

## ***Annex A – CME Memorials***

*In addition to the All Sappers Cenotaph and the Books of Remembrance that are mentioned in the main body of this chapter, there are many other memorials around the world that honour the memory and accomplishments of outstanding individual Military Engineers and units. There is an ongoing project to capture information on all such memorials and suggestions for additions to this list should be transmitted to the Canadian Military Engineers Association at: [Heritage@cmca-acgm.ca](mailto:Heritage@cmca-acgm.ca). We work with the Directorate of History and Heritage and the Organization of Military Museums of Canada, Inc. to compile a national inventory of Canadian military memorials. For details, see:*

*[http://www.forces.gc.ca/hr/dhh/memorial/engraph/home\\_e.asp?cat=2](http://www.forces.gc.ca/hr/dhh/memorial/engraph/home_e.asp?cat=2). Instructions for submissions are included at the web site and individuals are encouraged to ensure that memorials of which they are familiar are included in this database. In order to facilitate searches of the database, submitters are requested to include the words "engineer" or "genie" in their narrative if these words are not already included in the inscription.*

1. Lieutenant-Colonel C.N. Mitchell, VC, MC, RCE. The main building of the Canadian Forces School of Military Engineering in CFB Gagetown is named in honour of Coulson Norman Mitchell who is the only Canadian Engineer to have been awarded the Victoria Cross. As a captain with 4<sup>th</sup> Canadian Engineer Battalion during the First World War, on the night 8/9 October 1918 during the Canadian attack north of Cambrai, he lead an engineer party that disarmed and removed the explosives from the main bridge across the Escaut Canal in the face of the enemy and under fire.



**Figure 4-17 Mitchel Building, CFSME**

2. Lt-Col Mitchell was also honoured in the naming of the Married Quarters community in the former CFB Chilliwack. The name "MITCHELL GARDENS" in metal letters is mounted on a short wall of mortared stones. A plaque dedicated on 12 October 1973 commemorates his contribution to Canada as a gallant soldier during two world wars and his contributions to Camp Chilliwack from 1944 to 1948. With the closure of the Base, this memorial cairn was moved to the area of the All Sappers' Cenotaph.



**Figure 4-18 Mitchell Gardens Cairn**

3. Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry. A plaque near the Porte St Louis of the fortified part of Québec City was dedicated in 1992 by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineering as a tribute to Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry, the third "King's Engineer" in New France 1716 - 1756. Highlights of his career include planning the outer stone wall of Montreal's fortifications as well as planning Fort Niagara and Fort Saint-Frédéric. In addition, he supervised work on Québec's fortifications, designed two naval shipyards in Québec City, several churches, the Episcopal Palace and the façade of the Québec Cathedral.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel John By, RE. On 14 August 1971, an 11-foot tall bronze statue of Lt-Col John By was dedicated in Major's Hill Park in Ottawa to this Royal Engineer who founded Bytown and constructed the Rideau Canal in 1826-32.

5. A second memorial to Lt-Col By in the Ottawa area is seen in the fountain in Confederation Park. This granite fountain originally stood in Trafalgar Square in London, England and its dedication in Ottawa on 5 October 1955 was sponsored by the Engineer Institute of Canada. There is also plaque to Lt-Col By located at the Jones Falls lock station along the Rideau Canal.

6. Sapper. There are several Canadian geographical names that honour the 'sapper'. Sapperton is a neighbourhood of New Westminister, BC that owes its name to the original Royal Engineers' camp when they were occupied with the early mapping and development of this part of Canada in the 1860s. The Canadian Military Engineers' modern contribution to



**Figure 4-19 Col By Statue**

Canadian mapping is reflected in the naming of the Sapper Range of mountains in the Northwest Territory. Sapper Hill in the Yukon Territory – adjacent to the Jeckyll Bridge over the Ogilvie River – was named to honour the Canadian Military Engineer involvement in the construction of that bridge. There is a Sapper Lake in the Chilcotin Training area in BC, a Sapper Hill in the Wainright Training Area in Alberta and a Sapper Island near Sault Ste Marie, On. There is also a Sapper Bridge in Ottawa, a Sappers Bridge near Kelowna, BC, a Sapper Street in New Westminister, Sapper Way in CFB Edmonton, Sapper Road in CFB Shilo and a Rue des Sapeurs in Quebec City.

7. A 32-foot high “Tin Man” statue weighing 5 tons stands guard at Westminister Quay in New Westminister, BC in tribute to the Royal Engineers. Unveiled at a public ceremony in November 2000, this stylized Royal Engineer figure recognizes the work of the Royal Engineers in founding the first city built in western Canada as well as their laying the foundations for law and order, communication routes, communities and government services in the new colony of British Columbia.

8. Canal Builders/Royal Sappers and Miners. In addition to the recognition of Lt-Col By's accomplishments in the construction of the Rideau Canal, there are several memorials to the sappers themselves. A sundial behind the East Block on Parliament Hill and overlooking the set of locks reminds of the Royal Sappers and Miners. Overlooking the locks of the Rideau Canal, the sundial was used on that site in 1826-27 and was restored in 1919.

9. A plaque at St. Mary's Cemetery in Newboro, ON recognizes the 7<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Companies of the Royal Sappers and Miners' construction of the Rideau Canal. The companies arrived in Bytown, where they built military structures and locks. The 7<sup>th</sup> Company was transferred in 1829 to assist in the completion of the canal near Newboro at the Isthmus, the only section beyond Bytown that was built under direct military supervision. There is also a wooden sign at the Old Presbyterian Cemetery in Newboro that recognizes the unmarked graves of Sappers and Miners who laboured under appalling conditions and succumbed to malaria during the years 1826-32. To commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the completion of the Newboro Locks, veterans of the 5<sup>th</sup> Field Company RCE organized the unveiling of a plaque by Lieutenant-General Geoffrey Walsh, CBE, DSO, CD at these locks on 7 August 1982.

10. Including the Rideau Canal, there were a total of eight canals that connected Montreal with Ottawa and Kingston by way of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, Rideau, and Cataraqui Rivers. A memorial in Grenville, QC reminds of the Grenville Canal – a waterway constructed by the Royal Engineers during 1819-1833 and enlarged some 50 years later. Another memorial in Carillon, QC remembers the Carillon Canal that was constructed between 1826 and 1833 and also enlarged some 50 years later. A memorial in Pointe-des-Cascades, QC is dedicated to the memory of the construction of the Soulanges Canal by the Royal Engineers between 1892 and 1899.

11. For centuries, rapids impeded travel on the St. Lawrence River in the Cornwall, ON – Valleyfield, QC area between Lac St François and Lac St Louis. The Royal Engineers first attempted to improve the passage by constructing the Ordnance Canals in 1779-1983. These canals were succeeded by the Beauharnois Canal in 1842-1845 and that was, in turn, replaced by the Soulanges Canal in 1892-1899. Today, a section of the St Lawrence Seaway south of Valleyfield bears the name Beauharnois Canal.

12. Canada/United States of America Boundary Survey.

The plaque on a log cabin in New Westminster, BC on the grounds of 6 Field Squadron reminds of the contributions of the Royal Engineers in the early topographical survey of British Columbia. This building is believed to be the only remaining building of those built in 1860 and 1861 by the Royal Engineers as accommodation during in the clearing and survey of the 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel to mark of the border between British Columbia and the United States. Formerly displayed at the CME Museum in Chilliwack, the cabin was moved to its current location in 2000 and reconstructed by 6 Field Squadron after the closure of CFB Chilliwack. The log cabin was formally opened in its present location on 16 September 2000 by Col. A.F. George, TD, Joint Honorary Colonel of the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia), an affiliated regiment in United Kingdom.



**Figure 4-20 Royal Engineer Log Cabin**

13. Eugene-Etienne Taché. The headquarters building of the Construction Engineering section of CFB Valcartier is named for Eugene-Etienne Taché (1836-1912), a renown Quebec engineer, architect and surveyor. Taché is remembered primarily for his concept, design and construction of many public buildings and other monumental works in Québec. Earlier in his career of public service, while with the Department of Public Works, he worked on the Ottawa Canal – a series of works to provide a navigable route to connect Montreal to the Great Lakes. Later, with the Department of Crown Lands, he drew up a map of the Province of Quebec. For which he is also famous.

14. Noteworthy were the endeavours of Taché as the architect of the Québec National Assembly building - decoration for which included his design of the Quebec Coat of Arms and the motto “Je me souviens” that is credited to him. Other major works include the Grande-Allée military armoury, the Provincial Court Building, “Le Cercle de la Garnison” (at the foot of the Citadel and formerly the Garrison Club), as well as several memorial arches and memorials. In 1903 Edward III named Taché a Companion of the Imperial Service Order in recognition of his outstanding career of public service.

15. Colonel R.C. Moody. Port Moody, BC is named for Colonel Richard Clement Moody, Royal Engineers, who was appointed Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Lieutenant Governor of the new colony of British Columbia in 1858. Moody's role was both to provide military support for the new colony and to carry out the major building projects that were necessary to keep up with a sudden growth in population and commerce – largely the result of the 1858 Gold Rush. Amongst the accomplishments of his sapper detachment contingent were the survey and construction of the Cariboo Wagon Road, exploring and planning the settlement of new towns in the BC mainland, and setting aside a military land reserve for what was to become Stanley Park.

16. Port Moody was established at the end of a trail that connected New Westminster with Burrard Inlet to defend New Westminster from potential attack from the US. The town grew rapidly after 1859, following land grants to Moody's Royal Engineers who settled there after the sapper detachment was disbanded in 1863. A plaque on the Port Moody dock remembers Col Moody and a plaque in Stanley Park recalls his contribution to the construction of the Cariboo Road.

17. Colonel Sir C.S. Gzowski. A Polish engineer, Casimir Stanislas Gzowski emigrated to Canada in 1841 and initially worked in Ontario as a government construction superintendent on highways, roads and bridges. He then formed his own company, which built the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Sarnia (1853-1857) and the International Bridge across the Niagara River at Fort Erie. He took an active interest in military affairs and, in 1872, was appointed "Staff Officer of the Militia of Canada" as a lieutenant-colonel and Staff Officer to the Engineer Force of the Dominion two years later. In 1879, he was promoted to colonel and appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria and was knighted in 1890. Among his other accomplishments, Colonel Gzowski was the first chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission (1885-1893), was a founder of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1887, and served as Administrator of Ontario (1896-1897).



**Figure 4-21 International Bridge at Fort Erie, ON**

18. In 1885, Colonel Gzowski presented the first recorded Canadian Engineer trophies - two silver cups for annual competition among companies of engineers of the Canadian Militia. The Gzowski No. 1 Cup is currently assigned to the Land Forces Atlantic Area Engineer's Evaluation and the Gzowski No. 2 Cup to the Land Forces Central Area Engineer's Evaluation.

19. Sir Casimir Gzowski is also remembered as an outstanding Canadian Engineer on a plaque at the International Bridge at Fort Erie. This plaque was installed in 1973 by the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario on the occasion of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the completion of the bridge. Sir Casimir Gzowski is further remembered in a park in Toronto that bears his name.

20. Major-General Sir E.P.C. Girouard, KCMG, DSO. On 7 February 1976, the building housing the Departments of Mathematics, Political Science and Economics of the Royal Military College, Kingston was named after Major-General Sir E. Percy C. Girouard. A plaque unveiled 1951 at 546 Sherbrooke Street West, Montréal QC also honours him as a Military Engineer and builder of railways in Africa. An RMC graduate in the Class of 1886, he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers and was appointed the Director of Railways in the Egyptian Army. He became President of the Egyptian State Railways, subsequently Director of Railways to the British Forces in South Africa, Commissioner of Railways, South Africa, High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Nigeria, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief, East Africa Protectorate.

21. Colonel, The Honourable F.G. Hood, RE. The present Base Construction Engineering Building at CFB Esquimalt is situated on the site of the headquarters of the Royal Engineer 48<sup>th</sup> Submarine Mining Company. A bronze plaque honours Colonel, The Honourable Francis G. Hood, RE, commanding officer from 1902-1906.

22. Silver Dart. A monument in CFB Petawawa is in memory of the first military demonstration of powered aircraft flight in Canada was given at Camp Petawawa on 2 August 1909 by J.A.D. McCurdy and F.W. Baldwin in the *Silver Dart*. Both pilots were former members of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Field Company, Toronto and Engineers of No 8 Engineer Services and Works Company acted as the ‘ground crew.’ Today, an access gate separating the domestic area from the military part of the Base is called McCurdy Gate to further remember one of the pilots.



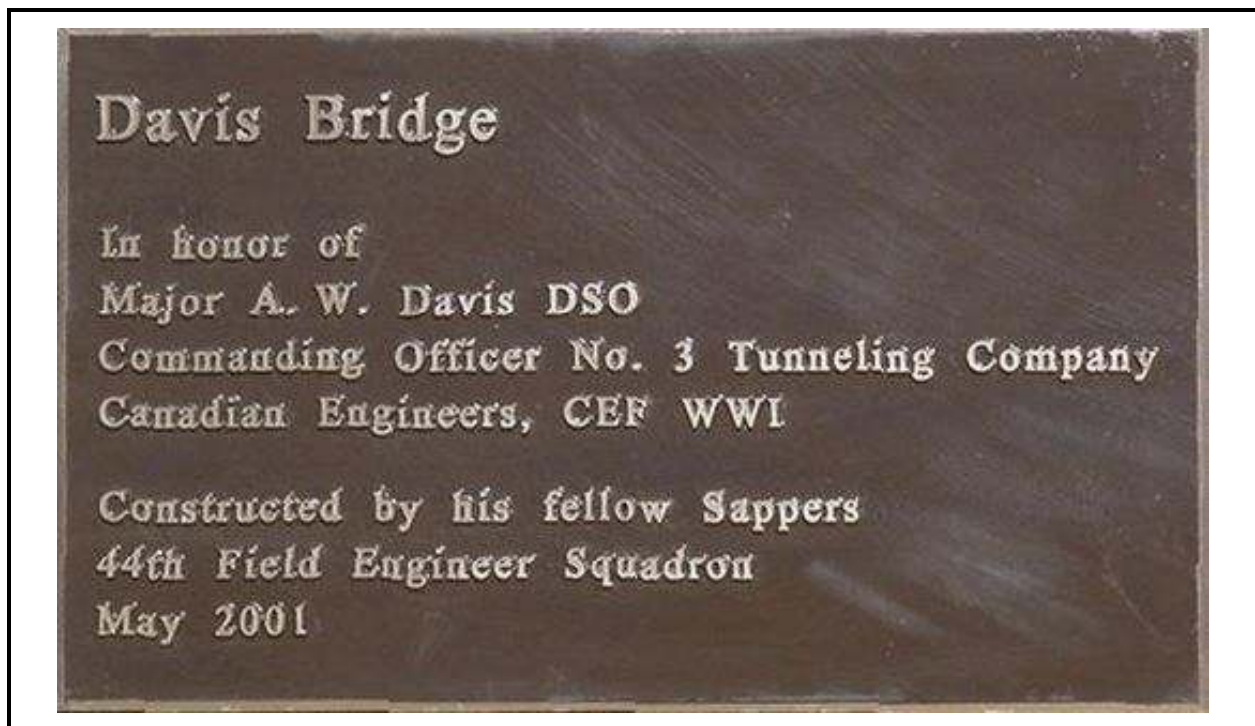
**Figure 4-22 Silver Dart Cairn**

23. Brigadier J.L. Melville, CBE, MC, CD. Brigadier J.L. Melville, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Engineers and Canadian Military Engineers from 1948 to 1973 was Chief Engineer, 1 Canadian Corps and Chief Engineer of the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Army during the Second World War. Brigadier Melville is remembered by two trophies. He donated the Melville Cup for RCSME competition. It is now awarded to the top student of Advanced Field Operations Course. Brigadier Melville is also remembered in the Melville Trophy (also known as the Colonel Commandant's Trophy) which he presented in 1950 for RCSME competition. This trophy is currently awarded to the best overall Reserve unit in Land Forces Québec Area Engineer's Evaluation. An additional memorial to Brigadier Melville is found in the form of an engraved brick that was laid in 2002 in the Manotick Veteran's Way – a pathway of interlocking bricks leading from the Cenotaph in Manotick, ON to Watsons Mill.

24. Tom Longboat. The Tom Longboat Junior Public School in Toronto honours the memory of Tom Longboat, one of the most celebrated and accomplished athletes in Canadian history. During the First World War, as a despatch carrier with the 107<sup>th</sup> Pioneer Battalion in France and later with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Canadian Engineers, he ran messages and orders between units. Twice wounded, Longboat kept in competitive form by racing in inter-battalion sporting contests.

25. A member of the Onondaga Nation, Tom Longboat was one of the most gifted long distance runners of his time, holding every Canadian record from one mile to the marathon at one point or another. In the years prior to the First World War, Tom Longboat won most of the major distance races in North America and Europe, including the Boston Marathon and the Powderhall Marathon in Edinburgh, Scotland. Tom Longboat is a member of the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame and the Indian Hall of Fame. As well, the Tom Longboat Awards serve as a proud national symbol for Canadian Aboriginal peoples.

26. Major A Davis, DSO. 44 Field Engineer Squadron of Trail, BC constructed a bridge over Cottonwood Creek at Nelson, BC and named it for Major Angus-Ward Davis. Maj Davis was the first Commanding Officer of Number 3 Tunnelling Company Canadian of the Expeditionary Force during the First World War. A noted mining engineer in civilian life, Major Davis joined the Canadian Engineers as a sapper in August 1914 and proceeded to France where he was later commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. In 1915 he returned to the Canadian Engineers to command Number 3 Tunnelling Company. Receiving a Distinguished Service Order and several Mentions in Despatches for his work during the war, Major Davis went on to be chief engineer at several mines in British Columbia after the war.



**Figure 4-23 Maj Davis Bridge**

27. The 90 foot Bailey Bridge is associated with the Trans Canada Trail and was officially opened and dedicated to Major Davis in September 2001 by his son and two daughters.

28. Lieutenant-Colonel P.L. Debney. Lieutenant-Colonel Philip L. Debney is remembered in the naming of the Edmonton armoury of 8 Field Engineer Regiment. Enlisted in 1915 as an artilleryman, he served in France, Flanders, and Archangel. Returning to Canada, he was commissioned into the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Edmonton Regiment in 1925, serving as its Commanding Officer from 1935 to 1939. During this time, he was also Assistant City Engineer for the City of Edmonton and served as Registrar for the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta.

29. In May 1939, Lt-Col Debney took command of 9<sup>th</sup> Army Transport Company RCE. Mobilized in September 1939, he held appointments as CRE of the 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> Canadian Divisions during the Second World War. After the war, Lt-Col Debney served as the first commanding officer of 8 Field Engineer Regiment from 1948 to 1951, and was Honourary Colonel 1974-1976.

30. Major-General C.S.L. Hertzberg, CB, MC, VD. The Hertzberg Memorial Trophy is named for Major-General Charles Sumner Lund Hertzberg who served with the Canadian Engineers in the First World War and became the first Chief Engineer of the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Army during the Second World War. The trophy was first awarded in 1951 and is presented to the Reserve Force unit having carried out the most outstanding Sapper Task during the training year. Major-General Hertzberg was also remembered by a CFSME award based on his personal sword that is given to the top student of Engineer Officer Phase II training. This award was retired in 2000 as a consequence of the restructuring of the Army Phase Training but the award remains at CFSME and is displayed in the CME museum.

31. Major-General W.B. Lindsay, CB, CMG. The Lindsay Memorial Trophy presented to the Military Engineers' Association of Canada by Sapper Officers of the First World War, commemorates Major-General W.B. Lindsay who, from March 1916 to July 1919, was the Chief Engineer of the first Canadian Army Corps formed. First awarded in 1952, the trophy was retired with the reassignment of many of the trophies to Area competitions.

32. Major-General W.B. Anderson, CMG, DSO. Major-General William Beaumont Anderson, CMG, DSO, who became Army Quartermaster General during the First World War, is remembered by a CFSME trophy based on his personal sword. This trophy is awarded to the top student of Engineer Officer Phase III training. A classroom in the School of Military Mapping is also named for Major-General Anderson for his significant contributions to military mapping.

33. Lieutenant-Colonel J.P. Fell, OBE, CD. The 6 Field Engineer Squadron armoury in North Vancouver is named after Lieutenant-Colonel James Pemberton Fell, the first Commanding Officer of 6<sup>th</sup> Field Company, CE when it was formed in 1911. Major Fell led the first draft of that unit in 1914 and subsequently commanded the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Field Companies. He also commanded the 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Engineer Reserve Battalion, returning to Canada with the rank of Colonel. Lt-Col Fell was 11 District Engineer from 1921-1926 and became the first Honourary Lieutenant-Colonel of a Military District in 1926. He was also Honourary Lieutenant-Colonel of 6<sup>th</sup> Field Company and 7<sup>th</sup> Field Engineer Regiment.

34. Major-General J.P. Mackenzie, CB, DSO, BD. An MEAC trophy honours Major-General John Peter Mackenzie, former CRE, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division and Quartermaster-General. He was awarded the second bar to his DSO when he was CO 1st Engineer Battalion for making several daylight reconnaissances and for supervising the construction of two bridges under heavy fire. He provided a trophy in 1953 for competition in overall administration and maintenance of stores and equipment among Engineer units of the Reserve Force. The Mackenzie Trophy is currently assigned to the Land Forces Western Area Engineer's Evaluation of Reserve engineer units.

35. Sir W.S. Stephenson, CC, MC, DFC. A plaque in the Point Douglas community of Winnipeg, MB honours the outstanding lifetime achievements of Sir William Samuel Stephenson. A plaque at Whitby, ON at the site of the special-operations training school at “Camp X” honours his contributions to his Second World War as the man code-named “Intrepid.”



**Figure 4-24 “Camp X” Memorial to Sir William Stephenson**

36. William Stephenson enlisted as a Canadian Engineer in 1914 and saw action early during the First World War as a signaller with the 101<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Sgt Stephenson was badly wounded during a gas attack and, after recuperating, was commissioned into the Imperial Army and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. He served with distinction during the war and was decorated several times for conspicuous gallantry and skill – being awarded the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

37. During the Second World War, William Stephenson was appointed Director of British Security Co-ordination as well as Prime Minister Churchill’s personal representative to President Roosevelt. He was recognized for his services to the Commonwealth during the war years by being knighted in 1945 as well as receiving the United States Presidential Medal for Merit (that country’s highest award for a civilian) and the Order of Canada.

38. Sapper E. Blaquiere. The Minto Royal Canadian Legion Branch Number 12 has an encased ceremonial pace stick in memory of Sapper Edgar Blaquiere of Number 1 Drilling Company. Spr Blaquiere died in Europe during the Second World War on 14 May, 1945 and is buried in Holten Canadian War Cemetery, The Netherlands. Born in Minto, NB, there was no family remaining in his hometown in the 1980s, and no wreath was laid for this soldier at the town cenotaph on Remembrance Day. The Construction Engineering Company in CFB Gaagetown traditionally paraded in Minto for Remembrance Day and, noting this absence, created a memorial for the Sapper. As the Company had traditionally received an annual request from the Minto Legion Branch for a pace stick to use during their Remembrance Day Parade, on that day in 1989 they presented a cane with Spr Blaquiere’s name affixed, in memory of him.

39. Major R.B. Cameron, OC, DSO. A framed photograph and DSO citation of Major Robert Burns Cameron is on permanent display in the Royal Artillery/Royal Engineer Officers’ Mess in Royal Artillery Park, Halifax. Major Cameron commanded 1 Canadian Field Squadron RCE during the breaching of the Gothic Line in Italy, August 1944. He won immediate award of the Distinguished Service Order for his determination and bravery and leadership under heavy fire as he encouraged his troops in crossing the Foglia River, the anti-tank ditch and gapping the minefield. His unit succeeded in establishing two routes into the Gothic line that were absolutely vital to the divisional plan.

40. Staff Sergeant D.G. McLaughlin, MM and Bar, CD. The Construction Engineering headquarters building in CFB Petawawa is named for Staff Sergeant Dennis Gerard (Mike) McLaughlin. A decorated World War II veteran of 10<sup>th</sup> Field Squadron RCE, S/Sgt McLaughlin was one of only ten Second World War recipients of a Bar to the Military Medal.



41. During the Italy campaign, when 11 Canadian Infantry Brigade was attacking Coriano Ridge on the nights of 12 and 13 September 1944, Sgt McLaughlin of 3 Troop, 10 Fd Sqn RCE, lead the opening of two crossings across the Besanics River under heavy mortar and machine gun fire. For this action Sgt McLaughlin was awarded the Military Medal. During the liberation of Holland, on the night of 30 April/1 May 1945, at the battle leading up to the attack on Port Delfzijl, Sgt McLaughlin, again under heavy mortar and machine gun fire, lead his troop in clearing a heavily mined crater on the road near the Village of Heveskes. For gallantry under fire, Sgt McLaughlin was awarded a second Military Medal.

42. After the war, Sgt McLaughlin re-enrolled in the Royal Canadian Engineers and served until 1968 – including serving in Korea with 23<sup>rd</sup> Fd Sqn RCE. He retired while serving with Number 3 Engineer Stores Depot in Camp Petawawa.

43. Lance Corporal P.M. Cook. Cook Avenue in Halifax, NS is named in memory of Lance Corporal Paul Martin (Mike) Cook of 1<sup>st</sup> Field Company. LCpl Cook was wounded in action in Sicily and died of his wounds in hospital in Malta on 2 August 1943.

44. Captain J.M.S. Patton, GC, RCE. The 1 Combat Engineer Regiment Building in Edmonton is named the Patton Building to honour Captain J.M.S. Patton, RCE. Lieutenant Patton was awarded the George Cross for removing an unexploded bomb from a Hawker Hurricane plant in England in September 1940 with Captain D.W. Cunningham. Captain Patton is also remembered in the MEAC Patton-Cunnington Trophy, presented to the top Air Command Airfield Engineering unit.

45. Captain D.W. Cunningham, GM, RCE. The MEAC Patton-Cunnington Trophy, presented to the top Air Command Airfield Engineering unit, honours the brave acts of Captain D.W. Cunningham, GM, RCE, and Lieutenant J.M.S. Patton, GC, RCE. They relocated an unexploded bomb from a Hawker Hurricane plant in England in September 1940 and were subsequently awarded the George Medal and the George Cross respectively, for their bravery.

46. Major-General E.L.M. Burns, DSO, OBE, MC, CD. Major-General Eedson Louis Millard Burns, Commander of 2<sup>nd</sup> Division and 1 Canadian Corps during the Second World War and Commander of UNEF I, the first United Nations Peacekeeping Force is remembered in a CFSME trophy that is based on his personal sword. The trophy is awarded to the top student of Engineer Officer Phase IV training. A classroom in the School of Military Mapping is also named for Major-General Burns for his significant contributions to military mapping.

47. Sergeant T. Prince, MM. Sgt. Tommy Prince, the most decorated aboriginal Canadian Second World War veteran, began his overseas service as a Sapper with the Canadian 1<sup>st</sup> Corps Field Park, Royal Canadian Engineers. The Sergeant Tommy Prince Drill Hall and Tommy Prince Drive in Camp Wainwright, AB as well as the Prince Barracks in CFB Petawawa are named in his memory. A monument to Sgt Prince is found in Winnipeg, MB at the intersection of Selkirk Avenue and Sgt Tommy Prince Street.



Figure 4-25 Winnipeg Memorial to Sgt Prince

48. Returning to Canada after some two years overseas with the Engineers, Tommy Prince was transferred to the Canadian Parachute Battalion and commenced training with the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Special Service Battalion. After training, he returned to Europe with the Special Service Force that came to be known by the Germans as the “Devil’s Brigade.” In Italy in early February 1944, during a reconnaissance patrol, Sgt Prince was able to penetrate deep into enemy positions and report for several days. His courage and disregard for personal safety won him the Military Medal. Later, in France in September 1944, Sgt Prince located the gun sites and encampment area of an enemy reserve battalion. Under most difficult circumstances, he reported back with the information and guided his brigade to capture over a thousand German soldiers. For these acts, he earned the Silver Star, an American army decoration for gallantry in action.

49. Sergeant Tommy Prince was decorated by King George VI at Buckingham Palace with both the Military Medal and the Silver Star with ribbon on behalf of President Roosevelt. Prince was one of only 59 Canadians who were awarded the Silver Star during the Second World War and only three Canadians of this group also possessed the Military Medal.

50. Lieutenant Colonel C.H. Smith. A classroom in the School of Military Mapping in Ottawa is named for LCol C.H. Smith, the first Commanding Officer of the Army Survey Establishment. Second-Lieutenant Smith was commissioned in the 1<sup>st</sup> Field Survey Company (Militia) in 1937 and joined the company overseas in 1940. In 1943 he commanded 3 Field (Reproduction) Company and, later that year, became Deputy Assistant Director of Surveys, 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Army. In December 1940 he was seconded to Royal Navy Headquarters, 21<sup>st</sup> Army Group, as Deputy Assistant Director of Surveys and held that position until the end of the war.

51. After the war he commanded 1<sup>st</sup> Field Survey Company, lead its transformation into the Army Survey Establishment and was Director of Military Survey in from 1946 to 1962. During these years the Army Survey Establishment mapped about one third of Canada and Col Smith became an international authority on surveying and mapping. After retirement, Col Smith worked in private enterprise and with the United Nations to implement national mapping programs in Pakistan, Bolivia, the Sudan and Liberia Manila, Bolivia, and Iran. He was awarded the Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society in 1968 for his contribution to the improvements of mapping and charting techniques in Canada.

52. Corporal C.A. Radley. Corporal Claude Albert Radley, who served with 18 Field Company Royal Canadian Engineers during the Second World War, is the author of the poem “Salute to the Engineers.” A framed copy of this poem, along with picture of Cpl Radley and some biographical notes is displayed in the CME Museum and salutes Cpl Radley for his valued contribution to the Engineer heritage. The poem appears in Chapter 3 of this book.

53. Sergeant J.L. Hickman, RCE. A monument based on a Bailey Bridge panel was erected in The Netherlands to honour Sergeant J.L. Hickman of 6<sup>th</sup> Field Company. After the offensive of the Westerschelde in Holland in October 1944, the Canadians fought an exhaustive battle in the polders of zeeuwsch-Vlaamse and along the dikes in the direction of the Belgian border and Knokke-Heist. On 31 October 1944, 6<sup>th</sup> Field Company was involved in the clearance of the Breskens Pocket in Holland and bridged the Uitwaterings Canal at Retranchement under the leadership of Sgt Hickman, under heavy artillery fire. Later that day, Sgt Hickman was mortally wounded. In tribute to him and his comrades, a bridge in this location was dedicated in his name on 30 October 1986. The monument was adopted by the children of the local school.



**Figure 4-26 Sgt Hickman Bridge**

54. Air Vice Marshall R.R. Collard, OBE. A portrait of Air Vice Marshall Collard is found in the Commonwealth Air Training Plan Museum in Brandon and the accompanying text details his achievements. AVM Collard was brought into the RCAF from civilian industry in October 1939 to supervise the construction for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in Canada. Achieving the BCATP objectives was due, in large part, to the RCAF Construction Engineers under AVM Collard's leadership and for this he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

55. Major J.J. Denovan, RCE. In July 1998, 5<sup>e</sup> Regiment de Génie du Canada dedicated its armoured engineer building to Major J.J. Denovan. As a young officer with the British Tank Design Department in 1943, Lieutenant Denovan was instrumental in developing the prototype armoured engineer vehicle based on the Churchill tank. Spawning a number of variants, these armoured vehicles led to the formation of engineer armoured assault troops that permitted the engineers to be "first in the breach."

56. Major-General C. Vokes, CB, CBE, DSO, CD. On 27 November 1977, the military weapons ranges at CFB Chilliwack were dedicated in honour of Major General Christopher Vokes. General Vokes started his career as an RCE officer and, from 1924 to 1938, served in a variety of assignments in training, District Engineer, Works and National Defence Headquarters staff. In December 1939, he was one of the first officers to go overseas where there followed a brilliant and highly decorated record of command of Canadian infantry and armoured formations in Sicily, Italy and Northwest Europe.

57. Late in 1941, he commanded the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry and later the 2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian Infantry Brigade in the Sicilian landings in July 1943. Upon promotion to major-general, he commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division in Italy. Late in 1944, he took command of the 4<sup>th</sup> Canadian Armoured Division in Holland and was in command on V-E Day. Shortly thereafter, he took command of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Canadian Division and commanded the Canadian Army Occupational Force in Northwest Europe. After the war, Major-General Vokes was General Officer Commanding Central and Western Commands.

58. Major-General G.R. Turner, CB, MC, DCM, CD. Turner Street in CFB Gagetown was named in 1963 for Major-General Guy Roderick Turner. A Civil Engineer, he enlisted as a private in the First World War in September 1914 and later that year transferred to the 1<sup>st</sup> Division Engineers and was promoted to Sergeant. In 1915, he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal serving as Company Sergeant Major of 3<sup>rd</sup> Field Company and was commissioned in the field later that year. Subsequently, he was awarded the Military Cross, the bar to the MC and mentioned several times in despatches. He was twice seriously wounded. Following the war, he accepted a commission in the Permanent Force. During the Second World War, he was the personal representative of General A.G.L. McNaughton on the chiefs of staff of Allied Supreme Command and was one of the organizers of the Canadian Army overseas during the Second World War.

59. Brigadier-General W.K. Lye MBE, CD. Lake Lye in the Chilcotin Training Area (near Williams Lake, BC) is named for Brigadier General William Kirby Lye. BGen Lye is an RMC graduate who went overseas during the Second World War with 16<sup>th</sup> Field Company and was later Second-in-Command of 1<sup>st</sup> Field Company. In England he was also Chief Instructor of the Engineer Reinforcement Unit. He was Mentioned in Despatches and appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire for his distinguished service in 1944 as Staff Officer Royal Engineers, Headquarters 2 Canadian Corps.

60. BGen Lye's post-war appointments include: Deputy Commander, Canadian Forces Base Units, Middle East (United Nations Emergency Force); Commander, Camp Chilliwack and Commandant, Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering; Commander Canadian Base Units (Europe); Commander, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Area; Chief of Staff, Administration, at Headquarters Mobile Command; Senior Assistant Adjutant General and Director General Ordnance Systems and Director General Land Operations in Canadian Forces Headquarters. BGen Lye retired in 1973 after his assignment as Commandant Royal Military College, Kingston.

61. Colonel A.C. Milroy, CD. The Colonel A.C. Milroy Memorial Trophy honours a former Commanding Officer of 8 Field Engineer Regiment. It is awarded annually by the Edmonton Chapter of the Canadian Military Engineers Association to recognize an individual for support to 8 Field Engineer Regiment and/or to the Canadian Military Engineers in the Northern Alberta area.

62. Corporal J.M. Hendry, GC. The Range Control Building in the Meaford, ON Militia Training Support Centre was dedicated on 26 October 1994 to Cpl James Hendry. An RCE tunneller, Cpl Hendry was working on wartime tunnelling at Loch Laggan, Scotland and attempted to extinguish a powder house fire but was killed in the resulting devastating explosion. He was posthumously awarded the George Cross for his devotion to duty and disregard of his own safety. This was only the second George Cross won by the Canadian Army.

63. Colonel R.J. Carson, CD. Colonel Robert John Carson, former Field Company Commander, District Engineer, and Colonel Commandant 1973-78, is remembered by a CFSME trophy based on his personal sword. The trophy is awarded to the top student of the Airfield Engineer Officer Phase II training. This award was retired in 2000 as a consequence of the restructuring of the Army Phase Training but the award remains at CFSME and is displayed in the CME museum.

64. Maj A. Taylor. Taylor Valley in Victoria Land in the Antarctic (Latitude S 77° 37'; Longitude. E 163° 03') is named for Major Andrew Taylor, a Royal Canadian Engineer officer. Captain Taylor had been seconded to the Royal Navy's Operation TABARIN in the Antarctic during the Second World War when they needed a surveyor accustomed to working in a cold climate. The aim of this operation was to build up the British presence on the Antarctic continent and Capt Taylor lead the shore party that established Hope Bay as the main base of activity for the eastern Antarctic Peninsula. Recipient of the silver Polar Medal from the British Government, Capt Taylor is the only Canadian known to have commanded an expedition in Antarctica.

65. Geographer, historian, author and polar scholar, Andrew Taylor O.C., CD, Ph.D., D.Sc., D.L.S. was a pioneer in the development of the science of arctic engineering under permafrost conditions while serving as senior Canadian engineer during the construction of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line radars. Taylor was granted an honorary doctorate in recognition of his pioneering work as a polar engineer, geographer, and historian and was appointed an Officer in the Order of Canada.

66. Sapper V. Casselman, RE. An Acrow Panel Bridge built over the Bull River Canyon (approximately 40 miles east of Cranbrook, BC) by 44 Field Engineer Squadron – with help from 8 Field Engineer Regiment, 6 Field Engineer Squadron, 33 Field Engineer Squadron and 1 Combat Engineer Regiment – was named in honour of Sapper Verd Casselman, RE in April 1991. Verd Casselman was a Second World War sapper who went through the minefields at El Alamein. A well-liked local citizen, Sapper Casselman passed away in 1992 and 44 Field Engineer Squadron named the bridge in his honour.



**Figure 4-27 Casselman Bridge**

67. Major E.J. Young. Young Street in Leatherhead, England is named for Major E.J. Young, Officer Commanding 2<sup>nd</sup> Road Construction Company and is in memory of the Royal Canadian Engineers stationed in Leatherhead during the Second World War. 2<sup>nd</sup> Road Construction Company built the road during the Second World War as part of the improvements to transport links across England. Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King opened this road on 28 August 1941 and a cairn was later erected at the eastern end of the by-pass to commemorate this occasion.

68. Colonel M.C. Sutherland-Brown, DSO, CD. Colonel Malcolm Corson Sutherland-Brown, Colonel Commandant 1982-88, is remembered by a cup that he presented for competition in CFSME. The cup is awarded to the top student of Airfield Engineer Officer Phase IV training.

69. Major J. Biker. A Bailey Bridge in the Stoney Creek Training Area near Trail, BC is named for Major John Biker and was dedicated in September 1995. Major Biker was Officer Commanding 3 Engineer Services and Works Company during the Second World War and was the first Commanding Officer of 44 Field Squadron in 1947.

70. Warrant Officer II W.R. Leja, GM, CD. A bridge constructed by 3 Regiment de Génie du Canada 9<sup>e</sup> and 10<sup>e</sup> Escadron de Génie du Campagne near St-Hyacinthe, QC was dedicated on 30 October 1994 in honour of RQMS WO II Walter Rolland Leja. WO Leja was grievously injured on 17 May 1963 while attempting to disarm a terrorist bomb. He was awarded the George Medal for his courage and devotion to duty and the bridge also honours his civic spirit and dedication while serving with 3 Field Engineer Regiment.

71. Sergeant C.M. Ralph. A monument in Daruvar Croatia honours Sgt Cornelius Michael Ralph of 22 Field Squadron who was killed on 17 August 1992 by a land mine during operations – the first United Nations Protection Force soldier killed in Operation Harmony. The concrete cairn is approximately 5 feet high and bears a bronze plaque denoting the circumstances of the incident. The Sergeant Cornelius Michael Ralph Bridge in CFB Gagetown also honours Sgt Ralph.



**Figure 4-28 Sgt Ralph Memorial**

72. Brigadier General G.S. Galley, CD. The 4 Airfield Engineer Squadron building in CFB Cold Lake, AB was dedicated on 12 April 1996 to the memory of Brigadier General George Stanley Galley, CD. A pilot during the Second World War, he was active in post-war RCAF Construction Engineering and the interservice studies aimed at integrating the construction engineering services of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. After assignments in Canada and Europe, including NATO Headquarters, Brigadier General Galley retired in 1976 as Director General Quartering.

73. Warrant Officer II T.C. Poelzer. On 4 September 1949, WO II Thomas C. Poelzer fell to his death while a member of an Army Survey Establishment survey party descending a mountain from Survey Station Sheep in the Cassiar District of British Columbia. On 6 May 1954, a 2,169-metre peak three kilometres north-west of the accident site was named Mount Poelzer.

74. Sergeant I. Stark, RCE. The Sergeant Ivan Stark Mine Awareness Training Area in CFB Kingston was dedicated on 26 May 2000 and honours Sgt I. Stark, RCE, who, as a member of the United Nations Emergency Force on 27 September 1957 became the first peacekeeper killed by a mine on UN duty in Egypt.

75. Corporal D. Ross. Corporal Darryl Ross was an Electrician from CFB North Bay who was killed in a vehicle accident in the Golan Heights on 3 March 1978 while on peacekeeping duties. Before Corporal Ross joined the Canadian Forces he was an Air Cadet with 150 Hamilton Tiger Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Cadets. When he died, cadets of the squadron raised the money for a trophy in his memory that is awarded annually to the junior cadet in the squadron with the highest academic achievement.

76. Corporal P.L.C. Young. The Canadian Forces Search and Rescue School building is named for Corporal Philip LLOYD Cyril Young, a former Field Engineer. Corporal Young enlisted in September 1984 and, after completing his Field Engineer training, was posted to 2 Combat Engineer Regiment. His outstanding performance and potential was recognized in his being awarded both the "Sapper of the Year" trophy and the Special Service Forces "Soldier of the Year Award".

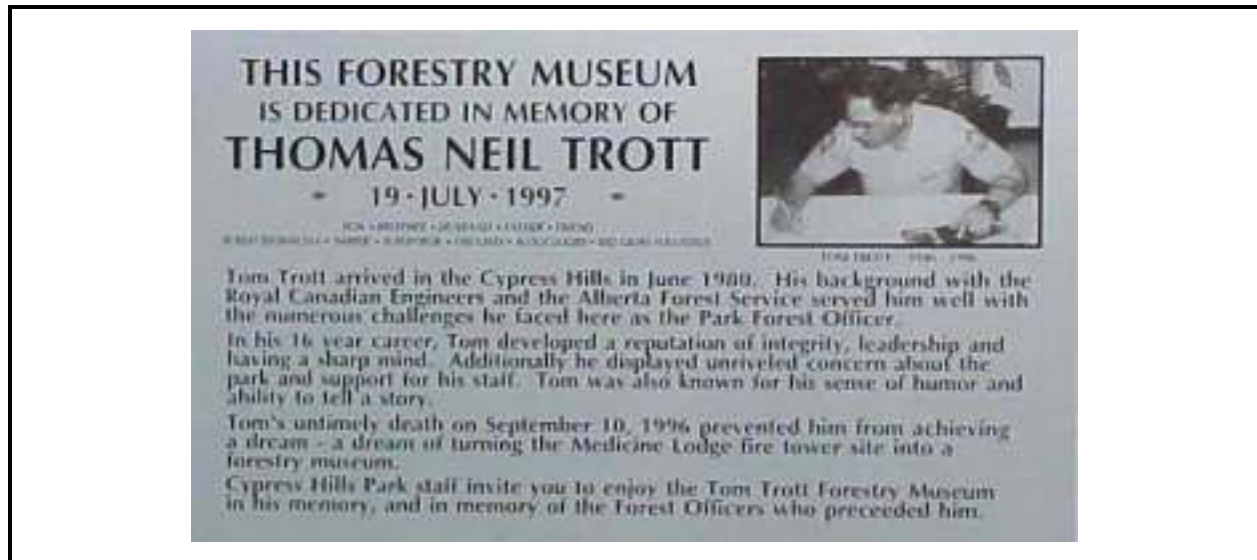
77. In January 1990, Corporal Young was selected for Search and Rescue (SAR) Technician training. Completing the course as the top candidate, he was then assigned to 442 Transport and Rescue Squadron at 19 Wing Comox. Cpl Young's was killed on 30 April 1992 while on a search and rescue mission with this unit in the Bella Coola, BC area. He was a member of a SAR team being hoisted to a helicopter after completing a ground search in mountainous terrain. As Cpl Young was being hoisted, the helicopter had a catastrophic engine failure and crashed. Corporal Young was the only fatality.

78. Private W.P. Scherle. Mount Scherle, a peak 190 kilometres north of Vancouver in the Coastal Range in British Columbia, is named for Private William P. Scherle who was killed in a helicopter accident on 7 July 1970 while on a surveying mission. A 2,743-metre peak overlooking the accident site was named Mount Scherle on 30 December 1970.

79. Mr N.Hughes. Nick Hughes, a Department of National Defence firefighter, was killed in CFB Goose Bay on 8 July 1988 when he was struck by an arrestor hook during an Arrestor Barrier engagement on a Tornado aircraft that was making an emergency landing. Mr Hughes had been a firefighter with Department of Transport and had just started work with 5 Wing Goose Bay in April 1988. A plaque in memory of Mr Hughes is displayed in the CFB Goose Bay Fire Department.

80. Sapper T.N. Trott. Sapper Thomas Neil Trott joined the Royal Canadian Engineers with the 12<sup>th</sup> Intake of the Sapper Apprentice Training Program in September 1963, graduating in September 1965. Upon completing his five-year engagement in 2 Field Squadron, Camp Gagetown, he sought new challenges and successfully completed Forestry School at the University of New Brunswick. He then worked with Alberta Forest Service for 10 years and for 16 years with Alberta Parks.

81. While with the Parks Branch as a Forest Officer, Thomas was in the process of creating a forestry museum at Cyprus Hills Provincial Park when he died of a heart attack on 10 September 1996. The project was completed by his colleagues in July 1977 and, in recognition of his unrivalled concern for the park and support for his staff, the museum was named the "Tom Trott Forestry Museum" in his memory.



**Figure 4-29 Tom Trott Forestry Museum**

82. Sapper J.E. Lebland. A cairn at the Thompson River RV Park (25 kilometres north of Lytton, BC on Highway 1) honours Sapper J.E. Lebland, a member of 1 Combat Engineer Regiment who drowned, along with the cook MCpl Desforge when his vehicle left the road and plunged into the Thompson River on 15 June 1978.

83. Sergeant G. Beaulieu. A monument based on a Caterpillar D-7F bulldozer mounted on a section of Light Floating Bridge is in memory of Sergeant Gerald Beaulieu, a Heavy Equipment Operator from 5<sup>e</sup> Régiment de Génie de Combat who died 19 June 1981. Dedicated on 8 May 1988 by 55 Support Squadron, the plaque reminds that Sergeant Beaulieu was a member of the squadron for thirteen years between 1968 and 1981 and participated in all the major construction projects undertaken by that squadron.



**Figure 4-30 Sergeant Beaulieu Memorial**

84. Slesse Demolition Range Accident. A plaque to the memory of the casualties of the June 1988 demolition accident at the CFB Chilliwack Slesse Range is displayed inside the main entrance to the Canadian Forces School of Military Engineering. The memorial plaque is inscribed: “*In memory of Captain J.W. Best, Lieutenant M.D. Aucoin, .Second Lieutenant K.J. Wilkinson, Officer Cadet K.R. Gawne, Officer Cadet W.C. Sutton, Officer Cadet W.J. Whitley, killed in a demolitions training accident at Slesse Range 20 June 1988.*” In addition, there is a willow tree at the Royal Military College in Kingston that is dedicated to OCdt K. Gawne and a small arms competition trophy in 3 Field Engineer Squadron remembers Second Lieutenant K.J. Wilkinson.

85. Major D.J. Serek. A plaque in the halls of the Jamaican Defence Force Junior Command and Staff College in Newcastle, Jamaica honours Major David Serek who was murdered in Jamaica on 17 October 1993 while on attachment there. Major Serek had assisted the Jamaican Forces establish their Junior Command and Staff Course and was instructing on the first serial of that course at the time.

86. Master Corporal M. Isfeld. The “Mark R. Isfeld Secondary School” in Courtenay, BC is named for Master Corporal Mark Robert Isfeld. This is believed to be the first time that a school has been named after a Canadian peacekeeper. MCpl Isfeld was a member of 1 Combat Engineer Regiment who was killed on 21 June 1994 by a mine while serving with the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia. The Izzy Bridge in the Creston Wildlife Centre, near Creston, BC is also named for MCpl Mark Isfeld and his memory is further perpetuated in 1 CER by means of the Isfeld Memorial Trophy.



**Figure 4-31 Izzy Bridge**

87. Sapper C.G. Holopina. A concrete monument outside Bihac, Bosnia bears an embedded CME badge and honours Sapper Christopher Gregory Holopina. A member of 2 Combat Engineer Regiment, Spr Holopina was killed in a vehicle accident on 4 Jul 1996 while participating in Operation ALLIANCE. Spr Holopina and his comrades were on their way to help rescue a group of British soldiers who were stranded in a minefield when, to avoid an accident, their Bison left the road and rolled down a ravine. Spr Holopina lost his life when the vehicle rolled over. He was the first Canadian soldier to lose his life in Bosnia under NATO command.



**Figure 4-32 Sapper Holopina Memorial**

88. Camp Holopina in Bosnia was named after Spr Holopina on 4 July 1997 but closed down in 1999. Spr Holopina’s name is also recorded on a Canadian monument in Velika Kladusa, Bosnia-Herzegovina, on a memorial stone monument outside the 2 CER headquarters building in CFB Petawawa and on a plaque in that building, as well as on the Cenotaph in St Claude, MB. A Manitoba native, the Province of Manitoba has honoured Spr Holopina by naming Holopina Lake in the Flin Flon area after him (Latitude N 55° 05’ 32”; Longitude W 101° 39’ 48”). The Holopina Chapter of the Canadian Association of Veterans in UN Peacekeeping in the Shilo/Brandon, MB area is also named for Spr Holopina.



89. Captain J. Cowell. The annual John Cowell Memorial Curling Bonspiel that is held at CFB Trenton among Firefighters. is named for Captain John Cowell in memory of his outstanding career in Firefighting. John Cowell joined the RCAF in 1940, remustered to the Firefighter trade and then to Aircrew where he served overseas during the Second World War. He was recalled to service in 1946 to serve as an RCAF instructor in firefighting. Subsequently he served as Fire Marshal of Air Transport Command, Air Materiel Command, Air Defence Command and Canadian Forces Europe. He was Fire Chief at 3 Wing, Zweibrueken, Germany, as well as CFBs Greenwood and Uplands. After retirement in 1979, Capt Cowell joined the Gloucester, ON Fire Department and rose to become Fire Chief.

90. Captain Cowell was a major contributor to the history of the Canadian Forces Fire Service history through his personal recollections and his involvement with the production of the draft of what was eventually to become the book "Standing against Fire."

91. Sapper J.G.S. Demarais. A member of 2 Combat Engineer Regiment, Sapper Gilles Demarais was killed in a construction accident on 25 September 1998 while participating in Operation PALLADIUM. His name is recorded on a Canadian monument in Velika Kladusa, Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as on a memorial stone monument outside the 2 CER headquarters building in CFB Petawawa and. on a plaque within the building.

92. Mr W.J. Fitzpatrick. The fire hall in HMC Dockyard Halifax is named the Bill Fitzpatrick Building after a former Fire Chief. Mr. William James Fitzpatrick. joined the Dockyard Fire Service in 1946 and rose through the ranks to become Fire Chief (1976 - 1989). He served in for 43 years with the Fire Service and passed away in November 1990. Dedicated on 19 May 1994, it is believed that this is the first DND fire hall to be named after a Fire Chief.

93. Sergeant B. Gertz. On 20 March 2003, the Task Force Bosnia Herzegovina Commander dedicated the "Gertz Memorial Fire Hall" in Velika Kladusa in honour of Sergeant Brenton Gertz. The Velika Kladusa Monument for Fallen Civilian Personnel also includes Sergeant Gertz's name.



**Figure 4-33 Gertz Memorial Fire Hall**

94. Sergeant Gertz died suddenly on 29 January 2003 while working in his civilian job with ATCO Frontec in Bosnia where he also worked as a volunteer firefighter. Sergeant Gertz started his career with 8 Field Engineer Regiment in 1973, joining the Regular Force in 1978 and serving for 20 years before taking his release. He then rejoined 8 Field Engineer Regiment and worked with ATCO Frontec in overseas locations.

95. Military Engineers in Halifax, Nova Scotia. A plaque commemorating the long association of Military Engineers with the port, fortress and City of Halifax was unveiled on 18 June 1966 in Royal Artillery Park by Brigadier J.L. Melville, Colonel Commandant. The tablet, mounted on a 6-foot cairn, commemorates the British and Canadian Military Engineers, major participants in the founding of Halifax in 1749 and its subsequent development.

96. A second monument, consisting of two Bailey Bridge panels mounted on either side of a pair of I-beams, is located in the corner of Royal Artillery Park, closest to the site of the former Royal Engineers Square, downtown Halifax. Unveiled on 24 September 1995, it memorializes the Royal Engineer contribution to the founding of Halifax and the 250-year continuous presence of Military Engineers in that city.

97. 1<sup>st</sup> Field Company RCE. A plaque on Wellington House in Halifax commemorates the members of 1<sup>st</sup> Field Company, RCE (Permanent Force). The plaque was unveiled on 12 October 1986 by Colonel M.C. Sutherland-Brown, Colonel Commandant. The plaque honours those who were stationed at Wellington Barracks in Halifax 1931-39 and those who served with 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Infantry Division in England, France, Sicily, Italy, and Northwest Europe as 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Field Company, RCE, Canadian Active Service Force 1940-45.

98. No 2 Construction Battalion. A National Historic Site, an engraved stone tablet was dedicated on 10 July 1993 at Market Wharf, Pictou County, NS to mark the site of the original Headquarters, No. 2 Construction Battalion. The composition of this unit was unique in that it was an all black unit with white officers.

99. 6<sup>th</sup> Field Company. A large memorial to the First World War members of 6<sup>th</sup> Field Company has a place of honour in the unit's armouries. This memorial was rededicated in April 2003 as the result of their learning of a significant number of members whose names were not originally inscribed.



Figure 4-34 6<sup>th</sup> Field Company Memorial

100. A plaque on the tank BOLD, a Canadian Normandy Invasion monument at Courseulles-sur-mer, France, bears a memorial plaque to the members of 6<sup>th</sup> Field Company to remember their participation in the D-Day assault on 6 June 1944.

101. 5<sup>th</sup> Field Company. A plaque on the tank BOLD, a Canadian Normandy Invasion monument at Courseulles-sur-mer, France bears a memorial plaque to the members of 5<sup>th</sup> Field Company who were killed or wounded during the D-Day assault on 6 June 1944.



**Figure 4-35 5<sup>th</sup> Field Company Normandy Plaque**

102. 10<sup>th</sup> Canadian Field Squadron RCE. On the Town Hall wall in the main square in the town of Beselare, in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, there is a plaque in memory to 10 Canadian Field Squadron. The people of Beselare presented this plaque on 7 October 1945 as an expression of the goodwill and admiration to the Canadian soldiers and in memory of the visit of the squadron to that town in March 1945.

103. Number 6 Construction Company. Number 6 Construction Company, Royal Canadian Engineers built the RCAF Wing of the Royal Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead, England during the Second World War. This famous hospital earned its reputation during the war when Sir Archibald McIndoe pioneered plastic surgery there on severely burned servicemen. The cornerstone was laid on 11 December 1943 to commemorate this gift.

104. Canadian Railway Troops. In August 2002, members of 44<sup>th</sup> Field Engineer Squadron, Trail and a troop of Royal Engineers from 75 Engineer Regiment improved a disused railway trestle on the Trans Canada Trail near Christina Lake British Columbia. The crossing is named in honour of the railway workers who joined the Canadian Railway Troops in both world wars.

105. A stained glass window in memory of Canada's Second World War Railway troops of Number 1 Railway Operating Group was originally dedicated in April 1948 in the Garrison Church in Langmoor, Hants, England. When that church was demolished in 1977, the window was transferred to the Museum of Army Transport.

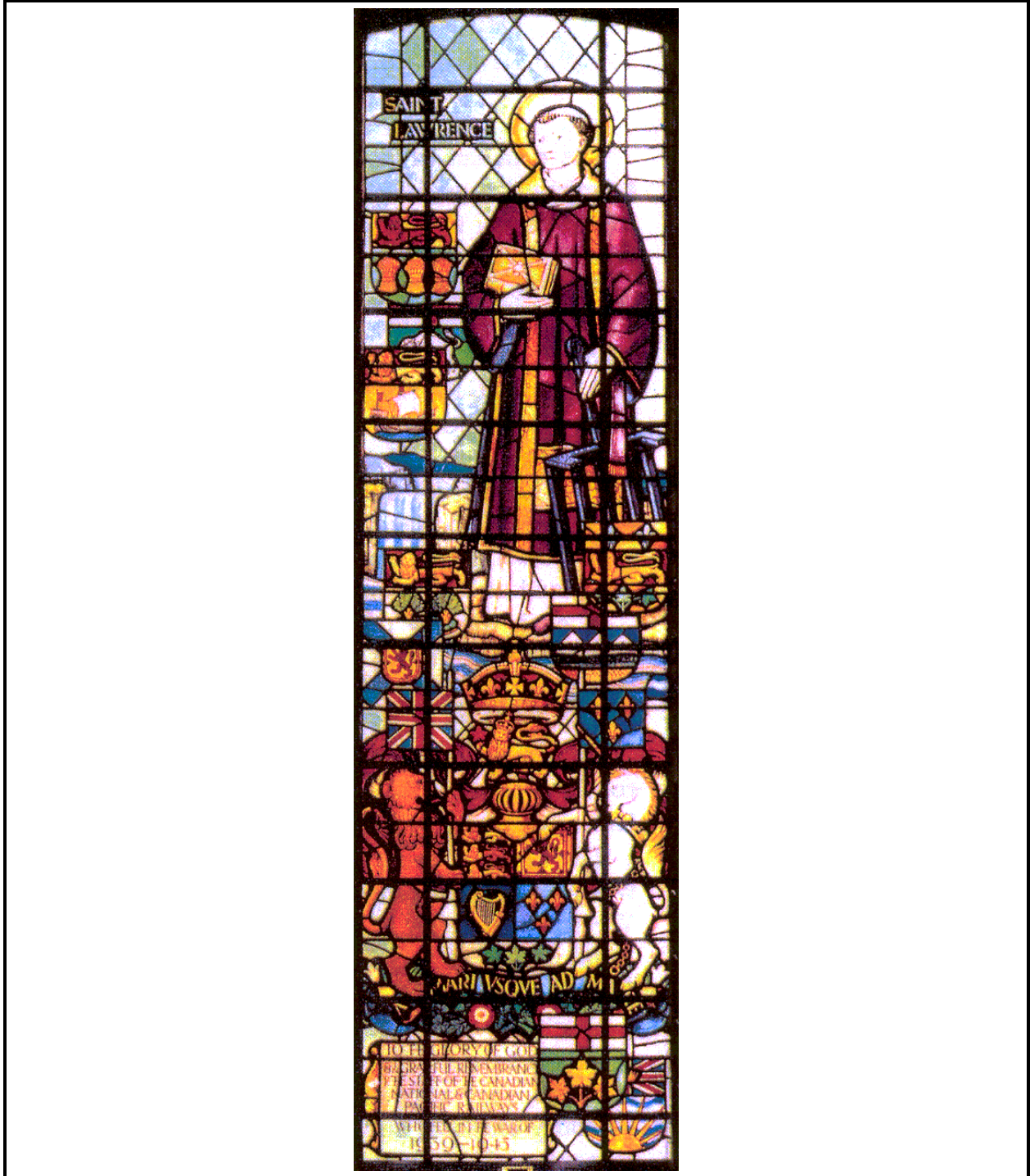


Figure 4-36 Stained Glass Memorial Window to Railway Troops

106. Dunsfold Aerodrome, England. An airfield in England at Dunsfold, Surrey, was constructed between May-October 1942 by 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, RCE as civilian contractors could not complete the job within the required time. The Battalion was responsible for clearing, drainage and construction of the runways for the bomber airfield, while 2<sup>nd</sup> Road Construction Company laid the perimeter track and the dispersal areas. A commemorative stone in front of the old Flight Operations building records the hand-over of the airfield on 16 October 1942 by Lieutenant-General A.G.L. McNaughton, General Officer Commander-in-Chief, First Canadian Army.

107. RCE Field Squadrons in Werl, Germany. As a parting gift in remembrance of the special relationship with the people of the town of Werl that had been home to the RCE field squadrons for 17 years, a fountain was designed and built on the occasion of the Canadian Brigade's departure for southern Germany. The 12-foot high fountain consists of six triangular leaves radiating from a concrete pedestal that, from every angle viewed, resembles a maple leaf. The inscription states: *"This fountain was modelled for the people of the town of Werl by 4 Field Squadron RCE and presented on 4 September 1970."*

108. 1 Combat Engineer Regiment. A polished black granite monument mounted on a base of a stylized section of Bailey Bridge was dedicated on 1 July 1996 in Sappers' Park, Chilliwack BC, formerly "Thunderbird Park," and near the west end of the main runway, west of Young Road. The monument lists the unit leadership during the stationing of the unit and its predecessors in Vedder Crossing since 1953 and lists those who were in 1 Combat Engineer Regiment in July 1996 as the unit prepared to depart Vedder Crossing for Edmonton, AB.



**Figure 4-37 1 Combat Engineer Regiment Monument**

109. A plaque commemorating the presence of 1 CER in Vedder Crossing was presented to the District of Chilliwack on 1 July 1996 on the unit's departure. This plaque is displayed in City of Chilliwack Municipal Hall and features the poem "Vale of Plenty," composed by Warrant Officer Daniel Hartford.

110. 2 Combat Engineer Regiment. The Town of Petawawa, ON has commemorated 2 Combat Engineer Regiment's local work on the TransCanada Trail by placing a monument based on a Bailey Bridge panel. The monument is located along the North side of the trail at the point where the trail comes closest to the Petawawa River. This monument commemorates the Regiment's work in 1999 on "The Emerald Necklace," a 1.5 kilometre section of the TransCanada Trail through the Town of Petawawa. An accompanying story board provides a brief history of 2 CER and its accomplishments within the community and the country. A separate monument on Base, also based on a Bailey Bridge panel, is in memory of 2 CER and its predecessor units.

111. 5<sup>e</sup> Régiment de Génie de Combat. A monument based on a Linkbelt 28 Tonne "Speeder" crane was dedicated on 28 July 1988 in CFB Valcartier by Colonel M.C. Sutherland-Brown, DSO, CD, Colonel Commandant of the Canadian Military Engineers. It is dedicated to those who formed and served with 5<sup>e</sup> Régiment de Génie de combat. A second monument, based on a Bailey Bridge panel, was dedicated by Colonel J.P. Pinsonnault on 23 Jun 1978 in honour of the officers and men of 5<sup>e</sup> Régiment de Génie de Combat who served with the unit during its first ten years between 1968 and 1978.



**Figure 4-38 5<sup>e</sup> Régiment de Génie de Combat Monument**

112. Military Survey. In recognition of 75 years of military mapping, personnel of the Mapping and Charting Establishment built a cairn during OP ARCTIC 78 overlooking Military Survey Mountain at Latitude N 73° 10' , Longitude W 82° 42' on northern Baffin Island. The brass plate advises: *“Military Survey Mountain was named to commemorate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the formation of the first Canadian mapping agency and to recognize the contribution of the development of Canada’s North by the mappers of the Canadian Armed Forces 1903 – 1978.”*

113. To end the debate of the location of Canada’s most northerly point, the Mapping and Charting Establishment established Canada’s most northern point while conducting OP ARCTIC 87. A survey party established survey station 8759014 on the northern coast of Ellesmere Island with co-ordinates Latitude N 83° 06' 30.8" Longitude W 69° 54' 43.9." The plaque on the cairn overlooking the station and reads: *“ This cairn overlooks Canada’s most northern point of land. Established by the Canadian Armed Forces Mapping and Charting Establishment and is dedicated to the military mappers who have contributed to the mapping of Canada.”*

114. Army Survey Establishment/Mapping and Charting Establishment. On 18 October 1996, a cairn was erected on the west lawn of the Geomatics Canada, Natural Resources Canada Building on Booth Street in Ottawa, to commemorate the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the formation of the Army Survey Establishment. The cairn (Latitude N 45° 24' 01.1” and Longitude W 75° 42' 19.0”) bears an engraved plaque that also recognizes the unit’s significant contributions to Canada’s arctic mapping program, the support provided to the Canadian Forces at home and abroad, and the continued pursuit of excellence in defence geomatics.

115. CFB Valcartier Firefighting. A memorial, based on some vintage firehose reels and other equipment was erected in 1990 and is dedicated to the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Valcartier fire-station and to its fire chiefs and firemen.

116. Canadian Forces Fire Academy. A memorial at the Canadian Forces Fire Academy in CFB Borden is based on CP 4500 Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting Vehicle that was donated to the Fire Academy by Waltek Motor Trucks in 1999.

117. Construction Engineering. The “Spirit of Construction Engineering” monument is located in front of the Hood building, in the Dockyard at CFB Esquimalt. It serves as memory to 100 years of Canadian Military Engineering service to Canada. The memorial was constructed by a team of sheet metal workers, painters, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, gardeners and municipal workers from the Construction Engineering Section. The monument was unveiled by the Lieutenant Governor of BC, The Honourable Iona Campagnolo, on 31 March 2003.



**Figure 4-39 “Spirit of Construction Engineering”**

118. Dieppe Raid. A memorial to the Engineers who lost their lives as a direct result of the raid on Dieppe in 1942 was unveiled on 17 August 1977 in Newhaven, England, their point of departure. The grey stone monument bears the RCE George VI hat badge and the roll of the 27 engineers who died. Of the 5,000 Canadians who took part in this one-day raid, there were 193 casualties among the 335 participating sappers.



**Figure 4-40 Memorial to RCE Fatalities of the Dieppe Raid**

119. In addition, Sappers Bridge, a Bailey Bridge on the Main Arm of the Kettle River (120 kilometres south-west of Kelowna, BC), is named in honour of the sappers who landed at Dieppe. The bridge build was led by 44 Field Engineer Squadron with assistance from 8 Field Engineer regiment, 6 Field Engineer Squadron, 21 Field Engineer Squadron, 33 Field Engineer Squadron and 409 Engineer Company, US Army Corps of Engineers. The Bridge was dedicated in August 1992 on the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the attack.

120. Operation MARKET GARDEN/Operation BERLIN. This monument in Driel (near Arnhem), The Netherlands, was dedicated on 15 September 1989 to commemorate the Royal Engineer and Royal Canadian Engineer involvement in Operation BERLIN. During the night of 25/26 September 1944, 20<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> Field Companies bravely helped withdraw, by boat, some 2,500 British and Polish airborne paratroopers across the Neder Rijn River under heavy and continuous enemy fire. As the result of conduct during this operation, Major M.L. Tucker received the Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant R.J. Kennedy the Military Cross, and Sappers H.D. Thicke, D.J. McCready and R. Lebouthillier received the Military Medal.



**Figure 4-41 Op BERLIN Engineer Memorial**

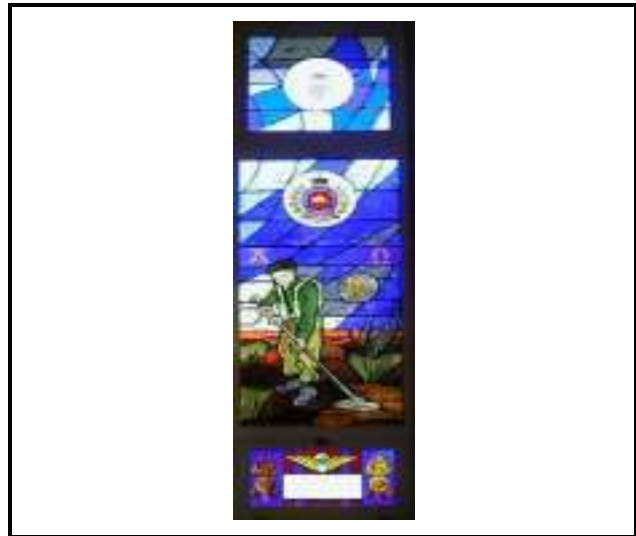
121. The monument consists of a large slab white granite on which two black granite slabs are mounted, one bearing the RE and RCE badges and the other an image of the operation. The Neder Rijn River, itself, gives its name to the 2 CER Complex that was dedicated in Petawawa in 1997 to remember the exploits of its predecessor unit.

122. The Northwest Highway System. The Yukon Transportation Museum at kilometre 1473.8 on the Alaska Highway includes a plaque that commemorates 18 years of service on the Alaska Highway by units of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers during 1946-1964. The museum also displays the pair of cairns and plaques (relocated from their original site at Mile 918) that recalls both the initial hand-over of the Canadian portion of the Alcan Highway from the US Army to the Canadian Army on 1 April 1946 and its subsequent transfer to the Department of Public Works on 1 April 1964.



123. The Tunneller. In memory of the contributions made by Canadian tunnellers during the two world wars, in 1989 the Tunnellers' Association presented a silver cup trophy for MEAC competition. First presented in 1990, the cup is awarded to the Construction Engineering section or unit with the best project in construction engineering.

124. The Sappers Memorial Window – CFB Petawawa. These memorial windows in the Roman and Protestant Chapels of CFB Petawawa depict a sapper clearing a minefield during the Second World War. They were dedicated in September 1985 in memory of Sappers who served their country. The windows were sponsored by the donations of current and former members of 2 Combat Engineer Regiment, its predecessor units, members of the CFB Petawawa Base Construction Engineers and the Military Engineers' Association of Canada.



**Figure 4-42 Sappers Memorial Window**

125. Royal Canadian Engineers in the Korean Conflict. A dedication stone and memorial “Rose of Sharon” bush (Korea’s National Emblem) is found in the vicinity of the All Sappers’ Cenotaph at Vedder Crossing, BC. Dedicated on 23 June 1996, this memorial honours the Canadian veterans of the Korean Conflict. In addition, the Canadian Forces

Monument in Kapyong lists the Royal Canadian Engineers among the Services, Corps and units that participated in that conflict. The Monument to Canadian Fallen in the United Nations Memorial Cemetery Korea in Pusan lists the names of RCE soldiers who died as a result of the Korean Conflict.

126. CFB Chilliwack/First “Home Of The Engineers.” Several memorials in the vicinity of the All Sappers’ Cenotaph in Vedder Crossing, BC commemorate those who served at CFB Chilliwack. One monument reflects the early years of Camp Chilliwack and consists of a life-size concrete Bell Tent, Bailey Panel and plaque recognizing CFB Chilliwack as the Home of the Engineers. An adjacent engraved granite plate details those units that have been stationed at “The Home of the Canadian Military Engineers.” A second concrete memorial in the form of a silhouette of stylized mountain peaks with embossed Bailey Bridge panels and bearing the shields of the City and District of Chilliwack records the 1992 celebration of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary the establishment of Camp Chilliwack. A plate dedicated to those civilian employees who worked at CFB Chilliwack is also found in this area.

127. With the closure of CFB Chilliwack and the demolition of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels, the numerous memorials that had been collected over more than 50 years were moved to CFB Gagetown where they were currently displayed. In the Gagetown chapels or the Canadian Military Engineer Museum.



**Figure 4-43 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Engineers in Vedder Crossing**



**Figure 4-44 Monument to the Early Years at CFB Chilliwack**

128. Canadian Military Engineers' Centennary. General Order 168 of November 1903 authorized a "Canadian Engineer Corps" and the Military Engineer Branch commemorated one hundred years of distinguished service to Canada and the Canadian Forces in the year 2003. Centennial celebrations engaged all members of the CME family and enhanced the knowledge of Canadians at large about the CME contributions to Canada at home and abroad.

129. Numerous activities were held at the local level but "Bridges for Canada" was the cornerstone of the national celebration. In cooperation with local communities, Engineers left a legacy of bridges in every province and territory along the Trans Canada Trail. The walls of the Canadian Military Engineer Pavilion overlooking the Halifax Citadel present tribute to this undertaking. This pavilion was unveiled on 17 May 2001 in appreciation of the CME contributions to developing the Trail and in recognition of our long history of serving Canada. On this wall are recorded the names of serving and former military engineers, military engineer cadets, civilian associates, individual Canadians and units who contributed to our commemoration of the men and women of the Canadian Military Engineers.



**Figure 4-45 CME TransCanada Trail Pavilion at Halifax**