23rd 1915 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Hall with a strength of 35 officers and 980 other ranks.

The 30th Infantry Battalion served as a reserve and training battalion for the CEF battalions from British Columbia serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. During this period of its operations absorbed the 62nd and 88th Battalions on their arrival from Canada.

### Reinforcements for the 29th Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (1st Reserve Battalion)

In January 1917 the 30th Battalion amalgamated with other BC Battalions in England to form the 1st Reserve Battalion this one of three reserve battalions established in January 1917 to provide reinforcements to CEF battalions raised in Military District No.11 and then serving in France and Flanders. In May 1917 the 1st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 24th Reserve Battalion and in February 1918 the 15th Reserve Battalion becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the British Columbia Regiment this authorized under General Order 77 of April 15th 1918 supplying reinforcements to the 7th, 29th and 72nd Infantry Battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Being fully depleted of all ranks effective September 1st 1917 the 30th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 82 of 1918.

### Post WWI 1st British Columbia Regiment 1920 - 1924

Under General Order 30 of March 15th 1920 the 5th Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles) and the 104th Regiment (Westminster Fusiliers) were reorganized as the 1st British Columbia Regiment with three active and three reserve battalions. The 1st Bn. (7th Bn. CEF), 2nd Bn. (29th Bn. CEF), 3rd Bn. (47th Bn. CEF); (at this time on paper each of these three CEF Battalions were still active battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force not being officially disbanded until September 15th 1920 under General Order 149 1920.) The three 'Reserve Battalions' the 4th Bn. (62nd Bn. CEF), 5th Bn. (131st Bn. CEF) and 5th Bn. CEF (158th Bn. CEF) had been depleted of all ranks and officially disbanded in 1918. On the same date the 1st British Columbia Regiment was disbanded then reorganized with effect from September 15th 1920 this authorized under General Order 232 of December 1st 1920 (The designation was altered to the 1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) under General Order 189 of November 1st 1920.

Under General Order No.66 of May 15th 1924 the 1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) was reorganized to form three separate Regiments. The 1st British Columbia Regiment (The Duke of Connaught's Own) 1st Bn. (7th Bn. CEF) 2nd (Reserve Bn.) (62nd Bn. CEF). The Vancouver Regiment 1st Bn. (29th Bn. CEF) 2nd (Reserve) Bn. (158th Bn. CEF). The Westminster Regiment 1st Bn. (47th Bn. CEF) 2nd (Reserve) Bn. (131st Bn. CEF).

### 2nd Battalion, 1st British Columbia Regiment badges 1920 - 1924

Initially at least the 2nd and 3rd Battalions continued to wear CEF Battalion pattern badges. The officers of the 2nd Battalion (29th Bn. CEF) wearing the brown OSD pattern produced by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co. (please see above). A brass other ranks pattern of the same design was produced by Hemsley this with a slide fastener. This badge is of extreme rarity.

## 31st Battalion (Bell's Bulldogs) 1914 - 1918

The 31st Canadian Infantry Battalion, (nicknamed Bell's Bulldogs also 'The Thirsty Ones'), began recruiting in Alberta November 15th 1914 with mobilization headquarters at Calgary being authorized under General Order 35 of March 15th 1915. The 31st Battalion was recruited by the 21st Alberta Hussars and the 23rd Alberta Rangers these regiments previously having jointly contributed 78 volunteers to the 5th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914, later recruiting the 113th, 151st, 175th and 187th Battalions. The 31st Battalion sailed for England May 17th 1915 with 36 officers and 1033 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.H. Bell (L.S.H. (R.C.) assigned to the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division where it served for the duration of the war. The 31st Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 31st Canadian Infantry Battalion was 79001 - 81000.

## Badges attributed to Dingwall

Small ‘XXXI’ tablet

### Other ranks

531-11-102 Cap Pickled finish.

531-12-104 Collar Pickled. Fold over tangs. Not maker marked

### NCOs

531-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Pin fastener

531-12-104 Collar Brown finish. N/S Tang fasteners . Not maker marked

531-12-106 Collar Red/Brown OSD finish. N/S Tang fasteners . Not maker marked

## Officers

531-11-107 Cap Red/Brown OSD finish. Not confirmed at press time

531-12-107 Collar Red/Brown OSD finish. E/W lug fasteners . Not maker marked

## Shoulder strap numerals

A 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.'.

It is currently undetermined if or when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear but orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France.

531-14-108 Numeral Copper. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'

531-14-110 Numeral Copper. Maker marked Birks 1916. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

531-14-112 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

## Badges attributed to Inglis

Large 'XXXI' tablet

## Other ranks

531-11-114 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked

## Officers

531-11-116 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked

531-11-118 Cap Wm. Overlay on gilt maple leaf. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

531-11-120 Cap Die cast. Red/Brown OSD. Tang fasteners . Not maker marked

531-12-121 Collar Oxidized. Flat back N/S collars. Not maker marked

## Bandsman

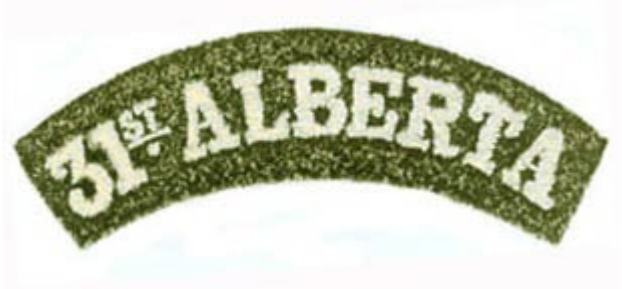
531-11-122 Cap Silver plate

531-12-122 Collar Silver plate

## OVERSEAS
## Cloth shoulder titles

Cloth shoulder titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent and 2nd Division. 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. Two different varieties of cloth shoulder titles are noted for the 31st Battalion. These were likely produced after the arrival of the battalion in England. Not being authorized it is unlikely if these were ever worn or if so only for a short period of time.

### Other ranks (?)




531-22-122 Cloth shoulder title with red lettering woven through green cloth and white backing cloth

531-22-124 Cloth shoulder title with red lettering woven through green cloth and white backing cloth

No Elkington pattern C over numeral collar badges are reported for the battalions of the 5th Infantry Brigade

### Badges by H. Ford

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges is listed as H. Ford, 8 London St. London, E.C. The quoted price is 3 Pounds 15 shillings 3 pence (cap) 4 pounds 10 shillings (collars) (per gross). Annual requirements 1500 sets.

### Other ranks

The badges by Ford have a pointed maple leaf. Not maker marked

531-11-126 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

531-12-126 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

## Officers

531-11-128 Cap Chocolate brown OSD finish. Not maker marked.

531-12-128 Collar Chocolate brown OSD finish. Not maker marked

**31st Battalion, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division formation patches. Introduced September 1916**

## Officers

## Badges by Tiptaft

## Other ranks

531-11-130 Cap Brown finished. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

531-11-132 Cap Brown finish. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

531-12-132 Collar Brass. Small 'C' over '31'. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

531-11-134 Cap Officers. Red/Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Some maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

## Bandsman/Sweetheart(?)

531-11-136 Cap Gilt. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

## Reinforcements for the 31st Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (21st Reserve Battalion)

From 1915 to January 1917 reinforcements for the 31st Battalion were provided by various Calgary raised CEF Battalions including the 55th, 82nd, 89th, and 137th Battalions. The 21st Reserve Battalion was formed in January 1917 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.D.R. Stewart by the amalgamation of the remaining personnel of the above battalions and drafts from the 151st Battalion; and the 175th and 187th Battalions. During the period of its operations the 21st Reserve Battalion absorbed the 191st Battalion. On its formation in January 1917 the 21st Reserve Regiment supplied reinforcements to the 31st and 50th Infantry Battalions but in September 1917 was itself absorbed into the 9th Reserve Battalion this becoming the sole reinforcing battalion for the Alberta Regiment, 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. The Alberta Regiment was disbanded under General Order 213 of November 15th 1920.

## Reinforcements for the 31st Overseas Battalion January 1917 - 1918 (9th Reserve Battalion)

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.

## POST WWI THE SOUTH ALBERTA REGIMENT

In the 1920 post WWI reorganization of the Canadian Militia a number of former CEF Battalions were disbanded and immediately reconstituted as ‘new’ regiments of the Canadian Militia. In Alberta all infantry regiments were formed into three ‘super’ regiments. The Edmonton Regiment the Calgary Regiment and the Alberta Regiment. The Alberta Regiment with two battalions, consisted of seven former CEF Battalions. The 1st Battalion comprised of the 1st Bn. Alberta Regiment (Active) (formerly the 31st Bn.CEF), the other units being listed as (Reserve) battalions; the 3rd Bn. Alberta Regiment (113th Bn.CEF), the 5th Bn. Alberta Regiment (175th Bn.CEF), and the 5th Bn.CEF (187th Bn.CEF). The 2nd Battalion comprised the 2nd (Active) Battalion (this also from the 31st Bn.CEF), with two reserve battalions the 4th Bn. Alberta Regiment (151st Bn.CEF) and the 7th Bn. Alberta Regiment (191st Bn.CEF). A third reserve battalion, the 192nd Bn.CEF being added later. In 1924 the Alberta Regiment was split to form the North Alberta Regiment with headquarters at Ponoka and the South Alberta Regiment with

headquarters at Medicine Hat. The South Alberta Regiment adopted collar badges of the same design as the 31st Battalion, which the regiment perpetuated. These being authorized under General Order 130 of 1931. These badges were struck in yellow brass and are maker marked W. Scully (31B-41).

531-12-138 Collar Badges maker marked W.Scully Ltd Montreal are of post WWI manufacture