

BADGES AND THEIR MEANING

[A COMPANION TO "RANK AT A GLANCE"]

Army & Navy, The R.N.A S., R.N.D., R.N.R., R.N.V.R.,
The Royal Marines, Forces of the Overseas Dominions,
British Red Cross Society, Miscellaneous Badges,
etc., etc., with Descriptive Notes

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LONDON

GEORGE PHILIP & SON, Ltd., 32 Fleet Street, E.C. Liverpool: PHILIP, SON & NEPHEW, Ltd., 20 Church Street

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BADGES. BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

At the commencement of this war we used to think in "hundreds of thousands," whereas now we think in "millions" of men, and as our Army has increased in numbers, so has it become necessary for new badges to be evolved. It might almost be said that uniforms had become too "unitorm." "Rank at a Glance," when published in 1915, passed through several editions and received such a hearty welcome from both Press and Public that the present companion volume has been compiled, care being taken not to duplicate anything given there, but rather to supplement the earlier volume, and to add new drawings and information which the changing conditions have made necessary. What is not included in "Badges and their Meaning" will in all probability be found in "Rank at a Glance," and vice versa.

As soldiers' dress has become more sombre and uniform in design, the "badge" whether of rank or regiment has increased correspondingly in importance, although for active service, at least, the tendency still is to make it as inconspicuous as possible. Anything which would catch and reflect the light, or distinguish at a distance officers from men, is dispensed with under war conditions.

This question of visibility has not only transformed the uniforms of our own Army, since the Belgians, like us, have adopted khaki, the French have abandoned their red and blue in favour of a greyish tint, while the "field grey" of the enemy's troops is too well known to need description.

This necessity for "protective coloration" does not, of course, apply to the Navy, where the ship is the target, and not the man. The personnel of the world's navies still wear blue, or white when climatic conditions allow of it. Gold "lace," as it is called, is the principal distinguishing mark of rank for Commissioned Officers, worn either upon the cuffs or shoulder-straps, and is in our own Navy an arrangement of stripes varying in width and number according to rank, with either a "curl" or coloured cloth to distinguish the various branches.

This system has been very closely followed in several foreign navies, including those of Japan, China and Turkey. France adds stars to distinguish Flag Officers, while the United States, appropriately enough, also uses "stars and stripes."

Germany has a crown appearing above the stripes, as has Austria in the case of Flag Officers. Italian Officers of Flag rank have a waved line intersecting a straight one, while in the Russian Navy an elaborate system of eagles and stars, worn on the shoulder-straps, denotes an Officer's rank.

The illustrations given here (with the exception of Naval Flags and Aircraft distinguishing marks) deal only, of course, with our own forces and those of our Dominions Overseas.

ROYAL NAVY.

OFFICERS' SHOULDER-STRAPS.

When a British naval officer is wearing the uniform Great Coat, the distinction lace upon the cuffs of the frock coat or jacket worn beneath is naturally hidden, and it is the shoulder-straps which are utilised for displaying the device indicative of his rank and the branch of the service to which he belongs.

If he is an Executive Officer whose rank is between that of a Commodore, 2nd Class, and that of a Gunner or Boatswain (6-12), this distinction lace is a replica of the device worn on the cuff of the jacket beneath, but in the case of Flag Officers (that is Admirals of the Fleet, Admirals, Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals), and also Commodores, 1st Class, the device is similar to that worn on their epaulettes, and quite distinct from that worn on the cuffs of the jacket or frock-coat, for which see "Rank at a Glance," 3-6.

The same exception applies to Engineer Vice-Admirals, Engineer Rear-Admirals, Medical Director-Generals and Surgeon-Generals (13, 14, 21 and 22), and it will be noted that an edging of purple cloth in the case of the first three distinguishes them from the corresponding ranks in the Executive Branch.

This introduction of purple is the distinctive mark of the Engineer Officer throughout, and it will be seen that he and the Executive Officer belong to the only two branches entitled to wear the circular "curl," forming, as they do together, the "Military" arm.

Red is the distinguishing colour of the Medical Branch (21-25), and in addition to the missing curl it should be noted that the stars, etc., worn by the highest ranks are in go/d not silver, another detail which as in the case of the anchor of the cap badge distinguishes the Non-Military from the Military Branch.

Paymasters (27-31), who form what is known as the Accountants Branch, are to be recognised by the *white* cloth worn with the gold lace, while Naval Instructors (32-34) wear pale blue. It is of interest to note here that since April, 1916, Chief and Head Navy Schoolmasters are entitled to wear a narrow stripe of blue cloth on the cuff.

Carpenter-Lieutenants (35-36) have the dark blue cloth of the shoulder-strap itself showing between the lace, but it will be seen there is no curl as in the case of Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant (9-10).

Before leaving the subject, it should be stated that all the foregoing shoulder-straps are also worn on the white uniform which forms the customary dress in tropical climates.

MIDSHIPMEN'S "PATCHES," ETC.

Midshipmen in the Royal Navy have a very characteristic rank distinction in the white "patch" (37), worn in the same position as the gorget patch of the General or Staff Officer in the Army. Naval Cadets have to be satisfied with the loop of white twist and button only, but wear them in the same position (38), while Midshipmen in the Royal Naval Reserve (39) and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (40) have loops of blue and maroon twist respectively.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

The Royal Naval Division (46-55), like the Royal Marines, is somewhat of an amphibious force, with uniforms and rank distinctions which are a blend of the Naval and Military. The officers when posted from the R.N.V.R. employ naval rank, and their cuffs are trimmed with stripes and loops of drab lace in naval fashion, but their uniform is khaki, and on their shoulder-straps they wear the distinctions of the rank in the Army corresponding to their naval rank.

Thus a Lieutenant wears the two rows of lace, with "curl" (52), of the Lieutenant of the Navy, but on his shoulder-strap there are the three stars signifying the corresponding rank of Captain in the Army.

If the R.N.D. Officer is posted from the Royal Marines, he wears the usual Army Service Jacket with Army rank badges of worsted on

the cuffs (see page 24).

The Royal Naval Division was constituted at the outbreak of war in August, 1914, and consists of eight battalions, known as the "Drake," "Nelson," "Hawke," "Hood," "Chatham and Deal," "Portsmouth and Plymouth," "Howe," and "Anson," respectively, together with three Reserve battalions.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The Royal Naval Reserve is composed of Officers and men drawn from the Mercantile Marine. The former are appointed by the Admiralty and must be British subjects; they rank with, but after, Officers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine of their corresponding rank.

Their uniform is of the same pattern as for Officers of the Royal Navy, and the gold lace on cuffs and shoulder-straps is arranged in

similar fashion as an indication of rank (57-80).

In the case of the R.N.R., however, two intersecting waved lines of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gold lace replace each single stripe in the R.N. device, and a special cap-badge is worn, for which see "Rank at a Glance." This badge is also worn by **Skippers** of the R.N.R (Trawler Section). The Naval system of inserting coloured cloth to distinguish the various branches is followed, but it will be noted that there is no Medical Branch. Officers of the R.N.R. attached to the Royal Naval Air Service wear the albatross over the ordinary device on cuffs and shoulder-straps (the latter varying, of course, according to rank). As an example, the shoulder-strap of a Sub-Lieutenant is shown in Fig. 110.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

In the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (81-92) the same system is again adopted, waved stripes of lace (which have recently been doubled in width) being used in this case. Until the early months of 1916 the "curl" or "bullet-hole" was of the shape shown in Fig. 98, and this device is still the one most commonly to be seen, the later and approved pattern, squarer in shape, is shown in the remaining drawings.

The R.N.V.R., it will be noted, has a Medical Branch, but unlike the R.N.R. no Engineers Branch, while Officers attached to the R.N.A.S. wear the albatross as shown in *Figs.* 111 and 112. A special cap-badge is worn with the letters "R.N.V." appearing above

an anchor.

The headquarters of the R.N.V.R. are situated at London and Bristol, on the Mersey and Tyne, and in Sussex.

ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

The distinguishing mark of the Royal Naval Air Service is the albatross, which appears on the cuff, great coat shoulder-strap (105-109), and cap-badge of Officers, as well as on the arms of Petty Officers and men. If, however, the Air Service Officer is also a Naval Officer, he wears the naval crown and anchor badge upon his cap. For further R.N.A.S. badges, including those of Airship, Aeroplane and Waterplane Pilots, Engineers and Artisans, see "Rank at a Glance."

These, together with the badges of Chief Armourers, Telegraphists, and Physical Training Instructors (113-115), are worn both in gilt and red, the former on the "cloth" suit and the latter

on the serge.

Men in the Navy, with their love for nicknames, have christened members of the R.N.A.S. "Watercart Sailors." To see a waterplane just rising from the sea with showers of water dripping from its lower planes is to realise at once the humorous aptness of the allusion, which is probably enjoyed just as much in the R.N.A.S. as anywhere.

AEROPLANE DISTINGUISHING MARKS.

As soon as war broke out it became necessary for all the belligerents to employ some method of identifying their own machines, so as to

avoid their being brought down by friendly gunners.

The first design adopted by the British was that of the Union Jack, but this was found in practice not to be altogether satisfactory as regards visibility, and was eventually discarded in favour of a single red circle (116), or a combination of concentric circles on the same principle as those used by France, Belgium and Italy (117-118). Russian aeroplanes have the national tricolour painted upon their planes, while German and Austrian machines sport the ubiquitous "iron cross" (120), and Turkey the star and crescent.

These devices are painted both on the under and upper surfaces of the planes, so that the nationality of a machine is recognisable by an aviator flying above it as well as by gunners on the ground below.

This method of identification, of course, lends itself to the ruse de guerre of substituting an enemy's device for the purposes of scouting and attack, but it is obviously a double-edged weapon to employ, as it exposes an aviator to the risk of being fired upon by friendly artillery.

NAVAL FLAGS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

The flags flown by Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, etc., at the mast-heads of their "flag-ships," may be said to be the badges of rank which a ship wears to indicate that an officer of corresponding rank is in command. Dealing first with the British Navy, the Admiralty Flag (125) is flown when Lords of the Admiralty are on board, and is hoisted on the Royal Yacht's foremast whenever the King is embarked. The flag of an Admiral of the Fleet is the Union Jack (124) flown at the mast-head, and must not be confused with the same flag flown by warships from a small "Jack mast" at the bow when at anchor, and known as the "anchor flag."

Admirals, Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals in our Navy (126-128), hoist the red cross of St. George, with the addition of one

and two balls in the case of the two latter.

A Commodore (129) hoists the flag in pennant form, with a V-shaped cut in the fly, while a Captain or officer of lower rank

in command of any ship flies the white pennant.

Somewhat similar methods of identification are in use in foreign Navies, the number of devices (stars, balls, etc.) either increasing in number with the higher ranks, as in the Navies of France (135-138), Italy (141-145), Austria-Hungary (169-172), and Turkey (175-179); decreasing like our own, as in the case of Germany (164-166); or the device itself changing as in the case of Russia (142-152) and Japan (153, 156-160).

ROYAL MARINES.

Royal Marines are "Soldiers and Sailors too," and numerous points about their uniform bear out this statement. On board ship many of them are employed as gunlayers, signalmen, etc., and as such wear the same arm badges as the Naval men engaged on similar duties, a very complete series of which will be found in "Rank at a Glance." On the other hand, military ratings such as Sergeant-Major (184), Sergeant, (189), Corporal (190), etc., are employed, while the Commissioned Officers (180-183) also use military terms of rank and wear the familiar crowns and stars as hadges.

It should be borne in mind, however, that a Major in the R.M. ranks with a junior Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, a Captain and Lieutenant (senior) of Royal Marines ranks with a Major in the Army,

and so on.

ARMY. WHERE OFFICER'S BADGES ARE WORN.

The figure appearing on page 24 is intended to convey in pictorial

form what it would take many lines of text to explain.

Regimental badges are occasionally confused with badges of rank, and some people still find a difficulty in determining whether a soldier is a Commissioned Officer, a Non-Commissioned Officer, or a Private.

The badges of the various ranks were very fully dealt with in "Rank at a Glance," and the reader must be referred to that book for anything which may not be found here. The Officer in the drawing is a Regimental (as distinct from Staff) Officer, holding Lieutenant's rank. If he were wearing a "great coat" (long) or a short overcoat (known popularly as a "British Warm"), his badges of rank in the form of metal stars would appear on his shoulder-straps, and not upon the cuffs, while in the former case the arm of the Service to which he belongs would be indicated in addition by the colour of the cloth edging to the shoulder strap, and the braid running down from the button which fixes it to the coat (see pp. 26 and 27).

If he were a Staff Officer, or held any of the appointments enumerated on pages 8 and 41, his cap would have a red, blue, or green band, and he would wear the gorget patch to correspond, as

shown on page 25.

Certain Staff Officers also wear their badges of rank upon the shoulder-strap of the jacket and not upon the cuff, a general rule

for this cannot, however, be given here.

An interesting point is that Officers in Highland and Scottish Regiments wear the cuff rank distinctions on their jacket arranged differently from those of other regiments (see Figs. 238-243).

Officers of regiments from our Overseas Dominions wear rank

badges exactly similar to those used in the British Army.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTAL CAPS AND GORGET BADGES.

NOTE.—As in the following lists the ranks named have been arranged alphabetically, they have not been inserted in the General Index. following abbreviations have been used where necessary: Assist, = Assistant, Command. = Commandant, Dep. = Deputy, Direct. = Director, Inspect. = Inspector,QM.=Quarter master, Rly.=Rillway, Serv.=Service or Services, Transp.=Transport, Vet.=Veterinary.

An Army Order was issued in March, 1916, defining the correct dress as far as it affects Caps and Gorget Patches to be worn by Officers holding General, Administrative, Technical and Departmental Staff, and Miscellaneous Appointments as follows:—

Officers holding any of the appointments in list "A" to wear the Staff forage cap, with peak embroidered or plain according to rank, and with a cover of drab material, fitted so as to show the scarlet band, badge and peak (see 196). They are also to wear the scarlet cloth gorget patches, with a line of crimson gimp, as shown in Fig. 197^{1}

APPOINTMENTS AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Assist. Adjutant-General. Assist. Deputy-Assist. Direct.

Assistant Director.

Assist. Direct.-General Army Medical Serv. Assist. Direct.-General Army Vet. Serv.

Assist. Military Secretary.

Assist. to Chief Inspect. of Q.M.-General's

Chief Inspect. of Q.M.-General's Serv.

Dep.-Assist. Adjutant-General

Dep.-Assist. Direct.-General Army Medical

Dep.-Assist. Direct.-General Army Vet.

Deputy Director.

Dep. Direct.-General Army Vet. Serv.

Director.

General Staff Officers, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Grades.

Inspect. of Army Ordnance Serv.

Inspect. of Medical Serv.

Staff Captain.

Staff Lieutenant.

Sub-Director.

OUTSIDE THE WAR OFFICE AND IN THE FIELD.

Aide-de-Camp.

Assist. Adjutant and Q.M -General.

Assist. Military Secretary.

Assist. Quartermaster-General.

Assist. to Major-General in charge of Administration.

Brigade Major.

Colonel Commanding an Infantry Brigade.

Dep. Adjutant and Q.M.-General.

Dep. Adjutant-General.

Dep.-Assist. Adjutant and Q.M.-General.

Dep.-Assist. Adjutant-General. Dep.-Assist. Military Secretary.

Dep.-Assist. Quartermaster-General.

Dep. Quartermaster-General.

General Staff Officers.

Inspector of Artillery. Inspector of Cavalry.

Inspector of Infantry

Inspector of Reserve Units.

Inspector of Royal Engineers.

Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery

Inspect. of Royal Horse and Field Artillery.

Inspector of the Territorial Force.

Military Attaché. Military Secretary.

Staff Captain.

Staff Lieutenant.

Officers holding appointments that are "graded as" one of the above, and Officers "attached" to the Staff, are not to wear the Staff forage cap and scarlet gorget patches.

Officers holding any of the appointments in following list "B" to wear a band of blue cloth round the cap (see Fig. 198), together with blue cloth Gorget Patches with a line of crimson gimp, as shown in Fig. 199.

APPOINTMENTS AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Inspector of Army Pay Offices. Chief Paymaster.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Deputy-Assistant Director. Assistant Director. Staff Captain. Staff Lieutenant.

Director.

AT HOME, AT STATIONS ABROAD, AND IN THE FIELD.

Administrative Commandant.

Assist. Camp Commandant. Assist. Direct. General Medical Serv.

Assist. Direct. of Army Signals.

Assist. Direct. of Inland Water Transp.

Assist. Direct. of Medical Serv. Assist. Direct. of Ordnance Serv.

Assist. Direct. of Ordnance Stores. Assist. Direct. of Postal Serv.

Assist. Direct. of Railways. Assist. Direct. of Railway Transp.

Assist. Direct. of Supplies. Assist. Direct. of Supplies and Transp. Assist. Direct. of Transp. Assist. Direct. of Vet. Serv.

Assist. Direct. of Works.

Assist. Embarkation Command. Assist. Embarkation Staff Officer.

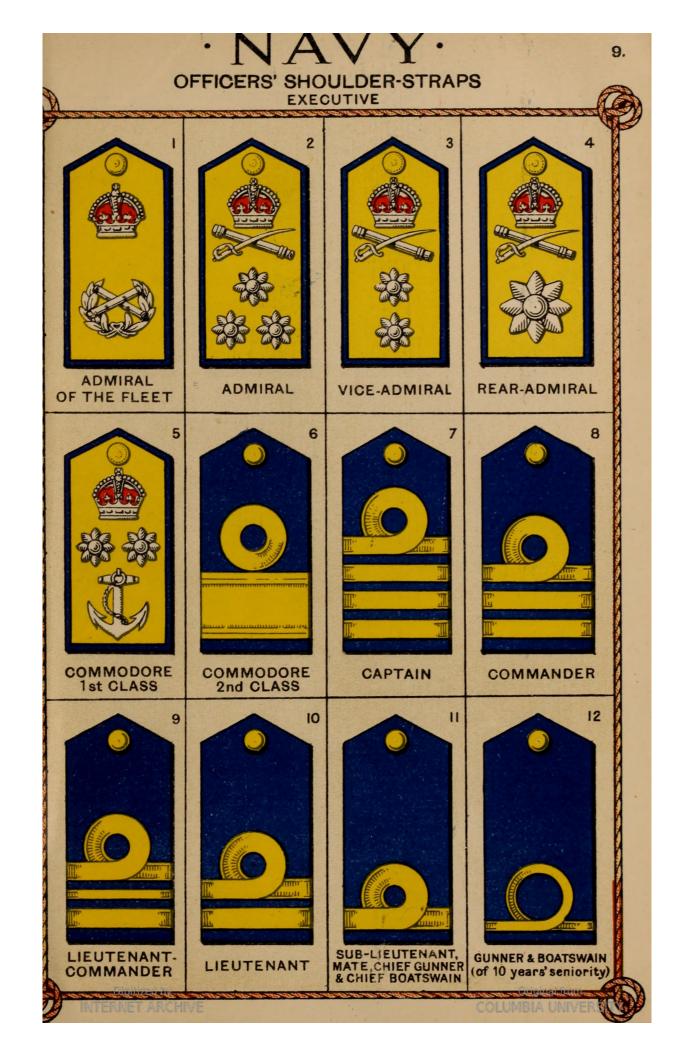
Assist. Inspect. of Remounts.

Assist. Inspect. of Q.M.-General's Serv. Assist. Military Landing Officer,

Assist. Provost Marshal. Assist. to Chief Engineer.

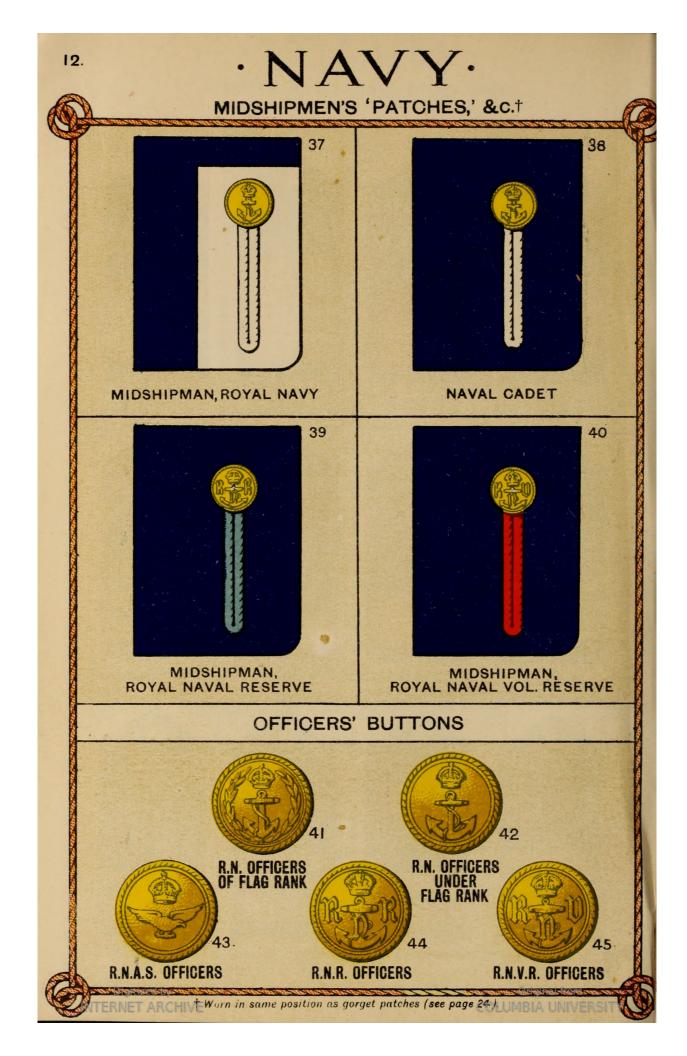
Base Commandant. Camp Commandant. Chief Engineer.

For continuation of this List see page 41.



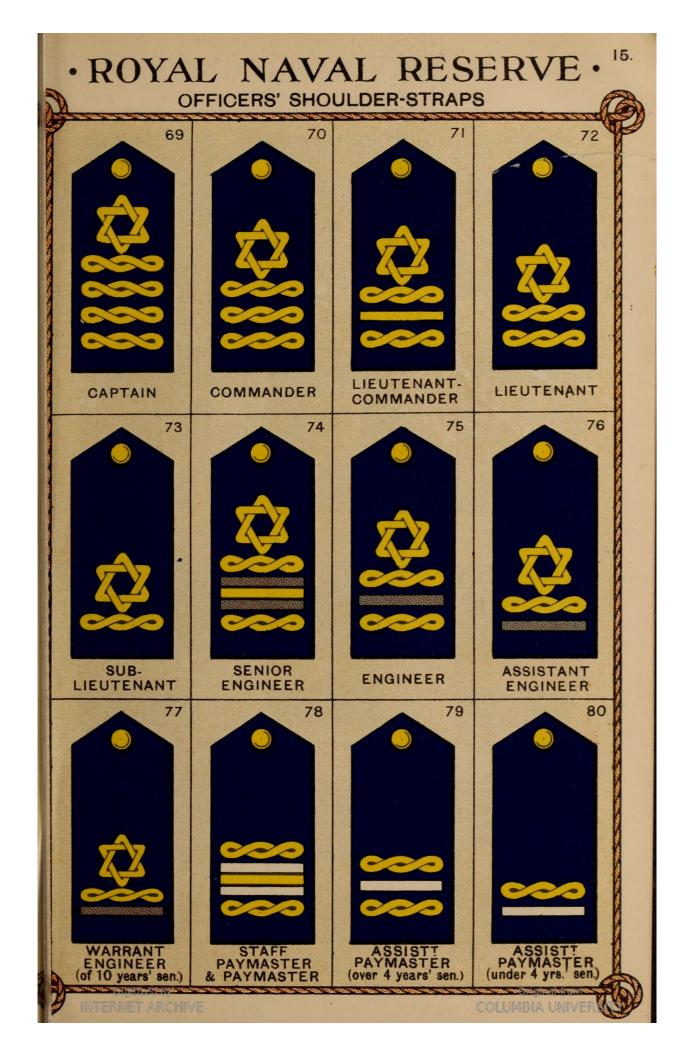




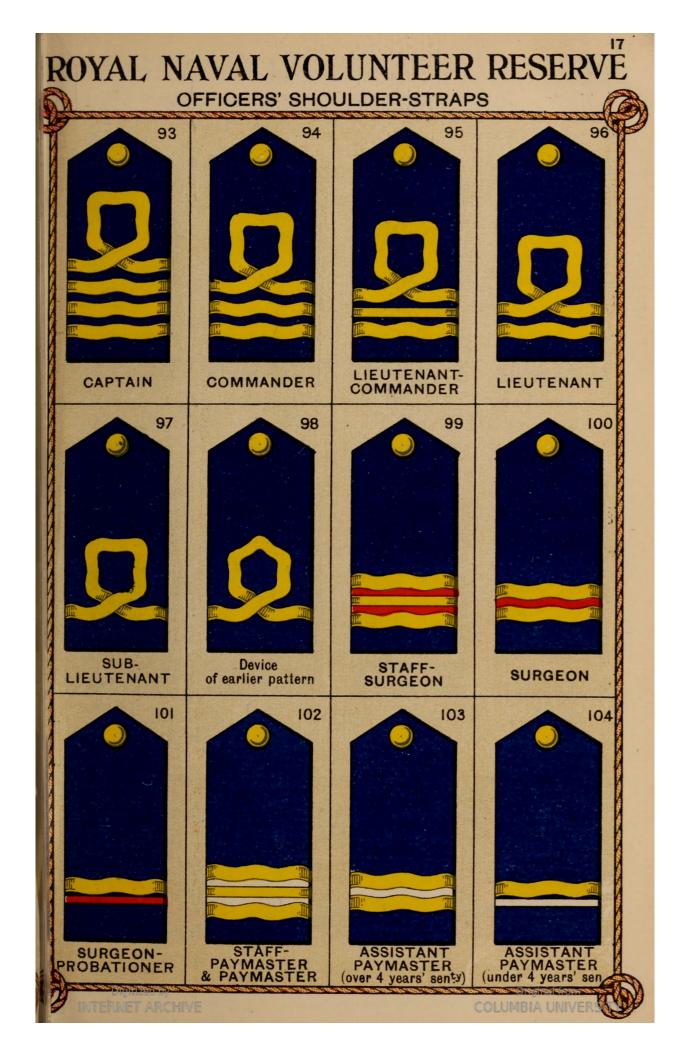




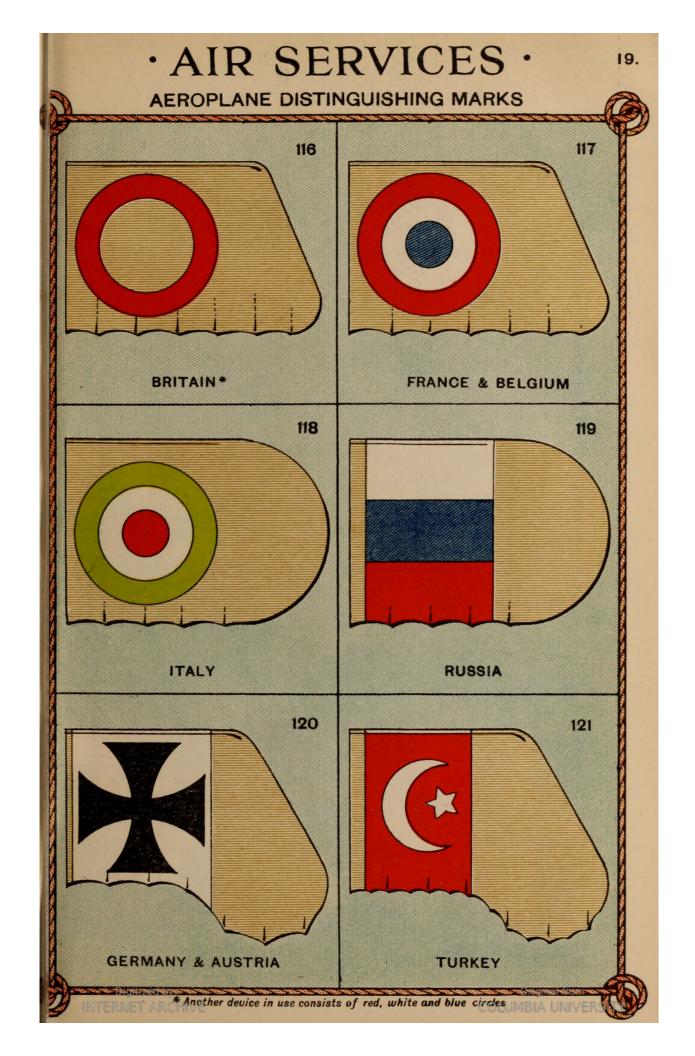


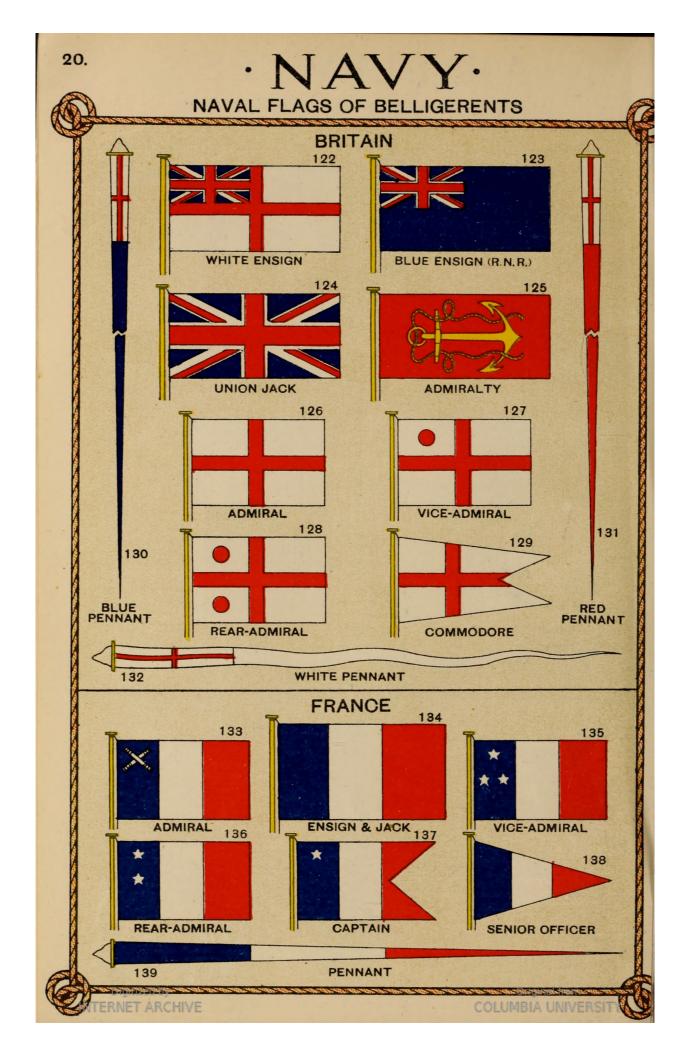


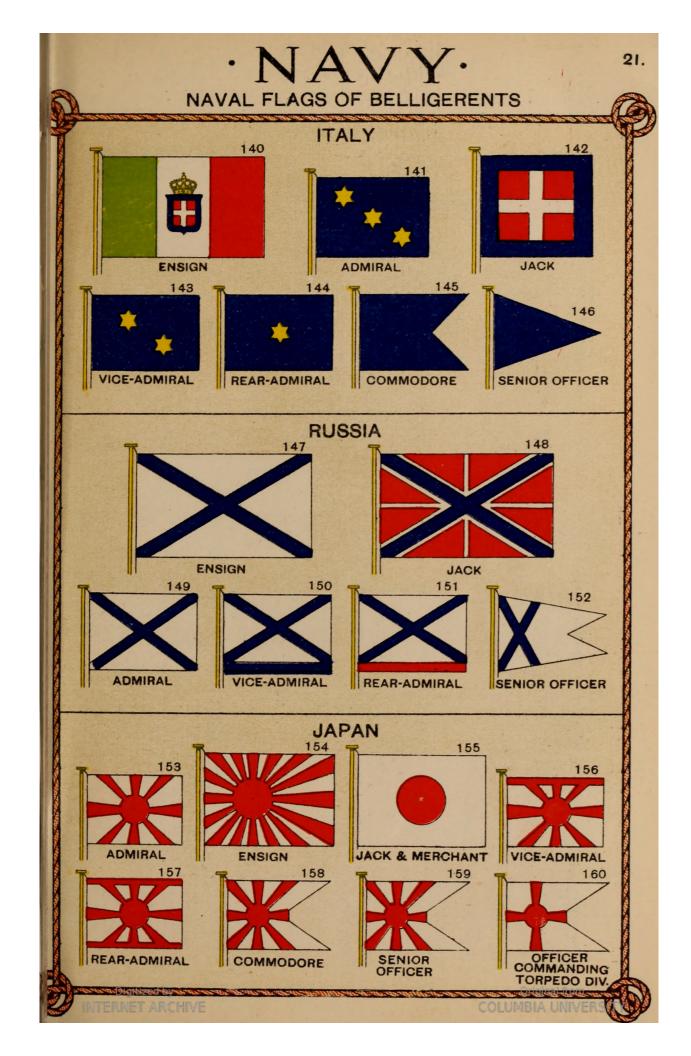


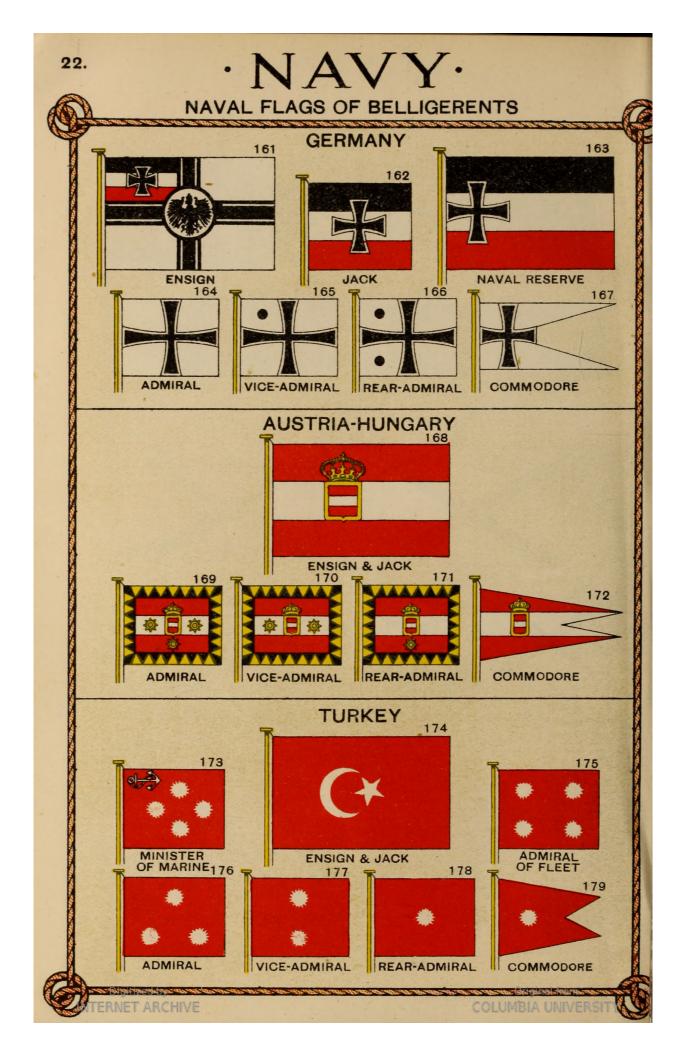






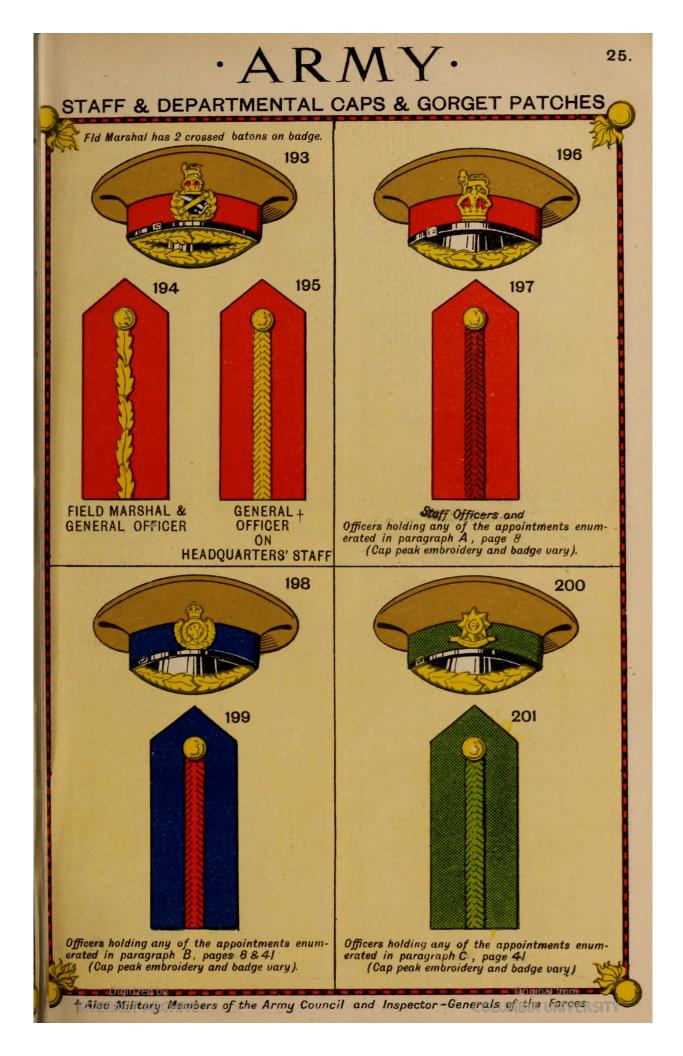


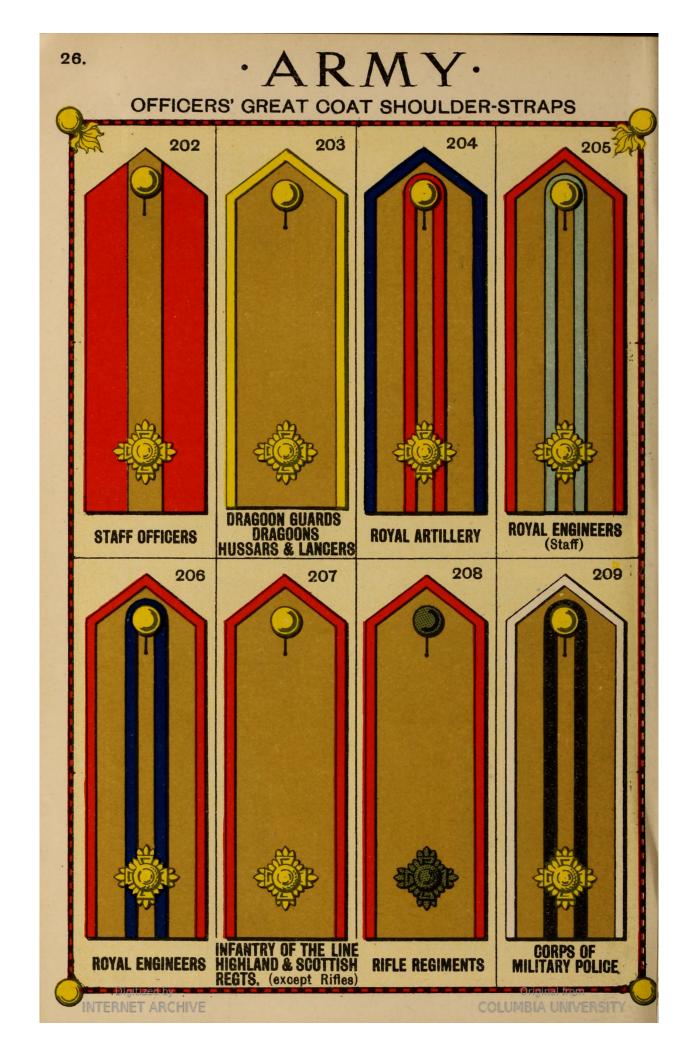




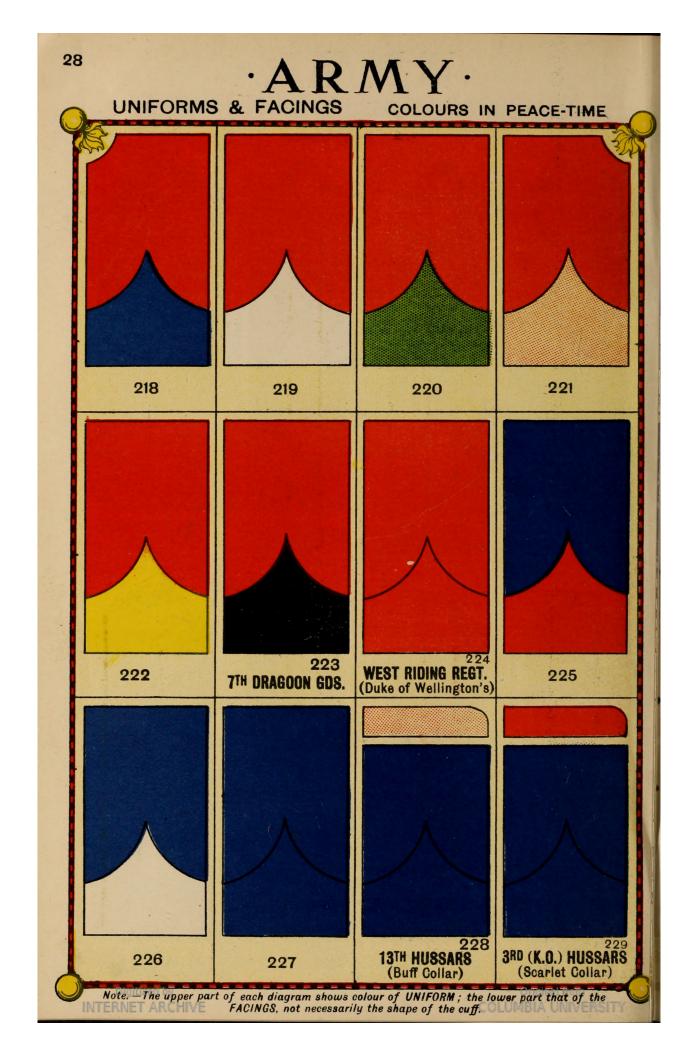












· ARMY·

UNIFORMS & FACINGS

COLOURS IN PEACE-TIME



NOTES TO OPPOSITE PAGE. 218 1st and 2nd Life Guards, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots and Irish Guards, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots and Irish Guards, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), 16th (Queen's) Lancers, Royal Engineers, Royal Scots, Royal Irish Regiment, Royal Scots Fus., Royal Welsh Fus., Royal Inniskilling Fus., Royal Irish Fus., Royal Munster and Royal Dublin Fus., City of London Regt. (Royal Fus.), Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), Cameron Highlanders, K.O. Scottish Borderers, Royal West Surrey, Royal Lancaster, Royal Warwickshire, Royal Sussex, Royal Berks, Royal West Kent, Shropshire L.I., Somerset L.I., Yorkshire L.I., Liverpool Regt. (King's), Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians) & the Royal Marine L.I.

219 — The Welsh Regt., Lancs. Fus., Duke of Cornwall's L.I., Oxford & Bucks L.I., and the Beds., E. Lancs., E. Surrey, E. Yorks., Essex, Gloucester, Leicestersh., Lincs., Loyal N. Lancs., Manchester, Northants, N. Staffs., S. Lancs., S. Staffs., Worcestersh., and York & Lancaster Regiments.

220 — 6th Dragoon Gds., Northumberland Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Connaught Rangers, Durham L.I., and the Devonshire, Dorset., Notts and Derbyshire (Sherwood Foresters), and Yorks. Regiments.

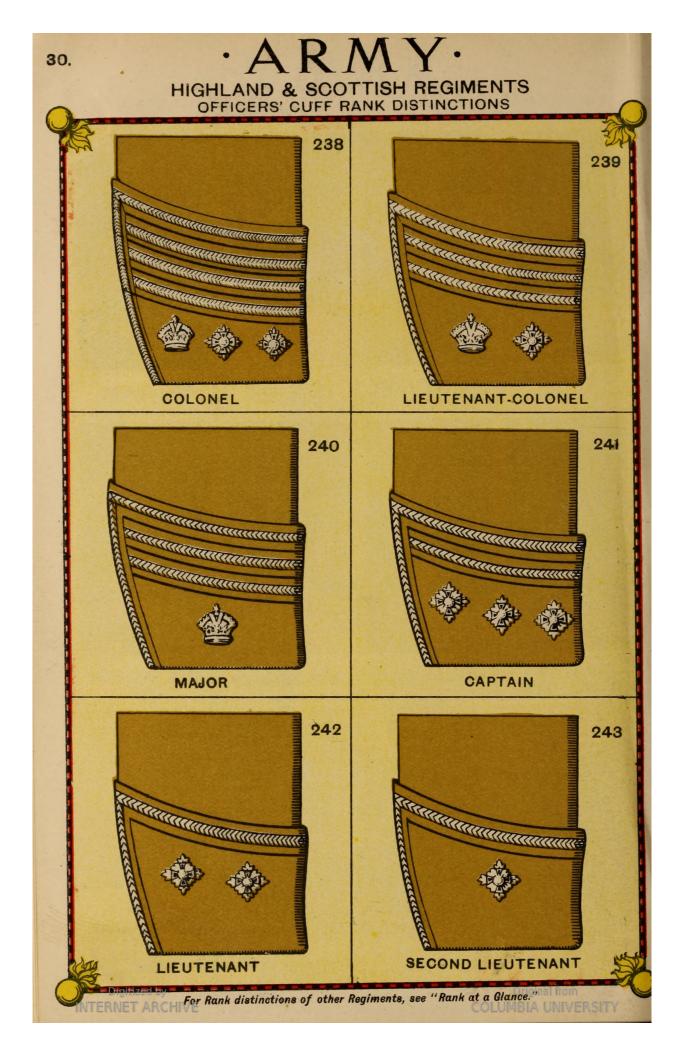
221 — 2nd Dragoon Gds. (Queen's Bays), Highland L.I., and the Cheshire, East Kent (Buffs), West Yorkshire and Wiltshire Regiments. and the Seaforth Highlanders. Yorkshire and Wiltshire Regiments. and the Seaforth Highlanders.

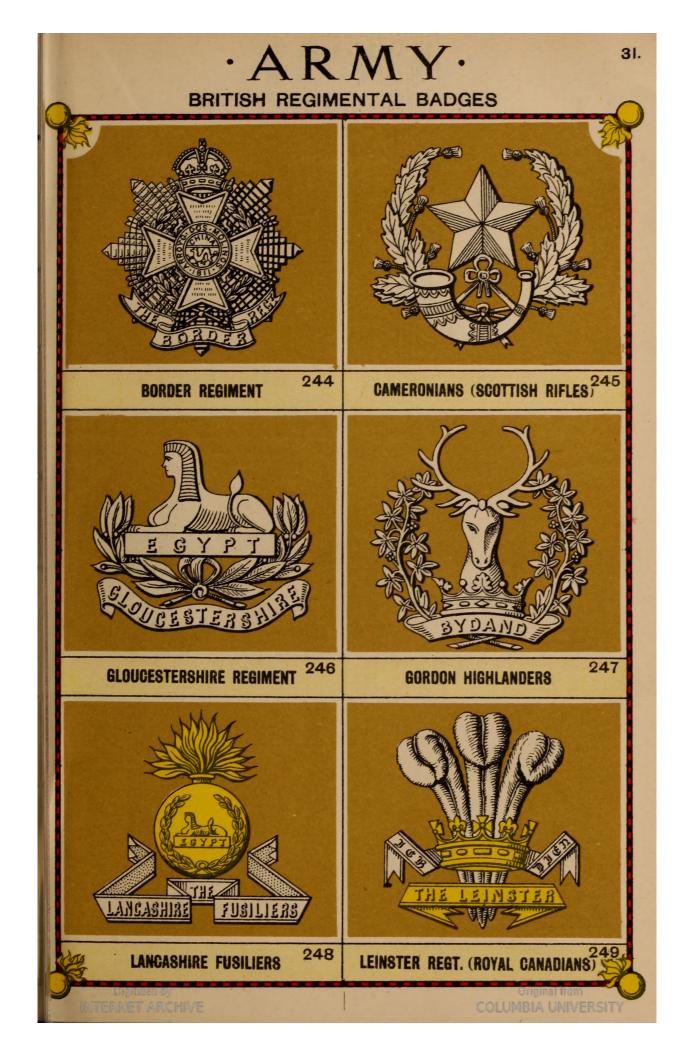
222:—3rd Dragoon Gds. (P. of Wales'), 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. The Gordon Highlanders, and the Border, Hants, Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk Regiments.

225:—Royal Horseguards, 5th (Royal Irish), 9th (Queen's Royal) and 12th (P. of Wales' Royal) Lancers, Royal Artillery, Royal Marine Artillery, and the Army Ordnance Corps.

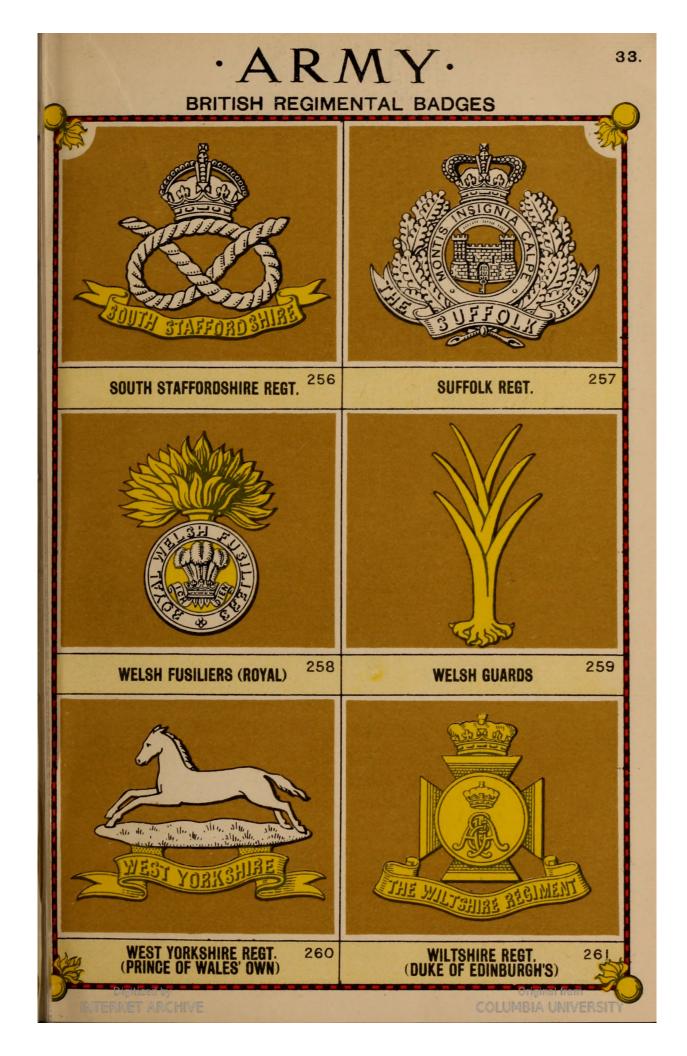
226:—6th Dragoon Gds. (Carabiniers), 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, the 18th (Queen Mary's), 19th (Queen Alexandra's) & 20th Hussars, & the Army Service Corps.

227: 4th, 7th, 8th, and 10th Hussars.





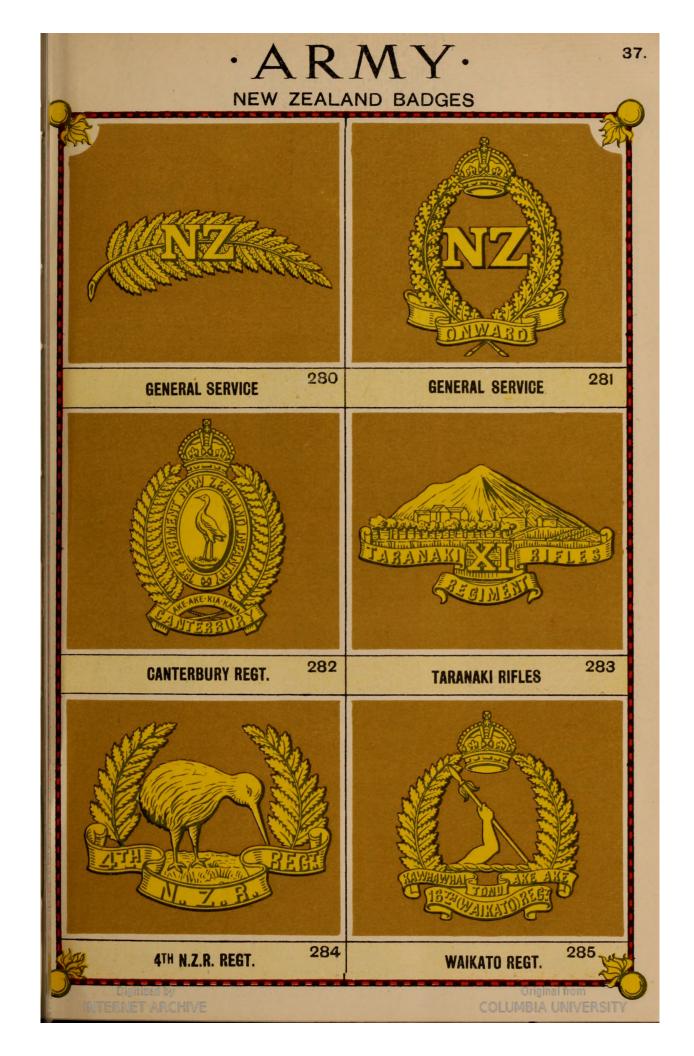


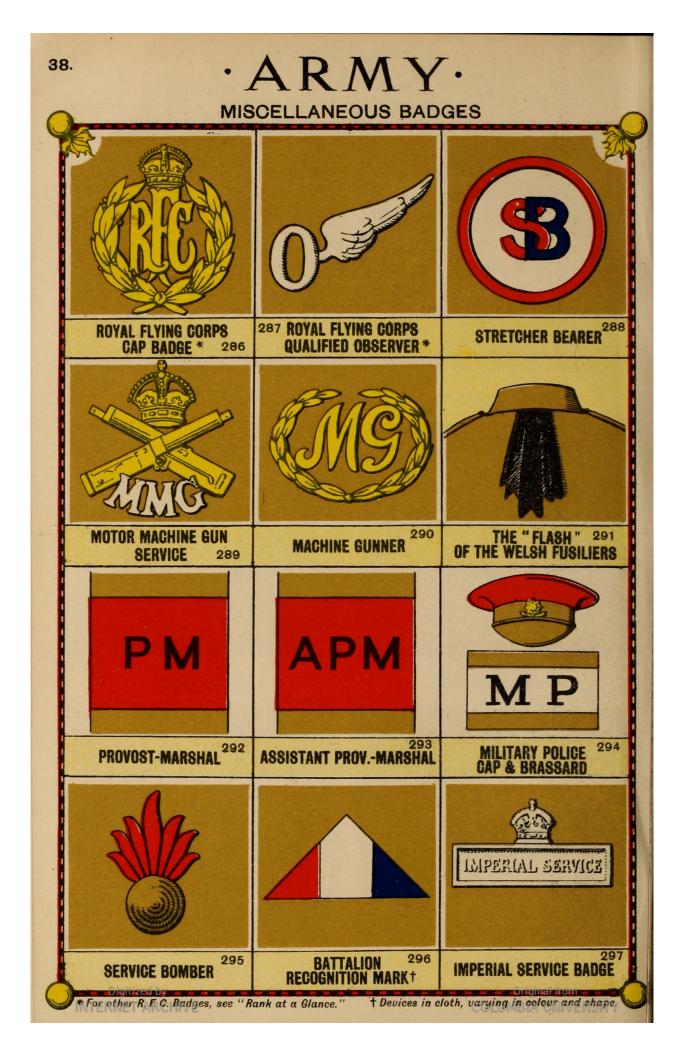
















AT HOME, AT STATIONS ABROAD. AND IN THE FIELD-cont.

Chief Ordnance Officer. Dep.-Direct. of Vet. Serv. Command Paymaster Commandant Base Depot. Commandant Line of Communications. Camp Quartermaster. Dep.-Assist. Direct. of Inland Water Transp. Dep. Assist. Direct. of Medical Serv. Dep.-Assist. Direct. of Rly. Transp. Dep.-Assist Direct, of Remounts.
Dep.-Assist. Direct, of Requisition Serv.
Dep.-Assist. Direct, of Ordnance Serv. Dep.-Assist. Direct. of Ordnance Stores. Dep.-Assist. Direct. of Supplies. Dep.-Assist. Direct. of Supplies and Transp. Dep.-Assist. Direct. of Transp. Dep.-Assist Direct. of Vet. Serv. Dep.-Direct. of Army Signals. Dep.-Direct. of Inland Water Transp. Dep.-Direct. of Medical Serv. Dep.-Direct. of Ordnance Serv. Dep.-Direct. of Postal Serv. Dep.-Direct. of Railway Construction. Dep.-Direct. of Railways. Dep.-Direct of Railway Transp. Dep.-Direct, of Remounts. Dep.-Direct. of Requisition Serv. Dep.-Direct. of Stationery Serv. Dep.-Direct. of Supplies. Dep.-Direct. of Supplies and Transp.

Dep.-Direct. of Works. Dep.-Judge Advocate General. Direct. of Army Signals. Direct. of Inland Water Transp. Direct. of Medical Serv. Direct. of Ordnance Serv. Direct. of Postal Serv. Direct. of Railways. Direct. of Railway Transp. Direct. of Remounts. Direct. of Stationery Serv. Direct. of Supplies. Direct. of Supplies and Transp. Direct. of Transp. Direct. of Vet. Serv. Direct. of Works. Embarkation Commandant. Embarkation Staff Officer. Garrison Adjutant. Inspector of Quartermaster General's Serv. Inspector of Remounts. Military Landing Officer. Paymaster-in-Chief. Provost Marshal. Railway Transp. Officer. Sanitary Officer. Senior Train Conducting Officer. Staff Officer Royal Engineers. Train Conducting Officer.

Officers holding any of the appointments in the following list "C" to wear a band of green cloth round the cap (see Fig. 200), together with gorget patches of green cloth with a line of green gimp (see Fig. 201).

C.

Assist. Director of Gymnasia. Assist. Director of Military Transport. Assist. Inspector of Recruiting. District Barrack Officer. Inspector of Catering. Inspector of Gymnasia. Officer attached to a Brigade for Musketry

Dep.-Direct. of Transp.

Officers attached to the General Staff for Musketry Duties at the Headquarters of Commands and Divisions. Officer employed on Recruiting Duties. Officer employed under the General Staff on Intelligence Duties at Home. Recruiting Staff Officer. Staff Officer, Musketry Camp.

White cap-bands signify that the wearers are members of a Cadet School.

PEACE-TIME UNIFORMS AND FACINGS.

Events have moved so rapidly during the last two years, and khaki is now so ubiquitous, that the sight of a soldier dressed in the full panoply of peace time seems almost an anachronism, and suggests pageantry rather than the serious matter-of-fact business of warfare. There is so much sentimental interest, however, attached to the scarlets, blues and greens of the full-dress uniform, and their value as an aid to peace-time recruiting is so potent that it is questionable whether they will ever be entirely abandoned.

Khaki (which means in the vernacular earth or dust-colour) was

first worn by our troops in India, and was chosen, of course, because of its comparative invisibility against the arid and sun-scorched background of the North-West Frontier region.

It is interesting to note, however, that khaki was not the first

essay in "protective coloration" as applied to uniform.

The King's Royal Rifles (232), then known as the "Royal American Regiment," when fighting against the French on the heavily-wooded frontiers of our New England Colonies were provided with a *green* uniform on the same principle, a colour which was at a later date adopted by the other Rifle Regiments (231 and 233).

The origin of scarlet as a military colour dates from the formation of the Royal Army under Charles II, when the colours of the royal livery (red with blue facings) were adopted. This (Fig. 218) is still the standard uniform of the "Royal" Regiments, while the Royal Horseguards (225), popularly known as "The Blues" were the first regiment to wear any other colour.

The "Black Watch" (Royal Highlanders) (218) were so called because of the sombre colour of their tartan kilts; the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons) (218), on the other hand, received their name through always being mounted on grey chargers, while the Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards) (221) are so named for a similar reason.

The "Black Horse," a term sometimes applied to the 7th Dragoon Guards (223), refers to the facings of the uniforms, but the only two regiments the colour of whose facings is officially embodied in their titles are the East Kent Regiment ("The Buffs") and the Seaforth Highlanders ("Ross-shire Buffs") (221).

BRITISH REGIMENTAL BADGES.

It is not possible in a book of this size to give more than a selection of British Regimental Badges, almost all of which are of equal interest and deserving of a place.

The examples given are all cap badges, the collar badge is in many instances the same in design but smaller. Badges are usually in gilt or silver metal, or a combination of the two, but for foreign service a

bronze finish is generally worn to avoid reflection.

The Border Regiment (244) is, with the exception of the Foot Guards and Rifle Regiments, the only infantry regiment in England not bearing a county name. Its recruiting ground consists of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

The Gloucestershire Regiment (246) has the special privilege of wearing a regimental badge both on the front and back of the cap, granted to them owing to their bravery at Alexandria under Abercromby, when being surrounded by French cavalry they repulsed them, fighting back to back.

The Gordon Highlanders (247) have adopted the badge of the Marquis of Huntly, together with the Gaelic motto, "Bydand,"

meaning "Onward."

The Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) (249), obtained their second title through one of their battalions originally consisting of Canadian Volunteers.

Shropshire Light Infantry (254) wear an example of the Bugle Badge, which in some form is common to all the Light Infantry and

most Rifle Regiments (compare Fig. 278).

The Welsh Guards (259), the newest of the Guards Regiments, have adopted the leek, the national emblem of Wales, as their regimental badge, after the claims of the daffodil and the dragon of Cadwallader had both received consideration.

BADGES OF THE OVERSEAS CONTINGENTS.

Note.—These badges are in nearly every case issued both in gilt and bronze, but in the drawings the former tint is chosen so that the details might show more clearly.

The maple leaf is the basis of most Canadian badges, the moose's head, however, makes a very effective badge for the Mounted Rifles (264), a very similar emblem forming the Newfoundland General Service badge (271), while the industrious beaver appears in those of both the Canadian Army Service Corps (267) and the Canadian

Engineers (268).

The 90th Winnipeg Rifles (269) date from the days of the Red River Expedition, and as their badge might suggest, are nicknamed "The Black Devils," their motto explaining that they are so "named by the enemy in battle." The Cameron Highlanders of Canada (270) have adopted, with slight alterations, the design of the Scottish regiment, with the Gaelic motto, "Ullamh," meaning "Ready."

The Australian Military Authorities appear to aim at uniformity and simplicity in their badges; regimental cap-badges are not worn on active service, the very effective General Service design (272) taking

their place, and also being used as a collar badge.

The South African forces have adopted as a General Service badge (274) the design originally worn by the S.A. Cadet Corps, with

the head of a springbok forming the centre.

The complete Arms of the Union figure in the badges of the Service Corps (277) and the South African Police (279), and it is interesting to note that the inscriptions on all the badges are rendered in both English and Dutch, a happy proof of old-time rivals being now united as brothers-in-arms against the common foe.

New Zealand is the land of ferns, and fern fronds are introduced

into five of the six examples given.

The badge of the 1st Canterbury Regiment (282) (allied appropriately enough with the Royal West Kent Regiment) bears a white crane, and the motto in Maori, "Ake Ake Kia Kaha," meaning "For

ever let us be strong."

The 11th Regiment (Taranaki Rifles) (283) have adopted the volcanic peak of Mt. Egmont as their badge. They are allied with the Middlesex Regiment, and their motto is "Primus in Armis." The 4th Otago Regiment (284) (allied with the East Surrey Regiment) have as a badge that curious wingless bird the kiwi or apteryx peculiar to New Zealand. The 16th (Waikato) Regiment (285) (allied to the West Yorkshire Regiment) have as a motto, "Ka Whawhai Tonu Ake Ake," meaning "Fight honourably for ever."

MISCELLANEOUS ARMY BADGES.

Badges are constantly increasing in number as new ranks are established and new duties are introduced, and these innovations naturally prove the most puzzling to civilians, and even at times to other soldiers themselves. The letter "O" in white, with one wing attached, worn on the left breast of a member of the Royal Flying Corps, indicates that he is a Qualified Observer (287). This badge must not be confused with the two wings in white worn on the breast by the Qualified Pilot of the R.F.C., nor with the "O" within a laurel wreath worn by the Observer in the Royal Artillery.

The Motor Machine Gun Corps (289) is one of the most recent developments of our military forces, and is, of course, quite distinct from the Machine Gunners (290), who are men specially trained and detailed off from their battalion for this highly important work in the

trenches and elsewhere.

Some few regiments have distinctive details in their uniform, even when in khaki, which might at first be mistaken for badges of rank. A good example of this is the "Flash" of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers (291), a survival of the old days when perukes were worn,

and still jealously retained.

The Military Police (294) are known to soldiers (not too affectionately it is to be feared) as the "Red Caps." This nickname is misleading, however, as Military Police sometimes wear the usual khaki service cap, while the brassard, it should be noted, is not always white, but is also worn in yellow and scarlet. The letters G.P.S.

signify "Garrison Military Police."

The Service Bomber (295) in khaki is a product of modern warfare. His badge (which must not be confused with the grenade in gilt and in khaki worsted worn by numerous regiments) signifies that the wearer belongs to a special section of a battalion who have been through a course of training in the art of throwing the hand-grenades or "bombs," which together with steel helmets and breastplates, are such an extraordinary revival of earlier methods of warfare.

Another recent development in identification badges, which has probably proved more puzzling than any other, is the Battalion Recognition Mark (296), a patch of cloth in endless variety of colour and shape, which has been introduced to enable men of a battalion to recognise and to be recognised by their units. This mark is worn in

various positions.

The Imperial Service Badge (297) was issued at the commencement of the present war to such Territorials as volunteered for service

abroad.

MISCELLANEOUS BADGES.

Special Constables (299) of the Metropolitan Police District wear badges in bronze, as shown. Other designs have been adopted by the City of London and the various County and Local Authorities.

The "Derby Scheme" Armlet (298) is too familiar to need description, but the one for the Navy (300), consisting of a red anchor on a blue ground, is not so frequently seen.

The Proficiency Badge of the V.T.C. (302) is worn by members who have attended forty drills, and have passed certain shooting tests. County Commissioners, District Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the Boy Scouts' Association (304) wear a hatbadge on the left side with a short purple plume, as shown. The District Scoutmaster has a white plume, while Scoutmasters and Honorary Scoutmasters (305) wear a green plume, and Assistant Scoutmasters (306) one in red.

Badges (307 and 308) have been issued by Government Authority to those engaged on Munitions Work, a distinction being made between those working directly under Government and those who are

working on contracts for the Government.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The dark blue uniform as worn at home is the one most frequently seen (310-323). The personnel of all ranks serving under the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross

Society, when on active service abroad, wear khaki.

The khaki Army Service pattern cap is worn by all ranks, with the Joint War Committee's Badge (a Red Cross on white enamel ground). The badges of rank similar to those of the blue uniform (315-319) are worn on the cuff, the badge of the Red Cross or St. John appearing above. The bronze badge of the Joint War Committee is worn on the coat lapels, while with the Great Coat the Committee's Brassard is worn on the left arm.

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used:—Assist.=Assistant; G.C.=Great Coat; Lieut.=Lieutenant; N.=Navy; Q.M.=Quartermaster; Regt.=Regiment; R.M.=Royal Marines; R.N.D.=Royal Naval Division; R.N.R.=Royal Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R.=Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

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