

PART 6

THE CANADIAN ENGINEERS

**The generic Canadian Engineers badges are listed in my companion
‘Brooker’s Badges of the Canadian Army, volume 5’**

**Divisions
Tunneling Companies**

SIGNALS

PIONEERS

**Pioneer Depot
1st Division Pioneers
2nd Division Pioneers
3rd Division Pioneers
4th Division Pioneers
5th Division Pioneers**

RAILWAY TROOPS

**Overseas Construction Corps
Railway Construction Battalions
Canadian Railway Troop Battalions
1st Bridging Company
Skilled Railway Employees
Canadian Railway Troops Depot
Railway Service Guards
Canadian Labour Battalions & Infantry Works Companies
Foreign Labour Companies**

THE CANADIAN ENGINEERS IN WWI

Over 1000 sappers from a variety of Militia Field Companies and Field Troops arrived at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 all having volunteered for service in the CEF, this in addition to the permanent force Royal Canadian Engineers who were providing their services in the actual building of the camp. 28 Officers and 855 OR's were selected to sail with the first contingent in October 1914. By April 8th 1915 the establishment of the Canadian Engineers overseas was the 1st Canadian Divisional Engineers with 39 Officers and 1358 OR's, and Signals with eight officers and 192 OR's, plus 50 reinforcements.

In Canada the establishment of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Engineers was set at 21 Officers and 1356 OR's, the signal section with six officers and 220 other ranks. The Canadian Engineer Training Depot four Officers and 120 OR's (England) Telegraph operators 80, Home Establishments 19 Officers and 283 OR's (this included three RCE Companies), and the Overseas Railway Construction Corps. An Engineer Training Depot was authorized at Ottawa on the 20th April 1915 and established May 15th 1915 to train and forward reinforcements and to serve as the base for the formation of additional units as needed. In June 1915 the Depot was moved to Valcartier and to St. John's (St.Jean) in Quebec in October where it remained for the duration of WWI.

Recruiting Poster



Badges

There are a large number of different varieties within the badges of the Canadian Engineers. (For illustrations of the badges please refer to Brooker's Badges of the Canadian Army, volume 5) The first Canadian issues were struck in natural gilding metal. Badges were produced in Canada by Caron Bros., Birks, Hemsley, Roden Bros., and O.B.Allan and in England by J.R.Gaunt, Joseph Jennens, and Tiptaft and others by as yet unidentified makers. Some 'odd' varieties of cap badges were also produced, notably a pattern with a garter belt with buckle as on the RCE badges this not approved for the CE. The shoulder strap titles are often maker marked and dated which does give a guide as to when new orders for badges were being produced.

Generic Canadian Engineers metal titles



60-1-1-14-100 Title Gilt lacquer finish. By Caron Bros. Not maker marked

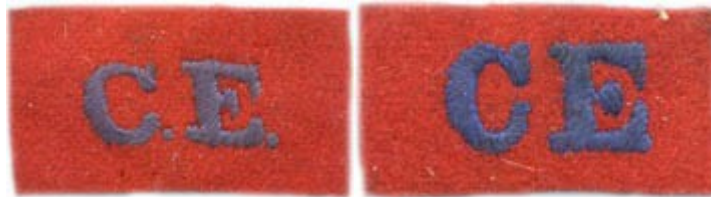


60-1-1-14-101 Title Generic badge in copper. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

CEF Canadian Engineers Cloth formation patches

Though the Canadian Engineers CEF wore authorized generic Canadian Engineers cap and collar badges distinguishing unit cloth formation patches were worn. The first Canadian Engineer patches were authorized in a directive issued from Headquarters in London dated December 10th 1916 stating 'Canadian Engineers, Dismounted Services. Distinguishing Badges: All NCO's (Except Sgt. Bugler or Sgt. Trumpeter) above the rank of Corporal wear a Grenade on Service Jacket and Great Coats. Cap, collar and shoulder badges as issued. The letters C.E. will be worn 1 inch below top of shoulder, coloured (red with blue letters). In 1918 specific trades and formations designation patches were also introduced.

The official description of the Canadian Engineers divisional designator states 'C.E.' (with periods) but these are noted issued with both and without periods.



Headquarters Canadian Engineers

Formation patch Headquarters a red triangle with equilateral white central bar

Army Troops Canadian Engineers

The Army Troops Canadian Engineers included the Army Troops Company CE, the 1st and 2nd Tramway Companies CE and the Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Company.

Other ranks



Officers



CANADIAN CORPS ENGINEERS

The Canadian Corps Engineers received permission in August 1918 to adopt distinctive formation patches. The other ranks consisting of a blue rectangle with a red central bar. Officers wore similar with 'CE' in blue embroidered on the central red bar.

Formation patch. Other Ranks. Blue rectangle with red central bar.

Formation patch. Officers. Blue rectangle with red central bar with 'CE' in blue.

1st Division Engineers Formation Patches

Other ranks

White letters woven on red divisional patch

Officers



Embroidered gold lettering woven through red melton rectangle

Tunneling Companies

The 1st Tunneling Company, Canadian Engineers was formed at Pembroke, Ontario on September 21st 1915. This recruiting miners from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. At the same time the 2nd Tunneling Company was formed at Calgary with miners from Alberta and British Columbia. The 1st Tunneling Company arrived in England January 10th 1916 being followed on January 30th by the 2nd Tunneling Company. Prior to the arrival in France of the 1st and 2nd Tunneling Companies two British tunneling companies provided support for the 1st Division and in July 1915 these being supplemented with Brigade mining sections, the miners being withdrawn from the infantry battalions. In December 1915 a new 3rd Tunneling Company was formed at Shorncliffe in England the nucleus coming from the six infantry Brigade mining sections. A 3rd Divisional Engineers arriving from Canada on March 25th 1916 was disbanded and absorbed into the Training Depot at Shorncliffe. In February 1916 the 1st Tunneling Company arrived in France followed by the 2nd Tunneling Company March 10th 1916. In Canada in March 1916 authority was granted to raise a Depot Tunneling Company at Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. The offer to send a fourth tunneling company to England saw this converted to the 4th Tunneling Company this sailing for England August 9th 1916 but was disbanded on August 24th and absorbed into the Training

Depot. The 4th Army Troops Company was formed October 31st 1916 this sailing for France January 21st 1917.

1st Tunneling Company Canadian Engineers

The 1st Tunneling Company was disbanded July 11th 1918 and its personnel distributed to the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and, and 9th Battalions Canadian Engineers. The 1st Overseas Tunneling Company was disbanded under General Order 192 of 1920.

Formation patch. Blue letter 'T' woven through red melton square

Formation patch. Red square with letter 'T' cut out

2nd Divisional Engineers Formation Patches



Formation patch. Blue division patch red rectangle with blue on red 'C.E.'

2nd Tunneling Company Canadian Engineers

The 2nd Tunneling Company was formed at Calgary with miners from Alberta and British Columbia in September 1915. This authorized under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The 2nd Tunneling Company sailed for England January 30th 1916. and from there on to France on March 10th 1916 assigned to the 2nd Division. On July 7th 1918 the 2nd Tunneling Company was disbanded and the personnel distributed to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th and 12th Battalions, Canadian Engineers. The 2nd Overseas Tunneling Company was disbanded under General Order 192 of 1920.

60-1-2-23-122 2nd Tunneling Companies formation patch was a red letter 'T'

3rd Divisional Engineers Formation Patch



Formation patch. Grey Rectangle with red rectangle with blue on red 'C.E.'

3rd Tunneling Company Canadian Engineers

The 3rd Tunneling Company was an ad hoc Company formed in France on January 16th 1916 (Both 3rd

and 4th Tunneling Companies were authorized under General Order 11 of February 2nd 1917.) Like the 1st and 2nd Tunneling Companies the 3rd was supposed to be broken up but remained serving under the British Second Army for the duration of the War. The 3rd Overseas Tunneling Company was disbanded under General Order 192 of 1920.

3rd Overseas Tunneling Companies formation patch was a red letter 'T'

4th Divisional Engineers Formation Patch

Formation patch. Dark green rectangle with red rectangle with yellow 'C.E.'

In Canada authority was granted to form an Overseas Tunneling Company at Nanaimo on Vancouver Island March 16th 1916 this arrived in England on August 19th 1916, authorized under General Order 11 of February 2nd 1917, with a full slate of eight officers but only 156 of the 288 authorized other ranks. The 4th Tunneling Company was broken up to provide reinforcements to the three Tunneling Companies already serving in France. The 4th Overseas Tunneling Company was disbanded under General Order 192 of 1920.

Canadian Engineers Mechanical Transport Company (CASC)

The Canadian Engineers Mechanical Transport Company was established in 1918 as a component of the Canadian Army Service Corps. The duties were directed from Corps Headquarters by the Senior Mechanical Transport Officer C.E. Two different formation patches were worn the first pattern consisted of a yellow triangle, the later pattern a red triangle embroidered with CE in yellow.

1st Division Engineers Formation Patches

Other ranks

Formation Patch	1st pattern a yellow triangle
Formation Patch	2nd pattern yellow lettering 'CE' on a red triangle

Officers

Formation Patch	2nd pattern embroidered gold bullion wire 'CE' on a red triangle
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SIGNALS

The non permanent component of the signals was formed October 24th 1903 under the designation of the Signaling Corps this authorized under General Order 167 of November 2nd 1903 with 18 Officers and 60 Other Ranks. The purpose of the Signaling Corps was to supervise the training of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry signalers and to ensure that uniform standards were implemented.

There was no permanent force signal section in the Canadian Armed Forces until after WWI when on April 1st 1919 under General Order 27 a permanent army unit was formed under the designation the Canadian Signaling Instructional Staff. This with five officers and 150 other ranks in five detachments these being located at Ottawa, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg and Victoria. The unit was redesignated as the Canadian Permanent Signal Corps December 15th 1920 and granted the prefix 'Royal' June 15th 1921 when the designation became the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

Pre WWI Canadian Signal Corps badges

Badges were authorized for all ranks of the Signaling Corps under General Order 33 of March 1908. The description reading 'Cap and collar badge: A scroll bearing the motto "Veloxi Versutus Vigilans" surmounted with a beaver over the centre, with a spray of maple leaves on either side. Crossed signaling flags supporting the monogram "C.S.C.". The whole surmounted by a Tudor crown.' 'For Officers, in

gilded metal with the flags enameled, one blue and one white with blue stripes.’ (Collar badges did not ‘face’ right and left until after WWI.). General Order 164 of 1912 lists gilding metal cap badges and shoulder titles (but not collars), as available from ordnance so presumably the cap and collars were the same size.

Other ranks

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---|
| 60-2-11-102 | Cap/collar | Gilding metal (42 mm). Marked ‘P.W.Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1913’ |
| 60-2-12-104 | Cap/collar | OR’s Gilding metal (35 mm). N/S Small brass wire lugs. Not marked |
| 60-2-14-106 | Title | Brass. Marked ‘W.Scully Montreal’ Flat Ellis type lugs |

Officers

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--|
| 60-2-12-108 | Cap/collar | Gilt & enamels. (45 mm) marked and dated ‘P.W.Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1913’ |
| 60-2-11-110 | Cap | Gilt & enamels (45 mm) Small brass wire lugs. Not maker marked |



- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------|--|
| 60-2-12-112 | Cap/collar | Collar | Gilt (35 mm) Small brass wire lugs. Not maker marked |
|-------------|------------|--------|--|

During WWI some Officers wore modified earlier pattern badges with the gilt plating polished off and the enamel chipped out of the flags, this accounts for the scarcity of the above patterns with original finish.

Canadian Signal Corps in WWI

The Signaling Corps was linked to the Canadian Engineers until after WWI when it became a separate entity. The CSC providing telephone and visual signals using flags, lamps and heliographs. While the more technical telegraph and wireless communications were the preview of the Canadian Engineers. On June 4th 1913 the Signaling Corps were officially designated the Canadian Signal Corps with an establishment of 18 Officers and 276 Other Ranks. The proposed organization of the CSC had only partially taken place by the outbreak of WWI and when the 1st Divisional Signaling Section was formed at Camp Valcartier on August 20th 1914 the nucleus coming from the permanent force Royal Canadian Engineers with a mixture of Canadian Signal Corps and Canadian Engineers personnel to bring the Company to its official establishment of 14 Officers and 248 Other ranks sailing with the 1st Contingent on October 3rd 1914.

1st Divisional Signals

Badges by Alex David of Paris

Other ranks



60-2-11-114 Cap Gilding metal. Flat back. Not maker marked



60-2-12-114 Collar Gilding metal. Flat back. Not maker marked

Officers



60-2-11-116 Cap Gilt and enamels. Die struck N/S lugs. Not maker marked



60-2-12-116 Collar Gilt and enamels. Die struck N/S lugs. Not maker marked



60-2-14-116 Title Gilt. Two bar pattern

Sweetheart(?)



60-2-11-118 Cap size Gilt and enamels. Flat back. Pin fastener

CANADIAN SIGNALING CORPS IN CANADA

A Canadian Signals Training Depot (Canadian Engineers) was formed in Military District No. 3 (Ottawa?) in 1915, to provide instruction for reinforcements to the Divisional Canadian Training Depot in England.

Canadian made Infantry Battalion Signal Section shoulder titles

Although often mistaken for Canadian Signal Corps shoulder titles the 'SIGNAL' titles were worn by Divisional signalers and not by Canadian Signal Corps personnel.

On December 9th 1914 the Minister of Militia proposed that shoulder strap titles and numerals be adopted to be worn in conjunction with the 'CANADA' shoulder titles. Under Militia Order 164 of March 1915 unit designations and numerals officially adopted. Many units in formation in Canada that had adopted unauthorized titles at unit expense were ordered removed under Militia Order 171 of May 1st 1916. An answer to a request from the D.A.A. & Q.M.G. by the S.O.O. of Military District No.2 of April 27th 1916 lists prices being paid for titles reads in part "Badges, shoulder, bronze - Initials 'INF' Per pair .04, M.R. .06, C.F.A. .03, C.A.S.C. .06, A.M.B. .06, C.E. .03, SIGNAL .08, CYCLISTS .09, C.G.A. .06, RAILWAY .08, P.P.C.L.I. .07, PIONEERS .05, REMOUNTS .08, C.A.D.C. .09, T.C. .05, (Tank Corps), and C.A.V.C. .06. 1 (single) numerals, .02; 2 numerals. 03, 3 numerals .03. It would appear from this list that other known titles 'BAND', 'SNIPER' M.G.S. (Machine Gun Section) and unidentified S.C.R. and I.S.I titles had been withdrawn.

The first Canadian 'SIGNALS' titles were issued in Canada after the 1st Contingent had sailed for England October 3rd 1914. These to the 2nd Division Signals Sections of the Infantry Battalions and by later reinforcing drafts.



60-2-14-120 Title OR's gilding metal 46 mm maker marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Ltd 1915'



60-2-14-122 Title OR's gilding metal 46 mm maker marked 'P.W.Ellis & Co. Ltd '1916'

60-2-14-124 Title OR's gilt lacquer on gilding metal 52 mm by Caron Bros. not maker marked

SIGNAL TANGI2

60-2-14-126 Title OR's darkened gilding metal 52 mm maker not identified

CANADIAN SIGNALING CORPS OVERSEAS

By the end of the war the Canadian Signaling Service had grown to a Corps Signal Company, four Divisional Signal Companies, the 5th Divisional Artillery Signals, the 8th Army Brigade Signal Sub-section a Divisional Signal Training Depot, this located at Seaford Camp in England and authorized under General Order August 15th 1915, and the Canadian Corps Signal School at Corps Headquarters in France established in June 1917. The Signal Companies were formed of Telephone and Telegraph, Wireless Telegraphy, Intercepting and Policing Sections, Visual Signaling Sections, Motor-cycle Rider Dispatch Sections, Pigeon Service, Airline Sections, Cable Sections and repair sections for the equipment used by the various sections.



Brassard white over blue

In June 1917 the Signals Branch of the CEF officially became part of the Canadian Engineers and henceforth all 'new' signalers wore Canadian Engineers badges. Permission was granted for the original signaling Corps Troops to continue to wear their Signaling Corps badges. A directive issued from Headquarters in London on December 10th 1916 stated 'Canadian Engineers, Dismounted Services. Distinguishing Badges: All NCO's (Except Sgt. Bugler or Sgt. Trumpeter) above the rank of Corporal wear a Grenade on Service Jacket and Great Coats. Cap, collar and shoulder badges as issued. The letters C.E.

will be worn 1 inch below top of shoulder, coloured (red with blue letters).The letters 'SIGNAL' will be worn above the 'CANADA' on the shoulder strap, by the Signal Unit.'

Other ranks



60-2-14-130 Title Gilding metal 27 mm maker not identified

60-2-14-132 Title Brass 28 mm tall narrow letters maker not identified likely Tiptaft

Sweetheart (?)



60-2-17-134 Collar size Sterling silver with 'Signals' motto ribbon

The Canadian Corps Signals, and 1st through 4th Canadian Divisional Signals were disbanded under General Order 210 of November 1920.

THE CANADIAN CORPS SIGNALING SCHOOL

In June 1917 a Canadian Signaling School was established at Corps Headquarters in France this responsible for training the signalers for the other branches of the service in the latest equipment not available at the Canadian Signaling Depots in England. The titles would have only been worn by instructors.



60-2-22-136 Cloth Title Yellow lettering woven through green melton

Canadian Pioneers

Prior to 1916 the various sapper duties required in building and maintaining trenches and other works was done by infantry troops with skilled personnel from the Canadian Engineers supervising however this under

command of the various battalion Commanding Officers. This unsatisfactory system saw large numbers of trained personnel being killed or wounded in trying to perform badly planned tasks. From 1916 a Pioneer Battalion was attached to each of Canada's Infantry Division. All together nine pioneer battalions were formed or converted from infantry battalions but only four ever served in the field at any one time. The Pioneer Battalions served until the pioneers were absorbed into the Canadian Engineers in the spring of 1918.

Canadian Cavalry Pioneer Battalions December 16th 1916 - February 8th 1917

An ad hoc Canadian Cavalry Pioneer Battalion was formed from personnel of the various units of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade in December 1916. The duties comprised of setting up and maintaining camps and roads around the Headquarters. The overall command was under Lieutenant-Colonel J.A. Hesketh (Ld.S.H.). The unit served until February 8th 1917 when the duties were taken over by the 2nd Canadian Pioneer Battalion and the troopers returned to their regiments. No distinctive regimental badges were produced for this short lived unit.

Canadian Pioneer Training Depot

The Canadian Pioneer Training Depot was established at St. Martins Plain (Salisbury Plain) probably shortly after the arrival of the 1st Pioneer Battalion in England in November 1915 and likely served as the depot for drafts and the Pioneer Battalions arriving from Canada. Drafts are listed as attached to the CPTD in February 1916. As the pioneer battalions were absorbed into the Engineering battalions in 1917 the duties of the CPTD were likely taken over by the Canadian Engineering Training Depot.

Un-official Badges (Regimental badges were not authorized)

Other ranks



60-3-11-102 Cap Hand cut brass letters on GS maple leaf.

Officers



60-3-11-104 Cap Wm overlay on bronze leaf. 'Fold over' tangs. Maker marked J.R. Gaunt London



60-3-12-104 Collar Wm overlay on bronze leaf. Lug fasteners. Maker marked J.R. Gaunt London

Canadian Pioneer Battalions

Prior to 1916 the various sapper duties required in building and maintaining trenches and other works was done by infantry troops with skilled personnel from the Canadian Engineers supervising this however under the command of the various battalion Commanding Officers. This unsatisfactory system saw large numbers of trained personnel being killed or wounded in trying to perform badly planned tasks. From 1916 a Pioneer Battalion was attached to each of Canada's Infantry Division. All together nine pioneer battalions were formed or converted from infantry battalions but only four ever served in the field at any one time. The Pioneer Battalions served until the pioneers were absorbed into the Canadian Engineers in the spring of 1918.

1st Division Pioneer Battalions

1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion (August 8th 1915 - March 1917)

Became the 9th Battalion Canadian Railway Troops

107th Pioneer Battalion (March 1917 - May 1918)

The 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion began organizing August 8th 1915 with headquarters at Winnipeg the troops coming from Western Canada, these attested at Winnipeg and Vancouver and Victoria these being attested at Vancouver the unit being authorized under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The battalion sailed for England November 20th 1915 with 30 Officers and 1046 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A.E. Hodgins. (Formerly 2nd Bn. RCR) The 1st Pioneer Battalion sailed for France between March 11th and 16th 1916 being attached to the 1st Division. (In March 1917 the 1st Pioneers were replaced in the 1st Division by the 107th Pioneer Battalion.) On being detached the unit was temporarily redesignated as the 5th Canadian Railway Troops but effective May 17th 1917 was redesignated as the 9th Battalion Canadian Railway Troops serving in this capacity on the Western Front until the Armistice in November 1918. The 1st Pioneer Battalion was disbanded under G.O.149 of 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion was 154001 - 157000.

Two different makers produced badges for the 1st Pioneers. Those for the volunteers raised in BC being made by Jacoby Bros. These rather more scarce than those volunteers attested at Winnipeg. These badges being produced by R.J. Inglis Limited who maintained sales offices in both Winnipeg and Montreal, (It is currently undetermined if foundries were maintained at both.) The firm was headquartered in Montreal and also in 1915 maintained a sales office in London, England. After arrival in Great Britain a further issue of badges was produced by J.W. Tiptaft.

Badges by Jacoby Bros

60-3-11-102 Cap Brown finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Not maker marked

60-3-12-102 Collar Brown finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Not maker marked

Badges by R.J. Inglis

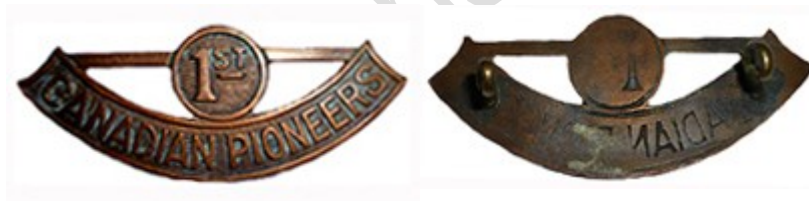
Other ranks



60-3-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners maker marked R.J.Inglis Limited



60-3-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners maker marked R.J.Inglis Limited



60-3-14-104 Title Brown finish. No reverse die. Some maker marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Officers



60-3-11-106 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked



60-3-12-106 Collar Pickled finish. Die struck. Not maker marked

Officers/Sweetheart(?)

Framed motto ribbons



60-3-11-108 Cap Sterling silver. Flat back. Marked 'STERLING'

Overseas

Badges attributed to Tiptaft



60-3-11-110 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

60-3-12-110 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

1st Pioneers redesignated the 9th Battalion Canadian Railway Troops May 1917 - November 1918

In March 1917 the 1st Pioneers were replaced in the 1st Division by the 107th Pioneer Battalion. On being detached the unit was temporarily redesignated the 5th Canadian Railway Troops but effective May 17th 1917 was redesignated as the 9th Battalion Canadian Railway Troops serving in this capacity on the Western Front until the Armistice in November 1918. The 9th Battalion Canadian Railway Troops never adopted a 'regimental' pattern badge but either continued to wear 1st Pioneers badges or probably adopted

the authorized General Service maple leaf pattern badges.

1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion (March 1917 - May 1918)

107th (Timber Wolves) Infantry Battalion (November 1915 - January 1917)

107th (Infantry) Battalion catalogue numbers are used

The 107th (Timber Wolves) Battalion was recruited by the 32nd Manitoba Horse at Winnipeg November 4th 1915 being authorized under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The 32nd Manitoba Horse previously contributing 44 volunteers to the 6th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 107th Battalion embarked for England September 19th 1916 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Campbell (R.C.A.) with a strength of 32 officers and 965 OR's. On January 27th 1917 the battalion was redesignated as the 107th Pioneer Battalion sailing for France in the spring of 1917 replacing the 1st Pioneers in the 1st Division on March 17th 1917.

The regimental numbers block for the 107th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 718001 - 721000.

107th Pioneer Battalion (March 1917 - May 1918)

The 107th Pioneer Battalion served until February 1918 when the pioneer battalions were absorbed into the Canadian Engineers on reorganization. The unit being split into three detachments these being added to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Engineering Battalions, 1st Canadian Engineer Brigade this later being designated as the 1st Brigade, Canadian Engineers. The 107th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920. The 1st Brigade, Canadian Engineers under General Order 192 of November 1920.

Badges by Dingwall



607-11-102 Cap Pickled finish. (Finish polished off). Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



607-12-102 Collar Brown finish. 'Fold over' tangs. Not maker marked (The collars 'face')



607-14-102 Title Brown finish. 'Fold over' tangs. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals

607-14-104 Numeral Brown finish. By Caron Bros not maker marked



607-14-106 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks 1916'

NCOs (?)Officers



607-11-110 Cap Dull gilt and enamels. Not maker marked

Officers



607-11-112 Cap Silver plate and enamels. Not maker marked

607-12-112 Collar Silver plate. Not maker marked

Sweetheart (?)



607-11-114 Cap Silver and gilt. Not maker marked

Pipes and Drums

The 107th Battalion had a fully kilted (Campbell of Breadalbane tartan), pipe band consisting of 15 pipers and five drummers.

First pattern



607-11-116 Glengarry Silver plate. Not maker marked

Second pattern



607-11-118 Glengarry Silver plate. Pin fastener.

107th PIONEER BATTALION (March 1917 - May 1918)

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

The badges by Tiptaft originally had a blackened/pickled finish. None of the British makers were able to produced pickled finishes as attractive as their Canadian counterparts.

Other ranks. (Circa 1916/17)



607-11-120 Cap Blackened/pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



607-12-120 Collar Blackened/pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Post was 'Made up'



607-11-122 Cap General Service maple leaf with applied Birks 1916 numeral

Counterfeit (UK 2018)



607-11-126 Cap Pressure cast silver. Note the blurred detail and extra metal around the design this not found on original die struck examples.

1916 British Columbia Reinforcing Drafts

A number of Pioneer drafts were raised in British Columbia in 1916. The 1st Overseas Pioneer Base Details, the M.D. 11 Draft 1st Pioneers and a third group M.D. 11 1st Pioneers (additional) sailing for England where they were located at Shorncliffe where the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot was established. Interestingly 5 officers and 23 other ranks were struck off the strength of the unit in September 1916 joining the British Royal Engineers Inland Water Transport serving in Mesopotamia (Now Iraq) on the River Tigris where they served until 1919. When the Canadian Pioneer Battalions were absorbed into the Canadian Engineers in May 1918, presumably the Canadian Pioneer Depot was absorbed into the Permanent Canadian Engineers Training Centre or Canadian School of Military Engineering, located at this time at Seaford Camp.

The regimental numbers block assigned to the 1st Pioneer Base Details was 487651 - 487450. However these numerals appear to have been used by volunteers from the 56th Infantry Battalion.

The regimental numbers block assigned to the MD.11 Draft 1st Pioneers was 489651 - 489750
An additional block assigned to the MD.11 1st Pioneers additional was 490251 - 490450

Other ranks



60-3-11-112 Cap Brown finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Maker marked 'O.B. Allan'



60-3-12-112 Collar Brown finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Maker marked 'O.B. Allan'

60-3-14-112 Title 'B. C. Pioneers/ CANADA' Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs

60-3-12-114 Collar Reported with a pin fasteners

Officers



60-3-11-116 Cap Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'O.B. Allan'



60-3-12-116 Collar Brown OSD finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'O.B. Allan'

Generic British Columbia title



60-3-14-118 Title 'Dark brown/black finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

2nd Division Pioneer Battalions

2nd Canadian Pioneer Battalion (December 22nd 1915 - March 1917)

The 2nd Pioneer Battalion was raised in M.D. 2, mainly at St Thomas and London in September 1915 being organized T Ottawa under command of Lieutenant-Colonel N.M. Davis December 22nd 1915 authorized under G.O. 151 of 1915. The 2nd Pioneer Battalion sailed for England December 6th 1915 with 28 officers and 1040 other ranks. The battalion proceeded to France March 8th 1916 joining the 2nd Canadian Division serving until the May 1918 reorganization of the Canadian Engineers when the four Divisional Engineers were reorganized becoming expanded Engineering Brigades each with a Pontoon Bridging Transport Unit and four Canadian Engineers Brigades of three Battalions, (these numbered 1 through 12) and a Brigade C.E. Forward water supply section. Each of the Engineering Battalions was allotted one third of a Pioneer Battalion. Effective May 24th 1918 the 2nd Canadian Pioneers were disbanded and the personnel assigned to the 4th, 5th and 6th Canadian Engineering Battalions components of the 2nd Canadian Engineer Brigade, later 2nd Brigade C.E.. The Canadian Engineers CEF were disbanded under General Order 192 November 1st 1920. The 2nd Pioneer Battalion was officially disbanded under G.O. 149 of 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 2nd Pioneer Battalion and base details was 166001 - 169000.

Badges by Birks



60-3-11-120 Cap Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Birks

60-3-12-120 Collar Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Birks



60-3-14-122 Title Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Maker marked Birks 1915



60-3-14-124 Title Original finish removed

Officers



60-3-11-126 Cap Brown OSD. Copper wire lugs Not maker marked



60-3-14-126 Collar Brown OSD. Die cast. Fold over tang fasteners

Bandsman(?)



60-3-11-128 Cap Silver plate

Badges with a pickled finish are reported but not currently confirmed

Overseas

Badges by Vaughton's, Birmingham



60-3-11-130 Cap Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Not maker marked

Formation patch



Badges by Tiptaft

Badges by Tiptaft are reported but not currently reported

60-3-11-132 Cap Brown finish.

60-3-14-132 Collar Brown finish.

3rd Division Pioneer Battalions

3rd Pioneers (48th Battalion)) (July 15th 1916 - March 1917)

123rd Pioneer Battalion (1915 - 1920)

48th Overseas (Pioneer) Battalion 1915-1916

The 48th Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited in British Columbia with mobilization headquarters at Victoria February 22nd 1915 under General Order 86 of July 1st 1915. The battalion was raised by the 50th Gordon Highlanders and the 88th Victoria Fusiliers these regiments having previously having provided 262 volunteers to the 15th Battalion on its formation and 247 volunteers to the 7th Battalions respectively at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. Together both battalions later helped to raise the 67th, 88th, 103rd and 143rd Battalions. The 48th Battalion sailed for England July 1st 1915 with 38 officers and 1020 other ranks under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.J.H. Holmes (102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers). Sailing on the date of the battalion's authorization. After its arrival in England the 48th Infantry Battalion was redesignated as the 3rd Pioneer Battalion (48th Canadians) this being authorized under General Order 69 of July 1916, being assigned as the Pioneer Battalion of the 3rd Canadian Division. The 3rd Pioneers (48th Canadians) served in this capacity from mid 1916 until May 31st 1917 when the unit was broken up for reinforcements at which time the 123rd Pioneer Battalion became the 3rd Divisional Pioneer Battalion. The 48th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 196 of July 1920.

The original regimental numbers block assigned to the 48th Canadian Infantry Battalion was A30001 - A32000 these later being 'corrected' to 430001 - 432000.

Badges by Jacoby Bros

Other ranks



548-11-102 Cap Dark brown finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Not maker marked



548-12-102 Collar Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



548-11-104 Cap Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs (?)



548-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Unidentified maker

Wide motto ribbon. Short curved stem. Stem on collar curves to left.



548-11-106 Cap Pickled finish. Poorly defined reverse. Small Tiptaft lug fasteners.



548-12-108 Collar Brown finish. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



548-14-110 Numeral Bronzed. Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



548-14-112 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

Officers



548-11-114 Cap Pickled finish with 'Pro Patria' ribbon. Flat back, small round lug fasteners



548-12-114 Collar Pickled finish. 'Fold over' tang fasteners. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

After its arrival in England the 48th Infantry Battalion was redesignated as the 3rd Pioneer Battalion (48th Canadians) this being authorized under General Order 69 of July 1916. The battalion served in this capacity from mid 1916 until May 31st 1917 when 80 of the remaining personnel, plus 80 from each of the other two pioneer battalions in the field were formed into an new ad hoc unit dubbed the Canadian Corps Light Railway Company, later in 1917 this designated as No.1 and No.2 Sections Canadian Corps Tramways. On November 14th 1917 the Canadian Light Railway Operating Company was formed from No.1 Section and the Canadian Light Railway Construction Company from No.2 Section. At the beginning of 1918 these were renamed the 1st and 2nd Canadian Tramway Companies C.E. On the withdrawal of the 48th Pioneer battalion in May 1917 the 123rd Pioneer Battalion became the new 3rd Divisional Pioneers. The 48th Battalion was officially disbanded under General Order 196 of July 1920.

'3rd Pioneer Battalion (48th Canadians) 1916 - 1917

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft and Son Ltd.

There were two issues of 48th Battalion made by Tiptaft after the arrival of the 48th Battalion in England cloth badges indicate that the battalion retained the designation of the 48th Battalion, 3rd Pioneer Battalion well into 1916.

Other ranks (Type 1 1915/1916)

Small ribbon and numeral '48'. The stalk on the maple leaf on this issue curves left.

548-11-120 Cap Dark brown/black finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked

548-12-120 Collar Dark brown/black finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked (1915/16)

Other ranks (Type 2 1916)

Badges with straight stem on Maple leaf



548-11-122 Cap Brown finish. Slide fastener. Not maker marked



548-12-122 Collar Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Cloth shoulder title

501-22-122 Cloth Title "Pioneers/ 48th / Canadians" Green lettering woven through khaki

3rd PIONEERS (48th BATTALION) 1916 - 1917

Tiptaft (Type 2)

Other ranks



548-11-124 Cap Pickled/darkened brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



548-12-124 Collar Pickled/darkened brass. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham

547-14-124 Title Dark brown/black finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



- | | | |
|------------|--------|---|
| 548-11-126 | Cap | Trench art cut out modification. Originally with N/S lugs |
| 548-11-128 | Cap | Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked |
| 548-12-128 | Collar | Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked |



- | | | |
|------------|-------|--|
| 548-14-128 | Title | Gilding metal. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked |
|------------|-------|--|

On May 31st 1917 80 of the remaining personnel, plus 80 from each of the other two pioneer battalions in the field were formed into an new ad hoc unit dubbed the Canadian Corps Light Railway Company.

123rd Infantry Battalion (10th Regiment, Royal Grenadiers) Battalion (December 22nd 1915 - February 1st 1917)

The 123rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited and mobilized at Toronto November 12th 1915 under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The battalion was raised by the 10th Regiment Royal Grenadiers this regiment previously having contributed 401 volunteers to the 3rd Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 and later raising the 58th and 204th Battalions. The 123rd Battalion embarked for England August 9th 1916 with just 12 officers and 369 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Kingsmill (10th Royal Grenadiers). Effective February 1st 1917 the battalion was converted from infantry to pioneers under the designation of the 123rd Pioneer Battalion. In March 1917 with the addition of reinforcements from the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot the 123rd Pioneers became the Divisional Pioneers of the 3rd Canadian Division, replacing the 3rd Pioneer Battalion (48th Canadians) which was disbanded and its remaining personnel being used as reinforcements for other pioneer battalions. The 123rd Pioneer battalion served with the 3rd Division until May 1918 when the unit was disbanded and its personnel distributed amongst the three Engineering Battalions of the 3rd Canadian Engineering Brigade, this attached to the 3rd Canadian Division. The 123rd Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 123rd Canadian Infantry Battalion was 766001 - 769000.

The 123rd Battalion had two bands. A brass band with 31 bandsmen and a large bugle band of 33.

Other ranks



623-11-102 Cap Antique copper. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Ellis Bros'



623-12-102 Collar Natural brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

NCOs



623-11-104 Cap Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Ellis Bros'



623-12-104 Collar Pickled finish. Pin fastener. Maker marked 'Ellis & Co. Toronto'

Shoulder strap numerals (Worn with 'RG' title)



623-14-106 Title Gilding metal 123. By Caron Bros not maker marked
 623-14-107 Numeral Gilding metal 123. By Caron Bros not maker marked



623-14-108 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks 1916'



623-14-110 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Ellis Bros 1915'

Officers



623-11-112 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Ellis Bros'



623-12-112 Collar Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



623-11-114 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. Die cast. Not maker marked

OVERSEAS

The August 1917 Canadian Corps 'Q' file listing the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. The tools and dies and supplier of the badges are listed as being held by "[a] Messrs J. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Northampton St. Birmingham England. Messrs Ellis Brothers, 90 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada. [b] Sixpence for cap badges, sixpence per pair for Collar Grenades for quotation of 500 from Messrs Tiptaft. [c] 2000 (2000)".

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Cap badge the motto ribbons 'framed'.

Other ranks



623-11-116 Cap

Blackened finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



623-14-116 Numeral

Brown finish. Maker marked 'Tiptaft'

Eaton's Stores Sweetheart Badges

Sweetheart or souvenir badges were very popular amongst wives and mothers with husbands and sons serving with the CEF. These were produced both in Canada and England in various materials including gold, silver and often with elaborate multi-colour enamels. T.E. Eaton's stores sold a series of cap badge size badges mostly fitted with pin fasteners but occasionally with lugs, as souvenir pieces. These are believed to have been produced by Caron Bros. Montreal.

623-11-118 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. Lugs or pin fasteners. Not maker marked

623-11-120 'Sweetheart' badge. Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Made up badge

Modified General Service badges for the 1st and 2nd Battalions were included in major collections formed shortly after the conclusion of WWI for both the 1st and 2nd Battalions. These are found on badges dated long after the departure of these battalions for England. Hence these can not be interim patterns. Returned soldiers of units that had served with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front and repatriated to Canada and then employed at the Depot Battalions were allowed to wear their Overseas Battalion badges. It is likely that those no longer in possession of their original regimental badges (all 1st Division badges having been produced in England) may well have worn these 'made up' patterns as a mark of distinction.) In the notes listing the different varieties of badges in his collection, Bill Bird describes a 'made up' 2nd Battalion

badge as being obtained from a 'Recruiting Sergeant', this would be consistent with duties performed by Depot personnel in Canada. (The Bird collection was sold in 1946.) Due to the ease of 'manufacturing' these 'made up' badges should not command a premium price unless with provenance. No examples of 'made up' collar badges are illustrated in the Bird collection.



623-11-122 Cap

Ellis Bros numeral on General Service maple leaf.

3rd Pioneer Battalion

Badges by Tiptaft

This issue was likely produced in late 1917 but probably not issued as the unit was disbanded and the personnel reassigned to the Canadian Engineer Brigades in May 1918.

Other ranks



60-3-11-134 Cap

Pickled/darkened brass. Lug fasteners. Maker marked Tiptaft B'ham



60-3-12-134 Collar

Pickled/darkened brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked. Collars don't 'face'

Officers

60-3-11-136 Cap

Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



60-3-12-136 Collar Brown OSD. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Bandsman(?)

60-3-11-138 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

60-3-12-138 Collar Gilt. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

4th Division Pioneer Battalions

4th Canadian Pioneer Battalion (July 15th 1916 - April 1917)
67th Pioneer Battalion (Western Scots) (August 1915 - April 1916)
124th Pioneer Battalion - February 1st 1917

The 4th Pioneer Battalion was raised in May 1916 for the 4th Division with volunteers from across Canada under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Weatherby with mobilization headquarters at St. Andrews, New Brunswick under General Order 69 of July 15th 1916. The battalion arrived in England September 22nd 1916 with 32 Officers and 780 other ranks. After its arrival its place in the 4th Division was assigned to the 67th Infantry Battalion (Western Scots) and on November 1916 was redesignated as the 5th Division Pioneer Battalion but in December was disbanded and absorbed into Pioneer Training Depot. This as a 5th Divisional Pioneer Battalion had already been raised in Canada this arriving in England December 6th 1916. (The 5th Pioneer battalion only had a brief existence being absorbed by the 5th Divisional Engineers in February 1917. The 4th Pioneers were disbanded under G.O.149 of 1920.

Badges by Birks

Other Ranks



60-3-11-134 Cap Brown finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Marked H. Birks & Son



60-3-12-134 Collar Brown finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Marked H. Birks & Son

Officers



60-3-11-136 Cap Pickled finish. Fold over tang fasteners. Marked H. Birks & Son

60-3-12-136 Collar Pickled finish



60-3-11-138 Cap Pickled finish on white metal. Marked H. Birks & Son



60-3-11-142	Cap	Sterling silver.
60-3-12-142	Collar	Sterling silver.

Overseas

Badges by Tiptaft (Non voided)



60-3-11-144	Cap	Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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60-3-12-144	Collar	Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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Officers(?)



60-3-11-146	Cap	Brown finish (Numeral polished off). Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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60-3-12-146	Collar	Brown finish (Numeral polished off). Lug fasteners. Not maker marked
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67th (WESTERN SCOTS) BATTALION (June 1915 - September 1916)

**67th PIONEER BATTALION (WESTERN SCOTS)
September 1916 - April 1917**

The 67th Battalion (Western Scots) was recruited by the 50th Gordon Highlanders at Victoria June 23rd

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1915 under command of Lieutenant- Colonel Lorne Ross being authorized under General Order 103a of August 15th 1915. The regiment previously having provided 262 volunteers to the 15th Battalion on its formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The regiment also provided volunteers to the 103rd and 143rd Battalions. Although the regiment was a highland battalion only the Pipe band wore Highland dress (Douglas tartan) the battalion wearing regular infantry uniform. The 67th Infantry Battalion sailed for England April 5th 1916 with a strength of 34 officers and 1045 OR's and to France August 14th 1916. In September 1916 the battalion was designated the 67th Pioneer Battalion (Western Scots) assigned as the pioneer battalion of the 4th Division. The battalion served in the 4th Division until after the Battle of Vimy Ridge when on April 30th 1917 it was withdrawn from the line and replaced by the 124th Pioneer Battalion, the surviving personnel being distributed as reinforcements. The 67th Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The 67th Battalion had both a large brass band and pipe band of 17 pipers and eight drummers. On conversion to a pioneer battalion the pipes and drums were detached becoming the pipes and drums of the 102nd (North British Columbian) Battalion. The brass band becoming the band for the 4th Division.

The regimental numbers block for the 67th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 102001 - 104000.

A Pioneer Battalion was attached to each of Canada's Infantry Divisions from their arrival in France until the pioneer battalions were disbanded on being absorbed into the Canadian Engineers in the spring of 1918. All together nine Canadian pioneer battalions were formed or converted from infantry battalions but only four ever served in the field at any one time. Originally the Pioneer Battalions were organized by the Canadian Engineers but under command of Divisional Headquarters, this unworkable arrangement was finally scrapped in the 1918, post Sir Sam Hughes, reorganization of the CEF when the Pioneer Battalions were absorbed into the Canadian Engineers.

67th (Infantry) Battalion catalogue numbers are used

Badges by Jacoby Bros, Vancouver

The top stroke on the figure '7' in the numeral '67' is curved. Two different patterns of dies are noted for the collar badges one with a small head on the cougar the other with a larger head.

Other ranks



567-11-102 Cap Dark brown finish. Small round brass wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked



567-12-102 Collar Small 'head'. Red brown finish. N/S lug fasteners . Not marked



567-12-104 Collar Large 'head'. Darkened brass. N/S lug fasteners . Not marked

NCOs



567-12-106 Collar Small 'head'. Red brown finish. Pin (Replaced with lugs.). Not marked

Shoulder strap numerals



567-14-108 Numeral Maker marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. 1915'



567-14-110 Numeral Gilt lacquer on gilding metal 67. By Caron Bros. Montreal. Not Maker marked

NCOs



567-11-112 Cap Originally brass. Small round brass wire lug fasteners. Not maker marked



567-12-112 Collar Brass. Large head. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers service dress



567-11-114 Glengarry Darkened OSD finish. Not maker marked



567-12-114 Collar Darkened OSD finish. N/S lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers un-dress

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 567-11-116 | Glengarry | Darkened brass with wm overlay. Flat back. Not maker marked |
| 567-12-116 | Collar | Darkened brass with wm overlay. Flat back. Not maker marked |

Pipes and Drums



- | | | |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 567-11-118 | Glengarry | Silver plate. Die struck. Small round brass wire lug fasteners. Not marked |
| 567-12-118 | Collar | Silver plate. Small round brass wire lug fasteners (N/S). Not maker marked |

Counterfeit of Jacoby Bros. Glengarry badge

The badge pictured below is a counterfeit of the above die struck silver plated Glengarry badge. This and similar pressure cast silver examples being offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. These can be differentiated by a lack of sharpness and blurred detail not found on the original badges. Similar examples in pressure cast brass will also have been produced.



- | | | |
|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 574-11-120 | Cap | Pressure cast brass. |
|------------|-----|----------------------|

OVERSEAS

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft 1916

The top stroke of the figure '7' in the numeral '67' of the cap badge is flat. The cougar on the collar badges with a small head.

Other ranks



567-11-122 Glengarry Brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



567-12-122 Collar Brass. E/W lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Counterfeit O.Rs J.W. Tiptaft & Son. Glengarry badge

The badge pictured below is a counterfeit of the above die struck brass Glengarry badge. This and similar pressure cast brass and silver examples being offered for sale on the United Kingdom eBay site. These can be differentiated by a lack of sharpness and blurred detail not found on the original badges. Similar examples in pressure cast silver will also have been produced.



567-11-124 Glengarry Brass. Note blurred detail

Pipers (?)



567-11-126 Glengarry White metal overlay on brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



567-12-126 Collar White metal overlay on brass. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



567-11-128 Cap Brown with wm overlay. Not maker marked

567-12-128 Collar Brown with wm overlay. Not maker marked

EATON'S STORES 'SWEETHEART' BADGE

Sweetheart or souvenir badges were very popular amongst wives and mothers with husbands and sons serving with the CEF. These were produced both in Canada and England in various materials including gold, silver and often with elaborate multi-colour enamels. T.E. Eaton's stores sold a series of cap badge size badges mostly fitted with pin fasteners but occasionally with lugs, as souvenir pieces. These are believed to have been produced by Caron Bros. Montreal.

567-11-130 'Sweetheart' Pickled finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked

567-11-132 'Sweetheart' Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not marked

The 67th Infantry Battalion sailed for England April 5th 1916 with a strength of 34 officers and 1045 OR's and to France August 14th 1916. In September 1916 the battalion was designated the 67th Pioneer Battalion (Western Scots) assigned as the pioneer battalion of the 4th Division. The battalion served in the 4th Division until after the Battle of Vimy Ridge when on April 30th 1917 it was withdrawn from the line and replaced by the 124th Pioneer Battalion, the surviving personnel being distributed as reinforcements.

**124th (Pioneer) Battalion (Governor General's Body Guard)
February 1st 1917 - May 1918**

**124th Infantry Battalion (Governor General's Body Guard)
November 9th 1915 - February 1st 1917)**

The 124th Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited and mobilized at Toronto November 9th 1915 by the Governor General's Body Guard and 9th Mississauga Horse being authorized under General Order 151 of December 22nd 1915. The G.G.B.G. had previously contributed 42 volunteers to the 3rd Battalion and the 9th Mississauga Horse 161 volunteers to the 2nd Battalion on their formation at Camp Valcartier in August 1914. The 124th Battalion embarked for England August 9th 1916 with a strength of 32 officers and 1004 OR's under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W.C.V. Chadwick (9th Mississauga Horse). Effective February 1st 1917 the battalion was converted from infantry to pioneer battalion under the designation the 124th Pioneer Battalion replacing the 67th (Western Scots) as the pioneer battalion of 4th Canadian Division on May 1st 1917. The 124th Pioneer battalion served until May 1918 when the unit was disbanded and its personnel distributed amongst the 7th, 8th and 9th Battalions of the 4th Canadian Engineering Brigade, this attached to the 4th Canadian Division. The 124th Overseas Battalion was disbanded under General Order 149 of September 15th 1920.

The regimental numbers block for the 124th Canadian Infantry Battalion was 769001 - 772000.

The initial design for the proposed badges of the 124th Battalion took the "Crown and Garter" of the G.G.B.G. and the "Unicorn" of the 9th Mississauga Horse this being sent to the A.A.G., 2nd Division (MD. No.2) December 6th 1915. In reply December 9th 1915 it was pointed out that "I understand that when King Edward VII came to the Throne, he issued an edict that no letters were to be shown inside the Garter, except the words "Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense". I am informed that as devices included the Garter, expunged all lettering from the Garter itself." After further correspondence a ribbon bow was substituted for the Garter Buckle.

Badges by P.W. Ellis & Co. Ltd. Toronto.

Other ranks

Cap badge with pointed maple leaf. The tail of the unicorn having a 'split' tail. (two tails).

624-11-102 Cap Blackened/brown finish. Lug fasteners. Marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Toronto'



624-12-102 Collar Blackened/brown finish. N/S Lug fasteners. Marked Ellis Bros

NCOs (?)



624-12-104 Collar Brown finish. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Shoulder strap numerals



624-14-106 Numeral Gilding metal. By Caron Bros not maker marked

624-14-108 Numeral Brown finish. Maker marked 'Birks 1916'

Officers

624-11-110 Cap Silver overlay on brown. Lug fasteners. Marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Toronto'

624-12-110 Collar Silver overlay on brown. Lug fasteners. Marked 'P.W. Ellis & Co. Toronto'

OVERSEAS

Prior to 1916 the various sapper duties required in building and maintaining trenches and other works was done by infantry troops with skilled personnel from the Canadian Engineers supervising however under the command of the various battalion Commanding Officers. This unsatisfactory system saw large numbers of trained personnel being killed or wounded in trying to perform badly planned tasks. In 1916 a Pioneer Battalion was attached to each of Canada's Infantry Divisions serving until the pioneers were absorbed into the Canadian Engineers in the spring of 1918. All together nine pioneer battalions were formed or converted from infantry battalions but only four served in the field at any one time.

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd.

Cap badge with blunt maple leaf. The tail of the unicorn having a single tail.

Other ranks



624-11-112 Cap Dark brown finish. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'



624-12-112 Collar Dark brown finish. E/W Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

624-14-112 Numeral Natural gilding metal. Maker marked 'Tiptaft'

Officers

624-11-114 Cap Blackened finish. Flat back. Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

624-12-114 Collar Blackened finish. Flat back. E/W Lug fasteners. Maker marked 'Tiptaft B'ham'

Sweetheart/Bandsman (?)



624-11-116 Cap Gilt. Lug fasteners. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Eaton's Stores Sweetheart Badges

Sweetheart or souvenir badges were very popular amongst wives and mothers with husbands and sons serving with the CEF. These were produced both in Canada and England in various materials including gold, silver and often with elaborate multi-colour enamels. T.E. Eaton's stores sold a series of cap badge size badges mostly fitted with pin fasteners but occasionally with lugs, as souvenir pieces. These are

believed to have been produced by Caron Bros. Montreal.



624-11-120 'Sweetheart' Brown finish with silvered numerals. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked

624-11-122 'Sweetheart' Pickled finish. White metal centre. Pin fastener. Not maker marked

Unidentified officers formation patch

Detail of a post 1917 officers tunic of the 124th Battalion with a previously unlisted formation patch. Likely identifying the 12th Brigade 4th Divisional Engineers.



5th Division Pioneer Battalions

5th Canadian Pioneer Battalion (August 8th 1915 - March 1917)

The 5th Pioneer Battalion was raised in Military District No.4 (Montreal) under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H.R. Lordly authorized under General Order 69 of July 15th 1916. The Battalion arrived in England December 6th 1916 with 26 Officers and 609 Other ranks. In February 1916 its personnel were absorbed into the 5th Canadian Divisional Engineers this formed January 29th 1917. Being fully depleted of all ranks the 5th Pioneer Battalion was disbanded under General Order 63 of June 1st 1917.

Badges by Hemsley

Pointed Maple leaf



60-3-11-148 Cap Brown finish. Not maker marked



60-3-12-148 Collar Brown finish. Not maker marked



60-3-11-150 Cap Pickled finish. Not maker marked



60-3-12-150 Collar Pickled finish. Not maker marked



60-3-23-150 Cloth title Gold lettering woven through khaki melton

Bandsman(?)



60-3-11-152 Cap Gilt lacquer finish. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked

60-3-12-152 Collar Gilt lacquer finish. Pin fasteners. Not maker marked

Officers



60-3-11-154 Cap Wm overlay on pickled finish. Not maker marked



60-3-12-154 Collar Wm overlay on pickled finish. Not maker marked

Badges by Tiptaft

Blunt maple leaf

60-3-11-156 Cap Brown finish. Not maker marked

60-3-12-156 Collar Brown finish. Not maker marked

Recruiting Posters

