



LIEUT.-COLONEL (MAJOR-GENERAL) R. G. EDWARDS LECKIE, C.M.G.
Commanding 16th Battalion (The Canadian Scottish) C.E.F.
Organization September 2nd, 1914, to August 11th, 1915.
Died at Vancouver, B.C., June 24th, 1923.

THE HISTORY
OF
THE 16th BATTALION
(THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH)
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
IN THE
GREAT WAR, 1914-1919

H. M. URQUHART, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, RESERVE OF OFFICERS
CANADIAN NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Published for

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THE 16TH BATTALION (THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH), C.E.F.

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CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

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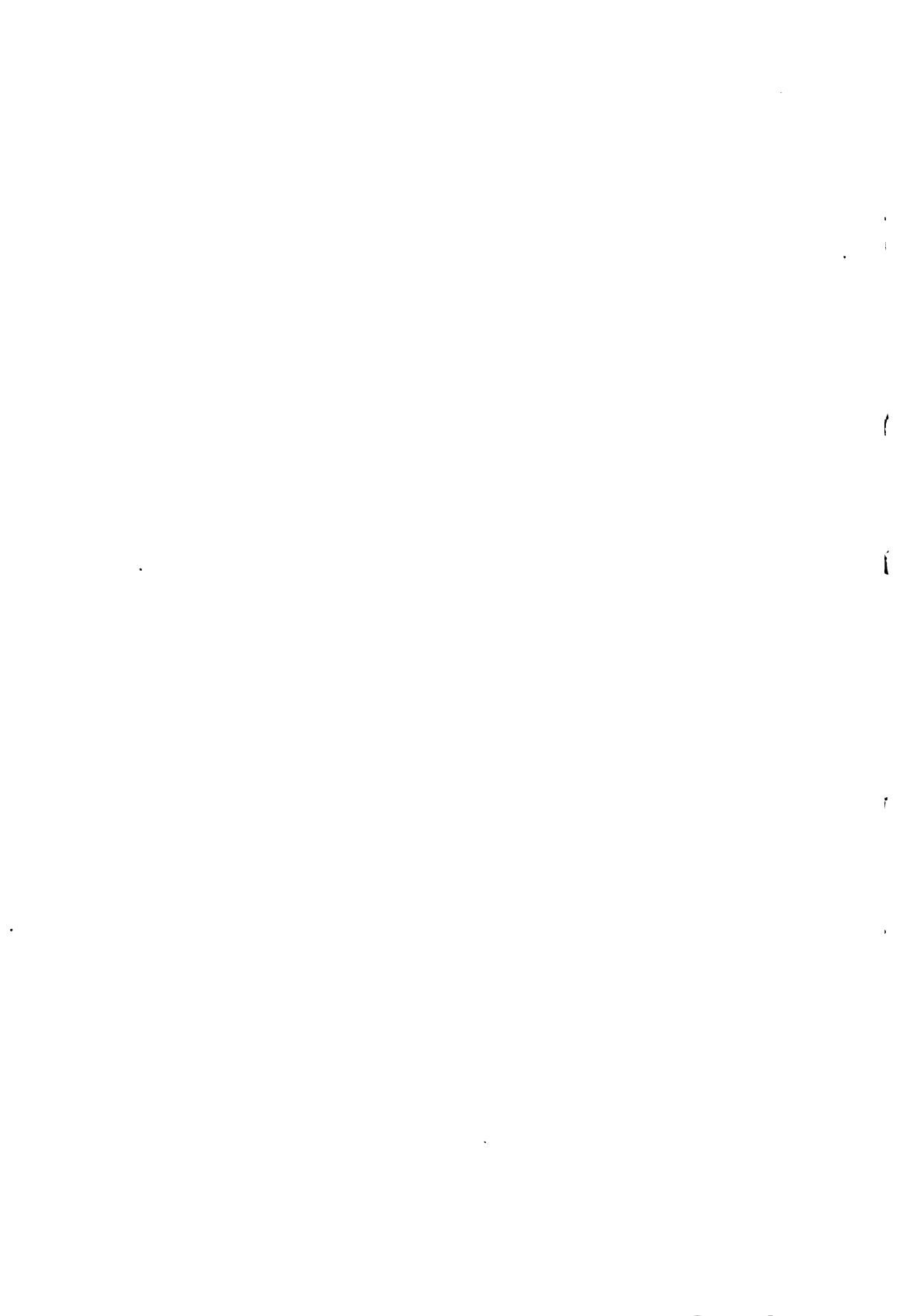
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To
OUR COMRADES
WHO DIED THAT THE REGIMENT MIGHT LIVE
AND
TO THE MOTHERS WHO BORE THEM

*"A Regiment's sympathy, a Regiment's pride,
With those that mourn, in those that died as men,
Are yours; you loved them first and last, but then
We loved them too, and we know how they died."*

.

*"God send our country mothers that shall bear
Such sons as these to keep her honour fair."*



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In the preparation of this work the Department of National Defence has allowed the author free access to official diaries, orders, messages, maps and other documents.

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INTRODUCTION

It is with unfeigned relief that the Trustees and the Regimental Committee of the 16th Battalion, C.E.F., write this introduction to the History of the Battalion. Eleven years have passed since the work was begun, and there were occasions during the intervening period when it seemed as if it would never be completed. But at last the end is in sight, and at a time when all the determination and loyalty, characteristic of the men of the 16th in just as critical days, will be required to make a success of the venture.

The book speaks for itself. Little else need be said of it. The narrative refers to the major events of The Great War which formed the background of the Battalion's career, it describes the scenes amongst which the Battalion moved, it includes extensive extracts from private letters and diaries written in the Field; by these means it strives to give human interest to the record. The Appendices and Nominal Roll, with the complete record of service of all ranks who passed through the Battalion, provide, in tabulated form, the facts and figures which are the framework of the story. So abundant was the material collected that in the first instance it was intended that the manuscript should be published in two volumes; but, greatly to the regret of all concerned, costs forbade.

It will be clear to the reader that a book of the dimensions the present one has assumed could not have been produced without valuable and consistent help from many quarters. That help has been given ungrudgingly. For it the Trustees and Committee, on behalf of every member of the 16th, offer their sincere thanks. That thanks is owing in an especial degree, first to the following who, although the Battalion has no claim on their interest, rendered services of exceptional value to the History. They are:—Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., Director, Historical Section, General Staff, Ottawa, and his staff who carefully checked the narrative and appendices; Colonel F. L. Armstrong, O.B.E., Director, and Major Clyde Scott, Assistant Director of Records, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, and their staff who compiled the Nominal Roll of the Battalion and certain of the Appendices; Mr. Charles S. Bayne, who assisted with suggestions and criticisms at all stages of the writing of the narrative; Major C. Dudley Ward, D.S.O., M.C. (Welsh Guards) who, through the courtesy of Lieut.-Colonel John Murray, D.S.O., of John Murray, Albermarle Street, reviewed the completed manuscript; His Majesty's Stationery Office; Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.Sc., LL.D., *p.s.c.*; Brigadier-General H. S. Winterbotham, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Colonel H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Major E. L. M. Burns, M.C.; Major G. G. Aitken, M.C., and Mr. W. G. Thorpe, for the assistance given by them in different ways towards the compilation and production of the maps included in the History; Miss Marshall, Teignmouth, Devon, for a generous subscription to the History funds.

Special thanks are next due to former members of the Battalion and relatives of the dead who loaned private war diaries and letters

INTRODUCTION

to the compiler of the work, and who furnished reports on the different incidents which required explanation. Gratitude is expressed for the consideration extended in these respects; but what claims deeper gratitude towards all members and friends of the Battalion is the patience with which they have waited these many years for the publication. They never complained of the delay; they were ready to make excuses for it; and the saddest of regrets is that whilst they were thus willing to wait uncomplainingly, many of them have not lived to see the record in print.

One more expression of thanks is necessary. It is to the group of ex-members of the Battalion at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, who, by their own efforts, refusing to accept aid from Battalion funds, have kept alive these many years the Battalion trench magazine *The Brazier*. Their enthusiasm has been an inspiration to all ranks; and the tangible evidence of it, as expressed in the issues of *The Brazier*, has proved of great assistance in keeping members in touch with the progress of the History and sustaining their interest in it.

The Trustees, and the Committee would like to feel that their labours were now ended; but this satisfaction is denied to them. Originally they were charged with four special responsibilities—the choosing of the Battle Honours for emblazonment on the King's Silk Union Flag (Battalion Colour) of the 16th Battalion, C.E.F., the making of arrangements for having the needlework done, the publication of the Battalion records, and the erection of the memorial to the fallen of the Battalion, designs for which have been prepared by Mr. C. d'O. Pilkington-Jackson, a collaborator with the late Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., and sculptor of the Scottish National Memorial, Edinburgh Castle. Three out of the four responsibilities have now been discharged, but whether the final one can be fulfilled depends entirely upon the support given to the third—the History.

THE HISTORY
OF
THE 16TH BATTALION
(THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH)
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



LIEUT.-COLONEL (COLONEL) J. E. LECKIE, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commanding 16th Battalion (The Canadian Scottish) C.E.F.
August 12th, 1915 to November 3rd, 1916.

PROLOGUE

I

In the midsummer days of 1914 the people of Canada were at peace with the world. The great majority of them were dreaming of an untroubled future wherein their country would go from strength to strength. The world, they said, was changing for the better; an era of universal goodwill was dawning; exchange of ideas was to replace exchange of blows; and the end was to be goodness and plenty. The policies of Canada were shaped accordingly.

But there were those in the Dominion who thought differently. While they too believed their country would attain the strength and stature of manhood, they expected this growth to have its pains. The way of progress, as they found it, was no even path; there were cross-roads of conduct, questions of right or left, and retribution if the wrong move was made. Canada, they said, would be compelled to press her way forward along the uphill and stony road of experience, and to suffer the bruises of body and spirit inseparable from the struggle. These beliefs demanded a discipline of mind and body not called for in the more complacent philosophy previously described, and would have imposed upon the citizens years of patient training for the ordeals awaiting them. People with these convictions, however, had little say in the councils of state in 1914, and any measures which they thought fit to recommend to prepare their country for the task confronting it were either rejected or adopted in an indifferent fashion.

Broadly speaking on the question of Peace or War, these were the two trends of thought which prevailed in the Dominion during this epoch, and meanwhile the everyday world went unheeding on its way.

The peace-makers were assembled in conference and unanimously decided to mark the opening of the reign of goodwill by holding a banquet which would be attended by the representatives of many nations. The place—Ghent, Belgium—and the date—January 6th, 1915—were definitely agreed upon. Many of them were also present at the celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, "the last fight," as they described it, "of the last war between the United States and the United Kingdom," a statement which was followed by many expressions of hope and prophecies that the centenary of the last fight of all wars would follow in due course.

Yet, strange enough, despite all those hopes and celebrations, there was in practical affairs little enough of contentment and peace.

Industries and trade generally were depressed with little sign of an early improvement. Labour was restless and fighting for its rights; pickets and stones were, for the time being, doing service as arguments. At St. John, in the extreme east, cavalry were charging the strikers; at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, in the extreme west, a coal strike had been in progress since the summer of 1913: intensely bitter feeling prevailed between the parties concerned; a military force was under

16th BATTALION, C.E.F.

arms in the town. A strike was threatened among railway employees all over the Dominion, even over the North American continent.

The political world was also unsettled. It was possible that a Federal election might take place in the autumn and this had a disturbing effect. In the middle west a Provincial election was "Lifting the lid of hidden politics." Wholesale charges of corruption were launched at their opponents by the several parties engaged in the contest, and it was solemnly determined that at all costs "the system, the machine, the big boss, the exploitation of the people" must go. At Vancouver a ship load of Hindus, aboard the "Komagata Maru," in order to establish their political rights within the Empire, were making determined efforts to land in Canada, and the Canadian authorities were just as determined to prevent them doing so, if necessary by force.

Breaking in on this Canadian atmosphere came echoes of the bitter political strife in the Old Country, where the results of the Home Rule conference were awaited "with painful and growing anxiety."

This was the state of affairs in Canada, when, in far away Europe, there appeared on the horizon a cloud "like a man's hand:" at Sarajevo, on June 28th, the Austro-Hungarian heir apparent and his consort were assassinated.

July came; and the month crept on, but Canada did not feel any particular anxiety regarding the trend of European events. The news of Balkan intrigues and quarrels, and the exchange of diplomatic notes came to hand, but it was considered worthy of nothing more than passing notice. Amongst the few there might be fears that those perpetual squabbles would sooner or later embroil the great powers, but such men were continually possessed of fears, with little or no reason for them. There was no Press comment on the march of international events beyond one editorial, and that was reassuring: "The relations between Great Britain and Germany are most satisfactory."¹

Towards the end of the month the rumblings beyond the horizon grew more menacing. The sky was becoming overcast. There was a stirring of uneasiness among the people. On July 27th—although on that date the country as a whole had no thought of the approach of a crisis—Militia regiments were ordered to provide guards for points of strategic importance. On the 30th the Minister of Militia and Defence announced to the Press after a Cabinet meeting—"that offers of numerous volunteers for overseas service had been received. In the event of a European war Canada would undoubtedly send troops."²

On July 31st—that was Friday—Press³ comments for the second time became audible, and it seemed as if the men who wrote could hardly bring themselves to believe that what their fears suggested might be possible. "Great Britain, it is to be confidently expected as certain," said one editorial, "will do everything to avert the danger of a general European war."⁴

On the Saturday the situation had become alarming. The Dominion Government cabled London⁵ to say that Canada was prepared to send an expeditionary force to the assistance of Great Britain if required,

¹*The Globe, Toronto.*

²*Canadian Press Extract.*

³For complete Press extracts, see Appendix II.

⁴*Manitoba Free Press.*

⁵Cable of Governor General.

PROLOGUE

and the Premier of one of the provinces, in a public utterance, declared that, if Great Britain engaged in hostilities, "Canada will automatically be at war also."¹ There was but one discordant note—"Canada it can be assumed will do its full duty. . . . The people, however, when accepting their duty would like to feel that their quarrel is just."² The storm was gathering with an alarming suddenness and during that day and the quiet of the following one, Sunday, the people of Canada began to realize with dismay that a world wide catastrophe, involving the Dominion with all its resources, was impending.

On Monday—it having become known on Sunday that Germany had declared war on Russia the previous afternoon—the Press, from end to end of the Dominion, spoke with one clear voice, and what they said was a truthful expression of the people's will:

"If Great Britain is involved in war, . . . it is quite certain that Canada will come to her assistance."³

"If it means war for Great Britain, it means war also for Canada."⁴

"The fate of the British Empire being at stake, we will not hear—at least, we hope so—one discordant voice."⁵

There was even a note of impatience. "It is said that the British Cabinet yesterday was divided on the question of war or peace. It is a relief to turn to Canada at such an hour. . . . We are united, we are ready, strike before it is too late."⁶

In the mysterious way in which such impulses move, the nation had become convinced that their cause was just; a force was set in motion which, blind to or above human reason, said do this or perish! And that said and believed by the people, only a miracle could avert war.

Tuesday morning, August 4th, brought news of Germany's demands upon Belgium, the summary of Sir Edward Grey's speech in the British House of Commons the previous afternoon, and the advice that an ultimatum had been sent by the British Cabinet to Berlin. In the Press there were certain reactions to the yesterday's fever of enthusiasm. The forces which work in the underworld of greed had evidently come for a moment to the surface and were demanding their price. A sop had to be thrown to them. "Aside from the patriotic view," they were assured, "Canada's position commercially is likely to be enormously enhanced."⁷

While giving whole hearted support to the cause there was also in some quarters a sense of exasperation at the impetuosity of military leaders. "His (the Minister of Militia and Defence) enthusiasm has need to be tempered and restrained. . . ."⁸ But for the time being those were mere asides. As far as Canada as a whole was concerned, the die was cast. She "will neither quail nor falter at the last."⁹ "The voice of the Liberal party," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "under such painful circumstances, is well known. I have often declared that if the Mother Country were ever in danger, or if danger ever threatened, Canada would render assistance to the fullest extent of her power."

¹Utterance of Sir Richard McBride.

²*The Gazette*, Montreal.

³*Manitoba Free Press*.

⁴*The Globe*.

⁵*La Patrie*.

⁶*The Daily Province*

⁷*The Daily Province*.

⁸*Manitoba Free Press*.

⁹Statement of Sir James Whitney.

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At eleven p.m., Greenwich time, "owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of a request made by His Britannic Majesty's Government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected,"¹ Great Britain was at war.

The cable announcing this fact was received at Ottawa at the Governor-General's office between eight-twenty and eight-thirty p.m., Eastern Canada time. By that hour, the August day had come to an end, but from the hill, where stood the Parliament and Administrative Buildings, there could be seen in the west, across the dark valley, a faint reflection of golden light beyond the Gatineau Hills, as if the sun had paused in its journey to learn of the fateful decision. The strains of the march tune of a military band, and the confused sounds and hum of the Capital City came floating up from its streets through the open windows. The people were waiting for the news, and it soon came, sped eastwards into the night, and westwards through the twilight of the Prairies to the light of day on the Rockies and to the uttermost islands of Canada on the Pacific Coast. Canada was at war also—she had set her face to the uphill and stony road.

II

There is no need to refer at much greater length to the general and political situation. After the declaration of war, as before, the trust of the Canadian people remained certain. They believed "that Great Britain would not engage in war unthinkingly or vaingloriously, but only as a last resort when all honourable attempts to preserve peace have failed;"² and if, before the declaration of hostilities, such a belief meant that war was inevitable, it now implied, as it always will so long as moral force prevails, a war to the bitter end.

At three p.m. on August 18th, the Canadian House of Commons assembled to consider their address in reply to the King's Speech. The adoption of the address was moved and supported in terms which but confirmed the expressions of public opinion already given. It was urged "an enlightened patriotism commands that each one of us should do his duty and undergo willingly his share of sacrifice,"³ this statement being followed by the assurance that "when the call comes, our answer goes at once, and it goes in the classic language of the British answer to the call to duty, 'Ready, aye, ready'."⁴

The address was adopted without a division and the will of the people, through their accredited representatives, became translated into action.

Meanwhile, in anticipation of the consent of Parliament, the military situation had been rapidly developing. Authority for the raising of a Canadian expeditionary force was issued on August 5th, and as the troops for the safeguarding of government property and various points of national importance had already been called out, Canada's military forces were now in full motion, at a bewildering speed but unfortunately on no certain course. A war spirit having gripped the race, it was an easy matter to secure numbers and gain speed; but in the circumstances which prevailed at that time it was a far more difficult problem to organize on sound military lines, the body of men thus gathered together.

¹Appendix II.

²The Gazette, Montreal.

³The Secunder of the Address, Mr. L'Esperance.

⁴The Leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

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True enough, as can be learned from the reading of the historical sketch of the Military Forces of Canada, contained in Appendix I of this History, plans had been made in pre-war days to meet such a contingency as had arisen, but when the crisis came they did not quite fit the existing situation. There was a surplus establishment of cavalry, uneven recruiting, and a lack of appreciation of the gravity of the situation within certain units of the Militia itself, which prejudiced proper co-operation. One commanding officer, on being ordered by Ottawa to detail a guard from his battalion to protect government property, wired to Headquarters to ask if he would issue ball or blank ammunition to his men.

Those were military considerations which could not have been definitely foreseen and which would in any case have thrown mobilization plans somewhat out of gear. They were not serious, however, but of a nature which could have been easily adjusted by the military authorities themselves.

Unfortunately the military authorities for the time being had to play a subordinate part. A variety of outside interests thrust themselves forward offering advice as to how the situation should be dealt with, and to those suggestions the Minister of Militia was unduly sympathetic. Colonel Hughes¹ (the Minister) was a man of indomitable energy, a patriot, and an enthusiastic soldier, but in some ways he did not possess a clear insight into the spirit of the soldier. Military usages and such terms as "tradition" and *esprit de corps* were treated lightly by him. He overlooked the fact that in the military sphere, as in every sphere of life, familiar forms and widely accepted doctrines are but the crystallization of the experience and experiments of previous days, tried and found serviceable, and so entitled to a certain amount of consideration before being discarded.

Acting upon no such guiding principle in the maze of opinions which were presented to him, his judgment became obscured. Instead of making use of the available organization and plans where workable, and making the other parts as nearly as possible conform, he jettisoned the whole mobilization scheme and struck out on an entirely new course. He ignored the lessons of the past and consequently repeated its errors.

As at the commencement of the South African War, when the original Canadian contingent sailed sixteen days after the issue of orders for mobilization, the first impulse seems to have been to do something spectacular in keeping with the dramatic occasion. It was announced that Canada was sending an expeditionary force overseas and sending it immediately. A great civilian army was being assembled.

It may have been possible at the time of the South African War to embark eleven hundred men in sixteen days, but to organize and equip a division with reinforcements, totalling in all thirty thousand men, in any time approaching that period, when a smooth-working mobilization scheme and complete mobilization stores were both lacking, was an impossible task. Yet, the attempt was made.

Meanwhile, Militia unit commanders—for, of course, the civilian army was a myth—who were the parties most concerned with the situation, were kept for many days in a state of uncertainty regarding important details. They knew an expeditionary force of the strength of a division was to be sent overseas, that it was to be mobilized at

¹Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B.

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Valcartier and that they were to recruit for it an unknown number of men; that and nothing more.

Then came the order which upset all calculations. Each infantry battalion was instructed to provide a contingent of the strength of a double company (two hundred and fifty) or a single company (one hundred and ten), (the number actually required remained doubtful to the end). In other words, in the infantry branch of the service, the whole system of territorial identity, the system which preserves the human ties throughout from the home to the battlefield, was destroyed; the work of years in the building up of a regimental spirit and affiliations founded upon personal relations and comradeship was undone.

The concern of the 16th Battalion History with the general situation ends here, for the decision to discard territorial identity was responsible for the break in continuity between the four contingents which formed the original 16th Battalion, the Canadian Expeditionary Force and their parent Militia regiments. The overseas unit belonged to all four in general and none in particular; it was nobody's child.

The situation which developed at the four regimental headquarters following receipt of the decision referred to above is hard to describe accurately. When hostilities broke out, the commanding officers of all four Militia regiments, as a matter of course, offered their battalions for overseas service, and that done they could but wait on events. Then came the order for the despatch of a single or double company from each unit and the complications which were bound to ensue became only too apparent. Commanding officers commenced to ask all sorts of questions as to the grouping of detachments, the command of complete battalions, the composition of the headquarters personnel, the uniform and badges of the new battalions, and so forth, and to these questions it was impossible to give replies. These perplexities led to a tangle of telegrams, official and private, but they were at such cross-purposes that no review of them is possible. To add to the confusion, Militia Headquarters, or it may have been the Minister, ignored the usual military channels and despatched telegrams direct to regimental officers instead of through the various District Headquarters, and as a consequence, the information in possession of District Officers Commanding contradicted or was superseded by that already in possession of their subordinates.

One thing was certain, Militia Headquarters was not concerning itself with the regimental problems arising out of its decisions, and that being so, the only course which suggested itself as likely to produce results was to communicate direct with other Highland battalions and unofficially endeavour to make some mutual arrangements.

The first suggestion in those negotiations was that the Seaforth's provide four single companies (five hundred all ranks) and the 50th and the Camerons, two single companies (two hundred and fifty all ranks), respectively, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie to command. Subsequently there was an understanding that the Camerons would link up with the 48th Highlanders (Toronto), and the 50th and Seaforth's form a British Columbia Highland battalion. But all of these plans fell through, and the contingents left for Valcartier without any idea of what was to happen to them. Finally, by chance rather than judgment, there emerged from this chaos an experiment unique in military annals, a Highland battalion, composed of four companies drawn from four separate Highland regiments—the 50th (Victoria), the Seaforth's

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(Vancouver), the Camerons (Winnipeg), and the 91st Canadian Highlanders (Hamilton);¹ each company wearing its own tartan, imbued with the distinctive traditions of its parent unit, and fighting alongside the others in France under the name of the 16th Battalion (The Canadian Scottish), the unit which is the subject of this History.

III

As was natural, the approach of the crisis was sensed sooner in units of the Militia force than throughout the country at large. Militia men, who gave thought to their hobby, knew of the power and mobility of the German war organization. They also realized the unpreparedness and dispersion of the forces which could be mobilized to halt its progress, and were therefore, at an early stage, disturbed and anxious regarding omens which seemed trivial to those not so closely in touch with the military situation.

Moreover when the full force of the storm had burst upon the land, the atmosphere of the various regimental headquarters was charged with an intensity of feeling not present elsewhere. Militia men were faced with a definite choice. They had sworn to defend the Dominion in case of need² and now they had to decide as to whether they would abide by the strict letter of their oath or take advantage of the proclamation which made overseas service voluntary and so released them from any legal responsibility. Added to these concerns of the men within the Force, there was the eager spirit of the ardent souls who, although they had no particular official responsibility in the matter, were now so freely offering themselves for Canada.

As early as Tuesday and Wednesday, July 28th and 29th, the keener spirits at the four regimental headquarters with which this History is concerned began to "drop in at Orderly Room of an evening." They were restless and they hardly knew why. They discussed the current news, talked of war and wars and listened with close attention to the wisdom of the wise men who bore "service" ribbons on their tunics. The announcement of the Minister of Militia on the Thursday, that, in the event of a European war, Canada would send troops, turned dreamy reminiscences of the past into heated discussions of the present, all of which focussed on the inner meaning of Colonel Hughes' pronouncement.

By the Saturday the Pacific Coast was in the throes of a war scare and volunteers were thronging into Militia unit headquarters. The Seaforths began to recruit to full strength and the 50th opened a waiting list. The threat³ of naval war was at the door of British

¹For short sketches and statistics of these four regiments see Appendix I.

²The Militia Act provided that the Militia was liable "for active service anywhere in Canada and also beyond Canada for the defence thereof."

³Potentially this threat was a very real one. The German light cruiser "Leipzig" (von Spee's squadron) of the latest type was off Cape Flattery on August 13th at an unknown hour (vide Admiralty Tract Chart Number 8 I D 1165). She there turned southward for reasons unknown but possibly influenced by the messages sent out by Esquimalt to the submarines purchased by the Province of British Columbia.

The only ship at hand to meet this threat was H.M.C.S. "Rainbow," a second class cruiser built in 1896 with guns effective at 4,000 yards range as compared with the "Leipzig's" 10,000. On August 3rd the "Rainbow" had steamed southward to protect commerce and render assistance to H.M. sloops "Algerine" and "Shearwater" (respectively at Mazatlan and San Diego on August 2nd) and was at the Farallones Islands off San Francisco on the 10th, ready to close with the "Leipzig." On the same date, through shortage of coal, she was compelled to return to Esquimalt and arrived in the Straits of Juan de Fuca on the early morning of the 12th where she was joined a few hours later by the "Shearwater." The "Leipzig" during her dash northward reached the Farallones Islands on the morning of the 11th, so that the three vessels mentioned, from the 11th to the 13th were steaming in almost parallel courses; thus a naval action was narrowly avoided.

Columbia. Wild reports were in circulation—the German cruisers in the Pacific were making for the coast of that Province to bombard Victoria and Vancouver, to seize the gold in the banks there and the coal reserves on the wharves at these cities and at Prince Rupert. The Premier of the Province, Sir Richard McBride, became so alarmed at the possibilities of the situation that he purchased two Chilean submarines, then under construction at Seattle, and obtained delivery of them in Canadian waters—a master stroke. The people were in a fever of anxiety. Stories of a possible naval attack before the declaration of war were in circulation. Some of the banks sent their gold reserves to Seattle, others to Winnipeg. Orders were given in certain instances by head offices of banks to take the numbers of the notes (currency) on hand and burn them when a German attack definitely developed. A few of the inhabitants of Victoria and Vancouver even fled inland with little more than personal belongings.

By Monday the excitement there, if possible, had increased in intensity. To witness a route-march of the Seaforths on that evening “the whole population seemed to be on the streets,” says a diary. “Such enthusiasm has never been known before.”

The Prairie Provinces by now were also greatly stirred and in Eastern Canada where, at a deeper level than Press and public utterance, the international crisis was, for various reasons, being considered in a more detached fashion than in the west, the volunteering at Militia unit headquarters showed that a large circle of men were aware of the immediate need of the situation.

On Tuesday morning the sun rose over the wide Dominion with the promise of a perfect summer day, a promise amply fulfilled. At Hamilton in the East, at Vancouver and Victoria, in the West, a cool breeze tempered the heat; but Winnipeg and the Prairies stifled in a temperature of ninety-four to one hundred degrees in the shade. From the early hours of the forenoon the four regimental headquarters were the scenes of intense activity, volunteers offering their services and officers and men of the regiments inquiring as to the chance of early mobilization, how soon it would take place and what they would be required to do—a flood of questions regarding which headquarters knew just as little as themselves. In the early afternoon a rumour went around that Germany, without waiting for the expiry of the time conceded by the British ultimatum, had declared war on Great Britain, this report being repeated and contradicted several times.

The news of the break reached Hamilton between nine and ten p.m., after darkness had fallen; Winnipeg received the message in the dusk a little after eight p.m., whilst the crowds were gathering; and the news was known at the Coast in the early evening, as the people were hurrying home from work. All over Canada the dramatic hour was made the occasion for loyal demonstrations, but the western country, both Prairies and British Columbia, was aflame with the fire of patriotism. The call of the blood was finding a ready response from the free and daring spirit of the West. “Recruits,” as one diarist puts it, “were rushing to join.” When night had closed in over these Provinces it was as if the beacons of old had been lit throughout the land—

Blazing on the hills afar,
Each one bearing as it kindled
Message of the opening war.

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"That night, we walked in and back," writes one 16th man, "from the camp to the city, fourteen miles each way. We talked about the War the whole way in, while we were in, and the whole way back. We offered ourselves at Headquarters and couldn't understand why they wouldn't enlist us at once. We were so excited we could hardly sleep at night, at least I know I couldn't. The night, later on, when we were enlisted I remember that when going back to camp, in my excitement I felt like running the whole way."

While the everyday world was passing through these days of suspense and anxiety, there were men in Canada at the outposts of civilization, who knew nothing of the pangs of travail through which mankind was passing; and who, when the catastrophe took place, heard of it in strange fashions.

This was especially true of British Columbia, where so many 16th Battalion men enlisted. In that Province, to give one example, a surveyor did not hear of the war until two months after its declaration. He was stationed on the inner slopes of the Cascade Range, over one hundred and fifty miles from the nearest telegraph office, seeing no human being outside of the members of his party.

In the late part of September an Indian appeared eager to communicate, in Chinook, some very important news. "They were fighting." "Who?" "Everybody." "Where?" The Indian did not know. "Were they fighting in Vancouver?" "Yes, and in Victoria." "Were they fighting in Seattle?" "No, but the Japs were fighting in Vancouver and Victoria." "Was the Chinaman fighting?" "No, no!" The Indian regarded this question as a great joke, saying "Chinaman no savey fight."

The surveyor could make nothing of the story and was inclined to be impatient with his visitor, who, however, refused to be silenced and kept on repeating incoherent remarks, until moved by a sudden inspiration he sprang up and shouted "King George, he fight." "At once," says the narrator of the story, "I knew this meant England and Germany were at it, and it took no time for me to decide as to what I should do."

Others, in similar circumstances, learned of the outbreak of hostilities with dramatic suddenness. One officer, who had close ties with the 16th Battalion, heard of this mysterious fighting, also through an Indian, but a few days after August 4th when he was near a telegraph office. He wired his father, "Who's fighting who?" and received as a reply the one word "Germany," an answer which decided his course of action then and there.

"We were out of touch for days," to quote from the letter of a 16th officer out in the wilds, who received the news of war as a startling surprise. "As I got off the boat I was met at the wharf by my brother who came rushing up to me and said, 'They are at it!' 'At what?' I asked. 'At war!' was the reply. 'All Europe is at war today.' I suppose I must have mumbled something to him but I cannot remember saying one word. All idea of war and soldiering had long gone out of my mind, but it came to me like a flash that if ever there was a war that appealed to the chivalry and patriotism of all right-minded men, this one was.

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"So, after I had a clean-up, and before I set about my business, I wired the Department of Militia to say they could have me whenever they wanted me, and the sooner the better."

And their decision made, they hurried back thinking of nothing but the new world to which their natures were so urgently beckoning them.

"I shall never forget," proceeds the letter of a 16th man, talking of his return journey from the backwoods, after hearing of the declaration of war, "the exhilaration of that ride. We left at ten o'clock. It was a peaceful moonlight night. We followed along the river a bit, then started climbing up the side of the valley where the road wound in and out through the trees to the plateau above. On the uplands, as you know, it is rolling cattle country. Clumps of trees and odd trees scattered around, but you can ride over any part of it.

"We were going at a good speed for we were trying to catch the train the next afternoon. The passengers were chatting amongst themselves, discussing the chances of getting to rail on time, and how their plans would be affected if we failed to do so. I kept crouched up in my corner.

"After some considerable talk, the driver at last decided he couldn't make the journey in time, so we slackened speed.

"By now the moon was high in the heavens and I gazed on the plain imagining it as a battlefield, then dozed, but could not sleep, thinking of the War. An extra jolt woke me up and for the rest of the night I was wide awake, wondering what they were doing in the great world so far away from that spot, and of the part I was going to play in the big fight which was in front of me."

The days following the declaration of war remained charged with excitement. As stated in one man's diary, "It was a time of rumours and wild speculation." Exaggerated news of battle was being constantly circulated. There had been a great Naval fight in the North Sea and nineteen British battleships—or was it nineteen German battleships?—had been sunk; the whole German army was held up by the Belgians; the French were advancing in strength, and the War was to be over in two or three months. Enthusiastic volunteering continued. Men pleaded to be enlisted and came back time and again with their urgings. After a parade of the Camerons on the afternoon of August 6th, through Winnipeg and St. Boniface, twelve hundred to fourteen hundred men volunteered for overseas service with that unit.

At last came the order for mobilization, the time when the final decision, as to whether or not they would volunteer for overseas service, had to be made by militiamen.

In the case of some, no doubt, the chance to go overseas came as a happy release. "They say war is hell," read the notice nailed by one man to the door of his shack. "But what about homesteading?" In the case of others it must have required a strong effort of will to break from dear ones.

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"My dear Mother," wrote a Canadian-born lad in the 16th. "I know you are worrying yourself ill over this terrible war, and my being in the Militia, but please don't. I want you to be brave, for when I go to the front as a member of the contingent, I am not doing it for the want of a fight or the love of adventure; it is to fight for our country. It is every able-bodied man's duty, Mother, and if I am unfortunate and don't return to you—well it was for a good cause. Anyway I didn't go into the Regiment and swear to defend Britain in the hour of need, to back down like a coward when I was needed. You know in your own heart, Mother, you would not want me to do that. Father will understand, I am sure. X— arrived here this morning in a great state, but I think she now sees I am doing exactly what she would want a brother of hers to do. . . Mother, it will help an awful lot to be able to think that you are being brave and with me in my decision to fight for the Mother Country."

But to those who had many business or professional responsibilities and strong family ties it was a decision "to the dividing asunder of flesh and spirit." These men were not anxious to go but as one of them said, "Being in the Militia, unless I am explicitly told I am not wanted, I am going." Others worried. They felt ill-prepared for the ordeal ahead of them, but at the same time they were quite determined to attempt to fulfil their new responsibilities and go, at whatever cost. "You know," confided one man, "the thing which depresses me most is that if the worst happens the little ones will grow up and only know their father by name." But he went, and according to his fears so it happened.

The overseas contingents from the Gordons and Seaforths, when mobilized, were quartered in commandeered buildings. The former was stationed at the Willows fair ground, Victoria; the latter at the Arena rink, Vancouver. The 91st and the Cameron contingents were sworn in at their respective regimental headquarters, and after each day's training was done were allowed to disperse to their homes.

During the period intervening between mobilization and the date of departure for the concentration camp at Valcartier there was unceasing activity at the various headquarters. Efforts had to be made to train the troops, medical examinations had to be conducted, and such equipment as there was on hand issued. Any public appearances of the regiments were made the occasion of intense displays of enthusiasm; crowds of citizens lined the route of march. On Sunday, August 16th, church parades of the entire garrisons were held in the various cities, and these also were attended by thousands of civilians who by their earnest demeanour evidenced the intense interest with which they were following the progress of events.

Three weeks from that Saturday, when it was evident that events were passing outside the scope of human choice, the troops began to move, and seldom, if ever again will Canada witness such impressive farewells as were then given.

To this scene of the drama as to all others, nature gave a perfect setting; from the time the curtain rose upon it right down to the dates the contingents entrained and whilst they were travelling to the concentration camp, glorious summer weather prevailed. The goodbyes

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were all equally effective. Onlookers lined the streets in solid mass from headquarters to the entraining depots; every point of vantage on the route was occupied.

"The day has arrived at last," to quote a diary description of the day of departure. "The Arena is a hive of activity. The Battalion marched through the streets thronged with people. The cars were stopped and the people clambered on to the roofs of the cars. The mounted police were quite unable to keep back the surging crowd and we had to go in single file."

On certain parts of the routes the crowds cheered; on others they gave such little greeting of any kind as to leave the impression of absolute silence. But it was not the cold, repelling silence of indifference, it was an unspoken tribute of homage from men and women who instinctively realized the gravity, the sadness and the glory of an occasion when men go forth to die for a cause.

"As I saw them one by one pass through the gates to the platform," writes a friend of the 16th Battalion who witnessed one of these departures, "I felt as if they were passing out of my sight forever."

The railway journeys across the continent drew forth further demonstrations of feeling.

"At Yale," reads one diary, "we passed in the darkness a small chapel. In front of it stood a crowd of children in white, each bearing a lighted candle, and as the train went through, they sang. At Moose Jaw baskets heaped with flowers and hampers loaded with eatables were passed into the train."

"At Chalk River," to quote one more diary extract, "a party of four or five of us went into a store to get tobacco and eatables. The old lady refused any payment and when we insisted, said, 'No, I can't do that. My only boy was killed with the Canadians in South Africa and I could never take money from you.' She started to cry and went to the back of the store. Jack thought we should leave the money on the counter, but we thought that wouldn't be right, so we went away feeling a bit bad."

The people of Canada from coast to coast were profoundly moved by the spirit of a true crusade.

These were "hours of glorious life;" the fires of generous impulses burned brightly on the headlands; "the tide of faith was at the full."

FIRST PERIOD

CHAPTER I

VALCARTIER—MOBILIZATION

At the end of July, 1914, when the war clouds were gathering, the name, Valcartier, Province of Quebec, stood for a little known township in the Laurentian hills bordering on the Jacques Cartier river. In one way it was a spot close to the world, for it lay but fifteen to twenty miles north of the city of Quebec; but in other respects it was a back-water which the tide of world affairs barely touched. Its people, the Habitants, lived aloof on their holdings paying little attention to any interests greater than their own; and the quiet of the countryside seemed to breathe the assurance that no turmoil of human strivings could ever break in upon such a sanctuary. Then came the crisis and the sudden decision to make Valcartier the concentration area for the Canadian contingent about to be sent to Europe. The calm of that retreat gave place to the stir of man's preparations for war, and a tented city sprang up overnight on the banks of the Jacques Cartier.

Whether or not Valcartier should have been chosen for the mobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force of 1914 is no concern of the 16th Battalion History; but this much can be said, that no spot in the Dominion could have provided historic associations so akin to the spirit of adventure which the Force typified.

Leaving behind them the tense scenes described in the Prologue, the troops reached the final stages of their journeys at the city of Quebec—the gateway of Canada, the city, placed upon a hill, dominating the great river which for centuries had carried to its foot the incoming waves of adventurous men bent on the conquest of the unknown lands to the West. Passing from Quebec the troop train crossed the valley of the St. Charles and moved up the first slopes of the Laurentides amongst settlements as old as the French pioneer's axe in America. The trim farms, the old-fashioned homes showing a dazzling white through the fringe of trees which surrounded them, the quaint villages of Jeune and Ancienne Lorette elbowing each other on either side of the St. Charles ravine, all stood as witnesses of the old-time immigrants, who first brought European civilization to the St. Lawrence, uprooting themselves from home and country and risking their lives to do so.

On reaching the plateau at the top of the slopes the train cut across the straggling street of St. Michel; and a little distance beyond switched to a military siding and came to a stop on a stretch of pasture land in the midst of the bush, which, as far as any visible signs of activity were concerned, might be a halting place in the hills, and nothing more. The troops detrained; they marched off to their left along a road roughly cleared through the scrub, and on rounding a turn of it, a few hundred yards distant, found themselves on the side of an amphitheatre facing the broad-terraced valley of the Jacques

Cartier. Across the floor of the amphitheatre ran the river, and on the near side of it, in the hollow at their feet, lay the camp towards which their thoughts had travelled so often during the preceding weeks.

It was in these peaceful surroundings that the 1st Canadian Division was organized for the grim ordeal of war.

The contingent of the 16th Battalion first to arrive, on August 24th, was the 91st. It was unattached; the officers, for the time being, messed with the 48th Highlanders (Toronto). The camp at that time was beginning to take form as a patch of white at the southerly end of the hollow. Two days later the Camerons marched in and were quartered at the northerly fringe of the camp bordering the open country and facing the Jacques Cartier. They were even more isolated than the 91st, for Captain Geddes, who commanded this contingent, held that on active service it was imperative that all ranks should live strictly under active service conditions. He would partake of no hospitality from the 48th or elsewhere and, therefore, he and his officers messed out of the issue mess tins on the stretch of grass used as a football pitch, adjacent to the men's lines, a practice not conducive to either harmony or comfort. As the two contingents practically lay side by side and used a common parade ground, they soon drew together and entirely forgot the ill feelings which the Argylls and Camerons are supposed to cherish for each other.

In a further two days the Seaforths arrived, formed up smartly on the football pitch and were dismissed with due ceremony. The drill of the new comers was closely observed and commended, but the "stove pipe" helmets, which they wore, were criticized and the "English" accent, general amongst them, created suspicion. A few hours afterwards, in the hot sun along a dusty track, all three units marched off to a bathing parade in the cool pools on the further side of the river, and the first grouping of the 16th Battalion, to be, took place to the satisfaction of all concerned. That same evening the officers of the Seaforths and Camerons messed together in comfortable surroundings and the contact became closer.

On September 2nd the formation of the 16th Battalion under Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie¹ as a unit of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O.,² was announced in camp orders, and it was arranged that the contingents of the Battalion already in camp would that day group in a battalion area, which move, owing to wet weather, was postponed until the 3rd. The 16th, officially, had come into being, but its personnel was not yet up to strength; the Gordons had not arrived. This contingent reached Valcartier the next day (September 4th) and when its members rounded the turn in the bush on their way from the detraining siding to the lines, they saw stretching before them a sea of white canvas, glistening in the sun; the concentration camp with its population of over thirty thousand souls was in the full swing of activity. The establishment of the 16th was now complete and the task of persuading the different tartans to forego attachment to their old Militia regiments and replace it by loyalty to the Expeditionary Force unit, the new clan or family, had to begin.

In the units of the 1st Canadian Division there must have been many strange assortments of personalities, but it is questionable if any

¹ The late Major-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., V.D.

² Lieut.-General Sir Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

of them contained a greater diversity of type, education and experience than were represented in the 16th. There were grouped together in that Battalion natives of every province in Canada except the Yukon territory; of forty-seven of the counties in England, of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands; of all but two of the counties of Scotland, of the Shetlands, the Orkneys and most of the Western Isles; of twelve counties out of all provinces in Ireland; of four of the counties in Wales; of all the dominions and seven of the dependencies and crown colonies of the British Empire; of nine of the states of the American Union; and of Mexico, Italy, France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden.

As revealed by the addresses of next of kin the stations in life from which these men were drawn were as varied as their birthplaces. The manor house, the homestead, the farm, the croft, the rectory, the manse, the schoolhouse, the West End, the suburbs and the tenement, all contributed a share. Rank in the unit was no guide to social standing or responsibility in civil life. One of the first duties which the Battalion Orderly Room Clerk had to perform at Valcartier, was to hold for visiting officers the two chargers which he himself had presented to the Canadian Government.

The record of the previous military experience of the men told just as interesting a story in its own way. It showed that eight hundred and fifty all ranks out of a total of twelve hundred had already served in one or another of ninety-five different corps apart from their Canadian Militia units. These were chiefly Old Country regiments, but in the total were also included forces and units scattered all over the face of the globe—the Australian Navy and Militia, the New Zealand Forces, various South African units, the Barbadoes Regiment, British Guiana Militia, Punjab Infantry, the American Navy, Holland Volunteers, Norwegian Corps, the Danish Army, the French Foreign Legion, the Belgian Cadets, Shanghai Volunteers, the Mexican Army and the Chinese Imperial Army. It is little wonder that Brigadier-General Gordon of the 19th British Brigade, when inspecting the Battalion shortly after its arrival in France, was heard to exclaim, on receiving answers from three different men telling him of service in forces as widely apart as the Australian Militia and the Chinese Army, "Good G—, Leckie, where does your battalion come from?"

As there were differences between individuals so there were contrasts between contingents, more especially between the Gordon-Seaforth and the Cameron-91st companies. It was mainly in the former two companies that the diversities of type previously described were present. They were recruited from the rural districts of Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands where a large number of English public-school men had settled on homesteads; and from the cities of Vancouver and Victoria whither many of the same class had gravitated during the years of prosperity experienced at the Pacific Coast immediately preceding 1914. In their ranks, therefore, stood men poles apart in characteristics. Public-school and university men of the old land, whose experience extended to many continents and races, mingling side by side with the young cadets born and bred in Vancouver and Victoria, some of whom had never before been on a railway train.

The Camerons and the 91st were cast in a more rugged mould corresponding to the harsher climate and more strenuous circumstances of the Prairies and Eastern Canada, the parts of the Dominion from which they were drawn. By far the greater number of these two

contingents were born in Scotland or were Canadians of Scottish descent, the fact presumably which inspired the tactful person to say, speaking of the composition of the original 16th Battalion, that it was composed "roughly speaking of Scotchmen and gentlemen." The Scots in the Camerons were born in all parts of Scotland from the extreme north to the extreme south; those in the 91st, or the "Harry Lauders" as they were called from the jaunty bonnet and feather worn by them, came from Glasgow and the counties immediately bordering on it.

Having such a mixture of personalities and interests to deal with, it can be understood that the task of maintaining harmony within the Battalion presented many difficulties which at times in its history reached a very acute stage; but they did not reveal themselves at Valcartier. During the time spent there the thought of all ranks was centred on the future, on the battlefield of France; the problems of the present got very little consideration.

The choosing of Battalion Headquarters Staff, a most likely source of trouble, was effected with no friction. The Seaforths had the greater numbers, the officer commanding that contingent was the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the composite battalion, therefore, obviously Seaforth officers should predominate at Headquarters, and they did.

Freed from such distractions the new Battalion was able therefore to devote itself to the routine of organization and to questions of equipment and training.

Regarding the manner in which the latter two essentials of military efficiency were handled at the concentration camp much has been said and written, both ways. On the one hand it was claimed that an almost perfectly equipped and trained division had been despatched from the camp, and, on the other hand, that little more than the men went forward. Whatever the merits of that dispute, battalions at Valcartier had little to complain of in the way of clothing and equipment; their only trouble was that they were burdened with an assortment of articles¹ which the soldier could never carry on the march.

The 16th Battalion, however, as a Highland unit with four tartans represented in it, had worries all of its own in the respect mentioned. When the contingents marched into camp, the only one completely equipped for the Field was the Cameron contingent. It was fitted out in active service order—web equipment, sun helmets, etc., exactly as The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The 50th (Gordons) contingent was completely clothed in the Gordon uniform and partially fitted with the Oliver (leather) equipment; the 91st contingent was much the same; but the Seaforths, that is the rank and file, because of their large number, had little uniformity of dress. Part of that contingent were clothed in the uniform of their regiment and fitted with the Oliver equipment; the remainder wore civilian clothes of most known varieties, with Glengarries, cowboy hats, or sun helmets. What was to be done? Very wisely, although Colonel (Major-General) Stewart's generous offer to outfit the complete Battalion in the MacKenzie tartan had come to hand, Lieut.-Colonel Leckie decided that each contingent, by means of its own regimental resources, temporarily at least, should complete clothing in the dress of its Militia regiment. Had any other course been adopted it is safe to say from personal knowledge of the strong regimental spirit then prevailing in the con-

¹For list of articles issued see Appendix II.

tingents, that the Battalion would have disrupted and would most likely have been broken up as a reinforcing unit.

When we come to speak of training it is difficult to state a fair case. There was no thorough course of training at Valcartier; it was wrong to say there was, for the short period of time spent there, twenty-five days in the case of the 16th Battalion, at best did not permit of thoroughness; and during those days many other matters of importance had to be attended to. But what always must be remembered is that the officers and men of the 1st Canadian Division were in most instances trained, according to pre-war standards, before they reached the concentration camp, especially in the understanding of that word "duty." All they needed, to use a military phrase, was "Refresher Courses" and those they received at Valcartier in an intensified form.

The instruction there may have lacked in science but it was not wanting in zeal. Every morning before breakfast, squads of officers and men in their shirt sleeves could be seen racing up the slopes to the plateau east of the camp. There they went through the physical drill movements in quick time and tore back down the hill at the same pace, the less fit lagging behind the squads in ones or twos ready to drop down had not pride forbidden them to do so. By day the pasture land presented an exhilarating scene of action, with the babel of commands, and the platoons and companies skirmishing backwards and forwards. Intermingled with this usual routine were some curious happenings. A moving picture was taken of one battalion during parade hours. Regardless of the presence of other troops it charged across the plateau in line led by a mounted officer, who with much profanity and waving of his sword, kept shouting at the unoffending companies in front of him to get out of the way.

At the northerly edge of the plateau lay the rifle ranges which were over one mile long and contained seventeen hundred targets; from them, during training hours, came a ceaseless crackle of musketry. Across the river from the camp was the manoeuvre area. There on two occasions the 3rd Brigade carried out tactical schemes, when units came to close quarters in an alarmingly short time and engaged in bouts of fisticuffs, in one of which a 16th Battalion officer received an engaging pair of black eyes. And there was the route-marching up one bank of the river and down the other. Day in day out, companies route-marched. Sometimes, on the return journey, an expected bridge did not materialize in which case the tired troops marched still further; but what mattered fatigue in those days.

At Valcartier, therefore, there were opportunities for training up to a point, if battalions were able to take full advantage of them. Unfortunately few were in a position to do so owing to the uncertainty which prevailed in camp with regard to the employment of officers in their existing commands. Most officers in the majority of units were left in doubt up to the last moment before the departure of the Expeditionary Force for England as to whether or not their services would be further required. The Minister, with the best intentions and as an incentive to effort, intended that this should be so. On one occasion he assembled the entire officer personnel near Camp Headquarters where his car stood on a siding. He came out of his car, bade his audience seat themselves around the side of a circular hollow at the

top of which he stood, and then after soundly berating a western cavalry unit which had applied for leave to become allied to a British cavalry regiment which had met with misfortune in France, warned all concerned that no officer would be permitted to go overseas in command of men until he had proved himself entirely fit for his responsibilities. He said each officer holding a command in the Division would be brought before a board of examiners, and, if he did not meet the required standard of efficiency, he would at once be replaced by one of the surplus officers, "dozens" of whom, he explained, were waiting for each vacancy. The examination never took place, not at any rate in the case of the 16th officers, but the suggestion of it, especially as rumours had it that its standards were not those of military efficiency, created a most unsettling effect.

These were conditions applicable to most battalions, but in some units a far worse state of affairs existed. The latter were virtually in a state of chaos. Nobody within them knew what was to happen or why. A battalion which marched into camp fourteen hundred strong was broken up as reinforcements; a battalion which reached Valcartier with a strength of eleven officers and fourteen rank and file formed the nucleus of an overseas unit. One battalion lying alongside the 16th had three lieut.-colonels at the same time; another battalion not far away had four majors waiting around for the appointment of Second in Command, and, incidentally, for the one horse which had to do service for the four of them.

Strange things happened under the name of routine. An adjutant found his orderly room staff wafted away suddenly and it became necessary for him personally to type out orders. In so doing he reversed the carbon and so also reversed the impression on the copies. Having no time to retype the sheets, he wrote along the top of them "To read these orders hold them up to the looking glass."

Yet despite all that has been written about worries and inefficiencies, the spell of Valcartier will ever hold the imagination of those who served there in 1914. It was a unique camp, at a time when many concentration camps all over the Empire could lay claim to that reputation. It was unique in the varied characteristics of its personnel, in the eccentricities of its organization, but above all in the glamour of its achievements and spirit and surroundings. Even the unfortunate ones who got tossed aside in the toils of its caprices would acknowledge as much.

Its achievements were remarkable. One day the area was wild bushland, and a few days after it was an organized camp, with excellent arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the troops. By the second week in September good roads had been made, water mains laid, a plentiful supply of taps and shower baths installed, and the camp lighted throughout with electricity. A number of stores were authorized to sell foodstuffs and non-alcoholic drinks; and moving pictures and concert tents were established within the camp area. The only army institution outlawed was the wet canteen.

These were achievements which could not fail to beget admiration amongst the men who witnessed their accomplishment; and it is probably true to say that if the 1st Canadian Division had been armed and equipped with the same despatch and efficiency as the concentration camp was established, it would have created a record in the mobilization of irregular troops for active service.

The spirit of the camp collectively and individually partook of the excitement and enthusiasm already commented on in the Prologue. You came in contact with this atmosphere at the portals of Valcartier—historic Quebec; the streets of that city were crowded with troops and their friends, all moving towards or away from the centre of gaiety and excitement, the Chateau Frontenac. There, without the hotel, the gay and the boisterous promenaded backwards and forwards on the terrace high up on the hill overlooking the harbour, every day getting more crowded with the incoming transports, while within, in the lobbies of the building, groups of disappointed leaders who had lost their commands in the Expeditionary Force, sat silent and morose.

The camp itself, especially over week-ends, was thronged with visitors. Sundays were the gala days, for then took place on the training plateau the Reviews, events which outshone in importance all others at Valcartier. They were held on three consecutive Sundays, September 6th, 13th and 20th, and on all three occasions H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of the Dominion, accompanied by the Minister of Militia, took the salute.

On the first mentioned date, extremely bad weather prevailed, completely spoiling the ceremony. The troops were drenched and on return to their tents, had the option, as there was no spare clothing available, of turning right into the blankets or spending the remainder of the day in the misery of wet uniforms. The 13th brought fine weather, but Sunday the 20th when the final Review took place, found Valcartier at its best in brilliant sunshine. At nine a.m. on the latter date the entire Division paraded for Divine Service, which was attended by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, the Prime Minister of Canada, the greater part of the Cabinet and crowds of visitors from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; and at two p.m. it was reviewed by His Royal Highness in the presence of the same distinguished personages and even greater crowds of spectators.

Thirty-three thousand all ranks passed before the Reviewing Officer on that occasion. It was a memorable event in the history of the Dominion; an achievement in military organization undreamed of a few months earlier, although the soldiers taking part in the ceremony were incapable of appreciating that fact at the time. The manoeuvring of such a large body of men in lines of double companies, a frontage of approximately one hundred and thirty yards, on to the saluting base by the semi-circular movement of two left-wheels, well nigh led to hopeless confusion, and the minds of the troops involved were engaged solely with their own troubles. Mounted officers finally succeeded in directing the gasping units into some formation; they were steadied for the march past in the same extended lines, and forward they went with fair credit to themselves.

But what tended more than any of those pageantries to create the atmosphere of fervour pervading the camp, was the spirit of the men of the Expeditionary Force themselves.

To them it was the eve of a great adventure, with the surging feelings of exhilaration and anticipation common to such a time. By some of those, on whom responsibility rested, extraordinary denials of self interest were made. One officer accepted an appointment much junior to his rank in the face of the united protest of his brother officers, because, as he said,

"I would not have been asked to occupy the post without good reason, therefore it is my duty to go for the sake of the Battalion."

Two other officers who both had claims to the command of one of the single companies, tossed a coin for the preference; the senior of the two refused to take advantage of the privilege of rank which would automatically have given him the command; he insisted on referring the decision to chance—and lost.

Drill movements were practised and text books were studied all day long when off parade. Passing through the officers' lines, in one or another of the tents, a lone officer, or more often two, the one coaching the other, could generally be seen rehearsing squad drill movements. The solution of every known and many unknown problems in tactics was discussed most thoroughly. One officer who, directly any difficult question was settled, invariably raised another by the words "Now supposing," repeated the phrase so often that eventually he was nicknamed "Old Supposing."

This applied with greater force to the men. "Do we get money for the game?" said a recruit on his first pay parade. Their only desire was to get into the war as soon as possible. Nothing else mattered. The more staid evidenced their feelings by giving whole-hearted attention to training and duties of various kinds. Often groups of men could be seen practising drill movements in out-of-the-way corners. In the matter of any physical disability or illness, likely to prevent them from going overseas, they would lie, probably under oath if the necessity arose, without compunction.

The men rejected for medical reasons and returned to their regimental depots, were in tears as they were being escorted from the camp. Mackay, who looked ghastly on parade, was asked by his company commander if he felt unwell. He denied indignantly the suggestion. He was sent to the Medical Officer, who found he had a high temperature and evacuated him to the Quebec military hospital. From there Mackay sent urgent pleas. He was quite well now and could not his officers get him back to Valcartier. His half-company commander went down to interview the Commandant of the hospital and was told the patient had pneumonia and could not possibly proceed overseas. He then saw Mackay and tried to reassure him that he could rejoin later. His efforts were not successful. The sick man pleaded to be allowed to see the Commandant personally. This officer came up to the ward and the final decision was given—he could not go. On hearing this sentence the lad threw the bed clothes over his head and sobbed.

The less sedate natures were in a mood of boyish recklessness. Their cry was "Berlin or bust"; they would not tolerate any conduct which did not conform to their own standards. The stalls of the traders who charged exorbitant prices were wrecked and the owners chased from the scene with empty bottles; the ropes of the moving picture tent, where, in the face of protests, the same film was shown day after day, were slackened and the proprietor and his machine buried under the billowing canvas. The sequel to this incident was exciting. The canvas took fire and the proprietor, through reckless attempts to save his cash box, was very nearly burnt to death.

These are fragrant memories. They would draw close to the

affections any scene with which they are associated, but what finally weaves around Valcartier the spell of fancy is the subtle charm of the place itself.

The first sight of the valley on detrainment, the morning autumn sun flooding the landscape with a crystal light, the first breath of the sparkling mountain air, after the long stuffy railway journey, told of this fascination. As the days went on, varying phases of the charm, each as pleasant as the others, continued to reveal themselves in the different parts of the countryside, in the changing moods of the season, the day and night. In August, when the troops arrived, the maples on the hills wove a coat of deep green; later, when the frost touched the foliage, their mantle gradually shaded into rich colours of red and gold.

The river was a thing of beauty and life in itself. It swept gracefully round curves; it narrowed down between steep banks to a deep, sullen stream; and it broadened into noisy shallows, rushing over boulders, round sand-bars and small islands, and lying still in wide pools where the troops could bathe in their hundreds. On route-marches, marching up its bank, the reflected light of the sun on its surface made it seem as a band of shimmering silver; marching down it looked the deepest blue. In the mid-September nights the full moon rose between the hills in a circle of burnished gold and shone down the valley over the water of the river, making it seem as an isle of sheen between walls of darkest velvet.

The picture of the entire scene had best be left to the words of one of those wanderers, of whom there were many at Valcartier, never satisfied unless exploring the hills and woods around them.

"In the afternoon," reads his diary, "set out with John to climb a hill to the west of the river. . . cleared the woods on our return journey at dusk and got on to the high pasture land. . . Very quiet. The night was moonlight. Far beneath we could see the river as a wavy glistening line, and beyond, obscured in parts by drifts of smoke, the camp, its thousands of tents aglow with a tiny redness.

"Sounds of the camp faintly came up to us; the hum of the men's voices, an occasional shout, the calls of the picket as they led the horses to the river below us, and nearer could be heard the voices of the Habitants moving around the farm buildings of their homesteads down the slope."

The thoughts would fain linger over these scenes; they are satisfying: looked back at from the years when war's exhausting passions have chilled enthusiasm into embers amongst the ashes, to what a strange faraway world do they seem to belong.

CHAPTER II

THE VOYAGE

The date when the Force was to sail for Europe was supposed to be a secret, but all ranks took it for granted that by the end of September the Canadians would be on their way across the ocean; and they were fairly correct in their guess. On September 26th, the movement of troops towards the ships began. The 27th, a wet, cheerless Sunday of wintry coldness, was the last day spent in Valcartier by the 16th. The camp was almost deserted, and, as the Battalion crowded into the large mess marquee for Divine Service, the beating of the rain against the canvas and the dreary southing of the wind sweeping through the lines of empty tents, created a sense of desolation which made all eager for the move of the morrow.

At four-thirty a.m. on September 28th the skirl of the bagpipes roused the men of the Battalion to a cold dawn with flurries of snow; by eight a.m. the last of the unit had marched away from camp and at twelve noon all were on board the "Andania."¹ The ship moved into mid-stream the next day, and at five-twenty p.m., the 30th, anchor was weighed and she steamed down river.

A storm threatened, heavy clouds were scurrying across the sky, but as the ship bore round Point Levis, the sun broke through the clouds tinging their ragged edges with a fiery colour; it lighted up the waters of the river with a dull red, and threw a shaft of light over the village of Ste. Pétronille on the Island of Orleans to the left, then passed behind the clouds and left the "Andania" to bear on her way into the gathering dusk and the 16th men to their thoughts of the to-morrows of the battle-field.

Reveille woke the troops on the morning of October 2nd, to find the transport steaming slowly into the landlocked Gaspé Bay making towards a warship which was fluttering signals to her. In response to these she turned towards the southern shore, and took up station well clear of the ships already arrived.

The haze of dawn soon gave way to a bright, brisk morning followed by a sunny day. Transports kept coming in in quick succession, taking up their allotted anchorages. The "Saxonia" arrived at noon and anchored astern of the "Andania;" the "Virginian" steamed in about two hours later and anchored ahead of the latter vessel.

The harbour was alive with movement. Gasoline boats put off from the shore and circled the ships; cutters and pinnaces from the warships were flying around on official visits; a pinnace, carrying the Minister of Militia, passed down the lines; Colonel Hughes hailed every transport and handed aboard his farewell order of the day. By nightfall all vessels of the convoy had arrived; a bright moon looked down on the three columns of darkened ships freighted with Canada's living contribution to the Empire's war.

¹For description of ship, see Appendix II.

The 1st Canadian Division had been finally gathered in.

The armada lay at anchor until two p.m., October 3rd; at that hour in three-line echelon formation it began to move seawards, changing to parallel lines beyond Cape Gaspé when open water was reached. There was a gentle ocean swell, and the nip in the air of a clear frosty autumn evening as the ships steamed slowly away from the sun setting in a blaze of fire over the hills of Gaspé. The decks of the vessels were crowded with men eager to get a last look at the land of their birth or adoption. The twilight deepened; the shores of Canada disappeared; the troops dispersed to quarters; and the young 16th Battalion lad, who for the first time in his life had seen his native land fade out of sight, wrote in his diary "I'm so proud of being a Canadian."

On the night of October 3rd, the naval and ships officers responsible for the safety of the fleet transporting the 1st Canadian Division across the Atlantic must have had many anxious thoughts as to the fate awaiting their charges on the high seas. It was the first large convoy of the war, unwieldy and ill-assorted, vulnerable to enemy attack from without and subject to even greater dangers from within.

To minimize risks various regulations were put into effect. Speed was limited to nine knots; at night all lights, except bow and stern lights, were obscured; each ship was ordered to keep fifteen hundred feet behind the vessel next ahead, judging the distance after dark from the stern light, or in the case of fog by keeping close to a large barrel painted red and white which was towed by each ship at the end of fifteen hundred feet of line. These regulations, all factors being equal, no doubt might have served a purpose, but the ships of the convoy transporting the Division differed so widely in tonnage and engine power that the safeguards instituted were found to be ineffectual even under the most favourable conditions.

The first morning out, this fact became evident. The breaks in the columns were numerous. The "Virginian,"¹ directly leading the "Andania," because of her turbine engines, had much trouble. She would race ahead until she closed on the vessel in front, then slow down, and when the "Andania" caught up, plunge forward again, speeding and stopping unceasingly in this fashion. The greatest offender was the "Monmouth."² In response to signals from the flagship she was making commendable efforts to act her part, waddling much as an out-of-breath fat man in a race with trained runners; but ultimately she gave up the uneven struggle, dropped some two miles behind, causing a big gap in the centre column of which she was the centre ship.

The strain thus imposed on the navigating and engine staffs was exceptionally severe. The latter throughout the voyage were practically standing by, as signals from the bridge were constantly being sent down to them. What plans were made to meet the possibility of storm, enemy sortie or submarine attack cannot be said, but judging by the conversation of the ship's officers on the first night of the voyage, the most reasonable course, in the event of any of these contingencies taking place, was for the convoy to scatter and each ship, on her own account, to make a dash for safety.

Fears, however, proved groundless. Ideal weather prevailed and,

¹ 10,757 tons: 18 knots.

² 4,000 tons: 10 knots.

unmolested, the ships passed on their way over calm seas presenting to any who cared to think an historic spectacle, even at a time when history itself was in the making.

The sight of the columns of vessels freighted with their tens of thousands of fighting men was impressive enough by day; but on duty during those clear nights, when the fleet rose as motionless dark patches on the waters and a restful spirit brooded over the ocean, the significance of the scene could be appreciated to far greater depths. Then the hustle of the earlier hours was silenced; the goings and comings of men had ceased. The thoughts could take counsel with the undertones of the drama. The flickering of the stars, the low moan of the wind through the ships superstructure, the wash of the waves against her prow, the mellow chimes of the ships' bells striking on the bridge and in the crow's nest, the watchful eyes of the cruisers' signal lamps blinking in front, all blended into a soothing harmony strangely at variance with the purpose at the journey's end and yet speaking down to the heart of it.

In one sense, despite their seeming monotony, those quiet days spent on the ocean were of great importance to the 16th. They gave the different contingents the opportunity to know each other better. During the rush at Valcartier the officers and men of each unit kept much to themselves; now, aboard ship with individuals thrown closely together and more leisure available, the fusion of forces within the Battalion began.

On the upper decks the intercourse of the mess and lounge, the Highland dancing classes and the French classes brought officers together. New companionships were formed and judging by diary entries, many of them were congenial. Subjects not only of Battalion interest but affecting all aspects of the crisis were discussed. The length of the War was frequently under debate with the usual differences of opinion, but all agreed that it had to be fought to a finish however long it lasted. Captain Cecil M. Merritt said it would be a war to the death; the Germans would use any and every means to attain victory. Major Roberts thought that once the wheels of the German war machine were turned backward, the machine would break up; defeat, he was of opinion, had not entered into the enemy's calculations. That the enemy's main stand would be made on the Rhine was generally agreed, but how the Allies would be able to force that river in the face of modern weapons nobody could see.

The casualties it was felt would be very heavy; "appalling" was the word used by Captain Fleming. The infantryman, he went on to say, did not stand "one chance in a thousand" of getting through. Captain John Geddes thought the real test of the nation's "will to war" would come when the casualty lists of the volunteer armies were posted. Then, and only then, he emphasized, would the people realize what the sacrifices of war meant; at present its losses did not affect them particularly. Russia's real aim and strength were discussed and the old question was raised, would she demand the cession of Constantinople. Canon Scott prophesied that Europe after the War would be completely exhausted, that there would be no careers for men there, and that the North American continent, in which he specially included Canada, would have its day.

The latter statement raised a long discussion regarding the response of Canada to the call to arms and the Canadian nation. It

was agreed generally that at the moment the citizens of the Dominion did not realize the grave nature of the War but, going back to John Geddes' argument, the casualty lists would soon awaken them to its meaning. The need and opportunity for strong and broadminded men in Canada when peace came was referred to. Captain George Ross thought there would be a world-wide religious revival after the War at a time depending on the severity of the struggle.

This period of rest also gave the opportunity to officers to dispose of Battalion problems which had been left unsettled at the concentration camp.

The Battalion badge—a St. Andrew's cross set on a scroll and surmounted by the coronet of a Royal Princess,¹ and the Battalion motto "Deas Gu Cath" were chosen. The motto, suggested by Private (Captain, M.C.) A. M. MacIennan and Private (Lieutenant) Norman Cameron, translated, means ready for the fight; literally the instinctive readiness of the man apt of speech or the animal crouching for its prey.

It was also agreed to petition for the title "The Princess Mary's 16th Canadian Highlanders." The authorities refused to consider this application and in December, 1914, the title "The Canadian Scottish" was submitted and approved.² But time fought on the side of the 16th. In the summer of 1926 negotiations were begun for the alliance³ of The Canadian Scottish Regiment, Victoria, British Columbia, which carries the name of the overseas unit and whose 1st Battalion perpetuates the 16th Battalion, the Canadian Expeditionary Force, with The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment), the Colonel-in-Chief of which regiment is Her Royal Highness The Princess Mary (The Princess Royal). So the tradition of the old unit and the virility and hope of the new combined to own allegiance to the royal lady under whose name the 16th wished to fight in the Great War.

On the lower decks the men also drew together although not in the fashion favoured by the officers; crowded, stuffy quarters and indifferent food do not conduce to extended discussions on future probabilities; the present is too obvious to be disregarded.

But, in their own way, the men had opportunities of getting acquainted with comrades outside of their own contingents. They met them in the ordinary exchange of duties; in sports, in the inter-platoon tug-of-war competitions and boxing bouts and at the concerts. A Battalion magazine was published to furnish further touch. It retailed items of Battalion gossip, told of the ten to one odds bet in New York against the safe arrival of the convoy in England, published Canon Scott's first war poem, and informed the interested of the aching tooth to be had in exchange for a headache and the Crown and Anchor set for sale at the guard room.

By these means *esprit de corps* was strengthened and before the voyage had finished, the 16th men had fought their first battle for the rights of the new Battalion. The men of the 14th Battalion interfered with the pipe practice of Piper Jimmie Richardson. The news spread around and the 16th men of all companies, irrespective of tartan, gathered together, called out the complete Pipe Band, escorted them

¹This design was chosen in anticipation of the designation "The Princess Mary's 16th Canadian Highlanders" being granted and inadvertently was not amended when the application for it was refused.

²Authority Canadian Training Depot Order dated December 16th, 1914.

³Promulgated March 15th, 1927, by Department of National Defence, Ottawa, General Order Number 13 of that year.

to the 14th Battalion quarters and stood guard there whilst the pipers played to their hearts' content.

The voyage sped quickly by, uneventful in all important respects and yet full of interests, for every happening out of the ordinary routine was an event of importance in itself. The trivial incidents of the day, the dash forward of a cruiser at top speed in the direction of the smoke cloud on the horizon, the oil steamer slowly making her way through the lines dogged at the heels by one of the naval escort, the old-world six-masted sailing ship driving before the breeze, all canvas spread and decks awash, were followed with an eager curiosity. Then there was the stirring sight of the cruiser H.M.S. "Cornwall" westward bound. She steamed through the convoy cleared for action, her guns peeping grimly from the turrets, the Union Jack and White Ensign flying to the breeze fore and aft, and her band playing the Maple Leaf; a symbol of strength and readiness so fitting to the occasion that the troops crowding the decks of the transports from end to end of the convoy involuntarily broke into round after round of cheers.

And there were the occurrences of a less pleasant nature. One day, in mid-Atlantic, the decks were astir with excitement; field glasses were focussed on the "Franconia." She had left her place in the column; what had happened? A submarine! No. There were no indications of a submarine. Disabled? No signs of it. Disregarding regulations, which laid down that all messages between vessels of the convoy must pass through the flag ship, every signaller commenced to wave his flags towards the "Franconia." The calls were ignored, but soon the mystery was solved. This vessel lowered a boat and picked up out of the water a man who, it was afterwards learned, had fallen overboard from the "Royal Edward."

The Battalion had its own domestic troubles. There was a shortage of bread on board and defaulters were given the task of grinding wheat from the general cargo. There was also amongst the troops great dissatisfaction with regard to the quality of the foodstuffs, a dissatisfaction which led to serious complaints being made by the time the vessel reached Devonport.

At five-thirty p.m., October 14th, the troop ship came to anchor off Plymouth Sound. The ocean voyage had come to an end, and what a different scene to the peace of Valcartier unfolded itself that night, to the Canadians. The vigilance of war at last; the beams of many search-lights, as long bright shafts of light, were moving, halting, moving, halting, across the bay, sweeping from side to side and darting once and again at some suspicious shape on the darkened waters; rakish torpedo boats came stealing silently out of the night and as quickly slipped off into it again; a feeling was present as if danger was lurking nearby ready to spring, and being watched in its every movement. Britain was on guard against the enemy at her gates.

CHAPTER III

SALISBURY PLAIN—TRAINING

At ten o'clock on the morning of October 15th, the "Andania" passed inside the breakwater and a few hours later was pulled by tugs to her berth up channel. The day was clear and sunny; the incoming transports were in plain view from all parts of the harbour. The news of the arrival of the Canadians the previous night had already spread throughout Plymouth and Devonport, and thousands of the inhabitants of these towns gathered on the foreshore to get a look at the Overseas men, and greet them with a welcome which clearly showed how Britain appreciated Canada's ready answer to the call to arms. The same afternoon, Lord Kitchener's message¹ was read to the Battalion and immediately afterwards the pleasing order that during the stay in Devonport all ranks would be confined to the ship.

On Sunday evening, two days later, the Battalion disembarked, marched through the grimy streets of the dockyard town, where "the crowds cheered and cheered and tried to take our packs from us," and entrained for Salisbury Plain, arriving at Patney and Chirton, a small station on the outskirts of that area, in the early hours of next morning. There the men detrained by the light of flickering oil lamps into a clammy, cold mist. They moved out into the darkness of a narrow country lane, formed up, and marched away, through the little village of Patney and Chirton, where the inhabitants, disturbed by the steady tramp, peered round the window blinds at the column; across the valley of the Avon, up Redhorn Hill as dawn was breaking, and on to the open expanse of Salisbury Plain.

By the time camp was reached the morning had become bright and fresh.

"It is a camp of bell tents," says the diarist, "beside a bluff on a big plain; and for miles around, these plains stretch far into the distance. Thousands of blankets were distributed on arrival. Some of them are lengths of rough tweed, others soft, fleecy, woollen blankets. It looks as if the country has been scoured for anything in the way of cover, regardless of cost."

The force had now entered upon the final stage of preparation. For a time it was all very interesting. Novelty lay on every side and in the most unexpected directions.

"Greatly excited," reads one diary extract. "I saw a British admiral and general today." "The English trains are very funny," runs another, "they slip about noiselessly and are quite small and green in colour."

¹See Appendix II.

The welcome of the British people was overwhelming to the point of embarrassment. It was a welcome which they had been preparing ever since the news of the mobilization of the Canadian Division had reached England. Writing under date September 11th, *The Times* said:

“The Motherland can never forget the earnest patriotism of Canada, and the proud rush of her sons to the Empire’s standards.”

“Britain longs to welcome the Canadian troops when they reach these shores,” read a further Press comment, “and since their enlistment is known to all, we trust the opportunity will not be denied her at the proper time.”

The camps at Salisbury Plain, during the days succeeding the arrival of the Canadians there, were crowded with such a host of inquisitive sight-seers, notabilities and Press representatives as made it difficult to carry out the ordinary routine of military life. It might be imagined that some strange, oriental soldiery had made their appearance on Britain’s shore instead of the country’s own kith and kin.

Further excitement was created by the wild rumours passed from man to man regarding the final destination of the Division. According to these, the Canadians were destined for purposes varying from home defence on the east coast of England or attachment to the French army near the Swiss frontier, to garrison duty in Egypt. The first named report became so definite on the date of the Scarborough raid that, although no official order was issued, the Battalion was “standing to,” ready to move; and, in support of the last mentioned story, there was the positive assurance from a mysterious somebody or other in quartermaster’s stores that he had actually seen kits suitable for warfare in a tropical climate, labelled, and ready to be issued to the unit.

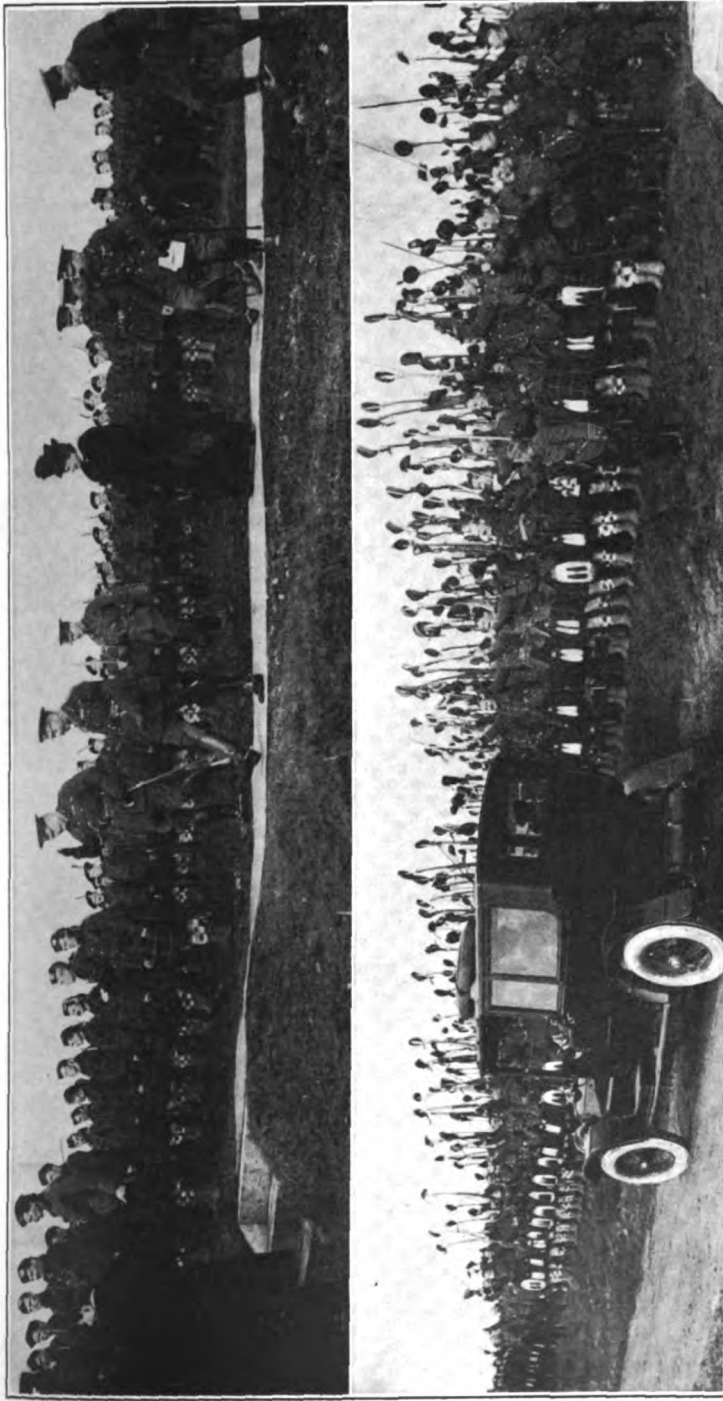
“Altogether,” to quote from a letter of a man in the ranks, “although we will probably see fighting later on, it’s all a blooming picnic to me now. I only wish you were with us to share the fun.”

Unfortunately, these pleasant days were nearing an end; the realities of the situation were fast forcing themselves to the front.

In the first place it was evident to any who cared to think, that, despite all statements to the contrary, the Canadians could not proceed to the Front in a few days or weeks, for the good reason that they were not ready for active service. As can be inferred from the previous chapter, the contingent left Valcartier with incomplete equipment and inadequate training, and it would take time and application to have these matters remedied.

That the general situation regarding equipment was bad can be gathered from the fact that not until the beginning of February, 1915, was the 16th completely outfitted; neither did it receive the transport necessary for service in the Field until that date. And the 16th Battalion was no worse in that regard than other units.

The position in respect to officers’ uniforms and equipment was humorous. No official ruling as to the details of these was available. Nobody seemed to know. Anxious inquirers surrounded British



INSPECTION OF CANADIANS (16TH BATTALION, C.E.F.) BY H. M. KING GEORGE
AT SALISBURY PLAIN, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1914.

officers on leave from France, but little satisfaction was obtained from these interviews. In some instances little more than a service uniform, haversack and revolver was prescribed, in others a Christmas tree effect. Meanwhile the choice was largely left to individuals who were harassed by the representatives of various outfitting firms suggesting a list of articles ranging from patent knapsacks, which were supposed to lift all the weight off the shoulders, and suspiciously thin "light and durable" waterproofs, to paper pyjamas, a suit of which latter wear was actually purchased by a 16th officer.

Training, to which much hard work should now have been given, was never completed in a satisfactory fashion. As at Valcartier, various circumstances combined to prevent this from being done.

According to private diaries, the only available source of information regarding the matter, only forty days out of the total of one hundred and thirty spent by the 16th Battalion in England were available for training; and all of these were by no means devoted to the efficient carrying out of that purpose. For instance, in musketry, on two out of the four days when the ranges were allotted to the unit a heavy snow-storm and dense mist made practice impossible; and owing to the various adjustments and re-adjustments in battalion organization, especially the see-sawing from single to double companies and the frequent transfer of officers from one command to another, instruction during the days entirely given over to it was subject to confusion, unnecessary repetition of effort in some directions and neglect in others.

Of broad, tactical training there was the usual minimum undertaken in pre-war days. Tactical exercises were held, but most of them were rendered useless, in respect of definite lessons, by the mishaps of one kind or another which generally upset amateur tactical schemes. The night attacks at West Down South, although, in all fairness, it should be said that these rehearsals must have been a great help to the 16th Battalion on the night of April 22nd, 1915, were particularly fruitful of misadventure. On one occasion the Battalion got mixed up with the horse lines of another unit and there ensued a storm of cursings, shoutings and kickings; and on another night scheme a neighbouring battalion engaged in a similar exercise unexpectedly careered across the 16th position and upset plans.

But of all confusions the day of divisional manoeuvres afforded the most outstanding example. The complete Division, all arms, was assembled with the intention, as far as it was possible for battalions to guess the plan, of moving across the Plain in line of battalions (massed) and then wheeling to either right or left. By such persuasion as was exercised at the Valcartier final review the first part of the scheme went through without incident; but when the wheel commenced both flanks turned inwards—nutcracker shape—and order was lost beyond redemption. The 16th Battalion was the left battalion of the left brigade and in a sense the members of that unit were but onlookers. They saw the flanks converging, realized that disaster was inevitable, and marked time to see what would happen next. All sorts of things did happen very quickly, and when it became evident that the mass was in hopeless confusion the flanking units, including the 16th, were ordered to march back to camp independently.

The story of the Canadians on Salisbury Plain, however, relates to a sterner reality than the routine of training. They had to fight a

struggle against almost intolerable conditions of weather, sickness, and an official distrust which branded them as undisciplined and ineffective.¹

Trouble commenced at West Down South soon after arrival. The camp there was sited on soft ground which the heavy rains of the latter part of October soon turned into a sea of mud. It oozed into the tents and was carried in on the boots.

“The ground is awful,” reads a diary description of the camp. “The mud, inches deep, of soft watery stuff, is awful too, in and all around the camp.”

Ordinary boots were useless under such conditions, and those who could afford the outlay bought the high rubber boots which were being hawked round the camp at prices worthy of the most unscrupulous of war profiteers. But with ten to twelve men to a tent, no tent floors inside, or foot boards outside, rubber boots did little to improve matters. A Solomon conceived the idea of sending a snow-plough each day through the lines to push the mud aside and clear a way to dry soil. As can be understood, this plan was as useless as it was senseless. Each storm made matters worse than before. The ridges of sticky mud, as the work went on, became higher and higher. Into them men moving around at night would topple head over heels emerging coated with slime, cursing the snow-plough and the man who introduced it to West Down South.

From the beginning of November onwards heavy storms were of frequent occurrence. They swept across the Downs with violence, driving the rain in spray through the light-texture canvas tents. The cold was so intense that one of the 16th sentries died from exposure whilst on duty. It was a pitiable sight on these nights to see the horses in the open transport lines standing in the mud, hunched up and huddled together, trying to shelter from the biting wind.

The conveniences of the camp were few: there were only two water taps to the Battalion, including the cook-house, so the men, in order to wash themselves or to get their food, had to trudge backwards and forwards through the quagmire. The officers messed in a large marquee, where three to four hundred could be served without crowding, but after the first two weeks few went there; the cold, the long waits and the Brussels sprouts, the staple dish of vegetable, day in day out, taken together were a little too much for ordinary patience. The only relief from these trying conditions during the stay at West Down South was the issue of a certain number of tent floors about the middle of November, and the granting of six days' leave to relays of all ranks.

At the end of November and beginning of December the Battalion was moved to huts at Lark Hill, but not before matters had come to a climax at the old camping ground.

The day of the catastrophe was December 4th, a date which will remain a vivid memory to those who shared in the experience. During the previous night a gale of wind and rain had been blowing, but towards morning the wind had subsided, although the rain continued

¹This is not to say that peculiar treatment was meted out to the Canadians. There were mistakes and hardships everywhere; British and Overseas troops suffered alike through them. It could not be otherwise. The existing military organization had never handled numbers anywhere approaching the mass now under its control; the material for sheltering and equipping the rush of recruits was not available; a harassed and improvised staff were overwhelmed by unusual problems, all clamouring together for immediate attention.

in a steady downfall. At about eleven-thirty a.m., the gale broke out afresh with re-doubled violence, smashed in one side of the large seven-pole mess tent, and overturned the orderly room tent and many of the bell tents. The 16th, being divisional duty battalion, was scattered in different areas on fatigues, but fortunately a party of two officers and fifty "other ranks," detailed for the Salisbury picket, was waiting in the shelter of a bluff for the motor lorries which were to convey them to their destination. They rushed through the slough of mud and held on to the ropes of the large mess tent hoping to save it from complete destruction, but in this effort the ropes came off the poles and the majority of the party were precipitated backward into the mud banks. The camp as a whole was in a sorry plight—smashed tables, broken crockery, sodden canvas flat on the ground, personal kit and orderly room papers flying in all directions and soaked, bedraggled men holding on to the tents left standing, or running around in an endeavour to salvage part of the wreckage.

General Pitcairn Campbell came from Salisbury next morning to visit the camp and on seeing its stricken condition, gave orders that the Battalion move at once.

Despite cheerful predictions, the change to Lark Hill brought little improvement, for in the badly constructed, draughty huts there was more sickness, if less discomfort, than in the tents.

"A fearful lot of sickness here in these huts," to quote a diary. "Flu reigns supreme in the shape of sore heads, sore throats and racking coughs. At night it sounds like hell with all those graveyard coughs around."

To complete misfortunes, early in January an epidemic of spinal meningitis broke out in certain battalions, causing quite a few deaths and the overhanging threat of its further spread.

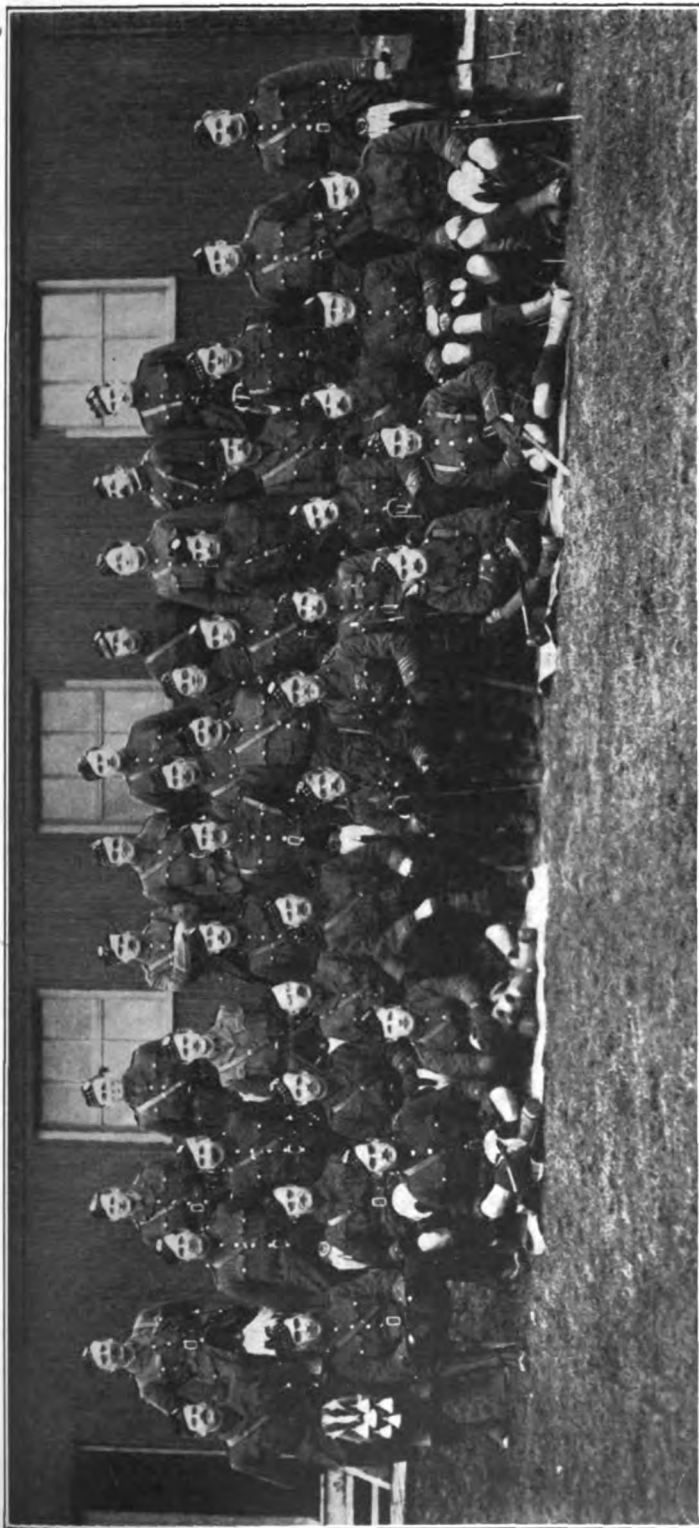
The weather continued wet and blustery during December. Writing of the 28th, a diary records:

"Wild day; rain in torrents all day and snow at night. The ground is worse than ever; colds and coughs all the go."

On New Year's day, 1915, a fierce blizzard set in, continuing for three days. It was succeeded by heavy rains, which rendered the roads impassable for lorry traffic, caused the Avon to overflow its banks, and cut off Lark Hill camp from the western side of the valley, where the railway and the towns of Bulford and Amesbury lay, by an expanse of water two to three hundred yards wide. Bulford Hospital, where the most serious cases of sickness had been sent, was marooned in the midst of the lake. Derelict lorries and general service wagons marked the course of the road through the water, which at the height of the storm was so deep that the sides of some of the Avon bridges were little more than a foot above the stream.

This atmosphere of gloom was made all the more depressing by the decision to abandon training and employ the troops navvying for the Sir John Jackson Company.

"We are now common labourers," reads a diary entry. "We have an eight hour day of it and go off in batches on fatigue, doing all sorts of work; loading junk for the building of hundreds of new huts, truck loads of beams, glass, planks,



GROUP OF OFFICERS, 16TH BATTALION (THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH), C.E.F., LARK HILL, 1915.

bricks—the last hell to handle. We have been digging trenches and laying pipes for water—a very mucky job. It certainly is a change.”

Half of Number 2 Company was detached to Netheravon and worked there for a fortnight, in day and night shifts, on a water-pipe installation. The remainder of the Battalion paraded for their tasks half an hour before dawn in the mud of the camp square. There, in the wind and rain, in a darkness relieved only by the glimmer of light from the swinging storm lanterns, the men stood shivering in the ranks whilst the roll was being called and finally dragged themselves off to work, coughing as if their lungs were being racked to pieces.

Apart from the drudgery of this labour, there was little satisfaction in the performance of it for the dual control of the military and Jackson's staff made conditions thoroughly discouraging. Small squads were sent to heavy tasks, large parties to jobs which a fraction of their number could handle. There were frequent misunderstandings as to place of meeting and time; hours were wasted wandering from one point to another, and the distribution of officers and non-commissioned officers, the supervisors of tasks, was, as the following quotation will show, hopeless.

“On stable foundations today, twelve of us in two groups, and with us three officers, two senior sergeants and six corporals.”

In the respects described conditions under which the Canadian troops served on Salisbury Plain in 1914-15 were bad; but worse, much worse, than either weather conditions, sickness or navying, to any officer or man who went through those experiences, was the brand of indiscipline which was placed on the 1st Canadian Division at that time.

It was worse because the troops saw that the chief end for which they had come overseas, the opportunity to get to grips with the enemy, was being defeated by this stigma; and yet they were powerless to remedy the situation.

There were cases of indiscipline, certainly; some of them were vicious enough to deserve the sternest punishment; but most of the crimes committed were little more than harmless, boisterous pranks,¹ which could have been stopped immediately by the simple warning: “Persist in this conduct and you do not go to France,” a very different story to 1918. The latter were, more or less, a reaction to conditions prevailing on the Plain.

“Gad, I was sick to get back to camp,” reads a diary entry. “I didn't realize until now what a hell of a life it is. Rotten! Awful!”

What rendered the situation hopeless was the fact that those responsible for the maintenance of discipline seemed quite unable to

¹The two following complaints which reached the 16th Battalion from the Provost Marshal, London, are examples of this sort of crime. The first concerned a piper, a company sergeant-major, and a private, who paraded in and out around the tables of a fashionable West End restaurant, the piper leading the procession and playing his pipes; the second related to the conduct of a 16th Battalion private at Waterloo Station who resisted the attempts of his comrades and the military police to get him into the Salisbury train, because, as he is reported in evidence to have said, “The engine driver did not have a kind face.”

discriminate between these two kinds of indiscipline—the deep-seated and the superficial. From the first the whole issue became clouded. The Canadians arrived in England crowned with a halo of false heroics. *The Times* hailed their arrival with the announcement:

“Nothing like the Canadian contingent has been landed in this country since the time of William the Conqueror.”

“The magnificent scale of equipment and complete provision of everything arouses admiration.” “The ships blazing with light, singing and music.” “They leave the docks arm-in-arm.” “Their mere presence is an inspiration and assurance in itself that however long the War lasts there can be but one end to the struggle,”

were some of the other public utterances which greeted them. They were heroes without blemish.

Intermingled with this worship came descriptions of the Dominion troops which painted them as the real wild men of the West.

“But only once,” to again quote from *The Times*' description of the disembarkation of the Canadians at Devonport, “was I afforded a glimpse of the cowboy type so dear to one's memory of the West. He was a big man in a slouch hat. His belt was choked with cartridges, two revolvers were stuck on either side of the belt. It was a brave, haunting sight but it was exceptional.”

Later came the Canadian journals telling in headlines how Canada had sent her sons in thirty mighty ocean liners to the help of the Mother Country. Goaded into speech by this latter assertion an angry Kaiser was reputed to have shouted, “Sons! Slaves! They will go back in thirty rowboats!” Which challenge the Canadians were supposed to have met, that is after consigning the Kaiser to a much hotter place than Salisbury Plain, by shouting in unison the tiring parrot cry of the period “Are we downhearted? No!”

The truth was that the Dominion troops were rather impatient with this flattery and by-play. They were quite alive to the weakness of the situation, and took credit for nothing more than what they were. But the British people accepted Press utterances at their face value. Therefore, when unfortunate incidents happened they were at first surprised, then disillusioned, and apt to believe their fallen heroes capable of outrageous conduct on the slightest provocation.

Even the military authorities shared in this bewilderment and distrust. They seemed unwilling to approach the problem in a straightforward way or deal directly with the offenders; and adopted the usual alternative, in such circumstances, of perpetually nagging at the Division as a body.

“We are certainly getting roasted about discipline.” “Another lecture about discipline, the third this week.” “They never let up on us,” read some of the diary entries referring to the bombardment of censure to which the Division was subjected. Vague threats were used such as: “If discipline does not improve the Division will be broken up.” “Take off your caps before they are taken off for you,”

meaning, presumably in the latter instance, as the lecture was addressed to officers, that offenders against discipline should resign before they were cashiered.

But the mass was powerless to act; all they knew was that the Division at heart was sound, and that if only it was kept intact and allowed to fight in the Field their hope would be justified.

"All we ask," wrote a Canadian-born member of the 16th Battalion to his father, referring to this disciplinary trouble, "is that we should not be drafted in with the Regular Battalions, . . . we would be better by ourselves, . . . we want to show by our own efforts that Canadians are as good as Territorials. . . . A lot of our unique enthusiasm would be lost if we were doubled up with the Regulars. Take our own Battalion; our physique is second to none; the standard of intelligence and individual initiative is, or certainly should be, higher than the ordinary British Regulars. That is why we want to be tried. The rest remains to be seen."

A sad story of misunderstanding, continuing long after the event, and doing an injustice to the record and memory of many brave men who fell on the battlefield before the wrong was rectified.

It was therefore in different physical circumstances, from those which prevailed at Valcartier, that the task of welding together the contingents of the 16th Battalion had now to proceed; and perhaps for that reason, as well as others, progress was not so satisfactory.

The spirit of reasonableness had departed; the real difficulties underlying the problem began to manifest themselves. Some of these, if a more rigid control had been exercised, might have been avoided; but most of them were inherent to the situation. The latter were bound to reveal themselves sooner or later, whatever the control, and the months spent on Salisbury Plain were the period in which they were most likely to do so.

There, final decisions had to replace the makeshift expedients of the former months. For example, at Valcartier officers surplus to establishment were posted one to each of the single companies; at Salisbury Plain, when the single company organization was changed to double companies preparatory to leaving for France, these officers had to be definitely disposed of. Were they to remain with companies and be given a command which they lacked previously, or go to the Base Company? In the former event officers of the different contingents, who had come to Valcartier with the men of their own Militia regiment, would be deposed, and were.

This action precipitated a crisis. One company commander requested to be paraded before Brigadier-General Turner and asked that the contingent which he commanded be transferred bodily to another battalion. Lieut.-Colonel Leckie who was on leave at the time was recalled by telegram. He returned the same night and in the end the misunderstanding, for there was a misunderstanding, was cleared up and the dispute amicably settled. There were other clashes over the same question, equally acute if not so dramatic. Then the seniority list which it was assumed had been settled for good and all at Valcartier was revised and there was more trouble over that; but it is unnecessary to elaborate.

The story of this unsettled period would not, however, be complete without reference to the opening encounter of the "Battle of the Kilts." By the time the Battalion reached Salisbury Plain it had become apparent that a uniform kilt must be worn, but which? There were

numerous informal discussions regarding the matter and at last, on December 21st, 1914, the officers met to vote on the proposal that a khaki kilt be adopted. At this meeting there were quite a few outspoken utterances in the spirit of MacLure's protest that "he had lived in the Gordon tartan and would die in it," but the proposal was carried by twenty-one votes to seven.

Fortunately those differences, however serious they may appear on the surface, did not penetrate very deeply into battalion life. They did not disturb the solidarity of companies, the relationship between officers and men, or—most important—the morale of the men themselves.

Throughout the hardship and drudgery of the Plain the soldiers in the ranks retained their enthusiasm. Whatever their innermost feelings, and we know, without going past the pages of this record, that they were strained sometimes to breaking point, they remained uncomplaining.

A diary tells of how the men of a large fatigue party, through various mishaps to the motor lorries carrying them, were kept at work from two p.m. one afternoon to one a.m. the next morning; they were on the training ground the same morning half an hour after reveille; they carried on with the usual training throughout the day and took part in night manoeuvres the same night, a night which is described in another diary as follows:

"A gale of rain and high wind. We were out hanging on to the ropes of our tent, soaked to the skin. Several tents were blown down."

No sort or condition of discouragement could break their spirit. The "Harry Lauders," to offset the troubles and labours of the day, danced in their huts until lights out, and got up promptly at reveille to scrub the floors before they went on parade; sixty-three men of the Cameron Company volunteered one Sunday for a route-march to Salisbury and back, a distance of over thirty miles. The Seaforths took their experiences as a joke:

"It is to laugh," reads the diary of a Number 3 Company man. "Our skipper gave a little lecture and finished up by saying 'I want every man to smile and laugh. If you are on fatigue, smile—don't grumble. If I see any long faces I'll put the man in the Base Company.' From then onwards the sergeants and officers suffered severely. We would slop through mud on to the parade ground, laughing boisterously. If put on fatigue every one would "ha-ha" and quack like ducks. Sergeant Dougall came into the hut for a bunch of men for a working party; immediately the whole hut commenced to roar with laughter."

They met life generally with philosophic contempt. Coming into camp, soaking wet after days on the training ground, or at the pick or shovel, the unvarying refrain was:

"Hail, hail, the gang's all here,
What the hell do we care now."

The more wretched the day, the more lustily they sang. On route-marches, regardless of mud and wet, they swung along to "Tipperary,"

"At the halt, on the left, form platoon," and other choruses of even less desirable quality, but which will always be held in tender regard by those who have memories of 1914, for the sake of the goodly company who sang them marching to meet death.

It was on these latter occasions that the warm-hearted people of the neighbouring countryside showered kindnesses upon the Canadians. Children stood in the streets of the villages with baskets of apples, offering the fruit to the troops; at every halt hot tea and food in abundance were brought from the near-by houses. Then, also, they made the acquaintance of their comrades of the Territorial and New Army battalions; the London battalions with their light bearing, their march songs, and their cheery greeting "ello, Keneidiens"; the Scottish troops with their solid gait and critical look. They, also, had their experience of discouragements and discomforts, borne heroically; and when the valley of the Avon heard their march steps and songs no longer, they were just as bravely bearing their loads and laying down their lives on the desperate fields of Festubert and Loos with little of the recognition which came to their comrades, "The Keneidiens."

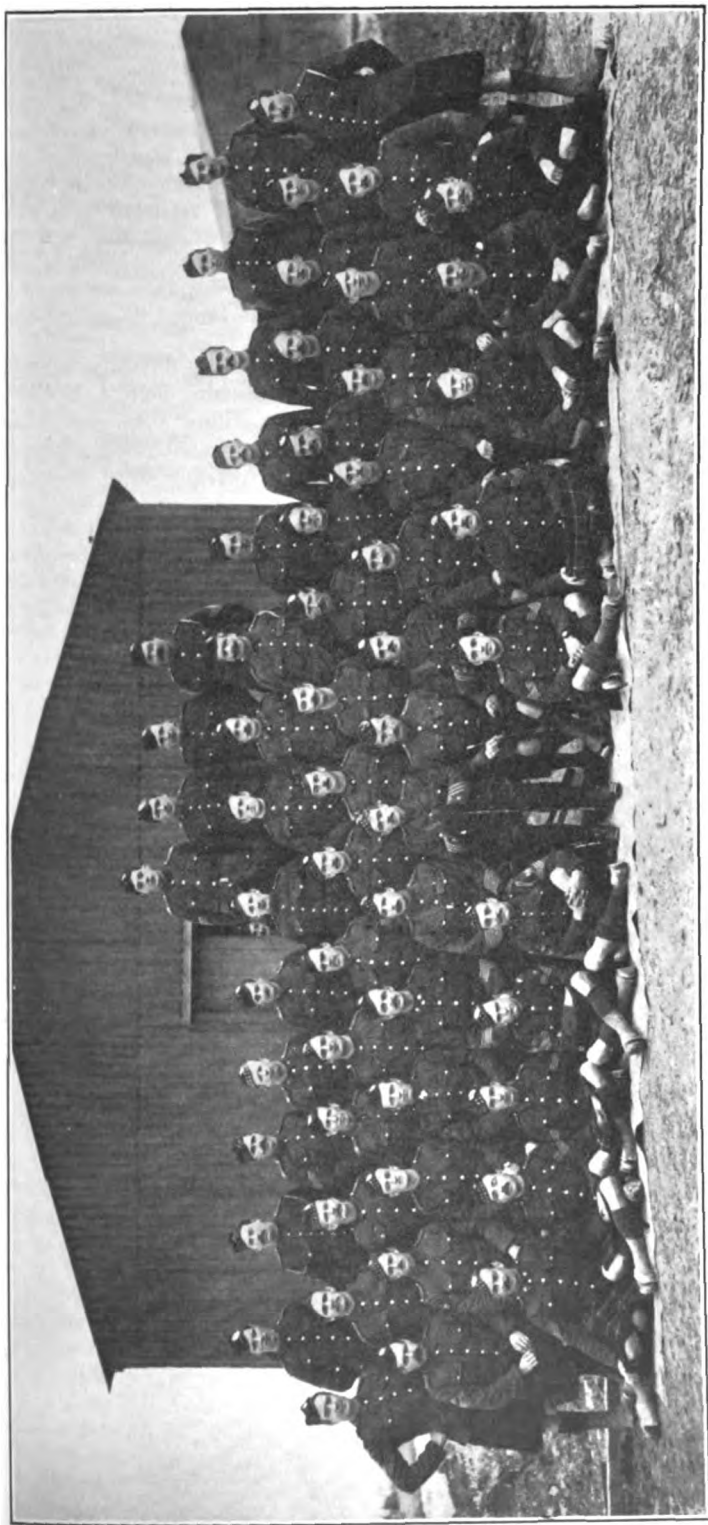
By the end of January there were strong rumours that the day of departure was drawing near. On February 4th, the Division was reviewed by His Majesty King George and Lord Kitchener. A day or two later the approximate date of departure was officially announced, and the advance party under Captain Fleming left for France.

Then followed strenuous days. The issue of equipment had to be completed. The stamping of particulars on identity discs had been overlooked, and for twenty-four hours continuous shifts of men were at work on this task.

There was much confusion regarding reinforcements. The Battalion for various reasons was now under strength and further personnel had to be secured. Drafts, it was stated, were available at Tidworth, and officers were despatched to that depot to receive the men and conduct them to the battalion.

"Went to Tidworth," runs a diary extract describing this mission, "to arrange about reinforcements. Saw the O. C., Garrison. As far as we could make out he suffers from nervous shock or sunstroke. Disappointment and irritation everywhere amongst the battalions left behind or being broken up. We could get no satisfaction and came away without any men."

A second visit was made to Tidworth depot, and this time a draft, intended for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, was handed over to the 16th representatives. These men were marched back to the Battalion. Then a hitch arose; the reinforcements refused to wear kilts; they were returned to Tidworth, but Tidworth refused to accept them. At this point the British War Office intervened. Drafts for the Princess Patricias, they said, came directly under their control and could not be used to reinforce Canadian battalions. The draft was recalled to Tidworth and there the men were kept standing on the parade ground or confined to barracks under guard for hours while the question of their fate was being decided. Ultimately it was ruled that they go to the 16th, thus settling a dispute which entailed the entry and cancellation of the names of these men on and off the battalion and company rolls five times.



GROUP OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 16TH BATTALION (THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH), C.E.F., LARK HILL, 1915.

These worries were increased by the fact that officers and men within the unit were being transferred daily to and from the Base Company causing many heartburnings and a general state of despondency which on the morning of the 10th, when it was learned that measles had broken out amongst the Gordons and that the Battalion as a whole might be quarantined, turned almost to despair. To the relief of all ranks, orders were received the same night that only the two huts affected, forty men in all, were to be left in England; the load of anxiety was lifted; and the men of the Battalion were free to make the most of the hours remaining to them before taking the next step in the great adventure.

Early next morning, to quote the diary of a 16th man, "a happy and proud bunch of boys bid farewell to our mud-hole, Lark Hill," and as from the valley on their way to Amesbury they gave a last look up at the deserted camp, they saw flocks of civilians gathering in on it like vultures, making ready to cart away from the huts everything they could lay their hands on.

The train carrying the Battalion left Amesbury in two sections. The Commanding Officer travelled with the first section, the Second in Command with the second. By the late afternoon of the same day (February 11th) the entire Battalion was aboard the transport "Maidan" at Avonmouth bound for an unknown destination.

CHAPTER IV

FRANCE

Reference map: "Tactical Marches" map, facing page 45.

For complete details of casualties relating to this and succeeding chapters see Appendix III.

The short crossing from England to France proved far more uncomfortable and exciting than the long ocean voyage from Canada to England.

The troop-ship sailed on the early morning of the 12th and during the whole of that day steamed south-west escorted by a single torpedo boat which zig-zagged in front until nearly dusk and then made off at full speed, signalling "*bon voyage*". The weather was clear. On the left a beautiful view could be obtained of the hilly Devon and Cornwall coastline which was last sighted between five and six p.m., as the transport headed west into the Bay of Biscay. About seven p.m., the wind, which had been steadily rising, increased to a heavy gale and during that night, the 12th-13th, and the following day, all on board experienced the discomfort of being tossed about on the Bay in one of its bad moods.

Together with the 16th Battalion there were on board one section of the 9th Battery and one section of the 10th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery. The horses of the Battalion and batteries were stabled on deck. The men were accommodated in the bare holds, into which they were so closely packed that it was impossible to lie down. These conditions caused no particular discomfort during the day of the 12th, for the hatches were left open and those who cared could come on deck, but when the heavy seas drove the troops below and hatches were battened down a miserable state of affairs ensued.

The storm steadily increased in violence during the night. At eight a.m., on the 13th, a heavy gale was blowing "with incessant violent squalls,"¹ which increased in strength until at four p.m., "a strong gale and squalls of hurricane force were experienced with high dangerous seas." About seventy miles west of Ushant the ship had to heave to owing to the severity of the gale. The heavy seas shipped forced in the hatch coverings, drenched the troops below and swept the sentry, who was standing guard in full marching order near the hatchway, into the hold—a drop of fifteen feet. Fortunately he fell on a soft part of the anatomy, unhurt, and was heard to mutter in a dazed way, as he recovered from his surprise, "By G—, if I had landed on my other end I'd have broken my neck."

On deck the scene was one of dangerous confusion. One huge wave smashed the starboard horse shelter and carried it overboard with two horses. The horses were carried back to the deck by the next wave but were so badly injured that they had to be shot, together

¹Log readings.

with two others also maimed. The gunners and Battalion transport men courageously stood by in the swirling waters endeavouring to render assistance to the animals, one officer and four other ranks, sustaining serious injuries while so doing.

Below decks the men, packed tightly together in the thick, smelly atmosphere, felt utterly wretched. An attempt was made to issue rations from the large stock piled at one end of the hold, but rations was the last thought of sea-sick soldiers.

By noon of the 14th, Sunday, the storm had abated, the ship pursued her course in reasonably smooth waters along the Brittany coast, and at four-thirty, that same afternoon, anchored off St. Nazaire at the mouth of the Loire. The evening was still and spring-like; the full Pipe Band assembled on the upper deck and played marches and reels; groups of French people in their Sunday attire could be seen standing beside the white houses and walking along the roads bordering the trim, cultivated fields, gazing curiously seawards, whilst the troops, entirely recovered from their misery of yesterday, crowded every available space on deck and gazed just as intently on the pleasant landscape of the long-looked-for France.

The ship docked early next morning and the Battalion disembarked at nine a.m. The threshold of the War was reached. Its sights met the eye at every turn—the hairy, smelly, goatskin coats issued to the men, the effusive greetings of the French naval and military officers, and the German prisoners of war, unkempt and bedraggled, working on the coal heap near by. The Battalion route-marched through the town, returned to the dockyard and in the afternoon left for the railway station. Crowds of civilians, and French soldiers back at the rest camps, lined the streets. They seemed overjoyed to welcome the newcomers and everywhere gave them a great ovation. The French children, in swarms, followed the Battalion clamouring for the water bottles of the men to get them filled with wine.

At four forty-five the long troop-train pulled out, thirty-six to forty-five men to a box car. The men were in the highest spirits. They crowded to the doors of the trucks, singing and returning the greetings of the inhabitants until the train passed out into the open country. The last of the many demonstrations received by the 16th during those early days of the War before its entry into the drab battle area, was at an end.

Many were the guesses that evening regarding the unknown destination of the Battalion as the journey was continued in an easy-going fashion eastwards through the valley of the Loire, past vineyards where aged men and women bent to their tasks, and through wayside stations where groups of children waved a welcome. It was the Swiss frontier, it was the Port of Marseilles, or India, or Egypt—any destination but the obvious one.

Nantes was reached the same night and a long stop made there. It seemed a forlorn deserted station, its glass roof resounding with hollow echoes to the snorting of the engine as she steamed under it. But the appearance of French Red Cross nurses with hot coffee and brandy, and the arrival shortly afterwards of a leave train with *Poilus* from the Champagne Front, soon dissipated that gloomy atmosphere. The two crowds mingled over the cognac and coffee. There was much shouting, laughing and gesticulation; good comradeship prevailed. The *Poilus*, who according to their story had been in the trenches for six

months, reviled the enemy and called them *Bosche*. They were eager to tell of their experiences, and the Canadians were just as anxious to listen.

On leaving Nantes a turn northwards was made. Rumour was discredited; the Battalion was bound for the battlefields of France. The light of next day found the unit at a station in the hills, where, on a bright frosty morning, the men broke the ice on the tubs to get their early wash; at dusk the same evening the train crossed the Seine Valley, looking down on the glimmering lights of Rouen; at four-thirty a.m. on the 17th, in black darkness with pouring rain, it came to a halt at Abbeville, and at last, at noon of the same day, by way of Boulogne, Calais and St. Omer, the journey ended at Hazebrouck; a railway centre from which lines radiated to all parts of the then British front.

On detrainment the Battalion had a meal in the station yard and at four-thirty p.m. marched to Caestre, where the men had their first experience of billeting as it was sometimes carried out.

"It was raining," reads a diary. "We sat down at the side of the street for over an hour, then marched out into the darkness over a muddy road to a farmhouse. We were kept waiting there for over half an hour and marched back to town. Again marched out to another farmhouse, but no room there, so back to the starting point, and into a hayloft some time this side of midnight."

Finally, at eleven p.m. according to official records, all of the men found quarters and settled down to think or dream of the sights and experiences of an historic day in their lives—the strange flitting gleam on the horizon as of the Aurora playing on the sky; the hooded motor lorries loaded with supplies and the old London busses laden inside and out with troops hurrying by; and from the distance the occasional faint boom, soothing in tone, but in reality the first note of the War which reached the 16th Battalion.

During the subsequent days the same lorries could be seen parked under the tall poplars which fringed the broad national highway running through Caestre, their drivers resting after the night's labour but willing to talk as heroes to the men who had not yet been under fire.

There were other tales as interesting to listen to from the inhabitants of the village. The story of the spy's house was often related.

"Brigade Headquarters is in the house of a German spy," is the diarist's version of it. "The spy was the tutor to the son of the King of Bavaria, and had two sisters staying with him. He skipped out when war was declared. The sisters were tried for treason and acquitted."

And even more intimate and interesting history of the War could be told, for had not the German cavalry overrun the town in 1914 and were they not beaten back by the brave *Anglais*?

"The Kaiser's nephew, was killed near this place, I believe," to quote from another diary record. "He was a very

tall man and was bayoneted. The Frenchman we lived with told us he saw the naked body at the hospital and that the Germans wished to get it. The British said they would let them have the body in exchange for two prisoners, but the Germans said, 'No! We will come back later on, and get it.'

And there were more realistic experiences which deepened the impression made by these tales and brought the war close up to the new troops—the sight of the church tower where single-handed a Britisher had captured a machine gun and won the V.C., or, more impressive, the long narrow mound of black earth edged by rough crosses outside the village cemetery, where the Seafortns who fell retaking the village were buried; the alarms of the nights when the loud rattle of the rifle fire came back from the battle area and the convoys of busses and lorries thundered forward over the cobble-stones shaking the houses to their foundations; and the rumours of the morning regarding trenches lost and recaptured, spies shot, and declaration of war by Holland upon Germany.

It was even possible, so it was said, to view the mysterious front line from a point near by, and on Sunday, February 21st, a number of 16th officers and men walked five miles to the hill of Mont des Cats, four miles north-east of Caestre, to see the thrilling sight. They talked with the officers and men of the Queen's Bays (dismounted cavalry) who were quartered in the monastery and heard how the Germans, in 1914, had made this hill a pivotal point in their advance; they examined the enemy's old trenches on both sides of the hill and heard that two of the German dead had been found there, unburied, the previous day; they received detailed information regarding conditions in the trenches where the Bays were to relieve the following night for a ten days' tour; and from the windmill at the summit of the hill, which bore the marks of artillery fire, they looked down on a panorama of field, wood and village stretching to the horizon line—thrilling experiences which in due time would be related in detail to their fellows; but there was not a sight of the trenches or a sound of battle, nothing but the quietness of a sunny, spring-like Sunday afternoon.

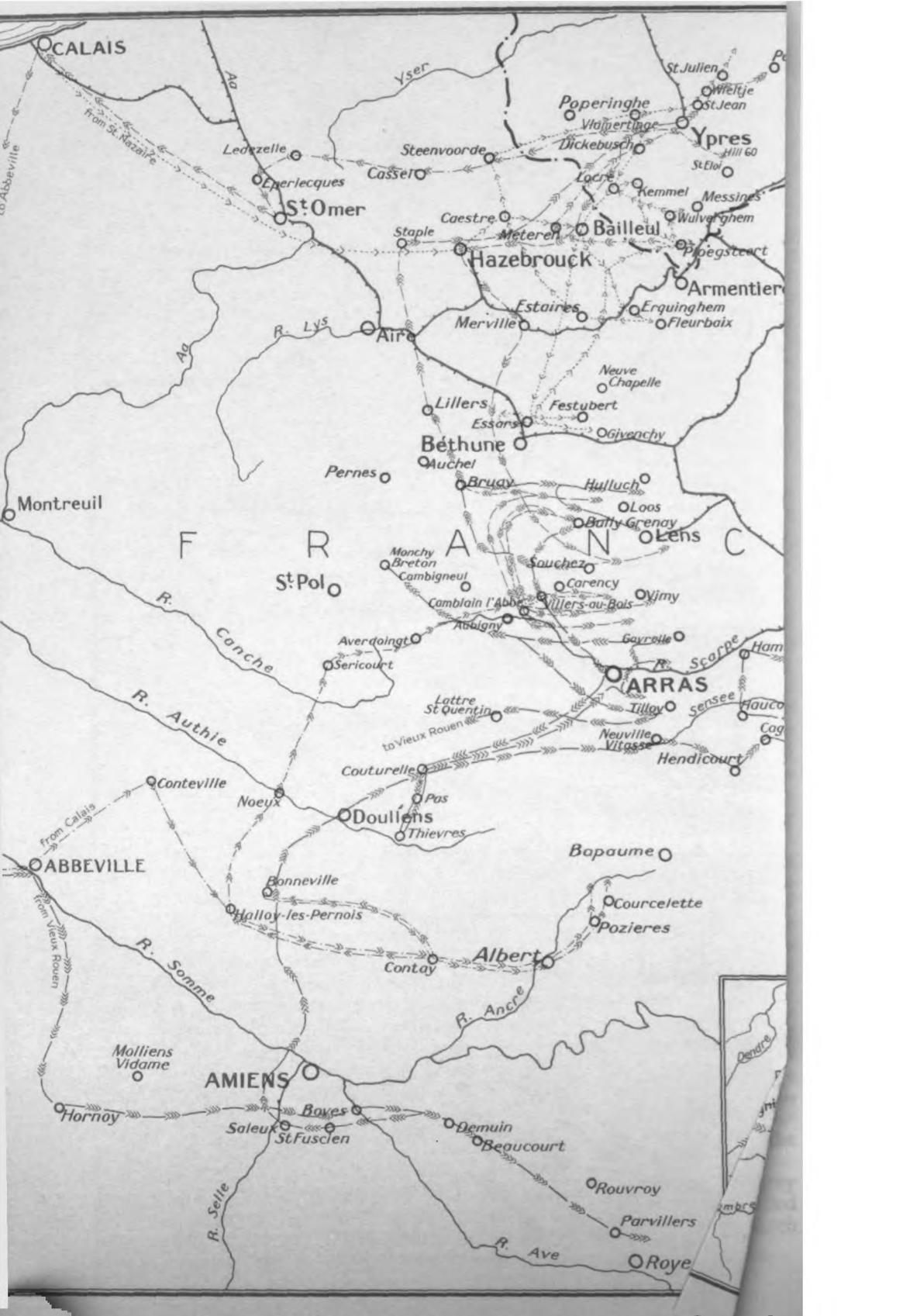
Meanwhile the concentration of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade in the Caestre-Flêtre area had been completed and on the afternoon of Saturday, February 20th, the formation was inspected by General French.¹ The Commander-in-Chief was well satisfied and, at the conclusion of the parade, said to the Brigade Commander, "If the Canadians fight as well as they look they will prove a formidable enemy."

On the 23rd, the entire Brigade moved to the Erquinghem-Fleurbaix area to billets some three to four miles behind the Bois Grenier section of the front line and there were attached to the 19th British Brigade for instruction in trench warfare. First experiences under fire must always be trying, but the consideration of all ranks of the 19th Brigade did much to make the initiation of the 16th easy, and their thorough efficiency went far to make plain to the untried troops the lessons of war.

For there were many lessons to be learned in that topsy-turvy world where night became day and all the activities of life were carried on under darkness. During the afternoon preparations for the march

¹ Field-Marshal The Earl of Ypres, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

(10)



CALAIS

St Julien
Wieltje
St Jean
Ypres
Hill 60
St Eloi

Lezelle
Operlecques
St Omer

Steenvoorde
Cassel
Loche
Kemmel
Messines
Wulverghem
Bailleul
Pipegsteert
Armentiers

R. LYS
Aire

Caestre
Mereul
Hazebrouck
Estaires
Merville
Erquinghem
Fleurbaix

Montreuil

F R A N C E
St Pol
Lillers
Essars
Festubert
Ogivenchy
Bruay
Hulluch
Loos
Bully Grenoy
Lens

R. Canche
R. Authie

Pernes
Auchel
Monchy Breton
Cambigneul
Sauchez
Carency
Villers-au-Bais
Vimy
Camblain l'Abbe
Abigny
Gayrette
Averdoingt
Sericourt
Latre St Quentin
to Vieux Rouen
Couturelle
Hendicourt

ARRAS
Tilloy
Neuville Vitasse
Haucourt
Cagnicourt

From Calais
From Vieux Rouen
ABBEVILLE

Conteville
Noeux
Doullens
Pas
Thievres

Bapaume

Bonneville
Halloy-les-Pernois
Contay
Albert

Courcelette
Pozières

Molliens Vidame
AMIENS
Boxev
Saleux
St Fusclen
Demuin
Beaucourt

Hornoy

R. Selle

R. Ancre

Rouvroy
Parvillers
Roye

R. Ave



to the trenches began, and shortly before dusk the tramp commenced, the men presenting a weird appearance clad in their goatskin coats and laden down with heavy packs, surmounted by firewood, and the long French loaves sticking well out to both sides, for in early 1915 the troops went into the line with all their worldly goods on their backs.

How vividly are those first journeys to the trenches imaged in the mind when more trying experiences, lived through at a time when the feelings were dulled by a familiarity with danger and death, can only be recalled with an effort. Every detail of them stands out in the picture—the sense of expectation as the party trudged along the quiet roads in the rear area, listening to the distant rolling sound-waves of the machine-gun and rifle fire which at that time always broke out at dusk, the wonder when the party would come into the danger zone, and the wrecked houses of Bois Grenier and solitary ruins of Ruined Farm, Burnt Farm and Dead Cow Farm, familiar names for years to come on every part of the Front, which told that the devastated area had been reached.

Here, in the darkness, there was every evidence of war's world: the quietened voices, the harsh order "Put out that damned cigarette," the small groups of British soldiers standing around with slung rifles, talking in low tones or passing silently to and fro with burdens of sandbags, shovels and rations, the nearer bang of musketry or rat-tat of the machine gun and the more frequent whine or crack of the bullet.

A quiet order to halt and charge magazines was passed; every sense was quickened—the front line—the enemy—was close by. With a little fumbling, the magazines were filled and the Canadians, led by a British guide, proceeded forward across rough fields, along hedges, where they met parties of soldiers carefully carrying a stretcher with a limp burden which moaned in passing "Oh! steady mate," and further on a stretcher with another burden very still and more carelessly carried from which the new troops instinctively recoiled.

There were now the many zip-zips of bullets, angry cracks close to the ear causing a quick duck, in which the British guide did not deign to take part, and then a crouch to the ground, guide and all, as a flare went zizzing into the air casting a sickly reflection over ground and hedges. Soon the murmur of voices and the sight of dark banks in front, on which dim forms were busily working, told that the end of the journey was near, and at last, with a sigh of relief, the party got into shelter.

These banks, breastworks without paradocs, protected by only a thin row of wire, constituted the sole front line defence, except the listening posts along the line of willow trees running towards the enemy. Trenches had been dug, but they were not garrisoned, for in that flat country all of them, including communication trenches, had become completely water-logged. In these conditions and the loneliness of the broad No Man's Land, where the newcomers tried to assume an indifference to danger which was far from real, the 16th Battalion received the final part of its training.

At the close of the period of instruction the Canadians, as a division, took over part of the line from the 7th British Division and on March 2nd, the 16th marched south to Bac St. Maur, a small village behind the new Canadian Front, two miles west of Fleurbaix. Before departure, Brigadier-General the Honourable F. Gordon, D.S.O., addressed the Battalion, expressing the pleasure it had given him and

his Brigade to be associated with the Canadians, and ending his speech with these words:

“As well set up, well behaved, efficient a body of men as I ever wish to see. You are bound to do well.”

It gave the Canadians just as much pleasure to be associated with the 19th Brigade and it was with feelings of sorrow they read soon afterwards amongst the list of killed at Neuve Chapelle the names of many of the men who had been such good comrades to them during their tour of instruction.

On the night of March 3rd-4th, the 16th Battalion relieved the 2nd Battalion of the Border Regiment at the foot of the Aubers Ridge, in the front line of an area known as the Fleurbaix sector where, according to the story of the Border Regiment men, the enemy had been expecting the arrival of the Canadians for days past and were most curious to see them.

At last, with a definite burden of responsibility on its shoulders, the unit was face to face with the enemy in the great battlefield, where men counted so little and manliness so much. During the previous months, when this moment was looked forward to so eagerly, it loomed up as an heroic, almost overwhelming, event; now, that it had come, it was of the most commonplace kind.

Whilst leading in the new troops the guides tangled up the parties, many of which were left wandering aimlessly on the Cellar Farm road, within two hundred yards of the front line, alternately harassed by bursts of machine-gun fire, the smack of bullets on the brick wall and the hoarse voice of the sentry shouting “Come off that blank road, you blankety blank, it’s marked.” But, in time, knots were unravelled, the relief completed and the last man of the Border battalion trudged out, leaving the lonely company and platoon commanders of the 16th to wonder if it was the practice of the enemy to attack daily, or hourly or when, and to get themselves accustomed with a start to the fact that those human beings over in the darkness of No Man’s Land—whistling, laughing, talking, shouting to each other, driving stakes and throwing down clanking iron—were enemies, men who would shoot to kill at sight.

The ground now occupied, as at Bois Grenier, was flat and wet. The front line garrison was placed in structures like grouse-butts made of sandbag walls which were dignified with the name of forts but were only just bullet-proof. Some of these held two sections of men, of strength of about twenty-five each, others held one section. Three to four hundred yards in rear of the front line defences were defended localities. They were more substantial, affording a certain amount of protection from weather, but none of the fortifications were capable of withstanding an artillery bombardment even by small calibre guns.

By day there was no communication between the rear and front areas. The scene in the latter was one of complete desolation. Broken farm implements lay around, the carcasses of dead animals tainted the air; no sign of life was visible in it beyond the occasional signaller charily testing lines. At night the scene was very different. The desolation of the day was hid; its silence was replaced by the sounds of the activity of many men engaged in the improvement of the defences, or on carrying and ration parties, and by the crack of rifle fire and bursts of machine-gun fire which went on from dusk to dawn.

As dusk closed in the odd shot would be fired here and there, the fire gradually increasing in volume as it became darker until it reached a crescendo of sound up and down the whole front, gradually dying down as dawn approached, until, when daylight came, it ceased, as it began, with the occasional shot.

The Battalion spent twenty-five days in the Fleurbaix area. It occupied in turn, various defence positions from the front line back to divisional reserve, alternating in the former with the 13th Battalion (The Royal Highlanders of Canada). During that period its members experienced in a more intense degree the sensations of strangeness and nervousness already spoken of in describing the approach to the front line during the tour of instruction; they sought to accustom themselves to the stark reality of war, which on first contact gives such a jolt to the untried soldier.

"While we were blazing away," reads a diary extract referring to this latter experience at Fleurbaix, "Paterson was hit. The bullet struck his rifle, as he was firing, between the stock and barrel, and glanced off into his neck and body. We tried to staunch the blood but Mowat, the stretcher bearer, made signs 'no good' and whispered 'jugular'. He was dead in a few minutes. We could see him die and, as he was the first man killed and we were covered with his blood, we got quite a turn."

And they received further indelible impressions of the events happening around them which made the most trivial incident seem of importance. All of which may be said of every man of every battalion during his first tour in the trenches.

But, somehow, after making allowances for the feelings natural to every such occasion, the soldier who served in the Field in early 1915 still thinks of the period, when he was initiated into the meaning of war, as exceeding all others in interest. The buoyant spirit of those early adventurers coming to grips with danger and death pervaded the atmosphere. The individual was "happy-go-lucky," daring, even reckless.

"Mat did good work today sniping," reads a diary, "he hit the iron plate of the German sniper's post twice. We heard the iron ring. The German shouted 'Who's that?' Chisholm shouted back, 'Open the porthole and see!' Hunter was killed today about 3.00 p.m.," reads another extract, "fired at once by an enemy sniper, and he signalled a miss. Next time he was shot through the head. A fine soldier but he was very rash."

The personal touch of human kind had not, as yet, been lost in the mass brutality of the machine.

"Photographed Paterson's grave and prints are being sent to his wife," relates a letter. "We made quite a good collection in the platoon and that money is also being sent to her."

The glass of wine was brought in each noon by Madame to the company officers' mess; the men bought eggs, loaves and milk at reasonable prices, and the coffee urn was always at their disposal.

The War itself moved in a different atmosphere. There was a

greater freedom. Once out of the front line there was no interference from the enemy. There was little hostile artillery fire and no aerial bombing. The houses as far forward as brigade reserve, say one thousand to twelve hundred yards behind the line, were intact and occupied by the French people, old men and women who worked in the fields well within sight of the enemy.

And there was a greater freshness and cheerfulness amongst the troops generally. The siege warfare outlook had not seized upon the imagination. The trenches were looked upon as temporary barriers only. Spies were supposed to be at work in the line and behind it.

“X— was hit through the lungs last night,” reads the diary of a 16th man. “Before death he was delirious and kept saying ‘I will get information through tonight.’ This was repeated in the presence of four persons.”

From behind the front the spies were supposed to signal information to the enemy by means of lights and telephone instruments installed in basements and garrets. The old French ploughman who made frequent halts in the furrow was suspected of indicating to the enemy in this manner the location of reserve companies and batteries. Snipers were reported to be firing at night from haystacks and houses. Captain Geddes was of the opinion that the trees around Cellar and la Cordonnerie farms, close to the breastwork, harboured a nest of snipers. If so, suggested the officers of a neighbouring infantry battalion, they must have been placed there for the purpose of sniping the company piper, Jimmie Groat, who played most nights at Number 4 Company's headquarters at the latter place.

The excitement was greatly increased when a rumour went around that a man or men, capturing a spy, would be granted seven days leave to England. On hearing of this reward search parties were quickly organized. The slumbers of the troops were frequently disturbed by officers or men who had seen lights blinking in windows and insisted on searching the whole house. Sleuths crept quietly hither and thither in the darkness to locate the mysterious sound identified as the tapping of the telephone instrument, and found it to be the beating of a tin driven by the wind against the wall of a house; the scouts sent out to locate the sniping near la Cordonnerie Farm traced it to the ricochet of the bullets from the trees.

But for one reason, more than any other, the Battalion's tour of duty in the Fleurbaix area was rendered memorable by the fact that then took place the battle of Neuve Chapelle. The unit at the time was in the front line. The trenches it held bordered on the sphere of operations; it was advised of the hopes with which the Higher Command regarded the forthcoming offensive; and it was standing by ready to co-operate.

The companies in the front line heard, for the first time, of the battle on the night of March 9th-10th, when copies of the following order of the day were placed in the hands of officers down to platoon commanders. The order read:

TO THE FIRST ARMY

“We are about to engage the enemy under very favourable conditions. Until now in the present campaign, the British Army has, by its pluck and determination, gained victories

against an enemy greatly superior both in men and guns. Reinforcements have made us stronger than the enemy in our front. Our guns are now both more numerous than the enemy's and also larger than any hitherto used by any army in the field. Our Flying Corps has driven the Germans from the air.

"On the Eastern Front, and to South of us, our Allies have made marked progress and caused enormous losses to the Germans, who are, moreover, harassed by internal troubles and shortage of supplies, so that there is little prospect at present of big reinforcements being sent against us here.

"In front of us we have only one German Corps, spread out on a front as large as that occupied by the whole of our Army (the First).

"We are now about to attack with about forty-eight battalions a locality in that front which is held by some three German battalions. It seems probable, also, that for the first day of the operations the Germans will not have more than four battalions available as reinforcements for the counter-attack. Quickness of movement is therefore of first importance to enable us to forestall the enemy and thereby gain success without severe loss.

"At no time in this war has there been a more favourable moment for us, and I feel confident of success. The extent of that success must depend on the rapidity and determination with which we advance.

"Although fighting in France, let us remember that we are fighting to preserve the British Empire and to protect our homes against the organized savagery of the German Army. To ensure success, each one of us must play his part, and fight like men for the Honour of Old England.

(sd.) D. HAIG, General
Commanding First Army.

9th March, 1915."

At seven-thirty a.m. next morning, in the grey of dawn, the thunder of the first concentrated bombardment, the opening move of a pure brute-force war, broke in on the ears of the 16th Battalion men. It continued until eight a.m. and when it ceased the Canadian battalions opened rapid fire, which was kept up intermittently during the succeeding hours of the morning.

The same night (10th-11th), when touch was resumed with the rear areas, the troops in the breastwork learned that the operations had been entirely successful, and, in anticipation of the battle extending to the Canadian front, companies were instructed to patrol No Man's Land right up to the German wire. This patrolling, the first undertaken by the 16th Battalion, was of a far from pleasant nature. No Man's Land was covered with a slimy mud and intersected by water-logged trenches. A patrol, consisting of Privates J. Ross and A. M. MacLennan, found themselves faced by one of these, seven to eight feet wide, and to cross it MacLennan had to get down into the water well over the waist line, carry Ross over on his shoulders and in turn be pulled out by the latter when they reached the further side.

About noon of the next day (the 11th) a wave of cheering swept

down from the right of the line with shouts of "la Bassée has fallen." Nightfall was therefore awaited in the breastwork with great eagerness, but the news of the day was not confirmed; and the night of the 11th-12th and the day of the 12th passed without any confirmation of the reported success.

The night of the 12th arrived and with it orders to patrol No Man's Land again to ascertain if any withdrawal of the enemy had taken place. The German morale was reported to be badly shaken; the battle was to be renewed the next morning (the 13th), and an assured advance was anticipated. In such an event the 14th Battalion, on the right of the 16th, was to go forward and the 16th Battalion to conform. Lieut.-Colonel Leckie held a meeting of company commanders, which broke up at midnight, 12th-13th, with detailed instructions regarding the probable advance.

March 13th, however, did not bring the hoped for results on the British front and it was not necessary for the 16th Battalion to move ahead. What would have happened had they done so is difficult to surmise. The patrols sent out on the night 12th-13th reported no indication of an enemy withdrawal, which fact was evident without leaving the breastworks. The Germans were in a confident mood, repairing the wire on their own front and generally expressing indifference or contempt of the whole attack by shouting "Vorwärts" and other challenges of a like nature. The patrol further reported that two lanes, of about thirty feet wide each, had been cut in the battalion wire on the right, where a German patrol had been seen and fired at by Private W. Ahier, a sentry in Fort 10; and then there was the question as to how the wide, water-logged trench was to be negotiated, which obstacle had apparently never been taken into consideration.

That same night (13th-14th) the 13th Battalion relieved the 16th and afterwards reported that the bodies of a German non-commissioned officer and man had been found on the wire near Fort 10, where Ahier reported he had fired at the enemy.

But more strenuous work was planned for the Canadians in a contemplated attack to offset the disappointment of Neuve Chapelle; on the night (27th-28th) the 16th was relieved by the remnants of the Northampton and Sherwood Foresters battalions, units which had been shattered in the recent fighting, and moved out to Estaires, a town some six and a half miles in rear of the front line.

Circumstances combined to make the stay at Estaires pleasant. The weather was excellent. The inhabitants were kindly disposed and showed their good will in many considerate acts. The town itself was crowded with British troops and picturesque Indians from the Lahore Division who were billeted in La Gorgue, a suburb of Estaires. There was the music of bands, the skirl of the bagpipes, the marching to and fro of bodies of men; all the stir and excitement which makes army life at its best so attractive. To add to this bustle the Easter week called crowds of peasants from the outlying districts to worship in the churches; and the Bishop of London's addresses to the British troops drew such audiences as even the city square could not contain.

But it was all a little suspicious. The diarist in the ranks wrote on March 30th: "This good time must finish; too good to last;" the officer commented: "Looks to me as though we are being fed up for the slaughter." Each day, and on one or two nights, all companies practised the attack in the open with an insistence which foretold to

them forthcoming operations, and the task on the night April 1st/2nd, when a large 16th Battalion party proceeded four miles east of Estaires to Fauquissart and dug some hundred yards of assembly trenches where many more had been dug on previous nights, made it fairly certain where those operations would take place. On April 2nd, Lieut.-Colonel Leckie was summoned to Divisional Headquarters to meet Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Haig,¹ the Commander of the First Army, and whilst there, was informally notified that the proposed attack on Aubers Ridge, for such was the battle, would not take place and that the Canadian Division was shortly to move north. Thereafter the attack practices became less frequent, the route-marches increased and a fitness was obtained which stood the Battalion in good stead in a fight very near, but then unsuspected.

On April 7th, the Battalion marched northward to the Cassel area. The men carried with them as a last impression of old friends, the sight of an irate and elderly female, who rushed on to the parade ground as the unit was about to march off, dragging after her a broken ladder for which she demanded from the Adjutant, in shrill tones, full and instant redress before she would permit him to carry on with the parade.

It was an ideal marching day, not too much sun and a cool breeze. The Brigade followed a route through the low country with the Forest of Nieppe on the left, crossed the Hazebrouck-Armentières railway at Strazeele station, marched upwards to the rise on which the village stands, and down again to Caestre, where it came on to the national highway and hard *pavé*. A short halt was made at the latter town, whose inhabitants recognized the 16th men with a show of great friendliness. Leaving Caestre, the unit moved onwards to the slopes east of Cassel, where it was billeted in scattered farmhouses off the national highway running into that town, reaching shelter only just in time to escape a heavy wind and rain storm.

The Battalion remained in this district for eight days, enjoying a continuation of its previous rest, amidst the quiet of surroundings overlooking the struggle and yet far enough away from it to be untouched by its reality. The weather was mainly fine with blustery April showers. On the afternoon of April 9th, there was a violent thunder-storm which clouded the sky to well-nigh complete darkness, and sent the frightened Flemish people from the fields into their houses, where they dipped their fingers in holy water and made the sign of the cross on their breasts. But scudding clouds and fleeting lights and shadows only enhanced the beauty of the wide landscape which the troops saw stretching in front of them as they rested or drilled on the slopes of Mont des Recollets.

The favourite spot, during the brief periods of leave that were granted, was the town of Cassel, perched on a steep, isolated hill which commanded a view of France and Belgium to a far-reaching horizon. To the east could be seen the hills of Mont des Cats, Kemmel and Noir and the plains from Ypres to Ostend; to the north, Dunkirk, the Channel, and, on a clear day, the English coast; to the south and west, a countryside stretching out as a coloured map—the dark green of the woods intermingling with the lighter shade of the same colour in the fields, red patches of farm buildings, and towns overhung with haze

¹ Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

and smoke, dotting the picture; and intersecting it as dead straight lines, the national highways bordered with equally straight rows of poplars, and ribbons of railway tracks converging into the big smudge on the sky line which represented Hazebrouck.

At night, looking down from the summit of the hill, the darkened country on all sides could be seen sprinkled with points of light; towards the east the occasional flash of the guns showed as a tiny spurt of flame in the distance, or the headlights of a motor transport convoy, travelling to or from the front, as a broad streak of moving brightness.

The town itself had many historic associations dating back to the middle ages, and its monuments, museums and quaint, narrow streets breathed an old-world atmosphere in which hours could be spent with interest. But intrusion was discouraged, for the Headquarters of the French Northern Army Group under Marshal Foch was situated in Cassel. The gray high-powered car, with the two officers, in sky blue gray uniform and red and gold caps, often sped along the Steenvoorde or the Caestre road, and if, by chance, one were near the French sentry at the foot of the Cassel hill when the car passed, he would speak with fervour of the hurrying figure which it contained and who was fated in the future, in time of desperate crisis, to be of such help to the Allied cause.

Following close on the dreary wait in England, the tour of instruction and subsequent initiation into front line responsibility, this rest at Estaires and Cassel stands out as a most enjoyable period in the early history of the Battalion. Hovering on the verge of catastrophe, fate paused to be kind to those mortals and to deal out to them a share of the simple enjoyments which go to make up the lives of men who spin a coin with death.

On the morning of April 10th, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien,¹ Commander of the Second Army, inspected the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade and afterwards addressed the whole parade. In speaking, the General welcomed the Canadians to his command and said that, because of his previous association with their fellow-countrymen, he considered the Division rightfully belonged to his Army. It had only been loaned to Sir Douglas Haig who was very loath to see it leave.

Proceeding, he said that the good reputation which the Overseas troops had already established in France was only such as he anticipated.

“Now,” he then went on to say, “you are soon to take over from the French in the Ypres Salient, a most important part of the line, and there I know you will comport yourselves as becomes such an excellent fighting force.”

Intelligence reports, he told, indicated that the enemy was running short of men and material and the war in consequence would probably be ended in three months. Events proved otherwise and when, on April 15th, 1915, the 16th Battalion marched down from the Cassel hill to the plains of Belgium it was to pass on a journey of as many years of struggle.

¹ General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

CHAPTER V

YPRES—THE BATTLES OF YPRES, 1915

(Battle of Gravenstafel Ridge)

*Reference maps: "A" facing page 76,
and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.*

The days which followed were momentous for the Canadians. To cloak the concentration of troops for a break through, under Von Mackenson, on the Eastern Front at Gorlice Tarnow, and to offset the contemplated French and British offensive in the West, the enemy decided to attack the Allied line at Ypres, using the new and deadly weapon—asphyxiating gas.

In the fighting which followed it was the fate of the 1st Canadian Division to play a prominent part, and that of the 10th and 16th Canadian Battalions, after the line had given away on a large front, to deliver the counter-stroke which was not only an important step towards the re-establishment of the situation in that battle, but the first occasion on which any Overseas troops of the Empire assaulted and defeated the troops of a first-class European army on European soil. Unsupported by preliminary or covering artillery bombardment, carried through with the bayonet against an enemy in an entrenched position, this attack was truly a desperate initiation into real warfare for the two battalions named.

It was, however, with the optimism of General Smith-Dorrien's address to the troops, rather than any sense of foreboding that the advance party of the 16th left Cassel on the evening of April 14th, and that the main body of the Battalion marched to Steenvoorde on the afternoon of the following day on their way to relieve the French in the Poelcappelle sector of the Ypres Salient. The unit rested at Steenvoorde during the night of the 15th-16th, where Lieut-Colonel Leckie was warned that a German attack near Ypres was expected at an early date, and on the afternoon of the 16th moved to Wieltje, well up in the Salient, north of the town of Ypres, proceeding after dusk through St. Julien and over the ridge, between that village and the front line, to the actual relief.

The afternoon and early evening of that day was fine, but towards evening the sky clouded up and, shortly after the relief commenced, a steady rain set in. The night became very dark, thus intensifying the confusion which, because of the different customs and languages of the two parties concerned in the relief, was bad enough in any case.

The French were in the highest spirits, in their free and easy way, paying no attention to orders affecting silence and smoking. At St. Julien, through which all troops had to pass, hundreds of lighted cigarettes were aglow in the darkness, and the hum of conversation and laughter was so loud that it gave the scene a cheery atmosphere, very

different from that prevailing during the previous reliefs in which the Battalion had taken part. At this same spot the lumbering farm wagons, which the French used for transport purposes, blocked the road for hours on end and, as a partial 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade relief was also in progress and the troops involved in it had likewise to pass through the village, the situation there became thoroughly tangled. In consequence of these various delays, although the relief had begun at eight p.m. of April 16th, it was not completed until two a.m. on the 17th. The 16th Battalion then settled down to a busy tour of duty and strengthened the defences which, taken all over, were badly in need of repair.



CRATER MADE BY SHELL OF 17" GUN—YPRES SALIENT, 1915.

To those who knew of the anticipated attack it must have been an anxious tour, but as matters turned out—although apparently, if the wind had been favourable, the gas attack, as originally planned, was to have been launched on the 20th, the last day of the 16th tour in the trenches—nothing of importance happened for the time being beyond constant enemy activity in artillery shoots and air reconnaissance. The weather was fair and warm. The lot of the troops was a pleasant one, especially that of the men in the reserve company who found an endless source of interest in the doings of the Zouaves (French African troops) on their left. These soldiers fished all the

day and every day in the little Steenbeck, where it was sheltered from the enemy's lines. They enjoyed the sport to the full and, when they made a catch, laughed in the boisterous way which betrayed the simplicity of nature so soon to be played upon with critical consequences.

On the morning of the relief, Captain Rae, of Number 2 Company, when observing the enemy's lines, noticed a surprising change in the outlines of the German parapet. The whole top of it had been pulled about and altered, and there were various openings visible in it, unlike anything seen before. These facts were at once reported to Battalion Headquarters, but what they signified no one could surmise and the 16th left for divisional reserve with the puzzle unsolved.¹ After relief the companies were placed in billets at la Brique, east of the canal, and in the town of Ypres, in which positions they remained until the morning of the 22nd, when for tactical reasons the two companies in the la Brique positions were moved to the west side of the canal just outside of the town.

During the same morning the men were paid, extensive leave from billets was granted and, in an atmosphere of contentment, free from front line responsibility, the troops were bathing in the Yser Canal or strolling about the streets of the town.

Between four and five p.m., a cannonade started on the front north and west of St. Julien and, simultaneously, an intense bombardment of Ypres began. Looking northward from the high bank of the canal, close to the 16th billets, outside of the town, a curtain of artillery fire could be observed away in the distance of the Salient. A short time thereafter shrapnel bursts were seen to be coming nearer and nearer and all roads leading northward from the town came under fire. The area of the town of Ypres, where the 16th Battalion Headquarters and two companies of the unit were quartered, became the scene of terror-stricken confusion. The enemy, in addition to the normal calibre guns, was using the seventeen-inch type.

"At five p.m. we sat down in our little mess to have tea," says one diarist speaking of this bombardment. "Everything was very quiet, when all of a sudden a bombardment broke out away off in the distance and the same minute we heard a huge shell coming in with the noise of an express train, such an one we hadn't ever heard before. When the terrific crash of the explosion took place I looked from under the buffet, and some of the others were under the table. I consider we all acted with one single thought and did excellent time. . . . We sat down to resume our meal and all was quiet again, when suddenly we heard the warning roar in the air. Again, like streaks of lightning, we were in our corners. This time the crash was just outside our door. The glass blew in on the table and there was a crash of timber and falling brick-work. Then they started in earnest, shells, large and small, poured into the town. The cries of the people mingled with the crash of the houses falling to bits, the stampeding of frantic horses, and the shouts of the troops rushing to their quarters. There was the wildest confusion."

¹The 15th and 16th Canadian Battalions on the morning of April 22nd reported to 3rd Brigade Headquarters that pipes of sorts were seen projecting through the German parapet. This information was passed on to Divisional Headquarters, but no idea was formed of their purpose.

The companies billeted in the suburbs of Ypres saw another side of the tragedy. Crowds of refugees, old men and women and children, were trying to push their way out of the town towards the west and south. Aged women were being wheeled in barrows by old men, children dragged along clutching on to the skirts of the women folk, babies being carried in the arms of mothers whose pale faces and staring eyes looked the picture of terror; and everyone in the procession, who had the strength, was carrying bundles of his or her belongings wrapped in handkerchiefs and sheets.

At five-thirty p.m. orders were received by the 16th Battalion from 3rd Brigade Headquarters to "Stand to arms," and all ranks were warned accordingly. Battalion Headquarters and the details quartered in the town were moved to the area beyond the canal, out of the shelled zone.

By this time the French Colonial infantry, breathless and bare-headed, without rifles or equipment, came on the run, by ones and twos, over the canal. Following closely on the heels of the infantry came the French and Belgian artillery, limbers without guns, the drivers holding each other up as if they were wounded. The horses were being galloped in amongst the refugees regardless of consequences. The men of the 16th could get no information from these fugitives, but, evidently, the latter regarded the situation as hopeless, for the inhabitants in the houses near by, after a word with some of them, gathered up what they could of their belongings and left. The infantry showed signs of acute distress and fear. They came back at the trot, coughing and spluttering, and, although shouted at, would not stop running. At any attempt to halt their retreat they threw up their hands, and between coughs, as they passed, gasped out "*Asphyxié, Asphyxié!*"

Gradually it dawned on the mind that, through the employment of some mysterious weapon of offence, a disaster had been brought about; the look of terror in the eyes of the retreating soldiers could not have been produced by any known means of fighting.

Realizing the situation was desperate, Lieut.-Colonel Leckie ordered an extra emergency ration and two extra bandoliers of small arms ammunition to be issued, and the four companies of his Battalion to deploy along the western bank of the canal, dig in, and protect the crossings in the event of a rapid enemy advance. Those orders were so quickly complied with that the unit was in position for nearly two hours before the orders to move forward came to hand.

About seven-forty p.m. orders were received from the 3rd Brigade for the unit to proceed to Brigade Headquarters as soon as possible, and by eight p.m. it was marching through the north-west corner of Ypres, all ranks still wondering what had happened and what ordeal they were being rushed into.

The main road, the quickest route to their destination, lay through St. Jean, but, as this village was being heavily shelled, the Battalion made a detour to the left through la Brique. Near la Brique they passed a half-battalion of the Middlesex Regiment busily digging in. These men cheerily wished the 16th men good luck. They stated all was well and that the Germans had been stopped, little realizing that they at that moment, further than scattered troops,¹ were the only

¹Three companies of the 14th Canadian Battalion; the 3rd Field Company, Canadian Engineers; 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Bombing Company, and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Headquarters. The 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade was in V Corps Reserve well back.

British forces between the enemy and Ypres on a front of seven thousand yards.

In the village of Wieltje there was a block and when the Battalion moved on again, the mules drawing the ammunition reserve wagons refused to stir, thus creating further delay. Around ten p.m. the Battalion, still unaware of its fate, halted in a field close to 3rd Brigade Headquarters.

"I heard," writes one of those present, "Major Markham say, 'Damn this Staff, we are only two days out of the trenches and now they are blanking us around on night manoeuvres'."

Here, for the first time, a curious tightening and dryness of the throat was experienced and the nostrils and eyes began to smart and water freely. There were all sorts of guesses as to the cause of these sensations, but, fortunately no doubt, none of them correct.

Lieut.-Colonel Leckie reported to the Brigade Commander. He was given the situation, as far as it was known, ordered to form up his Battalion behind¹ the 10th Battalion, and, in conjunction with the latter unit, capture the enemy trench south of the Bois des Cuisiniers (later Kitchener's Wood) due west of St. Julien. This accomplished, both units were ordered to press on and secure possession of the wood.²

The Commanding Officer returned to his Battalion, communicated Brigade orders to his company commanders and ordered them to form up as follows: Numbers 2 (Captain Rae) and 4 (Captain Geddes) Companies to form the first wave of the Battalion attack in close order, virtually shoulder to shoulder, with twenty yards between front and rear ranks; Numbers 1 (Captain G. H. Ross) and 3 (Captain Cecil M. Merritt) to form the second wave, twenty yards behind Numbers 2 and 4 and in the same formation. The 10th Battalion had assumed a like formation thirty yards in front of the 16th. There were thus four attacking lines to each battalion, or eight in all. The company commanders passed these orders down to their platoon commanders, who in turn communicated them to the men. The march was resumed to the assembly area and a short time, as it seemed, after it halted there, orders were given to remove packs, but keep on overcoats; next came an order to fix bayonets and remove overcoats;³ then to unfix bayonets, and, finally, to fix. The guesses during the march forward as to what was to happen were now answered; the Battalion was "for it" and with cold steel.

It was a calm, starlight night; the moon was just setting and when the Battalion formed up for the attack the objective could be seen as a dark blur in front. The instruction, repeatedly given to all ranks, was that they were to make for this blur, quite practicable, and be guided by the North Star, which meant nothing. Little was said and that little in undertones.

¹The 10th Battalion was in divisional reserve on the morning of April 22nd and was billeted in the Factory in Ypres. About 5 p.m. it moved into the open fields north of Ypres and whilst there, at 6 p.m., received an order to proceed as a working party to the 2nd General Headquarters Line north-east of the town. After arrival at the General Headquarters line the 10th received a further order to report at 3rd Brigade Headquarters, where it arrived shortly after 9 p.m., and before the 16th. As time was the most important consideration the 10th Battalion was therefore placed in the leading position.

²The attack of the 10th and 16th was launched at the request of the French 45th Division who stated they were attacking. The French attack did not materialize and the two Canadian battalions were left to attack "in the air."

³Some of the men, who were on guard before the Battalion left billets, charged with their overcoats on.

"I shook hands in the dark with Harold (his brother)," reads the letter of one man present, "and we got into different lines some distance apart. I heard a voice calling out in the darkness and shortly afterwards stretcher bearers came along carrying a severely wounded man. He called out 'We held them boys.' I was thrilled, but a cold shiver ran down my spine."

Apart from the interruption referred to in the above quotation, the only distinguishable sound was the murmur of Canon Scott's cheery voice repeating "A great day for Canada, boys! A great day for Canada, boys!" as he moved through the ranks shaking hands; but in most cases the loud beat of the heart told each man of the attacking troops of strong personal feelings unexpressed openly.

Watches were synchronized at eleven-thirty p.m., and the advance, covered by one field battery which fired a round into the wood about every five minutes, commenced at approximately eleven forty-five p.m. The distance from the assembly position to the south of the wood, where the enemy was entrenched, ran somewhere between eight hundred to one thousand yards. In covering the first part of this ground the attacking troops must have made considerable noise, for some platoons had to turn into file to get through openings and hedges, jump ditches, and regain touch with flanking platoons on the other side; but, notwithstanding these mishaps, the preliminary stage of the attack was carried out unmolested. The only interference with it was a stray shell, which striking amongst Number 3 Company men, caused two or three casualties. The first intimation the enemy appears to have had of the attack was the noise of the bayonet scabbards of the men clinking against the heavy wire used to support the final hedge negotiated.

At last, after passing all obstacles, the leading ranks of the 16th got into proper formation in an open field. They were steadied, and moved on behind the lines of the 10th Battalion men who could be dimly seen in front. The dark blur ahead was now distinctly recognizable as a wood.

The advance was continued for some minutes—possibly seconds—in silence, and then a single Verey light went spluttering into the air from near the wood, followed by a succession of flares. The battlefield became bright as day. The enemy immediately opened up a rapid fire. The ranks wavered and swayed for an instant; they got their balance; they merged into one another; the charge recovered momentum, and the mass went lunging ahead.

A complete story of what followed cannot be given, each man carries with him his own impressions only. The crash of the rifle fire bewildered the senses. The bullets made resounding cracks on either side which hit the ear drums like the blows of a hollow hammer.

"Bullets were ripping past," reads one description of this part of the attack. "Fellows dropping everywhere. I held my hand in front of my face to ward off the bullets."

It was impossible to hear or be heard, even by the man alongside. A cry of pain, a rallying shout¹ of one kind or another, "Come on

¹Major Godson Godson, up to the moment he was hit, displayed magnificent battle leadership, rallying the men with shouts of "Come on Canadians!"

Seaforths!" "Come on Camerons!" "Come on the 16th!" could be heard; the sight of a man on fire tearing at his shirt and screaming, an impression which is confirmed by many men, can be remembered; and little else beyond stumbling without any particular feeling over a limp, crumpled form, seeing more like it, and making for the spit of fire and flickering line of flame showing up in front against the darkness of the wood.

In the assembly area orders had been given to bear to the left and clear the enemy out of the arm of the wood which ran out from it on the far side at that flank; but the attack, once it was launched, took care of itself. A small part of it bore to the left; the main body thrust straight ahead and to the right, drawn towards the line of fire from the trench in front of the wood. Instructions were also given not to cheer, but when the leading wave came within thirty or forty yards of the German trench the enemy's fire ceased with a snap, and an involuntary cheer broke from the attacking troops as they bounded into their objective to find the enemy had fled.

By the time the trench was reached the heavy casualties caused considerable confusion. A number of both battalions went straight on into the woods; others remained in the trench. Lieutenant Victor Hastings was seen, seated cross-legged at the further edge of the trench, sniping at the retreating Germans with his revolver. Lieut.-Colonel Leckie gave the order to reverse the parapet. From the left came a shout in good English, "We have you surrounded: surrender." The challenge went by unheeded, but Major Ormond of the 10th, realizing the danger that lay behind it, detailed a mixed party of thirty-four men to deal with any of the enemy still holding on that flank.

This party linked up with the Colt gun crew¹ of the 16th Battalion under Lieutenant Reginald Tupper, the Battalion Machine Gun Officer, who had been held up on the left near a German trench, at the south-west corner of the wood. The machine gunners were digging themselves in with their entrenching tools at a spot where they could bring enfilade fire to bear upon it.

The wood was echoing to the shouts of 10th and 16th men working their way through it.

"I vaguely saw some Germans," reads a diary, "and rushed at the nearest one. My bayonet must have hit his equipment and glanced off, but luckily for me, another chap running beside me bayoneted him before he got me. By this time I was wildly excited and shouting and rushing into the wood up a path towards a big gun which was pointed away from us. Going through the wood we ran into several Germans, but I had now lost confidence in my bayonet and always fired."

Some of these groups were endeavouring to work around the trench at the left just referred to, Major Jack Leckie leading a party of 10th and 16th Battalion men amongst them; others went straight forward into the gloom of the wood, stalking and charging into the dark shapes of the abandoned guns of the British Territorial Battery, which neither the 10th nor 16th had been told were there, and the strange-looking

¹The 16th Battalion carried only one Colt gun into action on April 22nd. The remaining three, of the four issued to the unit, had been handed over to the 15th Battalion on the night of relief (April 20th-21st), in accordance with standing orders governing all reliefs at the time.

object of a dejected horse holding up a wounded leg and tied by the reins to a tree.

On clearing the wood, the leading group, that is of the 16th Battalion, found themselves in a clearing bounded on the left by the arm of the wood, and in front, about fifty yards ahead, by a hedge towards which they advanced. Arrived there, one of the parties, under Lance-Corporal Hugh Wallis, saw, coming towards them, a body of men headed by a large figure. They challenged, but the men in front kept coming on until the foremost, when within a few yards of the Canadians, made a rush at them. All five fired together, Lance-Corporal Wallis at the big man in front whom he wounded. Thereupon the remainder of the enemy fled, deserting their leader.

Detailing one of their number to guard the prisoner, who proved to be an officer of one of the attacking German regiments, the remainder of the 16th group gave chase, firing as they ran, from the hip. In their excitement they went too far forward and found themselves within a short distance of a road from which the Germans were sending up Verey lights. Whenever a flare shot into the air some of the enemy could be observed standing holding up their hands, while others were firing towards the Canadians. The ardour of the party now began to cool, and it was decided to retire upon the main body, which was found after a narrow escape of capture. Other groups advanced as far forward as the same road and a farm-house close to it with less good fortune, for it was from amongst their numbers that the Germans captured the prisoners taken by them that night.

Whilst these patrols were dashing out in front, between three and four hundred men from both battalions were being organized along the hedge by Lieut.-Colonel Leckie and Captain Rae of the 16th and Major McLaren of the 10th.¹ The task was a difficult one, as the enemy kept the position under continuous rifle fire. Lieut.-Colonel Boyle² of the 10th, to whom McLaren was Second in Command, had been mortally wounded, at the right flank, a short time previously, and many men were dropping all along the line. The only person unaffected by the danger was Captain J. H. MacGregor, the Paymaster of the 16th, who strolled around with a cane under his arm, seemingly ignorant of the fact that a war was being fought around him.

Having stretched the men out from the house to the right of the hedge, along and beyond it, to cover the arm of the wood at the left, they were set to work digging in with their entrenching tools. 3rd Brigade Headquarters was then notified of the position reached, reinforcements were asked for and it was suggested that, if available, horses should be despatched to the wood to drag out the recaptured guns.³

The digging proved slow work. The ground was so hard that the entrenching tools made little impression upon it; the bullets sparked and ricocheted off the hard ground, hitting men from all directions.

The question, therefore, soon arose as to whether this line could

¹McLaren at this time was wounded in the leg. He was killed later when being taken to the Field Ambulance.

²Lieut.-Colonel Boyle consulted with one of the junior officers of the 16th regarding the situation near the hedge after the attack had got through the wood. He drew out his map, flashed his electric torch upon it, said he was satisfied with the information given and moved off to the right, where he was mortally wounded.

³This message was sent by 3rd Brigade Headquarters to the 3rd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, but the motor-cyclist could not locate the latter formation and the message was returned next morning undelivered. The Germans got final possession of the guns when they advanced on April 24th.

be held, for, apart from the fact that the men were not able to provide themselves with adequate cover, it had now become apparent that both flanks of it were "in the air". German flares were to be seen shooting up in the rear, to the left, at the south-west corner of the wood, so that, evidently, the enemy was well behind that flank; from the right, where, according to reports, the left flank of the 13th Battalion—the flank thrown back to face the German advance—should rest, there was disturbing information. A patrol had been sent out in that direction to establish touch with the 13th, but it had returned to say that it had run into the enemy in strength and that there was no trace of any Canadians on the right. If so, then the 10th and 16th Battalion parties at the hedge were almost surrounded.

The senior officers again consulted, and it was decided that the troops should still hold on in the line mentioned in the hope that reinforcements would arrive; and somewhere between one-thirty and two a.m., when the 2nd Canadian Battalion (Lieut.-Colonel Watson)¹ reached the captured German trench south of the wood, the expected aid was forthcoming. Part of the latter unit soon afterwards reinforced on the right of the line at the hedge, and one company of it made a further attempt to capture the German positions in front of the south-west corner of the wood.

Unfortunately this latter attack was unsuccessful, as were also the attempts of Lieutenant Tupper and his machine gunners to bring enfilade fire on this trench. On the contrary Tupper's party found itself practically surrounded, and subjected to intense fire.² Tupper, during the night, had been dangerously hit, and rendered so helpless that he was only able to drag himself back into the Canadian lines lying flat on the ground. Some time after the 2nd Battalion attack had failed, the enemy made a dash for the Colt gun, and took it and two of the crew, but not before the breach and lock had been destroyed.

Despite the arrival of reinforcements, the tactical position had not improved. The men alongside the hedge were getting under cover very slowly and both flanks of that position were still exposed. The shouting and commotion in the enemy's lines to the front was still going on. Judging by the loud guttural sounds from that direction the German officers were trying to rally their men for a counter attack.

When the feel of approaching dawn came, there was another consultation of officers, and, in view of the precarious position of the forward garrison beyond the wood, it was decided to withdraw it to the trench south of the wood, leaving posts in the wood to guard the guns.

The retirement was carried through without interference, not under severe hostile artillery fire as stated in certain war histories, and such men as could not be accommodated in the new position were sent back under Captain Morison to dig in one hundred and fifty yards in the rear of it. Battalion Headquarters and First Aid Post were placed in a farm house near the support trench and connected by telephone with Captain Rae, who was left in charge of the 16th front line garrison, Major D. M. Ormond³ being in command of the survivors of the 10th Battalion. All adjustments were completed by dawn of the 23rd and a night which seemed like a life-time was at an end.

¹The late Major-General Sir David Watson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G. O. C. 4th Canadian Division.

²One machine gunner had his hand smashed, and there were fourteen bullet holes in his kilt.

³Brigadier-General Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.

CHAPTER VI

YPRES—THE BATTLES OF YPRES, 1915

(Battles of Gravenstafel Ridge and St. Julien.)

Reference maps: "A" facing page 76, "B" facing page 106, and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

The grey light of dawn broke through between three and four a.m., and soon gave place to the freshness of a Spring morning with the promise of a hot day. South of the canal in rearward areas there was the perplexity and confusion which the unexpected catastrophe of the previous afternoon had stirred; columns of troops on crowded roadways were hurrying towards the front to strengthen a line which, if it existed at all, could only be placed by guess work.

"A lot of Imperial battalions are going up along the road," wrote a 16th Battalion transport man. "They are in great spirits, singing, and some of them almost on the trot. The thought came to us that they were going to be thrown in, as our Battalion was, to stem the tide."

Up near the apex of the Salient, where the survivors of the 10th and 16th Battalions were hanging on, there was a lull; the shouting and the rifle fire had died down, and in the trench south of the wood, the men of these units, who had survived the ordeal of the night, were trying to adjust themselves to the situation.

"In the dawn," noted a diarist, "the fellows looked frightfully tired and discouraged. Suddenly word came along that the Germans were attacking, and before they could be stopped almost every man was up on the parapet firing away as fast as he could. As nothing happened we were a little ashamed of the excitement."

As the light grew stronger it was possible to understand more clearly what the actual position was. The uncaptured German position at the south-west of the wood threatened the left flank of the Canadian trench. Directly behind the latter was the battlefield of the night before, with rows of dead lying on it, amongst which some familiar forms could be discerned. On certain parts of it the bodies were heaped; on others they were lying in a straight line as killed by the enfilade machine-gun fire. The men of the different companies of the 16th could be picked out by the colour of the kilt—the yellow stripe of the Gordons, the white of the Seaforths, the red of the Camerons, the dark green of the Argylls—with the 10th Battalion men in their khaki uniforms mingled in everywhere amongst the Highlanders. Slight movements of some of the bodies showed that life still lingered. Attempts were being made to get help to these men, but the spurts of

dust, knocked up by the bullets hitting around the rescue party, indicated that the ground was under fire. At last a stretcher bearer was hit; he pitched forward on his face, whereupon the enemy's fire was much increased, and the relief work came to an end.

But it was no time for reflection on the past. The enemy were likely to counter-attack at any moment and, if so, the men in the crowded trench, which was quite short, would be unable to offer proper resistance unless they improved and extended the defences. Accordingly the dead were lifted over the parapet, crevices were dug behind for the wounded, the trench was extended to the right, and a proportion of the force was sent back, by way of a mustard patch on the right which gave cover from view, to a position near Battalion Headquarters. When the congestion was thus relieved, the 10th and the 16th were grouped separately, as far as possible by companies. To make for further security in front, a number of patrols under Lieutenant V. J. Hastings, who did excellent work during the whole of that day, were sent into the wood.

At five-thirty a.m., a hostile aeroplane reconnoitred over the position, spotted the activity, sailed back, and, in a short time, down came the German artillery fire with deadly accuracy. First, on the trench, on which many direct hits were obtained, men were blown into the air and killed without a mark on their bodies; then, on to Battalion Headquarters and First Aid Post. The latter was crowded with casualties, and soon became a shambles.

To add to the confusion, which this bombardment caused, a party of engineers exploded, without warning, the ammunition dump beside the guns in the wood; earth, branches of trees and pieces of iron were scattered over the forward trench, the occupants of which sprang to arms, thinking the enemy was about to attack.

This was the final incident of the morning. Thereafter, undisturbed, the hot day dragged its weary hours along. At dusk the Germans opened rapid fire, but no assault took place, and darkness, longed for as keenly as the dawn, fell with the Canadians still in position.

For a time the change afforded relief, for during the early part of the night there was considerable activity. Stretcher bearers were searching around, ration parties and orderlies kept coming and going, and from this renewed touch with their comrades from the rear there came to the forward garrison a certain sense of security. But about midnight all of this movement ceased; the stillness could almost be felt, and again the tension became manifest. The sentries stared over the parapet into the darkness of the wood with the wild look of a hunted animal at bay. They saw an enemy in every shadow. A twig snapped, a leaf rustled, and immediately they brought the men off duty, who were cramped up in the trench trying to get some rest, to their feet with the excited whispers of "Here they come! Here they come! Stand to!"

Beyond the wood, over the German rear areas, the reflection of some big fire coloured the sky with a deep red glow; from the same direction came the dull rumble of heavy transport movement. From behind the Canadian trench towards the town of Ypres came the sound of distant movement, and the occasional thud of the spade; but so faintly that it hardly reached the front line, where a man's cough was sufficient to startle the quiet with its loudness.

The night dragged on without any attack taking place. Dawn of the 24th approached, and events began to move rapidly towards a crisis.

"All was quiet," reads a diary, "until 'stand to'; then, while it was still barely daylight, a message came down from the left that the Battalion was to be relieved by the 2nd. The front line was very crowded; the men from the support trench which we had dug close behind had moved into it. We passed the message along and waited. Daylight was coming fast and we began to wonder how we could be relieved. Somebody shouted the 10th are relieved. I looked to the left and saw in the sort of half light some fellows going back over the fields behind us.

"It was now broad daylight and how we were to get out was difficult to understand. We supposed it was intended that we should make a run for it over the open, and we were getting ready for the attempt when instructions came along to pass down to the right in front of the 2nd Battalion, which we did.

"A call came up for me from Captain Rae. I edged down the trench until I reached him. He was standing in the trench where the road cut through it. He told me that the 16th men in our section of the trench were to cross the road into the ditch on the other side of it and, by means of that cover, make their way back. My duty was to send the men across one at a time. Rae shot across. He was fired at and missed. One by one the others followed like rabbits ferreted out of their holes to be shot at. The bullets kicked up the dust every time a man got into the open. Two men were hit, one in the groin, who lay on the road in great pain.

"A company sergeant-major of the 2nd Battalion came up; his name was Winterbotham. We had a chat. He said he could give us covering fire; and a good job too, the enemy had brought up a machine gun. There were by this time only three of us left. I sent over the other two, Winterbotham shook hands, said 'Good Luck,' shouted 'Go' and I went, and got over safely."

The road, to which the diarist referred, cut through the centre of the front trench; the ditch, which was more a depression or broad furrow than a ditch, along which the men had to creep back, was under constant sniping, and later under machine-gun fire. To secure any cover it was necessary to crawl flat at the bottom of it, where two grooves had been worn down into the soft earth by the knees of the 16th men. At the end of this furrow, at right angles and a few yards away from it, was a hedge which gave protection from sight only, but led into a slight hollow which gave cover from fire and view. Following this route, as best they could, the 16th men reached the hollow where they were able to rest awhile, take their bearings and understand in some fashion what was happening.

To any who had the will to look a scene of startling contrasts met the eye. War had then scarcely touched this corner of the Salient. Spring's green fields and blossoming hedges lay basking in the warmth

of the April morning sun.¹ Close by man's distemper was mangling nature's beauty. The scent of the hawthorn mingled with the smell of the high explosives; St. Julien and Wieltje were being pounded by the German artillery; "woolly bears," loud-noised, green-smoked shrapnel shells, were bursting in quick succession over the former village. There was a constant rattle of musketry beyond St. Julien towards the north-eastern face of the Salient.²

Matters of a more personal nature, however, claimed the attention of the 16th men. Close at hand, set out in orderly rows, so orderly that the enemy's air men had evidently reported them as reinforcements to their artillery, who in turn had shrapneled them effectively, lay the packs discarded by the men of the Battalion, before the attack on the night of April 22nd. Amongst the packs, groups of the men were wandering around looking for their kit, and asking questions of each other as to the fate of comrades they had not seen since their last meeting at the same spot.

It was here that an Algerian³ who had attached himself to the Battalion on its way up to the charge and kept close to it ever since, was really discovered.

"I saw a disconsolate Algerian wandering around," reads the account of this soldier's welcome to the unit. "I hailed him in French. He grinned all over, bowed and returned my greeting. I passed the time of day, asked him if he would care to join my section, and he replied with great eagerness that he would. Afterwards he explained that he was the only one left of his battalion, or more probably the only one who did not retreat, and that he was the son of a sheik."

The non-commissioned officer who found the Algerian christened him "Mr. Moroc," and this name he retained whilst with the unit. Mr. Moroc was very happy with the Battalion and most interesting in his descriptions, chiefly by pantomime, of things and events. He waved his hands, whistled, and beat his fists together to signify the rush and burst of the shell; then threw his arms apart and dropped his head to show the lack of interest thereafter on the part of unfortunate ones.

When the Battalion went back to the transport lines on the 26th he was fitted out with a kilt. He was greatly pleased at being thus identified with the Battalion, and insisted on accompanying the unit during its subsequent wanderings, until, much against his will, he was sent back to the French authorities, still wearing the kilt, when the 16th finally left the Ypres area on May 4th.

No definite orders had been received by the front line men as to where they should report after relief, but 2nd General Headquarters Line breastworks lay close at hand, and to that position, which actually was the true destination, they instinctively found their way.

Arrived there, evidence from all sides indicated that hostile attacks

¹The following description of the same area was written in 1920: "Leaving the road and picking my way through the mire to a patch ablaze with poppies and charlock, I gathered many of these. Close by I noticed a mound, at the head of which was erected a small cross bearing the inscription 'Erected to the memory of Arthur Lodge Lindsay and other members of the 16th Battalion, the Canadian Scottish, who fell in this vicinity, April 23rd, 1915.'"

²The scene there is nowhere else approached. The country on either side is dismal and depressing: stagnant pools with the rims of shell holes standing about them. It is a complete waste. Along the whole front no area presents a scene more grim."

³The gas attack on the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigades front near Gravenstafel Ridge.

³Mr. Moroc.

were in progress. The shelling had greatly increased in volume especially on the St. Julien-Wieltje road, along which British troops¹ were coming up from Ypres in column of route and deploying into artillery formation. They were being cruelly punished, "B—— well massacred" as some of the 16th men shouted out. Direct hits were being made on platoons, but the gallant fellows continued to push on. When a shell would land in the midst of a group, scattering it and bringing what looked like certain death to all, the remnants could be observed staggering up, shaking themselves clear and moving forward at a trot to resume their place in the advance.

A shower of spent bullets came whistling over; the rattle of musketry from the direction of St. Julien still continued and it now also came from the part of the line handed over by the 10th and 16th where, judging by the sight of German flares signalling position to their artillery on a line between 2nd General Headquarters Line and the Bois des Cuisiniers, the enemy had made an advance.

The first group of the 16th, including Mr. Moroc, to arrive was at once pounced upon by an excited officer who led them to a dug-out at the side of an opening in the wire of the General Headquarters Line, where the road from Wieltje to St. Julien broke through it. Arrived there, he pointed to the break in the defences and said:

"Do you see that opening in the wire? Build a parapet on that dug-out; allow our troops to come through, but hold out to the last man against the Hun."

And, as one of the men present writes, "Before hearing that order I thought I was all in, but I soon knew there is no such thing when you're up against it."

The scattered lots next to come in were collected together and sent forward to St. Julien to assist the 13th and 15th Battalions in the defence of that village, and the balance of the parties as they came up were placed in the detached forts of which the General Headquarters Line consisted, alternating there with the Buffs.

During the whole of that morning the infantry fight continued right under the eyes of the garrison in the breast-works, who could see that, despite the Canadian and British counter-attacks, the enemy was still gaining ground. About one p.m. there was a lull, and an hour or so afterwards the 16th detachment, which had gone forward to St. Julien, returned and reported that village as lost. If so, then the next objective of the Germans would probably be the General Headquarters Line, which by now was crowded with a mixture of troops from the various British and Canadian battalions in the area.

They were sorted out as far as possible and preparations were made to meet that attack. It came² but was not directed against the position where the 16th was holding, and night (the 24th-25th) closed in with all the sights and sounds and anxieties of the stricken and indecisive battlefield pressing on the defenders. Parties were asked for from the garrison, here and there, and no one could say exactly by whom and why. Was it to fight or to carry or to work—nobody knew, or those who said they did contradicted themselves many times. Some

¹Territorial troops of the 50th Northumbrian Division, who landed in France on April 16th, and were receiving their baptism of fire.

²An attack by one German brigade launched at 5 p.m. from the Bois des Cuisiniers and directed south-east. It entered St. Julien but was held up after it crossed the Wieltje-St. Julien road.

men, who in the ordinary routine of life were considered strong, were confused and could give no help; others, as junior as lance-corporals and privates, unknown previously, proved themselves leaders, rallying their comrades, taking them into and out of trying situations with coolness and skill.

Next morning at dawn, or shortly before it, the battle started afresh. Counter-attacks were made by the British to regain lost ground, but all to no purpose. Time and again the troops in extended order moved ahead, but the accuracy of the enemy artillery and rifle fire thinned their ranks until, at last, the impetus was lost and the attack failed. Then men, singly and in groups, drifted back to General Headquarters Line.

One young lad, not more than seventeen or eighteen years of age, threw himself headlong into one of the forts on the top of the garrison, his whole body trembling and heaving like an animal chased to the death. All he could gasp was "It's Hell up there—I'm done, I'm done for!" He was quietened down, and it was learned from him that his battalion had marched the whole of the previous night towards the battlefield, reached there a little before daylight and gone straight into the attack.

Early in the afternoon the enemy opened up with artillery and rifle fire on the breastworks, making it seem as though the expected attack was, at last, to take place; all "stood to." Captain Morison with a party of the 16th was ordered out to dig in, in front of the wire; why, has never been understood by any who took part in that affair, but such casualties were incurred that the party was soon recalled. An officer in one of the forts lost his reason and ordered his men to fire on the defending troops in front. Fortunately a German bullet put him temporarily out of action before any harm was done.

The attack did not mature. The situation quieted down until the late afternoon, when, for three-quarters of an hour the buildings about fifty yards in rear of the breastworks, containing the 3rd Brigade Headquarters and a number of regimental aid posts, came under hostile artillery fire. The farmhouse and barns were set ablaze by the first salvo and the large reserve of ammunition and bombs exploded. So quickly did the fire spread that the occupants of the farm, including the General and his Staff, had to take to the moat to escape with their lives.

For the remainder of the evening and that night there was quiet, and at one a.m., on the morning of the 26th, the 16th was relieved and straggled westward towards the canal, which they crossed by a pontoon bridge about a mile north of Ypres. From there they struck southwards towards the town along the tow-path on the eastern bank of the canal, and a short way down it halted for a short rest; the first they had had away from the presence of immediate danger and unceasing vigilance in the face of the enemy since the Thursday before, over three days ago. A thick, clammy mist hung low over the ground; men and vehicles could be heard moving on the opposite bank but nothing could be seen; overhead the enemy's shells were moaning their way into the town and striking the ruins with a sullen thud—a dreary night, in keeping with the numbed minds and spent bodies of the troops.

The feel of dawn gave them warning to move on: they passed into the outskirts of the town and through the billets of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The cavalymen in their shirt-sleeves, just roused by reveille,

gathered on all sides of the 16th men, grasping their hands, putting their arms around their shoulders, helping them along, all the while telling of how proud they were of them. In this fashion the survivors of the Battalion, brought back to something of their ordinary selves by the welcome of their comrades, were escorted out of the town on their way to the Battalion quartermaster's stores a few hundred yards farther on.

But there was little respite, for, about four hours or so after arrival, the men were shaken out of their heavy sleep and told they had to hurry back immediately over the canal. The day was as fine as every day since the commencement of the battle. All around were the signs that the fight was still being fiercely contested.

There was this difference, however, that, whereas during the previous days up in the Salient there was little artillery support for the British and Canadian troops, now, batteries were firing steadily over them from all available cover.

The Germans were just as steadily shelling the town, the roads and bridges. Walking wounded, British and Indian, the latter bearing a philosophic smile however serious their wounds, were limping back in a steady stream. Through these scenes the Battalion marched forward, crossing the shelled roads and pontoon bridges in small parties at the double. South of la Brique it deployed, facing north, in the midst of field guns barking on every side, and was ordered to dig in in reserve to the French who were then attacking. This attack made no progress, and at three p.m., the Battalion was ordered to proceed to a position south of St. Jean, where it entrenched in some turnip fields.

The men by this time were dead tired; the few hours rest which they had been able to get the same morning had been insufficient to make up for the exhaustion of the previous days; and since then they had been steadily on the move. Now, to make matters worse, they had no sooner settled down in the new position than the enemy artillery began to search for the British batteries fifty yards in rear, the greater number of the rounds falling short amongst the 16th. The strain was beginning to tell. Two men, physically of the strongest, became temporarily demented and then, just when the need was greatest, occurred one of those humourous incidents which so often stood the fighting man in good stead in the mental strain of the Great War.

Permission had been granted a party of men to go into the nearby village of St. Jean, which had been largely destroyed by shell fire, to ascertain if any drinking water could be found there. To the amazement of the troops entrenched in the fields there was shortly afterwards observed coming towards them a bevy of fashionable ladies and gentlemen, dressed in all sorts of finery, the former stepping daintily over ditches assisted by their companions. There were couples arm in arm, gracefully bowing to each other and to the troops, each person, lady or gentleman, carrying a pail. On closer acquaintance it was seen that the gay party was the men who had been sent to the village and that they were bringing back with them, in place of water, pails of washy Belgian beer.

On the following night, the 27th, the Battalion again proceeded to Battalion quartermaster's stores, rested for twenty-four hours and was there joined by a large draft of reinforcements.

The major part played by the 16th Battalion in the 2nd Battle

of Ypres was at an end. For five days more it held in the battle area in brigade support on the western bank of the canal, and similarly across the canal in the Salient proper. In the latter position it was under shell and distant rifle fire, standing to arms repeatedly, ready to go forward to the assistance of the French or British, exacting enough experiences to the freshly arrived men and the tired troops alike; but the climax of the strain had passed; officers and men of the unit had more breathing space. They were sufficiently detached from events to observe them impersonally. And there was much to observe, bombardments and counter-attacks to the north and west of the Salient, the burning farmhouses, the wounded being brought into the French dressing station close to the pontoon bridge, the ways of the fighting troops of that nationality generally with whom the 16th made close contact, and, most especially, the gas attack that was launched against the 12th British Brigade, which was holding to the right of the 16th Battalion.

The French held alongside or in front of the Battalion during all of this period and in the early hours of one misty morning, came up behind it, prepared to launch an assault. On the latter occasion there was much fraternizing. Out of the mist there came to the 16th men a rattle of accoutrements, a clatter of tongues, and there suddenly bore down on them a French regiment. With many apologies for the intrusion, the French officers withdrew their men some little distance to the rear of the 16th Battalion trench. They explained that they were going to attack through the Canadians; but not just yet. "When were they going to attack?" "They were not quite sure; seven a.m. perhaps, if weather conditions were suitable, otherwise not." The men of the 16th immediately intermingled with the Frenchmen, who were brewing excellent coffee and frying potatoes. The combined odour was most appetizing and many exchanges were effected on the basis of a tin of bully beef for a few potatoes and some coffee, there being also thrown in a gas mouth-pad, of which the French troops had two each and the Canadians none.

The attack was treated in the most casual way. It was delayed repeatedly for no very definite reasons, and finally did not take place until the following morning, when it was launched from a "jumping off" line to the left of the 16th Battalion front.

The gas cloud came over on the afternoon of May 2nd. Carried by a light wind it moved across from the German to the British trenches as a body of dense vapour, thick yellow in the centre shading to green at the top, and drifted slowly to the rear, dissipating as it went. The 16th Battalion was "standing to" ready to advance if necessary; but the services of the unit were not called for beyond aid from the stretcher bearers to the gassed men who came stumbling back from the front. These casualties were in a pitiable condition; saliva was flowing from the mouth; the eyes and nose were watering profusely. They were coughing violently, tearing at their tunics and shirts in an attempt to get air.

On May 3rd the fine weather of the previous weeks came to an end. A cold wind and drizzle set in, but the discomfort was little heeded by the men of the 16th, for they had received news that they were to be relieved by a British unit that night. This relief only arrived at two-thirty a.m., the 4th, so by the time the Battalion had started on its outward journey, dawn was breaking and the men had

to make haste. The drizzle had increased to a steady downpour. It flooded the low parts of the fields and made the cross-country track, which was followed, slippery, and the narrow, wet planks, which spanned the ditches, difficult to negotiate; there was much falling on to the mud and into the water and a cursing against fate and war; but eventually around four-thirty the Battalion reached the farm near Brielen towards which it had been making.

For the time being the 16th was finished with the Ypres Salient; a very different salient from the one which the Battalion had entered three weeks earlier.

In the middle of April, when the unit arrived at Ypres, it was possible to move around with comparative freedom, west and north-west of the town as far north as St. Julien. The wooded Passchendaele heights to the east commanded much ground, but the view from them was a distant one. Now the enemy stood on the Gravenstafel Ridge to the east, and the Pilckem Ridge, right down to the canal to the west; his line to the north bordered on Wieltje. The prison walls had closed in on the defenders.



YPRES, 1915.

The town of Ypres was but a shell of its old self. In mid-April it was inhabited; few buildings within it had been destroyed. The Cloth Hall had been gutted by fire but its walls were practically intact; there was scaffolding around the tower on which men were working. Stores with different varieties of goods, including several pastry shops with tempting cakes, and restaurants where excellent meals could be obtained, were still open. At the close of the April fighting Ypres, by day, was an almost deserted ruin. During these hours the enemy kept it under steady fire; danger stalked in its streets. Men on duty lost no time in hurrying through and those who perforce, because of duty, had to stay within its precincts, kept as close to cover as possible. The only intruder was the souvenir hunter and he ran risks of misadventure, conventional and otherwise.

"I was nearing the head of some stairs leading to a basement," wrote one of these wanderers. "A big, fat colonel of the artillery was passing when a particularly big shell was

heard coming and it sounded as if it would land where we were. The old gent grabbed me and threw me down the stairs and jumped on top of me. I hurt my ankle, but was certainly well protected with him on top of me. He asked me what I was doing there, and I said 'sticking around, trying to get a piece of shell to send to Canada as a souvenir.' He told me to get to hell out of it and gave me a kick which added persuasion to his already strong inducement to leave."

By night strange sights were to be seen in its eerie gloom.

"As we came back through the town last night I was very tired and fell asleep on the wagon," wrote a transport man. "I sort of wakened to find the wagon bumping along on the side of the road and passing us were a number of ghostly figures. I thought at first I was seeing in a dream. However, I came to life and realized that they were Indian native troops passing us with their huge white sheets, which is part of their gear, wrapped around them from head to foot, and they marched without a word, in utter quietness."

Shortly after the Battalion reached the farm, the rain cleared; the morning became bright and sunny. The men were able to bathe in the large pond at the corner of the field where they were resting, and then doze in the open in the sun or watch the bustle of the French infantry billeted in the farm buildings, or the swarthy, dark-bearded Arabs in flowing robes riding about on their white chargers.

Packs having been lost, there was a complete reissue of missing articles to the remnants of the "old" Battalion during the morning hours. In the late afternoon the Corps Commander, Lieut.-General Plumer¹ visited the Battalion and congratulated the officers and men on their fighting on the previous days. He asked the Commanding Officer to convey his especial thanks to all ranks who had taken part in the counter-attack on the night of April 22nd-23rd.

At seven-thirty the same evening the Battalion, as part of the 3rd Brigade column, began its move from Ypres to the Steenwerck area. The march was not a long one, only twelve miles, but loaded down with packs filled with the complete new issue of various articles, and exhausted by their experiences of the last eleven days, the men found it hard, and would have felt it more so had it not been for an eager desire on their part to put as many miles as possible between themselves and the battle area.

The first stage of the journey was easy marching. The route lay along level ground, through Vlamertinghe, which place was left behind as dusk was falling, and then beside the little Reninghelst stream. There was little traffic interference, and gradually the countryside became devoid of the few troops there were around at the beginning of the march, until at last the only sign of habitation was the gleam of light from the windows of the houses in the little villages passed by, and the sound of cheery voices from an *estaminet*, as the door opened showing the social crowd within.

At eleven p.m., a long halt was called at the summit of Scherpenberg Hill, north of Locre, overlooking the plains which groups of the "old" Battalion had looked down upon from the hill of Mont des Cats on the Sunday afternoon of the previous February, or during the nights

¹Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.

of early April from Cassel. They were wrapped in darkness relieved only by flickering points of light in the friendly territory, and the long curved line of Very lights rising and falling along the battle front. The same sight as was seen a month before, but very different to the few left of those shattered groups, to whom it brought reflections and wonderings of past days with comrades who lay under the sod on that hidden plain.

The march was resumed. Crossing the western shoulder of the hill the Battalion marched down into Locre, through the village, southwest towards Bailleul, which was four miles distant, and across the Belgian frontier. By this time (one a.m., May 5th) the men were becoming more and more exhausted; the column lagged, marching with a sort of concertina movement, but by dint of persuasion and encouragement, the stragglers were kept in hand. At last, about two-thirty, the outskirts of Bailleul were reached and a halt was called. The men eased their packs, threw themselves down on the cobbled streets, and sat on the doorsteps or leaned against the walls of the houses. According to report, billets were in the town, so it was only a matter of waiting for the guides, who had gone forward on the morning of the 4th, and the weary journey would be ended.

Soon the advance party reported, but with news that billets were three miles farther on. Disappointment was felt right through the ranks; the Battalion became thoroughly disorganized, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the men could be persuaded to get on their feet. To make matters worse, the guides, when questioned, seemed none too sure of the further route, and, rather than take risks of useless marching, one company stayed in Bailleul all night in empty lorries. The remaining three struggled on, and got into billets finally about six a.m., but stragglers kept coming in all day of the 5th, and not until the afternoon of that date was there a complete muster of the Battalion.

The new quarters were the houses and barns of small farms, set in the midst of shady orchards scattered over the Steenwerck area, three miles south-east of Bailleul. A beautiful, fertile countryside, where, for a time at any rate, the memory of all that had gone before could be forgotten in the complete enjoyment of its quiet.

On the afternoon of the 5th, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien visited the Battalion, and spoke to the surviving officers in words which are referred to fully in the following diary entry. It runs:

“Smith-Dorrien spoke in a deeply affecting way. He evidently felt the occasion keenly. He said the blow delivered by the enemy on the evening of the 22nd was a stunning one. The Allied line had given way on an approximate frontage of eight thousand yards. During the early part of the following night the position was critical. There was a feeling of grave anxiety in the minds of our leaders. The counter-attack by the 10th and 16th Battalions was launched at such a moment, and did everything to restore the situation and confuse the enemy. The General said he deeply regretted the great sacrifice entailed and asked Colonel Leckie to thank all ranks for maintaining the high tradition of the British Army.”

Thereafter the Commanding Officer intimated that the Battalion would be in rest billets for some little time, and asked that the best use be made of that period for reorganization and training.

CHAPTER VII

BATTLE OF FESTUBERT-GIVENCHY

Reference maps: "C" facing page 140, and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

The rest period was destined to be short. The preparations for the French offensive on the Arras-la Bassée front were nearly completed, and to widen the gap in the enemy line, to take la Bassée, and to pin German reserves to the ground, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force agreed to undertake operations north of that ground, in which it was decided to use the Canadians. The British offensive was known as the battles of Aubers Ridge and Festubert. At its northerly limit the former attack was launched from the breastworks in front of la Cordonnerie Farm which had been occupied in March, 1915, by the 16th Battalion. The trenches which had been dug by the 16th and other units of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade near Fauquissart, at the end of that month, were used as assembly positions for the assaulting troops a short distance south of la Cordonnerie.

The stay of the Battalion in the Steenwerck area lasted, therefore, for only ten days, which were spent in what a diarist describes as "the nicest billets and amongst the nicest people we have met in this country." On May 9th, Lieut.-General Alderson,¹ the Commander of the 1st Canadian Division, inspected the Battalion, and afterwards read numerous telegrams from all parts of the Empire congratulating the Canadians on the stand they had made at Ypres; but his audience were not in the mood for congratulations. The distant deep booming of the guns² while the ceremony was going on, gave a warning of the chances of the future, which distracted their attention from listening to praise of what had been done in the past.

The order to move was received on May 14th, and the same evening the Battalion, as part of the 3rd Brigade column, left Steenwerck for Pacaut and Paradis, small villages two and one-half miles south of Merville, where it arrived (minus transport, which had got held up for hours by an overturned lorry) at one-thirty a.m. the following morning.

The Battalion settled down to rest in an uncertain state of mind, for it was known throughout the unit that the halt could only be a short one; the news of the failure of the attack on the 9th, and the heavy casualties then sustained, had already filtered through and convinced all ranks that they were on their way to carry on the fight.

The day of the 15th passed without incident. That evening trench maps of the Festubert area were issued to company officers, and

¹Lieut.-General Sir E. A. H. Alderson, K.C.B.

²It was on that day (the 9th) that the Battle of Aubers Ridge began.

Captain Hastings was ordered to be prepared to reconnoitre, at an early hour next morning, the route from billets to the Rue de l'Épinette and Festubert village. It was assuredly the eve of battle; and the rumblings of a heavy bombardment followed by the prolonged rattle of rifle fire which broke in on the quiet of the succeeding night, and the quivering sheet of flame, which illumined its darkness on the distant horizon, told that the new offensive¹ had already begun.

Early next morning a warning order was received to be prepared to march at nine a.m. or at one hour's notice thereafter. The whole of that day (the 16th) the men lay in the warm sun outside billets waiting for the looked for summons which never arrived, and at dusk were notified that they could "stand down" for the night. At four a.m., the 17th, the move order was received, and three hours later the Battalion bade good-bye to an area it was fated to hear much of again a long three years after.²

The morning broke fine. Later, a steady rain set in, and by the time the Battalion had reached its destination—2nd General Headquarters Line, le Touret—the men were soaked. In the surrounding fields, under their waterproof ground sheets, were bivouacked two Guards battalions, and as the unit marched through, the Guardsmen rushed out of shelter to the roadside, regardless of the wet, to greet their Canadian comrades.

On every hand there were indications that the attack, begun on the night, 15th-16th, was still being pressed. Groups of prisoners were coming back, ambulances plying to and fro; the batteries in the clumps of trees near at hand were spasmodically blazing away towards the front. Rumour had it that the British were progressing well towards la Bassée, and that the Canadians would probably be used against the town that night. There were debates as to whether such an attack meant street fighting. It was agreed that it did, and all details of what should, or should not be done, in that kind of warfare were discussed, with an evident desire on the part of all concerned to get through with the suspense and into the fight, whatever it might be, as soon as possible.

At nine-fifteen a.m. a conference of battalion commanders was held at 3rd Brigade Headquarters, a farmhouse close to the Battalion position. Brigadier-General Turner explained the tactical position. He said that his command was now under the 7th British Division, and might be called upon to take part in the battle at any moment. In such an event the assembly position would be the British front line before the attack of May 15th, at a place about a mile and a half ahead, near a cluster of houses called Indian Village. The troops were to proceed to this area by cross-country roads, which were duly described.

Colonel Leckie on his return to the Battalion, ordered a reconnaissance of the route to be made. A party of three officers at once proceeded on this duty. At Rue de l'Épinette it came in touch with the Headquarters of the 4th Battalion of The Queen's Own Cameron

¹Attack of the Indian Division and the 2nd British Division in the neighbourhood of Richebourg l'Avoue and Festubert.

²In the Battles of The Lys, April-June, 1918, the enemy captured this territory. It was the extreme limit of his advance on this front, and the 16th as a unit of the Canadian Corps attack was detailed to retake the ground. This counter-attack was spoken of under the code name DELTA and its purpose was to relieve pressure on the Bethune coal fields. It was abandoned in favour of larger operations.

Highlanders, which unit was attacking that same night,¹ and was able to furnish important information regarding general conditions in the forward area and the progress of the advance.

May 17th, however, passed without any call being made on the Battalion. At eight p.m. the same night the unit was marched back to Essars, a small village near Bethune; at four a.m. the next morning, it received orders to be in position in the 2nd General Headquarters Line, le Touret, at eight a.m.; and at the stated hour it was there.

A further conference of commanding officers was held at 3rd Brigade Headquarters soon thereafter, when it was intimated that the Brigade was to attack that afternoon. At two p.m., therefore, the 16th Battalion started on its way by cross-country route to the assembly position, the breastworks near Indian Village, arriving there at approximately three forty-five p.m.

From then onwards events moved rapidly. Companies had scarcely entered the breastworks when Numbers 2 and 4 Companies were ordered to file out to the field in rear. The two company commanders, Captain Rae and Captain V. J. Hastings, were summoned to Battalion Headquarters, and told that the 16th Battalion in conjunction with the 14th Battalion (Royal Montreal Regiment) were to go forward and capture the Orchard at M 9 and N 13, some fourteen hundred yards due east of the position where they then were.

The attack was to be launched at the earliest possible moment. Number 2 Company of the 16th, under Captain Rae, on the right, and two companies of the 14th Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Burland, on the left, were detailed to make a frontal attack overland: Number 4 Company of the 16th, under Captain Hastings, was ordered to turn about, make a détour through the village of Festubert, and move up la Quinze Rue to the cover of the old British front line breastwork, where a British staff officer would be met. This officer would furnish further particulars of the advance, which in a general way was to proceed by way of a German breastwork communication trench, then to deploy, and attack the Orchard from the right simultaneously with the frontal attack. Both frontal and flank attacks were timed to converge on their objective at five p.m.

If such a plan were to be successful there was no time to be lost, but for certain reasons it was very difficult to make quick time. To begin with, the ground over which the frontal attack had to be carried out was intersected by deep ditches, and covered with high breastworks, which was the form of defence used by both British and Germans in that flat, wet area; further, there had been no preliminary reconnaissance; and finally there were the peculiarities in the "upside down" maps that had been issued. These maps instead of having the north at the top, had it at the bottom. They were covered with letters and numbers, thus: M 6, M 7, in circles to indicate points on the ground, and used in operation orders for that purpose; but in reality many of the features marked in this fashion—trench junctions, hedges and the like—were so damaged by shell fire, or of such little prominence, that

¹In this attack the 4th Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders penetrated deep into the enemy's defences, and met with serious losses. When the 16th Battalion, during a tour commencing May 26th, held the ground over which the attack was made, the Cameron dead were found in groups strewn over the field; one Cameron who had been lying out wounded for nine days was rescued. This man, shot through the lungs and in the last stages of exhaustion, was found and brought in by a Canadian Cameron, who had been a school-fellow of his at Lochmaddy.

it was extremely difficult to place them in the stress of battle. Fore-hand decisions were therefore little more than guesses; the only course open to the attacking companies was to go ahead and make the best of the situation.

From the field behind Indian Village, where they were assembled, the troops engaged in the frontal attack moved forward to the old German front line by means of a communication trench, dug subsequently to the attack of May 15th, and from there advanced in extended order across the open. Directly the attack emerged from cover, the enemy opened artillery fire upon it. The 14th Battalion veered to the right; it crushed in and crossed the front of Number 2 Company and, although both 14th and 16th officers made strenuous efforts to straighten out the tangle, the extended formation of all three companies made this task impossible. The advance continued by means of straggling groups. Parties of the 14th Battalion got to the right of the communication trench up which Number 4 Company of the 16th was supposed to advance; the balance of the assaulting troops remained scattered on both sides of la Quinque Rue, about four to five hundred yards short of the Orchard.

Meanwhile, Number 4 Company, led by a guide from a battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, left Indian Village shortly after four p.m. The company doubled back as far as Festubert, where it came under heavy shell fire. It then broke up into small parties, and in this formation rushed from the village to the old British breastwork. Reforming their men behind this shelter, the company officers tried to find the British staff officer whom they were supposed to meet there, but he was nowhere to be found, and the guide could give no information as to his whereabouts.

The situation was perplexing for Captain Hastings did not know the precise point where the company was to deploy for the attack, and, for that matter, he was not quite certain as to the location of the Orchard or the communication trench leading towards it. But there was no time to lose. Hastings and his second in command hastily scanned their maps to decide as to the whereabouts of their objective from where they stood, and the route the company should follow when approaching it; and, after agreement had been reached upon these two points, the men were ordered to take off their packs—the company up to now had been in heavy marching order—and be prepared to continue the advance immediately.

The company, led by one of its officers, turned into file, crossed the old No Man's Land, wheeled to its right into the captured German front line, and to the left up the communication trench. The enemy was shelling heavily; parts of the breastworks had been blown in. The garrison holding the trench was crouching down at the bottom of it, taking refuge from the bombardment. The advancing troops trod on them; they jumped over the heaps of debris in the trench until they reached a part of the breastworks completely smashed in—a wide gap. The holding garrison there urged them, because of the severe shelling, to go no further, but, ignoring their protests, they crossed the open and entered the trench on the further side.

Ultimately, the leading group of the company found its way up to a second large gap in the trench well clear of the shelled area, and came upon a Vickers gun post. The officer in charge stated that this was the most advanced section of the line. In front could be clearly





seen a group of houses and trees which, according to reckoning, should be the Orchard.

There was a pause, an anxious glance at the wristwatch; and a counting of forces to find only a total of one officer and three bombers. Fortunately a major of the Wiltshire Regiment, who was in a dug-out near at hand, confirmed the fact that the clump of trees ahead was the Orchard, and sent back his orderly to lead up the rest of Number 4 Company. Leaving two bombers with the officer of the Wiltshires, the 16th officer and the third bomber reconnoitred to their front. Across the gap, alongside of the breastwork, they discovered a major¹ of the 14th Canadian Battalion dangerously wounded. His wound had been dressed, but he was exhausted from loss of blood, and able to give no report of the situation beyond the statement that the frontal attack had failed. This report appeared to be correct, as there were no signs to the left of either the 16th or 14th Battalions beyond a few men near la Quinque Rue, and an officer, who from his fair hair could be clearly distinguished as Lieutenant Cotton² of the 16th, advancing towards the communication trench.

Telling the bomber to remain by the 14th Battalion officer, the 16th officer shouted to Cotton and, having attracted his attention, signalled to him to come towards the dug-out of the Wiltshire major, to which he himself returned. He arrived there as the major's orderly, who had been sent back to get in touch with the remainder of Number 4 Company, came panting up, only able to stammer out "The Canadians are all blown to hell; there is terrible murder up there."

It was impossible to attach any reasonable meaning to those words, so the 16th officer went back himself outside the communication trench. He had gone but a short distance to the rear, when he met Captain Hastings leading forward a number of Number 4 Company men. He reported all the details of the situation to Hastings, and they both agreed that the only feasible plan in the circumstances was to place the men of Number 4 Company on hand, under cover, near the breastwork, get as full a report as possible from Lieutenant Cotton, and afterwards get in touch with Captain Rae and Lieut.-Colonel Burland, the officers in charge of the frontal attack.

This plan was followed. Lieut.-Colonel Burland and Captains Rae and Hastings consulted together. They decided that, for the present, no further advance could be made, and that the attacking forces, with the exception of Number 4 Company, should dig in on the line at present reached. Number 4 Company was ordered to take up position near the further gap, at an oblique angle to the communication trench which stretched to the left, until it gained touch with Number 2 Company of the 16th or one of the 14th Battalion companies. These orders were complied with, and the situation and casualties reported to the two battalion headquarters, with the suggestion that after dark a trench should be dug on approximately the line occupied; a suggestion which was concurred in by the battalions, and approved by Brigade.

When night fell, there came a steady downpour of rain, which made it extremely difficult to keep in touch or move across the fields, but the new line, which it was proposed should connect up with the Wiltshires on the right and the Coldstream Guards on the left, was begun. At an hour, very close to dawn (of the 19th), Numbers 1 and 3 Companies

¹The name of this officer is not recorded.

²Captain Ross P. Cotton, killed at Observatory Ridge, near Ypres, June 14th, 1916.

of the 16th Battalion, under Major Peck and Captain Morison, arrived from support to relieve Numbers 2 and 4 Companies and continue the digging of this trench.

Numbers 2 and 4 filed back to support positions in the old German front line and the old British line near Indian Village. Although in after years some of those who were present then with these units witnessed many desolate battlefields, yet none surpassed in grimness the scene they saw that morning at Festubert. It is true that later in the war, especially at the Somme and Passchendaele, the artillery battered buildings, villages and the earth itself into an unrecognizable pulp, but the completeness of this mutilation often served to cover up the human side of the tragedy, which at Festubert stood revealed in all its nakedness. Smashed rifles, torn, blood-stained equipment¹ and clothing were strewn over the battlefield. The dead, mainly British, lay thick around. They were scattered amongst the multi-coloured bags, black, blue, gray and white, of the breastwork, thrown broadcast by the bombardment. One man stood in the trench, in an eerily life-like attitude, the hand up to the head where the fatal bomb fragment had pierced, as if listening for the movement of the oncoming enemy; some were locked together in an embrace of death with the bayonet through one or other of the bodies.

In front of the German wire the dead lay thick, as if mown down by a scythe; the occasional man had fallen against the wire in the kneeling position, ready for the final spring which death had denied him. And there were more hanging over ditches, half in, half out, killed as they attempted to cross; or in the open, in all sorts of contorted attitudes. Burial parties were making little headway, and in the muggy, wet morning the many corpses lying on the sodden, red-stained earth, gave forth a sweet, pungent odour which was almost overpowering.

The task of digging a trench line, which had been left to Numbers 1 and 3 Companies, was a difficult one. As soon as the men dug down about two feet below the surface they found themselves standing in water. They had no alternative, however, but to make the best of the situation, for, shortly after Numbers 2 and 4 Companies left the trench, dawn was upon them. The right flank of the line, next to the breastwork communication trench, had a certain amount of dry ground, but the left flank, abutting a marsh, which lay between the 16th and the Coldstream Guards, had none.

During the forenoon of the 19th, 3rd Brigade ordered an attack on the Orchard and the houses at M 10, to take place at ten-fifteen p.m. the same night. The forward companies were warned for this operation, but in the afternoon it was cancelled and, instead, the Battalion was instructed to send out two patrols, after dark, to reconnoitre all approaches to the Orchard. The patrols went forward and made the discovery that the house near the la Quinque Rue road-junction, from which a sap led to the Orchard, was unoccupied by the enemy. On receipt of this intelligence it was decided to place two Colt machine guns in these buildings to give covering fire to the attack, which, it was now understood, would take place on the night of the 20th.

May 20th arrived, and with it a trying time for the companies

¹On one set of equipment, covered with blood, there was written the name of a brother, serving with a battalion of the Royal Scots, of Sergeant Denholm of the 16th. To prevent Denholm worrying, the information was kept from him until he got news that his brother was wounded and in England.

which were cramped up in the shallow front line. They had little or no rest, they were being badly punished by enemy sniping and shell fire, and they were greatly fatigued.

“S— and I started to dig a gopher hole against the German trench,” reads a diary extract. “I struck a live shell buried in. Dead tired, continually falling asleep and tumbling in a heap. Mac gives it up—reckons he will get killed, shelter or no shelter—then falls asleep. I remember shovelling his legs out once or twice, but never disturbed him a bit.”

At Battalion Headquarters there was also worry, for councils were divided regarding the time of zero hour. Colonel Leckie, supported by the Brigade Commander, pressed for a night attack at ten-fifteen p.m.; the Higher Command thought otherwise and zero hour was finally fixed for seven forty-five p.m.—broad daylight. Captain Rae, with Headquarters at the house marked “A” on map C, was placed in charge of the operation, the remainder of the plan being as arranged for the attack on the 19th, viz: Number 3 Company (Captain Morison) on the left, to capture the Orchard; Number 1 Company (Major Peck) on the right, to capture, by flank attack, the house at M 10, where it would link up with the 15th Canadian Battalion, which was to attack to a line from L 11 to M 10 simultaneously with the attack on the Orchard. The line of attack toward the Orchard was in an oblique direction.

Captain Rae arrived at his Headquarters early in the evening. He sent for Major Peck and Captain Morison, who were in the forward trench, and communicated the above orders to them verbally. A short time afterwards the bombers reported with their matter-of-fact query, “Where do you want us?” The bombardment of the houses of the Orchard began without drawing any retaliation from the enemy, and then came zero hour—seven forty-five.

The assaulting troops went over the parapet in magnificent style.

“The Canadians went into the attack the other day,” wrote a Coldstreamer who witnessed this attack from the left flank, “just as if they were drilling in Hyde Park. I never saw anything like it. Each man at about two paces interval going at a walking pace with the enemy’s machine guns and rifle fire on a wide front turned on them. In fact no better example could be shown by any regiment under the British flag. It gives us better courage to know we have such men to rely on.”

The coolness of the men was all that has been described.

“The machine gun fire was like sleet,” wrote one of the attacking troops in his diary. “Bill and I kept together at first. At the worst of the fire Bill got scored over the forehead and turning to me said, ‘Gee! Them bullets have the flies up north beat a mile. I’m brushing them from my face in handfuls. I reckon that was a black hornet.’”

“As we were going over the open fields with the machine-gun and rifle fire on us,” wrote another man, “a rabbit ran scotching across the grass in front. Jack shouted out ‘Oh, look at the bunny! Look at the bunny, will you!’”

The leaders were as collected as the men. The left platoon of Number 3 Company lost direction; the men of that unit made a half left turn, and advanced towards the front of the Coldstream Guards. The Guards shouted at them and pointed out the Orchard, whereupon Sergeant Cochrane, the platoon sergeant, turned his men about and led them towards that spot, correcting the dressing of the ranks as he went along. Cochrane during the advance was hit in five places; nevertheless, he remained with his command until the objective was reached. Afterwards, when being carried to the dressing station, he slid off the stretcher and insisted on being allowed to report to Captain Rae to give that officer details of the situation. When he reached Rae's Headquarters, the pain was so intense that he was forced to double up on to his hands and knees, the only posture in which he could get relief from his agony, and from that position he made his statement.

The plans for covering fire from the Colt guns in the sap head near the house, were of no avail. One of the guns got into action for several minutes, and then was smashed by the German artillery; the second gun was hit before it opened fire. The majority of both crews were killed or wounded.

Number 3 Company, on striking the road west of the Orchard, found themselves faced with a ditch on the farther side of which stood a thick hedge, in which only two small openings could be seen. Towards one of these Captain Morison started to make a run, but was pulled back by bomber Appleby, who said, "Bombers go in front of officers here, sir," and leaving his officer to take second place, jumped the ditch and pushed through the gap, quickly followed by the company, which in Indian file, making use of the two openings, rushed its objective.

The very daring of the assault took the enemy by surprise. Thinking the ditch and the hedge made an insurmountable barrier, he had left the ground around them indifferently protected, and, before rifle and machine-gun fire could be brought to bear on it, the Orchard was in possession of the 16th. The company dug in on the other side of the enclosure behind a hedge, on the other side of which, some fifty yards distant, was an enemy trench fully manned with excited Germans.

Number 1 Company continued going forward and echeloned to the right of Number 3. Its right touched the breastwork communication trench which led towards the Orchard. At the road there was a break in this breastwork, and through this opening the leading two platoons of the Company, as they came up, made a dash for the house at M 10. Immediately these men cleared the gap, several machine guns opened fire on them, and they were at the mercy of the enemy. The garden round the house was covered with a network of barbed wire, and between the breastwork and the house was open ground. A number of the men were killed as they cleared the breastwork and as many more in an attempt to storm the wire. A few of the latter group shammed death and lay in front of the wire until darkness fell, hoping they might then get into the house, but as the attack of the 15th Canadian Battalion to the line L 11—M-10 had been unsuccessful, they finally withdrew, without attempting to get into the objective. The remaining two platoons of Number 1 Company, realizing that the two leading platoons were trapped, never went farther than the breastworks. No further effort was made to capture M 10, and a line was established around the Orchard. This line connected up with the

left of the 15th Battalion in the communication trench. By two a.m., of the 21st, the 13th Canadian Battalion had relieved the two companies of the 16th, and the latter, at about dawn, reached the old British line near Indian Village.

Such was the capture of what, during the subsequent years of the War, came to be known as the Canadian Orchard. It was the farthest point reached by the British in the Battle of Festubert, and, although ultimately abandoned because it formed too acute a salient in the line, it did not pass into the enemy's hands until the German Advance of April, 1918.

* * * * *

The Battalion remained in the Festubert area until the end of May, and then moved to the Givenchy front, where it spent the remaining weeks of the first period of its history. It occupied reserve billets in Oblinghem, two miles north-west of Bethune, and in Essars, a suburb of that town; or it did duty in the trench system east of Givenchy-lez-la-Bassée. This had been dug by the Guards as a sort of West End of London in France, where you moved along Shaftsbury Avenue to Picadilly Circus, followed through into Waterloo Place, or turned left into Leicester Square and paid visits to the Empire, the Alhambra, Daly's, or sundry other resorts where company or platoon headquarters resided.

These were days of torrid mid-summer heat, pleasant enough in the rearward area where the troops, undisturbed by shell fire, could enjoy the swimming galas in the canal, or the gymkhanas and baseball matches at the transport lines; but in the front line, towards which the Battalion marched on the hot afternoons along the sheltered bank of the canal, envying the good fortune of the hundreds of troops they passed bathing in its cool waters, it was a different story. There the trenches were so deep as to be well over a man's height. Currents of fresh air never penetrated into them, and in their depths the men sweltered in a lifeless atmosphere.

Compared with the previous week of battle, the period spent in the Givenchy area was uneventful, but it had an importance of its own in the history of the unit. During one of the tours in rest billets, the Ross rifle was withdrawn and replaced by the Lee-Enfield. A violent discussion raged around the decision to discard the Ross, but, speaking for the men of the 16th Battalion, it can be said that, during the Ypres fighting, they found this weapon quite unsuitable for fighting in the Field, and many of them, during the Ypres and Festubert battles, discarded it for the Lee-Enfield. It jammed from heat expansion after the firing of twenty or thirty rounds. Men were to be seen stamping on the bolt in an attempt to open it, cursing bitterly with tears of rage in their eyes, and, finally, when all efforts to draw it had failed, flinging the rifle away. The Ross had other disadvantages, and it also had advantages, but the fault mentioned, in the opinion of the infantryman, was fatal.

The second event of importance which took place during this period, when the Battalion was in reserve at Essars, was the further and most serious encounter in the "Battle of the Kilts." The complete issue of the khaki kilt decided upon at Lark Hill reached the unit at this time. They proved to be grotesque efforts, quite evidently designed by persons who knew nothing about the kilt. The men spoke of them

as "lemonade rags". One company to a man refused to wear them. So did Regimental Sergeant-Major Nelson, who said that the suggestion that a Highland regiment should be clothed in such a garb was an "outrage". Companies were paraded so that the general effect of the new dress could be observed, and General Turner, who by this time must have been heartily tired of the controversy, was asked to be present.

The men made the most of the opportunity to prove their side of the case. The members of Number 3 Company, before parade, exchanged kilts, and there was the edifying spectacle of small men with kilts wrapped twice round the girth and reaching down to their boot tops, and large men wearing kilts which barely met and did little more than cover the loins. Captain Morison, after one startled look at his command, turned quickly about and retreated to his billet.

In the face of these protests the entire issue was withdrawn, and there, for the time being, the matter ended, but as the years went on the Battalion wore such an assortment of clothing that the question of uniform dress had to be settled. The subject was again taken up seriously in the spring of 1916. The suggestion was then made that a tartan, other than one of the four originally represented in the Battalion, should be adopted, and the Fraser, as the Fraser Highlanders were disbanded in Canada, was named. The approval of the heads of the clan was secured to this proposal and an officer of the Battalion on leave was authorized to assemble necessary data for the information of the authorities. When the manufacturers of tartan were approached, they stated that the likelihood of the Fraser, a non-regimental tartan, being approved by the War Office was remote, as a special loom would have to be set aside to work upon it, and suggested the Hunting Stewart, worn by the 9th Battalion of the Royal Scots, as an alternative. All of this information was brought back to Battalion Headquarters, but, probably because of the order issued by Ottawa about that date, negotiations halted there.

The order spoken of stated that after a specified date no further Expeditionary Force unit leaving Canada would be issued with kilts, and that the kilts of the Canadian Highland battalions already in the Field would be withdrawn as soon as stocks of trews became available. An outcry of protest followed the promulgation of this edict.

"They might as well tell us we are to become an Irish Regiment," wrote a 16th Battalion officer in a letter home. "This, after all those months as a kilted battalion in France. I feel *very* strongly about it. I think it's a damn shame. The change will not be forced on us without a fight; that's sure."

The order was later rescinded, but it was well into 1917 before the 16th Battalion reached an agreement as to a uniform dress, including the Mackenzie tartan kilt, which the Battalion wore during the remainder of the war and for twelve years afterwards, until it adopted the Hunting Stewart, the tartan of the Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) the regiment with which The Canadian Scottish Regiment is allied.

The tours in the trenches were busy ones. The Canadians, in conjunction with the 7th British Division on the left, were about to launch an attack from the front held by the 16th and its relieving unit the 15th Battalion. It was uncertain which brigade or battalions of

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the 1st Canadian Division would be called upon for this fighting, but it was hinted that one or the other of the two battalions mentioned would be detailed to carry out the assault. In any event, whether or not they were to take part in active operations, these units had to prepare their deep front line as a jumping-off trench for the assaulting troops; they had to carry up bombs and small arms ammunition and conduct preliminary reconnaissances of No Man's Land, and what time the unit was not engaged upon these duties it was harassed by the excitement of "mine scares", a sort of frightfulness encountered by the Battalion for the first time. It was known that the British miners were placing explosives under the German line to be fired when the forthcoming attack took place, and it was not long, after this knowledge became common property, before strange sights and sounds were reported in and under the Canadian trenches. Mysterious round holes were noticed at the bottom of the front line parapet, and engineering experts advanced learned theories in explanation of them; mysterious noises were heard underground and the trenches in the neighbourhood of the spot where they were detected were at once cleared; a listening set was installed there, and a sapper sat down in the silence to wait for the knock which would tell of the death beneath his feet. But after days of guessing, some commonplace person suggested that the holes had been made by rats, a suggestion which proved correct; and when at last the subterranean sounds were repeated they were found, after much searching, to be echoes of the lusty blows with which Sergt. Ridge was putting sandbags into place in his dug-out, some little distance down the trench.

As events turned out, the 16th was not chosen to co-operate in the 7th Division attack at Givenchy, which took place when the Battalion was in rest billets in Essars. The unit, however, was "standing to" equipped in battle order, ready to go forward in case of need; and as darkness closed in on the evening of the fight, and the long line of ambulances, carrying the battle casualties back to Bethune, slid quickly past the waiting 16th men, they had reason to feel thankful that they were not called upon to take part in the costly engagement.

On the night of June 24th-25th, the Battalion bade farewell for good to the London streets of the Givenchy front area—to Windy Corner, Gunner's Siding and the well known Duck's Bill. It rested at Essars for two days and a night, and then at ten-thirty p.m., on the 26th-27th, marched northwards through a peaceful countryside in the quiet of a clear moonlight night to Neuf Berquin, three miles north-west of Estaires where the Battalion was billeted in March-April, 1915. It halted for a few hours there, and passed on to the Steenwerck-Ploegsteert area to recuperate for future struggles.

It was a merciful release. Four months had elapsed since the unit entered the firing line at Fleurbaix, and during that period it had taken a strenuous part in battle, delivered two attacks, driving the enemy from his position, and paid in casualties the inevitable cost. By the end of June, 1915, the conclusion of the First Period of the Battalion's history, three-quarters of its original strength had gone—killed and wounded.

The casualties amongst officers were exceptionally heavy. On the night April 22nd-23rd alone, sixteen out of the twenty-six officers who entered the charge were put out of action. Of the eight company commanders and seconds in command of companies who had arrived

in France with the Battalion, five were killed that same night; one other, Major Lorne Ross, commanding the Gordon Company, had been previously evacuated owing to serious wounds sustained on April 16th, the day the unit entered the Salient. The loss of these leaders was in many ways irreparable, for amongst them were men of marked personality. The 16th in subsequent years had many gallant and unselfish officers, but it is doubtful if at any future time in its history there were serving together in it a group of leaders who gave so whole heartedly of themselves and their interests for the sake of the cause. Linked together by the common bond of intense devotion to the Battalion, yet in personal characteristics they were widely apart.

Captain Cecil M. Merritt, commanding Number 3 Company, a keen soldier, ever anxious where the well-being of his men was concerned, had with regard to his own safety an unconcern bordering on fatalism. Living close to his brother officers and his men, known by them in an affectionate way as "the skipper", he was unrelenting in personal attention to detail and all matters of duty.

When the Division was inspected by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, before entering the Ypres Salient for the first time, he was offered a staff appointment in the British Army. This he refused, notwithstanding that it meant promotion, because, as he said to a brother officer, he would not leave his Company until they "had been in one or two scraps together."

He was killed in action on the night of April 22nd-23rd. After he had been desperately wounded in the charge, Merritt was brought into the captured trench. Two of his men immediately volunteered to carry him over the open country to the rear, but he refused to allow them to take the risk of so doing. When, some little time before dawn, it was thought the enemy was preparing to attack, he raised himself up, with a dying effort, to control the situation, and, receiving a further wound in the head, expired a short time afterwards.

Captain John Geddes possessed the most forcible personality of all. Who, of those who served with him, can forget it? The keen, mobile face, offset by the prematurely grey hair, the tense manner and incisive speech betokening the temperament which gives of itself unsparingly in every interest and cause it embraces.

Of Scottish and Highland parentage, educated at Rugby, John Geddes possessed the true Highland temperament. His education completed, business interests brought him to the American continent and latterly to Winnipeg, Canada. When the organization of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada was being discussed, he was urged to accept a commission in the proposed regiment, which he agreed to do, and from the date of its formation became, especially on the ranges, one of the most ardent officers in the Canadian Camerons. At the outbreak of war, he volunteered for active service and became the Commander of the Cameron Contingent to the 16th.

What his personal feelings were as regards his fate nobody can say, for he never revealed them; but all who knew him felt instinctively that John Geddes would fall in action. His daring and impetuosity made this fairly certain.

"When on that terrible Sunday evening (April 25th, 1915)," writes a friend of his in Winnipeg, "the names of the killed began to come through, one by one, on the bulletin



MAJOR (LIEUT.-COLONEL) LORNE ROSS, D.S.O.
(GORDONS).
 Commanding Number 1 Company.
 Organization September 2nd, 1914 to
 April 18th, 1915.
 (Evacuated to England—wounded).



CAPTAIN (LIEUT.-COLONEL) W. RAE, D.S.O.
(SEAFORTHS).
 Commanding Number 2 Company.
 Organization September 2nd, 1914 to
 June, 1915.
 (Evacuated to England, June 14th, 1915—
 sick).



CAPTAIN (LIEUT.-COL.) FRANK MORISON,
D.S.O., (91ST REGIMENT).
 Second in Command Number 3 Company.
 Organization September 2nd, 1914 to
 April 23rd, 1915.
 Commanding Number 3 Company,
 April 23rd, 1915 to September 1915.
 Sick leave to England, November 27th, 1915.
 Struck off strength, January 21st, 1916.



CAPTAIN CECIL M. MERRITT (SEAFORTHS).
 Commanding Number 3 Company.
 Organization September 2nd, 1914 to
 April 23rd, 1915.
 (Killed in Action).



CAPTAIN JOHN GEDDES (CAMERONS).
 Commanding Number 4 Company.
 Organization September 2nd, 1914 to
 April 23rd, 1915.
 (Killed in Action).

**ORIGINAL COMPANY COMMANDERS AND SECOND IN COMMAND OF NUMBER 3 COMPANY,
 16TH BATTALION (THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH), C.E.F.**

screen, I had a strange feeling of dread that amongst them would be the name of John Geddes. And when it did appear, sad as I was, I could not but feel it was the death the great fellow would have desired."

The story of his methods of training and discipline would make interesting reading to the soldier, for they were all his own. He was informal in his methods of organization and enthusiastic in all of the day's work, especially on the physical drill parade in the early morning, which he entered into with overpowering zest. On these occasions nobody grumbled or shirked, simply for the sake of Captain Geddes, but often there must have been secret longings for the pace to slacken. Route-marches and cross-country walking he gloried in, the rougher the ground the better. He it was, as perhaps can be surmised, who organized the thirty-two mile march to Salisbury and back when the 16th was stationed at Salisbury Plain. He was devoted to the music of the bagpipes and practised frequently on the chanter. This was a matter of no concern at West Down South, where he and a fellow Highlander shared a tent at the end of the officers' lines; but later on in the large officers' hut at Lark Hill, where the two occupied a room in the centre of the building, they discovered that chanter practice could become a highly controversial subject.

It is questionable if his men followed the meaning of what he did and said, but they were so impressed by his sincerity, and the knowledge that their interests were his, that they believed in him without question as an officer and a gentleman *sans peur et sans reproche*, and took him as they found him. He was mortally wounded by enfilade machine-gun fire in the charge, but kept crawling forward on his hands and knees, calling to his men to come on, until he lay lifeless, his body—as he would have wished it—facing the enemy.

Captain George Ross, temporarily commanding Number 1 Company, and Captain Jamieson, Second in Command to John Geddes, were on service strictly at the call of duty. They both became officers of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada on organization and were both lawyers, although not of the type usually associated with the legal profession. George Ross was of powerful physique; Jamieson was of medium height and slight stoop, with a quiet, detached air.

Previous to joining the Camerons they had no military experience of any account, but, thereafter, they strove seriously to fit themselves for the responsibilities of their rank. They were amongst the officers who could be seen at Valcartier practising commands and drill movements and discussing military problems at different times of the day or evening when not on duty.

They were absolutely disinterested. On certain occasions they might, if they chose, have pressed their seniority and so caused embarrassment, but they had the welfare of the 16th and their country too much at heart to think of doing so. As a consequence they never held a command for any considerable period, and did not come into view of the Battalion as a whole. But those who knew of the solid work they performed behind the scenes, and who had the opportunity of judging their sterling characters, realized what the influence of such officers as Captains George Ross and Jamieson meant to the Battalion in the disturbed atmosphere prevalent within it in late 1914 and early 1915. How they died nobody knows. They were struck down in the

June 1-27, 1915

BATTLE OF FESTUBERT-GIVENCHY

turmoil and confusion of the fighting, and passed from the scene in the unobtrusive way which characterized the whole tenor of their careers with the 16th.

Captain Fleming, Second in Command of Number 2 Company, was better known because of the sociable qualities and independent ways of thinking and acting which bring a man much into touch with his fellows. He was of English birth, a resident of Vancouver for some years before the war, and associated with business interests in that city. He was one of the officers of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada at organization.

Confident in bearing, always well groomed, with the glow of health on his cheeks, Fleming was Fleming and nobody else. When, at Salisbury Plain, officers were exercised as to what field equipment they should purchase he was, in case of doubt, always the court of appeal. He made it his duty to go into the merits of every article in the catalogue, and in his room at the end of the officers' sleeping quarters, would march up and down in front of a critical audience demonstrating the points for and against each purchase. For his own use he had a weird assortment of odds and ends, amongst them the paper pyjamas already spoken of.

He was a confirmed fatalist, had a premonition—which gave him not the slightest concern—that he would be killed “early in the game”, as he put it; and he also held the point of view that all platoon or company officers, if they did not shirk duty, were bound sooner or later to get “smashed or killed.”

An afternoon comes back to mind, one of pouring wet when the flat fields of northern France were at their dreariest, and so was Fleming. The Battalion was being relieved that night, and he and a brother officer were trudging back from the front line to Estaires on billeting duty. In trying to jump a ditch the take-off ground slipped from under them, and both of them fell in. Fleming thereafter revelled in the certainty of the quick and sudden death which lay in front of infantry officers, themselves included. He talked on that subject to the journey's end, and the driving rain, the dripping trees and hedges and the wet, clinging kilt, pressed in heaviness on the senses, as if to bear witness to the truth of his fears.

During the first rush of the charge he was hit in the knee, but went on after bandaging his wound with his handkerchief. He was last seen in the captured German trench, following on the main assault, preparing to charge at the head of a mixed party of 10th and 16th men, who had called for an officer to lead them against an uncaptured German post a bit nearer the wood. Next morning his body was found with his foot resting on the parapet of this post, so evidently he had been killed as the objective was captured.

The task of carrying on, which now faced the survivors, was, therefore, a heavy one, for in spite of these blows they had to continue firm and build up in the Battalion that spirit of resolve without which an army is barely worthy of the name.

SECOND PERIOD

CHAPTER VIII

PLOEGSTEERT, HILL 63—SUMMER MONTHS

Reference maps: "D" facing page 170, and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

By the end of June, 1915, the offensive of the British Expeditionary Force in France had come to a standstill. Casualties had to be replaced; new armies had to be trained; and the output of guns and munitions speeded up, in order that the enemy's field fortifications could be effectively dealt with.

The 1st Canadian Division was reduced in strength and exhausted just as the British formations were, and its troubles further increased by the lack of an assured supply of reinforcements. The supply did not fail because of lack of recruits in Canada. On the contrary, when the casualty lists of the 2nd Battle of Ypres were published in the Dominion, recruits flocked to the colours.¹ Canada was roused to the seriousness of the War. But the promiscuous grouping of contingents at mobilization, and the absence of any scheme for replacing casualties, made it extremely difficult to deal with the question of reinforcements.

To make good the losses incurred by the Division in April and May, 1915, the only drafts on hand in England were the base companies of the units already arrived, totalling one to two thousand. To meet the need for further troops Canadian Headquarters had to break up completely organized battalions which had meanwhile crossed the ocean. The drafts obtained in this manner were distributed broadcast amongst the units of the 1st Canadian Division, which were thus reinforced, irrespective of previous affiliations, by men drawn from anywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific. These sources of supply exhausted, no further reinforcements were available until fresh battalions, also organized with full complement of officers and men, arrived in England, to suffer, in most cases, the fate of their predecessors.

Because of this confusion, the ranks of the 16th Battalion, after the Battle of Festubert, were not replenished until nearly the end of July. The Battalion was down to less than half establishment. Numbers 1 and 3 Companies were so reduced that they had to be grouped together, and, even then, there were only two to three officers in each company. In the ranks one man was doing the duty of two, and they were men tired in body and mind.

It was, therefore, but natural in those circumstances that the hope closest to all ranks of the Battalion was that they might be granted some release from front line service. "It is rumoured we are to be

¹Sir Robert Borden when he visited the 16th Battalion at Kortepyp huts on July 22nd, 1915, announced that 150,000 Canadians were at that date under arms in Canada, England and France.

out for a long rest," wrote a corporal in his diary on arrival at Steenwerck; and, if so, they were perfectly happy to spend it in what the same writer called "the good old billets," amongst the friends who had welcomed them so warmly on that morning in early May when they marched in from the Ypres Salient.

In other respects the days went by as pleasantly. The weather was good. "Weather perfect"—"Very hot, we are wearing as little clothes as possible"—are some of the descriptions given of it. Many functions were held, Battalion concerts, Dominion Day sports, and birthday parties, "On the lawn, beneath the trees". Football and baseball matches were played; and, a landmark in the war, leave to England for "other ranks" was opened—two warrants were issued to the Battalion.

The anticipation of a prolonged stay in the pleasant Steenwerck neighbourhood was not realized. The Canadians were detailed to hold the Ploegsteert—Hill 63 front, a sector lying some six miles east, across the plain, in Flemish Flanders, and the home of a dour class of people not given to the hospitality of their old friends. On July 5th, the Battalion with keen regret moved forward into brigade reserve, on the right flank of the new area. Thus began a long spell of over seven months of forward area routine, front line, support, reserve—in varying sequence, never further back than divisional reserve, and ever undergoing the monotony of working party and trench duty. It was a weary round, known throughout the war to all infantrymen, but never for the same lengthy period. In later years brigade and battalions after three, four or a lesser number of months, in or near the battle line were withdrawn into distant rear areas for complete change and training, but in 1915 scarcity of men made it impossible to adopt this wise policy.

The billet in which the 16th men now found themselves bore the stylish name of "The Piggeries". It was a large, well-built, brick structure fitted with cement floor, and partitioned off into pens which once contained the Flemish pigs of King Albert of the Belgians, but wherein four Canadian privates now occupied the space allotted in normal times to one of these royal animals. This building and the adjacent la Grande Munque farm, both of which stood in cultivated fields under the steep slope of Hill 63, close to the northerly fringe of Ploegsteert Wood, housed the brigade reserve and two companies of the support battalion. The remainder of the latter were scattered around behind palisades and in various strong points in the wood itself.

All of this ground, although only fifteen hundred yards or less from the German trenches, was completely hidden from the enemy's view by the southerly shoulder of the hill. It was an ideal close reserve and support area. Transport could be brought up to the Prowse Point, within one hundred yards of the trenches, so the men had only a short carry of supplies and rations; reliefs were carried out by daylight, generally being finished by mid-afternoon. From the tactical point of view, reinforcements, in case of necessity, could be rushed up to the fighting line with the maximum protection.

In this area the troops could move about with freedom and became so carefree that, at a later date, a team of Canadian Highlanders played another team drawn from the 9th Scottish Division, then holding on the immediate right of the Overseas troops, at football on a

field near la Grande Munque Farm. The match drew a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators who cheered and shouted at their favourites until the gunners, whose battery positions lay close by, became alarmed. They protested against such outrageous conduct to Corps who, to the indignation of the infantry, forbade the return match.

The summer of 1915 also favoured a pleasant life. It was hot and dry. The troops could live in the open, day and night. The support companies were especially fortunate in this respect, for, the weather being what it was, they had the most pleasant of homes in the wood. They lived as Robin Hood's merry men of Sherwood. During daylight hours they rested on the grass under the shade of the trees; at night they slept in the bowers which they built for themselves; and were awakened by the light of dawn filtering through the leaves, content to listen, in the peace of the woods, to the dull boom of the guns coming over the hill from the Ypres front, where the Germans were making one more attempt¹ to oust the British from their trenches.

On the top and further slope of the rise lay the front line positions held by the 16th.² On the right they touched the edge of the cluster of ruined houses known as St. Ives, which stood where the slight rise finally flattened out into the Douai plain; on the left they were bounded by the Armentières-Messines road, and immediately overlooked from that direction by the wooded summit of Hill 63, where stood, with baronial castle effect, the ruins of the Château of a famous brandy distiller.

These front line defences were as livable as the reserve and support positions. The front line itself, except for a short cut-off trench on the right, was a stoutly built breastwork of sandbags, meandering along the identical line which the British took up when driven out of Messines. It was high enough to give protection to the tallest men walking upright along the broad board-walk behind it, from which, as there was no parados, a clear view right up the slopes of Hill 63 could be obtained; but it had a disadvantage. It was sited peculiarly, and at any time it was possible to turn a corner and find one's self, with an uncomfortable sort of feeling, in full view of the German lines. Beyond a few flimsy dug-outs there was no shelter for the holding garrison in the front line proper, but the buildings of Anton's and Seaforth farms, especially the former, which lay only a few hundred yards behind the breastworks, gave ample cover.

When the Canadians took over at Ploegsteert, this breastwork and one support line further up the slope were the only lines of defence, but the new troops soon got to work. They dug fire trenches, machine-gun posts, communication trenches, shelter from shell-fire trenches, with an energy which had it only been directed with greater forethought, would have provided a variety of trenches in that area sufficient to meet its needs for the duration of the War.

Facing and dominating these defences on the further side of the valley of the Douve, stood the southerly shoulder of the Wyttschaete-Messines Ridge. Across its slopes ran the enemy's trenches, and, perched on the top of it, stood the ruins of the town of Messines with the battered church tower standing above them, as if pondering the

¹Attack at Hooge, when the enemy first used the Flammenwerfer against the British. It was used against the French in March, 1915.

²The Battalion now, and up to the end of the War, interchanged in the front line with the 15th Battalion. The new arrangement came into force in April, 1915, when the 3rd Brigade entered the Ypres Salient.

meaning of past carnage, and puzzled as to what was next to happen in the strange cycle of events which had swirled around it.

For the church tower could tell many stirring stories of the days of late October, 1914, when the enemy launched attack after attack against the thin British line defending the town beneath it, and especially of the night of October 31st, when Messines was captured by the enemy.

“... when Württemberg troops,” to quote from the German staff monograph *Ypres, 1914*, “in order to keep up communication amidst the ruins and recognize one another, sang folk songs. The chorus of voices mingled in the rattle of machine guns, the roar of artillery in the streets and the crackling of the burning and falling houses.”



PLOEGSTEERT CHURCH, 1915.

A costly fight to which the rows of grass mounds and white crosses on the western slope of Hill 63, amongst which the Canadians used to wander, bore mute witness.

But these days had gone by and as can be seen by the following diary extract, Ploegsteert, when the Dominion troops arrived there in July, 1915, presented a different scene.

“July 7th,” writes this diarist, “Reconnoitred Hill 63, and visited the artillery observation post in the ruins of the Chateau. A clear hot day. We had an excellent view of a wide countryside. German territory a deserted landscape. Through our glasses we could see two men moving slowly across the fields stooping down as they went—probably signallers testing the wires. Not one other sign of life except a column of black smoke on the distant horizon. Messines in ruins. Warneton

almost untouched, houses looking as if inhabited. We could see window shades on some houses and signs of habitation, but not a dog or man visible. No sign of movement in the German trenches, I tried to pick out their sentries but could not—not even smoke to be seen.

“Looking over our territory we spied a very different scene. Behind the sandbag breastwork, which wandered snake-like over the hillside below us, men were sauntering about and standing around on the board-walks. Immediately beneath us, at Kent House, at the barricade across the Armentières-Messines Road in front of Stable Fort, and on the Armentières-Messines Road itself, men were also standing about or moving around.

“Ploegsteert Wood seemed alive with movement. The Palisade was lined with men; we could see others, in small groups, walking across the open patches in the wood. At the side of the wood larger parties were appearing and disappearing behind the trees along Mud Lane. They clustered around the Barrier—which looked like the turnstile at a fair—and then striking across the field, which lay between it and Prowse Point, they disappeared into the trenches.

“Behind us to the west lay the plain of the Lys. It was dotted with farms and little villages. The broad, brown streak across it was the General Headquarters Line. Beyond were the hills, the near side of Bailleul, the church tower of Neuve Eglise,¹ peeping out from their wooded slopes. On the plains there was as much bustle as elsewhere; men and wagons were moving in different directions. But there was not one sound of fighting—no artillery fire, not even the crack of a rifle.”

What made Ploegsteert a real rest front, however, was the “live and let live” understanding which seemed to exist between the troops facing each other there, across “No Man’s Land.”

There was no hostile artillery fire, beyond the odd shell which fell around Hyde Park Corner, Mud Lane and Kent House; places where the enemy could have done much damage, such as Anton’s Farm, on the upper floor of which was an artillery observation post and on the ground floor a platoon of infantry, he left unmolested.

Of ordinary rifle fire there was none, the front line garrisons left each other alone. One early morning a man of the 16th Battalion became insane and climbed on to the bare rafters of Seaforth Farm in full view of the German trenches. His comrades shouted to him to come down, but he paid no heed to their calls and, finally, they climbed up after him and brought him down by force. Yet the enemy never fired a shot.

By mutual consent the work of slaughter was left to the snipers, of whom the enemy had many. They had rifles laid on the various corners where men might carelessly come into view on their way to and from or walking along the breastwork. These danger spots were well known. Passers-by were warned of them by notices, “Beware of Snipers,” or more emphatically “Keep down your b—— bean,” elaborated, at a much frequented and dangerous corner near Prowse Point, by the following comment in prose and verse:—

¹A village about three miles behind the front line, on the national highway running through Wulverghem into Messines.

"Fritz snipes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and can't shoot worth a damn. Otto shoots on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and is a 'blank-blankety blank'."

"When Otto tries to get your bean
The death rate's liable to rise;
It's somewhat risky being seen
When Otto tries."

"On Fritz's days you're all serene
For Fritz can't hit you if he tries.
He's nothing but a might-have-been."

"One day they'll change and that will mean
Some guy will get a rude surprise.
Don't decorate the sylvan scene
When Otto tries."

"This is indeed a bloody business.—*Macbeth*."

Despite these peaceful surroundings the 16th Battalion on arrival in the new sector at once got into difficulties.

On the evening of the day after relief there was a spy scare. At dusk, a sheet of flame was seen shooting, once—twice—thrice, out of the chimney of an *estaminet* close by, and an excited sentry reported that signals were being sent to the enemy. The non-commissioned officer detailed to investigate the matter could not talk French; the inhabitants of the *estaminet* could not speak English, so Madame, being unable to make herself understood, was put under arrest, and a spy rumour went swiftly around. In a short time an Interpreter discovered that the disturbance was caused by the good lady upsetting bacon fat on a lighted stove, and all was well. A few hours passed, and again the unit was thrown into a turmoil. At ten p.m., when all the companies were out on working parties scattered through the wood, a message was received from Brigade stating "enemy lining up to within fifty yards of our parapet." It instructed Battalion Headquarters to collect working parties and move them behind the front where the enemy was supposed to be massing.

The night was pitch dark with heavy rain. There was much delay and confusion in the carrying out of these instructions; parties lost their way in the wood; they floundered into ditches and wire; only by two-thirty a.m. did the last group finally straggle to the rendezvous. Then without any explanation, the men were sent back to billets. It transpired afterwards that Brigade signals, in receiving a message from the right line battalion, in whose section a great deal of mining activity, both British and German, was in progress, had substituted the word LINING for MINING, so creating all the excitement.

The first front line tour of the Battalion opened with further agitation. The unit moved forward on the evening of July 9th, and at an early hour next morning when most of the trench population was in No Man's Land working or patrolling, companies were instructed by Battalion Headquarters to "Stand to and open rapid fire." "Heavy transport movement from north to south," they were told, "can be heard within the German lines." The execution of the order meant the entire disorganization of the night's work, but after protest, parties were recalled, too late, however, to open fire, which in any case would

have been ineffective, as the transport movement was on the roads beyond Messines Hill.

This incident led to others. The left company got into trouble during the subsequent night. It had evolved an elaborate system of signals between the men in the advanced listening posts and the trench sentries. A wire had been stretched along the ground between the two, and messages sent back and forth by means of a code of tugs. In the darkness of No Man's Land a patrol tripped over this wire, the sentry in the trench felt four distinct tugs, which meant "enemy advancing stealthily in large numbers," and instantly gave the alarm. The company concerned "stood to" and the message was passed to the neighbouring company commanders. The latter declined to take the alarm seriously, and for days after they made the life of the officer commanding the left company miserable by requests for the details of his secret code, with especial reference to a situation where the enemy was advancing "noisily in small numbers," instead of "stealthily in large numbers" as before.

Next came the turn of the centre company. A patrol coming in one morning, in the dim of dawn, intruded unexpectedly upon Private Mondoux, who was absorbed in the digging of a sap. In alarm, he lifted his shovel and hit the foremost man over the head. Later on in the day Mondoux was paraded at Company Headquarters. He was asked to explain his action, but the only words he could utter were "I don't know why—I am sorry—but it is my nature." A defence which has probably covered greater misdeeds. The centre company now became suspect. The commander of it received many messages of condolence on the conduct of his men, and enquiries as to whether or not it was safe to pass through his lines without an escort.

Every battalion, at one time or other in its career, had experiences of this mood amongst individuals, which was serious or humorous according to the grip it had of its subject. A 16th officer, on patrol, was shot at by a man of the covering party, at a range of barely ten yards; another officer, returning from reconnaissance in No Man's Land, had his wrist grazed by a bullet fired from the rifle of an overstrung sentry; a corporal in charge of a patrol was badly wounded in the same manner by a bomb. These incidents were irritating enough, but, according to the story—speaking of a later year than 1915, related by a 16th officer on his return from a visit to a flanking battalion in the line, worse happened elsewhere. In the course of conversation with his neighbouring company commander, this officer asked how many casualties his company had suffered during the tour. "Six—four killed," was the reply. "No, No! You are mistaken," interjected a sergeant who was standing by, "five killed—one we do ourselves."

But these alarms and confusions indicated no sudden increase of activity on the Ploegsteert front. They served but to show that the newcomers were in the state of mind when, in soldier phrase, they had the "wind up", or in ordinary language, they were nervous and excitable. The first tour in the trenches gave confidence to the men of the 16th Battalion; thereafter they settled down to acquaint themselves with the local tactical situation.

No Man's Land was wide and dry, and contained a variety of features—fields of over-ripe wheat, pasture land, rows of willow trees and La Douve stream. There was plenty of room for patrols to roam at large in it, and both sides did much patrolling. The 16th men used

to crawl along the lines of willows or through the crackling wheat stalks, each crack sounding to their anxious ears as the report of a pistol shot. On reaching the enemy's wire they would lie in the darkness, listening intently to the everyday movements and talking in the German trenches; noises very ordinary in themselves, but to the patrols very mysterious as coming from the enemy country, to which they were denied entrance at the muzzle of the rifle.

The Germans likewise came close up to the Canadian trenches. Lieutenant Chambers, the Battalion Machine Gun Officer, when reconnoitring in No Man's Land the night before battalion relief, received his death wound from a sniper lying near the British trenches, and less than half an hour after Private Mondoux's escapade, an enemy patrol was sighted in the willows within twenty yards of the breastwork.

By day, as well as by night, patrols were active in No Man's Land. The centre company, in an effort to capture a hostile patrol which systematically worked across towards its front, dug two long saps, to which entrance was gained by tunnels built under the breastwork. They established day and night posts at the outer ends of them. The plan proved effective. The quarry, as anticipated, wandered in between the saps, and their retreat was cut off by the posts. Unfortunately the *coup* was not effected until two days after the 16th had been relieved, so the Battalion missed the credit for the capture, which their plans made possible.

On August 6th the 16th moved out into divisional reserve hutments at Bulford Camp, four miles behind the front line on the Neuve Eglise-Armentières road, at the foot of the Bailleul hills. It had bade a final good-bye to its pleasant haunts south of Hill 63.

It was no ordinary reserve tour upon which the Battalion was entering. During it there were reviews by Prince Alexander of Teck, Lord Kitchener and Major-General Sir Sam Hughes; the anniversary of the mobilization in August, 1914, at the local Canadian headquarters of the contingents which went to make up the original Battalion, was celebrated. Other events also took place, so important that they might be said to mark the beginning of the further period in the history of the unit.

Already on July 23rd, the Battalion had been brought up to strength by a draft from the 43rd Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), a Canadian Expeditionary Force unit organized by the Militia regiment, which had supplied the Cameron Company to the original 16th; and now at Bulford Camp the old Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie and the 3rd Brigade Commander, Brigadier-General Turner bade farewell to their respective commands. A new régime of leadership began.

General Turner, who left to become Commander of the 2nd Canadian Division then being formed in England, had come very close to the 16th. He often spoke of his liking for the officers and men of that Battalion, who in turn were much attached to their Brigade Commander. They knew of him as a gallant officer and gentleman ever considerate of the interests of his men.

Lieut.-Colonel Leckie was promoted Brigadier-General of the 3rd Brigade in succession to General Turner. On his shoulders had fallen a heavy responsibility; he had had to make a whole out of the four companies grouped into the 16th, and to control the destinies of the new Battalion during the critical months when it was training on

Salisbury Plain, entering the fighting line in France, and for the first time meeting the enemy in battle. The task was a delicate one which no mortal could undertake without having to face criticism; and of criticism Colonel Leckie had his share.

Yet, although most of it must have come to his notice, he never complained. He was of the type who would not do so. "A courteous gentleman," to quote the words of a subaltern of the 16th who came in touch with the Colonel in France in late 1915. Spare of figure, short of stature, with an almost ascetic type of face, a trait which was accentuated rather than disturbed by the scar on the cheek received when he was mauled by a leopard in a big game hunt in Somaliland, the original Commanding Officer of the 16th was of a reserved disposition, even shy. In action he was cool and observant; he talked, and gave his orders, in a conversational tone. He showed not the slightest sign of irritation; and what such a temperament means in battle only the soldiers who have been through the turmoil of it can truly estimate. To those who came closely in contact with him at Battalion or Brigade Headquarters, especially in a staff capacity, he was not only considerate, he was companionable. If he approved of what was submitted to him, he said so with a phrase of commendation; if he did not, he would consider every suggestion contrary to his point of view. Therefore, when he was understood, he was surrounded by a happy Staff family.

Further afield this reticence and shyness, and these characteristics only, were thought to be the aloofness of superiority, an impression which Colonel Leckie knew only too well existed. He thus went out of his way to try to satisfy differences between individuals and companies within the Battalion, when from the first they were probably irreconcilable.

He might have acted differently. He could have given a decisive lead and dealt firmly with any who failed to conform; some of his officers thought he should have done so. But he did not and, whether right or wrong, the policy had the justification that when, two months after arrival in France, his Battalion was thrown against the entrenched Germans, they drove the enemy from his position and captured important ground.

The years have passed by, and the first Commanding Officer of the 16th is dead; his work in the Militia of Canada, that part of his life which concerns this history, can therefore be viewed dispassionately as a whole. For that work he had received the grounding of an education at the Royal Military College, Kingston. The beginning of his Militia career, to which he devoted his spare time throughout the whole of his life, was a period of training with the 78th Highlanders (Seaforth's), Nova Scotia, now the Pictou Highlanders; and the culmination of it was the organization and command of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, which has ever since been one of the Dominion's foremost regiments. These affiliations must have afforded him great satisfaction, for Colonel Leckie was of Scottish descent with strong Scottish sympathies.

At the outbreak of the South African War he at once volunteered for active service and proceeded overseas as an officer of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. In the Great War, as stated, he passed from the command of the 16th, where he was awarded the C.M.G., to that of the 3rd Brigade, with which formation he remained until severely wounded in March, 1916. Thereafter he assisted in the organization

of Canadian Headquarters in London, and subsequently returned to Canada where he was promoted Major-General and served as District Officer Commanding Military District No. 11 (British Columbia) until demobilized in 1920. For his contribution to the building up of Canada's military reputation and the many years of Militia service he gave to his country, the Dominion should honour the memory of Major-General Leckie.

Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie was succeeded in the command of the 16th by his brother, Major J. E. Leckie, who up to this time had acted as the Second in Command of the Battalion. The new Commanding Officer was of the same profession as Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie—a mining engineer. A strong affection existed between the two brothers, but in physical frame and characteristics they were totally unlike. Colonel "Jack" was dashing, impulsive, with the stocky build which indicated great reserves of physical strength, and the temperament of the man of action ready for any adventure. And of adventures he had more than the considerable share which generally is met with by members of his calling. He passed along most beaten paths of land, sea and air, and ventured on others, of which the majority of humankind know nothing outside of story books. He flirted with revolutions along the Orinoco: he prospected in the wastes of the Northland: and he was one of the principals in a treasure hunt to Cocos Island.

His military experience was also varied. He served as an officer with the Canadian contingent in the South African War, and was awarded the D.S.O. for his part in that campaign: he was Second in Command of the 16th until August 12th, 1915, and commanded the Battalion for the ensuing fifteen months. Subsequently he took over a Canadian Reserve Brigade in England, and from that appointment was gazetted to the command of the Canadian detachment fighting with the North Russia Expeditionary Force.

The new responsibility which he was called upon to undertake exactly fitted Colonel "Jack's" temperament. The Russian Expedition was a polyglot Force containing various nationalities, French, Italian, Serbian, Russian, British and Canadian, and, on occasions, Colonel Leckie had groups of all of them in his command.

On the boat, which carried the Canadians from Leith to Murmansk, there were representatives of most of the nationalities mentioned, and right away the Canadian Commanding Officer won their confidence. The night before the transport arrived at Murmansk harbour he assembled all the officers together and led them in the singing of "Allouette". This so pleased the French officers present that they sent for their detachment of the Foreign Legion and joined in the song. From that time onwards they were fast friends of the Canadians.

During the summer of 1919 an advance of nearly two hundred miles on a front of three hundred miles was made against the Bolsheviki by the Allied force on the Murmansk front, and Colonel Leckie was given command of the advance guard which was international in composition. These troops were continually in contact with the enemy, and it required the greatest tact to weld them into an effective fighting force; but this Colonel Leckie succeeded in doing. He shared all the hardships and discomforts of the troops; his usual billet for the night

was a small hut constructed hastily from railway ties lying along the track. He thus won the esteem of all in his command.

It can be understood, therefore, that the new Commanding Officer was a favourite with all ranks. As a 16th man said, "We liked the way he talked, and the way he walked." He knew how to humour the men and attract them to his personality, as in the case of the famous Gallagher. At Lark Hill one morning the then Second in Command came across this worthy, who was one of the "Harry Lauders," doing Field Punishment, clearing mud off the paths. "Well, my lad," said Major Leckie, "that's better than shovelling snow in Canada." "Ah!" was Gallagher's reply, as he tilted his head to one side, "quit your kiddin', Major." Gallagher during the years of the war was in many scrapes; but he always remained devoted to the leader, who now became the Commanding Officer, the "Major Jack" of the *Brazier*¹ poem:

Come, call your boys together,
Major Jack,
They will follow to the death,
Where you lead them, when you need them,
Major Jack.
For they know you're tried and true,
Major Jack,
And they'll each along with you
Do their whack.
In your heart no thought of fear,
On your lips a word of cheer,
Ever ready, cool and steady,
Major Jack.

The new Second in Command of the Battalion was Major C. W. Peck. This officer commanded the 30th Battalion company which joined the 16th at Ypres on April 28th. He was wounded at the taking of the Festubert Orchard on May 20th, was invalided to England, and reported back for duty with the Battalion on July 6th.

In other Battalion Headquarters appointments there were also changes.

Major (Colonel) Godson Godson, the original Adjutant of the Battalion, had been severely wounded during the charge at Ypres on the night April 22nd-23rd. He was hit in the throat so dangerously that only by exceptional surgical skill was his life saved. Nevertheless, though choking with blood, and in urgent need of medical aid, he refused to be carried out to the Casualty Clearing Station until taken to Brigade Headquarters, to give there a report of the situation as he knew it. For his gallantry he was awarded the D.S.O., but the wound he received incapacitated him for further service with the Battalion.

He was succeeded as Adjutant by Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) Kemp, a Seaforth officer from Number 3 Company, who took over the appointment during the 2nd Battle of Ypres. Major Markham, Battalion Signal Officer, a Canadian Seaforth with South African War experience, was promoted from his post to command of the 3rd Brigade Signal Company, and was succeeded as Battalion Signal Officer by Lieutenant Gordon Tupper. Markham, unfortunately, was not fated to act for any length of time in his new responsibility. A few days after he

¹The Battalion trench magazine.

began duty at 3rd Brigade, whilst visiting the trenches with Lieutenant Gibson, signal officer of the 15th Canadian Battalion, both of them were killed.

Company officer personnel had likewise altered materially. Following the 2nd Battle of Ypres, the command of Number 1 Company passed to Major Peck, who held the appointment until wounded at Festubert, after which battle, as already stated, Numbers 1 and 3 Companies were temporarily amalgamated under Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) Frank Morison. When, on arrival of the 43rd Battalion reinforcements, they again became separate units, the command of the former was given to Captain Stanley Wood, an American from the Southern States who enlisted in the Canadian army as a private, was soon afterward granted a commission, and joined the 16th at the end of May, 1915, with the rank of Captain.

The command of Number 2 Company passed to Captain (Major) Roderick Bell-Irving. Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) W. Rae, the first commander of the unit, and the only one of the original company commanders left with the Battalion after the 2nd Battle of Ypres, had been evacuated sick to England in June. Captain Frank Morison, Second in Command to Captain Merritt, and the only second in command of a company who survived the Ypres battle, succeeded Captain Merritt in the command of Number 3, which he led in the Orchard attack. Afterwards, as previously stated, he for a time commanded Numbers 1 and 3 Companies, but at the time of which we write, those two units had been separated and he was in command of his old Company. He was evacuated sick to England about the end of September, and the command of Number 3 Company passed to Captain John Hall, a 43rd Battalion officer, who reached the 16th in October, 1915.

On April 23rd, when Captain Geddes was killed, the command of Number 4 Company passed to Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) V. J. Hastings, a Cameron officer, who commanded the Company at Festubert. Owing to ill-health, he was forced to leave for England and Canada a few weeks after the battle, and the command passed to Captain H. M. Urquhart.

In the senior non-commissioned ranks many changes also took place.

Regimental Sergeant-major Davie Nelson, who was Sergeant-major of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Vancouver, and previously a colour-sergeant of the Imperial Seaforths with whom he saw long service, had been wounded on July 11th, and evacuated to England never to rejoin the Battalion.

Nelson, without doubt, was the most outstanding character of the original 16th. Ordinarily, in the performance of his duties as R.S.M., he could not help becoming well known to all ranks, and in disposition and mannerisms he was far from ordinary. He was not the usual type of Sergeant-major. There was nothing vehement about him. He talked in a quiet deliberate way; but, however quiet the voice might be, no man in the 16th ever misunderstood the authority behind it. Davie Nelson could not be trifled with; he knew how to handle the most obstreperous soldier. At West Down South one night a prisoner charged with drunkenness became violent and noisy, and being physically exceptionally strong the situation was getting out of hand. The R.S.M. was called. He ordered the man to be spreadeagled and tied to tent pegs at his ankles and wrists, and instructed that

further tent pegs were to be used to gag him if the noise persisted. That remedy settled the disturbance.

Nelson was the essence of efficiency himself and he expected others to be equally efficient. "Repeat—the—order,—Sergeant," to quote his invariable formula when duty details were being taken down by the orderly non-commissioned officers; which order was followed by the stern query "Do—you—understand?" If the sergeant did not understand he was very patient with him in explaining; but woe betide the non-commissioned officer who said "Yes, Sir," to that question and did *not* comprehend.

He had the sternest sense of duty. His kit was meagre and contained not one unauthorized article. What the troops had, he had, and nothing more. If any extra ration, or any special article of clothing or equipment, was brought to him he asked "Is this an issue?" and if told that it was not, even if it had been bought for him, he said in his usual deliberate fashion "Take it away." But the regulation issue he must have, and delivered into his hand. On the afternoon of the day the 16th left the Salient in 1915 (May 4th), a Commanding Officer's parade was held at the farm where the Battalion was resting, and, to the horror of all ranks, Davie appeared unshaved, very much so. Colonel Leckie, rather taken aback, asked the Sergeant-major what had happened, and was told by him that he had lost his razor and until issued with another—and he could have had a razor for the asking—he could not shave. Government property with him was sacred: it was literally an obsession. At Fleurbaix, while superintending the burial of a casualty, after the body had been lowered to the bottom of a wet grave, he asked if the puttees had been brought away: "No, they hadn't"—"well, get them, they are government property;" and, rather disturbed, the burial party reclaimed the puttees.

It was currently reported that the Sergeant-major in his prime was the champion light-weight boxer of his regiment, or it may have been the champion of a command, and a first class all round athlete. In 1914, however, he was beyond these triumphs. The spare, firm figure had lost its suppleness, and, without any suspicion of slackness, was slightly bent. The face was sphinx-like, but still retained the determined expression which told plainly enough how Davie in a tight corner would give a good account of himself to the last blow. Apart from duty he seldom spoke. He was an inveterate smoker, and during his leisure hours had a habit of standing by his tent, pipe in mouth, moving it from side to side, as he gazed straight ahead with a fixed faraway look; or he would walk up and down as on sentry go with his hands clasped behind his back gazing toward the ground. Only once did he unbend and that was at Lark Hill on New Year's Day, 1915, when, to the amazement of the sergeants' mess, he played on the flute, danced in the reels, and made a good fellow of himself all round.

In truth Davie Nelson was more than a Regimental Sergeant-Major in the 16th, he was an "institution." He will never be forgotten by those who served with him. One of the questions always asked by one or another of them when they foregather—a question which can never be answered—is "I wonder what's happening to Davie Nelson now?" They ask it because they realize they owe a debt of gratitude to the first R. S. M. of the Battalion for the thoroughness with which he trained them, and the example of devotion to duty which he left behind him for them to follow.

Of the original company sergeant-majors only one remained with the unit, Company Sergeant-major Jimmie Kay of Number 4, who became Regimental Sergeant-major when Nelson was evacuated to England.

In other important respects also the Battalion at this time was entering on a new stage of its career. The stalemate of trench warfare was beginning to compel changes in every part of the Expeditionary Force, but especially in the infantry units. The members of that branch of the service found themselves in the throes of a great bustle, learning the ways of new weapons, and accustoming themselves to new tactics and the many adjustments of organization taking place.

At the beginning of the War, when the struggle proceeded largely along anticipated lines, the weapons of a battalion were few—the rifle and bayonet; the technique of battalion tactics correspondingly simple; and battalion organization—headquarters and four companies—straightforward.

But the introduction of poison gas and trench to trench fighting had already complicated the tactical situation. The possibility of a gas attack made it necessary for front line troops to watch conditions of weather and movements of the enemy with increasing vigilance; for purposes of trench fighting there had now been added to the rifle and bayonet, the hand and rifle grenade, so that the task of co-ordinating offensive action on the battlefield and the handling of ammunition supply became more complicated; and into the battalion organization there had been thrown that most disturbing of personalities, the specialist.

There always had been specialists in a battalion; signallers and machine gunners belonged to that class, but they worked in well-defined spheres, never intruding upon company territory or interfering with company affairs. The newly elected members of the fraternity, because of an imperfect understanding as to where exactly they were supposed to fit in, did both. For a time all battalion organization became confused. Company commanders did not quite know where their responsibilities began, or ended.

Specialists, or to be quite accurate, one class of them, were the stormy petrels of the period. The selection of them for special duty brought strife, and this done, their entrance into the battalion interior economy caused more trouble.

They were chosen from the companies, company commanders were asked to detail a certain number of their men—the best, they were told—to do duty as snipers, gas experts or bombers, to mention specialists who appeared on the scene in the summer of 1915; and as company commanders had a short time before been served with similar demands for men to fill the multitude of special posts reaching back from battalion to Army Headquarters, they rebelled when the further demands were made upon them. They had heated interviews on the subject with the Adjutant. They expostulated, and pleaded that it was wrong to withdraw so many first-class men from companies, which, after all, they protested, had to bear the brunt of the fighting, either in attack or defence. If the present course of action was persisted in, they asserted, then the efficiency of this important fighting unit was bound to become impaired. And the retort to all of this argument, spoken in a way suggesting a certain inferiority in such ordinary things as companies, was "How is it possible to make specialists out of ineffi-

cient men?" This reply was generally followed by a "forthwith" order¹ and the men went, to return, after a term at schools of instruction, as fully fledged specialists.

The snipers, who were few in number, did not affect the situation to any particular degree one way or the other. They were divided into two classes. Company snipers, who sniped from any safe point of vantage on the company front, who were subject to company control, and, with the exception of patrols and sentry duty, took their share of routine; battalion snipers, who sniped from specially built shelters in the front trench or from ruined houses, trees, haystacks or other posts which gave them cover and a view of the enemy territory behind his front line.

Company snipers, being ordinary company men, no comment is necessary regarding them, except to say that they considered themselves hardly-used individuals, because they were not excused from ordinary company duty. There is also little to tell about battalion snipers. Nobody quite knew under whose control they came, and nobody cared. If they got into the way of company men by building their sniping posts too far out over the trench, or, the more common fault, let their legs dangle across the board walk to the danger of passers-by, they would adjust their shelters or their limbs when requested, without a murmur.

There was also, it should be said, a class of superior snipers coming into prominence at this time of whom battalions knew only by hearsay. They sniped from the secret places of the earth in the rearward area and were drawn from Cyclists, Guides and other oddments, which the tide of war had left paddling in shallow waters somewhere behind the line.

All snipers were issued with special sniping rifles. The company sniper with a rather ordinary one, generally the Ross; the battalion sniper with a rifle of a finer type with delicately adjusted sights or perhaps a telescopic sight; and the super-sniper, with the most elaborate and presumably the most deadly rifle of all. He carried with him all the adornments which marksmen affect at the ranges.

What always puzzled company men, when discussing snipers, was how these experts could say exactly how many of the enemy they had managed to slaughter. It was commonly reported that when a sniper killed a German he cut a notch in a stick, or, according to other stories, damaged Government property by putting a deep scratch on the butt of his rifle. It seemed a very easy way of recording results; whether it was as accurate as easy may be open to question.

The gas expert was a man of more solid standing, who, on his return to the Battalion from the School of Instruction, wore a black and red arm band to denote the superior wisdom he had acquired. In the performance of his duties he came intimately in contact with all companies; but he was pleasant of manner, so that what he wished done was done without any grumbling.

Poison gas, at that period of its use in warfare, was sent over in the form known as cloud gas; that is gas ejected from cylinders which had been previously installed in the front line. This method of gas attack was not particularly satisfactory. It was clumsy, for the cylinders were heavy, and it required large working parties to take

¹What "forthwith" meant—whether the next hour or the next day—was by no means certain, but company commanders knew that at this stage it was dangerous to parley.

them forward; it was uncertain, for its use depended on a favourable wind; and it was dangerously two-edged, as the charged cylinders might be destroyed by enemy shell fire, and the gas released prematurely, or the wind might veer around after discharge, in both of which instances it would cause more harm to friend than foe.

The duties of the gas expert were to see that means were provided whereby the front line troops would be informed of the dangerous gas wind, the wind blowing towards them from the enemy; that they were warned when the gas cloud had actually started on its way across No Man's Land; and protected when enveloped by it.

To indicate direction and velocity of wind, the gas specialists placed little flags upon the parapet, and then proceeded to urge company men of a mechanical trend of mind to vie with each other, and especially with men of other companies, to improve upon these primitive signals. This the company men did. They produced artistic weather vanes and toy wind mills, which spun around and whirled on the top of the trench to the annoyance of the enemy, whose snipers took delight in destroying them. Warning of an approaching gas cloud was given by means of Klaxon horns, bells, and gongs, which gave forth different noises, some of them of a weird and painful character.

The protective gas appliance in use at the time for the soldier, personally, was the Smoke or Hypo helmet.¹ It consisted of a piece of thick grey flannel material impregnated with hyposulphite, soda and glycerine solution² kept in bulk at the quartermaster's stores; and fitted with mica eye pieces. This cloth could be drawn over the head, tucked under the tunic, and gave good protection against the kind of gas—chlorine—then used. It was a most uncomfortable article to wear. After it had been in place for some time, it required a distinct effort of will to resist the temptation to tear it off and take a chance on the gas. The Hypo helmet, which was issued to the 16th Battalion on June 30th, 1915, was, however, a great advance on the muzzle of gauze which preceded it, and served its turn until November, 1915, when an improved pattern, the "P," helmet with a valvular rubber tube for breathing was introduced. This invention did service with one modification, the "P. H.," until the introduction, in the autumn of 1916, of the small box respirator, a safety device which was as far ahead of the Hypo, the "P," and the "P. H." as those masks were of the gauze muzzle.

Dug-outs were protected by the ordinary army blanket soaked in the anti-gas solution, let down over the entrances; pockets of gas, lying in the trenches after a gas attack, were guarded against by spraying from nozzles fitted to small portable tanks filled with the same liquid.

The gas specialists were also responsible for explaining to regimental officers and non-commissioned officers the method of putting on and taking off the gas helmets. They had to put all ranks, duly protected by the helmet, through the gas trench, so that infantrymen might have practical knowledge of a gas cloud.

They had, further, to keep warning the men of the deadliness of the new weapon, a duty which was most necessary, for the subtlety of

¹The suggestion of Major Cluny McPherson of the Newfoundland Medical Corps.

²The formula was altered as time went on by the introduction first, of phenates to protect against phosgene, and later by the further addition of hyomine to ensure protection against phosgene and prussic acid.

the danger from gas disarmed suspicion in those who had not been through a gas attack. It was hard to make those men understand that, on a bright summer day with a light easterly wind drifting soothingly, there might be a fiend incarnate lying in waiting in the trenches opposite, ready to breathe on them a mist of death. Even in the practice trenches there was carelessness. A 16th man, going through a practice test, lifted his helmet, and had to be dragged out of the gas in an unconscious condition. Later, when he came round, he confessed that he had acted thus simply to know what gas felt like.

The bombers were of an altogether different type from the snipers and gas specialists, for, as became men who ran risk of life from their own weapons as well as those of the enemy, they were exceedingly forceful and pugnacious. They were real fighters, and were the cause of most, if not all, of the trouble which centred round the specialists.

In the spring months of 1915 the bombers were armed with the "jam pot" bomb,¹ which was nothing more than the issue jam tin filled with explosives and odd pieces of iron instead of plum and apple. These missiles were apt to explode at any moment. The bombers using them were dubbed the Suicide Club. When a more efficient bomb had been evolved, and the "jam pot" had been consigned to either the scrap heap or the museum, the margin of safety to the bomber became greater, but even then there was risk, and men lost their lives or were maimed² when undergoing bombing instruction.

Like the other specialists, the bombers went to training schools and came back to the Battalion full of enthusiasm. They gave bombing demonstrations to the assembled Battalion, and lived up to their dangerous reputation at one of these by seriously wounding Lieutenant Locke, who curiously enough was on the outskirts of the crowd watching the demonstration. They also organized, from the platoons, bombing parties which chased each other up and down the practice trenches, and took or defended obstacles in them.

If bombs were to be used effectively, all of this was very necessary, and to the ordinary fighting man more or less interesting, but a clash soon became inevitable when the bombers, by virtue of a passing acquaintance with Battalion Headquarters, assumed a lordship over the companies.

The battle began over the care of the bombs, which were placed in wooden, weather-proof cupboards built into the front line breast-works by the bombers, and there carefully tended by them. The plan, at that time, when few bombs were used, should have worked smoothly, but, unfortunately, instead of doing so, it became the cause of constant friction. The bombers complained that the company men were tampering with the bombs, and leaving them exposed to the wet and dust. The company men hotly denied this charge, claiming that the accusations were merely attempts to shift blame for neglect of the bombs. The company officers and non-commissioned officers naturally upheld the contention of their men; the bombers, in order to have justice done, applied to Battalion Headquarters, under whose distinguished patron-

¹The recipe for making the "jam pot" hand grenade, in use at the end of 1914, was as follows: "Take a tin jam pot, fill it with shredded gun cotton and tenpenny nails, mixed according to taste; insert a No. 8 detonator and a short length of Bickford's fuse; clay up the lid, light with a match, pipe, cigar or cigarette, and throw for all you are worth."—*History of the Great War (official) Military Operations*, Volume III.

²On July 22, 1915, Lieutenant D'Oyly Rochfort and four other ranks of the 16th were seriously wounded at the 3rd Brigade Bombing School as a result of a bomb exploding prematurely.

age they were working, and the quarrel dragged on to no very definite conclusion.

The use of bombs caused even greater strife. It was laid down in Battalion orders that company men who had no training in the use of bombs were not to handle them or throw them. "Quite reasonable," said the company commanders, "and in that case, until our men get the necessary knowledge, attach a certain number of Battalion bombers to each front line company, to be employed under the direction of the company commander." "No," was the answer, "that won't do; company commanders know nothing about bombing tactics and therefore cannot be expected to direct bombing. Only the Bombing Officer is fitted for that responsibility." As the Bombing Officer happened to be a junior subaltern, it can be imagined that this certificate of worth awarded him did little to ease the situation, which was soon to be further complicated by the request of the bombers, that they should be allowed to send out special bombing patrols in No Man's Land.

Following this last development, there were further heated interviews between the Adjutant and company commanders when such phrases as "Be reasonable"—"Thoroughly prejudiced"—"Take them away"—"Do what you like with them"—"Who fights the company front anyway?" were freely flung around; but the questions involved were never properly settled until company men were trained as bombers, and the intruders, who used to stroll through company trenches dictating to company men with an air of authority, were shorn of their privileges by absorption into the companies.

On August 15th the divisional reserve tour at Bulford Camp came to an end and the Battalion moved into trenches in front of the northerly shoulder of Hill 63, relieving part of the Canadian Cavalry (Seely's) Brigade.

The sector which the unit now occupied was neither as convenient nor as comfortable as the one it had just left. The front line breastworks in it lay on a low spur of ground jutting out from the main Wytschaete-Messines Ridge into the Douve valley on the further side of it from Hill 63; so that to reach them troops had to pass over ground which, except for few stretches along the banks of the Douve and on the reverse slope of the spur, was overlooked by the enemy's trenches on the hill of Messines.

Thus in daylight men going forward, directly they reached the summit of 63, had to enter the deep communication trench, which twisted down through fields and across the valley up to the spur. Individuals did occasionally trust themselves to the road, bordered with the two rows of elms leading from the top of the hill to La Plus Douce and Ration Farms at the bottom of the Douve valley, but this was a risk strictly prohibited, and seldom taken. In these circumstances daylight reliefs were hardly worth continuing. For one or two tours, after the Battalion had taken over the new trenches, they were tried. From eight a.m. until well on into the afternoon long lines of men wended their way laboriously through the narrow deep trenches, but this proceeding proved so tedious that night reliefs were soon reverted to.

A further handicap to the new sector was that the part of the front line breastworks astride the Messines-Wulverghem road formed an acute salient on a forward slope where the former town, as the men said, "looked right into your eyeballs." The siting of those defences

transgressed every precept of the military textbook; and, as if to defy convention still further, company headquarters with all its hustle and movement was established, that is when the 16th Battalion took over the front, at the apex of the salient.

The 16th companies, which were to be responsible for the defence of this section, by no means approved of existing arrangements, but, before any changes could be made, the enemy took the matter into his own hands and forced a decision by bombarding the salient, wounding the company commander and killing two other ranks. Company headquarters thereupon moved back, but, with irrational stubbornness, made that move as short as possible, installing themselves in Father's Walk, a trench only some thirty yards to the rear of the old site and still on the forward slope.

There they proceeded to build a new home of light sandbags and fresh earthworks. These presented an admirable target to the enemy, who opened up on them one afternoon with his artillery and, after various close shots, finally wrecked the dug-outs by a shell neatly placed in the centre of them. Fortunately no casualties were inflicted, although the company commander was missed by a margin of only a few yards. Thereupon, with as much dignity as the situation permitted, headquarters retired to less prominent, but more peaceful, surroundings on the reverse slope.

The most glaring chances, however, were taken in a small section of breastwork which was cut off from the main line by the Messines road, to which it ran parallel. The enemy used to pound this post systematically with enfilade artillery fire. It would have proved a death trap, had not the garrison crept out from it, immediately the shelling began, into a disused, overgrown trench some thirty yards forward, the existence of which seemed to be unknown to the Germans.

Apart from these considerations, general conditions on the new front differed little from those on the old. Divisional and brigade reserve positions were practically identical. The former was in huts at Kortepyp, a farm two hundred to three hundred yards distant from Bulford camp, close to the Battalion transport lines at Lampernisse Farm; the latter, until the end of October, was the house and out-buildings of Court Dreve, a farm in the fields under shelter of Hill 63, and subsequent to October in the Red Lodge hutments, so called after the red-roofed porter's lodge, in the Chateau grounds in the woods on the westerly slopes of the hill.

The Red Lodge hutments were supposed to be entirely safe from artillery fire, but one afternoon, much to the surprise of everybody, the enemy dropped a few shells in an adjacent field; one of them went right under a bivouac pitched there. The bivouac billowed up in a cloud of smoke, then sank down flat, and after a few seconds pause, to the amazement of the onlookers, rose up on legs and tore away at full speed, until it banged into a fence close by. A few minutes afterwards, the sergeant-cook of the 13th Battalion, who had been enjoying an afternoon rest under it, emerged unhurt but dishevelled, and mentally very puzzled.

In the forward area the troops enjoyed more rest from front line duty, for the Battalion was now on a two- instead of, as before, a three-company frontage. The third company was in close support five hundred yards to the rear of the front line in Fort Osborne Barracks,





secluded dug-outs¹ in a pleasant field on the reverse slope of the spur, entirely shut in by a thick hedge and trees. The fourth company was in reserve near the bank of the Douve. At first it was in trenches called King Edward Terrace, supposed, but only supposed, to be hidden from Messines by a thick hedge; and latterly in dug-outs along a hedge on the far side of La Plus Douce farm, where the men were fully protected from view of the enemy, and could roam about at will at any time of the day. Battalion Headquarters occupied an elaborate suite of dug-outs under the shady willows which lined the Douve stream close by La Plus Douce Farm. There it resided in luxury until a later season, when, for reasons to be detailed in the following chapter, its members left at short notice.

The summer weeks of hot, dry weather went on, the men enjoying, whilst in divisional reserve, a thorough rest, but in brigade reserve engaged upon a continuous task of digging—communication trenches, support trenches, new front line breastworks, thousands of yards of them. In No Man's Land along the broad hollow under Messines hill the war almost came to a standstill. Very little patrolling was done for both sides were anxious to strengthen their defences, especially the wire. The moonlight nights of late August and early September gave them a chance to do this work, provided, a doubtful possibility, that each left the other alone. Looking across the valley the Canadians were able to see the German working parties so clearly that even individual movement was distinguishable; such a target could not be ignored, so, after getting their own working parties to lie low, the Canadian machine guns would intermittently thr-r-r-r-r-r-r across, in the direction of the dark shapes on the opposite slopes, until the moon sank low and darkness made further practice impossible.

The following night the German machine gunners would rat-tat-tat from the shadows, and streams of bullets would swish over the Canadian working parties, bursting out afresh with every attempt the latter made to get on with their work.

This sparring would go on for three or four nights, and then as if by mutual agreement, there would be a respite; working parties on the two sides of No Man's Land would proceed with their tasks; nothing would disturb the quietness of the moonlight night but the faint rapping of the mallet, or thud of the spade, and sometimes the deep, droning sound, far overhead, of the Zeppelin on its journey of destruction to England.

About one-thirty a.m. on one of these quiet mornings there was much excitement. An enemy flare had set fire to the long, dry grass, with which No Man's Land was there covered. The Germans, noting that the wind was blowing towards the Canadian trenches, proceeded to run along with wisps of lighted grass, spreading the flames. For a time it looked as if the advancing line of fire, which was sweeping across in a spectacular fashion, would work up to and destroy the wooden stakes on which the Canadian wire defences were strung, but, fortunately, before this happened the wind died down and the blaze expired, leaving the irritated 16th men free to drive all German working parties under cover for that night.

In mid-September the Battalion went out to divisional reserve

¹These dug-outs were flimsy structures which a light shell could destroy, but the enemy evidently had different ideas regarding their strength. During one of the winter months a German airman, flying over the Canadian trenches, let fall a blueprint outlining the defences in the area, and on it Fort Osborne Barracks was classified as "very strong fortifications."

at Kortepyp, and there found themselves in an atmosphere which made it plain to the dullest mind that the great offensive, so often talked about in mysterious whispers throughout the ranks, must be close at hand. Southwards, in the hot sun, over the cobble stones of the Bailleul-Armentières highway marched long columns of men, tunics loose at the neck, caps pushed back from tanned, moist faces in an effort to get relief from the intense heat, and looking ill at ease in their stiff new equipment and uniforms.

And when men were not moving, long lines of freshly painted wagons and guns, which knew nothing of war's hard usage, were passing along in the same southerly direction. The farms and little villages bordering the road were crowded with troops staging on their way to distant areas, and Bailleul was all excitement with the newcomers who made pleasant companions to men on pass, and willing listeners to stories of trenches or battlefield, which lost nothing in the telling. The New Armies, eager and confident, were arriving in France.

Wild rumours were in circulation. It was reported with confidence that the British as a preliminary to the great battle had already



JUST BEHIND A CRATER AT KEMMEL.

captured Ostend. That the Canadians would share in the forthcoming operations nobody doubted. It was only the part they were to play in them which was the subject of debate. Therefore, when on September 17th, after listening for days to the distant cannonading in the south, the ordinary routine was broken and the Battalion moved to Aldershot Camp, a group of huts in the woods some little distance nearer Bailleul than Bulford and Kortepyp, the men were in the highest spirits. They took it for granted that at last the Battalion was bound for the fight. Some surprise was expressed when the unit on the morning of the 20th, marched northwards, away from "the sound of guns," but it was surmised that the move was merely a manoeuvre which, in some fashion or other, would bring the Battalion to battle in a roundabout way.

In the pleasant sun of that autumn morning they proceeded by country roads over the Bailleul hills to the village of Dranoutre, then along the national highway to Locre, and about mid-day, shortly before reaching the latter village, broke off at a farm lying under the shelter of Mont Kemmel. There the Battalion rested until nightfall, and then

proceeded to the relief of part of the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers and 6th Battalion Welch Regiment (Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Ninian Critchon-Stuart)¹ in trenches directly east of Kemmel, where it remained until the evening of September 24th, facing an enemy whose only desire was to be left in peace.

From the far south in redoubled intensity came the dull boom of the guns; very significant to men who thought of it as the thunderous prelude to a play of death in which they were soon to be the sport of fate; but throbbing in, as a distant melody of sound, on to the calm of nature at Kemmel. There the towering mount during the moonlight nights of September 22nd and 23rd threw the long shadows of its wooded slopes over a quiet countryside, disturbed by little but the clank of the light railway trucks running down the hillside, the subdued rumble of the transport on the roads, and the occasional discordant bang of the field guns night-firing on the enemy.

The weather broke on the 23rd, when it became wet and cold. On the 24th the 16th was relieved from the front line, and moved back to shelters behind and right under the hill, near the barrier on the



REMAINS OF HOUSE BEHIND FRONT LINE AT KEMMEL.

Locre-Kemmel road; before dawn on the 25th it again proceeded forward, through the darkness of the woods, to occupy the 2nd General Headquarters Line, well up on the forward (the easterly) slopes of Mont Kemmel.

The morning was very quiet with a steady drizzle and a light drift of wind from the south. The Battalion trudged along at attention; no smoking, no talking, not a sound to be heard but the tread of the marching men. It passed over the shoulder of the hill as daylight was trickling faintly through the night. Below it, in a blur, lay the plains from Ploegsteert to Ypres; beyond, straight in front, a big, black shadow which was the Wyschaete-Messines Ridge. Right across this scene, from south to north, as far as the eye could see, stretched a curving line of orange lights, rising and falling, rising and falling, like the waters of a fountain, with bursts of red at both ends where the enemy was calling for help with his S.O.S. signals. To the north and on the lower slopes of Mont Kemmel the spurts of flame from the British guns could be seen darting into the murk like shafts of fire.

¹Both of these officers were killed at Loos.

There could be no doubt but that the big fight had really begun. The Battalion stayed in the 2nd General Headquarters Line until nine a.m., and then moved back to the Kemmel shelters. It "stood to" there until one-ten a.m. on the 26th, when it was relieved by the 31st Battalion of the 2nd Canadian Division. After relief it marched, over cross-country roads, ankle deep in mud, to Aldershot Camp where all—except one company, which went many miles out of its way—"Thanks to our skipper, the well-beloved man"—arrived by four a.m. During the day a message from Sir John French was read, and at five-fifteen p.m. the Battalion paraded and marched off, in a frame of mind which is well described in the following diary extract:

"Thought General French's message meant a great deal. We are intended for the attack, and, as they have dished out emergency rations, I suppose we are to have a go right away."

But the anticipation of fighting was not realized. A few hours later, a very dark, wet night, the unit found itself at the extreme south side of the Ploegsteert Wood, that is the front directly to the south of the one which it held during the month of July, relieving in support positions the 7th Norfolk Battalion, which unit was all excitement and hurry, and stated that they were bound straight for the battlefield of Loos.

The next few days stand out as a period of absolute idleness; no working parties, no guards, none but the most meagre of training, for there was little opportunity to engage in it. The Battalion was tied down to the wood, and had nothing to do, but continue its speculations on the fight which was then raging, and the part it was going to play in it. "Wild rumours never ceased," wrote the diarist; and he might have added that each one contradicted the other, so that with him we can agree that "It's hardly worth trying to remember them."

On October 3rd, the 8th Lancashires who came into the front area for the first time, full of eagerness and curiosity, typical of troops new to the battlefield, relieved the 16th Battalion on the front just mentioned, and that unit moved to its old trenches near the Wulverghem-Messines road.

CHAPTER IX

PLOEGSTEERT, HILL 63—WINTER MONTHS

Reference maps: "D" facing page 170, and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

Despite the anticipation of the men of the Battalion, the 1st Canadian Division took no part in the Battle of Loos.

A few days before that action began the 2nd Canadian Division arrived in France. A Canadian Corps was then formed under Lieut.-General Alderson of the 1st Division, who was succeeded in his old command by Brigadier-General A. W. Currie,¹ of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade. Owing to the extensive reorganization involved in these moves, and the necessity for the instruction of 2nd Division units in trench routine, it was considered inadvisable to commit the 1st Canadian Division to any major engagement at that particular time. The men of the formation had, therefore, to content themselves with the prospect of the drudgery of trench warfare on the Wulverghem-Messines front, in what proved to be dreary surroundings.

The wet weather, which had set in towards the end of September, marked the close of the hot summer. Thereafter, during the early weeks of October, the chill of autumn was in the air. In the daytime, the bursts of sunshine, which occasionally struggled through the watery clouds, gave little warmth; at night, over the low lands a clammy mist closed in, shrouding the valley below Messines hill between the Canadian and German trenches in an impenetrable gloom. It set on edge the nerves of the enemy, who poured into it frequent bursts of heavy rifle fire to stay the charge of the hosts, which they imagined were advancing under its cover to attack them.

It was not, however, until the latter part of the month that the weather broke completely. We read in a diary of a downpour of rain on the 25th, and on the same night, when the Battalion went into the trenches, it was "wet, stormy, and blowing hard."

Throughout the tour then begun, weather conditions continued bad, but the full force of the winter storms did not break until the opening days of November; then incessant rains soaked the ground and flooded the streams. The Douve overflowed its banks; it inundated the valley between Hill 63 and the spur on which the front line defences stood, cutting off the garrison from the rear area.

To re-establish communication the sappers erected across the flooded country, narrow trestle bridges with footways of double "duck-boards," that is two six-foot lengths of two by fours, slatted together. Over these structures—with very uncertain hold, for there were no hand rails, and the footway became more and more greasy as time went on—working parties, ration parties and reliefs laden with their

¹ General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commander of the Canadian Corps.

various burdens, had to clamber in peril of toppling into the turbid torrent below.

The pleasant summer residence of the headquarters of the 15th and 16th Battalions, on the banks of the erstwhile pleasant stream, was marooned in a lake of water, and came tumbling down in ruins. The occupants, less a great part of regimental records, were forced to beat a hasty retreat to higher and safer ground. Thereafter, when either the 15th or 16th Battalion Headquarters was asked to furnish Brigade with inconvenient information it was remarkable how often the records containing it were lost "when the Douve rose."

The breastworks at Trench 142, where the right flank of the 16th now rested, were melting away; the trenches to the left, which the Battalion had taken over during October, had, owing to exceedingly bad drainage, for the most part caved in, and were nothing more than mere ditches, in which the men had to wade well up to the knees in liquid mud. The communication trenches in the entire area were in much the same state, and quite unfit for use.

Conditions in brigade reserve at Red Lodge were also bad. The huts leaked; there were no proper roads in the camp; the troops had to drag through a thick mud, which they carried in on their boots to the floors of the huts, which were the combined dining and sleeping quarters of the men. To aggravate this wretchedness there was a continuous round, night after night, of working parties on that most dispiriting of tasks, re-doing work, which, if it had been properly planned in the first instance, would never have required further attention.

"On working party all last night," wrote one of the men.

"The water up to our knees, and when we got back to the huts, found the rain had come through very badly, and little chance to get dry."

The tours in divisional reserve did little to offset these hardships; for although the huts were at any rate weather-proof, and it was possible on odd occasions to get baths or visit Bailleul or Armentières, yet everywhere, in the huts, round about them, and on the training ground was the everlasting mud, "that most dangerous antagonist of all enthusiasm."

In such surroundings there was little rest from the strain of front line duties, and for a few weeks the whole situation was particularly discouraging.

"It makes one's heart ache," wrote a diarist, "to see all our hard work of the past six months of no avail. The trenches and the dug-outs are a mass of ruins; we are in the same fix now as we were last winter, everybody travelling overland."

It was quite evident that the programme of summer work should have been conceived differently. There should have been fewer trenches and those more stoutly built; a comprehensive scheme of drainage, which was quite possible on Messines front, should have been evolved; and as far as the dug-outs in the Douve valley were concerned, all agreed, after the event, that none should have been made there; a conclusion, no doubt, which should have been arrived at long before, if local conditions had been properly enquired into.

Needless to say, the situation was the subject of constant dis-

cussion amongst all ranks of the infantry. They, as became men who had to endure the brunt of the privations, were indignant. "The arrangements, as always, fell through," wrote a senior officer under date December 10th, 1915, "this incompetence is tragic and criminal." Quite naturally the injured ones clashed with those nearest to hand, who in this case chanced to be the Sappers.

During the years of trench warfare when those two branches of the service, Engineers and Infantry, were so intimately associated, it is too much to expect that complete harmony could have existed between them; for the problems which they had to face together were pressing and complex. But during the winter of 1915 the local engineering situation seems to have become exceptionally involved, and the problem was to set the three parties concerned—Staff, Engineers and Infantry—to work in harmony, so that the tangle could be straightened out. Theoretically, the chain of responsibility was plain; the Commanders gave their decisions, the Staff worked out the details. The staff of the infantry brigade bore the heaviest part of this work. It drafted out the working party schedules, co-ordinated the work of Sappers and Infantry, and generally was responsible for the practical application of the larger policy to local circumstances.

Its responsibility was no light one. Arrangements might be planned satisfactorily on paper, but it was impossible to ensure that they could be carried through. Conditions were abnormal; there was the handicap of darkness—guides might lose parties, or parties fail to find guides; or of weather—a task, which according to an estimate made early in the day, required only a few men, might that same night, after rain, call for double the original number to handle it; and by action of the enemy, the rendezvous of two or three parties, or the dump where material was stored, might be shelled and the pre-arranged time-table completely upset.

Further, there seemed to be some misunderstanding as to where the responsibility of the Sappers began and that of the Infantry ended. Regulations ruled that the Engineers were technical advisers to the Staff; they were responsible for the technical part of the work and the supply of all engineering material. The part of the Infantry was to furnish working parties under officers, who were responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the men; or as the Infantry used to define the relationship, the Sapper was the "boss" and they were the "goats." But, however explicitly regulations defined the two spheres, it was a different matter when results became unsatisfactory; then one party attributed the blame to lack of efficiency and discipline, and the other to lack of technical control and foresight; a state of affairs which resulted in mutual recriminations.

The Brazier waxed facetious over the prevailing confusion.

"Working parties," it wrote, "are now recognized throughout the Expeditionary Force as the solution of the great physical training question, the weekly schedule being drawn up by the D.A.D.P.J. (Deputy Assistant Director of Practical Jokes—not Physical Jerks.)"

There were also many different tasks upon which battalions, as they came in rotation to the front line, or support positions, were detailed to work. Therefore, unless there was a well-defined brigade

policy of work and staff supervision to ensure that it was carried out, each unit would run its own course, and sometimes did.

Two battalions of the 3rd Brigade failed to agree regarding the site of the headquarters which each in turn would have to occupy when it came into line, and finally two groups of elaborate shelters were built. The men indicated their view of the episode by calling one of the headquarters "Castle Folly"; and the 15th and 16th Battalions improved the occasion by slipping in between the contestants, and securing one of the proposed sites on the high ground above the Douve. There they built a headquarters, and a bath-house where the front line men could get cleaned up. This whole structure stood undisturbed until the capture by the British of the Messines ridge in 1917.

But, whatever persons or units were responsible for the irritation and confusion, an improvement in weather towards the middle of December did much to ease the tension, and stay the destruction of the defences. The down-pour of rain gave place to clear frosty days: the floods subsided, the trenches dried out, and the officers and men lost their fear of that bugbear of wet trenches, "trench feet."¹ Therefore, the troops approached the season of the year, when people are presumed to be in their most reasonable frame of mind, better satisfied with themselves and circumstances.

At twilight on the evening of December 24th, the 16th left Red Lodge to relieve the 15th Battalion in the front line, and to spend, as part of the tour, Christmas Day in the trenches. It was a worrying relief, for, just before marching out from the huts, company commanders were told that a man from another battalion had, at dawn that morning, strayed or deserted into the German lines. He had knowledge of the move in progress that night, the weakness of the Canadian defences, and other information useful to his captors. They were, therefore, warned to be prepared for shelling of the approaches during the relief, or other enemy action, based on the intelligence which the enemy might have acquired.

There was, however, no cause for alarm. The relief was carried through without any interference, and the men soon settled down.

About a quarter before midnight one of the enemy, from a German outpost to the left of Trench 142, stood up, shot a Very light into the night and, in a voice well able to pronounce gutturals, called over, "Guid Nicht, Jock, and a Merry Christmas," afterwards retiring leisurely into his own trench. It seemed quite the fitting thing to say.

The night was calm and clear, the moon was between half and three-quarters full, softening with subdued light the scars and unsightliness of the battlefield into a picture of shades and shadows and still, stark forms. Quiet brooded over the scene. A voice in the German line, another near by, a cough, a laugh. Nothing more. No sight or sound of war.

About one a.m. the Divisional Commander, Major-General Currie, and the Brigade Commander, Brigadier-General Leckie, came round the trenches to wish the troops "a Happy Christmas." The entire garrison "stood to" in the front line, shoulder to shoulder, to receive them; surely a unique time and place for the exchange of yuletide greetings.

¹To contract trench feet—and in spite of oiling and rubbing and clean socks men did contract it—was a punishable offence; a man's leave to England might be stopped, or a battalion leave list curtailed and the unit "Blacklisted."

Christmas Day itself was as strange as the preceding night. During the morning neither side engaged in fighting; both Germans and Canadians walked about in the open. The 16th men stood on the fire step singing Scottish songs, and it was with great difficulty they were kept from wandering into No Man's Land towards the German lines. The enemy looked well fed and well clothed, having on a great variety of uniforms, slate colour, green, khaki. He seemed anxious to make advances, and brought out bottles of wine in front of his wire, with the evident hope of tempting the Canadian troops across.

But in the early afternoon the peaceful scene was closed. First, an artillery lineman ran out towards the Germans, and shortly afterwards, Gallagher, of Number 3 Company of the 16th, rushed into No Man's Land and was met by a German, who exchanged souvenirs with him; both sides cheered wildly whilst the latter incident was in progress. The officers felt that, if such a state of feeling was permitted to continue, the situation would get out of hand; but, before any decision was necessary on their part, a machine-gun opened bursts of fire into the air, whereupon everyone ran to cover like rabbits, and all social intercourse came to an end.

So passed the only Christmas which the 16th Battalion spent in the trenches. True, there was little opportunity, except at the transport lines for enjoying the festivities of the season, but this mattered little to a Highland battalion; its feast comes on New Year's Day, and the troops knew that by then they would be in divisional reserve.

But even the transport personnel, for reasons which the diarist explains, missed their Christmas cheer in 1915. The story of the misfortune is a tragedy in three acts. It might be called "The Cooks' Progress".

Act I.—(*Enter Bandy*).

"Bandy is our cook now. He is doing awfully well, but he is awfully dirty. He always has a collection of dogs around him, and occasionally gets too much to drink and forgets all about his work."

Act II.—(*Exit Bandy*).

"We cook our own meals now, as Bandy the cook went away on leave earlier in the month. He got frightfully drunk before going and fell into one of those deep, filthy irrigation ditches filled with black mud. He was a horrible sight, smelt like a whaling station, and we had to tie a rope round him to get him out."

Act III.—(*Enter Charlie*).

"We were to have had a fine big turkey for dinner on Christmas day, but old Charlie, the cook, drank the rum which was given him for the pudding. When the party went for dinner the fires were out, the turkey gone and Charlie dead to the world. They could not find the turkey anywhere, so eventually Skinner got sore, started to pull Charlie out of bed, and found he had the bird clasped firmly to his chest. We had no Christmas dinner."

(*Exit Charlie*).

Curtain.

By the end of December the Battalion, as anticipated, was in divisional reserve at Kortepyp, and prepared to celebrate the New Year in true Highland fashion. The year 1916 was ushered in to the skirl of the pipes, and cheering in the camp; the darkness, in the direction of the line, was illuminated by a brilliant display of Very lights. The day itself throughout was one of excitement and good fellowship. In the morning hours "old timers," some of whom had been absent on detached duty from the Battalion for months, and friends from neighbouring units, began to foregather. Throughout the afternoon and evening they joined their comrades at the different dinners, which were affairs of cheer and merriment. The first celebration took place in the large Y.M.C.A. tent, where the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade brass band played merry music; and the remainder in turn in the huts; the functions finally ending at a late hour.



FRONT LINE TRENCH NEAR
PLOGSTEERT, 1915.

January brought a renewal of the good weather which had prevailed during the latter part of December, and the Battalion was able to devote much time to the repairing of the defences with excellent results. The co-operation between Staff, Engineers and Infantry had become more effectual; and the appointment of a Camp Commandant to plan for and oversee work at Kortepyp and Red Lodge had improved matters there.

"Affairs have completely changed," wrote the officer who had previously written in a despairing way. "We have made wonderful strides in efficiency."

February came, bringing the good news of a rest in the distant rear area at Meteren, a town one mile beyond Bailleul, to which place the Battalion, together with other units of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, moved on February 3rd.

The tour of the Canadians on the Ploegsteert front was drawing to a close, and taking it all in all, notwithstanding the wretched conditions which prevailed there during the autumn and winter months of 1915, it was the least trying of any fighting engaged in by the 1st Canadian Division. Often in later years did the members of that formation, who served with it in the early stages of the struggle, look back with longing to the peaceful days spent around Ploegsteert Wood and Hill 63, where they got their last glimpse of the human factor in the war.

The Ploegsteert months marked the time of transition between a warfare, in which individualism was afforded a certain amount of consideration, and one in which the machine and machine methods were gradually driving it to the wall.

The mechanical forces, which in later months played an important part in the conduct of the war, were, in these months of late 1915 and early 1916, little more than gathering strength. It is true that the artillery had already delivered heavy blows at Neuve Chapelle, Festubert and Loos, but those concentrations did not begin to compare with the fury of future bombardments.

At Ploegsteert itself there was the minimum of artillery activity. On that quiet front, artillery and infantry had the opportunity to come close together. Company commanders visited the gun pits, and the artillery observation posts on Hill 63, at Barrel House and Gas Trench; commanders of batteries paid frequent visits, official and social, to trenches they covered; and in the case of special shoots, did the forward observing. Forward observing officers were in one part or another of the trenches most of the day; the telephonists always, and they mixed freely with the front line troops. They conveniently got blamed for the missing trench boards, which, it was reported, had disappeared into their brazier fires—and these fires only—or cursed for the overhead wires, which they strung across the trenches at a nice height to bruise a man's chin or jerk his head nearly off his shoulders.

The Brazier lent its aid to this campaign of goodwill. It published articles on the history and characteristics of artillery. It told how this arm of the service before the war was divided into three parts—Horse, Field and Garrison; now it consisted of only two—"Ours" and "Theirs".

"These in turn," it went on to say, "are subdivided into Guns and Hows, the invention of Colonel Gun and Admiral How." "However," proceeded the writer of the article, after many more explanations along the same lines, "the main consideration is to make certain that you know how to receive messages from 'theirs', should you accidentally come across them; or more likely they come in contact with you."

"That from a 'gun', gives scant warning but can be avoided by the simple method of getting behind some impenetrable object—try it."

"That from a 'how', on the other hand, is fired seemingly at random into the 'blue'; you hear the report, and when you have presently forgotten all about it, something 'drops suddenly out of the sky with a dull sickening thud', as the novelists say. Of course it may explode, in which case you wake up later in the 'Blighty' wagon, wondering what hit you."

The Air Force had scarcely come into action. The men of the 16th Battalion had but the slightest acquaintance with it. They remembered their first sight of an enemy aeroplane at Estaires, when the unit was solemnly assembled to witness the promulgation of a court martial sentence of the reduction to the ranks of a non-commissioned officer of the unit, who at the time had a habit of bobbing up and down from private to sergeant and sergeant to private with great frequency. They remembered how rapidly the Battalion scattered. They saw, not often, German machines flying high up in the sky, as tiny specks, surrounded by the shell bursts of the anti-aircraft guns, the "Decorative Artillery" as *The Brazier* called them.

"The lot which provides those imitation clouds for the aeroplanes to hide behind, and makes those ostentatiously visible shell bursts which the illustrated papers delight in."

But only on two occasions—September, 1915, when a German plane made a forced landing near the Battalion's transport lines, and the following October, when an enemy machine was shot down at Ploegsteert at the junction of the 14th and 16th Battalion trenches¹—did they have any opportunity of coming close to the army of the air.

When, however, in February, 1916, the Germans commenced to bomb Bailleul and neighbourhood, causing damage to the town and nearly hitting the "leave" train, the infantry began to realize that aerial warfare meant more for them than gazing at stricken aeroplanes, and before the year was ended, through bitter experience, they were sure of that fact.

Strangely enough, during this period the weapons of the Battalion seemed to be tending more to the primitive than the mechanical. The Lewis gun had not yet made its appearance; the machine gunners were about to be withdrawn² into brigade companies on a journey towards machine gun battalions, motor machine gun brigades and like "*intelligentsia*" of the fighting force; the rifle was neglected; the infantry were almost reduced to the power of a strong right arm.

Every man within the battalion had to be a bomber. Those specialists, who resided at Brewer's Bungalows and Sachs Terrace in an aristocratic neighbourhood near Fort Osborne Barracks, exercised a lordship over the unit, which made it seem that the army intended to bomb its way to Berlin. Raids had now become part of the general fighting policy; and raiders and patrols were supposed to use, only supposed, weapons of the savage age. They were issued with entrenching tool handles bound with iron cogs, knobkerries, stiletto daggers, and accessories such as bear traps, "stove pipes", rubber suits and no doubt other atrocities now forgotten.

The famous "stove pipe" was intended, so the memorandum stated, to "capture all sound" in No Man's Land. It received consideration to the suggestion of a man in the ranks, who said he had used it with excellent results whilst poaching in England. "Whether," as a diarist naïvely remarks, "to hear the rabbits or the keepers, I do not know."

¹On the first of these occasions the pilot and observer resented capture. A lively exchange of fire took place between them and an infantry company marching by. On the second occasion an interesting find was made in the plane of a Colt machine gun which had been captured from the 14th Canadian Battalion in the 2nd Battle of Ypres.

²The Colt machine guns, which at this time were replaced by the Vickers pattern, were left behind with battalions and withdrawn in couples as the Lewis guns were issued.

The rubber suits, which completely enveloped a man from his neck to his toes, like a diver's outfit, were quite impractical. They were used once and then discarded, having meanwhile earned a nickname, which accurately, if coarsely, placed them in the class of things to which they properly belonged.

The only man, whom the machine had succeeded in firmly gripping in its embrace, was the battalion sniper. He, it was ordained, should carry the service rifle, in addition to the sniping rifle; an injustice which nearly drove him to distraction. He rushed into the columns of *The Brazier* to bemoan his fate thus:

“What makes the sniper's heart to break, what makes him
to perspire?

It isn't carrying sacks of coal to stoke his dug-out fire;
It isn't packing leather coats and other airy trifles
Like sheepskins, blankets, water-proofs, it's humping two
damned rifles.

Oh! the telescopic rifle with its telescopic sight
For telescopic slaughter may be perfectly all right;
But the sniper quickly finds, that it's a blessing somewhat
mixed,
When he has to hump another gun who's bayonet can be
fixed.”

But if the machine itself had not gained control, its spirit was beginning to encroach on battalion life. The spirit of the mass was invading the army; the unit was losing its human touch and identity. In the fighting zone, in conversation and telephone messages, it was referred to by code names only; in billets, on the march, and on the battlefield it was identified—except for Highland Regiments, which kept a fragment of their souls through the wearing of distinctive dress—by colours and markings;¹ and even the burial of its dead, usually the most sacred responsibility of a battalion, was carried out by a divisional burial party.

It was also imposing more onerous and exacting duties upon battalion personnel, especially those of the signalling and intelligence sections. It was making battalion organization complex.

The former was fast developing new methods and inventions. Communication in battle between different headquarters and the attacking troops has always been difficult to maintain, but the intensification of artillery fire made it harder than ever to keep in touch. In late 1915 the failure of existing methods—visual signallers, overland telephone lines, and battalion runners—to effect that purpose adequately had been proved by the experience of the Battle of Loos. Visual signalling was found to be quite impracticable; the overland telephone line was generally shot to pieces, and when in commission,

¹ These markings which were introduced in August, 1916, and which were placed on the sides of the transport wagons and on both sleeves of the tunics immediately below the shoulder, followed a regular plan of colours and figures. The base was a rectangular patch of paint or cloth—red, for the 1st Canadian Division, dark blue for the 2nd, French grey for the 3rd, green for the 4th, and a triangle for corps troops with different colourings and markings to identify particular units. Brigades were distinguished by the colour of smaller patches placed on the top of the squares—green for the senior brigade of a division, red for the next, and blue for the junior brigade. Battalions were distinguished by the geometric figures into which the small brigade patches above the square were cut. The senior battalion of a brigade had a one line figure—a circle, the next, a two line figure—a semi-circle, the third a three line figure—a triangle, and the fourth battalion in a brigade a four line figure—a square.

conversation over it was apt to assume a form which was described by *The Brazier* as:

“Hello! Hello! Hello!” continued to the *n*th power on the one side, and that objectionable and aggravating remark ‘Shake your phone,’ on the other.”

Battalion runners were the most satisfactory of the means employed, but were costly in lives.

In an attempt to better the weakness of this system, and, as far as possible, save the soldier from unnecessary risks, all sorts of plans were proposed; two of which—the carrier pigeons and buried telephone cable—particularly obtruded themselves into the interior economy of a battalion in late 1915 and 1916.

A battalion pigeon expert was appointed, and a number of birds were put under his care. These birds were carried up to the trenches in the proper sort of boxes by the “O. C. Pigeons,” and at stated times they were released, and flew back to the pigeon loft. The pigeon expert himself, being odd man out, meanwhile got into various discussions with the company sergeant-major as to his rations, which were invariably forgotten, or as to the accommodation for his charges, which the men objected to have as companions in their cramped dug-outs.

Whether or not this method of communication gave satisfaction cannot be stated, for, while battalions had made the acquaintance of the pigeons, they knew little about the practical purpose they served. The only message the 3rd Brigade battalions knew of was the note of tender farewell to his wife, sent by an officer in charge of an advanced post in the Ypres fighting of 1916, during a heavy bombardment. It arrived by way of the Corps pigeon loft when battalion headquarters was anxiously awaiting news of an involved tactical situation, and as the officer concerned escaped unhurt, it gave much publicity to the uses to which carrier pigeons could be put in case of need.

The Brazier was plainly sceptical. It wrote of the new method of communication under the heading “Feathered telegrams”:

“When a very important message has to get through,” it explained, “the bird is taken to a quiet secluded spot and the message is spoken softly into its left ear. If it were spoken into the right ear the message would be reversed when it arrived at its destination. Thus if the message read: ‘We are short of ammunition send us some bully beef tins’—if the right ear were used the receiving station would receive it: ‘We are short of bully beef tins, send us some ammunition.’ Which as Company Sergeant-major Euclid frequently observes is absurd.”

The buried cable affected the infantry for the good reason that they had to supply, during their tour in brigade support and reserve and sometimes divisional reserve positions, the working parties to dig and fill in the trenches, eight to ten feet deep, in which the cable was buried.

In Salisbury Plain days the Battalion had an Intelligence Officer, but, for some reason or other, on arrival in France he disappeared temporarily into the background. In early 1916 he again became active, aided by an important personage in red tabs, known as the Brigade Intelligence Officer.

The duties of these members of the elect, as *The Brazier* impressed upon the ordinary run of officers and men of a battalion, was "to acquire information, not to dispense it."

"And the spheres of their labours," it went on to say, "reaches from the gleaming midnight star shell down to the mines deep in the bowels of the earth; and like all manner of military affairs, from a court of enquiry to an eighteen pounder, it winds up finally in a report."

The members of the intelligence section were truly smitten with a craze for information; and, in common with other amateur sleuth hounds, it was for the seemingly unimportant kind. They wished to know the exact number and calibre of shells the enemy shot into battalion territory. On any afternoon, when visibility permitted artillery practice, a couple of them armed with paper and pencil could be observed stationed at a respectable distance from the bombarded area, making careful note of each shell as it came over, and when the fray ceased, so that previous observations might be confirmed, they would do much searching around for shell noses.

The Brazier gave lengthy notice to this passion for detail:

"At 7.04 p.m. this evening," its Artillery correspondent reported, "the enemy bombarded our trenches with 678,987 minenwerfers and trench mortars, and of these 678,985 landed in our front line but did practically no damage beyond destroying twenty dug-outs, disabling five machine guns, obliterating the parapet and causing three hundred and five casualties. During the excitement a party of two bombers, disguised as a tree stump and wheat field respectively, bombed the enemy's front line for two miles with $15\frac{3}{4}$ bombs. They captured one German cap, one water bottle, and one partially damaged haversack. However, as they were returning they unhappily collided with one of the 'Minnies.' Please note, 'No flowers'!"

The magazine poet was so impressed by the fate which might await the gatherers of shell noses, that he immortalised it in rhyme:

"There was a young man in BAILLOO,
Who had nothing whatever to do,
But look for shell noses;
And now the wild roses
Grow over his grave—he's *napoo*."

The staff captain intelligence at brigade headquarters was responsible for co-ordinating the labours of the various battalion intelligence officers and for editing what was officially known as the "*Daily Summary of Intelligence*," or in the circles beyond the hearing of the great, as "*The Daily Lie*" or "*Comic Cuts*." It went into many elaborate details, and arrived at definite conclusions, on what seemed to plain infantrymen, somewhat flimsy evidence.

If men with red bands round their caps were seen in the enemy trenches to-day, where men with green bands were seen yesterday, *ergo*, a relief. Fresh earth at a particular spot, a new machine-gun emplacement. Smoke, enemy dug-out. "Groans were heard," that is after the night firing by the Canadian artillery on the enemy's roads, casualties, killed and wounded. This latter phrase which battalion

men paraphrased as "dirty work at the cross-roads," pleased the infantry immensely; unbelievers in the company mess, who questioned the accuracy of a brother officer's reports regarding the casualties his patrol had inflicted upon the enemy, were generally silenced by the conclusive proof, "groans were heard."

To make the acquired intelligence readily available, the staff captain intelligence at brigade had drawn a large scale map of the enemy's front line system opposite the brigade front, and on it information obtained was plotted. In addition to this map he also kept a log book, which dealt in detail with the various sections of the same enemy sector. Each section had two pages given to it. On one of the pages was a squared scale sketch, one over twenty-five hundred, and on the other, facing this sketch, was set out under map co-ordinates, details of what was to be found—dug-outs, sentry posts, etc.—at the different places noted.

Although only one of the side issues of Intelligence, the story of 1915-16 in that respect would not be complete without a reference to the passing but intense interest which was then taken in the movements of the Zeppelins. Units were instructed that, if they heard the droning in the night air of those engines of destruction, the news was to be reported immediately to brigade headquarters, and from there, judging by the number of messages which were received at the 16th Battalion Headquarters, this intelligence went north and south over the whole front, taking precedence by the marking "Zeppelin Priority."

In the early morning, sleepy, irritated adjutants would be awakened by tired signallers and told that a few hours previously, in the dead of night, the X— battalion, miles away, heard a Zeppelin going westward overhead. Nobody seemed to know what they were to do, or what they could do, when these messages arrived, a point of view which, seemingly, came to be shared by the Higher Command, for, after a few weeks of excitement "Zeppelin Priority" breathed its last.

When the story of the Battalion's fight with crumbling trenches and bad weather conditions in the winter and spring of 1915-16 has been told, and the many changes then taking place within the unit described, little else of the history of that period remains to be written. During those months only one other event of importance occurred, the transfer of the command of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade.

On March 14th, 1916, Brigadier-General G. S. Tuxford, C.B., formerly Commanding Officer of the 5th Canadian Battalion, assumed command of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade. On the night of February 17th-18th, 1916, Brigadier-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., the previous Brigadier, when visiting the front trenches, was dangerously wounded, and his command temporarily passed to Lieut.-Colonel Marshall, the officer commanding the 15th Canadian Battalion. It was he, therefore, who on March 16th, 1916, handed over to Brigadier-General Tuxford.

By the end of February the Battalion was again in the forward area. It reached Kortepyp huts in the midst of a blinding snow-storm, a foretaste of a spell of cold and stormy weather. On the 27th of the month it moved into its old front line position astride the Wulverghem-Messines road and remained there, and in brigade and divisional reserves at Red Lodge and Kortepyp, until March 25th, when it was finally relieved in the area it had known so long and so well.

Ploegsteert and its peaceful associations were to the 16th now but

a memory, no more the freedom of movement close behind the line under the shelter of friendly Hill 63; the Battalion was bound for an area where the enemy watched and gloated over every action. The pleasures of the delightful summer of 1915—the walks along the woodland paths over the hills to Bailleul, the rest at the *estaminet* near the summit looking far across the plain to the east, the camp concerts in the hollow at Bulford when in the dusk the men crowded the slopes of the natural amphitheatre, and chanted in harmony the soldiers' refrains, were of the past. The welcome of a hundred twinkling lights,¹ which from the plain below on a winter's night, after relief, greeted the tired troops at the crest of 63, was a cheer which the exigencies of war ever afterwards denied.

An interlude of inactivity, whose acquaintance with battle was through rumour and the heavy rumble of the distant artillery, was concluded. The Battalion passed again to the plains of Ypres, and as at two p.m. on March 28th, it arrived at Ourderdom, the diarist tells us:

“We could hear ahead heavy gun fire, and in front of us shell bursts could be distinctly seen.”

It was the normal atmosphere of that dreaded front, and one of which the 16th Battalion was to have its full share.

¹In the winter of 1915-16 lights in rear areas not under direct observation of the enemy were quite unguarded.

CHAPTER X

YPRES SALIENT—1916

Reference maps: "E", facing page 204, and "Tactical Marches" map, facing page 45.

Amongst the Armageddons of history will surely be named the Ypres Salient. Within its bounds, the British and Overseas troops met with nearly one-fifth, or five hundred and seventy thousand, of the total casualties incurred by them during the whole course of the War on all fronts. Of that total one hundred and sixty thousand represents killed, and of the dead fifty-eight thousand fill unknown graves. These are tragic figures, indicating nearly a climax of suffering and sacrifice in a war which of all wars exacted a high price of both.

The situation in the Salient was an outstanding instance of the unexpected in military campaigns. It confounded the elementary principles of tactics. Previous to its occupation, no soldier having any regard for his reputation would have dared to forecast as a possible line of defence the positions held there by the British troops. And if it be asked why such vulnerable positions were chosen, probably no answer is better than that "it happened so."

In the Autumn of 1914 the German advance in that neighbourhood was halted against a circle of defences which the British had to maintain if the town of Ypres, the historic capital of Flemish Flanders, was to be kept out of the enemy's hands. When the situation became more stable, suggestions were put forward that this front be straightened out, but these were of no avail; what British doggedness has, it holds. To allow such a characteristic to decide the issue in the face of well-founded opinions to the contrary, may be unpardonable; perhaps it is; but the soldier, knowing what the same trait of character is worth at a time when the fate of battle is wavering, is loath to condemn. It is a stubbornness which lies at the root and in the fibre of the "will to conquer;" what it loses on some occasions it gains on others and the balance betwixt the two is difficult to determine.

In any case, the decision to hold having been made in the first instance, and then confirmed, reconsideration became increasingly difficult as time went on.

The description of what the Salient was, and what it meant to its defenders, has been told and retold, but none except those who, when it was in one of its fierce moods, entered its portals night after night on duty bound, or in the long hours of darkness stood on guard at the rim of that hollow of death, can understand the nightmare of its approaches and front line.

In ordinary circumstances any salient is uncomfortable enough; the enemy harasses you from the front, and if he cares to, from two other ways; but when in addition you are inside a sort of saucer having but a precarious hold on the edge, with the enemy close up peering

over on three sides, hurling destruction from the complete assortment of his weapons, it requires great tenacity and a bit of humour to hold on.

During the war this sector of the front must have, on occasion, belied its evil reputation, but if it did, the 16th was not privileged to be doing duty there at the time. At Ypres the Battalion suffered slightly over one quarter of its total casualties. Its fortune there was to receive a peaceful greeting on arrival, and soon thereafter to find itself involved in one crisis after another.

This is what happened in April, 1915. When, therefore, in 1916 the Battalion again marched into the Salient those men still serving with it, who had fought there previously, could not but wonder what move fate would now make for or against them in this place, where the odds were so heavily piled against the soldier, and this is only speaking of the men of one infantry unit, what must have been in the minds of all infantrymen, who were compelled to renew acquaintance with that spot.

* * * * *

In 1915 the Battalion, as told in earlier chapters, went to the north and north-west of the town, where conditions were reasonably favourable until those sectors were brought into the ring of fire by the advance of the enemy during the 2nd Battle of Ypres. In March, 1916, the unit entered the sectors east and south-east of Ypres, which from the earliest days of the Salient had lain at the mercy of the encircling army.

There stood "The Snout," "Hill 60," the village of Wytschaete perched on the northerly shoulder of our old friend, the Wytschaete-Messines Ridge, and the ruins of the Hollebeke or Blue Château on the banks of the Ypres-Comines Canal at the foot of it. These are names which will go down in history associated with blood and sacrifice.

Prostrate, before the gaze of the watchers on those ramparts, lay the entire countryside, front line, approaches, and the gaunt ruins of the city of Ypres, the hub of the Salient, which radiated derelict canals and railways, and the roads and paths over which hastened the specks of humanity, whose defiant spirit guarded the sanctity of the town from the men on the hills. Even the rest camps in distant areas were at the mercy of the enemy, for every trace of habitation—the smoke or the dust by day, or the glimmer of light by night—lay open to his observation.

The only prominence in this area to offset the enemy's point of vantage was Mont Kemmel. On the right flank, it towered above the whole landscape, but, unfortunately for the defending garrison, it lay too far back to influence the front line situation.

To reach the front line during daylight hours it was necessary to keep close to cover over long stretches of ground before the communication trenches were reached. One or two men might saunter across the open, looking composed and hoping for the best; but, if the enemy thought the target important enough, he opened fire on them with his light field guns, and then, forgetting dignity, they hastened their pace.

Generally speaking, though, the German policy, in normal times, was to confine his activities by day to sniping, trench-mortar and rifle-grenade fire against the front line and vicinity. He reserved his artillery for counter-battery fire and, in a greater measure, night firing on

the roads. This was a wise policy, for the volume of traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, had to pass into and out of the Salient by way of the town or its immediate neighbourhood. It was an easy matter for him to concentrate fire on these parts with the certainty of causing much damage and, when, as happened on some nights, he pounded that area, crowded with the long columns of men and wagons, in conjunction with the heavy bombardment of the rim of the Salient, he created a scene of stricken confusion worthy of superlative description.

On arrival at Dickebusch Huts, the natural anxiety of all ranks was to know when and where the unit was to take over. Rumour prophesied an immediate relief in the front line at Hill 60. The guess was nearly right.

The Battalion relieved in the front line next day, but not in the Hill 60 section. Its right, at Glasgow Cross directly under the Snout, just touched the foot of that hill. From Glasgow Cross the line ran to the left, through a stretch of broken trench, and from there up the side of Mount Sorrel and along the summit of that height and Tor Top. The support positions lay in Armagh and Square woods, in the valley between 60 and Sorrel. They were dominated from the front, as most parts in that neighbourhood were, by the former eminence, and were backed about eight hundred yards to the left rear by Observatory Ridge, the last commanding position standing between the enemy and Ypres.

This section, according to Salient standards, had a good reputation which it upheld on the present occasion. The Battalion was severely shelled; it sustained casualties, including senior non-commissioned officers, who could ill be spared; but it had days of relaxation.

The chief excitement of the tour was the attempt to maintain communication with Mount Sorrel in daylight by direct routes. There was a safe and unexciting way of getting there, round by Zillebeke Bund, Zillebeke Village and Maple Copse, but the detour was too long to be popular. The alternative routes were by way of the tumbledown trench to the left of Glasgow Cross, and a path through Square and Armagh woods, screened, for part of its length, by the undergrowth and foliage. The final stage of the latter route lay across an open stretch sixty to seventy yards wide, which was under snipers' fire from the Snout at five to six hundred yards range.

If the Glasgow Cross route were followed, serious risks were also encountered from the snipers in the Snout who were directly above. To take advantage of available cover, it was necessary to wriggle and jump from traverse to traverse, and endure long-enforced halts flat on the stomach in the miry trench, whilst callous comrades shouted derisive remarks.

The open stretch of the Armagh Wood route was the scene of some exciting incidents. It had to be crossed at top speed. A senior officer who, together with Lieutenant Tupper, was making a dash across to the accompaniment of bullets, had to hop and skip at a pace hardly in keeping with his ample proportions. Lieutenant Tupper received a flesh wound. His servant, Metcalf, who raced across some minutes later, was also shot at, the bullet lodging in the safety razor case which he was carrying in his haversack. The Snout snipers were excellent marksmen; they could hit the smallest periscope when it was raised above the parapet. They were a terror to visiting regimental and staff officers, and nearly brought off a coup in the person of the Brigade

Commander, whose steel helmet was hit, the bullet circling inside it, and passing out without injuring the wearer.

Brigade reserve, to which the Battalion moved on relief from the Mount Sorrel front, gave the men little of the freedom they were accustomed to when similarly placed at Ploegsteert. At Ypres that position and brigade support were well up in the forward area, under direct observation of the enemy, in the Railway Embankment, the Canal Bank, farm buildings, and large private châteaux, which stood in what were once beautiful parks. In these quarters movement by day, except in an extremely confined area, was impossible; the names Swan Château, Bedford House, Woodcote Farm, pleasant retreats to their pre-war occupants, were to the soldier during the war little more than prisons.

Prisons in more senses than one, for the manual labour and casualties involved in the digging of the deep telephone cable trenches, the nightly tasks set the troops in brigade support or reserve, were as hateful as the exercise of the prison yard. The Salient in this respect was the land of *The Brazier* satire:

“The part of the line close to Hill 59
Where the troops are all working like niggers;
With both shovel and pick, till they’re pretty well sick
Of eternal employment as diggers;
Both by day and by night, if we don’t have to fight,
You will find us parading with tools;
If the spade gets too hot with the friction, What! What!
We reluctantly wait till it cools.”

If the infantryman found those forward areas undesirable, the gunners must have found them insufferable. The latter had to spend long tours of duty there with their batteries. The guns were hidden as best possible in the canal bank, farm buildings, the Chicory Patch, and even as far forward as French Farm, but it was hard, even with the most skilful screening, to deceive the enemy. The flash by night, the slight haze by day, the tracks leading to the position, sooner or later betrayed a battery and in his own good time he opened fire on them.

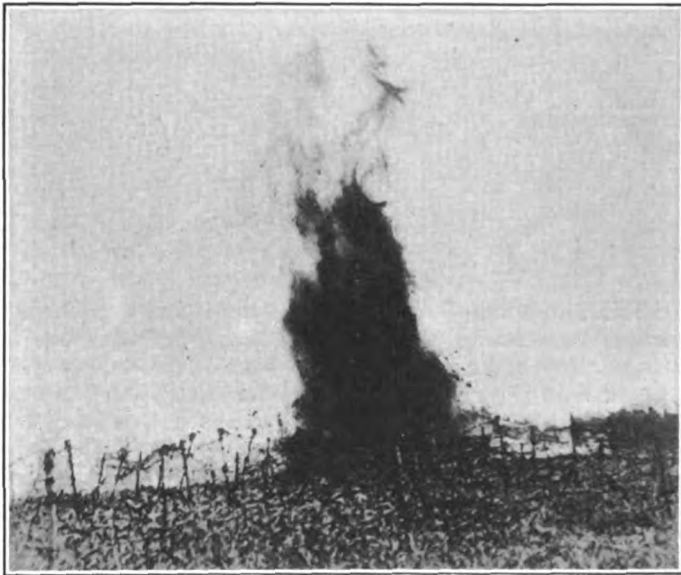
An instance of the stoical spirit with which this punishment was taken, was witnessed one afternoon when the Germans countered on a battery, close to the 16th position, just as it had begun a shoot. Despite excellent practice on the part of the foe, the gunners continued to serve their guns. A direct hit smashed one of the pits and disabled the gun crew; but the others went on until they finished their task, exhibiting a discipline and a courage, which, however unnecessary it seemed to be, was certainly an inspiration to those who witnessed the incident.

Yet those same areas, bordering on the vortex of the furies, had, especially during the spring and summer months, a strange restfulness of their own; sometimes before dusk, when the combatants were resting upon arms, or for brief spells during the day, but invariably after dawn when there came a lull more complete than the others. Then nature, as if aware that she would be left undisturbed, reasserted herself. The haze of the night’s bombardment still floated around; the smell of the high explosive still tainted the air; but the skylark mounted up singing gaily. The fragrance of the blossoming hedges, the scent of flowers in the neglected gardens, the freshness of the

morning air mingled in a draught of sweetness and advanced bravely to defeat the poison of death. The sun peeped over the summit of Wytschaete and gilded Kemmel with its tints; the war and its carnage dissolved for a fleeting moment into a mirage of beauty and peace.

From brigade reserve the Battalion went back to divisional rest in a far more agreeable area. The hutments, as already stated, might be shelled, but in divisional reserve the troops did have liberty of movement; they had fairly comfortable quarters, and the occasional chance of being awarded the prize in the lottery—billets in Poperinghe; a good fortune which fell to the 16th Battalion on the present occasion.

The tour was thoroughly enjoyed. The town was shelled. The 16th billets were not hit, but the Irish Guards lost a number of men. The Guards massed bands and the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade massed pipe bands played in the square; the "Fancies" concert party,



HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

including "the sweetest girl—a dream—only she is a boy," sang and joked; there were *estaminets*, shops and clubs; there were football matches between the different battalions of the Brigade; and as the weather during the tour was good, the rest ended all too soon for the liking of all concerned.

The first cycle of tours—front line, brigade, and divisional reserve—was completed, and the only casualties incurred were those sustained during the bombardment of Mount Sorrel. The Battalion began to have hopes that the Salient had mended its ways.

The illusion was soon dispelled. On return to the front area misfortune lay in wait for the unit. From Poperinghe it went forward by train to the Asylum Station outside Ypres. As the Battalion arrived at the siding, it ran into a heavy bombardment of the track and the Ypres-Poperinghe main highway, which ran alongside. There was the confusion common to those occasions in the Salient. The men of the

16th were ordered to double back clear of the tracks, and stand by in the fields until the shelling ended. They suffered no casualties. The heavy congestion of transport on the road, however, could not be handled so easily, and it got badly smashed.

The trenches which the unit now occupied lay sandwiched between two sections of bad repute, the Bean and Pollock on the right and the Ypres-Comines railway cutting and Hill 60 on the left; a good enough draw in normal times, but times on this occasion were not normal.

Further south, across the Ypres-Comines canal, where the 2nd Canadian Division held, there had been local fighting since early April, over possession of the St. Eloi craters. Furious bombardments and counter-bombardments were of daily occurrence in that region, and often they extended to other parts of the Salient, including at the present time the Bean and Pollock and the front line trenches occupied by the 16th.

In the past, the Bean and Pollock for weeks on end had been the scene of attacks and counter-attacks. One trench in the area had changed hands so frequently that it came to be known as International Trench. The tactical value of the ground occupied by these trenches made the enemy eager to seize it; once he gained a footing on it he would secure excellent observation on the immediate approaches to the Canadian front line from the Bluff to Hill 60, and render hold on it precarious.

On April 17th and 18th the German artillery bombarded the Bean and Pollock, where the 13th Battalion was holding, and the right section of the line held by the 16th, so consistently that it seemed as if he was about to make one more attempt to capture this position. On the afternoon of the 19th, he trench-mortared the Bean and Pollock heavily and at dusk, simultaneously with attacks at St. Eloi and Wieltje, and a demonstration at Hooge, he laid down a concentrated artillery bombardment on the entire 13th and 16th Battalion fronts.

The Salient raged in one of its terrible tempers. The night was ablaze with the flashes of the Canadian guns; the reflection of the German artillery fire circled the horizon. The volume of sound coming in from all sides was stupefying. The enemy's barrages were crashing down, south, east, and north; the batteries defending the Salient were barking out from all sides. The roads were being heavily shelled; the transport convoys, with a roar as of a distant cataract, were galloping at breakneck speed over the *pavé*.

Despite every indication to the contrary, the attack on the Bean and Pollock did not take place. According to orders found on the body of a German officer, killed whilst leading a raiding party the same night against the 13th Battalion front, the enemy intended to attack, if the raid proved successful. But the raid failed.

The casualties of the 16th during these three days totalled one hundred.

The tour in Trenches 33 to 37 was mainly concerned with those bombardments, and their aftermath; but the history of it would not be complete without reference to the self-imposed duty then undertaken by certain members of the Battalion.

On arrival of the 16th in the trenches on April 16th, a British aeroplane, brought down by enemy anti-aircraft guns, was seen lying in No Man's Land opposite the unit's front. Battalion Headquarters was notified that the Air Force was anxious to salvage the wreck, as

it contained the bodies of two senior officers, who carried important documents, and was fitted with an engine of secret design.

For two reasons it was difficult to comply with this request, the narrowness of No Man's Land at the spot where the plane fell, and the determination of the enemy to get possession of the wreck. He was just as anxious to secure the machine as the British authorities were, and kept it under steady sniping and machine-gun fire. On the wishes of the Air Force being made known to the men, Privates H. H. Findlay and W. Gregory, of the grenade section, and ten other bombers, volunteered to tunnel under the parapet out to and beneath the aeroplane and strip it. The task was accomplished, but after many difficulties. The artillery and trench-mortar bombardments greatly increased the risks taken by the miners, and, when they had nearly reached their objective, they found another unpleasant duty awaiting them. They had to burrow through the old farm midden.

The Air Force was very appreciative of the resourcefulness of these men. The latter all received the special thanks of that corps. Gregory and Findlay were given special leave warrants, and, together with the other members of the party, were also thanked in orders by the Commanders of the 1st Canadian Division and the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade.

On April 24th the Battalion moved into brigade reserve. Bedford House, where it was now quartered, was a large, four-story building well forward in the Salient. It stood in a wooded park bordering the Ypres-Lille road. The mansion and its grounds were completely overlooked by Hollebeke Château and Wyttschaete Ridge; they sheltered a tempting prize for the enemy—an infantry battalion, a field ambulance, and a brigade headquarters—but for some reason he had not up to this time shelled the area. Rumour explained this immunity from danger by reporting the existence of a mutual understanding between the gunners of the opposing sides, whereby if Hollebeke Château was not shelled Bedford House would not be interfered with. Unfortunately this convenient agreement of honour, imaginary or real, now came to an end.

Subsequent to the bombardment of the Bean and Pollock, the enemy continued to shell the front line vigorously. There were a series of alarms. At dawn on the 26th he put down an intense barrage, including gas shells, on a front from the Bluff northwards. A report was sent in to 3rd Brigade Headquarters from one section of its front, that the Germans were attacking. The whole Brigade was kept in a state of suspense for hours, but the alarm proved false. At sundown of the same day in a dead calm, a German plane came sailing slowly across Hill 60 towards Bedford House; it took a good look round, turned back and flew eastwards. It had only been out of sight a few minutes when at Bedford House a distinct tremor of the earth was felt and over Hill 60 a thick cloud of dust, smoke and flame shot into the air; instinctively one knew—a mine.

The hostile barrage immediately came down on the Canadian front line from Hill 60 to the Bean and Pollock, and as far back as Bedford House and adjoining ground. In the hollow, between the latter positions and the Bean and Pollock, the enemy placed a cloud of shell gas. Again it seemed as if an important attack was to take place, but as darkness fell the shelling ceased, and the news came through that the entire bombardment was incidental to the mine blown on

Hill 60, where the enemy attempted to occupy the crater, but had been repulsed.

Many hours had not gone by, when there was a further alarm. A violent bombardment broke out in the St. Eloi direction, and from the chaos of it there drifted to the listeners at Bedford House the pom-pom of a quick-firing gun. The veterans said that the pom-pom of South African fame had come into use again; the others suspected fresh devilry on the part of the enemy. When quietness was restored it became known that neither guess was correct. The bombardment was Canadian and the rapid fire proceeded from a Stokes mortar barrage; it was the first time this method of support had been tried out on the Canadian front, or on any front.

On the following evening, the 27th, Lankhof Château, close by Bedford House, in which two field guns were hidden, was set ablaze, and burned with spectacular fury well on into the hours of the succeeding morning. The Canadian gunners were determined to rescue their guns, and succeeded in doing so. The enemy was just as determined to prevent the rescue, and shelled the blazing fire consistently.

The tour concluded with the excitement of a gas alarm. The gas attack took place at the Bull Ring, Ploegsteert. On the morning of the 30th news had been received that a gas cloud was likely to be launched against that front, or farther north. All men of the Battalion were warned regarding this possibility. On the night April 30th, weather conditions were so ideal for an enterprise of the kind, that one of the gas sentries got overwrought, and about ten p.m. sounded a false alarm, which, fortunately, was not taken up over a wide area.

Three hours later, at one a.m. on May 1st, the real warning came from the south as a bellowing, booming sound, which swelled in an ever widening radius until the chorus was taken up near at hand, and all over the Salient. The Battalion "stood to," waiting for the sniff which would tell that the poison vapour was rolling towards it, but the cloud did not come so far north; the horns and gongs in the Salient soon became silent, leaving those in the affected area farther south to continue their warnings, which could be heard rising and falling like the hootings of a medley of foghorns and sirens at sea.

It was an uneasy night, and about nine a.m., just as the troops were stirring from such rest as they had, the excitement was renewed. The enemy began to bombard Bedford House, where the Battalion was quartered. Two officers and some men were hit by the first salvo, and for a time it looked as if the Germans had at last made up their minds to destroy the building. The Brigade Major (M. O. Clark) blamed the 16th for the shelling. He said the men of the unit were racing around like "running deer." He spied what he thought were some men in the act of doing so, strode up to the Commanding Officer's hut and insisted that he and the Second in Command should come out to see the culprits, who, to the amusement of the 16th officers, proved to be Field Ambulance personnel. About 1.00 p.m. the bombardment of Bedford House ceased, but throughout the whole of the afternoon the enemy intermittently searched the entire countryside round about with high explosives and shrapnel.

On the following day the 16th was relieved. During the evening a heavy thunder-storm accompanied by a deluge of rain broke overhead, but it passed before midnight when the actual relief began. So

the Battalion was able to journey, with no inconvenience, to Scottish Lines.

There it rested for seven days without incident, beyond the 13th and 16th officers' joint guest night and the kindly greetings of the German aeroplanes. The dinner was quite unconventional. The choruses of the songs did not fit the verses; the swing of the dance did not suit the music: one of the senior officers started homewards facing the wrong end of his horse. To offset this hilarity, the German planes were good enough to drop messages the next afternoon, informing the Canadians that they had only one day to live! "We should worry," wrote the man in the ranks, referring to this sudden death.

The second cycle of tours had come to an end, and at its conclusion the Battalion found itself bound for the defences of Hill 60 proper, a section which could lay fair claim to being the most hated position in the Salient. The summit of the Hill was a post of great tactical importance.¹ From October, 1914, onwards, there had been a violent contest for the possession of it. The German won, and made the most of his advantage to render the lot of the troops below him unbearable.

The trenches occupied there by the 16th were officially known as 38 to 44. They occupied a frontage of fifty yards south of the railway cutting and on the northerly side of it struck across the slope of Hill 60 and down to Glasgow Cross. Spanning the cutting, in line with the front trenches, stood a masonry road bridge practically intact, but because of its exposed position never used. It was, therefore, necessary in moving from one side of the track to the other to go down the railway embankment through a tortuous trench, pass behind a large sand-bag barricade, which was built up across the bottom of the cutting, and up another zig-zag trench on the farther side.

The slopes of Hill 60 itself, were in wretched condition. The ground had been mined, trench-mortared, and shelled until the earth looked as if it had fallen through a sieve. In dry weather it could only be kept out of the trenches with the most careful revetting; in wet, the mud, despite all precautions, oozed into the trench and dug-outs as a thick soup, covering the equipment, the rifles and the rations.

The Cutting, nicknamed "Hoodoo," was a spot to be avoided on every possible occasion. Along the northerly side of it ran a main communication trench, equally unpleasant, but popularly known as "Lovers' Lane." On to this busy thoroughfare opened the various dug-outs and tunnelling shafts where the lovers resided. The lovers were of two sorts: transients—as infantry, trench-mortar and machine gun personnel, who came there as seldom as they could help, and the permanent residents.

The latter were the inhabitants of the catacombs of the Hill—the Australian, British and Canadian tunnellers, who in grimy overalls could be seen at any hour of the morning and afternoon carrying out bags of moist clay upon their shoulders, or lounging around the mouth of the shaft, smoking and "passing the time of day." Prevailing conditions, as far as cover from enemy observation was concerned, also made it necessary to have the various headquarters placed in that

¹ A 16th officer, who knew Hill 60 well during the war, and again visited it in 1923, writes of the spot as follows: "Hill 60 was an eye opener. No wonder the Hun fought for the position. He looked right into our backs at Observatory Ridge and Mount Sorrel, and prevented us from seeing the country for miles to the east—the Salient would have been an entirely different place if Hill 60 had been in our possession."

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neighbourhood, and with them the usual accompaniment of much movement and fro.

The morning after relief, as the result of a heavy bombardment on "Lovers' Lane" and the Cutting, the Battalion had eleven casualties. The following day it had even worse luck, when ten dug-outs were smashed in and twenty casualties were sustained. The succeeding morning at "stand to" the enemy opened up with a bombardment of rifle grenades and "pine-apples"¹ inflicting thirteen casualties; and two days afterwards, during another bombardment of "Lovers' Lane," Battalion Headquarters cook-house was demolished, four men killed and three wounded.

After eight days in surroundings of that nature, it was an intense relief to all ranks to get back to divisional reserve at Dickebusch Huts; and more pleasing to be moved back later to corps reserve at Connaught Lines, behind Poperinghe, for a period of training, which an optimist suggested "lets us out of the war."

Whilst in that area in the forenoon of June 2nd, a hot summer day, the dull thunder of a heavy artillery bombardment from the Salient rolled back for hours, in unbroken cadence, to the quiet camp where the 16th was quartered. In the absence of news to the contrary, there was little in that familiar sound to excite interest. The men of the Battalion went about their various duties, commenting in a casual way on the intensity and duration of the bombardment going on, but taking no personal interest in it.

Then came the hasty summons. The Salient had again erupted with volcanic force. Once more the Battalion had to enter the cauldron.

¹ A small minenwerfer, the size and shape of a pine-apple.

CHAPTER XI

YPRES SALIENT—BATTLE OF MOUNT SORREL

(June 2nd-13th, 1916)

Reference maps: "E" facing page 202, and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

As a matter of general military history the situation in the Salient during the first two weeks of June, 1916, can be described very briefly. The Germans, in order to hamper preparations for the Allied Somme offensive, carried out, on the 2nd of that month, a "limited objective" attack against the Canadian front from Mount Sorrel to Hooge. They succeeded in capturing valuable tactical positions, but on the morning of June 13th were driven back by a counter-attack to their original line.

Canadians, however, will recall a more fateful tale of those days. They will not forget the suspense, the strain, or the losses then sustained, for the enemy had been wise in the choice of ground for his diversion. It was a vital spot in the defence of Ypres; the only part of it where the defenders possessed some small advantage of observation; and it contained positions which, once they passed into the hands of the foe, would give him a strangle-hold on the Salient.

On May 25th, the day the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade went back into corps reserve, its observation post on Hill 60 noted that the enemy, the previous night, had advanced his trenches close to the Canadian line on Mount Sorrel. This intelligence was duly reported to the Higher Command and the incoming units, and there, as far as the 3rd Brigade was concerned, the matter ended.

The 16th Battalion on arrival at Connaught Lines became absorbed in rehearsals for a raid which Number 1 Company, on return to the line, was to carry out in front of Verbrandenmolen. Early on the morning of June 2nd, this company had proceeded to the practice ground, and between ten and eleven a.m. was there inspected by Major C. W. Peck, Acting Commanding Officer in place of Lieut.-Colonel Leckie who was on leave until the evening of June 4th. This duty completed, Major Peck and the company commander left for Brigade Headquarters where they were due to discuss details of the raid plan.

The bombardment, spoken of in the concluding paragraph of the last chapter, had been going on steadily since nine a.m., and continued until one p.m. Shortly after that hour 1st Canadian Division Headquarters telephoned the 3rd Brigade Headquarters to say that the shelling had been on the front of the 3rd Canadian Division. The Headquarters of the latter formation, they further reported, was out of touch with the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade, which was holding the line from Mount Sorrel northwards to Sanctuary Wood, and, ac-

ording to reports from 2nd Brigade observers on Hill 60, the Germans were now attacking. In those circumstances raid discussion ceased, and in case of untoward developments, the Brigade Commander sent the 16th officers to rejoin their unit.

The hours of the afternoon passed on. In the Battalion, rumour became busy. It was said that the Germans were advancing against the town of Ypres, that they were near it; and again that they were in possession of it. Incident followed incident to encourage these wild stories. Between four and half past, Major Peck was hastily summoned to Brigade; the men were confined to the precincts of the camp; the wagons, with the entrenching tools, reserve small arms ammunition, and grenades, were brought from the transport lines to Connaught Lines.

Time passed by in this way until seven p.m., when the Battalion received instructions from Brigade to move up in heavy marching order to Transport Farm, a farm in the forward area, close to the Headquarters of the 2nd Brigade, which was holding the Hill 60 sector, and approximately twelve miles distant from Connaught Lines. As some such move had been anticipated, it took very little time for final preparations to be made and shortly after dusk the Battalion began its journey to the front.

In the gathering darkness the men marched along the deserted roads with little talking and hardly a sound beyond the rhythm of a steady tramp. As they entered the village of Reninghelst, where the 2nd Canadian Division reserves were quartered, the streets were crowded with troops, eager to get news of what was going on at the front. The 2nd Division troops as they saw the column approaching crowded alongside of it, and plied the 16th men with questions as to their destination.

By the time the Battalion reached Ouderdom, about three miles behind the front line, the quietness and freedom of the distant rear area had given place to a congestion of men and vehicles. On the road, by which the 16th men were marching, one solid line of transport was moving slowly forward and hindering the Battalion's progress. On the branch roads there were convoys, the drivers at the horses' heads, waiting patiently to get a chance to break in on the main highway; in the farm buildings nearby there could be heard the bustle of hurried preparations, men harnessing up teams, loading supplies, and talking to each other.

Whilst the Battalion was endeavouring to make haste through this tangle, Captain Cotton of the 3rd Brigade Staff rode up to say that the Brigade Commander wished the Commanding Officer to ride forward to Brigade Headquarters at Railway Dug-Outs; the unit, he said, was to stack packs and then to follow with all possible speed. Major Peck thereupon gave the necessary orders, handed over to Captain Bell-Irving, and went ahead. The Battalion shortly afterwards diverged to a cross-country route, and to make up for lost time increased their pace to almost a trot, yet without a single man falling out of the ranks during the whole journey—a remarkable achievement.

Meanwhile the general situation was full of grave possibilities.

The intelligence from the front had been extremely vague. About an hour after the bombardment had ceased 3rd Brigade Headquarters received a message, stating that the battalion of the 2nd Canadian

Infantry Brigade, occupying Hill 60, reported that the Germans had followed up their artillery fire and had captured Mount Sorrel. A little later this intelligence was confirmed, and amplified by the news that the enemy was in possession of Observatory Ridge and had patrols in the village of Zillebeke. During the whole course of the afternoon nothing more was known at the 3rd Brigade Headquarters, beyond the fact that the Commander of the 3rd Canadian Division and the Brigadier of the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade had both been caught in the bombardment of the morning, and were missing.

In the early evening, that is of the 2nd, the General Officer Commanding the 3rd Brigade was ordered to assemble his troops in the forward area, in order to be prepared to counter-attack at some hour before dawn of the 3rd, and assist in re-establishing the Canadian line. This task, especially as regards the choice of an assembly area, bristled with difficulties. All well-defined localities near the front line were bound to be heavily shelled by the enemy; and, with the situation at Zillebeke village and Observatory Ridge obscure, attacking battalions dare not be sent as far forward as they would otherwise be.

Finally, it was agreed that the four battalions should assemble west of Zillebeke Halte, between the Ypres-Comines Railway and Zillebeke Lake. This ground was fairly far back, only a few hundred yards distant from Railway Dug-Outs, where the Headquarters of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade was situated, and definitely known to be clear of the enemy. It was also ordered that the actual assault should be made by the 14th and 15th Battalions, which units were quartered in camps nearer to the front than the other two, and that the 13th and 16th Battalions should proceed forward in support.

Those matters decided, it only remained for the Brigade Commander and his staff to move to Railway Dug-Outs as soon as possible. Each additional item of intelligence to hand pointed to the need for haste and confirmed the view that a critical situation had arisen. A little after nine p.m. a report, timed eight-thirty p.m., was received from Hill 60, stating: "strong masses of Germans seen moving up towards Mount Sorrel." Shortly after receipt of this message Major-General Currie, the Divisional Commander, came down with news no more reassuring.

The General arrived to find an almost deserted camp. The huts, standing under the trees at the edge of a small enclosed field, were tenantless with the exception of one where the 3rd Brigade Commander, his Brigade Major, and another staff officer were grouped together for a final consultation before mounting their horses, which were standing ready-saddled outside the hut. All was quiet beyond the sound of the voices and the faintest rumble of guns from the east; it was dark but for a shaft of light from the swinging oil lamp in the hut, which shot out through the open door into the dark field beyond.

The Divisional Commander and Lieut.-Colonel Kearsley, his General Staff Officer, came in. A large trench map of the southern part of the Salient was spread out on the table in the centre of the hut; round about it, in the shadows gathered the small group of officers with General Currie towering above them all and pointing to the map. He explained in a quiet, decisive way the involved situation, urged all speed with the assembling of the troops, and ended his appreciation of the situation by the statement:

“We can't tell what the enemy's intentions are, and, for all we know, he may be planning to drive us from the Salient before the morning.”

As far as the 16th Battalion was concerned, its experiences on the way forward helped to confirm the impression of serious developments.

As the Battalion swung on to the cross-country track over the fields near Café Belge, two miles south-west of Ypres, in the neighbourhood of the 2nd General Headquarters Line and defended localities, they found the whole countryside alive with troops of various units—dismounted cavalry, cyclists and machine gunners. Some of these units were in position; others were moving around in formed bodies trying to discover the posts to which they had been detailed; whilst across the narrow, bath-mat bridges which spanned the trenches, and by the paths through the wire in front of them, platoon after platoon of infantry was passing toward the front. Batteries were firing so near by as to light up the faces of the men; towards the perimeter of the Salient the horizon was brightly illuminated with a glow of flame, which sent a reflection far back into the rear area.

It was after the enclosed wooded country had been passed, however, and the higher ground of the Ypres-Comines Railway embankment reached, that the sense of alarm truly made itself felt.

The enemy was shooting into the sky a multitude of Very lights, orange, red and green. The whole of the low ground between the Embankment and slopes of Hill 60 and Observatory Ridge was illuminated. It looked like a pit where the protagonists might be fighting at close quarters. The bursts of the incoming shells mingled with the fire of the defending Canadian batteries; flickers of flame spurted out on all sides; and the sound of the guns coming from so many directions with such varying echoes made it seem as if the German artillery was actually down on the plain immediately in front.

The enemy was shelling Shrapnel Corner and vicinity without a pause. The transport wagons, which on the rear roads were standing in a solid block, were here tearing past in groups, at a speed which made the limbers bump off the ground and the horses' hoofs strike fire from the *pavé*. The infantry were rushing down the road in small parties, or endeavouring to make an awkward detour over ditches, or through hedges, at the side of the road.

Between one and two a.m. on the morning of June 3rd all the infantry of the 3rd Canadian Brigade were mustered at the appointed assembly positions, the 16th Battalion reporting in the area at one-twenty a.m.

It had now been ascertained that the ground as far forward as Observatory Ridge was clear of the enemy, and the 14th and 15th Battalions, as attacking battalions, were ordered to assemble at the foot of its westerly—reverse—slope between Zillebeke village and a cluster of houses on the Observatory Ridge road, known as Valley Cottages. The 16th was sent forward into support; it occupied old trenches and dug in behind hedges near a main communication trench called Fosse Way, which lay to the right of the Ridge. The 13th was placed one hundred to two hundred yards farther back, behind clumps of trees between the communication trench and Zillebeke Lake.

The counter-attack, which was under direction of the 3rd Can-

adian Division, and was to be carried out by the 7th Battalion (2nd Brigade) and the 14th and 15th Battalions (3rd Brigade), of the 1st Canadian Division, against Square Wood, Mount Sorrel, Tor Top, and Armagh Wood, and by the 49th Battalion (7th Brigade), and the 52nd and 60th Battalions (9th Brigade), of the 3rd Canadian Division, against a front from Armagh Wood (exclusive) northwards to Hooze, was due to begin when green rockets went up from the Advance 3rd Division Headquarters near the Menin Gate. This signal it was stated would be fired at, as nearly as possible, two-thirty a.m.—that is, of June 3rd.

If the earlier part of the night was anxious, the suspense, as zero approached, was more acute. There was an exceedingly dense concentration of troops in the immediate vicinity of the front line. Besides the complete 3rd Brigade, there were the reserves of the 2nd Brigade, battalions of the 1st Brigade and one or two battalions from the 3rd Division, all within two thousand five hundred yards of the enemy, squeezed into a circumscribed area of not more than eight hundred to one thousand yards, under direct observation from Mount Sorrel and Tor Top.

The hour of two-thirty a.m. arrived—but no signal. A glimmer of dawn came into the sky and spread quietly into the full light of a beautiful, fresh June morning; a bird rose from the lake-shore singing; four British planes were humming overhead; a string of enemy balloons were up in the sky to the east. Zillebeke Street was littered with dead and wounded, Fosse Way was crowded with troops moving to the front; in every bit of trench and behind every hedge men were digging in. It seemed as if the Saturday morning of April 24th, 1915, when the Germans launched their second gas attack, was being lived over again, in the amazing conflict between the peace of nature and the fierce stress of battle.

The 14th and 15th Battalions were in their assembly position on Observatory Ridge; the 16th seemed to be at right angles to the enemy, but the Salient was so sharp that they were bound to be in that position relative to certain of the German trenches, whatever line they took up; the 13th seemed to have found good cover.

There was what everybody felt to be an interminable wait, and at last, in full daylight, the signal for the attack went shooting into the sky. But was it the looked for rockets? The lights of green rockets in daylight are just puffs of smoke in the sky. There was a pause of doubt. Then the two attacking battalions after a short interval moved off. They advanced up the westerly slopes of Observatory Ridge, and, as if he had been waiting for the movement, the enemy quickly dropped a curtain of artillery fire on them.

They struggled forward, but the impetus was soon lost; and all that could be seen from the 16th Headquarters was isolated parties of Highlanders east of Observatory Ridge. Of the advance of the 14th Battalion on the left near Maple Copse nothing could be seen, for the ground over which that unit was attacking was obscured by the saddle-back running from Observatory Ridge to Tor Top.

The slope across which the Highlanders, 15th Battalion, had advanced was strewn with still forms; stretcher-bearer parties were moving in all directions; streams of wounded men were attempting to struggle back down the crowded Fosse Way. The advanced dressing station at Manor Farm, towards which the casualties were moving,

came under fire; direct hits were made by the enemy's artillery on the stretcher cases which were being borne there.

At 3rd Brigade Headquarters the tactical situation was quite obscure. Battalion Headquarters of the 14th and 15th Battalions were out of touch for the moment with their attacking companies, so no information was forthcoming from them. The observers of the 2nd Brigade at Hill 60 reported that parties of the two units just mentioned had reached the old Canadian front line—their final objective. The 3rd Brigade Headquarters had already despatched a staff officer to reconnoitre the line from Maple Copse southwards, in order to ascertain exactly where the leading troops of the 14th and 15th Battalions held, but time did not permit of any report being received from him. They concluded, however, that the Hill 60 intelligence must be accurate. They communicated it to the 16th Battalion, and ordered that unit to be ready to advance from Fosse Way towards Tor Top and Armagh Wood, to reinforce the parties which had succeeded in reaching the old front line, and complete the capture of the position.

The 16th Battalion Headquarters acknowledged this instruction; but in doing so stated that they doubted the accuracy of the Hill 60 information, as, from their position, they could see the point to which the 15th Battalion attack had progressed; and that was a good way short of the lines stated. The attack of the 2nd Brigade towards Mount Sorrel, they pointed out, had also failed.

On receipt of this news the Brigade Major of the 3rd Brigade proceeded to the 16th Battalion Headquarters to look over the situation personally. He returned to Brigade and shortly thereafter the 3rd Brigade staff officer who was reconnoitring the front reported back and gave the exact disposition of the 14th and 15th Battalions, no part of which units, he said, were in the final objective. Small bodies might possibly be near it, but, as far as the main attack was concerned, it had not reached within one thousand yards of it, and any further advance would have to be made over open ground towards a commanding position.

This intelligence, which confirmed the report made by the 16th, made it evident that the counter-attack could not be pressed during daylight without incurring heavy losses, and it was decided to postpone any further action until night had fallen.

The succeeding hours of the day dragged on. The enemy shelled the crowded front area intermittently, but he directed his main efforts to the roads, especially the stretch from Shrapnel Corner to Transport Farm, where, as all regulations affecting movement by day had been suspended—for ammunition had to be brought in and the wounded had to be sent out—there was a stream of traffic. The wreckage scattered around in that area bore witness to the scenes and terrors of the previous night.

“It seemed,” wrote a 16th transport man of his journey along the road, “as if we were surrounded with falling shells. One hit close. I was stunned and did not know what had happened. The roads were torn up, dead horses and broken limbers littered everywhere; over those we had to gallop. Everything was in a horrible mess.”

Daylight gave little respite. Through the chaos, wagons were

being driven furiously; driverless teams were plunging wildly from side to side, adding to the danger of the roadway.

About seven p.m. the enemy laid down a heavy barrage on Observatory Ridge. It seemed as if he was about to make a fresh attack. In consequence the arrangements for a further Canadian counter-attack, which were nearing completion, became disorganized, and, by the time the artillery fire quietened down and it was known that no hostile infantry action had developed, it was too late to launch any effort that night.

So ended the most exhausting twenty-four hours experienced by the 16th since the battles of April, 1915.

The failure of the counter-attack left a far from good position on the 1st Canadian Division front. With Mount Sorrel and Tor Top in the hands of the enemy, and the 14th and 15th Battalions holding only a sketchy line on Observatory Ridge, the Hill 60 defences were left in a precarious position. They were threatened from the rear; if the enemy secured Observatory Ridge they might have to be abandoned. All available man power was, therefore, during the night June 3rd-4th placed on digging parties to strengthen the defences of the Ridge.

When the morning of June 4th broke, the reserve troops engaged in those tasks were so exhausted that they were unfit to take part in any immediate attack. After various consultations between battalions, 3rd Brigade and the higher formations, it was decided to postpone the attempt to retake the lost trenches until the 7th or 8th of June; meanwhile the work at Observatory Ridge and vicinity was to go on with all possible speed.

The 13th and 16th Battalions were warned that they would be the attacking units of the 3rd Brigade in this new operation, and they were ordered to remain in their positions near Zillebeke Lake and Fosse Way until the day of the attack. In the interval they were required to furnish working parties.

The three days and nights which followed were very tiring ones. The weather broke; it became very wet; and, as the 16th was without cover in shallow, muddy trenches and "scrapes" under observation of the enemy, the men of the unit were in a sorry plight. The intermittent shelling during daylight hours caused many casualties, and a wearing down of the troops, which was accentuated by the frequent barrages, which the enemy placed on the new line at Observatory Ridge, making it appear in each instance that he was about to attack. On June 6th, the German artillery shelled Hill 60 so heavily that an assault there seemed certain and the 16th Battalion, in case help might be needed, made voluntary preparations to support the 5th Canadian Battalion, who were holding the position.

But the worst ordeal was working party duty on Observatory Ridge. The whole surface of that slope was barely five hundred yards square. It was possible for the enemy to shell it from three sides—half right, front, and half left. Observatory Ridge road, which ran from rear to front in the centre of the slope, was shelled with few intervals from dusk to dawn. Parties were warned to avoid it, but, as it bisected the system of trenches which was being dug, it was impossible to do so entirely. Others rather than make a detour, took chances, and often during the night from its direction would come the ominous cry of "stretcher bearer!—stretcher bearer!"





To make matters worse the enemy had a bad fit of nerves. His trenches were only about two hundred yards from those which the Canadians were digging on the Ridge, and he could observe every move there, most of which he interpreted as the beginning of an attack. A Canadian party, moving forward in extended order to take up a task, would be discovered in the light of the flares—up would go the red star shells from the slopes of Sanctuary Wood, and, in a minute or so, crash would come down the enemy barrage. Some parties got caught in No Man's Land within these barrages, one in the gruesome surroundings of the torn-up Maple Copse cemetery.

The arrangements for the attack on June 8th had been completed, and the operation order issued, when it became evident that the troops, after steady exposure to stormy weather for three days and undergoing such strain and exertion as have been described, were quite unfit to assault. A further postponement was agreed upon, and the 16th with the other units of the 3rd Brigade went back to camps in the rear area for a sufficient length of time to enable them to recuperate and make thorough preparation for the counter-attack.

Arrived there, battalions and staff at once got together; all plans were discussed and every eventuality that could be foreseen was taken into consideration. From June 4th to 7th Lieutenants Scroggie and Adams had made daily reconnaissances of the enemy's lines at Armagh Wood; the information which they had then secured was now supplemented by air-craft surveys. Accurate information of the German system of trenches in the captured territory was thus obtained.

To make the scheme of attack clearer to the assaulting troops, the different objectives were given the names of Canadian cities across the Dominion; the enemy's front line was called "Halifax", the next "Montreal", the following one "Winnipeg", and the final objective, that is the Canadian front line before the German attack of June 2nd, "Vancouver". The postponement of the counter-attack gave the further advantage of additional artillery support. The German trenches were systematically bombarded, both previous to and during the assault. Conferences finished, all details, of what was to be done at the various stages of the battle by the different units engaged, were set forth with great precision in extended operation orders; the first foretaste, at any rate as far as the 16th was concerned, of those of a similar nature which appeared in later years.

The 13th and 16th, as the attacking battalions, were, during the rest period, placed in adjacent camps; they were thus able mutually to discuss plans, and, on the evening before they set out for the battle ground, the officers of both units confirmed their comradeship by dining together.

The brass band of the 20th Battalion, who were quartered in a camp close by, played during the evening; the Brigade staff were present as guests; there was good cheer; the assembled company was in excellent spirits. The officers drank success to their cause, confusion to the enemy, and then good luck to each other. The skeleton, lurking in the shades beyond the light and the merriment, was defied.

The day of departure from Camp "J"—Sunday—came, and there could be no doubt but that the delay had been profitable. The men were in good spirits; they had rested; they left for the front area with entire confidence in the issue of the fight; although fate up to the last moment made every effort to depress them. It was raining; "miserable,

wet and cold—more like a November day;” the roads forward were greasy, sloppy and difficult to negotiate, for they were congested with ammunition wagons, lorries, and guns moving into position. The cross-country infantry routes were paths of mud, so marching, cumbered with the extra ammunition, bombs, and sandbags, was a wearisome task. Fortunately the enemy desisted from shelling.

The Battalion proceeded to the same position, now partially flooded, close to Fosse Way, which it had vacated on the night of June 7th. Throughout the night of the 11th-12th rain continued to fall; the 12th was a wet, cheerless day, a steady, misty drizzle soaking the clothing of the troops who, during those hours, lay in the open.

Although every care had been taken with plans for the counter-attack, and all probabilities seemed to have been provided for, still, during the day of the 12th there were anxieties. A Bavarian prisoner, a peasant, had been captured on the previous night. He stated that the Germans knew a counter-attack was to be made, and expected it at any moment. Their trenches, he said, were well manned day and night.

Another factor which had not been fully considered, but which was now realized to be of great importance, was the terrible condition of the ground over which the attack had to be made. Intelligence reported it as a quagmire:

“The shell holes deep and wide filled with water. The fallen trees in Armagh and Sanctuary Woods form serious obstacles to the advance of heavily laden troops.”

The men were bound to be tired, and the question was, how, under these conditions, would they face a well prepared enemy. A minor cause for concern was that one of the 16th Battalion officers on intelligence duty was so long overdue in returning from his reconnaissance that fears were entertained up to a late hour on the 12th that he might have been captured by an enemy patrol. In addition to these worries there was the problem as to how the troops, during the three-quarters of an hour preliminary bombardment, would fare in the assembly area, the location of which the enemy could readily guess and mark down with his counter-barrages.

Scroggie and Adams somewhat relieved the mind of their Battalion Commander, in the latter respect, by discovering in No Man's Land an old trench parallelling the German Front Line, the “Halifax” objective, which they thought would serve the Battalion in good stead for assembly purposes. It was about one hundred yards short of the trench; far enough forward, they were of opinion, to be inside his barrage, and, at the same time, not far enough advanced to be in the Canadian one.

To confirm these surmises they went out during the intense bombardment from the supporting artillery, which took place between eight and eight-thirty p.m. on the evening of the 12th, and found their deductions to be correct. It was then decided that the platoons in the leading wave of the attack would assemble in the disused trench; the second wave would take up position in the open about fifty yards behind the first in shell holes; and the third and fourth waves would assemble in the existing Canadian front line and immediate vicinity, which was the original area agreed upon.

There was a possible danger of the enemy discovering the move-

ment of the leading companies, but it was hoped the storminess of the night—it was intensely dark with a driving rain—would prevent him from doing so. The chance taken, however, was realized later when the third wave in its advance from the Canadian front line, that is after the attack had started, came upon and captured a German listening post behind the assembly position taken up by the first and second waves. After being made prisoners, these men confessed that they saw the Canadians coming forward to the assembly position, but were too frightened to get back and alarm their comrades, and lay low whilst the leading waves were passing by them.

At ten p.m. the 16th began to move up Fosse Way towards the assembly area, thus allowing two and three-quarter hours to make a journey of a little over one thousand yards. Every minute of this time was needed. The trench was partially filled with water; it was crowded, as the attacking troops on the right were also using it to reach their assembly positions; and the enemy, knowing that this was the only approach, kept up a steady fire upon it. As a consequence, some of the platoons of the leading waves were not in position at zero hour.

As the time of attack approached, there was a quiet, except in the darkness in the hollow where the enemy were shelling Fosse Way. The Canadian guns were entirely silent; the enemy had ceased firing on the rear areas; the roads were nearly deserted. The 16th transport wagons and men, after delivering final supplies, were returning to their billets, urged by the traffic control to get on at the double, as "hell was apt to break loose at any moment."

Then there was one spurt of flame, a report; and as if it had fired a great combustion, a red glow ran across that part of the dark night south of the town of Ypres, succeeded a second or two later by a shaking explosion. The transport horses seemed to be galloping into the mouths of guns and batteries, blazing flash upon flash with blinding brilliance from both sides of the road. In a minute or so came the reply; the whine of the oncoming shells, the dull crash as they exploded in all directions, and the transport "tore down the road expecting any minute to meet one in its mad flight."

In the forward positions it was a different story; there the waiting troops had to take their medicine. As the two barrages started, the rain came down afresh in torrents. The violence of the wind had by this time, if anything, increased. Between the explosions of the bursting shells and the weather conditions, no speech was intelligible even to a comrade alongside.

The 16th Battalion plan of attack¹ was as follows: Right to left, Numbers 1 and 2 Companies (Captains Stanley Wood and R. O. Bell-Irving) led, each on a two-platoon frontage in two waves, a wave being two lines of men front and rear ranks in extended order. Two sections of bombers (twenty men) under Lieutenant Scroggie operated on the right flank of the leading wave of these companies and two sections under Sergeant Brewer on the left flank.

In like order Numbers 3 and 4 Companies (Captain Goodall and Lieutenant MacLaurin) followed in rear, in the same formation, with a Lewis gun on either flank of their second wave. The dividing line between the 16th and 13th Battalions (exclusive to the 16th) was the

¹ For further detail of 3rd Brigade and 16th Battalion operation orders see Appendix II.

road running along the top of the saddleback between Observatory Ridge and Tor Top. The 16th, therefore, had to attack across the slope and in the hollow where stood the wreck of Armagh Wood. At zero the leading two waves, or such of them as got into position, were, as anticipated, clear of the enemy's barrage, and were able at once to advance to the attack without confusion; but the third and fourth waves found themselves in the midst of the shelled areas, and, becoming somewhat disorganized, took time to get away.

At one-thirty a.m., exactly on time, the covering barrage fell and the troops advanced to the attack. The report on the desperate condition of the ground proved to be well justified; on a small scale it was the desolation that was to be known on the battlefields of the Somme and Passchendaele.

Numbers 1 and 2 Companies scrambled towards the "Halifax" objective as best they could; men fell down in the mud and were plastered with it; revolvers and rifles became coated with it, and were rendered useless. The enemy opened up a short burst of rapid fire from their front trench, but it was ineffective; they then threw bombs, and the 16th men retaliated with bombs, for these weapons survived the mud; and then went in with the bayonet, at the sight of which the resistance collapsed. Many of the Germans appeared dazed. Most of them had no rifle and had no equipment on, and those who had, made no pretense of further fight once they saw the steel.

The two sections of bombers on the right bombed from the flank of "Halifax" objective up the communication trench running from it towards "SP 11,"¹ one of the old Canadian supporting points. There they overcame their opponents with the bomb and the bayonet; the two sections of bombers on the left moved along Observatory Ridge road.

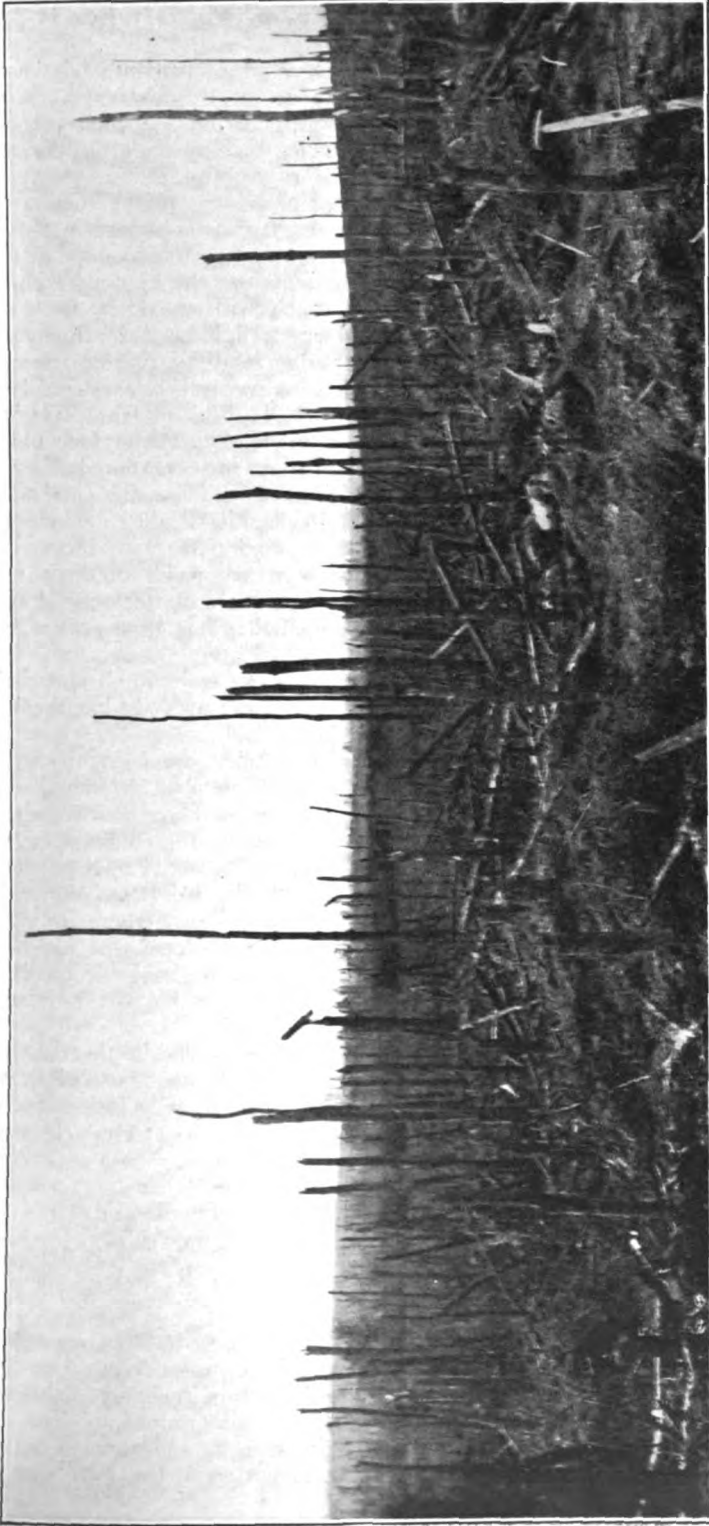
The opposition in "Halifax" Trench seemed to have been dealt with. The men were being rallied for a further advance, when machine-gun fire was opened on them from some point in the wood further on. Men began to drop. The flame from the gun could be seen in the midst of a black jumble of fallen trees; a rush was made towards it but with no success. Thereupon Bell-Irving, discovering a clearing on the left, dashed ahead and coming on the gun crew from a flank, disposed of them single-handed.

He had previously taken a dive into the mud, the muzzle of his revolver leading. That weapon was out of action, but subsequently he had secured the rifle and bayonet of a wounded 16th man, and thus armed, from the parapet of the German machine-gun emplacement, bayoneted three of the gunners, and was lunging at a fourth when his opponent grasped and held the rifle. By this time, however, some Battalion men had come up and Bell-Irving, very tired of bayonet exercise, left the rifle in the German's hands. He asked the newcomers to attend to the matter, and securing another bayonet, went forward.

The barrage paused for twenty minutes in front of the "Halifax" objective, during which time it was possible to re-organize. The two leading waves by now had merged; the third and fourth had got clear of the enemy's barrage. They were coming on, a short distance behind, and with the lift of the artillery, re-started the advance towards the "Montreal" objective in good order.

Direction was maintained with the greatest of difficulty; the worst

¹ Supporting Point and Strong Point.



ARMAGH WOOD, 1916.

part of the ground had now to be covered. There was utter darkness; the fallen trees and large shell-holes made touch between groups impossible; the men kept tumbling and slipping into the mud over the smashed branches and stumps; their rifles became useless. They resorted to the indiscriminate throwing of bombs at the enemy; a practice which was as dangerous to themselves as to the enemy.

It was hard to insure that all enemy resistance had been subdued, of which fact Lieut.-Colonel Leckie, coming on behind the attacking waves, had striking proof. In moving through the wood with his small Headquarters group they lost touch with the main force and without any warning came upon a deep, well hidden trench running along the south side of Observatory Ridge road, bearing no traces of shell fire. At first sight only two Germans were visible. The Colonel jumped into the trench, followed by his faithful servant Gallagher, (whose subsequent version of the incident was "me, and Jack Leckie got a bunch of Fritzes"), and there, to their surprise, found thirty to forty of the enemy who had been hiding in the shallow dug-outs. They promptly threw off their equipment and surrendered, their officer coolly remarking to Gordie Tupper, who, all coated with mud, sprang into the trench behind the Colonel, "Oh, you are a lot of dirty, ugly fellows!" The tame spirit of that garrison was a matter of good luck, for they had plenty of ammunition, and, if they had been possessed of determination, could have held up the attack.

At the "Montreal" objective the enemy submitted after little fight; that objective was captured with ease, and, during the halt there, all lines became one.

The ground still to be covered was much more open, the attack was able to move forward with greater steadiness to "Winnipeg" and "Vancouver," the further objectives, and, once there, they found the enemy completely demoralized. The Germans offered no fight; the Battalion walked unmolested into its final objective. Nothing remained to be done but to get in touch with the 3rd Battalion, the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade unit on the right flank, where there was a gap beyond the Battalion boundary. Major Peck, who had come up with the attacking waves, ordered that two posts should be placed on the unoccupied ground, and afterwards the work of consolidation went on along the entire 16th Battalion front.

As day was breaking Lieutenant "Pete" Osler lit the red flare, the signal of "all's well", and mounting the parapet, walked to and fro, waving it on high like the fiery cross of old. The 16th Battalion, on time, had completed its task in every detail, but at great effort and great loss of lives.

Speaking of the condition the men were in when they came out of the attack, an officer writing a few days afterwards said:

"Never in the history of the Battalion have I seen the men in such a state, mud from head to foot, hungry, cold, exhausted."

The casualty table tells its own story of how hardly contested the fighting was on all sides. The Lewis gunners, considering their small numbers, had an especially trying time. In this, their first action with the Battalion as Lewis gunners, they were determined to show their worth. They got into the thick of the attack, and suffered heavily. The crew of Number 1 gun, with the exception of two men, were put

out of action in No Man's Land before zero hour. The gun changed hands five times, but the two men left with it carried it through to the final objective and set it in position. Corporal Rees of Number 2 gun, who was carrying the weapon, scrambled along the top of the communication trench, shooting with his revolver at the fleeing Germans. The same corporal, on reaching "Vancouver" Trench, discovered a German machine gun which he immediately got into action. But luck finally set against him; three or four hours after daylight an enemy shell lit in the trench where he was posted and killed Rees and the whole of his crew. Number 5 gun team, with the exception of one man, who saved the gun, were all put out of action in the preliminary barrage.

The casualties amongst officers were exceptionally severe, even for the 16th. Between June 3rd and 14th ten were killed, a loss in officers greater than that sustained by the Battalion in any other engagement of the war.

Three of these, Lieutenants Rose, E. B. Allen, and J. H. McCoy, were killed during the first few days of the period mentioned when the Battalion was in brigade support. Rose had been attached to the unit only a few days when he was killed on a working party at Observatory Ridge; E. B. Allen and McCoy had joined it in the summer of 1915. They gave great promise of leadership. The former, who had seen service in the South African War, was in every sense the more mature of the two. He was a man of the world with a great fund of common sense. In a critical situation he was cool—even stolid—and resourceful. Weaker natures leaned on him to the extent that one officer, who made a practice of doing so when in a tight corner, came to be known as "What'll I do next Allen."

When he first joined the Battalion, Allen was not happy. He was angular in characteristics, and, therefore, not understood. But that phase, as with most officers who linked their career with the 16th, passed. In the end he came to love his Battalion. He did not hesitate to say so, and when his death in action was announced, his brother, because of the affection which the fallen officer had so often expressed for his unit, cabled one thousand dollars "to the fund," to quote the words of the message, "of the 16th Battalion, the Regiment of which my brother was so proud."

"Barney" McCoy was younger. He enlisted in the ranks of the 30th Battalion, and, on receiving his commission, was posted to the 16th. Capable, boyish in his enthusiasm, he was one of the young lives extinguished in the war which the nation could ill afford to lose. His brother officers were very fond of him, for he had an open, warm nature.

A group of them heard of his death as they were standing together, discussing Battalion losses. In the two previous days fifteen men had been killed and about sixty wounded. Rose was killed the night before, E. B. Allen that morning. A shell just then came smashing over into the hedge, near where the group stood. There was the cry of "stretcher bearer," and a few moments afterwards a non-commissioned officer came up to report "Mr. McCoy killed." The officers separated without a word. Lieutenant F. R. L. (Pete) Osler, Barney's special chum, stood by himself for a little while, dazed, and then, seeming to grasp what had happened, completely broke down.

The officer casualties in the attack of June 13th were so great

that of three non-commissioned officers, A. (Gus) Lyons, Jas. Russell and J. R. M. Ellis, who had been promoted to commissioned rank the night before the battle, two came out in command, and the third as second in command of companies. By the time the first objective had been captured, three officers were killed. Lieutenants C. C. Adams and W. N. McLennan were killed some yards short of "Halifax" Trench and Captain Stanley Wood, shot through the heart, at the head of his company, when charging the trench. Lieutenant H. J. McLaurin, in command of Number 4 Company, was wounded, and, whilst being helped out a little later, was killed.

These in turn were a high type of officer. Adams and McLennan, young and keen, the other two older with characters more set. Captain Stanley Wood, the "Missouri Highlander", was a man of marked individuality. He never quite adapted himself to the drill movements of the Canadians, or to the Highland uniform. The salute he gave was a sort of compromise between the American salute and the beginning of a courtesy. His brother officers, with much banter, tried to correct this defect in his military education, but they were never entirely successful. The attempts they made to have him properly dressed were given up in despair. The different parts of the equipment and uniform simply would not stay where they were put.

How Wood came to the 16th has already been told. He, like Allen, was at first not quite at ease in the unit, but prejudices on either side soon disappeared, and when he got into the ways of his men—he never understood their accent—he took them to his heart. At times he would wander over with that sea-roll walk of his to a brother officer better able to understand the dialect, and ask for help. "Say," he would drawl, "I can't understand those fellows' talk. There's some damn smell out in front of our place and when I ask Sergeant Irvine about it, all he answers seems to me like 'ooo-ooo'. I tried him twice over and it sounds the same every time." Sergeant Jock Irvine was simply trying to tell his Company Commander that the smell complained of came from a "deid coo," or in plain English a dead cow; but how could a Missouri Highlander be expected to know that rendering of the English tongue.

Stanley Wood and his friend and fellow countryman, Stewart, who was a Major with the 10th Canadian Battalion, and was killed a few days before Wood, were of true Southern stock, courageous to the last; soldiers, well read in the military art; men whose companionship will always be held in high regard by those who were privileged to share it.

McLaurin was a Cameron officer, who joined Number 4 Company of the 16th in the autumn of 1915, and remained with that unit until he was killed. Of short strong build, black haired, dark eyed, fiery, in dead earnest about his duties, he was a typical Celt, and a born fighter. It could not be said that he was understood by his brother officers outside of the company, for he mixed little with them. In the same way at courses, there was, as his reports showed, an equal misunderstanding. He was, in fact, too much in earnest to be companionable amongst comparative strangers, and too outspoken to be a "well thought of" student in any military school. What he felt, good or bad, about affairs or men he said, and said emphatically.

In the company, and more especially in the front line, he showed an entirely opposite side of his character. The presence of the enemy

seemed to be a tonic to his spirits. After the scouting expedition by day or night, and the most of his leisure hours were spent in No Man's Land, he would gleefully explain to his company commander how he dealt with, or hoped to deal with, the enemy posts, here and there, opposite the company front. In the trench, on or off duty, he was most cheery, and in the company mess he took and gave his share of the chaff which flew backwards and forwards. It is little wonder, therefore, that in his platoon and company McLaurin was trusted and admired. Even after the war, when Number 4 Company men recall their leaders, they say "Ah! Mr. McLaurin, there was a fine man."

Two brothers of the McLaurin family gave their lives for their country in the Great War. Private Douglas C. McLaurin enlisted with the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada) in August 1914, was wounded on April 22nd, 1915, transferred to the ranks of the 16th in October, 1915, and was killed at Mount Sorrel on April 5th, 1916. Lieutenant McLaurin, whose career has just been referred to, was wounded on June 7th, 1916, and should then have been evacuated to hospital, but he refused to go out. If there was to be a counter-attack, he felt it to be his duty to stay with and lead his men in it, and, in the face of protests, he did so with the result, as stated, that he was killed in action.

The loss in wounded officers during the attack was also serious. Lieutenant Scroggie was wounded in the wrist during the assault on SP 11; he carried on to the final objective, where his arm was broken in two places, and he was forced to leave the battlefield. Lieut. D. G. P. Forbes, Lieut. G. E. Gibson—"the Major"—a tall, broad, full bearded, patriotic Scot, always "the Major" whether private, sergeant, or lieutenant, and Bombing-Sergeant T. W. Brewer were also wounded at "Halifax" Trench; but they carried on to "Vancouver" objective. Sergeant "Jock" Irvine, already mentioned, was killed at the latter trench. He, grey-haired, much past the age, unofficially, for service, willing to answer every call of duty, always steadfast in time of need, was a constant inspiration to all ranks.

At the final objective two more officers were hit, Captain W. F. Kemp and Lieut. R. F. L. (Pete) Osler, the latter fatally. Osler made light of his wound, he refused to be carried out, and at the casualty clearing station died of complications. Another of the bright young lives gone. Osler, like his friend McCoy, had the buoyant, spontaneous disposition, typical of wholesome Canadian youth, and had won a high place in the affection of his comrades.

The battle was over, but the 16th Battalion's list of officer fatalities had not closed. A question arose as to whether the attacking troops at the extreme left of the 3rd Brigade battle front were on their true objective. A special reconnaissance of that flank was ordered: on the night 13th-14th Captain Ross Cotton and Lieutenant Roy Sachs, 16th officers attached to the 3rd Brigade Headquarters, were detailed, with a party of bombers, to proceed to the left, and clear up the situation.

The party got as far as Valley Cottages and there, the hostile shelling having quietened down, decided to walk up Observatory Ridge road. It had traversed it but a short distance, however, when the enemy renewed his bombardment and Cotton and Sachs were both killed.

Ross Cotton was one of the original Seaforth officers, a son of

Major-General W. H. Cotton of the Canadian Permanent Force. His fair hair and clear complexion gave him a look of boyishness, which was intensified by the slight suspicion of a lisp. This appearance, however, while it was the index of a charming, youthful disposition belied the sterner side of Cotton's character. He was a keen, efficient officer of mature judgment. Militia work with him had always been a hobby. He was one of the band of young officers whom Colonel Leckie gathered around him when organizing the Seaforth Highlanders in Vancouver. In the 16th Battalion he served as a platoon commander, being present at the Battle of Festubert. Later he became the first bombing officer of the Battalion, and when Colonel Leckie was promoted to the command of the 3rd Brigade, Cotton accompanied him as his orderly officer.

He was devoted to the interests of the 16th, and was only prevented from accompanying the Battalion in the attack of June 13th by a definite order to the contrary. The Cottons bore a heavy burden of sorrow in the service of the Dominion, for when Ross was killed—his brother, Lieutenant Charles Cotton, was killed on June 2nd, fighting to the last the forward field guns in Sanctuary Wood—it made the fourth member of the family circle who had given his life for his country.

Lieutenant Sachs had enlisted in the ranks of the 16th in 1914, and received his commission in the summer of 1915. He also was a most capable officer, a first-class athlete, one of the Battalion's, and one of Vancouver's best rugby players. Sachs with his solid, powerful frame could deal with the strongest opponent in a tackle. He was an example of the type which enlisted at the outbreak of war regardless of rank or prospects. The tribute to his character can be left to one of those who served alongside him in the ranks, and afterwards under him as an officer—who knows better of a man's real worth? "When Sachs was killed," to anticipate in part a quotation given later, "we felt as if a brother had been lost. We would go anywhere for him." The death of an officer who commanded such devotion was a loss not only to his own men but to the entire Battalion.

One thing more! The infantry had completed their task, but, even so, the gunners had previously done theirs with the same thoroughness.

The trench system around was a wreck. In places, it was entirely obliterated; in others, a short stretch of the fire step was left upstanding giving a resting place to the crumpled bodies of its defenders, whose blood tinged with redness the water at the bottom of the trench. Looking back over the battlefield from the height of ground at the final objective, the light of dawn revealed through the blur of rain a dreary waste of desolation—sodden earth, water-logged shell-holes, shattered tree stumps, and limp, bedraggled groups of men cautiously picking their way back over the morass into a curtain of watery mist, which entirely obscured the rear area.

* * * * *

By three a.m. June 14th, the Battalion was relieved from its positions in the captured territory, and went back to corps reserve at Patricia Lines, a camp some little distance out of Poperinghe. Thereafter, until July 16th, it moved from corps to divisional reserve in the rear area, resting, re-organizing, absorbing reinforcements, or doing working party duty whilst in brigade reserve and support.

On July 16th the Battalion moved into the front line in the Hill 60 sector. It served there for five days, subject to more than the usual punishment which the enemy took care to inflict upon the garrison of that front; the trench-mortar bombardments were terrible; and it incurred the disapproval of the Higher Command for the loss of a prisoner during an enemy raid covered by one of these intense barrages. On July 21st it moved back to corps reserve and on August 1st returned to Hill 60 to complete the sum of its experiences in that section by taking part in one of the mining enterprises, which, more than any other form of activity, made the name of the Hill known far and wide on the British front.

The trenches in this sector, at the widest, were little more than fifty yards apart. The Hill beneath them and No Man's Land were riddled with mines and counter-mines, each side watching the progress and the direction of its opponent's galleries, ready to destroy them at a moment's notice.

During the tour, August 2nd-8th, of the 16th Battalion in the area, the British mining officers discovered that certain of the enemy's shafts had reached the danger point. The German now, if he wished, could "blow" some of the British mines, therefore, those advanced saps of his, out of all the network of British and German mines running through the Hill, had to be destroyed—a delicate operation.

After calculations it was agreed that the task could best be accomplished by means of two camoufflets—small mines which explode downwards. They usually disturbed the surface of the earth very little; but in this instance, as the charge was placed at a shallow depth and was of considerable strength, it was expected two craters would be formed, partly in the enemy's lines and partly in No Man's Land.

Sometimes, however, despite every care the expectations of the mining experts did not materialize, especially at Hill 60. There the looseness of the soil made it difficult to calculate pressure accurately, and the narrowness of No Man's Land made the slightest mistake in this respect liable to inflict as much damage on your own as the other man's trenches. These possibilities naturally enough were not explained to the troops who had to take part in the undertaking; conditions were uncertain and trying enough without imagining others, which might never occur; but accidents might and did happen.

It was decided that the "blow" would take place at ten p.m. on the 3rd. The 16th Battalion was ordered to occupy and consolidate the craters. Its plan for the carrying out of the enterprise, to quote the actual words of the operation order, was as follows:

- (a) Bombers—party of ten bombers under Company Sergeant-major Cameron: ten bombers in readiness to reinforce this party.
- (b) Digging party—Lieut. Bell and twenty men for digging.
- (c) Consolidating party—party of six men with filled sand bags for consolidation: ten men for replacements in their party.
- (d) Wiring party—nine men from Brigade and Battalion for wiring (expert wireers to be furnished by 3rd Brigade): equal numbers to be held in readiness.
- (e) Covering party—covering party to endeavour to occupy

enemy front line trench in front of 39 and 40, and hold enemy off until consolidation completed.

Captain Hastings (Number 4 Company) in front line in charge.

Lieut. McEachern officer commanding machine guns.

The bombers under Sergeant-Major Cameron were detailed to go forward immediately the debris had subsided, enter the enemy line at either side of the newly formed crater, and bomb the enemy out of these defences in preparation for the covering party taking post there. Lieutenant Lyons, Battalion Bombing Officer, was ordered to station himself in the front line, and take general control of the bombers engaged, including reserves.

At zero hour the charge was fixed: the earth was tossed into the air, carrying with it all the gruesome wreckage which encumbered No Man's Land: the road, which there passed between the lines, went up "in 'junks' as big as pianos"; the artillery and machine guns took their part according to plan. But unfortunately the unforeseen error had crept in. The explosion blew back unduly, wrecking the Canadian trenches and partially burying the bombing party and reserves. Some were crushed to death and all were shaken.

The uninjured bombers headed by Lyons and Cameron worked feverishly to extricate their comrades: then Cameron collected those of his men still unhurt—making four, including himself—and the party rushed over the smoking earth to the forward lip of the crater expecting to find itself in what had been the enemy's front line. Instead it found facing it an alert enemy in trenches which had been untouched by the explosion—the mine had exploded short of the German defences. It was impossible with the meagre numbers available to force an entrance, so the party held the forward lip of the crater. About midnight it repulsed and inflicted casualties on a German patrol, the stretcher bearers were seen carrying a number of dead or wounded back into their lines: and just before daybreak, after the consolidation of the rear lip of the crater had been completed by Lieutenant Bell and his party, it retired to the Canadian trench.

For his part in this action Company Sergeant-major (Lieutenant) Cameron was recommended for a D.C.M., but the recommendation, if it ever reached Higher Authority, was not approved. Lance-corporal (Lieutenant) J. Rodgers, a member of the bombing party, was however awarded the M.M.

If the suspected German mine and its occupants was destroyed, the main object in view had been accomplished, but at a cost to the 16th Battalion of thirty-seven casualties on the night of the enterprise, including Captain Hastings seriously wounded, and twenty-three subsequently. The enemy made every effort to prevent thorough consolidation of the crater, and on the night of the relief of the Battalion, engaged in a set battle with the 16th bombers.

On the latter occasion the Germans endeavoured to outflank a wiring party. The Battalion bombers under their officer, Lieutenant Lyons, seeing this move in progress, in turn tried to cut off the enemy, who countered by flinging a shower of German "stick" bombs amongst the 16th party. Lieutenant Ellis, the Intelligence Officer, as he was about to fling a Mills grenade, was wounded—fatally as it proved—by a splinter from one of these bombs. He had the presence of mind

to keep his finger on the lever of the bomb and pass it to Lyons, who threw it at the moment when another German bomb landed close to Ellis's head. Lyons kicked this missile away, but it exploded rendering him unconscious and wounding him in the leg. Despite the loss of their two officers, the bombers went on, engaged the enemy, and drove him back to his lines.

When quiet was restored, the relief was completed, the Battalion leaving the sector with the wish in the hearts of all its men that they would never again be called upon to defend Hill 60.

These were the experiences which confronted the company men holding the line in the Salient; they taxed the courage and discipline of the best troops. But it should be remembered that at Ypres one other part of the Battalion, the transport section, also had to bear an exceptional share of strain and danger. At Ploegsteert of peaceful memory, it was seldom harassed; on the new front its men had to take chances every night on their way up to or back from the line, and in their billets they were repeatedly shelled with resulting casualties.

On arrival at Ypres the transport lines and quartermaster's stores were placed in huts a short distance from the village of Dickebusch, a little over four miles, in a straight course, from the trenches. Each night at dusk the convoy left these quarters. It followed a route through the town of Ypres, left the city by the Lille Gate, and passed along the Ypres-Lille road to that spot of ill repute, Shrapnel Corner, the intersection of three roads and the Ypres-Comines Railway, and then swung off to the left to Transport Farm or even as far forward as Zillebeke. On other occasions it took a route by Café Belge and Kruisstraathock, on the Dickebusch-Ypres road, thus avoiding the town. But there was little to choose between those ways as the enemy could be, and was, equally nasty to both. It was generally between midnight and one a.m. before the convoy got back to billets, and, if the roads were being shelled, it might be any hour up to dawn.

The transport and quartermaster's stores personnel were barely settled in their new quarters when they had experience of the unpleasant ways of the enemy in that neighbourhood. On the second day after arrival the camp was severely shelled. The farm buildings across the road from the lines were damaged, and the dwelling house blown up in a thick cloud of smoke and dust, which left little standing but the foundations. One of the farmer's daughters was badly wounded, the other for a time could not be found, but her dead body was ultimately discovered in the cellar, without the assistance of the old farmer, her father, who fussed around more anxious to discover his money than his lost daughter. The transport personnel when the bombardment began were ordered to seize their horses, and clear to a flank; a wise precaution, as the succeeding shells came right into the huts, destroying two or three of them.

After his first try the enemy shelled the camp with occasional shots, which landed near by at unexpected times each day. But it was a week or so before he again found the 16th huts and then, despite a few direct hits on the paths between the buildings, he inflicted no damage.

The third attempt was more successful. As the first shell of the bombardment landed at the camp boundary, the transport "stood to," preparing to clear, but the next landed square in their midst, wounding a driver, killing one of the horses and wounding several others.

These experiences hardly permitted of the rest, which the transport men needed after the excitement they had to undergo on their journeys to and from the trenches, helpless in the jam of traffic, seeing the enemy shells coming nearer and nearer, or worse, when they were caught in one of those nightly bombardments of the roads, of which this description is given in the diary of a man who took part in them:

“We had just passed Café Belge,” he says, “when they started to drop shells, and for a few minutes all was in confusion. Troops in front of the convoy were flat on the road and in ditches. We were unable to get ahead and had to pull round and back a few hundred yards, and then during the lull in the shelling we beat it through like blazes, at the gallop. Saw the three traffic control men laid out on the corner. It was a hot spot for some time and I thought we struck our end for sure.”

On relief from Hill 60 the Battalion proceeded to divisional reserve at Dominion Lines. On the eve of bidding good-bye to the Salient, and as if to give a parting reminder of his power, the demon who ruled over the destinies of that area ushered the unit out with a gas attack.

At eleven-thirty p.m. of the day the Battalion arrived at Dominion Lines—a hot, still night—the gas gongs and horns suddenly sounded and bellowed from the north. Others nearer by took up the warning. The wave of alarm came surging onwards, and swept past until all around and far to the south it was rousing men to readiness.

In a short time, on a light wind, the gas was borne down to the Battalion. The odour of it was heavier than that of the April, 1915, cloud. Men sniffed, coughed and spluttered; helmets were put on and kept in position for three-quarters of an hour to an hour. The vapour by that time had dissipated, but the men's rest was disturbed for practically the whole of the night anticipating further alarms. The 16th Battalion suffered no hurt, but the rows of dead, which they saw next day outside the casualty clearing station, told of the losses suffered by the British units in the part of the line particularly affected.

The following morning, August 9th, the Battalion marched from Dominion Lines to the corps rest camp *en route* for distant battlefields. Fate had been as harsh to it during the tours of duty at Ypres just concluded as it had been in 1915.

In 1915 the Battalion had served but three weeks in the Salient; in 1916 it served there four and a half months. Its experience during the latter period had been as exacting in a different way as during the 2nd Battle of Ypres; its casualties two hundred greater, including trusted leaders.

The men as they left the divisional reserve camp bade an appropriate farewell to the front in the nonsense doggerel of their march song:

Far, far from Ypres I long to be,
Where the Allemand cannot get me;
Think of me crouching where the worms creep,
Waiting for Sergeant to sing me to sleep.
Sleep? Sergeant—sleep?
Does anyone sleep?
They certainly sleep; everyone sleeps,
But not—surely not, Sergeant!
Not in the Yeep-pres Salient.

CHAPTER XII

BATTLES OF THE SOMME, 1916—APPROACH TO BATTLE

Reference: "Tactical Marches" map, facing page 45.

The Battles of the Somme, 1916, marked a crisis in the Great War. The fate of Germany was hovering in the balance.

As originally conceived, these operations were intended to be decisive. Attacks, practically simultaneous, were to have been launched in all theatres of war. The British Expeditionary Force was to have engaged the enemy in a preliminary battle in order to pin down his reserves; and that done the French were to have attacked in strength further south. The balance of forces was subsequently readjusted, to impose upon the British an equal share with the French; but the combined effort was to have been on the same major scale.

While the Allies were thus deliberating, the Germans struck first, at Verdun. France was bleeding to death; her share in the grand offensive had to be curtailed; the British Expeditionary Force was compelled to assume the weight of the burden, the final order of battle being as follows:

On the right, south of the Somme, the French attacked on a front of six miles with five divisions, instead of thirty-nine as originally planned; on the left, north of the Somme, the British attacked on a front of fifteen miles with thirteen divisions and six divisions in reserve, or roughly two hundred and thirty thousand troops.

The hopes which the High Command entertained regarding the forthcoming operations communicated themselves to the lower ranks. By the middle of May, 1916, rumours were circulating throughout the British armies in France, of preparations on a gigantic scale for what was termed the final battle of the war, or, as the men put it, the "knock-out" blow.

As the weeks passed the excitement and enthusiasm grew. By the date the offensive opened the fighting troops believed implicitly that no misfortune could befall them. They marched up to the battlefield laughing, singing and whistling; they entered the attack in the spirit of the sports field, in some instances dribbling footballs. What was there to fear? Had not the enemy's defences, with their garrisons, been utterly destroyed by the artillery?

These hopes were shattered. The German trenches were not the morgue it was anticipated they would be. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance; he inflicted heavy casualties on the assaulting waves.

The battle did not prove decisive. The original intention was to capture the enemy's front system of defences on zero day, July 1st, and then press forward to distant objectives. The plan failed, for one reason, because the Germans had quickly learned by experience. They adjusted their systems of defence to methods of attack. They worked fast and thoroughly. After Neuve Chapelle the single trench became a fortified belt. At Loos it was found that the enemy had constructed

a strong second system at such a distance behind the first line system as necessitated moving the artillery covering the attack forward, when the first system was captured. Now, at the Somme, the Germans had yet a third system. All three systems were strongly wired; they contained deep dug-outs in which the garrison could shelter, and the first and second systems were linked up by a series of strong points, fortified woods, and villages.

This was the enemy's reply to massed artillery. The problem now confronting the attacking armies was to get the assaulting troops into the German line, after the lift of the barrages, before the German garrison got out of the dug-outs, and then to fight their way through the successive systems and intermediate defence. Before it was solved the Somme had developed into a battle of attrition—a struggle to the death, blow against blow, killing men, and crushing them physically and mentally, until one side or the other was worn down or annihilated.

Fighting of this nature, with no considerable gain of territory, went on for five months until November 30th. By the end of that period, by means of "limited objective" operations the attacking forces got through but they had created such a morass that they could not move. Meanwhile the casualties of the British and Overseas Forces totalled four hundred and ninety-eight thousand; the burden of sacrifice was bearing down upon the people; the test of the nation's morale, regarding which the 16th officers used to speculate on the "Andania," had come at last.

* * * * *

The Canadians were well acquainted with the rumours of battle circulating in the early summer of 1916. They awaited the opening of the attack with interest; but the eager spirit of anticipation with which the 1st Canadian Division followed events before Loos in September, 1915, was lacking; the troubles of the Salient, in themselves, were sufficient to keep occupied the minds of its defenders.

It was safe to conclude, however, that sooner or later the Overseas troops would be drawn into the Offensive, and, as the weeks of July sped on and the heavy local fighting abated, the varying fortunes of the operations in the south became a frequent topic of conversation. Sketches of the Allied line, issued by certain London newspapers, were pinned up in dug-outs and billets ready for reference; different headquarters staffs had to listen, with carefully concealed doubts or expressions of mild surprise, to the optimistic reports of intelligence officers, who indicated the rate of advance by an airy sweep of the hand above a one over five hundred thousand map of France.

At last, with the order to march from Dominion to Victoria Lines, came the news that the Battalion was bound for an area well back, where it was to be practised in tactics based on lessons learned at the Somme, preparatory to taking part in that battle.

It was the unit's first rest out of the front line atmosphere since early April, 1915. As therefore, on the march southwards on the morning of a hot August day, the men saw stretching before them from the summit of Cassel hill a fertile countryside, untouched by war's ravage, everyone of them felt a sense of relief. Now, for a short time at least, they would have freedom from the sights and sounds of the stricken zone, a change from the old drab routine.

In a measure these pleasant anticipations were realized, but they brought with them their own problems.

Eperlecques, the destination of the Battalion, lay some considerable distance by road from the Salient. The journey there, as those of a few weeks later in the rearward Somme area, had to be made by stages through a country of villages and farms, where accommodation for the troops had only been roughly approximated. For the first time, in any serious fashion, there was thus thrust upon the Battalion the worry of billets or more properly "billeting."

Billets, like other "little things," were always with the soldier.

"They," as *The Brazier* pointed out, "naturally divide themselves into two classes, the 'objectionable', and the 'still more objectionable'." "If it is not objectionable," to quote the same authority, "it is not a billet—thereby hangs a tale. The word 'Billet' is derived from two obsolete and obscure words—'Bill' and 'Et'. 'Bill' being the general term for the ordinary, everyday, God-fearing private, and 'Et' being the ignoble way of expressing the past tense of the verb 'to eat'. Thus the original word was 'the place where Bill et' or rather 'ate'. Of course, when the growth of scientific war pointed out the futility of troops eating, the 'et' became meaningless and is merely retained out of deference to its antiquity."

On the other hand billeting had very little to do with the soldier. It concerned advance or billeting parties who tried to secure accommodation for the troops, and that done, the latter were supposed to accept their lot, whatever it might be, without complaint.

It was strange that the unit should only now be faced with this duty, for it was one of the preconceived ideas of the war that the task would be frequently imposed upon battalions. The responsibility of dealing with it gave much concern to the 16th officers on Salisbury Plain. They anticipated that they would, almost as a matter of daily routine, have to make billeting arrangements with the inhabitants of foreign countries, and read and re-read the regulations governing the subject.

Stationary warfare rendered this knowledge needless, except on rare occasions. In the forward area there were hutments, and in the rear areas—in an ever increasing radius as the War went on—villages and farms were placed under charge of town majors and area commandants. The number of men who could be accommodated in each building was on record. Billeting parties had few arrangements to make.

In August, 1916, the territory through which the Battalion moved, except that immediately adjacent to the Somme battlefield, had not been so carefully organized. Billeting was of a rough and tumble nature. There were, as might be expected, mistakes and grumbings.

In early 1915, on the rare occasions for a day at a time when similar billeting was necessary, the advance party had an old London omnibus placed at its disposal. It arrived at the new area with plenty of time available to make thorough arrangements; and even then there was trouble. On the outward journey it found itself "birling roond and roond," as a sergeant referred to the situation, after the bus had passed an *estaminet* for the third time; the driver had lost his bearings and was describing circles. It reached its destination, and had to try its skill in placing Canadians in billets, which promised well on paper, but which proved to be largely occupied by Indian troops.

In 1916 motor transport was required elsewhere. The Brigade and battalions were left to their own resources. The advance party of the Brigade group¹ rode forward on horseback. It left the main body late in the afternoon preceding the day on which the column marched. On arrival in the new area it set to work and worked on until darkness fell, completing its task before ten a.m. next morning, by which time the troops, which were moving to avoid the heat of the day, were likely to arrive.

The duty was never an easy one. It entailed a ride of from twelve to fourteen miles to the area, and ground from five to six miles in length might have to be ridden over in the allocation of billets.

Troubles soon began. At Steenwoorde, gunners were found in possession of the billets assigned to the 16th; at Coulouvillers, after billeting had been completed, the Divisional Ammunition Column strayed in and were only discovered by chance somewhere about ten p.m., an hour before the Battalion was expected. The inhabitants of Halloy les Pernois, without exception, denied admittance to the advance party. They said the troops previously quartered in the town had behaved badly and had refused to pay for damages done. The *maire* and the inhabitants were determined that their claims should be recognized before any further billeting took place. The service of Stehula, the French interpreter, had to be requisitioned. He diplomatically explained that the soldiers about to arrive came from quite a different country from those who had just left, and prevailed upon the householders to open their doors.

At la Vicogne, for different reasons, the same reception was encountered. The advance party arrived there on a rainy, cold day to find a collection of houses which could not, by the most careful economy of space, contain even the infantry. There were two alternatives—let some of the men spend the night on the sodden ground under bivouacs of groundsheets, or secure accommodation other than that officially specified. The latter was chosen. The map showed farm buildings two miles ahead, and there the party posted. The owner was exceedingly pleasant, he would like to assist, but the Flying Corps had first claim on the quarters.

Off to the Flying Corps hangars rode the horsemen, and obtained permission to use the buildings for the night; back to the farm to intimate their success, and then they met with a totally different reception. None but the Flying Corps, said the farmer, would be permitted to enter his premises. It was useless to explain that all had been arranged, he wouldn't listen; and, being a person of political importance in the neighbourhood, it was desirable to exercise tact. But by now there was a heavy downfall of rain and a gale blowing; it seemed unreasonable to leave men in the open in such weather if any shelter was available, so the autocrat was told the troops would be marched in whether he was willing or not. This ultimatum had the curious effect of calming him, and in a few hours he had the pleasure of receiving two battalions into his barns.

The same evening the billeting group rode on to Contay, a distance of ten miles. The gale continued; "raining buckets full," is the diarist's description of the day; but its members had no anxiety, for Contay

¹ The 3rd Brigade group in August, 1916, consisted of Brigade Headquarters, four battalions of infantry, one company of engineers, one company of machine gunners, a field ambulance and the subordinate staff of the 1st Canadian Division.

was a town in charge of a town major; accommodation was assured. It turned out otherwise. All space was occupied. An appeal had to be made to the Headquarters of the Anzac Corps which was situated there; readjustments were made by the Australians and next morning when the Brigade arrived, there were quarters available for it.

No excuse would be accepted from members of the advance party for failure to provide proper quarters. They were the target of all complaints, just and unjust. The Brigade Commander was billeted in a room opening off a grocery store, a battalion headquarters was allotted a château with beautiful grounds, tennis courts and a countess, and, deservedly, a storm burst over the advance party for this terrible reversal of the recognized rights and usages of the army. An old Frenchman refused to allow a senior officer's bedroll to be carried into his house; in a fit of temper he dragged it off the shoulders of this officer's servant and flung it into the manure heap in front of the billet; and the advance party likewise received the blame.

The Battalion knew little of the worry of these incidents for it was not called upon to settle them. But it had worries of its own. The march on August 12th, the first stage of the journey, although carried out in the cool of the day, proved trying to the men; trench routine was a poor preparation for marching. Care had to be exercised in march discipline and oversight of the men's physical condition.

The morning of August 13th broke under a cloudless sky. At four-twenty a.m., in the freshness of dawn, the column was again on its way. It marched through little villages, where the inhabitants were stirring even at that early hour; passed by farms where the day's work was already in full swing. It entered the shady outskirts of the Bois du Hameau as the sun was gaining strength, and at ten minutes to six, when clear of the wood, and marching across the hillside above Watten, halted for the usual ten minute period.

From here was to be seen a vision of freedom unknown to the prisoners of the Salient. Above the road were the wooded parklands of a ruined château; below it, stretching away from the foot of the steep slope, where the column was resting, to the horizon, as the sea from the shore, lay a wide countryside of beauty; to the left and front a rolling landscape of wooded parks and meadows, fields of green and ripening grain, with turreted old grey châteaux, red-tiled farmhouses, and villages peeping out from bowers of trees; to the right a carpet of green, the historic hunting preserve, the Forest of Eperlecques. Somewhere in this haven of peace was hidden the area where the troops were to recuperate and train for the great battle.

By the time the 1st Canadian Division had arrived in the St. Omer area, of which Eperlecques was part, the forecasts of certain victory, which were current before the Somme battle opened, were far from being fulfilled; but hopes of an ultimate break through were still entertained, and training was governed accordingly.

Mobility of units was insisted upon. The varied assortment of French wagons, collected by battalions during the period of stationary warfare, which were unknown to any war-establishment, were confiscated if they came within range of the eye of general or staff.

On the large area south of the St. Omer-Calais road, a few miles west of the town of St. Omer, open warfare movements were practised. The entire Brigade manoeuvred across ditches, standing grain, and grass fields alike; overhead buzzed a flight of aeroplanes to maintain

communication between various headquarters and the attacking troops—one more advance in the struggle to develop efficient control in battle.

The Somme campaign had demonstrated the possibilities of war from the air on the battlefield; and its requirements, especially the methods of co-operation between the infantry and the Air Force, had to be thoroughly understood.

“The object of the operations,” so the Brigade Order at Eperlecques ran, “is to indicate the position of the troops so that the information be rapidly conveyed to Brigade, Divisional and Corps Headquarters and the Artillery.”

The assaulting waves were provided with white flares, bright metal discs and small mirrors. The flares were to be lit in groups of three at the farthest point to which the attack had penetrated; the discs and mirrors were subsidiary means of identification, and were to be shown only when the aeroplane was directly overhead. Different headquarters were marked by code letters—for example C K stood for 3rd Brigade, X C K for 16th Battalion and so on—laid out on the ground in strips of white cloth, sufficiently large to be observed by the planes.

The contact patrol machine, flying a black flag from the trailing edge of the left wing, flew over the battlefield at appointed hours. It called for the ground flares by the sounding of a Klaxon horn; these were lighted, and their position noted by the observer on a sketch map which he dropped at headquarters. Thus, the general directing was informed as to how the fight was progressing, and the gunners knew where to fire. Experience suggested minor changes—the bright discs and mirrors were eliminated—but to the end of the war these, in the main, were the methods of the aeroplane contact patrol.

A further experiment was the attempt to control the different phases of battle by light signals. On conclusion of a phase, or capture of a stated objective, the leading battalion fired coloured rockets, whereupon, as laid down in operation orders, the battalions in reserve passed through to further objectives. Light signals, however, were much too uncertain to guide movements of troops. They were soon discarded by the British army, but, judging by the variety of fireworks which the enemy displayed, he, throughout the war, continued to make attempts to perfect a system of lights by which the command post and artillery could be informed of the necessities and progress of the leading troops. He was wasteful in his expenditure of illumination. In position warfare the German trenches could be traced from horizon to horizon by the long waving line of lights which floated over them; No Man's Land was so brightened that it was unnecessary for the forces opposite to send up a single flare.

So the all too short stay at Eperlecques went by. The billets were none too good, but the weather was fine. Many of the men slept out in the open in the orchards. There was much stir within the Battalion. The open warfare manoeuvres and the route-marching contrasted favourably with the training of the bombing pit and restricted parade ground. It lent an interest to soldiering. The preparations for the move southwards, the reception of men, “on command” to tunnelling

parties, wiring parties and sundry odd posts, who had been returned to duty to bring the unit up to full strength and the reviews¹ by high-placed officers from Canada, combined to create a lively atmosphere foreign to the reserve camps of the forward area. There was the further liberty of passes to St. Omer, a city where bands played, where a jumble of soldiery from most units and branches of the Expeditionary Force intermingled, and where on crowded market days the quaint stalls and customs of the peasantry made unique entertainment. And, the most satisfying factor of all, there was entire rest—bliss in itself—from working parties.

At dusk, on the evening of August 27th, the Battalion left billets on its march along the hilly highway to St. Omer to entrain for the Somme. It arrived at the station yard a little before the time its train was scheduled to leave. The night was wet and blustery. The men were allowed to break ranks and take such shelter as they could in the street outside the yard. They gathered along the yard palings and watched, in the light of the large arc lamps, the efforts of the men on duty to coax or compel the puzzled horses and mules over the wet, slippery "ramps" into the cars of the train departing at twelve-thirty a.m. That train gone, the turn of the 16th came. The unit was moved into the station and entrained. During the night it made the long detour by Calais, and next morning arrived at Conteville² in the Somme area—a rich, wooded, dairy-farming countryside, where there was as little sign of war as at Eperlecques.

The Battalion had now entered on the final stage of its journey to the Somme battlefield. It billeted that night at the small village of Maison-Rolland, and from there, on the succeeding morning, continued its journey over the rolling, wooded Somme country, to Halloy les Pernois on the Amiens-Paris railway, in the l'Authie valley. Next morning it moved six miles east of les Pernois to la Vicogne and the Fme du Rosel on the bare uplands, and the following day down again to Contay, the outer gateway of the battlefield, through which so many tens of thousands passed along the way of pain and death during the summer and autumn months of 1916.

"We, now, for the first time since we left the Salient," writes a diarist, "saw the flash of the guns by night on the horizon."

Resting one night in Contay, the unit marched forward on the following morning; "marching so well, the men looking in absolutely fit condition." At about three o'clock the same afternoon it reached the top of the ridge between Senlis and Bouzincourt, and there below it, in panorama covering the amphitheatre of hills around Albert, lay the fringe of the great Somme army. Camps of horse, foot and artillery, an array of might never previously seen or imagined by anyone in the 16th, with the figure of the stricken Virgin, as a lone guardian high up on the church tower in the centre of Albert, leaning over the town towards the hillside where the troops were congregated.

¹ Those reviews were unique events. In order to attend one of them the entire day's programme of the 3rd Brigade had to be altered before reveille at a few hours' notice. The men were forced to partake of a hurried breakfast and march two miles out of their way, in order that they might pass before the reviewing officer and the moving picture camera.

² A village ten miles north-west of Halloy les Pernois.

CHAPTER XIII

THE BATTLES OF THE SOMME, 1916—BATTLES OF POZIÈRES RIDGE, THIEPVAL RIDGE AND THE ANCRE HEIGHTS

Reference maps: "E" facing page 202, "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

The date was September 1st. The battle of attrition had been in progress for almost two months; masses of artillery had been concentrated, and had steadily bombarded the enemy's trenches in an attempt to break his morale. In the wake of barrages, supported by flights of aeroplanes, attack after attack had been launched. But the German line, although bent, remained unbroken.

The foe, knowing he was in a death grip, mustered all his available forces to parry the blow. He in turn destroyed and harassed. The terrain of the battlefield, as far as the eye could roam over it, seemed as a troubled sea of brown earth with the wreckage of houses and villages derelict on its surface. The suffering and losses inflicted on the men who had to fight their way across that waste were such as tried the bravest and the calmest; to the Salient was added another furnace of affliction for the British Expeditionary Force.

The part which a battalion played in the midst of those weighty contending forces was insignificant. Tactically little need be said to describe it. The men marched in over shell swept roads; they waited patiently in the shelled trenches; they advanced a few hundred yards in the "limited objective" attacks, with barrages in front of them; if fortunate they held their position with heavy casualties; if not, they came back—or such as remained—to their jumping-off trench and had still heavier losses; and they returned to rest billets a shadow of their former selves.

By four-thirty p.m. of that afternoon, September 1st, the Battalion reached the Brickfields, a barren plateau outside Albert which had nothing whatever to do with bricks. There it took its place amongst the reserves, and waited expectantly for the call to action.

Looking over the town from this point of vantage, the eye traversed the valley of the Ancre, to be inevitably drawn to the broad Albert-Bapaume national highway, which struck up from the former town over the ridge in front called Tara and Usna hills. It was the main thoroughfare to important sectors of the battlefield; it was alive with movement by day as well as by night. On the nearer slopes of Tara and Usna hills, showing up as lines of white chalk, were the British support trenches which had been used at and before the Somme battle; over their summits lay the old British and German front lines. Beyond came the Somme battlefield proper, which extended eastward for a distance of three miles to a line near the summit of the Pozières ridge.

To the immediate north of this front, not visible from the Brickfields, lay the German salient of Thiepval heights, a fortress of great strength. The British had failed to capture this stronghold, but had gained sufficient high ground on its southerly flank, to deny the enemy observation from Thiepval over the area Tara Hill to Pozières.

After its arrival in the Brickfields, the 16th Battalion had little time to wait for its summons to action.

The Anzac Corps, in which command the 1st Canadian Division was temporarily placed, held across the Albert-Bapaume Road, immediately east of Pozières. The 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade was attached to the 4th Australian Division of that Corps, one of whose brigades, the 13th (Brigadier-General, later General Sir William Glasgow, Minister of National Defence, Australian Commonwealth), held the ground to the north of the road, that is between the road and Thiepval. To it was given the task, at the moment the 3rd Canadian Brigade came on the scene, to make one final effort, before the relieving troops took over, to capture the well-known Mouquet Farm, which was situated opposite its front.

On the morning of September 2nd the 3rd Brigade was informed that this attack would take place at dawn on the 3rd. It was ordered to send two of its battalions forward of Albert to specified locations to reach there before zero hour. As one of these, the 16th moved about seven p.m. on the 2nd from the Brickfields through Albert to Tara Hill, where it came into divisional reserve to the 4th Australian Division in a position close to its headquarters.

On the following morning (3rd) at dawn, the Australians assaulted. For a time everything seemed to go well. The reports which the 16th was able to pick up from the Headquarters staff, all stated that Mouquet Farm had been taken. Afterwards came a long interval when there was no news; then the rumour of misfortune; and finally the intelligence that Mouquet Farm had been captured and lost—the same old sequence of events so common in those days.

At ten a.m. the Battalion was ordered to move three-quarters of a mile ahead to la Boisselle. There it came under command of Brigadier-General Glasgow of the attacking brigade, and received a warning order that part of the Battalion might be required at any moment in the battle line.

Following receipt of this news, in accordance with the recently issued General Headquarters' "Instructions for the Offensive", thirty per cent of the unit's strength, including battalion commander or second in command, commanders or seconds in command of companies, and a proportion of junior officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists were returned to the transport lines.¹

The Battalion was now on the ground where the British troops had delivered their opening attack on July 1st. The area was still stricken and desolate, but, during the months since that date, nature had somewhat hidden the unsightliness of the devastation under a kindly cover of green. The broad, rough ditch of tumbling chalk zig-zagging down the valley, was the wreck of the German trenches; the heaps of ruins on both sides of the Albert-Bapaume road was la Boisselle; the mounds and bare tree stumps to the left, Ovillers; the crater

¹ This instruction held good until the end of the war. On the present occasion Lieut.-Colonel Leckie returned to the transport lines and Major C. W. Peck took over command of the Battalion.

to the right, so huge that a large house might have been easily placed in it, was a mine blown by the British on July 1st.

The ground was of the undulating nature common to the Somme country. Valleys and ridges, broad and narrow, ran into and across each other at all sorts of angles and grades. The hollow, in which la Boisselle lay, ran parallel to the front; Sausage Valley to the right of the village, ran straight towards the trenches. It closed into a bottle neck at the top of the slope, and spread out again into more valleys, pits, and sunken roads, which gave excellent cover to the guns and men defending the area, and made the task of the attacking troops difficult and costly.



POZIERES, 1916.

In this general location two companies of the 16th burrowed in on the side of the big crater; the other two and Battalion Headquarters took post in the ruins of la Boisselle in the old German front line. Battalion Headquarters enjoyed the shelter of a three-story German dug-out fifty feet deep,¹ furnished with upholstered chairs, couches, and tables looted from the neighbouring village.

The Battalion was settled but a short time in its new surroundings, when the stream of walking wounded and ambulances passing to the rear along the Albert-Bapaume road told the tale of the costly fight the Australians were waging. It caused little surprise, therefore, when Major Peck in the early afternoon of the 3rd was summoned to the headquarters of the 13th Brigade and there ordered to despatch three

¹ Those dug-outs were typical of the solid field fortifications used by the enemy at the Somme. Brigade headquarters, situated on the south side of Sausage Valley, was in a captured German regimental headquarters dug-out of three stories. It included a suite de luxe for the regimental commander, thirty-five feet below the surface, fitted with all conveniences and doors panelled in satin.

companies that night to the Pozières area to come under command of the 49th Australian Battalion. One of the companies it was intimated would be required to relieve the Australians in the front line; the other two would be placed in support at Tom's Cut and Box Lane.

Returning to his Headquarters the Acting Commanding Officer detailed Number 4 Company (Major Lynch) for the former duty; Numbers 1 and 3 (Majors Goodall and Hall) for the latter. Battalion Headquarters and Number 2 Company under Major Roderick Bell-Irving remained at la Boisselle.

At dark Number 4 Company made its way forward as best it could over the broken ground of the earlier battlefields to the Bapaume road. Thence by the road and "K" dump trench railway, it moved to a point opposite Pozières, where it struck off towards Centre Way, a communication trench running from the corner of Pozières cemetery to the front line.

So far no trouble was experienced. There was little shelling in the rear area, but, directly the company left the trench railway, it ran into the field-gun barrage with which the enemy was steadily sweeping the forward zone. Major Lynch led his company to the cover of Centre Way and went in to consult with the Headquarters of the 49th and 52nd Australian Battalions, situated in a dug-out a short distance up the trench.

What orders he received from the Australians are not known. On his return to the company he told his platoon sergeants that the 49th Battalion held a continuous front line, that he was advised by them to proceed forward to it through Centre Way, and without further explanation led the company up the trench.

Progress was desperately slow. The enemy had the trench marked down to a nicety. There were casualties and long halts, until at last Lynch made up his mind to advance across the open. He ordered the company out of Centre Way, extended it on a four-platoon frontage and headed towards the semi-circle of German flares in front, groping for the Australian line. Once the company reached the front line, he told his platoon commanders, it could be moved to the particular section it was due to relieve without difficulty.

Time went on without any trace being found of the Australians and finally dawn approached. When day broke the garrison was discovered scattered around in a mass of shell-holes bearing no resemblance to a trench. The Australians had fought a desperate fight the previous morning.

"Bodies were lying everywhere," reads a description of the scene, "some partly buried, others above ground, in various states of mutilation. One body close to me was absolutely naked, covered with wounds."

The large number of German dead told how hotly contested the battle had been.

The relief had scarcely begun when the enemy, no doubt fearing that the line of advancing men signified a further attack, placed a heavy barrage on the area. The turn over was carried out amidst considerable confusion, and when it was completed is impossible to say. The Australians rendered every assistance in their power, some of them remaining in the front line until eight a.m.

There is little to say about Numbers 1 and 3 Companies. They

left la Boisselle for Tom's Cut and Box Lane at one-thirty a.m. (4th). They incurred casualties *en route* including one officer killed, but they discovered their positions without difficulty.

From then onwards the dispositions of the 16th Battalion became so involved that it is necessary to state here certain facts of the local and general tactical situation.

First of all it should be made clear that physical conditions on the Mouquet Farm front were chaotic. The enemy was systematically sweeping the area backward and forward with a field-gun barrage. He left no part of it untouched. The ground was churned up beyond recognition by shell fire. The only distinguishable landmarks on it were the mounds of bricks and earth representing Pozières, and "Gib-



TOM'S CUT, SOMME, 1916.

raltar", the ten-foot high German observation post on the Bapaume road at the south-westerly edge of the village. None of these features was of assistance in determining front line positions. There were four badly smashed, second-class roads intersecting the area, but they, if anything, added to the confusion.

The tactical situation was as tangled as physical conditions. The only point in it definitely established seems to have been the left flank of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade. This formation relieved the 7th and 12th Australian Brigades on August 31st, and there seems little question but that its left rested at 28.

All other frontages, as the following contradictory reports indicate, are open to suspicion. Under hour and date six p.m. September 3rd, the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade diary states: "One company of the 16th Battalion (that is Number 4) moved up on the left of the 1st

Canadian Infantry Brigade"—meaning presumably on the left of 28 to the relief of the Australians.

At seven p.m. the same night Canadian Corps, which had taken over from the Anzac Corps at three p.m. that date (September 3rd), issued instructions that the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade should establish a line from 95 through 66 westwards. In other words the right flank of the 16th Battalion was to rest at 95 instead of 28.

At nine a.m. September 4th, the 13th Australian Brigade reported that Number 4 Company of the 16th Battalion had relieved at two a.m. that morning, one company of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade on the right of the 49th Australian Battalion, which rested as far as can be judged anywhere between 95 and a point to the right of 92.

And according to the story of Number 4 Company related above, that unit relieved Australians, not Canadians and, after daybreak of the 4th, not at two a.m. Where Number 4 Company held after the relief of the Australians cannot be said, but subsequent developments point to the front (right to left) 92 or a short distance to the right of that point, through 93 to 95.

The truth seems to be that nobody knew what the front line dispositions were.

At twelve noon September 4th, the 1st Canadian Division relieved the 4th Australian Division. Brigadier-General Tuxford was authorized to take over from Brigadier-General Glasgow at the same hour, but the tactical situation was so involved that the order authorizing this transfer between brigades was cancelled.

After the departure of his three companies, which had passed under command of the Australians on the night 3rd-4th, Major Peck lost all trace of them. On the afternoon of the 4th he was again summoned to the 13th Australian Brigade Headquarters, where the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade was now also in occupation, and told that the situation on the 13th Australian Brigade front was involved. He was ordered by his own Brigadier to complete the relief of the 49th and 52nd Australian Battalions in the following manner: Number 3 Company to go forward from Tom's Cut to relief of the Australians on the front 66 to 91; Number 4 Company, after relief by the 15th Canadian Battalion in the section held by it, to move to the left and relieve the Australians on the front 92 to 66. Number 1 Company to remain in support. Number 2 Company, less sixty men to be left at the chalk pits to act as ration carriers, to occupy the position in support at Tom's Cut vacated by Number 3. It is apparent from the above order that 3rd Brigade assumed Number 4 Company of the 16th was occupying the front 28 to 92.

The Acting Commanding Officer on return to his headquarters, by which time it was late afternoon, despatched Lieutenant (Major) Hart, the Battalion Intelligence Officer, to the forward area to find Major Lynch, advise that officer of the relief to be effected the same night, and locate a suitable battalion headquarters and regimental aid post. Hart proceeded to carry out his task, but by the time he had completed it the relief was well under way. Major Peck and his staff, when they left for Pozières about midnight, were therefore still in ignorance of what was going on at the front.

The party called at Brigade on its way forward to ask for further information, but both the Australian and Canadian Brigade Headquarters were uninformed as to what was happening in the front line.

Leaving Brigade in pitch darkness in a downpour of rain, the party began its journey forward, following the route taken by the companies. On approaching Pozières and entering the headquarters of the 49th and 52nd Australian Battalions, general conditions were found to be as chaotic as they had been pictured.

Above ground the dark night, the rain, and the intense enemy shelling combined to demoralize; below ground, in the shelter where the Australian battalions' headquarters and regimental aid post were both stationed, the atmosphere in another way was equally depressing. The dug-out, if it could be called by that name, for it was but two large holes, with a dozen or so steps leading down to them, was ill-ventilated, crowded with men sitting on the stairs and lying about on the floor. On entering the place the first whiff of the vitiated atmosphere, heavy with the vapour rising from the damp clothes of the runners and linemen, who were resting between spells of duty, and the odours from the dressing station, which was separated from headquarters by only a blanket, made any newcomer shiver. The air was so bad that the candles burned with but a faint glimmer. The Australians, lithe, wiry soldiers, full of grit, were utterly exhausted. Information from the front line was almost unobtainable, and what little there was was not particularly helpful.

To make matters worse, Major Peck was in doubt as to whether or not he should occupy these headquarters as they were situated quite a distance back from the front line. Hart's report had by this time been received, and this recommended that the Commanding Officer occupy a dug-out about a mile ahead. It was evident, however, in the conditions which prevailed, that if this suggestion was acted upon, Battalion Headquarters would not only be out of touch with Brigade but possibly with its supporting companies in Tom's Cut and Box Lane. In the circumstances Major Peck decided to remain at Pozières.

Officially the 3rd Brigade relief proceeded satisfactorily. At six-ten a.m. (5th) the 1st Canadian Division advised Canadian Corps that the 16th Battalion held a line from 93 to 91; at eight-thirty a.m. the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade took over from the 13th Australian Brigade with the knowledge that touch was not complete throughout. At ten-fifteen a.m. a report was received at 3rd Brigade Headquarters from the 16th Battalion stating that this Battalion occupied a line from a point near 92, where it was in touch with the 15th Battalion, to 24.

The situation on the ground was far less comforting. The relief of the 52nd Australian Battalion by Number 3 Company, on the front 66 to 24, was completed between ten and eleven p.m. of September 4th; the relief of the 49th Australian Battalion by Number 4 Company was not carried out until much later.

The company of the 15th Battalion due to relieve Number 4 Company, never appeared. The latter unit was unable to move to the left to 66. Midnight arrived without any sign of the 15th Battalion Company. Various efforts were made to trace it, but in the darkness of the night, and it was still raining heavily, these were unsuccessful. It seemed likely that the Australians would not be able to get clear of the front before daybreak.

Whilst the officers were discussing a course of action, Major Goodall, the officer commanding Number 1, owing to some misapprehension, appeared with three platoons of his company. The situation

was explained to him. He placed his men on a front approximately 29 to 93. Number 4 Company occupied the line 93 to 66 and the relief was complete. Writing of this relief an officer present says:

"There was hopeless confusion. The only redeeming feature in the situation was that the enemy had temporarily ceased shelling, otherwise casualties would have been appalling."

Thus the Battalion actually occupied a frontage three hundred to three hundred and fifty yards longer than that on record at Battalion and Brigade Headquarters, and it was not in touch with the 15th Battalion. There was also confusion as to the line on the left flank between 24 and 91, but this misunderstanding, which was of less importance, was finally cleared up and the 16th Battalion took over up to the latter point.

During the whole of the 5th, the enemy kept up a steady bombardment of the forward area. His plan was to place a heavy barrage on the front line, and then send over patrols. This happened at regular intervals on the night of 4th-5th and the day of 5th. During the night German patrols attacked and were repulsed on three successive occasions.

"Indeed," as Lynch remarked, "in a measure this saved the morale of our men, for, however demoralizing the shell fire, directly the sentries called 'they're coming over' all were on their toes."

This intensive shelling was all the more deadly as the entire Battalion sector was in an acute salient. By the evening of the 5th, Number 4 Company had only fifty-three men left out of one hundred and thirty-five, and many of these were wounded, but refused in the circumstances to leave their posts.

"We had stretches of line," says one non-commissioned officer of the company, "forty to fifty yards long and not a man in them, and our posts consisted of but two to three men."

The aim of the German artillery was so accurate, that other things being equal, which they were not, the Battalion's position would have been untenable.

"I never saw so many 'duds'," writes one of the garrison, "you could hear them hit in great numbers at the rear of the trench. Many came in amongst us and our fellows would coolly lift them out over the parapet."

When darkness fell on the night of the 5th-6th, the enemy increased his artillery fire. The men were in bad shape, especially those of Number 4. That company had received no water and no food except the dry bread ration since the 3rd.

"I was very hungry," writes a Number 4 Company man, "but the thirst was the awful thing. My throat and mouth felt parched and cracked."

On the left, Number 3 Company was in a bad plight. The part of the line occupied by it was being pounded mercilessly by enfilade fire. The trench 01-91 had been obliterated; all but twelve of the

platoon holding it became casualties. The German launched a bombing attack from 94 against 03, but this was repulsed. Company Headquarters had been driven from shelter to shelter. The garrison had become so weakened that Hall urged Battalion Headquarters to reinforce his front; otherwise, he said, in case of attack the line could not be held.

The same cry went back that night (5th-6th) to the crowded, fetid Headquarters dug-out at Pozières from all three company commanders. It was when faced with these appeals that Major Peck, for the first time, learned that three platoons of Number 1 Company were already in the front line. Major Goodall had not reported the fact to Headquarters. The Acting Commanding Officer did not understand how in these circumstances reinforcements could be needed in the front line, but he was confident that his company commanders would not appeal for men unless help was urgently needed. He accordingly gave orders for the remaining platoon of Number 1 to proceed forward and suggested to the Brigade Commander that the sixty men of Number 2 Company who were at the Chalk Pits should be sent to Tom's Cut so that the sixty-eight men of Number 2 already in the latter position might be sent into the front line.

Thereupon there ensued between Brigade and Battalion Headquarters a heated discussion with regard to the necessity for further reinforcements being sent to the front line. General Tuxford, thinking that the right of the 16th rested at 92, pointed out that the Battalion was already holding its front in too great strength. He protested that to send further troops there was to invite heavier casualties. Major Peck contended that his company commanders would not ask for reinforcements unless they were in desperate need of them. Brigade declined to recognize this statement as an argument, and refused to allow further men to be sent to the companies.

At five minutes past midnight 5th-6th an urgent call for help came from the companies. Battalion Headquarters replied to it by stating that Brigade had forbidden the sending in of any further men. This message was never delivered, as the runner carrying it wandered right through the line into No Man's Land.

At two-thirty a.m. Battalion Headquarters received a detailed report from the Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant Hart. For the first time it became clear that the Battalion was holding a greater front than was supposed. Brigade Headquarters was at once advised of this fresh development. At three-thirty a.m. General Tuxford gave Major Peck permission to send into the front line, the sixty-eight men of Number 2 Company in Tom's Cut, who would be replaced by the sixty ration carriers of the same company, who were at the Chalk Pits, the duties of the latter being taken over by the 14th Battalion.

Throughout the morning and afternoon of the next day (the 6th), the shelling of the line continued with unabated violence. Men were being hit in groups. A shell landed into one party, seriously wounding Lieutenant Harold Strang, and Company Sergeant-major Lund and killing a runner; the post of six bombers holding the block at point 03 were all killed by one shell. The enemy saw this tragedy. He rushed in and occupied the block, but, in turn, was quickly driven out again by the 16th men. A Lewis-gun crew of Number 4 Company were killed to a man. The Lewis guns were repeatedly blown off the parapet.

In these conditions it was impossible to carry out the proper recon-



naissance of the front line during the morning or afternoon of the 6th; but before dusk of that date, when for a few hours the enemy fire slackened, a careful survey was made of the entire front. It was found that the garrison was quite insufficient for the length of the frontage held. Number 3 Company consisted of Major Hall, Company Sergeant-major Palmer and twelve men. Number 4 was reduced to under twenty. The right flank of the Battalion was found to rest at 29. A platoon of Number 2 Company was moved in, to cover the ground between the latter point and 28, and Number 1 extended its flank to the left to 93. The remaining platoon of Number 2 was split up between the fronts of Numbers 4 and 3 Companies.

When these details of the situation were fully explained to the Brigade Commander, the attack which it was intended the 16th should carry out on the night 6th-7th was cancelled, and a relief of the unit that same night by the 14th and 15th Battalions was arranged.

The relief duly took place, but the front line was so obliterated and the shelling during it so heavy, that it was not concluded until the afternoon of the 7th.

The ceaseless, strenuous warfare which has been described, lasting for days and nights on end, bore heavily on all members of the Battalion; but it inflicted upon two sections of the unit, signallers, including runners and stretcher bearers, an almost unendurable strain.

In the daytime runners seldom got through from the front line to battalion headquarters, a distance of a mile and a half, under three hours; at night it took them hours longer to make the journey. All routes were shelled, the risks were equally great everywhere. Although little hope could be entertained of maintaining steady communications, signallers kept constantly repairing the wire. All of these men did their duty faithfully, but amongst them one, "Jock" Stuart was outstanding—simply "Jock" Stuart because he flitted up and down so rapidly between private and corporal that it is difficult to place his rank. This habit made little difference, for the man was a born leader. The men treated him as one, stripes or no stripes. They liked him and accepted his discipline without a murmur.

In the line Stuart was reliable, efficient and dared any and every danger in the performance of duty. His voice carried clearly over the telephone when others were blurred or inaudible. Out of the line, alas, his rollicking temperament constantly brought him into trouble. It is recorded that at Ploegsteert, Stuart was about to be recommended for a decoration. His conduct, always gallant, had been exemplary in other respects for a considerable time. The recommendation was being prepared; and then one afternoon the bells of the Ploegsteert village church rang out in discordant clangs. Two daring spirits had climbed into the tottering shell-shocked belfry and at the risk of life and limb, were tugging at the bell ropes. One of them was Jock Stuart, who returned to the Battalion escorted by the military police and with the prospects of a decoration shattered.

Stretcher bearers were ever in the danger zone. Others might delay a little time, hoping the shelling would abate, or make a detour to avoid it; but they had to rush into the centres of the bombardments, whatever the risk. No praise can do justice to the self-sacrifice of these men.

Where the standard of conduct was so uniformly high it is with diffidence that any reference is made to names; but names press in on

the mind, and in justice to the soldiers concerned their records of service should be referred to, if only to provide examples of careers which, in a large measure, were typical of the section as a whole. The records of the non-commissioned officers of the section, Sergeant (Lieutenant) A. G. McNeill, Sergeant (Lieutenant) A. R. Taylor, D.C.M., Corporal (Lieutenant) P. J. Burke, M.C., speak for themselves; but there were others in it who rendered long and valued service as stretcher bearers, and amongst these the names of Company Sergeant-major Alex Mowat, M.M. and bar, Sergeant N. F. Mairs, M.M. and bar, Corporal T. A. (Tony) Darke, and Sergeant R. Little, M.M., deserve special mention.

Mowat came of a family which gave many fighting men to the Canadian and British forces during the Great War. He served with the 16th, except when convalescing from wounds, from mobilization until the end of the war. He was wounded twice as a stretcher bearer, and when, because of heavy casualties, a need arose for leaders in the combatant ranks he volunteered for duty there, and acquitted himself with a distinction which his rank and honours record. Sergeant Mairs served in the Battalion, with the exception of the periods he was convalescing from wounds, from April, 1915, until August 8th, 1918, the date upon which he was killed in action. He was wounded three times. Like Mowat he volunteered for combatant duty when the need for leaders was urgent, and, at the time he was killed, he was a platoon sergeant. Darke served with the Battalion from the beginning of May, 1915, to the end of January, 1917. He never received a decoration, but he was spoken of by his comrades as "the coolest man we ever knew." He was wounded at Regina Trench in October, 1916, but he made light of the casualty, and remained at duty until January, 1917, when he was invalided to England, and later to Canada. Darke was a remarkable man in many ways, invaluable in his capacity as stretcher bearer. He died at Calgary in 1930. Sergeant Little served with the 16th as a stretcher bearer and a duty non-commissioned officer from date of arrival of the unit in France until September, 1916, when he was wounded during the Mouquet Farm fighting. He was twice recommended for a decoration in terms of high commendation which indicated how unsparingly he gave of himself on the battlefield.

Then there are two more stretcher bearers to be named, Privates Halmar Sigurdson and Walter M. Smith. Their records do not compare with those previously mentioned for they were but lads, and their service with the Battalion was short. Yet their memories live with 16th men for they were examples of the best in Canadian manhood.

Sigurdson joined the Battalion in July, 1915, and was evacuated to England in February, 1916. When he became convalescent he found it was impossible to get back to the 16th, and he was pining to rejoin his unit. Time and again he waited upon the 16th casualty officers at the depôt and, with tears, pleaded that they use their influence to get him placed on a draft. Finally his request was granted. He rejoined the Battalion in September, 1916, and, a week or so afterwards, he was killed on the battlefield performing his duty in his usual gallant manner. Smith was one of the Seaforth Cadets. In point of time his service in France was insignificant, only three months in all from February to May, 1915, yet everyone who came in touch with the lad, outside of his Company as well as in it, spoke of him and remembers him as one of the rare spirits of the Vancouver Cadet con-

tingent, which contained a number of such characters. Of an open nature Smith showed not the slightest sign of fear, nor did any ordeal seem to disturb his composure. He had his duty of mercy to perform; he did it oblivious to danger or death. He was desperately wounded in the attack on the Festubert Orchard and died some days later.

When the 16th Battalion took over at Mouquet Farm, the 16th stretcher bearers, seeing that there was no cover of any sort in the front area, except the scratch of a front line, asked the Australians how they evacuated the wounded. The reply was that the casualties were cared for and carried to the rear under protection of the white flag, which of course in this instance only safeguarded against rifle and machine-gun fire, for the artillery was bombarding the whole area mechanically.

Speaking of his experiences during one of these trips, a 16th casualty says:

"I had been lying out in No Man's Land since early morning and shortly before dusk the Australians, who did noble work, picked me up on a stretcher, to which was attached a white flag, and carried me back through heavy shell-fire. I was put into an old German dug-out with three Australians and we were told we would be taken out next morning.

"We spent a terrible night. The dug-out was a very long one, dark at the further end, but lit up with two or three candles where we were. It was a creepy sort of a place. My leg had been almost cut off by a piece of shrapnel and was amputated at the casualty clearing station. I was getting weaker and weaker through loss of blood, and kept taking sips from my water bottle. The other men were suffering terribly. Two of them were continually crying out with the pain. These two died during the night. The German trench mortar shells rocked the ground all night, and it felt as if the dug-out would be smashed in at any moment and turn into our grave."

During the whole of the time, so constant was the call for help that stretcher bearers were taxed to the limit of endurance.

"I had become so weak," writes one of them, "that I was hardly able to rise to answer the call for stretcher bearer."

To make their duty all the more trying, the nature of the wounds to be treated was ghastly.

"We had a hard job finding this man in the dark," proceeds one story, "and when we did it was a very bad case, his ribs were sticking out through his overcoat."

Those stories of the stretcher bearers, more than any other, tell how terrible were the artillery battles to the infantry. At the time, speaking of that form of attack, it was said, "the artillery captures the ground; the infantry occupies it," but it would be well to add to this claim, the words "at a price." The entire situation aptly typifies the "limited objective" attack at the worst stage of its evolution; a battle

where two were playing at the game of attrition;¹ an artillery duel where man, as the victim and plaything of mechanical forces, was subjected to the tortures of the damned.

“Taking it all in all,” writes a 16th man, present in this action, who had served with the Battalion since 1914, “Moquet Farm was the most nerve-racking, hellish time I ever put in; a lifetime in three days. Even now, after the lapse of these many years, I shudder at the thought of my experiences there.”

The casualties suffered by all battalions of the 3rd Brigade during their first tour in the Somme, made it necessary to withdraw the Formation from the battle area for a time; a necessity which was imposed more than once upon most formations which took part in that battle. When this need arose, units were taken out of the line and went back, stage by stage, to distant parts, where they were allowed to rest for so long as the dictates of the situation permitted.

In the case of the Canadians, the first outward lap of these journeys was to Albert and the Brickfields, where the local situation was peculiar, even to the verge of the humorous. It consisted of a form of hide-and-seek between the two places mentioned.

Officially the Canadians during their halts in the neighbourhood were supposed to bivouac on the Brickfields, uncomfortable in the best of weather, but during wet spells, when the winds blew across it from all directions, a place of utter misery. In Albert a number of empty houses were available; yet it was never possible to make arrangements for 3rd Brigade battalions to billet there. The invariable reply of the Town Major for permission to do so was, “no accommodation available”. In its literal sense, the Brigade staff knew this statement to be untrue. It may have been that it was thought inadvisable because of enemy bombing and shelling to put more men into the town, but that there was accommodation in it the Canadians knew, for they had previously reconnoitred the area.

They, therefore, took the law into their own hands and, accepting risk of enemy action, which bore lightly on them, when balanced against the prospect of lying in bivouac on the mud of the brickfields, moved without further ado into the empty houses. If the Town Major discovered them and took exception to their presence in the town, they apologized for the intrusion into his domain and quietly flitted to other streets less likely to be visited by prying officials.

After relief on September 7th, the 16th Battalion entered on the first stage of one of these journeys to regions distant from the front. It rested the usual two days in Albert; and then in company with the remainder of the 3rd Brigade, retraced its steps, up the Albert-Contay valley, through towns crowded with the activities of the battlefield frontier and along roads, equally congested, with troops and convoys moving backward and forward carrying the material and human wreckage of war. At Vadencourt, close to Contay, on the second day of the march it turned north-west and passed out of this crowded thoroughfare. It rested that night in the quiet little village of Toutencourt, beyond range of the sights and sounds of the battle zone, and

¹ The 16th Battalion suffered greater casualties at Moquet Farm than in any other single engagement of the war, except that of April 22nd, 1915. In addition to the casualties listed in Appendix III for the Farm fighting, over sixty cases of shell-shocked men were temporarily out of action.

early next morning moved off again on the final stage of the journey to the rest area.

The day was cool and fine. The route followed lay along the high ground, over quiet roads which were pleasant to march upon; it seldom touched the main arteries of traffic which were feeding man and supplies to the Somme valley. It passed through the village of Herissart; skirted the Canadian reinforcement camp on the fields near the clump of trees and groups of houses at Val de Maison; went by the Fme. du Rosel, where the men saw their old friend the farmer, who had preferred their room to their company on their way into the battlefield, and it finally brought the Brigade to its destination after a march of fourteen miles about mid-afternoon of the 11th.

The Bonneville Area, as it was known, where the 3rd Brigade was now quartered, lay about twenty miles north-west of Albert. It consisted of a broad, high, wedge-shaped tableland, pointing southward between two tributaries of the Somme. It was a restful scene, abounding in rich farms with substantial farm buildings, picturesque villages, wooded uplands and valleys, and afforded to the men the needed relief from the tension of the past days.

The 16th was billeted in Bonneville, a village which consisted of a church and scattered houses, straggling alongside the steep road that led down into the valley to Montrelet and Fieffes. These were busy towns on the banks of a Somme tributary. They were full of troops at rest. Through them ran the Doullens-Paris railway. Over this, to the amusement of their comrades, men proceeding on leave, who set out before daybreak to board the train at Val de Maison, were carried back past their starting point at a crawling pace in the late afternoon of the same day.

The Battalion immediately settled down to refitting and reorganization. All ranks hoped they would be permitted to stay in these pleasant surroundings for some length of time, but the turn of events made the granting of that privilege impossible. Three days after arrival it was announced that a very important attack was to take place the next day, September 15th. The unit was ordered to "stand by," ready to move at an hour's notice. That same night, around midnight, the men were awakened and ordered to turn in steel helmets for the use of, so it was reported, the cavalry massed behind the front ready to advance and exploit infantry successes.

Next morning, the 15th, at seven a.m. the Battalion started on its return journey to the front, arriving at the Brickfields on the 18th,

"in pouring rain," to quote a diary, "everybody soaking wet, no shelters, only mud heaps, but left shortly for Albert, where we got decent billets—thank God."

The billets would have been comfortable enough had not the enemy decided, whilst the 16th was in them, to shell that part of the town. The unit sustained seven casualties. A direct hit was made on the Battalion Headquarters' cook-house, bringing down the plaster in a shower upon the head of the long-haired cook, who shot across the square with the velocity of a cannon ball, tearing at his locks as if demons had seized upon them.

During the five days spent in Albert, there was evidence on many sides of the importance of the attack the Battalion had heard of at Bonneville.

Outside the town, close to the 16th billets, were drawn up in line the new landships (tanks) each bearing in chalk its own special name, H.M.L.S. "Irish Navy", "Crème de Menthe" and "Cordon Rouge." Round them crowded the infantry, inspecting every part of the tanks, inside and out, and listening to the stories which the crews had to tell of how these new engines of war had acquitted themselves in the recent battle. Parties returning from the forward area told how the front line was now over the ridge, where the Battalion had suffered so severely during its tour at Mouquet Farm, and well on to the plains beyond Courcellette.

The Battalion moved forward into brigade support in Sausage Valley on the 23rd, by which time it was fairly certain that it would soon be ordered to attack again. It had been brought up to strength by two drafts of one hundred and sixty-seven and one hundred and seventy-five all ranks, made up of reinforcements from sundry Canadian Expeditionary Force units and returned casualties, which had reached the unit at Bonneville on September 13th and at Albert on September 23rd; and it was also definitely known that the 3rd Brigade was to take part at an early date in operations against Kenora Trench.

There was much activity. Battalions were called upon for many carrying and digging parties. They began to realize that the advance was not entirely the glorious victory it was supposed to be. The destruction of the terrain by the guns had kept pace with it. The task of transporting ammunition, trench supplies and rations had become exceedingly laborious: all water had to be brought forward in petrol tins; the carry back, over long stretches of broken ground, inflicted agonies on the wounded.

The labour-saving devices introduced to ease the situation were not an unqualified success. They did not ease the lot of the infantryman to the extent it was hoped they would. The light railway served his needs when he was in reserve positions, but in close support and in the front line it was of little use. Its time-table was too uncertain. Sometimes the enemy artillery broke the track in as many as three or four places in one night and the train did not reach the forward terminus until nearly daylight.

On these occasions the battalion carrying parties, laden with rations and supplies, had to make the return journey to their units over the ridge in sight of the enemy. After one of these experiences front line battalions became prejudiced against trench railways.

When the trench railway became unsatisfactory, brigade pack trains were experimented with. The pack train was made up of mules from the Divisional Ammunition Column, supplemented by mules withdrawn from battalion transport sections. But the battalion required its full establishment of mules for its everyday use, and so this further attempt to ease the lot of the forward troops became unpopular.

When October came, the weather turned wet and wetter; the devastated area became water-logged; carrying parties had to be increased. The extra duties thus imposed on the fighting men impaired their vitality and blunted their keenness for fighting.

On arrival in brigade support, Battalion Headquarters, in case the unit should be called upon to take part in the forthcoming attack, detailed all officers and non-commissioned officers to view Kenora Trench and approaches from the Pozières ridge.

From this commanding ground, looking eastwards, an excellent

view could be obtained of the Canadian and the enemy's front line and rearward area. Kenora Trench, the only German line visible from the ridge did not appear to be of any particular strength. It had an excellent field of fire, but there was little wire in front of it. The 16th parties were confident that it could be captured with ease. The ground beyond was open country untouched by shell fire; the fields looked fresh and green. The towns of Pys and Miraumont in the distance seemed to be intact. The optimism of previous reports was confirmed.

The weather favoured the impending attack. It was bright, even warm. On September 24th, Brigade informed the Battalion that zero day was to be the 26th, and that the share of the 16th in the forthcoming action would be the furnishing of one and one-half companies as "moppers up". That same afternoon the heavy artillery started the preliminary bombardment to the attack by shelling Pys, raising heavy columns of smoke and dust above the village.

At dusk on the evening of the 25th the one and one-half companies detailed for mopping-up duty—Number 2 in charge of Lieutenant Duncan, and part of Number 4—left for the front line. The platoons of Number 4 reached their destination without any hitch; Number 2 Company got lost.

The night was intensely dark. The guide leading the company, which had to proceed a distance of roughly three miles from the Chalk Pits to the jumping off trench west of Courcellette, lost his way. The company wandered about for several hours. It finally halted in the ruins of Courcellette, one of the worst shelled spots in the area, and the scene of sudden tragedy next day, when the battalion headquarters dug-out of the 13th was hit and the Commanding Officer, Acting Second in Command, Adjutant and several "other ranks" were killed. As it happened, when Number 2 reached this spot, there was a lull in the shelling; but the quiet was suspicious. One of the Company's non-commissioned officers, observing a soldier running past, shouted at him:

"What's all the rush, fellow?" He received the answer, "Wait, and you'll damn well soon see." "That settled me," says the narrator of this incident, "I told Mr. Duncan we had better move on, which we did, and were hardly out of the village when a hurricane of five point nines swept into it, letting us know what we missed."

An hour or so before dawn, the company men found themselves approaching the assembly area through a sap in No Man's Land. How they got out there, and why the enemy never molested them have always remained a mystery.

Zero hour was at twelve thirty-five p.m. on the 26th. From day-break until that time the assembly trench, a shallow one, was packed with troops.¹ Fortunately the enemy failed to discover the target. The morning passed without interference; the men got ready to move; there were only a few minutes to go; and then, just as they were on tiptoe for the supporting artillery barrage to come down, there was a loud angry hissing overhead. This wholly unexpected sound startled the anxious, waiting troops into thinking that the attack had been discovered by the enemy. Soon, however, it became evident that the strange noise came from a hail of bullets proceeding against, not from,

¹The holding companies of the 13th Battalion, the attacking companies of the 15th, and the one and one-half companies from the 16th.

the enemy; for the first time the indirect machine-gun barrage on to the ground, across which enemy reinforcements would have to come forward, was being used.

The supporting artillery barrage opened. The attacking waves of the 14th and 15th Battalions advanced behind it, swept over the enemy's outposts, across a sunken road also garrisoned, and on to the grassy, upward slope leading toward the main enemy trench.

The 16th companies followed close behind the leading wave and dealt with the garrisons in the outposts and sunken road. The survivors in the former, about forty or fifty, proved brave foes. They were of excellent physique. They had ample rations including syphons of soda water, small bottles of brandy, wine, and boxes of cigars. Their clothing was new and bore no signs of hard usage. They offered a stout resistance, but from the first their fight was hopeless and, surrounded on all sides, they went down to death.

The trench, about eighty yards long, was a gruesome spectacle. The Germans had manned it in force, but instead of standing on the fire step to fire over the parapet, they had come out and lain on the slope in front. The shrapnel of the supporting artillery had found the range of this ground to a nicety. A few of the enemy had been killed where they lay, others had struggled to get down into the trench again, but had been caught by the artillery in the act, and were found by the 16th hanging over the parapet head downward—dead. On the bottom of the trench lay many dead and dying, including a machine-gun crew rushing their gun into action, who were killed to a man.

Having disposed of the trench, the "moppers-up" re-formed and advanced to the sunken road, on to which a number of German dug-outs opened. These were dealt with by means of phosphorus bombs; the old "jam pot" variety filled with phosphorus, which in bursting released a white pungent vapour, sufficiently powerful to overcome any man still taking refuge underground.

The task of Numbers 2 and 4 Companies was now completed; the too eager ones, who were following up the main attack, were called back. The platoons were reassembled and placed in position in the captured trench and sunken road, where they remained until relieved by the 24th Canadian Battalion on the 27th.

By the evening of that date it became apparent at 3rd Brigade Headquarters that the hold of the 14th and 15th Battalions on Kenora Trench was a precarious one. Both units had suffered severe casualties and the enemy was making repeated counter-attacks in strength against the newly captured position. Accordingly Brigadier-General Tuxford ordered the 16th Battalion to move its Headquarters and the companies still attached to it—Numbers 1 and 3 Companies, intact, and two platoons of Number 4—up to the neighbourhood of the Brigade Report Centre on the slope of the Pozières ridge.

Arrived there, Number 3 Company (Major Hall) was detailed by Brigade to be attached to the 15th Battalion, and Number 1 (Major Goodall) to the 14th. By 9.00 p.m. both of these companies had reported at their respective destinations.

Major Hall (Number 3 Company) was ordered to send two platoons to Kenora Trench, one platoon to occupy a strong point immediately behind that position, and one into reserve in the old front line. Hall detailed Lieutenant (Captain) Gordon Tupper, his only officer, to proceed with Numbers 11 and 12 platoons to Kenora Trench; he

instructed Company Sergeant-major Palmer to occupy the strong point with Number 9 platoon and he remained himself with his reserve platoon, Number 10, in the old front line.

Numbers 11 and 12 platoons early met with misadventure. Their guide bore too far to the right. With little warning, they found themselves advancing against a heavily manned German trench, from which fire was opened on them with rifles and machine guns. Fortunately the warning they had received enabled them to retire with few casualties, but with the loss of Sergeant Slessor of Number 11 platoon.

Slessor lost his bearings. He wandered into an unoccupied part of Kenora Trench, where he was found next morning, all by himself, sound asleep, with his head pillowed on a dead German. The guide ultimately got the two platoons to their proper destination, which proved to be an isolated stretch of Kenora occupied by a party of the 14th Battalion under Lieutenant Holliday. The enemy were on both flanks of this group, separated from it by nothing more than temporary bombing blocks. There this composite party was joined before daylight of the 27th by Number 9 platoon of the 16th, which had failed to find any post in rear of the front line suitable for defence.

In this advanced position the 14th Battalion group and the three platoons of the 16th held until dusk of the same day, when such as remained of them were driven out, by simultaneous counter-attacks on both flanks, to a temporary line behind Kenora Trench.

Few further details of what happened to these three platoons of Number 3 Company during the day of the 27th or the night 27th-28th are available. A private diary states that ten out of a patrol of eleven under Sergeant Burgess were killed on the morning of the 28th; we also know that Lieutenant Holliday's group took part in an unsuccessful 3rd Brigade counter-attack against Kenora Trench at two a.m. on the 28th, and it may be that Tupper and his men assisted or went forward with them. If not they must have been engaged in serious fighting elsewhere, for according to Battalion records, only twenty all ranks out of the three platoons answered to the roll-call at Albert. Nothing of any kind is known of Number 1 Company's experiences, but that this unit had its share of the fighting can be seen from the total Battalion casualties, which were exceptionally severe for the minor part the unit played in the action.

In the early hours of the night 27th-28th Battalion Headquarters and the two platoons of Number 4 attached to it returned to Albert, where they were joined, at some unstated time in the forenoon of 28th, by the survivors of the other companies.

The impression now prevalent throughout the Battalion was that it would not be again called upon to take part in the Somme battle. Up to date its losses had been severe; its ranks were filled with recruits; and when it went back to Warloy the large working parties, which it was there daily called upon to furnish, made it appear as if the energy of its men was to be utilized in directions other than fighting.

That opinion, however, proved to be wrong. It was decided to attack Regina Trench, a trench recently dug by the enemy immediately beyond Kenora, and the 16th had to take its share in that operation.

From their very inception, misfortune dogs the steps of certain enterprises and here we seem to be dealing with an undertaking of that nature. The original date of the operation was postponed, the

plan of attack altered, and up to the last moment it seemed impossible, as a large section of Regina Trench was on a reverse slope, to get accurate reports regarding the wire. The artillery observers said it was cut, the infantry said it was not. As far as the 16th Battalion was concerned, its scouts had no opportunity to reconnoitre the ground.

The 3rd Brigade moved forward from Warloy to Albert on October 5th. Before dusk on the evening of the 7th, the 16th left the latter town for the assembly positions near the old German practice trenches north of Courcellette, from which it was to attack the next morning.

The night of 7th-8th, at its commencement and until between ten and eleven p.m., when the Battalion was in position in the assembly area, was fine and peaceful with moonlight so clear that a man's shadow showed up dark and well defined. As the hours moved on, high, fleecy clouds overspread the sky, and the brightness became subdued; soon afterwards the moon sank down, and at zero it was quite dark. Desultory artillery fire went on throughout the night, but it did not interfere with the assembling of the troops, beyond inflicting four casualties on a Battalion patrol.

The Battalion plan of attack—practically the same as that adopted for the action on June 13th, 1916—is described in detail in the appendix. Numbers 1 and 4 Companies (right to left) under Major Goodall and Major Lynch, formed the first wave; Numbers 2 and 3 (right to left) under Lieutenant Duncan and Major Hall formed the second wave.

At one a.m. Numbers 1 and 4 Companies advanced about one hundred and twenty yards ahead of the firing line and there dug in; Numbers 2 and 3 took up position in the trench vacated by them. The slope, which stretched in front of the assembly position, was unscarred by artillery fire. The German trench was seven hundred yards distant on the other side of the rise. It was marked by the flares which came shooting up from it.

Towards zero hour the intermittent artillery fire on both sides ceased, and there was complete quiet. At the stated time—four-fifty a.m.—when it was still dark, the barrage came down punctually.

At the beginning of the advance all went well.

“Looking towards the left,” states an officer stationed on the right flank of the leading wave, Number 1 Company, “by the light of the bursting shells I could see the Battalion advancing in long, snake-like lines well between the two barrages; the 1st Brigade attacking battalions on our right were coming forward steadily in the same fashion.”

“We got off on time,” writes an officer present on the left flank of the second wave, Number 3 Company, “in good formation, but owing to the darkness and the fact that the assembly trench was crescent-shaped, direction was lost in certain cases. Some men from our right worked across to our left as far as the 13th Battalion, and a few of the 13th men, one young officer in particular, came over on to our front.”

“When our barrage started,” says Company Sergeant-major Mackie, who was advancing on the left flank of the leading wave Number 4 Company, “Major Lynch, Captain Bell, Piper Richardson and myself went out of the trench. After waiting five minutes we bade good-bye to Captain Bell who was to take over the second line of the Company, and



PIPER JAS. RICHARDSON,
(Regina Trench, October 8, 1916).

VICTORIA CROSS CITATION.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when, prior to attack, he obtained permission from his Commanding Officer to play his company "over the top." As the company approached the objective, it was held up by very strong wire and came under intense fire, which caused heavy casualties and demoralized the formation for the moment. Realizing the situation, Piper Richardson strode up and down outside the wire playing his pipes with the greatest coolness. The effect was instantaneous. Inspired by his splendid example, the company rushed the wire with such fury and determination that the obstacle was overcome and the position captured. Later, after participating in bombing operations, he was detailed to take back a wounded comrade and prisoners. After proceeding about 200 yards Piper Richardson remembered that he had left his pipes behind. Although strongly urged not to do so, he insisted on returning to recover his pipes. He has never been seen since, and death has been presumed accordingly owing to lapse of time. (Regina Trench, France, 8-10-16).



PRIVATE W. J. MILNE,
(Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917).

VICTORIA CROSS CITATION.

For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in attack. On approaching the first objective, Pte. Milne observed an enemy machine gun firing on our advancing troops. Crawling on hands and knees he succeeded in reaching the gun, killing the crew with bombs, and capturing the gun.

On the line re-forming, he again located a machine gun in the support line, and stalking this second gun as he had done the first, he succeeded in putting the crew out of action and capturing the gun.

His wonderful bravery and resource on these two occasions undoubtedly saved the lives of many of his comrades.

Pte. Milne was killed shortly after capturing the second gun. (Nr. Thelus, France, 9-4-17).



CORPORAL (SIGNALLER) W. H. METCALFE (DROCOURT-QUÉANT, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1918).

VICTORIA CROSS CITATION.

For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty in attack, when the right flank of the battalion being held up, he realized the situation and rushed forward under intense machine-gun fire to a passing tank on the left. With his signal flag he walked in front of the tank directing it along the trench in a perfect hail of bullets and bombs. The machine-gun strong points were overcome, very heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and a very critical situation was relieved. Later, although wounded, he continued to advance until ordered to get into a shell hole and have his wounds dressed. His valour throughout was of the highest standard. (Arras, France, 2-9-18).

Major Lynch gave the order to advance. The three of us walked in front of the leading line; Piper Richardson on the Major's left and I on his right. The going was easy as the ground was not cut up. About half-way over I commenced to wonder why the piper wasn't playing and crossed over by the side of him to ask the reason. He said he had been told not to play until ordered to do so by the Major.

"On coming in sight of the wire I ran on ahead and was astonished to see it was not cut. I tried to locate a way through but could find no opening. When the company came up the enemy started throwing bombs and opened rifle fire. Seeing a big shell-hole on the left I ran over to Major Lynch to ask him to get in there until I could get the wire cutters to work on the wire, but as I got up to him he fell—shot in the breast. I knelt to bandage him but saw he was breathing his last. Piper Jimmy Richardson came over to me at this moment and asked if he could help, but I told him our company commander was gone.

"Things looked very bad and then it was that the piper asked if he would play his pipes—"Wull I gie them wund (wind)?" was what he said. I told him to go ahead and as soon as he got them going I got what men I could together, we got through the wire and started cleaning up the trench."

In these words is told first hand the story of one of the most outstanding instances of heroism associated with the name of the 16th Battalion.

The situation on the centre and left of the Battalion front, where the wire was totally uncut, at the time Richardson started to play was desperately critical. Not a 16th man had got over the wire. The two waves had now merged. From the outside of the entanglements some of the men were bombing the German trench; others were trying to force a passage by beating down the wooden stakes, on which the wire was supported, with the butts of their rifles and trampling the wire under foot. The enemy, as Mackie states, was retaliating with bombs which fortunately fell short; but his rifle fire from behind the parados of the trench, where many of the garrison had retired to escape from the bombs of the 16th men, was deadly accurate. It seemed as if the attacking troops to a man would become casualties.

Richardson, at this moment, took the lead and according to the evidence of different men, played up and down in front of the wire for fully ten minutes.

Piper Richardson was only eighteen years old. He was not originally detailed for the attack. He asked to be paraded before the Commanding Officer; and there pleaded so earnestly to be allowed to go into action that Colonel Leckie finally granted him his wish. He was killed a few hours after he performed the gallant deed described above, which earned a posthumous Victoria Cross.

The situation on the right of the attack was less serious. There the artillery had smashed gaps in the wire. When the barrage lifted, the companies attacking on that front rushed through into the trench. Directly in front of the extreme right flank a German machine gun was firing, but it did little damage as the aim was too high. A shower of bombs put that gun out of action; the bombers followed quickly behind

their missiles, and were on the crew and the reserve team before they had time to defend themselves. Thereafter, in accordance with plan, they worked to the right to clear the section of the trench between the right of the 16th Battalion and the left of the 1st Brigade. There they met with fierce resistance. The enemy, the Marines, fought viciously, and no quarter was asked or given by either side.

When the survivors of the 16th companies attacking on the centre and left of the Battalion front reached the trench, the fighting was just as bitter. It was mostly hand to hand. All the 16th bombers in these sections of the line were killed or wounded. The supply of bombs became nearly exhausted, and captured German bombs had to be used to drive the enemy to the left,

It was now possible to take stock of the situation, for daybreak, the dawn of a clear autumn morning, had arrived.

The right flank was in touch with the 1st Brigade; the left was completely "in the air." Only one junior officer and a few men of the battalion attacking on the latter flank, who got mixed up with the 16th Battalion, reached Regina Trench. A block was thrown up in the trench at this open flank and a post under Sergeant Slessor established behind it. Looking over this defence the enemy trench could be seen for a distance of about half a mile. It was well manned. The wire in front of it was a thick, strong belt, eight to ten feet wide, untouched by shell fire.

On the front occupied by the 16th Battalion—a well reverted trench in good condition containing a large supply of food—it was discovered after a count that the number of all ranks present totalled only ninety-eight, including four officers and five senior non-commissioned officers; the rest of the attacking troops had become casualties at the wire. Only two Lewis guns, including the one at the block on the left, and a captured machine gun were in action; the supply of bombs, other than the German "stick" bombs, was exhausted. The only small arms ammunition reserve was that to be obtained from casualties. With this slender force composed almost entirely of men who had joined the Battalion since Mouquet Farm, armed with the few weapons described, and relying on the inadequate ammunition supply spoken of, a front of over three hundred and sixty yards had to be defended.

Battle orders left discretion to company commanders as to whether they should hold Regina Trench or dig in in front of it. In the critical circumstances referred to, Lieutenant Hart, who was the senior officer present, decided that he had no option but to remain in the trench. A few of the more ardent spirits advanced farther. They reached German gunpits in front of the trench, but from the outset they were lost to the Battalion, their bodies being found in the positions named, by the battalions of the 4th Canadian Division which re-took Regina Trench some weeks later.

Having come to this decision, Hart moved to the right of the Battalion front. He was in the act of writing a situation report for Battalion Headquarters when the enemy opened a heavy bombing attack against the left flank. Sergeant Slessor was wounded and captured—he died three days afterwards. His post was overwhelmed. Only after hard fighting was this onslaught stopped and the block retaken. From then—probably six a.m.—on, during the whole of the forenoon, these bombing attacks were renewed periodically. On each occasion they were repulsed, but Hart felt it was only a question of

time before they were bound to succeed, as the supply of German bombs was running low and the trench garrison had become further depleted.

The only officers in the line by this time were Lieutenants Hart and Bevan, one of whom had always to be stationed at the left, the critical flank. The only remaining senior non-commissioned officer was Sergeant Charlie Bent, one of those leaders who seemed fated in his own unobtrusive way to play the gallant, cheerful part in most of the battles in which the Battalion was engaged. The most desperate and trying circumstances never daunted Bent or depressed his spirit.

Urgent requests were sent to the right to the 1st Brigade battalions to ascertain if they could supply grenades. They were unable to do so. They had no surplus. They were engaged in repelling attacks on their own front.

Messages, as between Hart and Battalion Headquarters, had to be carried overland under fire. Of the number sent both ways during the day only two, one in each direction, reached their destination. Fortunately, the one from Hart, which got through, was of great importance. In it he asked for bombs and small arms ammunition, gave the map location of the block on his left, and asked that the guns be turned on the enemy trench beyond it.

All his requests were complied with. A party of the 15th Battalion in a gallant manner, under enemy fire, carried forward the ammunition. The artillery bombarded the enemy's trench to the left so effectively that for two or three hours in the early afternoon the enemy was unable to launch further bombing attacks.

At roughly about three p.m. the company of the 1st Brigade battalion on the right of the 16th Battalion holding an advanced post called the "Quadrilateral," which position had been under heavy enemy attacks all day, retired on the main trench, and an hour or so after the latter position was also evacuated.

Hart, who was on the left of the 16th front when the news of this retirement reached him, sent Bevan to investigate and on this officer's return with confirmation of the report, the two consulted as to what should be done.

"Then," to quote Hart's words, "we decided to fall back. We had by this time not more than seventy-five all told in the trench, few bombs and little small arms ammunition, and both flanks were 'in the air.' It was apparently impossible for me to get messages back to Battalion Headquarters or for Headquarters to get messages to me. Therefore, I took the responsibility rightly or wrongly of ordering the Battalion to retire. Retirement was effected with light casualties, the men being passed back a few at a time to the jumping off trench."

Hart's decision was right, for unknown to him, shortly before the retirement took place, the Brigade order for it was in the hands of the 16th Battalion Headquarters. Sometime between five and six p.m. the last of the trench garrison was back in the old front line; the fighting from dawn to dusk had been of no avail. The losses suffered by the Battalion were exceptionally severe. The casualties amongst officers and non-commissioned officers by rifle fire were so heavy, that there seems little doubt the enemy placed marksmen in the wire to snipe those leaders as they advanced against Regina Trench. All four

company commanders were either killed, or fatally wounded. Goodall of Number 1 was killed. He was an original officer, approaching middle age, who came from the Canadian Seaforths with the rank of Captain. He acted as a platoon commander in Number 4 until wounded on April 22nd, 1915. On rejoining the Battalion after the Salient fighting of June, 1916, he was given his company.

Goodall, who previously served with the North-west Mounted Police, was a rigid disciplinarian; a smart, keen officer, but one who was inclined to interpret orders or instructions more according to the letter rather than the spirit of the intention. Nevertheless he was liked by his men, for they knew he was a gallant leader unsparing of himself.

Lieutenant Duncan—likewise killed—was acting in command of Number 2 in the absence of Major Bell-Irving at the Senior Officers' School. He was one of the young officers attached to the 91st contingent at mobilization in 1914. He was present at the 2nd Battle of Ypres and at Festubert, playing a leading part in the latter engagement, where he was wounded. On rejoining the Battalion before the Somme, he was posted to Number 1 Company, and rendered excellent service in the Kenora and Regina Trench actions.

Major John Hall, of Number 3, was wounded during the advance, and when he was being carried out received a second and fatal wound from which he died at the casualty clearing station at Warloy. He was wounded previously when in the Salient, and returned to the Battalion with his wound still open. He underwent such strain and fatigue at Mouquet Farm that, on his arrival at Battalion Headquarters, he collapsed. These "interferences with duty", as he called them, gave him much concern. On being carried out from the Regina Trench battlefield in a dying condition, his last message to his Battalion Commander was, "My compliments to the Commanding Officer, and tell him I'm awfully sorry I am not able to carry on."

Hall came to the 16th in the autumn of 1915 as a reinforcement from the 43rd Canadian Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), and took over Number 3 Company from Captain Morison. An officer of the Imperial Army, small, high complexioned, with a trim, slightly waxed moustache, dapper even in the worst surroundings, he looked the part. He served first in the Seaforth Highlanders, later in the light cavalry and saw service in the South African War.

John Hall was one of the characters of the 16th. Keen and efficient, a state of armed neutrality always existed between himself and the other company commanders, for Hall never failed to make the best of circumstances in the interests of his company. If it were a question of billets, his men seemed to be twice as large as any others, and correspondingly required more accommodation. In the matter of rum, it was wonderful the quantity of that ration which they required to restore them to normal after undergoing hardships which nobody in the Battalion, up to the moment of John's explanation, realized they had been through. When his statements were challenged he insisted that it was necessary for him to be thus on the defensive as the other company commanders, according to his story, always got better billets or more issues of clothing than he did. He said of them—as he invariably said of anybody who interfered with his command and "all that sort of thing"—to quote another of his pet expressions, that they were "simply poisonous."

The rivalry, however, was of a friendly nature, for the other com-

pany commanders refused to take John's complaints and abuse seriously, and did not fail, as a retaliation, to make the most of his foibles and eccentricities.

The death of Major John Hall was a sad loss to his friends and the Battalion.

Major Lynch, of Number 4 Company, was also a Cameron officer who joined the Battalion in October, 1915. He received his first wound in May, 1916, rejoining the unit before the Somme.

An officer of sound, cool judgment, quiet and retiring, Lynch in build and temperament was much like Captain Jamieson who was killed in action on April 22nd, 1915. What has been said previously of the latter officer could be said of the subject of this sketch, with the difference that Lynch got the chance to prove his worth which was denied Jamieson. When that chance came, both in the training of his command for battle and the leading of it in action, he showed himself to be a man of determination and resource, with the humane disposition which made him loved by his men, who would, and did, follow him to the death—the very characteristics which those who knew Jamieson prophesied that officer would display in time of need.

To these names of company leaders must be added those of another officer and non-commissioned officer killed that morning, Captain David Bell, Second in Command to Major George Lynch, and Company Sergeant-major John Dougall of Number 2 Company, both of whom rendered valuable service to the Battalion.

Davie Bell was another member of that group of choice ardent spirits who gave themselves so unreservedly in the opening days of the war. Taller and not so solidly built as Sachs, who was a close friend of his, he possessed much of that officer's physical strength and disposition. A George Watson's College boy Bell enlisted in the ranks of Number 2 Company in August, 1914, and served with it as a non-commissioned officer until he received his commission in 1915. A keen rugby football player, he captained the Battalion rugby team which played at Richmond and Bath in the winter of 1914, when the Battalion was quartered at Salisbury Plain.

During the Somme fighting the 3rd Brigade staff was so hard pressed that it became necessary to have a regimental officer attached for extra duty. The name of Bell was suggested and approved for this post, which would ultimately lead to a staff appointment. He was asked after the Kenora Trench action, to take over.

As, however, there was a prospect at the time of the 16th being committed to further fighting, he requested to be allowed to remain with his battalion. It was pointed out to him that it was the prospect of more fighting which prompted the request for help, and he was assured that, as far as he was concerned, ability alone prompted his preferment. Nevertheless he still hesitated. He asked for some hours to think the matter over and then requested permission to decline, saying he felt it would be desertion to leave his men on the eve of the attack.

Writing of his death at Regina Trench, his servant says:

"We had reached the enemy's wire and were crouched down waiting for the barrage to lift. Captain Bell, resting on one knee, was looking at his wrist watch and remarked to me, 'it will lift soon.' I was about to answer him when I heard the

clang of a bullet striking his steel helmet. He fell over instantly and I knew he was dead. I have lost a friend and the 16th a brave, and well-loved officer."

Dougall had been with Number 2 Company as a platoon sergeant and sergeant-major since organization of the Battalion. He was an excellent non-commissioned officer who had seen previous service in the Imperial Army; a steady, reliable Scot who could be depended upon to carry out to the end any duty he was entrusted with, however arduous it might be. There was nothing spectacular about him; he had a contempt for display. He never pushed himself forward for, to him, that aggressiveness was also contemptible, and he could say so in pretty stinging words. If he was wanted he was there; if not, he desired to be left alone. He was awarded the D.C.M. for exceptional gallantry and devotion to duty at the 2nd Battle of Ypres, and was at all times a source of strength, not only to his own company but to the Battalion as a whole; the type which could be described as genuine, through and through.

The death of so many tried leaders would have seriously affected the Battalion at any time; but at the close of its tours of duty in the Somme, where the 16th had sustained a total of eight hundred and twenty-seven casualties, the loss fell upon the unit with stunning force.

* * * * *

The action of October 8th concluded the part which the 16th took in the Somme operations. Afterwards the Battalion gradually moved back through Albert, Contay and Pernois, the old familiar staging halts, and from the latter town went northwards—over uplands and across valleys, past the woods of St. Leger, Ribeaucourt and Olhain, clothed in their rich brown autumn colouring, through the busy towns of Frévent and St. Pol—along a route which led it on October 25th to Fresnicourt, behind the Vimy front.

Few remained of the men who marched southward to the battlefield some weeks before. A subaltern, who arrived from the Cadet School on September 27th, commanded Number 1 Company; a sergeant was in charge of Number 2. Lieutenant Hart, the senior of the two officers left with the 16th in Regina Trench during the day of October 8th, took over Number 3; and a company sergeant-major led Number 4.

As on the morning of October 11th, the remnants of the unit, about the strength of one company, were marching out towards Warloy, they met the 72nd Canadian Battalion (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada), whose parent regiment had close associations with the original 16th. The greetings between the two were affectionate; the contrast was pathetic. The new Battalion, smart and buoyant, flushed with the prospect of meeting the enemy in its first serious engagement; the old one, shattered, faced for the second time with the task of rebuilding battalion esprit and organization from the ground upward.

THIRD PERIOD

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND BATTALION RE-ORGANIZATION, WINTER—SPRING MONTHS, 1916-17.

The war was now fast developing into the intense and harassing struggle it ultimately became.

Since the days of late June, 1915, when the Second Period of this History began, masses of men and ordnance had been brought into the Field; vast reserves of ammunition had been accumulated; new instruments of destruction had been perfected. The strength of the British Expeditionary Force in France had arisen from six hundred thousand, all ranks, to one million six hundred thousand; the heavy and field artillery had increased from fifteen hundred pieces to five thousand pieces, aeroplanes from one hundred and seventy to seven hundred and fifty.¹ The Lewis gun had been issued to the infantrymen; the Stokes rapid-firing trench mortar was assisting the attack; the tank had made its appearance and was hailed as the master-stroke by its worshippers.

The machine had set out to smash its way to victory. And yet, despite its power, the War remained what it had been before—"The Sphinx with the unsolved riddles." Each attempt to untie the Gordian knot met with further problems.

The artillery, which had become a veritable Frankenstein monster, had by the weight of its blows defeated its own ends. The length and destructiveness of the preliminary bombardments destroyed two of the most important assets of military operations—the elements of surprise and mobility. The torn up ground made it impossible for the supporting artillery to advance.

These prodigal bombardments had another undesirable reaction. They led to a weakening of pride and initiative on the part of the infantry. In some instances the front line troops got into the habit of relying upon the gunners to do work which should have been done by themselves. According to standing orders an S.O.S. bombardment should only be called for when hostile infantry were attacking a garrison in overwhelming numbers; but this rule was often honoured in the breach. In trench warfare the S.O.S. flares were many times shot up when merely a large enemy patrol was in No Man's Land.

It also seemed to be forgotten that in the artillery battle each move made by the one side was countered by the other. While the guns supporting the attack were smashing the field fortifications of the defenders, the artillery of the latter was active in its retaliation. The assaulting infantry—as witness the Somme operations—met with losses on their way up to the assembly area, when waiting in it, and after short respite, while the enemy was uncertain of the whereabouts of

¹ These figures relate to the period July 1st, 1915, to January 1st, 1917. Aeroplanes refer to those of the Royal Flying Corps only.

his own men, they paid the heaviest toll of all to the enemy's gunners in the so called captured ground.

Thus the stalemate still continued. The gain of ground had been insignificant; the casualties heavy. The casualties of the British Expeditionary Force between July 1st, 1915 and January 1st, 1917, totalled seven hundred and eight thousand. It is true that the violence of the Somme attacks had shaken the enemy; but it is equally true to say that the Somme saw the culminating point of war enthusiasm in the British Empire. Thereafter there was a gradual weakening of the will to conquer. The drain of blood, the disappointment at the lack of definite results had imposed too great a strain upon the vitality of the nation; its main line of resistance had been broken into. For German and British Empires alike the winter and spring of 1916-17 was a turning point in the war.

* * * * *

To keep pace with the growth spoken of the world of army life generally had greatly changed. Its organization had expanded; its system of control had become more complex; its policies had been adjusted to meet the demands of the new situation.

The quartermaster's branch of the service extended its organization in a way which will be referred to in detail later. The combatant branch was equally active. Schools of Instruction in abundance were springing up for the staff, regimental officer, the specialist and the cadet. There were refresher courses in regimental routine, and parade ground work for officers and men who had served for a length of time in the front trenches.

Control or staff oversight went to the extremes of paternal government. The 16th Battalion Orders for the Battle of Vimy ran to six foolscap pages. The Battalion referred to this document as "The Book of Words." 3rd Brigade Preliminary Instructions and Orders and 1st Canadian Division Preliminary Instructions for the same operation totalled twenty-six and forty-five pages respectively.

The assembly of hundreds of thousands of troops on the battlefield, the co-ordination of their movements and the fire of supporting arms in the attack, required this close supervision of detail; but the practice had its dangers. The precedent was bad for the regimental officer. He came to rely for guidance upon these instructions instead of upon instinct and training. He forgot that at a critical moment, when the enemy was upon him, he would have no time, before taking action, to digest any "Book of Words."

The recasting of policy was most noticeable in the tactical sphere. From now onwards, in both defence and attack, depth, elasticity and the maximum use of mechanical forces were to be the guiding principles in the disposition of troops.

During the winter of 1914-15 and the summer of 1916 the policy of defence was inelastic. The front line trenches were manned heavily; the men stood almost shoulder to shoulder. This practice ran directly counter to pre-war tactics which taught that touch with the enemy should be effected lightly by means of outposts, with the main line of resistance sited farther back. But during the period stated it was not possible to conform to this teaching.

In the autumn and winter of 1914-15 the British army had, for lack of numbers, to send practically every man into the front line,

there to fight with the inspiration of desperation. Immediately subsequent to that period there were still so few troops available that it was only possible to confront the Germans with a single line of defence. During the months following this period the struggle became nothing more than siege warfare. The two lines were right up against each other. The front line had to be garrisoned in strength, for to give way there—for instance at Vimy Ridge—meant the surrender of commanding tactical positions which, if lost, had to be retaken at great cost.

The losses inflicted by intense artillery bombardment, however, made it imperative that the front line be thinned out, and, under different names, the policy of defence gradually reverted to the old system of outposts, line of resistance and so forth. In late 1916 the phraseology, used to describe the change, spoke of the front area as being occupied by groups, and what, for lack of a better name, might be called clusters of groups; terms which but served to confuse the infantry, who would have understood the dispositions far better if they had been explained to them in terms of the pre-war Field Service Regulations with which they were familiar. Groups were replaced by zones and colour schemes of defence which will be referred to in greater detail at the date they came into effect.

In the attack, units, instead of moving to battle on a broad front in a succession of straight lines as previously, went forward on a narrow front; companies and battalions attacked one behind the other in an irregular formation which gave them the maximum protection from artillery and machine-gun fire and enabled them to take full advantage of ground and weapons. When the first objective was captured, the second wave "leap-frogged" the leading troops and pressed on to the enemy's second line of defence; and, that captured, the succeeding waves passed through to further objectives. The plan was an elaboration of the Somme method of attack, with the new principle that movement conformed to a pre-arranged time-table instead of light signals.

What has been said about the development of the Expeditionary Force generally, applies in the appropriate degree to the Canadian Corps. It also had grown step by step until now it consisted of four divisions complete with supporting arms, auxiliary services and Corps troops.

As stated at the beginning of Chapter IX, Canada had in the Field by the end of September, 1915, a Corps of two divisions. In October of the same year a further infantry brigade, the 7th, was formed; in the winter months of 1915-16 the Canadian Mounted Rifles were turned into infantry as the 8th Brigade; in March, 1916, a 9th Infantry Brigade¹ came to France and a 3rd Canadian Division took its place on the battle front.

On May 28th, 1916, the Command of the Corps thus constituted passed from Lieut.-General Sir E. A. Alderson to Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Julian H. G. Byng. The former officer bade good-bye to the Canadian troops in a special order of the day which, to those who knew the circumstances surrounding his departure, told in dignified phrase all there was to tell. The order read:

¹ Platoons from the following battalions of the 7th and 9th Canadian Infantry Brigades were attached to the 16th Battalion for instruction in trench warfare on dates as stated below:

42nd Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), 7th Brigade—one platoon, October 17th, 1915.

58th Battalion, 9th Brigade—two platoons, March 3rd, 1916.

"I have been ordered to take up the appointment of Inspector-General to the Canadian Forces. In accordance with this order I am this day handing over the command of the Canadian Army Corps to Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. H. G. Byng, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.

"To soldiers "the Order" is a magic word, that is it goes without saying, or questioning that what is ordered is right and for the best.

"This fact is the only thing that in any way alleviates the intense regret I have at leaving the Corps which I have been so proud to command.

"It now only remains for me to most sincerely thank all ranks of the Corps for the splendid support they have given me in all ways; to remind them of the reputation that the Corps has made for itself; and to ask them to remember that reputations cannot be lived upon, but must be continually added to, as I am sure that the reputation of the Canadian Corps will be under my successor.

"Finally I would ask the Corps never to forget its motto

Consentientes vi trahunt victoriam.

(Those in agreement seize victory by force)."

On August 14th following the 4th Canadian Division from England joined the Canadian Corps, but three weeks later it was transferred to the III Corps and did not become an integral part of the Canadian Corps until December, 1916, the time with which we are now dealing. Its absorption into the Corps completed, in major respects, the establishment of that formation as it remained to the end of the struggle, the corps not the division, as in the British Service, becoming the fighting formation. The task of making Canada's fighting force in France into an effective instrument of war had to begin—no light responsibility, for in late 1916 and early 1917 the Corps had not only to be led, it had to be made. The divisions which comprised it were in many ways formations apart possessing no Corps *esprit*.

The feeling between the 1st and 2nd Divisions was not of the friendliest. The former felt that members of the latter had not been quite fair to them over the Salisbury Plain incidents. Therefore, although the personnel of the two formations visited each other, no particular affection existed between them. The 3rd Division had barely taken its place in the Field when it was shattered in the Salient fighting of June, 1916; then followed the Somme operations when it had further heavy losses; consequently, up to the winter of 1916, the formation had no opportunity to become absorbed in the Corps in any true sense of the word. The 4th Division, as already stated, had only just arrived. If the Corps was ever to become an entity mutual prejudices had to be removed; the divisions had to be cemented together; and this task the new Commander set himself to accomplish in no uncertain manner.

Battalion commanders, a small number at a time, were called to Corps Headquarters for the working out of tactical schemes. These conferences lasted five or six days; the schemes were set on the ground during the daytime, and in the evening, in a social way, the solutions given to them by the battalion officers were discussed by the Corps Commander and his staff. A Corps School, to which parties of regi-

mental officers and non-commissioned officers went back for short periods of instruction, was established. There the Corps Commander or his staff were daily visitors. Unit inspections of the most thorough kind were undertaken. By these means not only was efficiency promoted, but from top to bottom of the Corps a personal touch was maintained.

In order to secure further cohesion there was also a shuffling of personnel, staff and regimental, from one formation to another with an impartiality hardly appreciated by officers of the older divisions; and, perhaps the most important factor in the securing of unity, it was intimated to all ranks in a very emphatic manner that whilst the requisite loyalty to formation was expected of them, they had to remember that above all things they were Canadians, and, accordingly, must devote themselves to the interests of that body which in the eyes of the world stood for Canada, namely, the Canadian Corps.

If the Force in the Field was ever to become truly representative of the Dominion and take a pride in being so, the awakening of this national spirit within it was a prime necessity at all times, but the crusade to stimulate it in late 1916 was particularly opportune. The ideal, always present since 1914, of having the personnel of the Canadian Corps Canadian through and through, was at that time about to be realized. The supreme command of the Corps was shortly to pass to a Canadian; the British staff officers who had been attached to the 1st Division and the Corps since the outbreak of war, were gradually being withdrawn.

These officers were men of long training and experience, and being affected by no local Canadian influences, invariably worked for the Corps as a whole rather than for any part of it. It was therefore needful that the Canadians replacing them should be inspired to give the same unbiassed service to the Corps.

How devoted was the service rendered by these British staff officers to the Canadian Corps can never be fully understood, for they performed their duty in a quiet unobtrusive way which left no effectual means of tracing their influence. Battalion personnel, naturally, did not come much in contact with the high Staff; nevertheless, many of them were quite well aware of the unceasing labours of these officers behind the scenes.

All of these changes reacted on the infantry battalion as the fighting unit in the forefront of battle. Those taking place within its own formation, such as the transfer of command in Canadian Corps, naturally did so in a direct and far reaching way, but the others originating in higher spheres sooner or later in a greater or lesser degree, also had their effect upon the men in the line.

The battle waged by battalion commanders in 1915, to prevent their men from drifting away to the headquarters of formations, to schools, trench mortar batteries and detached duties of various kinds, still went on. Machine gun battalions, the Air Force and Tanks all cried out for reinforcements, and the infantry was the reservoir from which many of these were drawn.

The new tactical policy vitally affected battalion tactical organizations. The platoon was entirely remodelled. In the light of the lessons gained in the Verdun and Somme operations, the importance of that unit began to be realised. The High Command came to believe that:

“the efficiency of its platoon commanders will often be the measure of an army’s success,”

and thereupon all hastened to give these officers and their men the range of weapons and organization best suited to their important work. One, and then two Lewis guns, the automatic rifles which had come into use, rifle, bayonet, rifle grenade and bomb were all placed at the disposal of the platoon; the Lewis gun—a weapon of opportunity—and the rifle to deal with the enemy in the open, the rifle grenade and bomb to get at those behind cover, and the bayonet for hand-to-hand fighting. With the combination of these weapons, each supporting the advance as the need arose, it was possible for the commander and his men to initiate tactics suitable for a variety of conditions and ground. In other words, the purpose behind this grouping was to create a balanced, self-sufficient fighting body which could act as the spear head of the attack, ready at a moment’s notice to exploit the advantage of battle. Towards the attainment of this end all existing battalion organization was adjusted.

The specialists, so much to the fore in 1915, instead of interfering with and acting independently of company officers, now worked through them, assisting and advising when required. In this way the old quarrel between these two parties was settled once and for all to their mutual satisfaction. The rights of the company officer were respected, and the specialists, except our friend the bomber, who fell from his post of honour to the level of his comrades in the platoon, retained or increased prestige as the value of their work was manifested.

The gas non-commissioned officer had become a most important individual. It is true that his actual handiwork was not so much in evidence. The flags, and toy windmills which formerly fluttered and whirled on trench parapets had disappeared; only, however, for the reason that the form of gas attack, cloud gas, which brought them into use had been discarded. New, and equally deadly, methods of gas offensive were beginning to take its place, and measures had to be taken to safeguard the troops against their dangers.

As gas carriers, the heavy cylinders, laboriously transported up to the front line, were giving place to shells shot over from any desired range by the artillery, and light drums electrically fired and propelled to a distance of one thousand to twelve hundred yards. To chlorine were added mustard gas, phosgene, and, less fatal if exceedingly distracting, sneezing and lachrymatory gasses. And to all these tortures, the kindred devilishness of flame—the burning oil which was the British reply to the German *Flammenwerfer*.

The mustard gas, which was used in the shells, burnt into the moist part of the skin, the eyes, the nose and down into the chest. The phosgene, which was sent over in the drums—“projector” gas attack it was called—acted on the heart. Gas attacks of any kind were bad, but, for the time being, on those immediately affected by it, the “projector gas attack” imposed the severest test of discipline.

When a projector gas attack was contemplated, twelve to fifteen hundred drums, charged with the poison, were secretly brought up, placed together in rows at suitable range behind the front line, and on a calm night, the entire concentration was simultaneously projected on to the enemy’s trenches opposite. The victims did have a few seconds grace, for when the ignition current was applied, a large sheet of flame

shot up, the report of the explosion was heard, a tremor of the earth felt, and the projectiles could be seen curvetting through the air in a blaze of sparks. This interval between discharge and contact was sufficiently long to allow the troops to adjust box respirators; and, these in place, they were quite safe.¹ But it was no easy matter for men thus menaced to remain calm and adjust respirators, as a moment before the discharge took place the enemy opened on them with artillery and minenwerfer fire. In the darkness, amidst the explosions and showers of flying earth and debris, it can be understood that the best trained and disciplined soldiers were liable to become flustered.

The intelligence officer and his section were as active as ever. They patrolled No Man's Land on special duty, or in conjunction with company patrols. They noted all movements on the enemy's front opposite, and faithfully reported such vital items as "pigeon observed flying east," "enemy balloon up," "wind south, weather clear," and other trivialities required to satisfy the thirst of the giant who came to life in the rear areas in times of peaceful trench warfare.

Behind the battalion intelligence came, as already stated, a brigade intelligence officer, who generally was to be found at some time or other on a battalion's front; and behind him again the intelligence overlords. Of these the Battalions knew little except through the pages of the Intelligence Summary or sometimes, when in brigade reserve by a privileged peep at their subordinates, the artillery sound ranging and flash spotting experts, who busied themselves in secret lairs with sheets of paper covered with weird symbols, or light signals which flashed in and out on a recording board; and the men who kept watch over the "I. Toc" instrument, the mechanical spy which eavesdropped on the most confidential conversation of front line troops. The existence of the "I. Toc" was supposed to be known only to a select few and never spoken of even by them except under its code name. As a matter of fact, most battalion men knew both of the introduction and purpose of the invention and called it what it actually was, a listening apparatus for picking up conversation carried into the ground through grounded telephone wire.

This machine, apart from its direct practical value, furnished a key to many battalion mysteries of earlier days. Often in 1915 Canadians wondered how the Germans opposite them obtained the knowledge of ongoings in the Canadian trenches, which they shouted across No Man's Land. At the time it was supposed that the enemy secured it either by patrols creeping close in to the Canadian front line, or through spies; now it was plain that he received his information by means of a listening set, for, at the beginning of the War, free use was made of the telephone with ground return between company and battalion headquarters in the front line.

Early in 1916 this latter practice came under suspicion and was discontinued, except as regards matters of no moment. As far as memory serves, the distrust was justified by the capture during the spring of the same year, in a raid on the Bluff near Ypres, of a German listening set. From then onwards, all conversation in the front area, except in time of battle, was prohibited. Telephone communication was affected through the Morse code which was rendered safe by sub-

¹ A Canadian battalion which had its lesson came through a projector attack, estimated at fifteen hundred drums, with only one casualty, the result of a direct hit.

stituting a metallic circuit for the ground return. It was thus impossible, except through faulty insulation, for the enemy to pick up a message.

After the capture at the Bluff, listening sets were installed on the British front. One set was in operation from the cellar of a house in Maroc in early 1917, when the 16th was stationed in that sector. It was there that the Battalion got acquainted with the invention. To secure perfect reception, all telephones in the neighbourhood of "I. Toc" were ordered to remain silent for one hour each day, and at that time the men on duty with the apparatus, sat waiting in dead quiet hoping to hear of the enemy's plans. Generally a single word or phrase, quite meaningless, would be caught out of the strange and unintelligible noises picked up from the earth; but on occasion valuable information came to hand. Whilst the 16th Battalion held in the Maroc sector, important conversations were overheard at three different times—an instruction to send up ammunition, followed by asides which indicated a hostile raid; an order to send out a patrol; and scraps of conversation which foretold a relief the same night. Through this warning the raid, which was against the Imperial troops to the left of the 16th Battalion, was a complete failure. The enemy left one officer and seven other ranks dead on the British wire. On the relief night the German communication and front line trenches were shelled heavily and the enemy subjected to inconveniences and, no doubt, casualties as well.

The "I. Toc" at times also picked up items embarrassing to others than the Germans. One afternoon at Maroc a signaller, who had just returned from leave, was relating to a comrade over the telephone a very personal story of his recent high life in London. Unfortunately for him the greater part of his story ran into the silent hour. A record of it to the extent of one and one half foolscap pages was picked up by the listening set. In accordance with orders it was sent on to the Intelligence Branch and passed by that Branch to the man's unit for "necessary disciplinary action". What punishment was meted out to the culprit is not known; but it can be suspected that the sight of his secret confessions of the heart set out in detail on the cold typed page, must have made him wish heartily he had never disobeyed the order forbidding telephone conversation in the front area.

It was, therefore, in very different circumstances to those which prevailed in June—July, 1915, when the unit was previously confronted with the task, that the 16th again faced reconstruction. Different and yet in certain respects similar. There was the disheartening loss of leaders, spoken of at the end of the previous chapter; and again the Battalion was reinforced by men drawn from service battalions which had not previously reinforced it.

The reinforcements were strangers to the unit, for the reason that drafts were still distributed in the haphazard fashion prevailing in the summer of 1915. Quite fortunate was the 16th, in these circumstances, to receive the splendid type of men it did. The personnel of all the drafts was of a standard which could not have been improved had the unit had a choice in the selection of its reinforcements. They quickly imbibed the spirit of the Battalion; they were loyal to its traditions; they made it their own, just as if they had served in its ranks from the beginning of the war.

For these reasons there was a complete turn over within the unit. Younger men assumed control, and in many ways characteristics

changed; but to the end the 16th remained the same staunch fighting battalion.

One more cause, as it always does, shared the responsibility for this transformation—the change of commanding officers which took place on November 3rd, 1916. On this date Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Leckie who took over in August, 1915, proceeded to England, to command the 2nd Canadian Reserve Brigade. He was succeeded in the command of the 16th by Major C. W. Peck.

Few except those who came in close contact with Colonel Peck are aware of his picturesque personality. To the casual observer, and to many who came much nearer him, he seemed to be just the sturdy, independent citizen who, as his solid frame indicated, would overcome difficulties wherever he might meet them. All of which is true. Colonel Peck is of United Empire Loyalist stock, which bequeathed sturdiness and independence to its descendants as a legacy, and many times in the course of his career did he have to rely upon these virtues to face the dangers and risks of pioneer life in Eastern Canada and around the ocean inlets of British Columbia, where his subsequent business interests brought him.

But underneath these characteristics lies an inner sanctuary which he shares with none except intimate friends. External appearances do not reveal it: and yet it is as much the creation of those experiences of his on the frontier as the rugged exterior. The one, the external, is the mask; the other the spirit which, nurtured in the solitudes of nature and of thought, waits on the sages who drew their inspiration from these sources, and gained an insight into the drama of human life. Colonel Peck is at home with his Shelley and Keats: he can quote extensively from these poets. He has read practically all of the works of Dickens and Thackeray, and revels in the characters portrayed in them. He is a student of history and a philosopher; he has an intense liking for music. Altogether, despite opinions to the contrary, a temperament which makes for strength on the battlefield to the soldier leader who has a right to that name.

And for soldiering the new Commanding Officer had an instinctive liking. Away back in the nineties, when the Schools of Instruction under British officers and non-commissioned officers were in full swing at Toronto, he took every course available to Militia men. He was so keen to adopt the soldier's life that he went over to London, England with the intention of enlisting there.

But, viewed at close quarters, the young Canadian found that life in the British Army varied considerably from the picture of it he had painted to himself when in Canada, so he decided to remain a civilian and return to his native land. This determination did not lessen his enthusiasm in military affairs. Whenever business conditions permitted, he gave of his time to Militia work. He volunteered for the South African War, but was not accepted; and at the outbreak of the Great War immediately offered his services.

Colonel Peck possessed many gifts which fitted him for the command of men. He was a gallant fighter. He had a thorough understanding of human nature and a well balanced sense of humour fitted for every occasion. He had imagination; but what endeared him most to those who served under him, was his devotion to them and willingness to share danger, risk for risk, with the man in the ranks. He believed with a religious fervour that no such men as his own had ever lived before.

Oct-Dec. 19

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LIEUT.-COLONEL (COLONEL) C. W. PECK, V.C., D.S.O. AND BAR
 COMMANDING 16TH BATTALION (THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH) C.E.F.
 NOVEMBER 15TH, 1916 TO JANUARY 5TH, 1919.

Major-General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonnell, General Officer Commanding the 1st Canadian Division, tells a good story illustrating this trait.

"On the eve of the Hill 70 attack," he writes, "I visited the 16th, arriving at billets as the Battalion was about to move off to the assembly area.

"I found the men gathered about their Commanding Officer. They were listening intently to a stirring battle address the concluding words of which ran something like this: 'The Brigade Commander, the Divisional Commander, the Corps Commander knows, and God knows you are the best of men—none ever better.'

"As a matter of fact," continued the General, "I had gone down to the Battalion with the intention of pointing out to the Colonel that certain matters in his unit might perhaps be done more efficiently. But after hearing the peroration I have quoted, criticism seemed out of place, and it was difficult to see what more could be said in the way of praise."

The new Commanding Officer took a constant interest in all that affected the comfort and well-being of the members of the Battalion. He tried, as far as it was possible in a military organization, to make each man feel that he personally was being considered. He fostered with paternal care all the activities of the "Q" (Quartermaster) branch. In his eagerness to preserve an ardent fighting spirit within the battalion—the primary responsibility laid upon the commander of every infantry unit—he gave a gallant example. Accompanied by his piper he always went forward with the Battalion in the attack; and sometimes, contrary to orders it must be confessed, ahead of it. In trench warfare he was in No Man's Land or the trenches part of most nights and days of the tours the unit spent in the line. As an aid to morale and comradeship, nothing, he contended, could take the place of the personal example where officer and men took equal chances with death.

From the point of view of a Highland battalion, however, it is another of his methods which deserve the most emphatic mention. Colonel Peck was not a Highlander and yet it fell to him as to few men of the Celtic race to make use of the influence which lies to hand in a Highland regiment to stir the blood, especially the most powerful of them all—the martial music of the bagpipes.

The Commanding Officer inspired his pipers, and through their deeds the offensive spirit of the Battalion.

"When I first proposed to take pipers into action," he writes, "I met with a great deal of criticism. I persisted, and as I have no Scottish blood in my veins, no one had reason to accuse me of acting from racial prejudices. I believe that the purpose of war is to win victories, and if one can do this better by encouraging certain sentiments and traditions, why shouldn't it be done? The heroic and dramatic effect of a piper stoically playing his way across the modern battlefield, altogether oblivious of danger, has an extraordinary effect on the spirit of his comrades."

In accordance with these views, when the Battalion went into action five pipers accompanied it, one for each company and the

Colonel's piper. Each piper played two tunes, and two only, the company tune and another, these tunes being made known to all ranks before battle.

To such a course of action there were raised, naturally, in these days of practical men whose imaginations have dried up, many objections. "There is too much noise, you can't hear them," they said.

"It was not so!" again to quote Colonel Peck. "True, there were moments when there was a roar when nothing could be heard, but this was not for long. When you got under the enemy's barrage, which was only the work of a few moments, and when your own barrage got ahead of the advance, which generally happened, after the first one or two 'lifts' of the artillery, the skirl of the pipes could be heard for a considerable distance."

Then there was the objection as to the loss of life.

"Pipers are conspicuous," said the doubters. "Well," as Colonel Peck wrote in reply to this criticism, "that is part of the game. Officers, machine gunners and runners are conspicuous. People get killed in war because they are conspicuous; many get killed when they are not, and that's part of the game, too."

The way in which the pipers themselves responded to this lead proved that they were but being summoned to their old proud post of honour on the battle front. They were again men of arms, Highland soldiers, not fatigue men of the quartermaster's stores or clowns of the vaudeville stage.

Writing of the Pipe-major, Jimmy Groat from the Camerons, Winnipeg, Colonel Peck says:

"Groat was the soul of our pipers; full of zeal for the music; a grim, dark-visaged, silent man with a brave heart. He played in five actions."

The rank and file of the pipers also possessed high soldierly qualities. Their anxiety to go forward was so intense that before battle, lots had to be cast; and even then the disappointed ones made personal appeal to be allowed to go into the fight. McGillivray, who was killed at Hill 70, refused to draw lots; he would go in "anyway;" and another piper who had grounds for suspecting that he had been discriminated against in the ballot, taunted his comrade with injustice, and insisted on accompanying the attacking troops. Brave men, who met death when it came to them unflinchingly.

The death of Jimmie Richardson at Regina Trench has already been described. Before the war was over several more of the pipers had been killed and six wounded. All but two of these casualties were incurred whilst the pipers were leading the advance in battle.

This example might not give coolness and judgment to men who were born without any trace of these qualities, but the bravery of the pipers was bound to assist in maintaining fighting morale in the Battalion generally. The impulse of the heart which all men alike, leaders and followers, require to carry them through the perils of the battlefield, could not fail to be quickened by the stirring strains of "The Pipers' Onset":

“What is the piper playing,
That battles in my blood?
Winds in it,
Waves in it,
Waters at the flood.
Sadness in it,
Madness in it,
Weeping mists and rain.
What is the piper playing
That beats within my brain?”

To the Commanding Officer who had the courage to redeem this ecstasy of the spirit, the ancient glory of the Celt, from the slough where it had been cast by members of that race, traitors to their birth-right, who had the vision to link it to a great purpose, every Highlander should pay honour.

CHAPTER XV

VIMY RIDGE AND CALONNE FRONTS

Winter—Spring Months 1916-17

Reference maps: "G" facing page 266, and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

When, therefore, as related at the conclusion of Chapter XIII, the Battalion entered Fresnicourt on October 25th, 1916, it was at the threshold of the third period of its History. The reinforcements had begun to arrive, the change of command was to take place in ten days' time, and the Battalion was to have the opportunity, directly it arrived on its new battle front, to get re-organization well under way before it was called upon to take part in major operations. It stayed at Fresnicourt but one night, and on the following day proceeded into brigade reserve at Villers au Bois, a ruined village on the outskirts of the Vimy Ridge front.

It was now on historic ground. Over this battlefield in the autumn of 1915, tens of thousands of the sons of France had fought: and tens of thousands had died there with the paeon of the epitaph upon the soldier's grave at Carency in their hearts:

A SOLDIER OF FRANCE

A better place
Than by my father's grave.
Thy bitterness, O Death,
Loses something of its sting,
By the flowers of liberty
That from my grave shall spring.

(Translated).

A few months later the soldiers of Canada on the same soil were to win glory for their country.

Villers au Bois stood at the edge of a low plateau. From the right front of the village there ran south a wooded ridge, the Bois des Alleux, which ended, scarcely two miles distant, in the Scarpe Valley, in a rounded promontory capped with the ruins and jagged, crumbling twin towers of the church of Mont St. Eloy. To the left or north of the village the ground sloped down into the Souchez Valley. There lay the ruins of Ablain St. Nazaire, Carency and all that remained—a few piles of bricks—of Souchez and the Sugar Factory. Beyond Souchez Valley, rising bare and steep to the sky line, stood the Lorette Spur. Directly in front, or east of the village, stretched the plateau, which, three-quarters to a mile ahead, dipped down into another valley, the Zouave. On the further side of the Zouave Valley the ground climbed abruptly to form the westerly slopes of the Vimy Ridge which rose to

the skyline in massive shape broadside on and shut out further view to the east. Half left from the village, in the near distance, the Spur and Ridge came to an abrupt close. They faced each other and formed the two pillars of a gateway through which the Souchez and Zouave valleys, coming in from the west and south, merged and debouched on to the plains to the north-east.

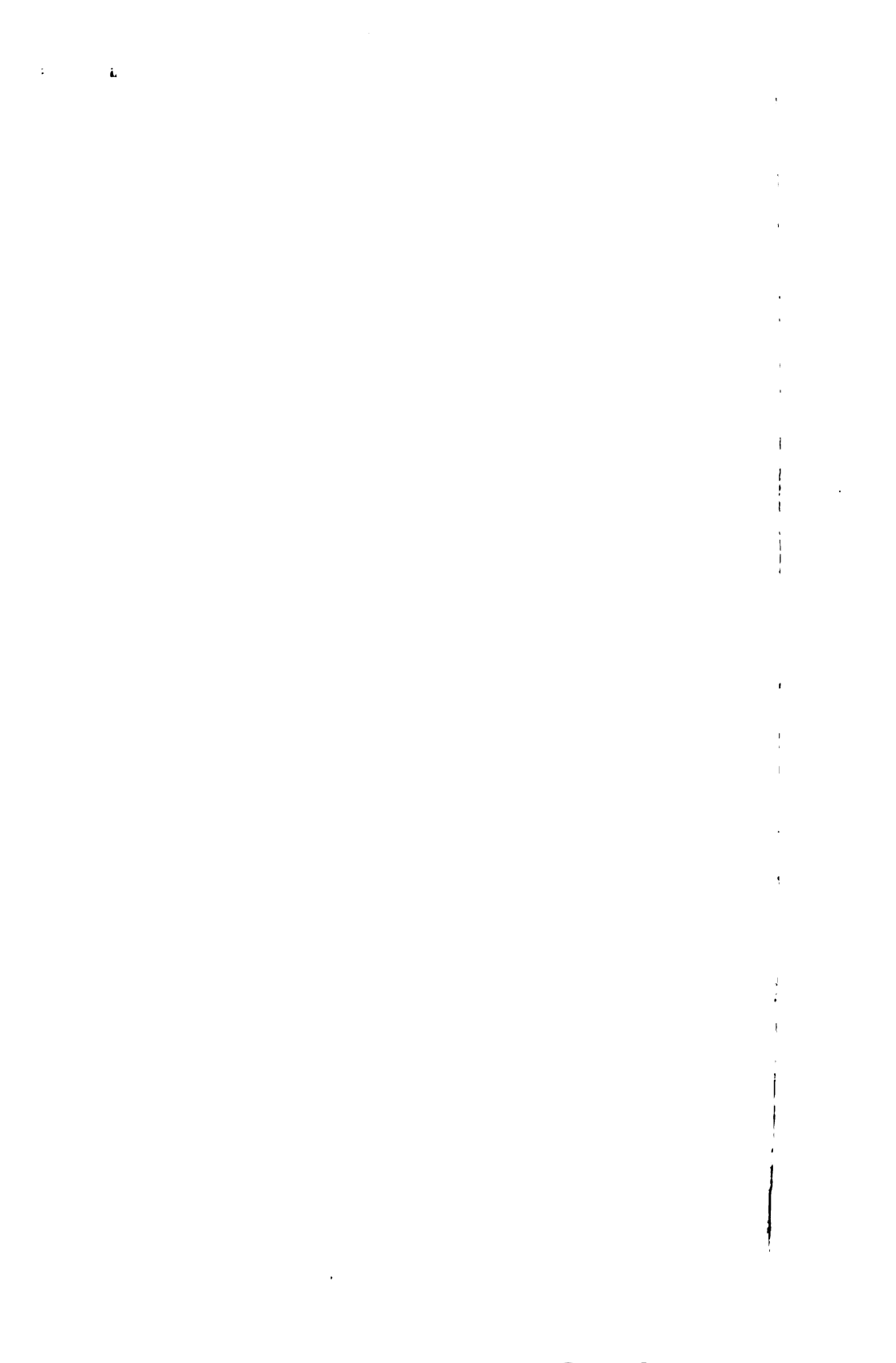
In 1914 most of this ground visible from Villers au Bois was in the hands of the enemy. His old front trenches lay close up to the hill of Mont St. Eloy, and thence ran northwards at the further side of the Bois des Alleux. They crossed the plateau, where they could still be plainly seen furrowing the soil, a few hundred yards east of Villers au Bois, and from there went down into the Souchez Valley through Carency and up and over the Lorette Spur. In the autumn of 1915 the French had driven the enemy back out of this line to the summit of Vimy Ridge where he held when the Canadians arrived at Vimy in late October, 1916. From that point of vantage he overlooked with ease all of the territory described, and far beyond it, to the west with the exception of the ground screened by the Bois des Alleux ridge and Mont St. Eloy. From Mont St. Eloy the twin towers of the church looked back at him defiantly on a broad front stretching from Telegraph Hill, below Arras, north to the centre of the Ridge.

During its first front line tour in this area the 16th Battalion occupied trenches on the main ridge due east of Villers au Bois. Battalion Headquarters was in dug-outs at the bottom of the Zouave Valley, the companies were in trenches well up the slope. There is little to tell about this tour, for it was much as other tours. The enemy trench mortared heavily, but caused few casualties, as it was possible for all troupes not on duty to take shelter in the tunnels which ran into the hill. The only worry which particularly affected the garrison was the difficulty of distinguishing between the trenches and posts of friend and foe in No Man's Land.

The latter ground had previously been held by the British, but on May 21st, 1916, it had been recaptured by the enemy. The old British front line was now German; the old British support trench had become the Canadian front line, and the ground lying between the two, a No Man's Land of a particularly disagreeable nature. It was pitted with trench-mortar craters and intersected by old communication trenches, notably "Old Boot Sap," which twisted and turned across it in such a way as to cause much confusion. Battalion patrols and posts got so mixed up that they were a constant menace to each other.

One convenience of the new sector gave much satisfaction to the Battalion; its rations and supplies were delivered by trench railway at the door of Battalion Headquarters in Zouave Valley.

Vimy was the ideal front for that form of transportation. Below Mont St. Eloy, close to the town of Ecoivres, in the valley of the Scarpe, stood the Bois de Bray. Under shelter of its trees lay the forward area headquarters of the light railways with all the paraphernalia, in miniature—sidings, lines of trucks, and engines, blowing off steam and puffing around—of a real railway terminus. To this spot the transport sections of the various battalions repaired on the afternoon of each day, and on to trucks previously allotted to them, loaded up the rations, ammunition and the sundry other requirements of the men in the line. When darkness fell, off went the train, pulled by the tiny





engine, across the devastated area. It circled round Berthonval Farm and Berthonval Wood, rattled through junctions, stopped at various battery and reserve position *en route* and in due course arrived in the Zouave Valley where the freight was delivered. From there it was merely a carry of a few hundred yards to the front line.

On quiet nights the train as it turned into the valley, engine panting, wheels squeaking, made noises loud enough to reach well into the German lines. The disturbance did not seem to worry the ration guards, who sat stolidly on the top of their sacks; nor did the enemy appear to be interested in the target. Yet there, and throughout the valley, the track was within easy trench mortar distance of the enemy, and a "minnie" nicely placed would have made a sad mess of rations and men.

After the Battle of Vimy when the Ridge was captured from the Germans, the Zouave Valley line became part of a larger system of trench railways, which provided rearward and lateral communication throughout the entire Corps area. Over these tracks troops could be transported on relief nights and, when on working parties, from distant rear areas, close up to the front line and back again.

The ground occupied by the Battalion during its second front line tour was at the extreme left or north of the Vimy sector, where the Ridge dipped steeply down to the rear and left flank of the Canadian position. The hold of the defending troops in that locality was maintained by outposts only. No other method of defence was possible, for the Canadian line ran along the hillside with the enemy almost literally on top of it.

The posts had, therefore, little tactical value; but what they lacked in security they made up for in observation. Looking out from them directly rearwards, it was possible to see right up the Souchez Valley to Carency and Ablain St. Nazaire, straight into the Lorette Spur and over it to the dark green woods on the Bouvigny heights, of which prominence the Spur was an offshoot; to the left rear was visible the flat coal country dotted with red-roofed mining villages grouped around dirty slag heaps and mine towers; to the direct left and left front could be seen a similar scene with the British and German trenches and wire zig-zagging across it on each side of a No Man's Land, which looked like a river of green flowing between the brown banks of rusty entanglements. The entire view formed a wonderful panorama, and, if as much could be said of the outlook from the hillside, how much greater must have been the observation possessed by the enemy, perched as he was on the Pimple, the pinnacle of the Ridge at this end of it.

The divisional reserve billets, relating to all sections of the Vimy area held by the 16th, were at Camblain l'Abbé, a town in the low ground behind Villers au Bois, distant some five miles from the front line; brigade reserve was in Villers au Bois; brigade support positions in the neighbourhood of Carency along Cabaret Road.

It was whilst the Battalion was in the latter position on the night of November 27th, that the only exciting incident of its stay in the Vimy sector took place. On that night a mine was blown on the Ridge and the 8th and 14th Canadian Battalions went forward to occupy and fortify the craters. The enterprise was carried through without any hitch, but the enemy during his subsequent retaliation blew up a dump of heavy trench mortar ammunition which was standing in the Zouave Valley, forward of the support trenches held by the 16th.

The violence of the explosion broke window panes in the houses of Camblain l'Abbé; a part of the light railway shot skywards in a sheet of flame. Where the 16th Battalion held the ground trembled as if from an earthquake, and debris rained down on the men. Yet strangely enough no casualties resulted either in the support position or the Zouave Valley.

The sojourn of the Battalion in the Vimy area was short. On December 22nd, the unit moved out to Maisnil les Ruitz, a small mining town on the high ground about nine miles north-west of the Vimy front. There it spent the Christmas and New Year season. The period was one of steady training, but there were compensations—hot baths at the mine buildings, passes to Bruay and neighbouring towns, and the festivities of New Year's Eve and New Year's Day.

About the middle of January it marched down to the plains on the north side of Bouvigny and Lorette Ridge, and, leaving that prominence on its right, passed through various mining towns until it reached the front area in the Calonne sector.

The front where the Battalion now held differed considerably from any territory it had previously occupied. It was in the midst of the rich coalfields seen to the north from the slopes of Vimy Ridge; Fosse this, Fosse that, pit heads in good repair where at night the smoke poured from the big brick stalks, and busy villages, intermingled with wrecked mine buildings and disused railway sidings. Brigade reserve and divisional reserve billets were in the habitable mining villages of Bully Grenay and Maroc. Even part of the front line garrison was in good comfortable quarters in the Cité Calonne, a pit head and a group of miners' cottages abutting on No Man's Land.

The accommodation in the villages was in the basement of the houses, to which place the furniture—bedsteads, wash-stands, gilt mirrors, easy chairs and sundry odd nick-nacks—had been removed.

Bully Grenay, divisional reserve, was only two thousand yards from the front line; and the easterly outskirts of Maroc, brigade reserve, about seven hundred yards. The streets of both these places were strongly wired, full of machine gun nests, and garrisoned in strength, but the Germans never shelled them. The men moved about through squares and streets—Covent Garden, St. Pancras Road, Piccadilly—screened from enemy view by sandbag barriers, with as much freedom as they would possess in the city from which these names were borrowed.

The front line also had its special features. At the Brigade right flank stood the "Burning Bing," a high slag heap wherein the fire still smouldered and occasionally burst into flames. The surface of the slag heap was so warm that a mess tin of water could be heated on parts of it. Outposts, a special intelligence observation post, and rifle grenade batteries, which daily harassed the enemy, were placed on this commanding position, so that altogether, despite its choleric tendencies, the "Burning Bing" proved to be an advantageous salient in the Canadian line.

Facing the Brigade front, immediately behind the German front line, overshadowing No Man's Land and the defences of both sides, stood the tall mine buildings of Cité St. Pierre. The Brigade left flank rested precariously on the extreme end of the Double Crassier, a long slag heap jutting out from the German trenches which had the doubtful honour of forming the right boundary of the Loos salient.

The Battalion had no sooner accustomed itself to new conditions than it carried out a series of sorties into the enemy's wire and saps. They were not of an exceptionally daring type, but they were important in the sense that they marked the time when the unit began to brace itself for the successful raids of later months.

For the initiative in these undertakings the principal credit must be given to two officers, Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) Scroggie and Lieutenant (Captain) Sidney Johnston.

The career of the former will be referred to in a succeeding chapter. The latter at that time was Adjutant and had no sort of right to be on patrol, but as on other occasions when a fight was in progress, he went because he was desperately keen to come to grips with the enemy.

Johnston was one of the group of lads from the Seaforth cadets of Vancouver, who enlisted with the 16th Battalion in 1914. He was a striking character. He had the highest sense of honour. So high, that it is true to say no member of the 16th at any time placed himself so unreservedly at the service of the Battalion with the utter disregard of personal safety and glory which Johnston displayed.

But if these two officers were keen to raid, they also knew that it was no easy task to undertake work of that sort on the Calonne front, where three broad belts of wire stretched along No Man's Land in front of the German trenches. Nevertheless, with this knowledge in his possession, Scroggie talked of a "sentry snatching" expedition on his company front. The affair came off. Scroggie went one way with a party. Lieutenants R. C. McIntyre and Johnston went another, dragging with them a nine-foot ammonal tube. On getting up to the belt of wire they found it to be so broad that the blow from a tube of the strength stated would make but slight impression upon it; so at 1.30 a.m. the parties returned, "plastered with mud and soaked to the skin."

The following night a further and smaller group went out. It succeeded in working through a gap in the outer belt of enemy wire, and afterwards got sufficiently close to a German outpost, protected by still more wire, as to be able to bomb the occupants. Subsequent developments were, however, prejudiced by the Stokes guns opening up on the locality, and putting "the wind up" the raiding party and the enemy.

From that spot the party crept farther along. It got close enough to bomb the enemy's main trench, with the result that a bomb duel was started. The patrol remained in No Man's Land for some hours, crawling about and tossing grenades into various parts of the German line. It returned with valuable information regarding the German wire and outposts; and more important, a decided sense of superiority over the enemy.

Some days later the Battalion organized parties to penetrate well into the enemy's trenches, but orders for a move elsewhere made it necessary to cancel the raiding plans.

During the weeks of January and February, apart from these preparations for raiding, Battalion life went quietly on. The men were well housed, in the line and out of it, and it was fortunate for them that quarters were comfortable. In this period there came the longest spell of cold weather experienced by the Canadians in France. Whilst the unit was at Villers au Bois or occupying the trenches on Vimy

Ridge the weather had been moderate. At Maisnil les Ruitz there were days of bitter cold and snowstorms, but the spell was of short duration. On January 21st, the cold snap returned. It increased in intensity until the 23rd, when there was a very heavy fall of snow, and from that date until February 16th hard frost, with frequent snowstorms, prevailed. The whole landscape was enveloped in a white sheet; the ground was as hard as granite. The men on duty in the front line and on patrol suffered considerably. The water supply pipes, which reached to within a few yards of the front line, were frozen as far back as brigade and in part of divisional reserve. The solution of the water problem then gave considerable thought to the sappers, and much manual labour to the infantry.

Outwardly all was calm, but moving under the daily round of Battalion routine was a deep undercurrent of feeling. When the Canadians came to Vimy, rumours that they were sent there for a big fight began to circulate at once. They persisted, and by the end of January or beginning of February there were signs that the previous whisperings were founded on fact.

"We now know," wrote one man, "that there is to be a big push soon."

Guns were moving into whatever cover was available behind the Canadian line. Gazing south from the Calonne sector at night or in the early morning about dawn, you could see spurts of flame darting out from the wooded heights of Bouvigny and from the crannies and hollows in the slopes of the Lorette Spur. The rumble of artillery fire, dominated by the crash of the nine point two guns, "Marsh's ticklers," blazing away from Aix Noulette, came floating in from the same direction. The parts of the enemy's line on the northern end of Vimy visible from the 16th Battalion front, were seen to be fringed with shell bursts.

About the middle of February there came to Battalion Headquarters maps of the enemy territory on Vimy Ridge. South to north across them were painted four deep lines—black, red, blue and lastly, on the easterly rim of the Ridge, brown—marking the successive stages of the great attack which was about to take place. From then onwards the interest of all who knew about the plans was centred on the forthcoming battle in all its implications, tactical and personal, and the ground over which it was to be fought.

On those starlight, frosty nights—when from horizon to horizon, the ground was completely snow-clad—the Ridge, broad and massive, and the Lorette Spur facing it with clean-cut outline, seemed as great giants waking for a death struggle. The one, sullen and defiant; the other—under whose pure white mantle the bones and rags of the thousands of French soldiers who died for its capture still lay unburied—alert and ready, with the poise of a living being, who knew of the gathering strength of guns and men in the dark Bouvigny woods behind him, and was confident that the enemy, who had invaded his native soil and brought the frontier of Germany to the height opposite, would soon be thrust back by the force of a just vengeance.

On March 2nd, the Battalion moved westward to Maisnil les Ruitz, all ranks now knowing that they were on the first stage of a journey

to battle. That night the unit rested in its old billets, and on the following morning left for a camp in the Bois des Alleux, arriving there at one-thirty p.m. the same day.

The rows of shell dumps by the side of the road leading down the valley from Camblain l'Abbé to Mont St. Eloy behind the Bois des Alleux, the new camps, the sheds and horse standings which were being erected, the heavy movement of troops, all recalled the scenes around Albert at the Battle of the Somme.

"The whole area," wrote a diarist, "is a hive of human beings."

For the days of March which followed, the Battalion took its turn in front line and support trenches on the southerly shoulder of Vimy Ridge, at the spot where the 1st Canadian Division attack was to be launched. It furnished some of the large working parties necessary for the carrying up of the ammunition and trench supplies required in the coming offensive, and for the digging of the deep dug-outs near, indeed, under the front line, where the assaulting troops were to assemble.

Whilst in reserve, all ranks conned the plans and organization for the forthcoming battle. The preparations for the attack at Mount Sorrel in June and the Somme in October, 1916, were far surpassed in minuteness of detail. Each section knew its task; specialists had their red, green, blue or white distinguishing arm bands.

Beginning April 1st, the entire Battalion practised the assault precisely according to battle time-table on ground corresponding in size, and as far as possible in natural features, to the territory over which the attack was to be made. On this ground the trenches, roads, dug-outs and machine-gun emplacements of the enemy were indicated by lines of white tape and multi-coloured flags, which were laid out according to the direction of the Intelligence Branch of the General Staff, whose information regarding their positions was proved accurate in almost every detail when the ground was captured. A relief map in clay showing all the contours of the Ridge was on view at First Army Headquarters, where parties of officers and non-commissioned officers from battalions were able to study it.

But, if all this care and supervision was given to such arrangements as were controllable, the elements did little to encourage the belief that Dame Nature approved.

Although the long spell of snow and frost broke as the Battalion left the Calonne sector, the days continued bitterly cold. Snow-storms, hail-storms and rain-storms alternated. The horses were in a sad plight. They suffered heavy casualties from exposure. The burial squads could not overtake their tasks. Carcasses lay for days off the road in the fields where the animals had dropped in their tracks. The roads got into a very bad state. It was impossible to keep them in repair, for behind the Canadian front, running towards the front line, only two second-class roads were available to serve the needs of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions. A corduroy track—that is, sleepers laid side by side on the top of the ground and bound together by strong wire—was laid for some distance in the forward area, but for the greater part of their length the Targette and Brunehaut roads

which led to the front of the divisions named, had to bear the weight of the traffic¹ to the battle front.

On April 1st, 2nd and 3rd battle practices over the tape trenches were carried out in blizzards, so blinding that it was difficult to maintain direction. The men's clothes got soaking wet, and as there were no fires in the huts to which they returned, their lot was none too cheerful.

It was a trying wait, but in due time the arduous training came to an end.

In the first instance the day of battle was set for Saturday, April 7th. The 16th Battalion was ordered to be prepared to move into the line on the 5th. In anticipation of this move, it completed necessary preparations by the afternoon of the 4th. That night, 4th-5th, might be said to have been the eve of battle for the unit; the suspense was at its most tense pitch.

"Everyone," wrote a diarist, "seems in an excited and rather unusual state of mind. A great many are off to receive Communion, and others are preparing to spend a pleasant night with a generous supply of Scotch."

On the late afternoon of Thursday, April 5th, the men of the Battalion, "an appreciative and enthusiastic audience," as described by a man present in the ranks on that occasion, gathered round their Commander, who, standing on a knoll in an open space at the upper end of Le Pendu huts, spoke to the troops in an address beginning thus:

"It has been the custom of commanders from the time of Alexander the Great onwards to address their troops before going into battle. . ." "Only by Colonel Peck," wrote another man in the ranks who listened to that oration, "could such a stirring speech be delivered; we were all deeply affected."

An hour or so afterwards the attacking strength of the Battalion, less Number 1 company, moved out past knots of officers and men who, in accordance with General Headquarters standing orders, were left behind at the transport lines;

"Every man Jack in the Battalion," wrote a diarist, "is dead keen to get into the scrap."

The men of the remaining company expected to join their comrades the following night, but as battle arrangements could not be completed by the original zero day (the 7th) and the next being Easter Sunday, the attack was postponed to Monday, the 9th. It was therefore six p.m. Easter Sunday, the 8th, before they started for the front.

The evening, in marked contrast to the days which had gone before, was calm and sunny with a light wind blowing from the west, which was fast drying up the ground. Marching up the valley between the Ecoivres and the Maroeuil woods, they passed by the battalions

¹ For six days up to and including April 9th—apart from engineers' material, rations and sundry supplies—five hundred thousand rounds (twelve thousand tons) of field and heavy artillery ammunition, and five million rounds of small arms ammunition for machine guns, were transported over these two highways. Nine hundred and seventy-six pieces of field and heavy artillery had previously been moved into position over them.

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VIMY RIDGE AND CALONNE

of the 1st Brigade—the “passing through” brigade of the 1st Canadian Division in the morrow’s battle—which were scattered along the sides of the hollow with bands playing, waiting for dusk to permit them to move on. They reached the high ground, under distant view of the Ridge from where the German was making his last survey of the wide land he had dominated for the two long years before, and halted. After the bustle of the previous days there was a strange quiet; all vehicular traffic for that night had been cleared off the forward roads; the sound of the gun fire was carried away from them over the enemy’s country by the breeze.

When twilight fell they moved on. As they got nearer the front line, they saw that the enemy’s guns were steadily barraging the forward area, but they linked up with the other companies of the Battalion without casualty, ready for the summons to proceed to the assembly area.

CHAPTER XVI

THE BATTLES OF ARRAS, 1917—BATTLE OF VIMY RIDGE, BATTLE OF ARLEUX, THIRD BATTLE OF THE SCARPE, 1917 (CAPTURE OF FRESNOY)

Reference maps: "G" facing page 266, and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

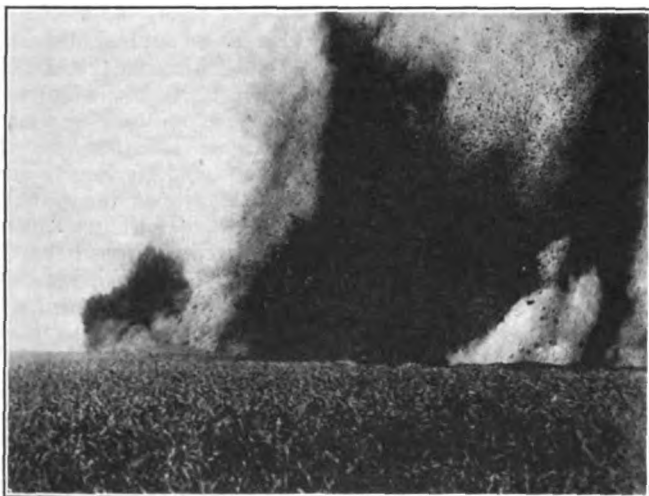
In the strategic sense the Battles of Arras, 1917, of which the Battle of Vimy was one phase, were subsidiary engagements. They were to form the hinge of the French attack on the Aisne under General Nivelle, which was to follow on April 16th. When, therefore, the latter offensive collapsed, whatever the success of the Battles of Arras in themselves, they were but blows in the air—a hinge on which nothing pivoted.

Tactically, however, these actions were of great importance both in respect of frontage, troops employed, and results. They covered a front of twelve miles, from Croisilles south of Arras on the right to Lens on the left; on the opening day of the attack sixteen infantry divisions or approximately one hundred and fifty thousand troops assaulted, with eight infantry divisions in reserve; and as a result of the fighting the whole of the Vimy Ridge was captured, and the City of Arras and a large tract of country to the west released from enemy domination.

Throughout this battle the Canadian Corps played a most important part. To it, with the addition of one British infantry brigade, the 13th, was allotted the task of capturing the Vimy height proper on a frontage of approximately four and one-half miles to an average depth of over two miles. In the initial assault on this position thirty-six thousand Canadians from all four Canadian divisions, representing every Province of the Dominion, took part, and, with the exception of one brigade at the northerly extremity of the Ridge, swept through without any set-back to their final objectives.

The 1st Canadian Division operated on the right of the Corps and the First Army. Its right flank was in touch with the Third Army at the boundry marked on map "G"; its left flank rested near the Neuville St. Vaast-Thélus road and the lower edge of Thélus village. It had to attack across ground where the defenders possessed every advantage of position on flank and front. From the left, Thélus and vicinity, where the 2nd Canadian Division was attacking, completely dominated the slopes of the Ridge to the south which fell steadily away from that ground in long exposed hollows and inclines towards the valley of the Scarpe and Arras. If the enemy succeeded in maintaining a hold on Thélus, the 1st Canadian Division attack was foredoomed to defeat; and if the 1st Canadian Division attack failed, the Third Army units farther down the slopes would find themselves in untenable positions.

The defences, to which the Germans entrusted their hold on this sector of ground, consisted of the following: (a) a forward system—a series of trenches for a depth of about seven hundred yards from their front line to a short distance beyond the Arras-Lens road, which there cut diagonally across the front; (b) a solid strongly wired second line trench, called *Swischen Stellung*, running down from the near side of Thélus, about seven hundred yards ahead of the forward system, on the far side of a broad hollow; (c) the Chain Trench, so called from its resemblance to a chain, six hundred yards beyond the *Swischen Stellung*, and not wired; (d) on the easterly edge of the Ridge, three thousand five hundred to four thousand yards distant from the front line, two broad, strong belts of wire with no trench behind them—a defect which might be remedied at any moment, as the enemy was working feverishly, every night digging trenches both on the Ridge and east of it.



A BARRAGE.

These were well-sited, formidable fortifications. It was little wonder that the German High Command before April 9th, 1917, was confident that Vimy was impregnable. The only redeeming feature the 1st Canadian Division possessed to offset these advantages was that of observation. From points in and behind the Canadian line, it was possible to look over every part of the enemy's territory from his front line right back to the belts of wire on the easterly crest of the Ridge, and for more than a mile southward opposite the Third Army front.

The Canadian Corps' plan of attack for the Battle of Vimy, while in a general way adhering to the principles of limited objectives, "passing through" troops, and artillery bombardments, concentrations, and rolling barrages, practised in the Somme operations, extended the scope of these principles in important particulars. In itself the depth to which the attack was to penetrate made this necessary.

The action was divided into four phases, corresponding with the capture of four objectives, there being pauses of varying duration at

the close of each phase, to permit of reorganization for the further efforts.

The First Objective was the "Black Line," the Second the "Red Line," the Third the "Blue Line," and the Fourth, or final, Objective the "Brown Line" and exploitation beyond it. The policy of "passing through" troops was extended from battalions to brigades; the artillery support both before and during the attack was, if possible, more powerful than in the previous battles. What its weight was can be inferred from the statistics of guns and ammunition quoted in the footnote at the conclusion of chapter XV. To give greater depth to the barrages, field gun batteries, which remained silent until the troops had passed the "Red Line" (or Second Objective), were placed in concealed positions close up to the Canadian front line.

This plan as adapted to the 1st Canadian Division worked out as follows:

The Division's First Objective ("Black Line"), was the Zwolfer Weg, a trench immediately beyond the Arras-Lens road, and the last trench of the German front line system. This line captured, the attacking units halted for forty minutes. The Second Objective ("Red Line") of the Division was the Swischen Stellung, where a halt of from two hours and forty minutes to three hours and fifteen minutes was made; its Third Objective ("Blue Line"), was the Chain Trench where a halt of one hour and thirty-six minutes was made; and its Fourth and final Objective ("Brown Line"), was the belts of wire at the easterly edge of the Ridge where the barrage rested for twelve minutes to allow the assaulting troops to close up to it. Exploitation was to the German guns in Farbus Wood on the easterly slope of the Ridge, and down the slope to the Arras-Lens railway which ran along the foot of it. The 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigades (right to left), each on a three battalion frontage, attacked up to and including the "Red Line"; the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade then passed through on the entire divisional front and carried on to the exploitation line.

Zero hour was five-thirty a.m. and the leading battalions of the 1st Brigade were timed to—and did—reach the "Brown Line" at one-ten p.m. or seven hours and forty minutes after the attack had been launched.

There can be no doubt but that one of the factors contributing to the success of the Canadians at Vimy was the faith they had in this plan, every detail of which had been explained to and practised by them. They knew the ground, and above all they knew that once the final objective was captured the German guns would be out of action and they would be freed from the nightmare of enemy artillery retaliation which they dreaded more than the attacks themselves.

* * * * *

At the end of the last chapter, Number 1 Company of the 16th was brought forward to the battle front and the Battalion lay ready for the order to move to the assembly area. The companies had little difficulty in completing their assembly. Bentata Tunnel, a shell-proof subway leading from the support area under the front line, served as a safe approach for the greater part of the Battalion, and few casualties were sustained.

If companies were fortunate, Battalion Headquarters had the opposite experience. Between eleven p.m. and midnight (the 8th),

Colonel Peck, the Adjutant (Lieut. S. D. Johnston), the Artillery Liaison Officer, and three runners left Headquarters dug-out for Battle Headquarters. The hostile artillery fire was heavy, but, as the subway lay at some distance from the direct route, and in any case was crowded with men, the Colonel decided to make the journey overland. Writing of this journey, one of the members of the group says:

“Going forward the mud was terrible. In one place I had to get out of my boots, climb on the bank of the sunken road and then pull out my boots after me.”

The party had been but a short time on its way when a shell landed in the centre of it. The artillery officer and two of the orderlies were killed instantly; the third orderly was wounded. The Adjutant was dangerously wounded, and tossed some distance into the air by the force of the explosion. He retained consciousness and made desperate efforts to proceed with the Commanding Officer, but loss of blood soon rendered him helpless. Colonel Peck placed him in the hands of the stretcher bearers, and then went forward alone.

On arrival at Battle Headquarters, the Commanding Officer despatched a message to Captain Gordon Tupper, the commander of Number 3 Company, instructing him to report to Battalion Headquarters and remain there as Acting Second in Command. Tupper, deeply disturbed, came back from his company and pleaded to be allowed to lead his men in this battle, his first as a company commander. While the point was being discussed, Major Hope, who had been wounded the previous day, rejoined. Tupper was allowed to proceed on the duty which he so eagerly desired, and in the performance of which he lost his life an hour or so later.

By four-twenty a.m., all companies were in position in the assembly area; by five a.m. the flanking units of the 16th—the 14th Battalion, (3rd Brigade) on the right, 21st Battalion (4th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division) on the left—were in place. There followed a long wait, how long only those who have been through the experience can realize; and then, exactly on time, the barrage came down.

The calm and mildness of the previous evening and night had by now given place to cold, squally showers of hail and sleet which chilled to the bone; through this gloom the light of dawn was faintly struggling in.

In this half light the flame of the shell-bursts and the streaks of fire from the Stokes trench mortar bombs rushing in flocks through the air, threw a weird gleam over the wet ground and the slimy sides and stagnant water of the crater depths.

Directly the barrage fell the Battalion advanced in files of sections towards the none too wide passage ways between the craters which lay opposite its front.¹ Numbers 3 and 4 Companies (right to left, Captains Gordon Tupper and Scroggie) led; Numbers 1 and 2 (right to left, Lieutenants Bevan and M. J. Mason) followed as supports and “moppers up.”

The enemy counter-barrage, which was scattered and uncertain, went over the attacking troops. It did little to hinder their advance; but the groups of men had barely made a few yards progress between

¹ These mine craters were blown by the French. They were known as the Claudot and Vissec groups. Some of them were as deep as twenty feet with sides of greasy chalk sloping down to six to seven feet of slimy water. The enemy held the far side of these craters.

the craters when, from their farther rims, machine-gun fire was opened upon them. The companies involuntarily paused for a moment, then dashed forward by groups on to the flanks of the machine-gun crews, and despatched them with bomb and bayonet. At a heavy cost, especially in leaders, the craters were finally captured. The attacking troops then formed up on their farther side, ready to advance towards the "Black Line."

The fire from the hostile machine guns now beat in on the advancing men from front and flank alternately. It was evident that these weapons were scattered everywhere in an irregular pattern on the shell-pitted ground over which the Battalion had to go forward. Men began to drop singly, others in huddled groups. The action could perhaps best be described as a running fight, men rushing from shell-hole to shell-hole, the bodies of the fallen, indicating by their position the locations of the enemy's guns towards which this fighting was directed. Organised infantry resistance was first met with at a trench called Visener Graben, thirty to forty yards short of the Arras-Lens road; this trench had somehow escaped destruction by the supporting artillery. In it the Germans fought hard and the trench had to be captured at the point of the bayonet.

Having overcome this opposition the Battalion pressed on towards the trench beyond the Arras-Lens road, the Zwolfer Weg. The right company was able to continue its advance with little difficulty; but the left, (Number 4) directly it cleared the Visener Graben, was held up, and in the fighting which followed there was earned another Victoria Cross distinction for the Battalion.

From half-left a German machine gun opened fire on the company, inflicting many casualties. It could not be silenced. Groups crept up towards it from three sides but with no effect; fan-shaped around the position lay dead 16th men. It seemed as if a serious delay were to ensue, when, as a further assaulting party was being rallied, a series of bomb explosions was heard in the direction of the enemy gun, and a 16th man, Private Milne, sprang up from a shell-hole close to it, signalling to his comrades to advance. He had crawled round on his hands and knees to within bombing distance of the enemy machine-gun crew, and with hand grenades had put every one of them out of action. Later, in the attack between the "Black" and "Red" Lines, Milne, single-handed, put out of action another German machine gun which was seriously holding up the advance, and for these two brave deeds a posthumous Victoria Cross was awarded. Milne was killed before the day's fighting closed.

The First Objective (the "Black Line") was captured on time without further fighting. The troops were then re-formed, and after the pause of forty minutes, during which time the barrage stood east of the captured objective, advanced towards the "Red Line." Again the left flank got into difficulties, but a rifle grenadier scored a direct hit on one of the hostile machine guns which was giving trouble, and silenced it. The further machine gun which subsequently held up the advance was, as stated above, dealt with by Milne.

As the troops approached the Second Objective (the "Red Line") the enemy's morale seemed to give way. The trench had a strong garrison, but the Germans, directly they realized the Canadians had overcome the resistance in their front line system, retired. Many of them were shot as they retreated overland, eastward. The Battalion

entered the "Red Line," its second and final objective, on schedule time. It found few of the enemy there to dispute possession.

Resting on their laurels for a moment at the "Red Line," looking up and down the long slopes, and backwards to the mounds of earth and chalk showing in jagged edges above Bentata Tunnel, near where the anxious moments of the previous night had been spent, the 16th men could see that the success which had been theirs had also come to the assaulting troops everywhere in sight.

On the high ground to the left the 2nd Canadian Division men, easily distinguishable by the dark patches on the point of the shoulder, were busily digging in or moving about from place to place; similarly engaged down the slope to the right as far as the nine tall elms—the landmark which so clearly defined the junction of the Canadian Corps and the Third Army—was a long line of Highlanders and infantry, wearing on the arm the bright red patches of the 1st Canadian Division. From north to south, behind the entire length of this ragged line of forward troops, advanced groups of men in artillery formation; to the right rear of the 16th Battalion front and to the rear of the Nine Elms, Highlanders of the 51st (Highland) Division; directly to the rear and the left rear of the Battalion, infantry showing the red and dark patches of the 1st and 6th Canadian Infantry Brigades, "passing through" troops of the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions. All of these men were moving at a deliberate pace, maintaining excellent intervals just as on the manoeuvre area.

But of more intimate concern to 16th men was another group which had just arrived from the rear. It was headed by Pipe-major Groat and Piper Allan McNab, playing lustily. Then came Colonel Peck, next Regimental Sergeant-major Kay, followed by the Colonel's servant, and last of all Kay's batman with a jar of rum under each arm. At first the company men were too occupied with the consolidation work on hand to show their feelings. The scattered cheer was heard, but, as the procession drew nearer and got into the final objective, a volume of cheering broke out on all sides, apparently directed in greater part to the last figure with the jars.

Of the remainder of the operations on April the 9th the 16th Battalion was spectators. At nine-forty a.m. the rush of shells overhead and the eruptions of fountains of earth, smoke and fire from the ground all along the front, told that the barrage had come down in full strength, starting to roll on its way eastward. The lines of men of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, who had been waiting for this moment, passed through the troops in the "Red Line," on to the grassy slope towards the Chain Trench or the "Blue Line." Arrived at the latter (Third) Objective, they, after halting for the necessary time at it, again advanced towards the crest of the Ridge where they could be seen with the men of the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade on their left, as brown dots, still moving with parade ground intervals, until they gradually disappeared below the crest line.

Down the slopes to the south, on the "Blue Line" at the junction of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade and the 51st (Highland) Division front, a confusion of some kind had evidently arisen. There, when at zero plus seven hours the barrage commenced to move eastward from the "Blue Line," an ever increasing gap began to open between the Highlanders and the Canadians.

The actual march of events, vaguely visible, as described above,

to the 16th men in the "Red Line," was as follows. The left Brigade of the 51st Division had halted on the "Blue Line," the 1st and 6th Canadian Infantry Brigades had moved up to and over the "Brown Line," which was not defended—there was no trench there. Thence they passed on to the easterly slope of the Ridge, where they captured the German guns in Farbus Wood and Station Wood whilst the crews were still serving them, and then sent patrols down the Arras-Lens railway.

Between two and three o'clock the same afternoon, standing on the crest of the Ridge between Farbus Wood and Station Wood looking eastward, it was possible to realize fully the meaning of the victory of the morning.

The enemy was reeling backwards in confusion; a further important advance seemed certain. A wide expanse of open country—green fields, woods and villages untouched by war—stretched to the sky line for miles on all sides. On the easterly horizon the smoking factory chimneys of Douai were plainly visible and some men announced that through glasses they were able to observe the clock dial on a high tower; nearer, a thickly-wooded rise on which a chain of villages and church spires nestled, stretched across the landscape; still nearer, between this rise and the Arras-Lens railway at the foot of the Ridge, lay a bare grassy plain on which stood the village of Willerval. Along the railway embankment 1st and 6th Brigade men were strolling, rifles slung over their shoulders; a fugitive horseman, apparently pursued by bullets, was zig-zagging across the plain, clinging with hands and knees to the neck and body of his steed; enemy guns were standing on the open plain near Willerval, deserted by their crews.

The enemy's next system of defence—the Oppy-Mericourt line as it was called, the trench across the plains running along the foot of the rise, which the Germans had dug and wired during March and early April, 1917, when they began to suspect that an attack on Vimy was imminent—appeared undefended, to be had for the taking. The prize, however, could not be grasped. The troops had reached the final objectives as outlined in operation orders; the impetus of the attack was spent: the right flank was swung back for over a mile; the guns could not be moved over the shell-torn ground. For the time being it was impossible to carry out any appreciable exploitation.

Accordingly, on the late afternoon of the 9th, the outposts of the 1st and 6th Canadian Infantry Brigades were placed on the forward slope of Vimy Ridge at the easterly edge of Farbus and Station Woods, and defensive lines were established in the "Brown," "Blue" and "Red" objectives. The 3rd Brigade for its part withdrew the 14th Battalion from the "Red Line" when the 1st Brigade troops passed through that objective—that was about nine-forty a.m.—and thereupon the other attacking units of the Brigade, the 15th and 16th Battalions, closed inward to take over the vacated ground.

On the night of April 9th/10th a wild snow-storm came up from the east. The outposts high up on that side of the Ridge saw nothing but swirling, eddying drifts; they heard nothing but the howling winds. Under cover of this storm the enemy sent forward strong rear guard parties to the railway embankment. Next morning, when the Canadians attempted to continue the advance, they met with stiff resistance and made no headway.

On the night April 10th/11th, as we now know, the Germans with-

drew to the Oppy-Mericourt defences so that the fighting of the next few days round the railway embankment was of a delaying rear guard nature.

The further operations—part of the general advance to put pressure on the enemy, in order to ease the situation on the French (Nivelle's) front—which now took place were, therefore, directed against the Oppy-Mericourt Line and the high ground behind it. On the 1st Division front it was at first proposed that the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade in one operation should attack Arleux, a loop to the main Oppy-Mericourt line directly east of Farbus Wood, and Fresnoy, a town in the main trench directly behind it; but subsequently the operation was divided into two phases—the capture of the Arleux salient by the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, and the capture of Fresnoy by the 1st Brigade. The 3rd Brigade took no direct part in these actions but shared in the work, distractions, and losses incidental to them.

The distractions were many, for if the enemy decided to make no attempt for the time being to recapture the Ridge, he took good care to mislead his opponents as to that intention. He shelled and gassed the front area and approaches constantly, and in an erratic fashion foreign to his previous practice. At times he would feign a counter-attack, gas the railway embankment and neighbourhood, then suddenly switch to a barrage on the front line and communication trenches, and just as suddenly lift the barrage on to the crest of the Ridge and recommence the gas shelling of the forward area. Twice this happened in the midst of reliefs when the trenches were crowded with incoming and outgoing troops. On both occasions the gas and the ordinary barrages were intermingled with such telling effect that it came to be believed that a counter-attack was certain to follow; the reliefs were cancelled, working parties were recalled, and the resistance line on the Ridge was manned.

At other times the enemy field guns would shoot over large parachute flares which would float in the air for five or ten minutes. Gaining observation by this means, he would barrage the roads and switch from point to point where work or carrying parties and transport were assembled.

It was an exceedingly clever piece of artillery tactics well calculated to mislead. It inflicted, considering the number of guns employed, which could not have been very great, the maximum of strain and fatigue on the troops against whom it was directed. It was a policy well calculated to undermine fighting morale.

The 16th Battalion had its share of the 3rd Brigade's work and losses. It held the outpost line, dug trenches, was employed on road making, was involved in the two reliefs when the enemy shelled and gassed to such purpose, and during the Arleux and Fresnoy operations was attached to the attacking brigades. In the former action two platoons were engaged with the enemy. The whole of the unit came under heavy artillery fire in close support in the Arleux loop; in consequence it suffered eighty-four casualties, including three officers killed and two wounded.

By May 4th, the date on which the unit went back into divisional reserve at Mont St. Eloy, the number of Battalion casualties, for the period subsequent to April 9th, had increased to one hundred and thirteen, making a grand total of four hundred and fifty-four for the whole of these operations, of which number twenty-five were officers,

On April 9th twenty out of the twenty-one officers who entered the battle were put out of action, the heaviest officer casualty list for any single action of the war. In it was included the Commanding Officer, the Adjutant, the Battalion Intelligence Officer, one company commander, all of whom were evacuated to England, and two other company commanders, Lieutenant Bevan and Captain Gordon Tupper, killed.

The two company commanders who fell were officers who had made their mark in the Battalion in all of the various appointments and ranks in which they had served. Both of them had enlisted as private soldiers with the Seaforths in August, 1914, and passing through non-commissioned rank, later received their commissions.

Bevan, at first a specialist in machine gun work, subsequently did duty as a company commander and was one of the two officers left in Regina Trench at the close of the action there on October 8th, 1916. He was of an unobtrusive disposition, content to let the performance of duty speak for itself; which it did, earning for him the confidence of his men and superior officers alike.

Gordon Tupper enlisted at the age of 18. He obtained his commission late in 1915, and at first specialised as Battalion Signalling Officer. He then became a platoon commander, and after the Battle of the Somme took over Number 3 Company, the unit which his brother-in-law, Captain Cecil Merritt, commanded in 1914-15. He was leading this company when killed in front of the Vissec group of craters on the morning of April 9th.

This officer came of a distinguished Canadian family, one which for two generations gave cabinet ministers to the Dominion. The characteristics, which brought his forebears distinction, he in many ways inherited. Leadership cost him no effort. He disciplined his company strictly, but with a discernment and sympathy which made that discipline as much a pleasure as a burden. Slim, supple, with a light moustache, carrying himself well, he looked little more than the mere lad he was; yet he had the poise and judgment of maturer years without losing the winsomeness of youth.

In him and his elder brother, Major Reginald Tupper, who was desperately wounded in the charge of April 22nd, 1915, and unable thereafter to return to the Battalion, the 16th lost two of its finest officers; a tribute which in the case of Gordon Tupper is amply borne out by the spirit of the following "in case" letter which he wrote his parents, Sir Charles Hibbert and Lady Tupper, Vancouver, before the Vimy attack. With their permission the letter is reproduced here. It runs:—

"My Dear Father, . . . I am writing one of these 'in case' letters for the third time, and, of course, I hope you will never have to read it. If you are reading it now you will know that your youngest son 'went under' as proud as Punch on the most glorious day of his life. I am taking my company 'over the top' for a mile in the biggest push that has ever been launched in the world, and I trust that it is going to be the greatest factor towards peace.

"Dad, you can't imagine the wonderful feeling; a man thinks something like this: Well, if I am going to die, this is worth it a thousand times. I have 'been over' two or three

times before, but never with a company of my own. Think of it—one hundred and fifty officers and men who will follow you to hell, if need be!

“I don’t want any of you dear people to be sorry for me, although, of course, you will be in a way. You will miss me, but you will be proud of me. Mind you, I know what I am up against, and that the odds are against me, I am not going in the way I did the first time, just for sheer devilment and curiosity. I have seen this game for two years, and I still like it and feel that my place is here. So much for that. I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for all your loving kindness to me. This war has done wonders to me and makes me realize lots of things I would not have done otherwise. I could write a book about it, but you know what I mean.

“Good-bye, dear Father and Mother, and all of you. Again I say that I am proud to be where I am now.”

Yet, strange as it may seem, in view of past experiences, these heavy casualties neither impaired Battalion morale nor depressed the spirits of the men. And yet it was not strange, for at Vimy there was present that feeling, sadly absent on previous occasions, that the gains had justified the losses. And what other satisfaction should the soldier ask for?

The fruits of victory were so real. The Ridge, that great natural fortress which had for so long stood in front of the Corps blocking its advance, now lay behind it swept clear of the enemy; and in the case of the men of the 1st Canadian Division there was the further stimulus that they had broken clean through the next German defences, the Oppy-Mericourt line.

CHAPTER XVII

AFTER THE BATTLE OF VIMY RIDGE—BATTALION LIFE

Reference map: "G" facing page 266.

When, during the first week in May, the dispositions of the Canadian Corps were put on a defensive basis, and the 16th Battalion moved back to the rear areas to rest and train, the meaning of the victory became all the more apparent.

On the slopes of Mont St. Eloy, on the Bois des Alleux Ridge and the plain east of Villers au Bois—places which were formerly in full view of the enemy on the Ridge where every movement had to be made under cover—there was now a constant traffic to and fro of units and transport. There was the stir of men on battalion training areas. In the Souchez and Zouave valleys, which before the battle were deserted above ground during daylight hours, there were now clustered groups of tents, hutments, and horse lines. The signs of victory were plain, but even then it was difficult for the minds of those who for months had moved around under the menace of Vimy Ridge, to get quite away from the uneasy feeling that the enemy still lurked somewhere on the high skyline to the east, ready to loose destruction suddenly on the busy countryside.

The triumph of Vimy, however, did far more than give a passing sense of satisfaction and superiority to the Canadians in the Field; it actually brought to birth the Canadian Corps. As the 1st Canadian Division found itself in its stand at Ypres in April, 1915, so the Canadian Corps woke to consciousness on April 9th, 1917. As a corps it had struck and conquered. Its men realised the power of this force which their united efforts had called into being. They became proud to think and talk of it as their own, and determined to play their part to maintain its strength and unity.

In keeping with the spirit of these times, there was much ceremony and excitement for the troops during the period now spent in the rear areas.

Reviews, when the 16th Battalion, with other units of the 3rd Brigade, brushed and burnished, marched in the early morning over the hill from Camblain l'Abbé to the shady grounds of Château de la Haie, there to be told what good fellows the Canadians were; church parades in the same park, in the presence of a galaxy of commanders and staffs, from army downwards, whose tabs of red and gold lent a splash of colour to the sombre khaki hue of battalion uniform; "retreat," played by the massed pipe bands of the 3rd Canadian Brigade at Camblain l'Abbé; and the same ceremony more impressively staged when the massed pipe bands of the Canadian Corps—over two hundred and sixty-five pipers and drummers—played in the presence of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Commander-in-Chief, and a large

assembly of generals and staffs from General Headquarters to brigade headquarters. Thousands of men, spick and span as from the training grounds of England, witnessed on that evening the sight of the pipes and drums—ribbons fluttering, kilts swinging—marching and counter-marching up and down the slope of the Corps trophy park, past the rows of captured guns, which were standing at the side of the parade ground as a fitting background to the ceremony.

The pipes and drums of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade had an exceptional share in the events of those days. In addition to being on parade at Camblain l'Abbé, they were called upon to play at the First Army Headquarters at Ranchicourt Château.

The occasion presented a dramatic spectacle. The massed band was stationed in the centre of a broad glade down which the old gray château, its terraces crowded with generals and staffs from all the armies of the Expeditionary Force, looked towards the church tower of Houdain which was set in the light of the evening sun at the end of the vista. The deliberate tones of the march tunes were caught up by the woods and taken back and back in mournful cadence into the distance; but when the pipers passed into the Strathspey these echoes woke up from their reverie into brighter mood; and when the quick step came, they raced each other wildly until there was such a medley of sound as if the clans were engaged in their old-time conflicts. The final call to Army Headquarters was on June 8th, when the 16th Battalion sent five pipers to play there.

Then there were less formal but more pleasing activities which drew men's thoughts away in a greater degree from the grim aspects of war.

The Battalion and 3rd Brigade sports, the baseball matches between units within the 3rd Brigade, and the even keener contests between the brigades of the 1st Division.

The latter excited as much interest as any league match in Canada. The supporters of the different teams backed their favourites to the limit of their means; they shouted such witticisms and jeering remarks at the players—irrespective of rank—as bewildered the British officers, who for the first time in their lives were witnessing a baseball game. It was bad enough to hear a group of privates tell a non-commissioned officer who was pitching that he had "a glass eye," but it seemed to them as if discipline had completely broken down when a crowd of all ranks kept yelling in chorus at the batting of the Brigadier-General, "He swings like a gate, the blighter—he-swings-like-a-gate."

Corps and divisional horse shows caused milder if more practical interest. The 16th, without securing any place, entered a heavy draft team and saddle horse in the 1st Division show; and the Battalion in a body visited the show ground, more, it is suspected, for the sake of getting a day off from the war than from any vital interest in the exhibits.

But in speaking of this by-play it should be made clear that these ceremonial functions, games, and shows stood for more than celebrations; they were part of a general scheme, carefully thought out, to further the all-round well-being of the soldier. The army by this time had come to realise that these recreations were indispensable if the morale of the troops was to be maintained.

In this respect it had made no new discovery. All great commanders gave much thought to the welfare of their men. But the

brutality and monotony of the Great War called for efforts to counteract them greater than were ever necessary in the past.

That the branches of the service responsible for these efforts were efficient is proved by results.

The Army Service Corps delivered good food—that is for war—and on time; seldom could any man in the Expeditionary Force say he was hungry. The Ordnance issued good clothing, and plenty of it. Bath houses were built where men, when bathing, got changes of clean underclothing—more or less. Foden disinfectors, where clothing was fumigated, were established.

The Army Medical Corps banished the scourges which in previous wars had decimated armies; during the whole course of the war out of five thousand four hundred and ninety-one all ranks who served with the 16th only thirty died of disease, and there is no reason to think that the record of this battalion is better than the average. The wounded were promptly, and with the minimum of pain, removed from the battlefield; they received the best of surgical skill even as far forward as the casualty clearing stations; they were devotedly nursed in the hospitals; the sick and war weary had rest camps provided for them, where they could recuperate for extended periods.

Canteens, with coffee stalls in the front area, institutes, concert parties, cinemas, athletic meets, were organized by Chaplain Services and the Y.M.C.A.

Still, granted that all these things were done for the troops, and done well, at best they were but impersonal service. The Army Service Corps and Ordnance delivered their supplies in bulk at the door of the battalion, and there their responsibility ended. Battalion men when in the rear areas visited the cinemas and institutes; they enjoyed divisional concert parties; but the touch was largely mechanical. In the case of the Army Medical Corps functioning through the battalion medical officer, and Chaplain Services acting through the padre, it was, or should be, different, for these officers were members of the battalion family—but of this more, shortly.

The battalion commander therefore knew that if his unit was to become the close-knit clan he wished it to be, the work carried out on a large and impersonal scale by the organizations mentioned, had to be continued within the ranks of the battalion by battalion men.

The 16th Battalion at an early stage of its career in France gave considerable attention to this side of battalion life. By the end of 1915 the unit had a regimental canteen in fair working order, the nucleus of a concert party was brought together, and in January, 1916, the first number of *The Brazier*, the Battalion trench magazine from which many extracts have been quoted, was issued.

Originally published in Bailleul, with Sergeant Percy F. Godenrath as editor and Privates George Inglis and A. R. McCready as mechanical staff, *The Brazier* gained immediate popularity. It was with regret that, at a later date, 16th men saw it become a 3rd Brigade magazine, but they had the satisfaction of knowing that 16th Battalion personnel still continued in control of it.

The Brazier was no "scissors and paste" journal. It reflected accurately the front line atmosphere. As can be inferred from the quotations made from its pages, it could hit off the frailties of the military mind with the caustic wit typical of the soldier. The remarkable feature about the magazine is not, however, the service it rendered

in France, excellent as that service was, it is the fact that fourteen years after hostilities ceased *The Brazier*, under the capable direction of the lads of the 46th Battalion draft—a draft which, through its members, rendered conspicuous service to the 16th, bringing to the unit Private W. J. Milne's Victoria Cross—still flourishes as a 16th Battalion journal, with a circulation of hundreds, in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

But at the time of which we now write the organization in charge of "personal service"—if the term be permitted in not quite the orthodox military sense—had reached an exceptionally high state of efficiency.

As in the higher spheres all the different branches of the service catering to the material comfort of the men, came under control of the "Q" (Quartermaster's) branch of the staff, so in the battalion the detailed working of the same activities came under the battalion quartermaster. In this appointment the 16th were fortunate in having most capable officers, Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) B. W. Browne of the Seaforths who acted in it from organization until 1916, when he received a staff appointment; and from that date until demobilization Captain George Skinner, of the Camerons, who was promoted within the Battalion from regimental quartermaster-sergeant and who, previous to coming to Canada, had seen service as a quartermaster-sergeant in the Scots Greys. Skinner was succeeded as regimental quartermaster-sergeant by Company Quartermaster-sergeant D. M. Johnstone of Number 2 Company. Johnstone was a most efficient non-commissioned officer. He served with the Battalion from mobilization, first at Valcartier and Salisbury Plain, as the colour-sergeant of E Company, and later as the quartermaster-sergeant of Number 2 Company.

The chief responsibility of this department was to ascertain the needs of the whole Battalion in the way of food and clothing, secure the necessary quantities in bulk from the Army Service Corps and Ordnance, and distribute them to the companies and other units within the Battalion; a somewhat intricate operation, especially in the cutting up of the meat rations which "Butch" Wright performed with an adroitness which earned him the admiration of all interested. In addition to the handling of army issues, it was likewise made responsible for the purchase and distribution of the fresh vegetables bought locally with regimental funds, and the supply of socks and comforts sent in from voluntary sources.

All of these duties the 16th quartermasters and their staff carried out efficiently, with the sensible, if unofficial, policy—possible in stationary warfare—of building up small reserves of tinned foods and rum. In this way, many times, when the men expected a shortage of rations, or none at all of a particular kind, they were pleasantly surprised to have them come through as usual, an excellent tonic to morale.

Over and above these major responsibilities, the quartermaster's department had also the oversight of various minor units related to the "Q" side of battalion organization. These were cooks, whose work speaks for itself; pioneers, under the leadership of that trusted non-commissioned officer Sergeant T. MacLennan, "whose hammers," as Colonel Peck put it, "are always going for our benefit," fashioning anything and everything in the carpentering and blacksmiths' line that could be serviceable; tailors, sometimes as many as five or six of them; and one other class, the cobblers. The cobblers worked hardest of all,

for apart from the economy effected by the mending of the boots, the soldier much prefers boots which have been broken in to his feet, if they are not entirely worn out, to a new pair.

There was further with the quartermaster's stores, although not of them, the regimental canteen, an institution which, as it was run in the 16th Battalion under Sergeant Frank Bellamy, became of greatest assistance to the comfort and good cheer of the troops. Bellamy was a high type of character. He possessed sound business judgment which he devoted unreservedly to the interests of the Battalion. He had an excellent reputation both with the Expeditionary Force Canteen and the inhabitants of the country, and seemed to be able to get supplies when everybody else failed to do so.

The aims which the canteen committee kept constantly in front of it were: stock all extras, within reason, which would be acceptable to the men; sell them at the most reasonable of prices; keep the individuality of the Battalion always to the forefront by providing cigarette cases, match boxes, brooches, pins, photograph frames, stationery, all bearing the Battalion crest, which the men could purchase to send to their friends; and, finally, return every cent of profit, for the good of the men themselves. That the institution was appreciated is evidenced by the amount of the trading turnover. From June, 1916, to January, 1918, the only complete period for which figures are available, it amounted to a total of seventy-six thousand two hundred dollars, eleven thousand two hundred dollars of which total was accounted for by the wet canteen and sixty-five thousand dollars by the dry. The total net profit for this same period was seven thousand dollars.

This profit together with donations from the Y.M.C.A., Chaplain Services, savings—sales of dripping, etc.—from the quartermaster's department, and private subscriptions, amongst which the sums received from Mr. Henry Bell-Irving, Vancouver, and Mr. Allen, the brother of Lieut. E. B. Allen, who was killed in 1916, deserve special mention, made up regimental funds. These in turn met expenditures for material of various kinds for the pioneers, sewing machines for the tailors and shoemakers, athletic equipment for the baseball and football teams, properties for the concert party, extra messing; any and all expenditures, within reach of its means, which would further the well-being of the men.

The extra messing spoken of was especially acceptable for, with the addition of one or another of such articles as fresh vegetables, rice, sauces, curries, cocoa, coffee and biscuits, changes could be rung day after day on the ordinary ration issues, and in the hands of good cooks even stringy bully beef could be made appetising. Then cocoa or coffee with a dash of rum, and one or two biscuits on occasion, after night working party, or on cold winter nights after relief from the front line, was a much appreciated refresher.

In the matter of athletics and amusements, the 16th was always well cared for. Through the assistance of Y.M.C.A. officers, Forgie, Fingland, and Yates, who were attached to the Battalion, it never lacked a sufficiency of athletic equipment and scenery and costumes for the concert parties. In May, of 1917, however, the arrangements for entertaining were put on a more systematic basis by the formation of a complete Battalion concert party. This like its predecessor in battalion enterprise, *The Brazier*, gained instant popularity; and because

of this success, also like its contemporary, was soon drawn away from the Battalion to larger spheres.

It was named the "Glengarrys." Its opening performance took place on the evening of May 10th, 1917, at the Camblain l'Abbé cinema theatre before General Currie and staff and the whole of the 16th Battalion. The entertainment then staged consisted of a pierrot show with Lieutenant Ben Allen in the leading role, followed by a sketch entitled "A Trip to Blighty." The sketch was written over-night by Private Howard Large. The costumes used by the performers were all made by Sergeant Bellamy; the scenery was painted by Drum Major Graham on bed-sheets.

Following the company's first run of eighteen performances to packed houses at Camblain l'Abbé, the Y.M.C.A. asked that it should be kept intact and Colonel Peck agreed to this request.

From this date onwards the concert party entered on a series of playing engagements which lasted until the spring of 1919. Over one thousand performances of the sketch "A Trip to Blighty" were given, to audiences varying from the troops in the close support trenches, where on one occasion the company played from nine p.m. to two a.m., to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Commander-in-Chief, and commanders of armies and corps at General Headquarters, Montreuil. After the war this same skit was played at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, by ex-members of the 16th, when they raised the sum of three thousand dollars for charitable purposes.

Other successful plays staged by the company in France were "On the Farm," "Cook's Tour," and "Little Sprig of Shamrock," to which on occasions were added vaudeville turns written and thought out by members of the company.

The standard of the acting in these plays and the merits of the plays themselves, all things considered, were excellent. The daintiness of the leading lady's hands or the softness of her voice may have left something to be desired, nevertheless, her charms found admirers, whom she delighted to embarrass by singing sweet love songs to them whilst they were held under the glare of the spot light.

The padre (Chaplain Services) and the battalion medical officers (Army Medical Corps) were, officially, only attached to a battalion. They were directly responsible for the performance of duty to their respective corps, the uniform of which they wore—some of them: yet as stated before, they could, if they wished, become close members of the battalion family.

Officially the 16th had only a passing acquaintance with padres. Hon. Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) J. C. Beattie was attached to the Battalion for a time on Salisbury Plain, and in France in 1915 the 3rd Brigade Chaplain, Hon. Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) John Pringle paid frequent visits to it. At later dates padres were attached for short periods, but officially the spiritual interests of the unit seemed to be left in care of the Y.M.C.A. officers.

Unofficially, however, from the day of embarkation at Quebec in September, 1914, to disembarkation at the same port in April, 1919, the 16th did have a close friend and adviser in the person of Canon (Hon. Lieut.-Colonel) Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O. He crossed with the unit in the "Andania." He was with it in the assembly area and after the charge of April 22nd, 1915; he was with it during the same anxious

moments before the attack of August 8th, 1918, and on every available opportunity in between. And he returned to Canada with it on the "Empress of France."

Although Canon Scott's name appears on no 16th Battalion roll, he was throughout the war in spirit very much of a 16th man. The first time he—quite unwittingly—got involved in Battalion affairs was at Caestre on the first Sunday the 16th spent in France. The unit, minus the Roman Catholics, had been marched out from the village to a field near by. There stood Canon Scott in Church of England vestments ready to officiate at the Church Parade. But these were the days when there were officers in the Battalion who held strong views on most subjects, especially on the sinfulness of a Highland battalion being preached to by a Church of England clergyman in vestments.

The parade was halted, formed into a hollow square, and stood at ease. On the last order being given the leading company commander marched up to the Commanding Officer, saluted, and on religious grounds begged leave that he and his men should be excused parade; Davie Nelson, the Regimental Sergeant-major, followed close at his heels, with the same request. The Commanding Officer for the moment was nonplussed. He granted the request; and off went Number 1 Company with Davie Nelson tagged on to the rear of it. Colonel Leckie, after a consultation with the Adjutant, instructed the other three company commanders to permit the Presbyterians in their units to fall to the rear, and then directed the Orderly Officer to arrange for a Presbyterian service. When this instruction was announced to the companies, it appeared that nearly all of them were Presbyterians, the son of an archbishop amongst the others. Canon Scott was left with a very sparse audience.

Less than two months afterwards there came the historic night of April 22nd. The Canon on that occasion marched alongside of the Battalion from the canal bank to the assembly area, and remained with it there until ordered back by the Commanding Officer to 3rd Brigade Headquarters. About ten p.m., when the unit halted temporarily at Wieltje, one of the men in the ranks near him, voicing the feelings of most who took part in that historic march, asked, "Canon Scott, where do you think we're going?" "Well, my boy," was the answer, "that altogether depends on the kind of life you've led." In the assembly area he moved up and down the ranks shaking hands with the men and repeating again and again, "A great day for Canada, boys; a great day for Canada."

The stories which the 16th men tell of him throughout the war are legion. And they liked to tell them because of their affection for the padre who was so invariably cheerful, willing, at any hour of the day or night, in the most dangerous places, to carry out the duties of his sacred office.

When we come to write of medical officers, we speak of those who could, in the discharge of their duties, make a most important contribution to the well-being of a battalion. Their responsibility was an exceedingly delicate one. They necessarily had to some extent to treat a battalion in the mass, and yet at the same time cultivate the instinct of observing the individual who was genuinely in need of medical attention, especially the man who because of long service in the front line needed a rest. In the latter instance, by timely insistence on a

May-June, 1917

AFTER VIMY RIDGE

man's transfer to a rest camp or light duty in the rear area, the medical officer could avert a tragedy.

From the beginning to the end of the war the 16th was especially fortunate in securing medical officers of a high type. They could not be fooled by the malingerer but they extended every consideration to, and took a personal interest in, men genuinely sick.

From the professional standpoint an outstanding proof of the thoroughness of the training given under supervision of this officer was the testimony of the medical staff at casualty clearing stations. Seldom, where the nature of the wound did not necessitate further surgical attention, they state, did the field dressings have to be readjusted.

CHAPTER XVIII

BATTLE OF HILL 70—THE BATTLES OF YPRES, 1917 (SECOND BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE)

Reference maps: "G" facing page 266, and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

On June 1st, the 16th Battalion returned to the forward area for an uneventful period of trench warfare.

By this date the rear areas were becoming uncomfortable; the enemy had begun to harass them with his long range artillery and bombing planes. Casualties were inflicted in a number of camps; a clean sweep was made of a battalion headquarters in Mont St. Eloy where the previous night divisional, brigade and battalion officers had been celebrating the victory; 1st Division Headquarters was bombed and a number of the staff were wounded; a direct hit was obtained on the Corps laundry and some of the women workers were killed.

The front line in many ways was preferable to these conditions. The weather, beyond the occasional thunder-storm, was fine, even hot. The men were in buoyant spirits; their thoughts were rather of advance than defence. The loud explosions of ammunition dumps in German territory by day, and the dull, red glow of the enemy's burning stores on the night sky proclaimed him—as they then thought—to be a beaten foe. They were dead keen on pursuit. Casualties were light. The greater part of them were incurred during the patrol actions in the wide No Man's Land, or in the raids and counter raids which took place in early July. The Battalion celebrated Dominion Day by attempting to enter the enemy's trenches, but met with no success. In the early morning of July 2nd, the Germans returned the visit, but their approach was observed. Major Murphy and Sergeant Gates, with two privates, crept to the flank of the raiders and there lay low until the enemy came within thirty or forty yards of them. Then they opened fire with a Lewis gun, killed one of the Germans, thus obtaining identification, and forced the others to retire. The following morning the enemy made another attempt to enter the 16th lines, but was again repulsed. The whole atmosphere was exhilarating, a happy release from the hopelessness of dull trench fighting in the mud.

The weeks passed until July 14th, and then once more the Canadians were ordered to make ready for battle; but now they were to fight under a new leader.

On June 7th, Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir Julian Byng¹ relinquished command of the Canadian Corps on promotion to assume command of the Third Army, bidding farewell in the following order of the day:

¹ Field Marshal the Right Honourable The Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.

"In saying 'good-bye' to the Corps I find it very difficult to give expression to the feelings of pride and affection which dominate all other sentiments.

"During the year of my command, the unvarying success in battle, the progress in training and discipline, and the unswerving devotion and loyalty of all ranks are features which stand pre-eminent in the history of the Corps.

"That history will last for ever, and my association with you in the making of it is a joy that can never be impaired."

On either part there was no formal good-bye. In the Canadians the "pride and affection" of a Commander for his men soon made itself felt; and the response, as will always be from proud men of purpose, was the return of these emotions manifold.

General Byng was succeeded at the Corps by Major-General Currie¹ who was promoted from the Command of the 1st Canadian Division. General Currie remained in command of the Canadian Corps until the end of the War. The appointment was of the greatest interest to the 16th, indeed a matter of family pride, for the General at the outbreak of war commanded the 50th Gordon Highlanders, Victoria, one of the units which furnished a company to the original 16th Battalion.

Any tribute to the Corps Commander in the pages of this History may be a presumption. Not only so, but it is an embarrassment; for, if the 16th knew General Currie impersonally as the supreme leader of the Canadians in the Field, they also knew him, aside from the sphere of duty, as the man concerned for the welfare of the individual soldier, always ready, as far as the impartiality of his position permitted, to extend kindness to him in feeling ways. Much as they would like it otherwise, these words and deeds of his which proclaim the humane leader cannot be spoken of by members of the Battalion, but perhaps they will be allowed to refer to the honour which came to them through the comrade in arms who was the direct choice of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France for the command of the Canadian Corps. They knew he was selected for that post for the most honourable of reasons, merit, and merit alone, and that to the end of the campaign, as his command went on from success to success, he retained the confidence of his superiors from the Generalissimo downwards.

How exacting was the work which fell upon his shoulders, none but the leaders, who had to undertake the responsibility, will ever fully understand. Without any extraneous complications they would have had a delicate duty to perform, for the Corps in itself, comprised as it was of independent, sensitive men, was a difficult instrument to handle. But the Commander of the Canadians, in the discharge of his responsibilities, had more to consider than the temperament of the officers and men under him. He was hedged around by powerful influences, working from outside the Corps, continually prompting impractical, if well-intentioned, advice which required much tact and patience on his part to reject without giving offence. It was a situation full of pitfalls, and the leaders who faced it with such great success were undoubtedly great soldiers.

Major-General Currie was followed in Command of the 1st Can-

¹ General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

adian Division by Brigadier-General Macdonnell¹ of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade—the gallant commander who bound the whole of the Division in devoted loyalty to his person and the “old red patch.”

The operations which were now about to take place concerned the new line taken up by the Germans when they were driven off Vimy Ridge. As told previously, the enemy had then swung back his front to the Oppy-Mericourt defences, but he still maintained his hold on Avion and Lens. Actually the withdrawal movement pivoted on the section of the German front immediately north of Lens, the famous Hill 70 which had been won and lost by the British in the Battle of Loos. This height still remained in possession of the enemy and it was against it that the forthcoming attack was to be delivered. Its capture was bound to improve the local tactical situation, apart from engaging German reserves in positions disadvantageous to them.

On July 14th the 16th Battalion began its journey from Vimy Ridge to the battle area. By short stages it moved back round the rear of Bouvigny heights on to the plains north of it, and eastwards over them until it reached Mazingarbe, a town at the edge of the old Loos battlefield on the Lens-Bethune national highway, situated directly behind the Hill 70 front.

The usual thorough preparations had been made to ensure that the attacking troops knew the ground over which they were to operate. A large clay model to scale, indicating all the surface features of the battlefield, was on view; a taped course corresponding in size to the battlefield was set out on the westerly slopes of the Bully Grenay-Aix Noullette ridge, a location not far from Mazingarbe. On the latter, shortly after arrival, the Battalion settled down to battle practice.

It was originally intended that the attack would take place on August 1st. Accordingly these rehearsals, both battalion and brigade, went on steadily until July 30th. Then, as it was reported that a great deal of wire on the Corps battle front still remained uncut, zero day was postponed and practices ceased.

The weather, which up to that time had been uniformly fine and warm, now became wet and unsettled; and as one postponement followed another, conditions generally bore hard on the troops, keyed up as they were to battle pitch.

From August 2nd to 6th, the 16th was placed in the line east of Loos in positions which embraced its battle front. The companies in support, during that period, supplied work parties for the carrying up of ammunition and the clearing of the muddy communication trenches. On the 6th the unit went back to Mazingarbe, and for the next few days, with the exception of one battle practice, put in time parading under company commanders or route-marching as a battalion. This was by far the most trying part of the waiting period. The tension under which the men laboured was by then very evident. It became a matter of concern to their officers as to whether they were not actually becoming stale.

At last zero day was finally set for August 15th. On Sunday, the 12th, there was a 3rd Brigade Church Parade. On the morning of the 13th, the 16th received orders to move forward that night and take over its battle front. At sundown, preparatory to this move, the unit was assembled on the parade ground, and when the pipes and drums had finished playing “Retreat,” the Commanding Officer addressed his

¹ Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

men with regard to the task which lay in front of them, saying he expected all ranks to behave as of old. The Divisional Commander, Major-General Macdonnell, who had arrived while the Colonel was speaking, afterwards inspected the parade.

At dusk the companies, less Number 3, one by one went along the Lens-Bethune road, through Philosophe, past Quality Street, over the ridge where the British and German front lines ran in September, 1915, and down into the hollow where lay the ruins of Loos, all ground which still plainly bore the marks of the great struggle fought over it two years before. The relief was completed in the early hours of the morning of August 14th, leaving Number 1 Company in the front line and Numbers 2 and 4 in support. On the night 14th/15th Number 3 Company moved forward from Mazingarbe and all the Battalion took up attack positions, the assembly being completed by two-thirty a.m. on the 15th.

The assembly area which the Battalion now occupied was in the Loos hollow, a few hundred yards to the east of that village, slightly up the slope of Hill 70, and right under the shadow of the Loos Crassier on its northerly side. It was by no means a satisfactory position. The lie of the ground was such that the troops had to be crowded together in it. They would suffer heavily if the enemy—who appeared to be very nervous, for he was sending up numerous multi-coloured flares—discovered the intention of the Canadians to give battle that morning and placed a barrage on it.

No mishap occurred. There was little shelling. No casualties were incurred before the attack, and at zero hour, four-twenty-five a.m., immediately the supporting artillery opened, the whole Battalion climbed out of the trench and led by the pipers moved forward into No Man's Land. It was an almost mechanical movement; the only incident, and that only for a moment, which surprised the men was the loud explosion to the left. There the oil drums were sent careering over at zero hour with a sound like the roar of the shells from the seventeen-inch guns. When they struck the enemy's trenches they burst into a flood of fire.

The Hill 70 operation was a strictly "limited objective" attack. It was a purely Canadian Corps affair. Two divisions, the 2nd and 1st, were detailed to carry it out. The latter formation employed on its front (right to left) the 2nd and 3rd Infantry Brigades. The 3rd Brigade attacked with three battalions, the 16th, 13th and 15th (right to left), the latter unit throwing back its flank to link up with the old front line.

The 16th Battalion attack formation was almost identical with that of April 9th. The plan of attack was as follows:—Numbers 2 (Major A. Gilliat) and 1 (Lieutenant Petrie) companies (right to left) each on a two platoon frontage, were detailed to capture the first objective or "Blue Line;" Number 4 Company (Major Murphy) advanced behind Numbers 2 and 1 on the same frontage with four platoons abreast as far as the first objective. During the pause there it passed through Numbers 2 and 1 and closed to the left to a two-platoon frontage, in front of Number 1; Number 2 then moved ahead and aligned itself with Number 4 and these two units advanced to the attack of the final objective or "Green Line."

Number 3 Company (Lieutenant G. F. Mason) supplied the "moppers up."

On reaching the enemy wire the men of Numbers 2 and 1 Companies could see the Germans running back from their front line. The leading wave of the attack dashed through the broken entanglements and took possession of the trench.

The few Germans left in the front line showed no fight; it was possible with hardly a pause to follow the barrage towards the "Blue Line," which lay four to five hundred yards ahead, over bare, shell-torn ground where once stood the Bois Rasé. There little opposition was encountered. Numbers of the enemy could be seen retiring overland. Within twenty-five minutes of zero hour the leading companies had reached the first objective. For a time there was a hitch on the left of the advance. On that flank Number 1 Company lost direction. It bore outwards, leaving a gap between itself and Number 2. Lieut. McIvor of Number 3 Company, who was following behind with a wiring platoon, saw this break and quickly threw his men into it.

At the "Blue Line," for purposes of reorganization and consolidation, there came a pause of forty minutes during which time the barrage stood two hundred yards east of that objective. While this work was in progress the enemy got two machine guns into position in communication trenches leading from the "Blue Line" towards his further defences. He opened fire, but before casualties were inflicted, Company Sergeant-major Frank Macdonald and Sergeant Smith, of Number 2 Company, put one of the guns out of action and Corporal Gracie dealt with the other. The Corporal, from a shell-hole where he was posted with a Lewis gun, observed the enemy groping around from under cover trying to place the gun; he waited until the Germans fully exposed themselves and then, opening fire, killed the whole of the crew.

When the barrage lifted, Numbers 2 and 4 Companies advanced and captured the final objective, the "Green Line," with few casualties. So battered was this trench that the leading troops in their keen pursuit of the enemy, overran it for some considerable distance and had to be recalled by their officers.

"It seemed to me," writes a non-commissioned officer present, "that we must have advanced for miles, so little does one understand time and space on those occasions, or what is happening on the flanks."

The battalion on the right, the 8th Canadian Battalion, (2nd Brigade) was held up for some little time before reaching its final objective, which was in line with the 16th; but later, whilst the 16th was consolidating, a reorganized company of the 8th came forward "in great style," as described by the 16th men, and captured the ground.

The enemy apparently intended to counter-attack, but the intention never materialized. Wave after wave of troops formed up some twelve hundred yards east of where the Canadians were digging in; they advanced until they came close to the defensive artillery barrage and there they halted.

"It looked imposing enough in the distance," says the non-commissioned officer already quoted. "They shelled us heavily, greatly outnumbered us, and a determined counter-attack might have re-taken the ground; but they appeared to be satisfied to stay where they were."

The fight was over, and, for the second time, and for good, the crest of Hill 70 was won. But for the attacking troops the aftermath, the punishment, had still to come.

By the early afternoon the enemy had definitely located the new Canadian positions. He began to subject them to a steady bombardment, which he kept up with few breaks until the early morning of the next day, the 16th.

Shortly after daybreak of the latter date one of the sentries of Number 2 Company reported to his company sergeant-major that he thought the ground in front of the final objective was a fortified shell-hole area. He was of opinion that German machine gunners were still in occupation of posts there. The man stated that he had seen a captured enemy machine gun, which had been left lying on the ground some fifty yards in front of the trench, being moved.

Company Sergeant-major Macdonald, taking two or three men, proceeded to investigate. On reaching the gun he found it, true enough, to be lying at the edge of a fortified shell-hole, which was covered with chicken wire and had three steps at the side leading down into a dug-out. Listening, the party overheard Germans talking somewhere below, and thereupon shouted, asking them to come up and surrender and they would not be harmed. The voices abruptly ceased and there was no reply.

On looking around the sergeant-major saw another shell-hole a few yards away not covered by wire. Leaving one man to guard the entrance to the hole they were standing over, Macdonald and one of the men went down the other shell-hole. There they found themselves in a blind alley; the Germans had not connected up the two positions. Rushing back, they tore away the netting from the position they had first reached, flung in one or two Mills bombs, and then went down the steps. On getting to the bottom they found three of the enemy—mere boys, none of them over eighteen years of age. They were standing squeezed up against the farther wall of the dug-out, all slightly wounded by splinters from the bombs and very badly frightened. On the way back the party was fired at by the enemy, and one of the prisoners was wounded for the second time.

As far as the 16th men were concerned, their conduct in the fight left little to be desired. The calm, collected attitude of the Battalion as a whole toward the ordeal of battle is well typified in the following incident which occurred in No Man's Land just after the assault had been launched. One of the non-commissioned officers, in rushing towards the enemy's line, got his kilt caught in the barbed wire. He fell face downward on to the wire and muddy ground. On getting up he found alongside of him one of his men who had been in the same predicament. They stood for a moment, grimy and blood-stained, looking at each other and then the private said, "Well, Mac, I guess if you and I were hung for beauty now, we would be innocent men."

The pipers came up to their usual standard of coolness and gallantry.

Before the attack started Piper Alex. McGillivray told the sergeant-major of the company to which he was attached, in confidence, that he felt "anxious." He was afraid that, burdened as he was with his pipes and equipment, there might be a chance of the company men scrambling out in front of him, and so—to use his own words—"Bring disgrace on a Highland piper." "Well, if you think that way," said the sergeant-

major, "ask the company commander to allow you to climb out before us." This the piper did, and when the barrage opened he led off the advance, well ahead of the attacking wave, playing his pipes.

McGillivray's gallantry in the assault was a source of inspiration to the troops on a wider battle front than that of the 16th. At the "Blue Line" when the Brigade attack was reforming under fire for the further advance this piper played without ceasing. He marched up and down before the 16th companies and then strode off to the front of the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada) where, as described in the following extract from the history of that Battalion, he made a profound impression:—

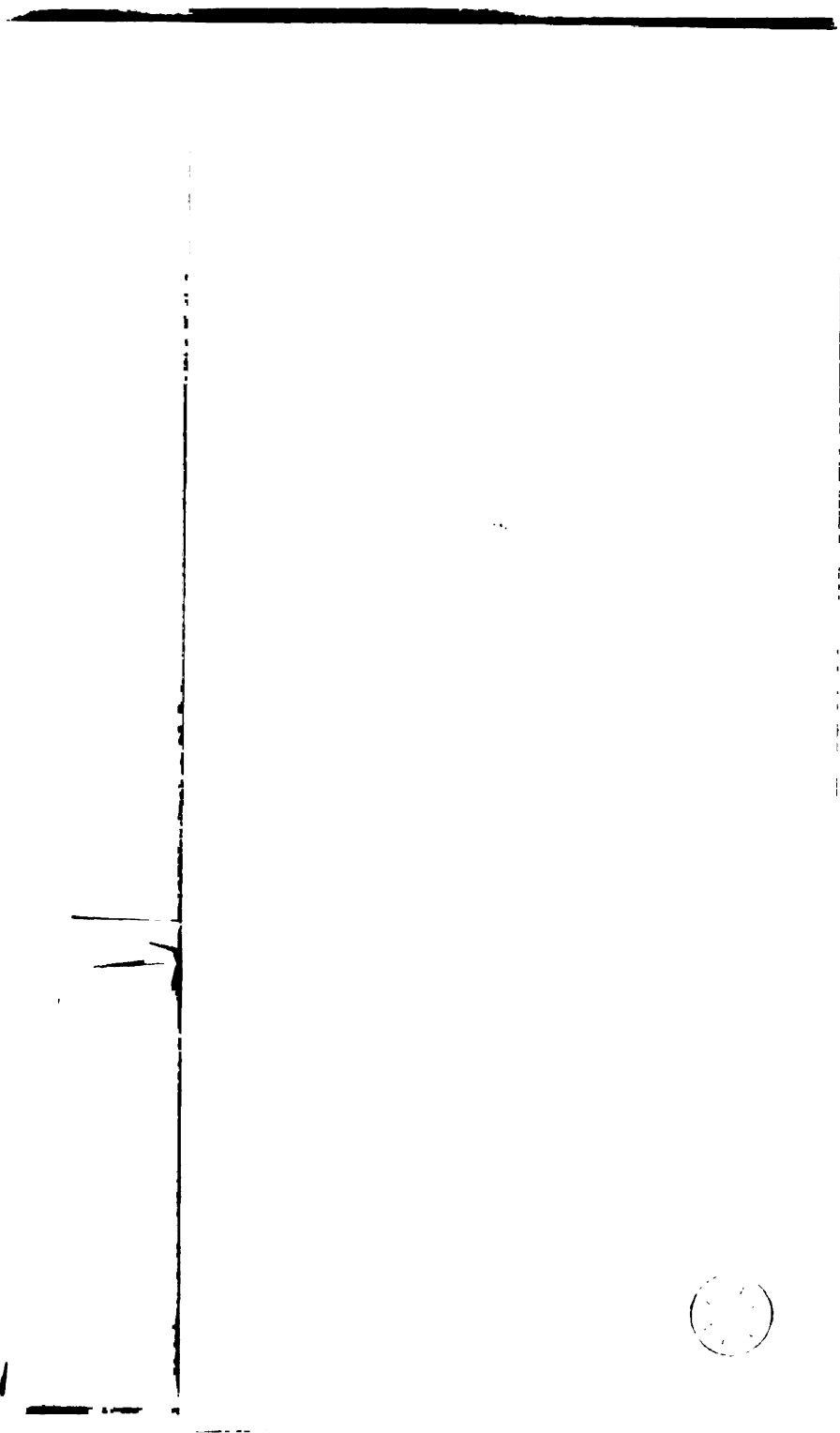
"Just at this time," the story reads, "when all ranks were feeling the strain of remaining inactive under galling fire, and when the casualties had mounted to over 100, a skirl of the bagpipes was heard, and along the 13th front came a piper of the 16th Canadian Scottish. This inspired individual, eyes blazing with excitement, and kilt proudly swinging to his measured tread, made his way along the line, piping as only a true Highlander can when men are dying, or facing death, all around him.

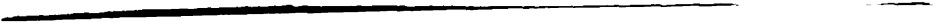
"Shell fire seemed to increase as the piper progressed and more than once it appeared that he was down, but the god of brave men was with him in that hour, and he disappeared, unharmed, to the flank whence he had come."

McGillivray was also one of the men who overshot the final objective. When well ahead of the rest of his comrades he was set upon by a German. To defend himself he dropped his pipes, and later, when his enemy had been disposed of, could not find them. He was very much worried over this loss and refused to go back to Battalion Headquarters, as all pipers had orders to do immediately the assault was over. Ultimately he was persuaded to return on the promise by the company sergeant-major that he personally would look for the pipes and take charge of them. The sergeant-major found the pipes next morning about forty to fifty yards in front of the final objective. He brought them back with him, but Alec McGillivray was not there to claim his beloved instrument. He was seen to start from the front line on his return journey and then disappeared entirely from view—probably blown to pieces by a shell.

And once more Pipe Major Groat came to the fore. When Battalion Headquarters, headed by Groat, reached the dug-out allocated to them in the captured territory, they ran into severe enemy shelling. The Commanding Officer shouted to the pipe major to take cover, but Groat pretending he had not heard the order, went on playing. Afterwards he confidentially explained to a comrade that, whilst, as a matter of fact, he had heard the Colonel's order, it was never proper for a piper to break off in the middle of a tune, adding "and no damned German will ever make me do it."

Throughout the day of the 16th and the night 16th/17th, the enemy shelled continuously. The relief of the Battalion which was taking place that night was greatly hampered. It was four a.m., the 17th, before it was completed, and the Commanding Officer and Battalion Headquarters, a group of tired looking, mud-stained men, headed by the pipe major, were able to return to Mazingarbe. The pipe major





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played ceaselessly the whole way. When finally the little group reached the the village bounds, the strains of the bagpipes attracted the attention of the company men who had reached billets some time before. They looked around and, discovering it was the Colonel returning from the field of victory, rushed out into the street, many of them without boots or puttees and some without kilts. They greeted the party with cheer upon cheer and, in a band, escorted the procession to Battalion Headquarters.

There is one more incident of that journey which should be recorded. At dawn, when passing through the Canadian gun line in the Loos hollow, the members of the Battalion saw rows of men naked to the waist, writhing on the ground and gasping for breath. They were the casualties of the first German mustard gas attack (on the Canadians), and had been caught when serving their guns the previous night in response to the S.O.S. calls of the infantry.

The Battalion casualties for the actual assault were light, but the after-shelling exacted its toll. Amongst those killed by it was one of the company commanders, Major Murphy, a Cameron officer who joined the unit in 1915. He commanded Number 4—the old Cameron Company—at Hill 70.

Murphy was of the quiet unassuming type who said little outside the circle of his more immediate comrades, and probably few even of them understood how deep was the affection he had for the 16th, or how happy he was in all his associations with the Battalion. He felt that before the war, life, in the way of success, had not done quite justly by him. Perhaps it was his own fault, perhaps not, but there it was, the recognition he received in civil life was a little discouraging.

In the war it was different. He received his promotion, the command of his old company, and later was awarded the Military Cross. On receipt of this last mark of confidence all disappointment of the past was forgotten; he wrote to a personal friend, who was kind enough to forward the letter to the compiler of this History, and there he laid bare his feelings. He told of the satisfaction of being noticed, spoke of the new zest which the decoration had brought into his life, and pledged himself to repay his Battalion, by all means in his power, for the trust placed in him. A few weeks afterwards came the Hill 70 action, and there he redeemed his debt of gratitude with the supreme sacrifice.

Following the capture of Hill 70, it was the intention of the Canadian Corps to attack, with its 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions, the commanding position to the southeast of Lens, the high ground where Mericourt and Sallaumines stood. The 1st Division, meanwhile, was sent back to the rear area for a period of rest.

The stay of the 16th Battalion at Mazingarbe was, therefore, but a short one. By the 21st it was from seventeen to eighteen miles behind the front at Marles-les-Mines, a town two miles northwest of Bruay. From there on, August the 27th, a wet, stormy day, it marched, together with the other units of the 1st Division, to Lozingham and was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. A week thereafter it was back in the front area, holding trenches astride the Lens-Bethune road at the exit of that highway from Lens, on ground captured by the 2nd Canadian Division during the Hill 70 offensive. Later it moved back into brigade support at St. Pierre and from thence into reserve, round the slopes of Bouvigny ridge and Souchez Valley. There

the Battalion got the news that the local offensive had been abandoned.

The Canadians had been called upon to take part in the major offensive then going on in the neighbourhood of Ypres and, during the second and third weeks in October, the entire Corps began its movement northwards.

On the 16th of that month, the Commander of the First Army, General Horne, inspected the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade at Verdrel. In bidding them good-bye, he said he was speaking in no formal way when he told them he was deeply sorry to lose the Canadians from his command. Four days afterwards the 16th Battalion began its march to the battlefield. A short stay for refitting and training purposes was made in the Staples area, about five or six miles directly south of the town of Cassel; then at six-thirty on the morning of October 31st the unit entrained at the little station of Ebblinghem, in the same locality, for its third and last spell of duty in the Ypres Salient.

What complete ruin had overtaken that spot! Wherever the eye roamed, in place of a landscape beautiful with spring verdure, as the Battalion knew it during its first tour in the Salient in April, 1915, there was now utter dreariness. The plain, crowded with human activities, was devoid of any sign of nature's life: bare trees, no blade of grass, brown ribbons of roads, and a waste of water-logged shell-holes. November bleakness, the tread of hundreds of thousands of troops,¹ the grind of wheels and the deliberate destruction of man had done their worst.

True, the enemy no longer looked down from the hills, but the fight to depose him from those commanding ridges had been desperate. They were left as the blasted upheavals of some underworld fury, the fires of which still seemed to smoulder and smoke in the black puffs of shell bursts floating above them on the sky line.

"I look back on the Passchendaele show as a nightmare," wrote a 16th Battalion man in a letter to a friend. "The ground was strewn with our dead. I have never seen anything to compare with the holocaust. When I think of shell-holes filled with water; the road leading up to the ridge heavily shelled day and night; wading through water, mud up to the knees; the stretcher bearers carrying out the wounded, eight men to a stretcher, and sometimes the whole party would be smashed up before they reached the dressing station, it makes me wonder how the troops stood it all."

The 16th men entered upon this battlefield; for miles they trudged under the shell fire, up the roads and narrow board walks to Passchendaele, at the apex of the Salient; they supplied work parties and carrying parties; they held the scratches and shell-holes dignified with the name of front line; Number 16 Platoon by means of a minor operation captured a ruined house on the left of the Battalion front; but neither the 16th nor any other unit of the 3rd Brigade took part in a major attack.

On November 12th, the Battalion moved southward by bus through the Baileul area, of which they had so many happy memories, to Merville, on the first stage of a journey which brought them to a quieter and more desirable sector of the front.

¹ On an average during the early weeks of November, 1917, the Second Army which held round Ypres had a ration strength of approximately 475,000 all ranks.

CHAPTER XIX

ARRAS, VIMY, LENS FRONTS—NOVEMBER, 1917, TO AUGUST, 1918.

*Reference maps: "G" facing page 266, and "Tactical Marches" map,
facing page 45.*

At the end of 1917, little as the Allies realized it, the great struggle was drawing near its final act; an act wherein scenes of dramatic climax and anti-climax crowded fast one upon another. The enemy's desperate bid for mastery; the weeks of crisis when victory hovered within his grasp; the Allies' bold stroke to stay this triumphal march; their counter offensive; the collapse of the German Army and the surrender of the German nation.

These were the days when each side in turn put forth the maximum effort of all the forces at its disposal in an endeavour to break down its opponent's morale. The artillery searched farther and oftener into the rear areas, shelling rest billets, training depots, headquarters, and even casualty clearing stations. The war from the air, especially during an offensive, went on continuously. The larger machines flew over in squadrons, dropping heavy bombs on towns and camps; the lighter ones by day, or at night with the aid of strong parachute flares, machine-gunned the main traffic arteries, and scattered on roads, hutments and horse lines, smaller bombs which on contact smashed into a shower of fragments which spread injury and confusion amongst the troops. The forward areas were drenched in mists of gas which compelled the men to live in their respirators for hours on end.

The danger zone for combatant and non-combatant alike, was getting wider and wider; the risks within it were being multiplied; the strain was becoming more intense.

In the first three of those closing scenes of the war the Canadians, beyond the Canadian Cavalry and some machine gunners, took no leading part. During the period of suspense before the German offensive of March, 1918, and in anticipation of it, they were made responsible for the defence of Vimy Ridge, and Hill 70, where the Corps had advanced in the spring and summer of 1917; and as the enemy delivered his blows elsewhere they were spared the ordeal which others had to pass through.

The eight months of history, November, 1917, until the opening days of August, 1918, recorded in this chapter, therefore, treats of a period when the 16th, as part of the Corps, was saved casualties. It had the good fortune to be able to recuperate for the final scenes of the drama. It was fortunate that at the beginning of these months of preparation, leaders of tried worth were back with the Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel Peck had returned from hospital in England on June 4th, to remain in command until January, 1919; Major Roderick

Bell-Irving continued as Second in Command. The appointment of Adjutant was filled in turn by Major Mordy, D.S.O., whose career will be referred to in subsequent paragraphs; Captain J. R. Paton, M.C., who enlisted in the ranks of the original Seaforth contingent and in 1916 was granted his commission; and Captain R. S. Robertson, M.C., who joined the 16th in July, 1915, in the ranks of the 43rd Battalion draft, and was subsequently promoted to commissioned rank.

Company commanders were likewise leaders of experience. Captain Alan (Gus) Lyons, M.C., D.C.M., and Captain R. C. McIntyre, M.C., commanded Number 1. Lyons served with his company as a non-commissioned officer—on occasions—from mobilization in 1914 until June, 1916, when he received his commission in the Field. He occupied the centre of the stage at Estaires in March, 1915, when the visit of the German aeroplane scattered the Battalion to the far corners of the parade field. His name is mentioned in two or three parts of this History in connection with battle incidents.

Captain R. C. McIntyre joined the 16th as an officer reinforcement from the 96th Battalion in October, 1916. He was wounded at the Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917, and evacuated to England. He rejoined the Battalion in August of the same year, and remained with it until March, 1918, in which month he again left the unit to return on August 19th, 1918, for the final period of the war and up to March, 1919. McIntyre's brother Lieutenant D. N. McIntyre also served with the 16th from April to November, 1917. He was killed at Passchendaele at a time when his leave warrant to England had arrived at Battalion Headquarters. This young officer, however, although he was pressed by the Adjutant to do so, refused to accept the warrant. He said he had resolved to remain with the Battalion until the close of the Passchendaele fighting, and was killed whilst on duty in the front line.

Number 2 Company was commanded at various times by Major Gilliat, M.C., Captain C. B. F. Jones, M.C., and Major Scroggie, D.S.O., M.C. Major Gilliat was an officer of the original Seaforth contingent. He was wounded on April 22nd, 1915, and rejoined in January, 1917. He was again wounded, and at duty, in June of the latter year, and wounded for the third time, whilst in command of Number 2 Company in the Hill 70 attack. On the latter occasion he was evacuated to England. On his return to the Battalion for the second time he was once more posted to Number 2 Company and was killed in action on August 10th, 1918, whilst temporarily commanding Number 4 Company.

Sometimes in the army there is what is called the hardship of broken service. Gilliat in one sense was the victim of that misfortune. Keen, anxious regarding detail, he was inclined to worry overmuch. During his first period of service with the Battalion he was perfectly contented in his associations within it, for at that time many of his brother officers and men were his pre-war friends, and each understood the other; but when he returned to the unit in 1917, after an absence of nearly two years, he found himself amongst strangers, and was not so much at home. He had scarcely adjusted himself to his new surroundings when he was again wounded and evacuated to England. And by the time he rejoined, the further changes of personnel which had taken place in the interval since his departure, necessitated renewed adjustments. Thus in later days he was never at his happiest, for he was sensitive and misunderstandings hurt him. It was a pity,

for Gilliat was an efficient officer and gentleman, and he was devoted to the 16th.

Captain Jones—the “Count de Kackiac of Tofield” known familiarly as “the Count”—joined the Battalion on October 28th, 1916, as an officer reinforcement from the 113th Battalion. He was wounded on April 30th, 1917, and returned to France in October of the same year. He was wounded again on August 8th, 1918, when in command of Number 2 Company, rejoined the unit on November 2nd, and was with it until demobilization. Major Scroggie’s career is described as the Commander of Number 4 Company.

Number 3 Company was in command of Major Hart, M.C., Major Floyd, M.C., and Captain George Mason. Major Hart was a 47th Battalion officer reinforcement, who joined the 16th before the Somme operations. He saw fighting at Mouquet Farm and Regina Trench as the chapter covering those actions indicates. Major Floyd joined the Battalion in July, 1916. He was wounded at Regina Trench, October, 1916, evacuated to England, and returned to the Battalion in December of the same year. He was again wounded on August 8th, 1918, whilst in command of Number 3. He returned to the Battalion on November 2nd, 1918, and remained with it until demobilized in March, 1919. Captain Mason’s career will be referred to in a subsequent chapter.

Number 4 Company was in command of Major J. A. Scroggie, Major A. G. Mordy, and Major Render. Scroggie, in the opinion of all ranks who served with him, should be given extended mention. He came to the 16th in the ranks of the 30th Battalion draft which reached the unit on April 28th, 1915. He was wounded at the Somme in 1916, and again at the Battle of Vimy in 1917, rejoining the Battalion in the winter of 1917/18.

When he first joined the Battalion, he was attached for some months to Number 4 Company as a duty non-commissioned officer, then transferred as non-commissioned officer in charge of the bombers when they were at the height of their glory, and there soon proved his merit. In 1916 he received his commission, and was in command of his old company when wounded, at the Battle of Vimy. He returned to duty to resume the same command and from then onwards steadily enhanced his fighting reputation, until, by the close of hostilities, he was looked upon as one of the most able battle leaders of the Battalion.

Of medium height and average proportions, with a quiet look, Scroggie’s true disposition belied first impressions. He could be quiet and amiable, and he could be forcible, for at heart he was a man of determination and perseverance, with a great reserve of self-reliance. Scroggie instilled confidence into his men. No danger disturbed his balance, at least if it did, he took care to hide his feelings. One junior officer said that when he was faced with a critical situation in the face of the enemy, he always said to himself, “What would Scroggie do here?” Speaking of his ambition, a brother officer said he suspected Scroggie carried the extra star in his pocket in case promotion might come to him unawares.

On occasions during the pursuit to Mons, by which time, after the death of Bell-Irving, he was Second in Command, he temporarily commanded the Battalion; and in the spring of 1919, after Colonel Peck had left for Canada, he was confirmed in this appointment with the substantive rank of Lieut.-Colonel and brought the Battalion back to Quebec.

After the war, he joined the Permanent Militia Force of Canada with the rank of Captain, and was appointed Assistant-Instructor of Tactics at the Royal Military College, Kingston. He died suddenly in April, 1924, soon after qualifying for entrance to Staff College, Camberley; struck down at the start of a career which probably would have brought him the prize he so ardently wished.

Major Mordy, who rendered notable service to the 16th, joined the Battalion in October, 1915. He was an officer reinforcement from the 43rd Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada) and reached the 16th in company with his close friends and brother Cameron officers, Lieutenant (Major) Ross Murphy and Lieutenant H. J. McLaurin, whose careers have already been spoken of. On arrival all three were posted to the Cameron Company where they were together for another six happy months. Then Mordy was evacuated wounded to England, and by the time he returned McLaurin had been killed. A month after he reported for duty, Mordy was again wounded at Hill 60, and sent to England. When he rejoined he was posted as Adjutant, and, while he held that appointment, Murphy was killed at Hill 70 leading Number 4 Company. Shortly thereafter Mordy assumed command of Number 4 and from that date until wounded for the third time, whilst leading Number 4 Company at Blécourt, he commanded a company, took duty as Adjutant, when his services were required in that capacity, and acted temporarily as Second in Command of the Battalion.

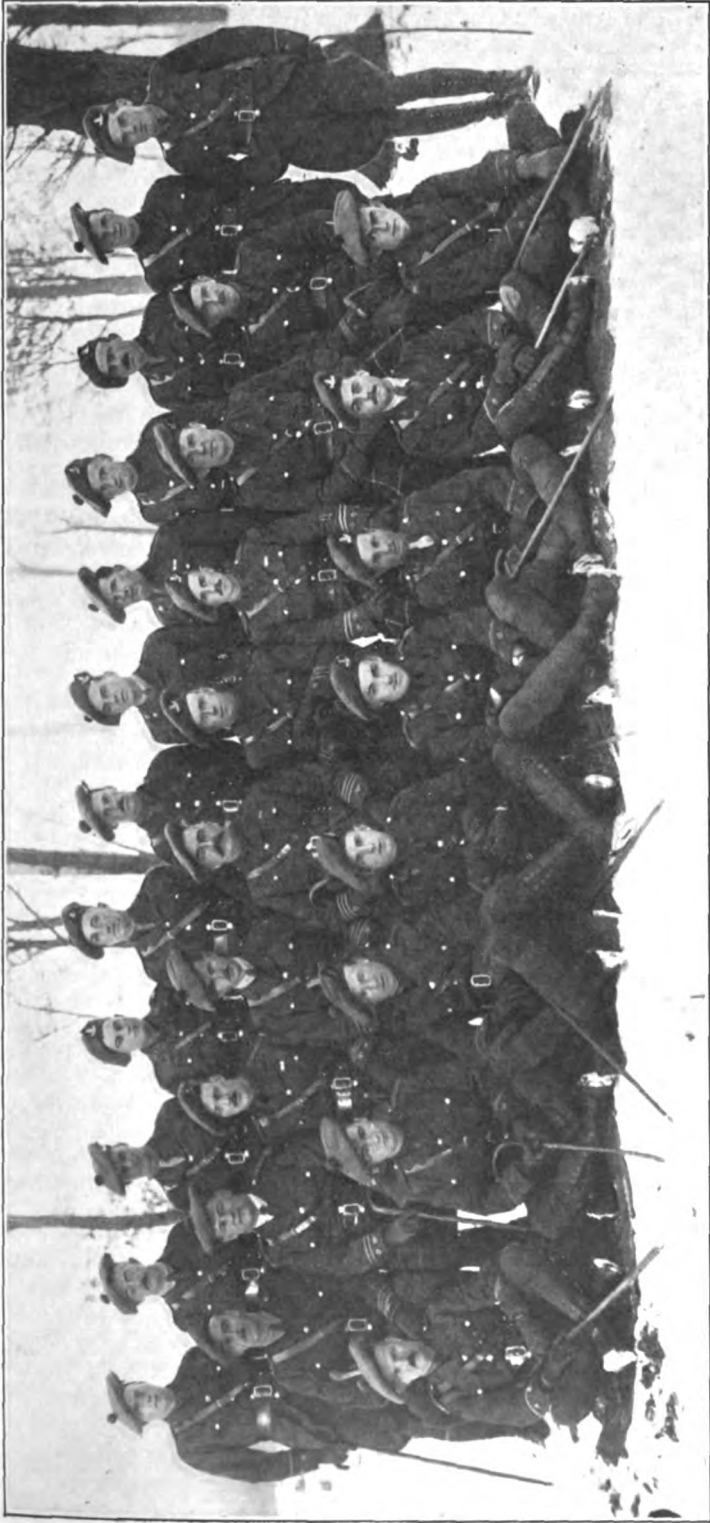
Mention will be made of Render when referring to the casualties of the last hundred days.

The majority of platoon commanders who were to lead during the last hundred days—or at any rate in the opening battles of that period—were also with their commands early in 1918.

Out of the total of forty-seven of these officers, thirty had served in the ranks of the 16th and for noteworthy service in the Field had received their commissions. In them the Battalion possessed a treasure of experience and ability. They had to bear a load of responsibility during critical times in the history of the Battalion, and they shouldered it with a competence and keen fighting spirit which proved them to be officers of a high calibre. It can be said of them, as a body, that at no time did the Battalion possess more efficient subalterns.

This appreciation of leaders, however, cannot be concluded without reference to the non-commissioned officers. In many ways they were the bulwark of the Battalion, and to them must be ascribed much of the credit for the glory which came to it. The distinguished service of some of these ranks is recorded in the honours list, but others—and they were courageous, trustworthy soldiers—remain unnamed. Amongst them, as amongst the platoon commanders, there were veterans whose constancy and resolve as fighting men entitles them to the tribute paid by Tacitus to the Batavians, "When others go to battle, these go to war"; and whose mental and physical endurance as men in the face of overpowering odds fits them to fill the role, if any human being can ever do so, of the mythical heroes of Kipling's "IP":

"Who," to take the liberty of paraphrasing this poem,
 "forced their hearts and nerves and sinews
 To serve their turn long after they were gone,
 And so held on when there was nothing in them,
 Except the will which said to them hold on."



GROUP OF OFFICERS, 16TH BATTALION (THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH), C.E.F. CHÂTEAU DE LA HAIE, JANUARY, 1918.

The journey southward from Ypres, on which the 16th was started at the conclusion of Chapter XVIII, led to the area where its long period of preparation for the final scenes of the war began. At the close of this journey, on the evening of November 14th, 1917, the Battalion found itself at Marqueffles Farm, a farm well up on the hillside, in a hollow on the northerly slope of Bouvigny Ridge. There it did duty in one or other of these sectors until the crisis of March, 1918.

Three days after arrival in this spot the unit came into brigade support in the Avion sector on the plain, between the northerly end of Vimy Ridge and Avion, over which the 16th men had so often gazed from the outposts, high up on the hill under the Pimple, occupied by them in December, 1916.

After spending a period of seven days in this position, the Battalion moved into the front line section extending from the northerly outskirts of Avion on the right, to the Lens canal, at the point where this waterway was crossed by the Arras-Lens road, on the left.

The position was altogether an unique one. The enemy had destroyed the lock gates of the canal. The water had flowed over the hollow between the ground where the left company of the 16th held and the Green Crassier, a high slag heap, opposite, where the enemy posts were situated. This left company was actually surrounded on three sides—right, front and left—by water; on the right and front by the outflow from the canal, and on the left by the canal itself.

The weather was cold—a biting wind with a hard frost—but clear. At night a full moon rode in an unclouded sky. It was a weird experience during those nights to stand in this isolated post, surrounded on every side by ruins thrown into ghostly shapes by the moonlight, and gaze across the hundred yards or so of water into the dark shadows of the Green Crassier. The wind, blowing through the growth of weeds which stood in the lake, made a peculiar noise as of the rumble of transport on a road. It gave the impression that an enemy was advancing out of the shades towards the post. Two visitors from the rear area, who one night were conducted by a 16th officer along the lake's edge, will surely remember for the rest of their lives the minutes of anxious suspense they went through, when those terrifying rushing noises came to them over the water.

At the conclusion of this front line tour the Battalion went back to Petit Servins, a small village at the upper end of the Souchez Valley, and there put in a short, but unusually interesting, rest period. On the day following arrival, the polling booths for the Canadian General Election and the subscription lists for the Canadian Victory Loan were opened. The men did not take their electoral responsibilities very seriously, but with persuasion all but eighty went to the polls, and finally after exhortation of one kind or another, that number was reduced to a stubborn half dozen or so. They unanimously approved of the Victory Loan, however, and subscribed towards it a total of twelve thousand dollars—the fourth largest amount for a battalion in the 1st Canadian Division.

The electioneering campaign, as can be surmised, interfered somewhat with training; and to make matters worse, the villagers were hilariously celebrating a festival of their own. Groups of men and boys, a bunch of lilies in one hand and a bottle of beer in the other, were parading the streets early and late.

One of these worthies, a disabled French soldier, visited the billet of some 16th officers. He proudly exhibited the bayonet wounds which he had sustained in battle. These scars were on his back. Why on the back? demanded his audience. Well! He had fallen on his face when advancing against the foe and was wounded whilst he was in this helpless position. After many arguments the explanation was accepted. The soldier was made welcome. He was plied with wine and under its warming influence announced that no soldier, French or Canadian, had ever sustained such injuries as he received, and lived to tell the tale. The statement was challenged. A subaltern of the 16th who bore on his body the marks of terrible wounds, was dragged from his bed in another billet, rushed over in his pyjamas and made to strip so that the boaster could be contradicted. The French soldier on seeing the gashes on the Canadian officer, admitted he was wrong. He shed tears of penitence and was led out into the night still holding firmly on to his lilies and the bottle of beer.

From Petit Servins the Battalion moved to Niagara Camp in the wooded park surrounding Château de la Haie, where it remained until December 11th, still in divisional reserve. On the latter date it went forward into the Liévin sector where it occupied brigade reserve and support positions, and held the front line positions from a point immediately north of the Lens canal—the left flank of the front line position it had held previously—to the deep railway cutting south of the Lens-Bethune road. This front consisted mainly of posts placed in the ruins and cellars of the houses of Liévin.

The policy of defence in the section resolved itself into a game of hide-and-seek with the enemy who, from the Green Crassier, overlooked the Canadian positions. In ordinary circumstances this plan worked well, but unfortunately whilst the 16th Battalion was holding the front, the ruins were covered with a mantle of snow. The tracks leading to the various posts revealed their location to the enemy. He marked them down and when in the bright moonlight nights which prevailed, he saw the relief parties moving out, he opened on them with his large minenwerfers. He could have employed no more effective weapons. The huge bombs burst amongst the houses and on the roadways, sending showers of bricks and stones in all directions and inflicting many casualties.

On December 23rd, 1917, a day described by a 16th man as "the coldest day I have seen out here," the unit returned to corps reserve at Canada Camp, Château de la Haie, into huts which the same diarist speaks of as "the rottenest, coldest bare camp we have ever been in."

The weather remained cold and blustery during the entire stay of the Battalion at Château de la Haie. The unit spent New Year's Day—the last they passed in France—in dreary surroundings. Two of the companies held their New Year's dinners on December 31st, the other two on January 1st, and the various specialist sections later, when the unit went farther back. At midnight, 1917-18, Last Post was blown, "Auld Lang Syne" sung, and immediately afterwards the Pipe Band played in the New Year which was to witness such stirring and critical battles and before its close, the end of the great struggle.

On the wintry morning of January 7th, with "great rejoicing," the Battalion marched from Château de la Haie to Bruay, a town well back in the rear areas. The move just came in time to save further discomfort. On the 8th a blizzard blew up from the west; the snow

lay from three to four inches deep on the ground and in places was piled high in drifts. A six hours' march in the face of this storm would have proved very fatiguing.

The Battalion remained in Bruay, the headquarters of a large mining area, with the griminess usually associated with such places, from January the 8th to the 23rd. For some days after the 8th, heavy falls of snow continued. They were succeeded by a rapid thaw which flooded out the lower parts of the town along the river side, including the training grounds. As a consequence training had to be curtailed and the men had much freedom to enjoy the comfort of their billets and the social enjoyments of the town.

The officers fared just as well. It was not possible to form a Battalion Officers' Mess, but company messes had the opportunity of fraternizing with each other, and were able to get together for one Battalion Mess dinner.

The night chosen for the event was unfortunate. The conditions of storm and flood were so bad that it puzzled the officers as to whether they should proceed to the function by land or water; and, having got there, as to how, if the storm continued, they would get back. The dinner was a success, but, probably for reasons stated, was described unofficially as "very quiet as far as 16th dinners go."

Much too soon, on January 23rd, the Battalion returned to the front area. On reaching there it found itself in a different atmosphere from that which it left behind a short four weeks before; an atmosphere it had never previously experienced in its history. There was an unrest, a tension, and much speculation. Were the Germans going to attack in strength, and when and where? There was a feverish haste to complete lines of defence—"Red," "Green," "Purple" and so on; and there was a great deal of discussion as to the policy of defence to be applied to them. "Outpost," "battle" and "rearguard" zones were mapped out. In those zones troops were to hold in varying strengths, and what was more puzzling, with varying degrees of resistance.

This scheme which had been introduced some months before, was, as far as battalion commanders could judge, based upon a captured German General Staff treatise, printed translations of which had been issued by British General Headquarters and passed down as far as infantry units. In the main this document was an elaboration of the existing scheme of defence whereby the attack of weight of numbers supported by massed artillery was met by the plan of placing the defending troops and guns in depth; but it also set forth the unusual doctrine that in the event of "heavy" or "very heavy" bombardment, or some such term incapable of accurate definition, the garrison in the outpost zone could at discretion retire to lines further back.

Many Canadian battalion commanders directly they read of this new policy got fearful of results. They knew, especially those who had witnessed the retreat of April, 1915, how little stands between successful resistance and collapse in times of crisis on the battlefield. They contended that if the garrison of a whole zone retired in the face of a major offensive the stability of the main line of resistance might be impaired, and a general retirement might be brought about. Besides, if such a section of front as Hill 70, which was classed as an outpost zone, were evacuated without a fight, most valuable tactical ground would be thrown away, greatly to the prejudice of the local tactical situation.

Discussions as to the soundness, or otherwise, of the new policy went on until the German attack of March 21st, 1918, broke on the British line. Whether or not the confusion of thought thus engendered was in any degree responsible for the setbacks which followed will now never be more than a subject of speculation. But it is interesting to note that the Germans also had fears¹ as to the soundness of this policy of defence.

As far as the Canadians were concerned, when these critical days arrived, they were strung out on the defensive with few reserves behind them. They were worried with no doubts as to tactics. Their battle orders were plain:

“Stay where you are; if they come, shoot; if they turn you out, counter-attack.”

And doubts, if any, which may have existed elsewhere regarding the duty of the front line garrisons in the event of an attack were finally dispelled by the issue in May of the same year of the publication “The Division in Defence,” which clearly laid down that in the absence of direct orders for a retirement they had to fight to the last.

The suspense and excitement described in the foregoing paragraphs did not for the time being penetrate deep into battalion life. The Battalion, probably like all other battalions, was more concerned with its own particular interests which in this instance were: the farm then being cultivated by the 16th; the visit of the Pipe Band to Paris; the forthcoming raid on the Hill 70 front; and the little incident, almost an aside, but which struck pretty deeply into the minds of the men for the time being, narrated by a diarist in the following passage:

“The Battalion was drawn up in square for promulgation of F.G.C.M.² sentence. Prisoner marched forward and the Adjutant read charge, finding, sentence—death. The first time in the history of the Battalion this had been given. For a minute there was a silence like death, and the prisoner seemed to stagger. Then the Adjutant continued ‘Committed to seven years’ hard labour by the Army Commander’.”

The farm was the result of a desire on the part of the High Command, because of the “U” Boat peril, to eliminate as far as possible sea voyages in the transport of supplies. Thus the question of cultivating the devastated areas behind the front was taken into consideration. Battalions were requested to see what they could do in the matter.

The 16th Battalion got interested. About the middle of February, 1918, the Commanding Officer informed the 3rd Brigade that he was prepared to undertake the cultivation of a farm of one hundred acres in the vicinity of Bully Grenay. The idea was thought to be too ambitious, but Colonel Peck persisted in it, and after much correspondence was authorized to detail one officer and five other ranks to start the experiment. It was to be clearly understood, however, that the Battalion was to consider itself responsible for the oversight of all details of the plan, and the providing of implements. Seed and young plants would be furnished by the “Q” Branch, but beyond that, only sympathy.

¹ “If,” writes Falkenhayn, “he (the soldier) is left a possibility of interpreting regulations concerning retirement, then the ordinary mortal is readily inclined in the hell of modern battle to interpret them in a way, which may indeed promise him safety, but which is ruinous for the whole front.”

² Field-General court-martial.

On these terms the 16th Battalion farm was started. During the earlier stages of the venture teams and drivers were supplied by the Battalion transport and 5th Canadian Divisional Artillery, and personnel additional to the 16th party from the 58th Divisional Salvage Company. Later, odd men, B2 medical category, from the various units quartered in the neighbourhood of the town, assisted.

From its inception the scheme was carried on under difficulties. The land had not been farmed for years. In parts it was cut up by trenches. At first the only implements available were the old harrows, ploughs, etc., picked up on the battle area; supplemented later by a few more serviceable ones, hired from the neighbouring French farmers, and paid for from regimental funds. The messing of the farm staff and their helpers was also paid for out of regimental funds.

To start with, fifty acres were ploughed and prepared for seed; but when the 1st Canadian Division moved down to Arras from the Lens-Loos front at the end of March, the farms of the 13th and 15th Canadian Battalions—five acres each—and the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade farm of about forty-five acres, were taken over. The total holding of the Battalion thus became one hundred and five acres. The area, under supervision of the 16th Battalion personnel, was ploughed, harrowed, seeded, tended, and crops as detailed in the footnote¹ garnered from it. This produce was distributed under the direction of the 1st Corps and the Canadian Corps. The 16th originally was not allowed to participate in the distribution, but, after protest, the unit was ultimately given a share.

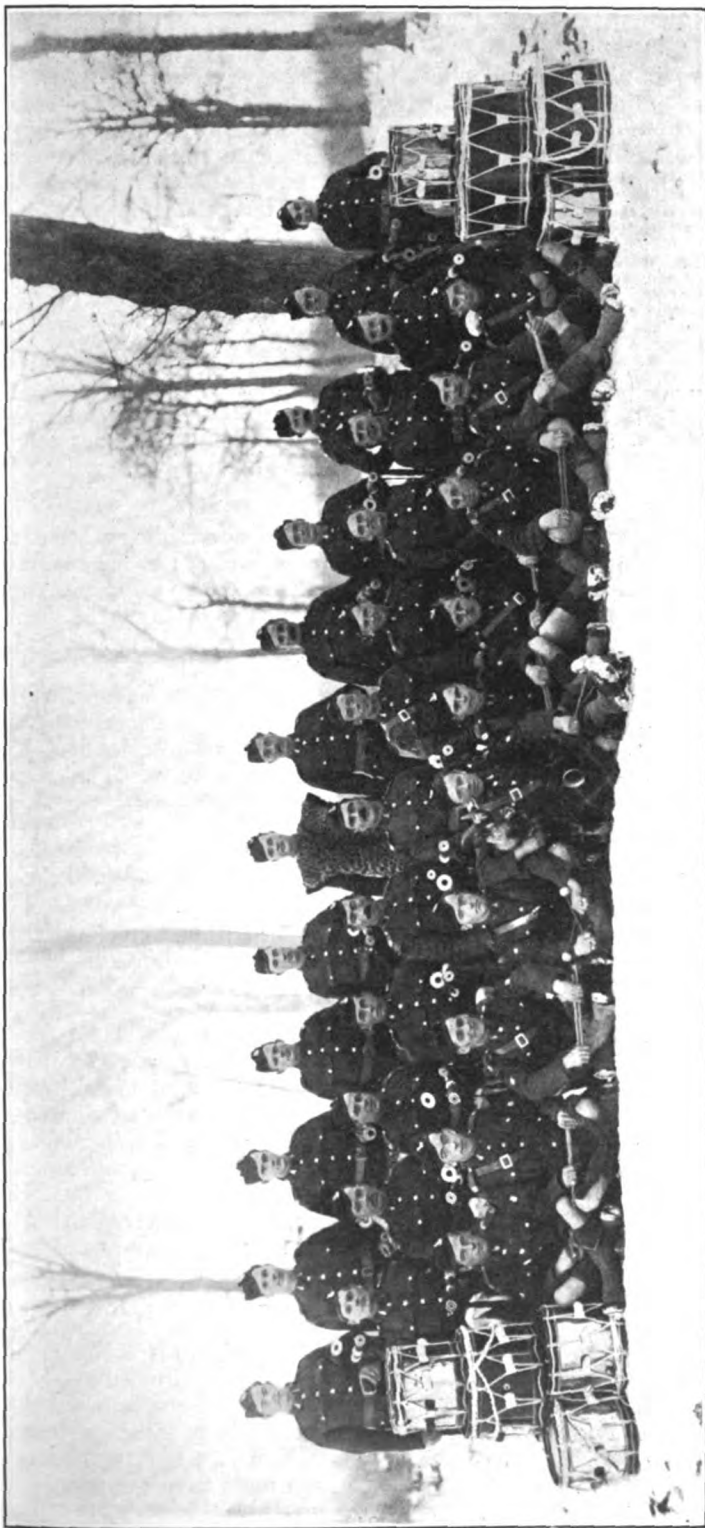
It was on January 26th that the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Johnston, the Pipe Band (forty-two drummers and pipers) and Billy the Goat set out on their four days' visit to Paris. The band and the mascot were taken in lorries to Amiens. There they were met by the Battalion Commander and Johnston, and the whole party boarded a train which brought them to their destination at eight-thirty the same night.

On arrival it was found that no arrangements had been made for the quartering of the band, but eventually the Colonel secured accommodation for it in one of the French barracks. On the following day, after the necessary authority had been obtained, it began its programme of performances. No music was permitted in the streets, but various concerts were arranged at the British Embassy Church, the Army and Navy League Club, other soldier clubs and the Canadian Hospital at St. Cloud.

The first performance was on the parade ground of the barracks where the band was quartered. It so excited the French people in the street outside that they broke down the barrack gates and rushed in.

The visit to St. Cloud was made on the 30th. A dense fog lay over the city. On the way out a taxi-cab bumped into and off the brakes conveying the band party, who witnessed with some surprise the furious excitement which always follows such incidents in Paris. On the evening of the same day one half of the party went to a dinner given by the American Army authorities, the other half to a concert at the British Embassy Church. On the way home to their quarters after these entertainments the excitement was renewed. One party ran into an air raid. Members of the other, whilst passing along the Champs Elysées, were nearly damaged by a French aeroplane. The

¹ 278 tons potatoes, 22 tons turnips, 79 tons cabbages, 8 tons carrots, 3 tons beets.



PIPE BAND, 16TH BATTALION (THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH), C.E.F., 1918.

plane swooped down right above them. Then observing the trees, tried to swing out across the Tuileries, struck one of the columns and crashed to the ground, flinging the pilot and observer a distance of about a hundred feet from the machine. Crowds of people, in all manner of attire, rushed out to see this accident, and for the second time in a day the Canadians were able to witness the temperamental peculiarities of their hosts.

The party left the city at eleven-forty on the night of January 31st, and to their honour, despite much celebration, all the pipers, but one, reported at the proper time.

"It was a wonderful trip," writes one who was present. "We visited all the historical places; ate at famous and quaint old eating houses and saw some very wonderful things. We got a guide whom we called a robber. The price of things was enormous; we were done in the eye at every turn and we often got peeved."

The raid, which formed part of a 3rd Brigade raiding scheme, took place on February 13th when the Battalion was in brigade support in and near Loos. Two parties went over. One, under Captain Scroggie, which encountered heavy wire and was unable to enter the German trenches; the other, under Lieutenant S. D. Johnston, which was an entire success.

The strength of the latter was two officers—Lieutenants Johnston and Ben W. Allen—and thirty non-commissioned officers and men. This party was divided into two groups. The first consisted of Johnston and twenty men, the second of Allen and twelve. The story of their exploits is told in the following narrative:

"February 12th and the raid. Every detail is arranged. Ben's party will enter at one spot, form a block and hold the line; my party entering some distance up the line will work to the left connecting up with Ben's party, explore a communication trench on this front and also push out to the right. Our orders are to take prisoners and do as much damage as possible.

"Raiding party turned in to get forty winks, I am too excited to sleep. Everybody out at eleven-thirty p.m., and commenced issuing supplies—Mills grenades; ammonal tubes; twenty pound ammonal charges, wire cutters, rolls of chicken wire with slats nailed across, Very pistol flares and flash lamps. We are like a travelling circus. We have to pick up a couple of bath mats before reaching the front line.

"Tommy Thompson, with two men, has gone on ahead of us and will go out from the front line where we intend to leave it, laying a white tape up to the gap in the wire which we found during our reconnaissance. Ben's party proceeded to Horse Alley. They have a German gas alarm horn which they will blow at zero hour, then rush the Hun trench, hang on at catching the Hun as we chase him down from the right.

"We are in fighting equipment with box respirators and steel helmets. When proceeding up Railway Alley we run into a gas shell strafe and get a whiff of gas, so have to don respirators. We gather up some bath mats from the trenches

and our progress is very slow, impeded as we are with equipment. Arrive at the front line 1.50 a.m. (13th). Zero hour is 3.00 a.m. We located Tommy's white tape in our front line and after a last fixing up of equipment and distribution of loads we proceed to follow the tape. With loads, progress across No Man's Land was slow and at 2.50 a.m. I arrived at the end of the tape to find Tommy and his patrol there.

"The sections of my party are scattered out and coming up slowly behind. Tommy has not found the place we located by daylight; we find the old disused trench but the three lines of wire in front of us are intact. The sections are straggling up and I get them into position behind cover—machine guns beginning to open up from flanks; apparently too much noise.

"Suddenly the barrage comes down with a wallop and I have three minutes to make up my mind what I'm to do. Machine guns nervous on either flank; quickly make decision. Tommy wants to stay with me, although he is supposed to return to our line at once. I quickly order three sections to remain in cover, one section to follow me, and before the barrage lifted we had bath mats over the old trench and the others across the first line of barbed wire. Someone in rear yelled to come back, that I was in the barrage. Second line of wire was on screw pickets—tore it off pickets and pulled it around the bottom of them—get over and barrage lifts just then. Tommy comes up to me, section following, and we scramble over the third row of wire. Tommy and I rush for the trench, bombing as we go, and I get in first, Tommy landing on the top of me. The section gets all in and to my joyful surprise the other sections also rush forward; machine guns are silent by this time.

"Our original plan is all upset and quickly we settle to the new situation—one party to the right of me and another to the left with Tommy to the left towards Ben's party. I heard a tramping sound coming down the trench and thought 'Here they come.' We crouched down at the corner of a traverse, all ready for them and when we reckoned they were about on us I sprang out, revolver pointed ahead. Behold a solitary be-spectacled Hun, who, when he saw us, threw down his rifle with a bang on the trench-board, off with his equipment like a flash, and up with his hands. 'Twas funny! He did it as if he was doing rifle exercises to numbers. The corporal sprang on him and pummelled his face, but I hauled him off.

"Then followed a very busy, thrilling time—ammunal tubes in dug-outs and a good deal of wrecking and killing. It was hard work getting prisoners, but eventually we managed to preserve a few, for what good would it be if we don't bring back prisoners, the staff would frown on us and doubt our stories. It was funny to see some of our fellows shove a mobile charge down a dug-out, then stand back to watch it go up—darned wonder they didn't go up too. We were absolutely at home and dominated the sector we occupied. A Hun kneeling at the bottom of a dug-out fired at me, striking me in the arm—put mobile charge down on him.

"Things happened so rapidly I can't remember all—the recall rocket went up from our front line and we hate to leave, but get our parties off. Corporal Rankin and I stayed behind and went over the line to make sure all were out—Ben Allen popped up over the parapet down his way and they cleared off. Returned back along the line and were putting our last mobile charge down a dug-out. We pulled aside the hangings and there sitting on the steps were two Huns, youngsters; badly scared and apparently wounded. As they were wounded we left them, but the corporal didn't like the idea of letting them be an excuse for not putting the mobile charge down, but I chased him along to the next dug-out.

"We are just preparing to leave the trench when a light and a moving figure appears in No Man's Land coming along above the trench. Wind-up; think it is a counter attack. We crouch down in the trench and against the sky-line see one man—very large. I yelled at him our half pass-word and to my surprise got the other half back. Then towards us stalked this figure, cursing to beat blazes—it's Gus Lyons, my company commander; and he came over by himself to see what the blankety blank, etc., was keeping us. He stood on the top of the trench and just gave us the very devil. So the three of us started back across No Man's Land walking, talking and using our flash lamps—no war at all. However, when we reach our line it isn't so pleasant, an awful strafe of minnies and guns is on, but we barge through the strafe with our six prisoners and a machine gun as jubilant and happy a crowd as could be imagined."

From the Hill 70 front, where this raid took place, the Battalion went back to brigade reserve at Mazingarbe. There it rested from the 16th to the 25th of February and then proceeded to the front line in the St. Emile sector, its right flank resting at the railway cutting, where its left flank was placed during the unit's tour in the Liévin sector ending December 19th, 1917.

As at Liévin so at St. Emile, the defences were situated amongst the ruins of the village, but on the latter front they were better organized—a doubtful advantage as later events proved. They commanded Lens, a town deserted by the enemy with the exception of a few posts.

Weather conditions, in marked contrast with the Battalion's front line tour of December, 1917, were ideal; but what was gained in this respect was counter-balanced by the increased activity of the enemy. Heavy artillery and trench-mortar bombardments were of daily occurrence. On certain days heavy early morning barrages were laid down. They were accompanied by low flying aeroplanes which dropped flare signals and machine-gunned the trenches. It seemed as if the anticipated German offensive was about to materialize.

But the enemy's feints covered another purpose. At dawn on the morning of March 4th he raided the Canadian trenches on the Liévin front south of the cutting. Simultaneously he placed a heavy and accurate barrage on the 16th trenches. The Battalion, under the impression that at last the real attack had begun, manned its battle positions, which happened to be in captured German trenches. The location of these was known only too well to the enemy. His range was deadly accurate and severe casualties were inflicted on the 16th companies.

There were other exciting incidents for which the enemy's harassing fire was responsible. On one occasion when its violence suggested that an attack was imminent, an American officer, attached to the unit for instructional purposes, was wounded in No Man's Land. Desperate efforts had to be made to get him away from the danger zone. At another time the commander of Number 1 Company unwittingly led the Divisional Commander and his Aide de Camp straight into a heavy trench-mortar bombardment. To escape disaster he had to rush them up and down the line dodging the "minnies," all the while spurred on by the angry shouts of the Aide de Camp, who held him personally responsible for any hurt done to the General. "Blankety blank," the 16th officer was afterwards heard to say, "a battle was nothing to it. I was scared stiff."

On March 6th the unit was relieved from the St. Emile front and proceeded into brigade reserve at St. Pierre, a ruined mining town immediately west of the ground it vacated. After a seven days' tour in that area, it moved out into corps reserve at Coupigny Huts on the northerly slopes of Bouvigny ridge; on the 20th it marched forward again to les Brebis, a divisional reserve position near Mazingarbe; and on the 23rd turned back to Fosse 10, a group of houses on the Arras-Bethune road at the foot of the Bouvigny ridge.

By this time the German offensive had become an accomplished fact. On the morning of the 21st, the day the big attack was launched, the men of the Battalion in their billets at les Brebis, heard the long, dull rumble of the guns, borne towards them through the mist on the drift of a light south-east wind; but it was a sound that roused little interest, for such low, distant thunderings were of common occurrence during those times. On the afternoon of the same day, an officer from one of the higher formations reported in high spirits: "Well! The hat is in the ring."

On the 23rd, the day the Battalion moved to Fosse 10, the 1st Canadian Division came into army reserve, all leave was cancelled, and units were ordered to keep their men close to billets ready to move at short notice. On this day Colonel Peck visited the Battalion, from which he had been absent since February 14th, temporarily commanding the 3rd Brigade and afterwards ill at the corps rest camp, Aux Ritz.

He gave more definite news of the German advance. He told of the enemy's attempts to terrorize the rear areas—the shelling of Paris from a range of seventy-five miles, the nightly bombing of camps and towns, and how even the rest hospital was bombed and machine-gunned and cot patients hit.

Men returning from leave on the 24th and 25th told much the same tale.

"Arrived at Boulogne 2.00 p.m.," runs one of these stories.

"Some delay on account of fog. No trains until to-morrow.

"Hun planes overhead and dropped a big lot of bombs.

It was quite a raid. Bombs fell within a hundred yards of our huts. The place is crowded with people going on leave, but all leave has been cancelled, and they are returning to their units. There is hell to pay up the line.

"We entrained and pulled out at 11.00 p.m., on the 23rd. Near St. Pol we crashed into a hospital train and two of our box-cars telescoped—a dozen casualties. Fortunately the hos-

pital train was empty. We walked into St. Pol. The town has been shelled, all lines blocked.

"We managed to board a train leaving at 8.30 p.m., but seemed to go in circles, and eventually ran into a beautiful Hun air attack on the railway line. The windows in our carriage were blown in, the line blown up, and the devil raised. We had the 'wind up' properly. The Hun hovered overhead and the old train pulled this way and that and in the end we landed back in St. Pol.

"Eventually Playfair and I started to walk, doing 18 kilometres to Aubigny, where we got some food; and thence by walking and stray lifts to the Battalion at Fosse 10."



GROUP OF WOUNDED GOING DOWN THE LINE.

On the night of March 25th/26th, it seemed as if the storm was about to break on the Canadians. The most positive report went about that the enemy was to attempt a break through from Hill 70 northwards. At one a.m., the 26th, the Battalion was ordered to get ready to move by five a.m. At five a.m. the Battalion "stood to," but nothing happened, and at eight a.m. Brigade ordered the "stand down".

Shortly thereafter the unit was told that it would that same night (26th/27th) relieve the 9th West Yorks on the Hill 70 front, and instructed to send forward a party to reconnoitre the new line. These instructions were carried out by six-thirty p.m. The party returned with a complete report, to find the Battalion on the parade ground ready to move. After a long wait the Hill 70 relief order was cancelled. The night of the 26th/27th drew on, with the Battalion in the same state of suspense as it was the evening before.

At two-thirty a.m. on the 27th it again received orders to be ready to march, and this time the order stood. Shortly after dawn it was

climbing the steep road up Bouvigny ridge, leaving behind it for all time the Hill 70, Lens, and Liévin fronts with which it had been so familiar during 1917 and the early months of 1918. Around eight a.m. it arrived at Château de la Haie.

By this date (27th) the situation in the areas of the Third and Fifth Armies, where the Germans were attacking, had reached a critical stage. The enemy had penetrated deep into the British lines on a wide front. He had driven a wedge between the British and French forces. All reserve troops which could be spared were being hurried in to bridge the gap.

The Canadian Corps, which at the moment was under the First Army, with its 3rd and 4th Divisions holding the line from Willerval north to Hill 70, was ordered to place its reserve divisions, the 1st and 2nd, at the disposal of the Third Army, whose right flank lay exposed. On the 27th, the movement southward of these two divisions began and was still in progress during the early morning of the 28th, when the enemy attacked the northerly sectors of the Third Army front east of Arras, at its junction with the First Army. To meet this new threat, the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions had to be hastily diverted to the Arras front with ensuing complications, which, as far as they involved the 16th, are related in succeeding paragraphs.

At Château de la Haie the day of the 27th brought conferences of battalion commanders where the situation was reviewed in the most gloomy terms. The masses of Germans which it was said were nearing Amiens seemed to render the fall of that town, and Abbeville beyond it, inevitable, entailing disastrous consequences to the Allied armies.

Meanwhile the Battalion was lying in the open, enjoying the pleasure of a dry, warm, spring day. In the early afternoon Colonel Peck, after having followed the unit from Fosse 10, arrived. He was still very unwell, and assumed command in face of protests from the Medical Officer.

At four p.m. a warning order, to stand by ready to move, was received. Thereafter the hours dragged on, waiting—waiting—for the actual move order. To while away the time a concert was staged during the evening in the cinema theatre, but the players had to perform in an unreal sort of atmosphere, where the capers of the funny men and quips of the "stage" lady lacked point. The thoughts of most of the audience were elsewhere on more serious things.

At last the move order arrived. Shortly after midnight, the 27th/28th, the Battalion paraded and moved out of Château de la Haie grounds on to the Gouy-Servins road, where it halted and lay on the banks along the roadside waiting for the lorries.

At one a.m. the Battalion transport—brigaded—rumbled by in the darkness. It marched southward all through the night, meeting column after column of guns, lorries and every form of transport; it passed through villages where bodies of troops and convoys were standing, ready to move at a moment's notice. All through this journey not a greeting was exchanged; always moving on and on through a night charged with life, moving to a definite end and yet coursing so strongly and deeply as to give hardly a sound of its flow.

A few minutes after three a.m. the lorries appeared. They picked up the Battalion, and moved off in the direction of Arras.

At some time, shortly before dawn, in a perfectly normal situation, and no shelling, the convoy passed through Arras leaving that town

by the main Arras-Doullens highway. It had progressed but a little distance down this route when the men, looking out from the backs of the lorries, saw the whole sky over the area, from which they were being rushed away, lit up with a blaze of shooting flames; no sound—or very little—of gunfire was to be heard. It was deadened by the rattle of the lorries over the cobble stones. The German attack of March, 28th, 1918, east of Arras, had begun. Those observers tried to rouse their companions who were asleep on the floor of the lorries, but they refused to be roused. "Fight—let them blankety blank fight, we'll fight soon enough, don't you worry."

A heavy volume of traffic was passing in both directions along the Doullens road, but up to this time there were no traffic blocks. Now there were frequent halts. Wrecked lorries obstructed the road—it was said the drivers through sheer fatigue had gone to sleep and their vehicles had run into the ditch; convoys of busses and lorries loaded with troops began crossing the highway, breaking up into different sections the convoy of which the 16th was part; and to add to the confusion the enemy began to shell certain of the cross roads and the Arras-Doullens railway which paralleled the highway.

Couturelle, the destination of the Battalion and transport, lay twelve miles down the Doullens road from Arras and a mile off it to the right or north; the route there was, therefore, a perfectly straight-forward one. Without any hitch the transport arrived at its destination at ten-thirty a.m. on the 28th, but the various sections of the Battalion convoy encountered all sorts of difficulties.

On reaching the point on the highway where they should have turned right they turned left. The drivers of the lorries carrying Battalion Headquarters seem to have quickly recognized their error, for at some time between ten and eleven a.m., they debussed the party at Pas, a village three miles south of the Doullens road. Numbers 1 and 2 Companies were carried a further three miles to a point half a mile beyond the village of Thievres in the Doullens valley, and Numbers 3 and 4 Companies another two miles south to the village of Marieux. The Battalion was thus split in three and no one party knew where the others were.

From Pas the Commanding Officer and his group marched back to Couturelle, where they found the baggage of the 1st Canadian Division Headquarters, the Camp Commandant and his staff, but no orders. There they decided to remain, and shortly after arrival received instructions for the Battalion and transport to return to the Marne Camp Agnes-les-Duisans, a village in the Scarpe valley four to five miles due west of Arras.

Battalion Headquarters and transport reached this destination between eight and nine p.m. the same night; Numbers 1 and 2 Companies marched into Thiévrès and were there picked up at three-thirty p.m. by busses which took them to Wanquetin, a village four to five miles short of their destination. From that point they completed the remainder of their journey on foot, arriving at Agnez at eleven p.m. Numbers 3 and 4 Companies were left at Marieux until late in the evening of the 28th and then taken by bus to Dainville, a village on the Doullens road on the outskirts of Arras, four miles distant from Agnez, where they arrived about midnight the 28th/29th unknown to Battalion Headquarters, which had completely lost trace of them.

To make the discomfort of this confusion the more complete, a torrential rain poured down during the afternoons and night of the 28th.

At one-thirty a.m. on the morning of the 29th, with Numbers 3 and 4 Companies still lost, Battalion Headquarters received orders for the unit to march at four-twenty-five a.m. to the Ronville Caves, Arras. Fortunately, half an hour after receipt of this order, news of the arrival of the missing two companies at Dainville came to hand. It was arranged by Colonel Peck that Major Bell-Irving should proceed forward at the time stated with Battalion Headquarters and Numbers 1 and 2 Companies and have "A" and "B" Companies of the 13th Battalion attached to his command until Numbers 3 and 4 Companies of the 16th were brought forward by the Commanding Officer.

This arrangement was duly carried out. The companies quartered in Dainville arrived in Ronville Caves about four p.m. on the 29th, thoroughly pleased with their experiences of the past twenty-four hours. According to their story, when they were put off the busses at Dainville they found the village deserted; the inhabitants had rushed away during the panic on the morning of the 28th, leaving their houses open and everything in place, down to the breakfasts ready to be cooked. The 16th men, therefore, made themselves thoroughly comfortable, and during the morning of the 29th improved the occasion by dressing up in the Sunday best clothes of the villagers. In such attire they promenaded arm in arm, lady and gentleman, paying friendly calls on each other at the different houses.

The Battalion was now in reserve in the immense historic system of caves—quarries of the seventeenth century—which ran for miles under and out from Arras. The main galleries were about six feet six inches high and four feet wide and led into caves which could with ease accommodate ten to eleven thousand men.¹ They had been used during the previous years of the War by the French, British and Germans, and were lit electrically throughout, it was said. If so, the installation was not in working order when the 16th was quartered there. A light railway ran through some of the tunnels and horses as well as men found shelter in parts of them.

The entrance to Christchurch Cave where the Battalion was stationed, was near the Arras railway station. It was a badly shelled spot, and in the event of a "stand to" the unit was ordered to move out by an exit coming to the surface some distance away in a suburb of the city called Ronville, where an army dump with an immense amount of war material was situated. At this point the caves must have been very deep, for looking up toward the exit from the bottom of the staircase, daylight appeared at the farther end of the long shaft as a part of the sky seen through a reversed telescope.

These underground burrowings were perfectly safe from shell fire but they had their dangers.

On their arrival the 16th men unthinkingly lit coke brazier fires. The atmosphere became unbearable and these had to be discarded in favour of spirit lamps, the well-known "Tommy cookers." But there was a worse peril. The roofs were unsupported. By reason of the vibrations from the fire of the supporting batteries overhead and the explosion of incoming shells, large pieces of chalk often fell to the ground. One 16th officer had a narrow escape from one of these falls.

¹ At the time the 16th Battalion was quartered in the Caves it was estimated that there were 4,000 to 5,000 troops billeted in them.

His head was saved from serious injury by his steel helmet, but he was disabled for a considerable time by a crushed foot. The roof of a small cave close to the 16th's position, the quarters of a platoon of the 14th Battalion, collapsed, with a fall estimated by the engineers at ten tons of chalk. Luckily the occupants were on working party at the time—one of the very few occasions when the infantry had occasion to bless that form of drudgery.

Strange contrasts were to be seen in that underground world—Canon Scott on one side holding communion service in a vaulted chapel of chalk, the flickering candles lighting up his surpliced figure and the kneeling men; and a short way off, in the next cavern, a crown-and-anchor game, and the cry: "Put your money on the old sergeant-major!"

Speaking of this tour in the Caves a diarist writes:

"We are living like moles in the ground, hidden by day and emerging when it is dark."

Above ground, where the war was on, the situation seemed to be critical. In the city of Arras many signs of hasty retirement were visible; military stores had been abandoned; shops and houses lay open to the streets; there were cases of looting. General Currie, the Canadian Corps Commander, issued the following special order:

"In an endeavour to reach an immediate decision the enemy has gathered all his forces and struck a mighty blow at the British Army. Overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers the British Divisions in the line between the SCARPE and the OISE have fallen back fighting hard, steady and undismayed.

"Measures have been taken successfully to meet this German onslaught. The French have gathered a powerful Army, commanded by a most able and trusted leader, and this Army is now moving swiftly to our help. Fresh British Divisions are being thrown in. The Canadians are soon to be engaged. Our Motor Machine Gun Brigade has already played a gallant part and again covered itself with glory.

"Looking back with pride on the unbroken record of your glorious achievements, asking you to realise that today the fate of the British Empire hangs in the balance, I place my trust in the Canadian Corps, knowing that where Canadians are engaged there can be no giving way.

"Under the orders of your devoted officers, in the coming battle you will advance or fall where you stand, facing the enemy.

"To those who will fall I say, 'You will not die, but step into immortality. Your mothers will not lament your fate, but will be proud to have borne such sons. Your names will be revered for ever and ever by your grateful country and God will take you unto Himself.' Canadians, in this fateful hour, I command you and trust you to fight as you have ever fought, with all your strength, with all your determination, with all your tranquil courage. On many a hard-fought field of battle you have overcome this enemy. With God's help you shall achieve victory once more.

(Sgd.) A. W. CURRIE,

Lieut.-General,
Commanding Canadian Corps."

The tactical situation east of Arras was obscure. Before the relief of March 30th, the battalions of the 1st Division were warned that they might meet friend or foe. It was hoped they would be in time to relieve the British forces,¹ who were reported to be resisting desperately in the old "Red Line" there; but it was by no means certain that there were British troops to relieve.

During this period of suspense, when the enemy was expected to strike again at any moment, the 16th Battalion played but a minor part. It was in divisional reserve in the Caves for seven days, and for three in the front line east of Telegraph Hill, the main defence of Arras on that side. But all the while the men of the unit were on the tip-top of expectation.

"At 4.30 this morning (March 30th)," records the diarist, "the Hun was expected to attack and we were to push him back. I was on top at the time. It was dark, the sky was filled with bright stars. The Hun was sending a steady stream of shells into Arras—quite a strafe on our right; S.O.S. up; dump in flames. A touch of gas, sneezing, coughing, headache. It is now 7.00 a.m., so I don't think he is coming over this morning."

Whatever the strain, the Battalion met the situation in the best of spirits.

"The Colonel says we are in for a wonderful battle," reads another diary. "We are in a position where we are sure to be attacked, and we are to hold on as long as the last man is able to resist. Feel quite thrilled at the rôle we are to play."

Colonel Peck, himself, was quite confident regarding the outcome. He reported to Brigade under date April 4th:

"I think a raid now would keep up the keenness of our men and impress the enemy with the fact that we are not downhearted."

Well into April the intention of the enemy on the Arras front gave much anxiety to the Higher Command. There were frequent alarms. In the early mornings working parties—which were always fully prepared and organized for attack or defence—were often hurried into the lines of defence assigned to them. On one night after relief from the front line, the 16th Battalion was hurried straight back into the reserve trenches in anticipation of an attack.

Probably there was good ground for the nervousness, for as the following description of a 16th relief shows, the War had made serious inroads into the efficiency of the defending forces.

"There was a lot of worry and trouble about this relief," runs an unofficial report, "commenced at 10.00 p.m. very straggly. At that minute a message arrived to say a Hun attack was expected. As I was reading this message by the aid of a flashlight an awful strafe started, and I thought—'Well, here goes.' The Hun put over a lot of gas on the rear area.

¹ The front line troops (15th Scottish Division) were found in positions in great fighting fettle. They did not wish to be relieved.

"The relieving outfit are from 80 to 90% new men—newly recruited, and their first trip in the line. A platoon was not very willing to go further than the head of the communication trench. Poor beggars, they are in full marching order and all-in. I thought it was time something was done so shouted: 'Better look out, you fellows; the enemy shell this place very badly.' This scared them and they hurried off.

"No officer in the line. I told them they must send an officer to the outpost line, and one is detailed. It turned out he had never been in the line before. I give him a Very pistol, but he inserted a cartridge in the muzzle, and then seemed surprised when the thing dropped out. I go up with him and along the line and I give the men instructions.

"On my way back to company headquarters an awful row broke out in the outpost line, bombs, machine gun and rifle fire. I had solemnly warned the front line not to fire as their own men were in front in the outposts, and I do not know to this day what happened out there—various posts with 'green' men may have been windy and slaughtering each other, or the Hun may have raided."

On April 6th the Battalion occupied the front line east of Telegraph Hill astride the Arras-Douai highway, and here at last it found a sector ideally suited to the establishment of the outpost zone so much talked about in the previous spring months. No Man's Land was wide and flat, rising on the Canadian side to a long slope intersected by a maze of old trenches, wherein the holding garrison was so concealed that no accurate enemy barrage could be placed on it. To complete this deception a continuous trench was dug across the entire front and allowed to remain unoccupied. This trench the Germans systematically bombarded, much to the satisfaction of the holding troops, but somewhat to the discomfiture of Lieutenant Joe Mason, who got caught in it during a bombardment. He was afterwards heard to say of his experience:

"Napoleon said an army marches on its stomach. I tell you he has nothing on me, I crawled on mine all the afternoon in that damned trench."

Relieved from this section, the Battalion moved to support and reserve positions in or near Arras and in the Roclincourt camps north of it. Afterwards it returned to the front line on the Gavrelle front north-east of Arras where, in conjunction with the 14th Battalion, it carried out the most successful raid in its history.

The Gavrelle raid was successful, and certainly if thorough planning—for which in this case Scroggie should receive the greatest credit—makes for success, it deserved to be so. Detailed reconnaissances of the ground to be covered were carried out on the three nights previous to the raid by all nine officers taking part in it; every section commander concerned was given a sketch map of the raid front; and all non-commissioned officers and thirty per cent of the men, who formed the different parties, were taken out previous to zero day to the assembly area in daylight, and had the various objectives pointed out to them.

Three parties, "B," "C," and "D," from Numbers 4, 3, and 1

Companies respectively, took part in the raid. They were of the following strengths:

“B”—Captain Scroggie, Lieutenants A. M. MacLennan (Battalion Intelligence Officer), T. A. Tuxford, F. L. Hill, J. P. Gibson, J. M. Reid and one hundred and seven other ranks.

“C”—Lieutenants C. Cameron, J. McIvor and nineteen other ranks.

“D”—Lieutenant A. J. Thompson and sixteen other ranks.

The original intention was to attack the enemy's front and support lines, but on the night 25th/26th, two nights previous to the date set for the raid, Scroggie and MacLennan discovered that the enemy was digging a new outpost line. The plan was then reconsidered. The enemy was permitted to continue his task on the night 26th/27th, but prevented from placing any wire in front of the new line. The objective of the main raiding party was altered to embrace the new outpost line and the front line trench. The subsidiary parties, “C” and “D,” were allotted, as objectives, detached enemy posts previously located.

“B” party left the front line at ten p.m. on the 27th in two waves, following the tape which had been run out to within a hundred yards of the enemy's outposts. The leading wave under the direct command of Captain Scroggie, who was accompanied by MacLennan, Hill and Reid, was given the task of capturing the outpost line; the second, led by Lieutenants Tuxford and Gibson, was ordered to “leap-frog” the leading group after it had captured the outpost line and attack the enemy's front line.

The night was very dark. The parties were assembled with difficulty, by compass bearings, but once the assembly was completed the darkness favoured the enterprise. The men of the leading group crawled from shell-hole to shell-hole until by twelve-forty a.m. (April 28th) they had reached a line about sixty yards from the enemy; then Lieutenants Reid and Hill took forward small detachments on the right and left flanks up to within fifteen yards of the Germans. The enemy evidently observed some part of these movements, for at twelve-fifty a.m. he sent up Very lights and opened rifle and machine-gun fire.

At one a.m., zero hour, the field-gun barrage and the overhead machine-gun fire supporting the raid, opened; the raiding party instantly fired a volley of rifle grenades into the enemy's outpost line and rushed it. The only obstacle, one line of barbed concertina wire, was easily crossed and the resistance offered by two light machine guns (one on each flank) and a few snipers was soon overcome. Corporal Langtry rushed the left gun and bayoneted the crew; a bomb settled the fate of the right gun. Six prisoners were taken, fifteen of the enemy were killed and some dug-outs bombed.

Two Lewis gun posts were established, one on either flank. On the left Sergeant Leslie established a bombing post. Five minutes later the two platoons under Lieutenants Tuxford and Gibson dashed through at the double towards the enemy's front line. At one-twenty the supporting barrage lifted off this objective, and immediately the attacking party climbed over the fifteen-foot embankment in front of it and entered the trench.

Here again the only resistance was that offered by a few snipers and two machine guns. It was soon overcome. Lance-Corporal Barnett destroyed one of the machine guns and silenced the other. Numerous dug-outs were found in this line. Five of them were destroyed.

In one there were at least twelve men who refused to surrender and who had to be disposed of by means of ammonal tubes. Lieutenants MacLennan and Tuxford entered several dug-outs and secured twenty-one prisoners, including a company commander. An amplifier set (I. Toc) and valuable maps and documents were also brought back.

At one-forty-five, as previously arranged, the group of "B" party in the German front line, carrying with it its wounded, retired through the group in the German outpost line, which immediately thereafter also withdrew.

"C" party met with no opposition. It found the post it had been detailed to capture and the enemy's line farther ahead deserted. During the withdrawal, however, one of the party, Private V. Rogers, found three of the enemy, who had been out on patrol, and brought them in single-handed.

"D" raid entered the enemy post and captured a machine gun; the crew had fled. Unfortunately Lieut. Thompson, the officer in charge of the raid, was killed. The detailed story of the enterprise is graphically told in the following diary extract:

"The barrage fell at 1.00 a.m. After a rifle grenade shower the party leapt up, our own barrage falling around us, and rifle grenades falling about us. A heavy shell fell in the trench and we were blown back, then nearly done in by a rifle grenade. Rushed back to get rifle grenade men to change direction of fire. Met two wounded and they say Tommy is killed. Rushed into the Hun trench. Not a soul in sight, apparently the gunner pressed the trigger on his machine gun and fled. Sergeant Jones and I bombed dug-outs in the trench. Jones weighs a ton, so think we had better get out before he is hit. Had a bad time getting back through the barrage. Carried Tommy's body and the captured machine gun down a communication trench.

"Tommy was killed—shot right through the head. Had a last look at him in the trench—young, light-hearted, generous, a little wild—and he is gone."

In all, one officer and twenty-seven other ranks, three machine guns, the amplifier, a listening set and numerous documents were captured; numerous casualties were inflicted upon the enemy and several of his dug-outs destroyed. The 16th casualties were one officer and four other ranks killed, two officers and fifteen other ranks wounded.

So efficiently had the whole operation been conducted that the enemy did not even send up an S.O.S.

On the night April 28th/29th, the night after the raid, the Battalion was relieved from the front line and retired into brigade support east of Vimy Ridge to positions near the Arras-Lens railway. Six days later it moved farther back to corps reserve at Anzin St. Aubin, a village in the valley of the Scarpe, north-west of and close by Arras.

Anzin was distinctly a battle area town. The bombardments of the enemy thundered at its door; the tension and alarms of the front line were shared by its garrison. Nevertheless, on reaching this spot the 16th Battalion may be said to have entered the atmosphere of that long period of rest and training—incomparably the most beneficial and interesting training it received during the course of the War—which

formed the prelude, in the case of the Canadians, to the battles of the last hundred days.

During the first few days of the Battalion's tour at Anzin there was undoubtedly an anxiety hanging over all ranks, for, at the beginning of May, 1918, it was confidently anticipated that the enemy would make a further attack in strength on the Arras front. The date of this new offensive was even definitely forecast for May 11th; up to that day every one of the furious bombardments, which invariably broke out in the early mornings, was suspected of heralding the great battle.

May 11th arrived, and nothing unusual happened. Henceforth the Battalion gave up thinking about the morrow and the day after and the battles which they might bring forth, and set about making the most of the enjoyments of the present: the bathing in the Scarpe; the 3rd Brigade sports at Etrum—"Like a fair at home"—when the 16th captured a goodly proportion of the prizes; parties in the various company messes, which were "the order of the day;" and a Battalion dinner, which was a huge success and a senior officer

"distinguished himself by cutting loose on his first jag, and was as funny as a bunch of monkeys."

At seven o'clock on the morning of May 19th the unit marched back some fourteen miles into army reserve at Izel-lez-Hameau. There, in conjunction with the new supporting arms—the tanks—and with the weapons and tactical lessons at its disposal, which the experience of the War up to that date had evolved, it began training in real earnest.

The 16th Battalion's experience of tanks was confined to the manoeuvres of the summer of 1918, and the battlefields of the "last hundred days." Its knowledge of the workings of that branch of the service was therefore of a limited nature; but, such as it was, it convinced members of the 16th that service with the tanks was not of the most pleasant nature. They were easily put out of action by field guns. The controlling officer seemed to have most exacting responsibilities imposed upon him under conditions of severe strain; and, although charged with less responsibility, the other personnel had an equal tax on mental and physical faculties. The heat, the rattle, the tossing about, and the fumes were trying to the strongest.

"The heat and fumes inside the tank," writes Lieutenant Rodgers, a 16th officer who was attached to one in the battle of August 8th, 1918, "were fierce. Since that day when anyone mentions tanks it always reminds me of a turkish bath. The bullets striking the tank made a noise like riveters working in a shipyard.

"We ran into a strong machine-gun post and the Germans kept firing at us until we were right on top of them. Their fire was so accurate that it put our six-pounder on the left side of the tank out of action.

"By the time we reached the cross roads near Aubercourt I was feeling quite dizzy from the gas inside the tank as were the other members of the crew, and afterwards I fainted right away."

The weapon in which the infantry now placed its faith was the

Lewis gun. Thirty-eight of these guns had by 1918 been distributed to each battalion in the ratio of two to each platoon and six to battalion headquarters.

The tactics of these latter days of the war were governed by what was known as the policy of "infiltration." The attacking troops were trained to work round strong points and machine-gun nests that were putting up a stiff resistance; to find the line of least resistance, push in, and isolate garrisons still fighting. More distant objectives, involving the capture of ground from the enemy's outpost zone back to his gun lines and beyond, were also allotted to battalions.

These were tactics which called for an exceptional degree of daring and resource in the infantry. Front line men had not only to close with the enemy in circumstances of comparative isolation—that is, without the moral support of the old close order formation—but they had to think and co-operate skilfully with the other troops engaged alongside of them; there could be no more blind charging. "Cannon fodder" had to give place to a high type of disciplined manhood, if attacks, under the new methods, were to carry the day in the face of a determined enemy.

Knowing such was the case, it was exceedingly disappointing to infantry leaders to realize that the higher authorities seemed to pay little attention to this aspect of the situation. When the different arms of the service were being expanded in 1917 and early 1918, the same old demands for men were being made on the infantry, and under pain of disciplinary measures, commanding officers were ordered to meet them with their best material only. At the same time other men, some of whose crime sheets contained as many as fifteen or twenty entries, were being transferred to battalions.

Confronted with the task of adjusting the organization and spirit of their battalions to these immediate necessities of the War, commanders had one further responsibility, very different in character from those referred to before, placed upon them. It concerned the problem of educating the men for their civil responsibilities after demobilization. Classes were formed, libraries established, and, in the summer of 1918, battalions were asked to assist by detailing a non-commissioned officer to act as a sort of battalion educational expert.

With the attention of all ranks centred on training for war, it can be conceived that the new scheme for peace training was not received enthusiastically. Some battalion commanders felt, and said, that if they, their officers and non-commissioned officers did their duty faithfully in the Field and studied in every way the interests of their subordinates, an equally good purpose would be served. An understanding would thus be established between man and man, which carried into civil life, would produce an effect on the body politic far greater than any meagre book knowledge which the soldier might acquire in his spare moments off duty. As a consequence, it is to be feared the battalion educational expert did not receive the support he was entitled to, and the Khaki University, as it was called, had to confine its labours to the base camps and distant rear areas, until after the Armistice.

Izel-lez-Hameau, the area to which the Battalion now moved, was situated about fifteen miles behind the front line, in an undulating, wooded countryside, far away from any sight or sound of the battlefield. The background to the Battalion training was of the most pleasant kind. The training itself embraced a variety of activities, all

designed to divert the thoughts of the men from the strain and atmosphere of the fighting line. Entertainments by talented concert parties and well-organized sports were intermingled with tactical schemes of the real open-warfare kind, when the troops dashed down valleys, across streams, along hedges, through the standing corn, with the usual abandon of peace time training.

The manoeuvres carried out were the rehearsals for the "Delta" scheme, the operation to be undertaken by the Canadian Corps on the Hinges front, about two miles north of Bethune, including the ground, Pacaut and Paradis, where the 16th Battalion had rested for two nights before the battle of Festubert.

The weather during those days was scorching hot, but the troops suffered no discomfort from that cause. The five-mile march which the 16th had to make to the manoeuvre ground was carried out in the cool of the morning. The pace set during the tactical exercises was moderate. Shortly after noon all was over, and the Battalion with other units of the 3rd Brigade went into bivouac in the Bois de Faye, a shady wood overlooking a wide expanse of upland and valley.

The field kitchens had been brought up, and meals were there served in the open. In the afternoon sports were held; at night a Brigade sing-song, and afterwards the men bivouacked under the trees. The sham battle was resumed in the morning and that finished, the unit had a long rest in the Bois de Faye, and, in the cool of the evening, marched back to billets, its members feeling quite satisfied with themselves and the game of war as it was played at Izel-lez-Hameau.

Monchy Breton, to which locality the Battalion next passed, was north of the Arras-St. Pol road in an equally pleasant countryside. After a few hours' march, it arrived there at ten a.m. on May 25th—"In fine form, fit for anything." It remained in that area until the middle of June carrying out a varied scheme of training—musketry and route-marching, company and battalion tactical schemes; brigade manoeuvres under the command of Colonel Hans Von Pecksburger, thinking the latter "Great fun, like a game a crowd of school boys would play." It headed the list of winners in the Brigade sports: it entertained the 15th Battalion—

"Company entertains company; lunch in the pastures amongst the buttercups and daisies;"

and it enjoyed the return hospitality of that unit at a garden party—

"Where strawberries and pastry were served, and a huge crowd of 'brass hats,' nurses and civilians were present."

Within the Battalion companies gave parties to each other, "which didn't end until well on in the mornings;" officers presented themselves at the court of Count de Kackiac to receive at his hands honours, "The Grand Order of Crossed Corkscrews" or penalties, as the Count's good pleasure dictated; the officers' "U" Boat band practised on their kazoos¹ and again all of this work and fun was carried on in the perfect setting of weather and surroundings enjoyed at the previous training area.

"The weather keeps fine, hot sun every day. The crops are turning golden and the country around us is beautiful—so quiet and peaceful."

¹ A kind of mouth organ.

On June 16th the Battalion moved nearer the forward area to Ecoivres, into corps reserve.

“A long march, a very hot day, not a man fell out—we are in fine form,” was the unofficial comment on this day’s work.

The training period up to that stage had been an unqualified success.

On arrival at Ecoivres news came to hand that the 16th Battalion had secured one more honour. Number 3 Platoon (Lieutenant Lowrie) had won the 1st Canadian Division platoon competition by a margin of nineteen points.¹

From Ecoivres the Battalion proceeded to Ariane dump, a location a few hundred yards behind the Battalion’s battle front on April 9th, 1917, to supply front area working parties; it came back from that task, “Everybody of the gang feeling very happy;” and seven days later, on the 29th, moved to Camblyneul, one of the towns in the Vimy practice area, with which it was so familiar immediately before the Vimy battle.

The final phase of the training, marked by those imposing spectacles which testified to the high morale it had brought to the Canadians, had arrived.

On July 1st, Dominion Day, the Corps held sports at Tinqes, a village fourteen miles west of Arras, on the Arras-St. Pol road. Troops from every unit of the formation were transported in lorries to the sports field. Between forty and fifty thousand of all ranks attended. Glorious weather prevailed. The gathering presented a scene of disciplined force and virile manhood which could rarely, if ever, be seen elsewhere at that stage of the War on either side of No Man’s Land.

In the grand stand the Corps Commander, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, entertained a distinguished company, including H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, and members of his Cabinet, numerous visiting generals and staffs, and the Canadian divisional and brigade commanders. Immediately before the Corps Commander and his guests lay the sports arena, where lightly leaped and ran the competitors clad in their cool, white vests and shorts. Banked around it in solid mass, crowding the field to its farther limits, was the khaki clad soldiery. Bands played, the men cheered, aeroplanes circled overhead, the hot sun blazed down and glistened back from the polished brasses. The Canadian Corps was on holiday at the height of its glory.

On July 6th, the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade (the Highland Brigade) not to be outdone by the Corps, became hosts at a Highland Gathering at Tinqes to the Highland regiments of the British Army. Representatives from all Highland battalions in the Canadian Corps and from practically all battalions in the 15th (Scottish), 51st (Highland), and 52nd (Lowland) Divisions were present.

The weather, as on July 1st, was perfect. During the day every competition proper to Highland games was engaged in; piping competitions (both individual and regimental, in which twenty-two pipe bands and various individual members of them competed), Highland dancing, putting the stone, tossing the caber, tug-of-war; and when at the close of the day the massed pipe bands, two hundred and sixty-

¹ The final marking was: 16th Battalion, 379 points; 2nd Battalion, 360 points; 10th Battalion, 334 points.

four pipers and one hundred and forty-eight drummers, under Drum Major Graham of the 16th played "Retreat", the like had not been seen before.

This muster of the clans was numbered by thousands instead of the tens of thousands who attended on Dominion Day, but the swinging kilts made a bonny sight; the pibroch and the marches stirred the blood, and, let it be said, the Canadian Highland Brigade dispensed Highland hospitality.

The Corps sports and the Highland Gathering were not only the culmination of the good days of training in the summer of 1918, but the outcome of a policy which knew that training had many sides and studied them all. The Canadian Corps and the Canadian Highland Brigade have reason to be proud of numbering in their record such achievements as have just been described.

Then for the 3rd Brigade there was the interlude on July 2nd of an inspection by the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, accompanied by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, the Honourable T. Calder and the Corps Commander.

And for the 16th Battalion there was diversion of a different kind:

"In the evening a party of fifty turned out as a picket to stand-by at a Chinese coolie camp. A riot was in full swing. Chinks had raised the dickens; rushed the cook-house; beat up the cooks, and pinched all the grub. Their officers could do nothing, and when the picket appeared the Chinks appeared delighted—grabbed shovels, picks, clubs, and faced the picket which was standing with fixed bayonets. The Chinks seemed to want to scrap. However, after a great palaver they agreed to settle down if the troops went away. The picket was withdrawn and everything got quiet, but it was quite exciting for a time."

On July 13th the Battalion was replaced in Cambigneul by the 9th Battalion (Highlanders), The Royal Scots—its first touch with the Regiment to which it was in post-war days to be allied—and proceeded by stages to the section of the front east of Telegraph Hill, which it had occupied at the beginning of the previous April.

The front line tours of July, 1918, in this sector, compared in many ways with the tours of July, 1917, on the Mericourt front. There was now the same active patrolling, raiding, and counter-raiding with the balance of casualties much in favour of the 16th. In a patrol encounter on July 20th, at Telegraph Hill, the Battalion had one man wounded and the enemy one killed and one wounded. In an encounter on the 21st, when the Germans attempted to raid the 16th posts, the unit suffered no casualties, whilst the enemy lost one prisoner, had an unknown number of wounded and two killed. The enterprise was therefore not a success, as the epitaph copied from the cross placed above the fallen and reproduced below hints. The inscription runs:

R. I. P.

Unter Offizier Otto

Corporal

..... German Infantry Regiment

attempted to raid 16th Canadian Scottish

24—7—18.

"Enough said"

The 16th, on the night 27th/28th, in order to obtain further superiority, raided the enemy posts with parties from Numbers 3 and 4 Companies, totalling nine officers and one hundred and fifty other ranks. Unfortunately the raid met with little success. The Germans suspected it was to take place and retired from their outpost line. The only 16th capture was a light machine gun. And to offset this insignificant gain, the raiders unfortunately got mixed up with, and sustained casualties from, the supporting barrage.

The tour on this front came to an end on the night July 29th/30th, when the 15th Canadian Battalion relieved the 16th, and the latter unit gradually moved back by stages into General Headquarters reserve at Lattre St. Quentin. It arrived there to find itself in an atmosphere of much excitement. The mysterious rumour of the past days, "The whisper in the air that something is going to break soon—some move on foot," became the more certain statement, "Something is going to happen."

The day following arrival at Lattre St. Quentin, orders were received that the unit would entrain at eight a.m. on August 4th at Frevent—"Bound for—we don't know;" but from plain hints dropped by staff officers it could be inferred that this unknown destination lay somewhere in the north.

The great importance of keeping every detail of this move secret was strongly impressed upon all ranks. They were asked not to converse with strangers, nor even talk within the Battalion regarding their journey. They were warned that upon their discretion in these matters depended the lives of many of their comrades and the success of the forthcoming operations.

At Frévent, the Battalion entrained under secret orders. Dieppe maps covering the northern section of France were issued. "We are going to embark for Mesopotamia—certain thing," suggested one officer. The rank and file didn't think so; and as the train wound its way northward, were more than ever confirmed in their minds, whatever might be said to the contrary, that the journey, like so many journeys before it, would end in the Ypres salient—the place above all places which they abhorred.

But, as the hours went by and the train wandered southwards to Abbeville, a wonderful transformation took place in the spirits of all ranks. They brightened up as if reprieved from a sentence of exile. By the time the journey brought them to a point where they passed through American camps and they knew for certain that the north country was left behind, they roused themselves to a pitch of great enthusiasm, cheering, singing, "U" boat band playing, with a vigour which startled the Doughboys.

At eight forty-five p.m., August 4th, the unit found itself detraining at Vieux Rouen-sur-Brise, in an area strange to it and bearing no signs of the hustle and crowding which usually accompany a concentration of troops. It moved from the detraining point in the dusk of a quiet summer evening; marched steadily for the greater part of the night and reached Dromesnil, its billeting quarters, about half an hour before dawn. Its arrival excited great curiosity amongst the inhabitants of that little country village who had never before seen a kilted battalion, or British or Overseas troops; a statement easily believed after noting the moderate prices charged for any articles on sale.

At Dromesnil Number 1 Company, which had been left behind





to furnish rear guard and entraining parties, less Number 3 platoon,¹ rejoined the Battalion. Afterwards in the late evening of that same day the Commanding Officer held a conference of officers and explained to them such details as were known to him of the coming operations.

Subsequently about ten p.m. the unit began the final stage of its journey to the battle area. It marched to Hornoy—"Hot work and all uphill"—embussed at that point—"After frightful confusion; the embussing officer all in the air"—and travelled throughout the night (5th/6th). In the early morning of the 6th, shortly after passing through the deserted streets of Amiens, it debussed at St. Fuscien, a village directly south of that city, and marched—"A most trying, hot and dusty march"—to the town of Boves, where it rested all day on August 6th.

To keep any knowledge of the true location of the forthcoming operations from the enemy, the Canadian Corps, besides spreading reports that the new offensive was to take place in the neighbourhood of Ypres, and issuing maps to confirm the rumour, actually despatched certain of its units to that locality; it deferred sending the attacking troops and guns to the Amiens front until the last possible moment. When the 16th arrived at Boves on the morning of August 6th, there was therefore no visible sign of special activity.

The succeeding night (6th/7th) told a different story. Masses of troops moving in solid formation towards the forward area, crowded the roads through Boves—"It is inconceivable where they have sprung from"—and by dawn of August 7th, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions, hundreds of heavy and field guns and many tanks were packed out of sight under every available bit of cover, on ground scarcely more than three miles distant from the German front line, and well under observation from the commanding positions which the enemy held east of the Luce.

The last platoon of the 16th reached that Battalion's particular corner of the concentration area at four-thirty a.m. on the 7th, and during the whole of that day the entire unit, with the exception of small reconnoitring parties, kept strictly concealed.

The reconnoitring parties had a difficult task to perform. Maps indicating boundaries and objectives in the forthcoming attack had been issued. Guided by these it was possible for the observers standing on the high ground west of the Luce valley to secure a general view of the enemy territory over which the Canadian corps was to operate; but the more detailed information regarding assembly area, and ground to be traversed, so necessary to troops, was exceedingly difficult to obtain.

The 49th Australian Battalion holding the line, the unit which the 16th relieved on the Mouquet Farm front in the disastrous tour of September 4th/7th, 1916, knew nothing of the intended offensive, or of the fact that tens of thousands of Canadians lay under cover a few hundred yards behind it. No direct questions affecting the operation could therefore be asked of its officers, a rather unsatisfactory state of affairs, as the jumping-off area bordered the outpost line, which was eight hundred yards ahead of the main trench and inaccessible by day.

The 16th advance parties spent the afternoon of the 7th in the forward area making the best of this difficult situation, representing

¹ Winners of the 1st Division platoon competition. All ranks of this platoon had been granted leave to Paris.

to the Australians that nothing more than an ordinary relief was to take place. They returned to the Battalion as evening closed in. Battle supplies were then issued, and at eleven-thirty p.m., with intervals between platoons, the 16th marched down the slope to its battle front.

The silence of the quiet starlight night was undisturbed, except for the sound of an occasional gun firing toward enemy territory, the explosion of an incoming shell at some cross roads or other important point to the rear which the foe was bombarding, and a faint, dull rumble from the direction of Boves, through which village the guns, transport and troops of the French and Canadians (the 4th Division) were moving forward at that moment.

If only the enemy knew! But he didn't. Entirely unsuspecting, he overlooked, from his defences in the high Dodo Wood looming darkly ahead on the right, the mass of guns and troops assembling in front of him; yet with unseeing eyes and unconscious of the disaster which dawn was to bring to his cause.

At three forty-five a.m. the 16th Battalion had completed its assembly, and at about the same hour, certainly before four, all attacking Canadian units were in place. The precautions of the past weeks were fully justified; without the knowledge, to within a few hours of zero, of even the Australian troops holding the battle front, the Canadian Corps had successfully completed its rapid and secret concentration.

Bronzed, fit, and confident, at the zenith of its power, it lay ready to give battle. Nurtured by wise leadership, consummated by the long summer training of 1918, Corps unity and strength—terms which in the spring of 1917 had little meaning for Canadians—had become a reality, and had begotten by that morning of August 8th such a mighty instrument as should, for all generations, be the pride of Canada and the source of inspiration to every citizen within her borders.

CHAPTER XX

THE ADVANCE TO VICTORY, 1918

BATTLE OF AMIENS

Reference maps: "H" facing page 330, "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45, and Sketch map facing page 298.

In its original conception the Battle of Amiens, August, 1918, was designed as a local offensive, with, to quote the words of Sir Douglas Haig's despatch:

"Definitive objectives of a limited nature . . . the disengagement of Amiens, and the freeing of the Paris-Amiens railway."

In its execution it proved to be one of the turning points of the war; the occasion which brought home to the German High Command the break-down of its armies' morale; the beginning of the end.

The operation took place under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief of the British armies.

Supported by tanks and a heavy artillery bombardment, it was carried out on a frontage of approximately eleven and one-third miles—a frontage slightly less than that of the Battle of Arras, 1917; it penetrated on the opening day of the offensive to an average depth of eight and a fraction miles, a penetration four times greater than that of the action just mentioned.

The forces engaged were (right to left) the First French Army, the Canadian Corps, the Australian Corps, and—forming a defensive flank to the latter formation—the 3rd British Corps.

The Canadian Corps was allotted a frontage of five miles from a point about one thousand yards south of the Amiens-Roye road, northward to the Amiens-Chaulnes railway. It attacked with three divisions, 3rd, 1st and 2nd (right to left) holding the 4th Division in reserve behind the 3rd ready to leap-frog that formation at a later stage of the battle.

The ground over which the Corps operated consisted of rolling country cut diagonally by the deep valley of the Luce, a stream flowing west through a strip of wooded marshland about three hundred yards wide. On the 3rd Canadian Division front this marshland had to be negotiated by all of its assaulting brigades; the battalions of the 9th Brigade attacking on the right of the Division's front had to cross it before reaching their assembly areas. The 1st and 2nd Divisions, with the exception of the 16th Battalion, which advanced along the northerly slopes of the Luce valley, were clear of that feature.

The underlying principle of the Corps scheme of attack for the operation was speed. The infantry was ordered to move rapidly forward, wherever possible, preceded for the first three thousand six

hundred yards or so by a heavy artillery barrage, and later by tanks and the fire of mobile field artillery.

The 1st Canadian Division attacked with three brigades on a one brigade frontage, the 3rd leading, the 1st leap-frogging the 3rd, and the 2nd leap-frogging both.

The 3rd Brigade was on a three battalion frontage; 16th right, 13th centre, 14th left with the 15th Battalion in brigade reserve, and the 5th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade following on, detailed to take the final objective, if necessary.

The 3rd Brigade plan of attack was simple. The three leading battalions went straight through from the jumping-off trench to the Brigade's final objective, the "Green Line."

* * * * *

The ground to be covered by the 16th on its battle front was varied; of a nature peculiarly suited to the defence and correspondingly difficult for assaulting troops to advance over. Level at first, covered with fields of standing overripe rye and the shattered stumps of Hangard, Wren, and Strip Copses, it fell away some eight to nine hundred yards forward into a broad, deep hollow, on the farther side of which lay the steep terraced northerly slope of the Luce valley. As far as Bosnia Trench, the Battalion was responsible for the capture of this slope from top to bottom. Thereafter its attack inclined somewhat down the slope, and swung to the right to take in the village of Aubercourt, the Luce stream and its southerly bank.

The Battalion plan of attack¹ was as follows:—Numbers 3 and 4 Companies (right to left, Major T. C. Floyd and Major Render) both in line of sections, in file, formed the first wave of the attack. They dealt with the situation up to and including Bosnia Trench. Two platoons of Number 2 Company (Captain Jones) formed a line of "moppers up" in rear of the first wave; the remaining two platoons of Number 2, advanced in line of sections in file behind the "moppers up", leap-frogged Numbers 3 and 4 at Bosnia Trench and captured Aubercourt. Number 1 Company (Captain Lyons) less one platoon on leave to Paris, was ordered to advance in line of sections in file, in rear of Number 2, pass through Numbers 3 and 4 at Bosnia Trench, and, if necessary, capture the enemy guns in the ravine in V 19² (Pantaloon Ravine).

Numbers 1 and 2 Companies having completed their various tasks were detailed to attack the "Green Line" or final objective, Numbers 3 and 4 following on as supports.

Lieut.-Colonel Peck was in command and Major J. A. Scroggie acted as his Second in Command.

On the left flank the Battalion was in touch with the 13th Battalion; on the right, at the Hangard-Aubercourt road, with the 1st, and, during the later stage of the attack, with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles (8th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division).

Seven tanks in two sections were allotted to the Battalion, and one mobile brigade of Field Artillery accompanied the 1st Division's attack to take on targets after the main barrage had ceased.

¹ For further details of Battalion Operation Order see Appendix II.

² This ground was on the front of the 13th Battalion, but, according to Brigade instructions, the attacking battalion which reached the vicinity first was to deal with the guns.

The assembly of the Battalion was completed without accident. The starlight night was ideal for the operation, clear and yet sufficiently dark to cloak movement. Twenty minutes before zero hour weather conditions swung to the opposite pole; a dense mist rose from the Luce marshlands and enveloped the Corps' battle front.

It became exceedingly difficult for battalions to complete final arrangements. One of the "mopping-up" platoons of the 16th was not in place when the attack began; and it was suspected that between Numbers 3 and 4 Companies—the leading wave—a big gap existed. The situation was reported to Colonel Peck, who had by this time arrived in the assembly area, but in the prevailing circumstances little could be done. The Colonel instructed that, if Numbers 3 and 4 Companies were far apart, Lieutenant W. D. Mackie and his platoon should enter the gap; but time did not allow of this arrangement being carried out before zero hour.

The loud drone of the aeroplane which had been flying backwards and forwards over the enemy lines, dropping an occasional bomb, drew away in the mist towards the west. It died down and a new sound, one which it was intended to cover—the distant hum of the tanks—broke through the fog on to the death-like silence of the assembly area. The noise crept nearer. It grew louder and louder to a rumble, clatter and clank. It seemed as if it must surely reach the enemy and give him warning of the impending attack.

But no! Not even a Very light flared into the night, and when at four-twenty a.m. the barrage came down, the Battalion was able to close up to it, and advance in its wake unhindered by any counter-barrage, or a single shot from the enemy's outposts.

The wide No Man's Land, which the unit had first to traverse, was untouched by the shell fire. It was soon crossed. Paths had been cut through the enemy's wire and it afforded no obstacle; but on approaching nearer to the German defences progress became less rapid. The supporting artillery barrage had struck here in its full force, the smell of the newly torn earth rose strong from the ground; the fumes of the high explosives and the smoke screen, held close down by the clammy fog, got into the men's eyes and throats and caused them to stumble, lose sense of direction and group together. The consequent confusion was in no wise improved by the arrival of the tanks which lunged around in a disconcerting way.

The story of the fighting in the enemy's outpost zone is therefore disconnected. It relies upon the narratives of leaders not co-operating with each other, although, in themselves, these give a fairly accurate idea of the general characteristics of the attack at that stage of the battle.

"We passed through to the south of 'Strip Cope'," proceeds one account, "and down the hill in front of us at a location which I judge to be between Vear Alley and Wren Cope I could see something that looked like an emplacement. Piper Maclean of Number 2 Company was with my party at the time. I told him to play 'The Drunken Piper,' and to the strains of this tune, played in quick time, we charged. It was an emplacement sure enough, of heavy trench mortars. Jumping into the trench we saw in front of us the entrances to two dug-outs each guarded with a machine gun mounted and well camouflaged. We shouted down to the enemy and up they

came—one officer and about sixty men. They were taken completely by surprise; some of them were in their stocking feet and partly clad. Arrived above ground they seemed determined to 'dish up' their day's rations, and make themselves comfortable before starting the journey to rear, but after some gentle (?) persuasion we settled that matter and sent them quickly on their way at the double. Soon after, to the north-east of Cemetery Copse we ran into another party of Germans, about twenty in number, and hurried them back."

"All went well with us at the start," runs another description of the fighting more to the left of the Battalion's front. "We had advanced seven to eight hundred yards without meeting any of the enemy and were passing through a field of rye, when suddenly somebody rose up right in front of me. I stopped, told the men to get down, and challenged. The man in front ran so I fired dropping him. I doubled ahead, followed by the platoon and found a big German shot through the face, breathing his last. On looking round I discovered two more of the enemy standing watching us from a "T" head listening post. They surrendered without a fight, were sent back, and again we advanced, but had not gone far when I heard a noise in front and running ahead caught sight of a Hun setting up a machine gun. I shot him, and the section corporal and myself jumped into a short trench, which we found led to a trench mortar battery—a most elaborate emplacement—in a clump of trees close by. Looking around we discovered the entrance to a deep dug-out down which I shouted and up came an officer and about thirty men. I called for a volunteer to take the prisoners back but no one wished to go. I was on the point of detailing a man for the duty when conveniently two of Number 4 Company, with a big lot of Germans, passed us and I attached our group to them."

Meantime Lieutenant Mackie and his platoon who were operating in the centre of the attack, and who were on guard for the breach in front, had good reason from actual experience to know that it existed. They had disposed of one machine gun and were fired on by another from their right rear.

"I placed the men in cover," writes this officer describing the latter incident. "Took the Lewis gun corporal and two men and started back to investigate. On the rising ground on our right was a clump of trees and in them a machine gun nest. Just as we attacked it from one side, Sergeant Mowatt and men of Number 4 Company attacked it from the other and soon all was over. I was certain now that the gap in front had not been covered. I had a talk with Mowatt and took the necessary precautions."

Passing from the enemy's outpost zone the Battalion entered the broad hollow, which cut northward into the Luce slope. By this time its front was well covered. One or two platoons on the south, near Cemetery Copse, even overlapped the right boundary line into the area of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, but on striking the Hangard-Aubercourt road these men eased back into their own area.

The Battalion reached the bottom of the dip and there met with a strange experience. Through the fog there loomed up directly ahead of it a high dark mass, which at a first hurried glance seemed like a strong fortification. The first part of the Battalion to see it was the centre, where at the moment the Commanding Officer was present. Colonel Peck gave the order to charge. The men at once rushed forward, some thirty yards or so, only to find themselves up against an almost perpendicular bank.

For a moment all ranks were nonplussed. A doubt arose as to whether the Battalion was on its right course. Any misgivings on that point, however, were soon set at rest. It was discovered on feeling out to the right that the incline became much more gradual in that direction, jutting southwards towards a road, which was recognisable by the sound of the tanks creeping up along it, as the Gentelles-Aubercourt.

Groping its way over this slope, where it was most easily negotiable, the main body of the Battalion, less part of Number 1 Company whose exciting experiences will be related later, advanced to the attack. Piper Paul mounted one of the tanks, named "Dominion;" the pipes skirled out the "march past" of the Battalion, "The Blue Bonnets over the Border;" and with this dramatic lead the troops on the right flank moved towards the enemy.

Daylight had now come. The fog was growing thinner. It became possible to see some little distance in front. Anti-tank guns and trench mortars were standing around in the open with their covers still on, but no enemy was in sight.

For some hundred yards the advance proceeded without interruption. The fog gradually lightened, until just as the leading wave of the Battalion's attack was moving up the long grassy slope above the Aubercourt road north of Demuin, the mist cleared without a moment's warning.

The Commanding Officer, who for observation purposes had again come forward into the first wave, hastened ahead to the crest of the ridge, and as he reached it an enemy machine gun opened fire in his direction at point blank range, killing Piper Paul, who was marching alongside of him. Simultaneously revolver shots rang out from the right front, the enemy gun ceased firing and Captain Alec MacLennan, the Battalion Intelligence Officer, appeared in the enemy's post.

MacLennan during the battle had a roving commission. After taking part in the fighting in the outpost zone, he struck down to the right and advanced along the Gentelles-Aubercourt road to the Demuin cross roads. From there, accompanied by one of his scouts, Private Frank Durham, he went north, up the shoulder of the hill, until he reached a knee-deep trench (Bosnia), which ran in the same direction. Jumping into the trench he had proceeded but a short distance along it, when he observed, around a traverse, four or five German machine gunners coming towards him. He rushed them; they fled and two succeeded in getting away. When he was following up these two, the fog lifted and he could see in plain view to his left the main body of the Battalion coming over the crest of the rise. An enemy machine-gun crew from a position close by him, likewise saw the Battalion and opened fire on it. MacLennan, because of an intervening mound of earth, could not see the gun, but a few seconds afterward, on turning a further traverse, he observed it about thirty yards distant. He raced across the intervening space, shot the crew and on turning round, to

quote his own words, "was amazed to see Colonel Peck coming towards me only fifteen yards away."

It was evident that the serious stage of the day's fighting had begun. MacLennan had disposed of two machine-gun crews opposite the centre of the Battalion front and eased the situation in that particular area; but the enemy was active against both flanks. On the right of the Battalion front he occupied a chalk pit in strength, and had manned Bosnia Trench beyond this stronghold; on the left, six to seven hundred yards distant from the Battalion, on a commanding shoulder of the hill, stepped with high ledges, he had posted further machine guns and snipers, who, with deadly aim, were picking off the leaders one by one. Render, commanding Number 4 Company, was killed here and Floyd, commanding Number 3 Company, wounded.

Without any hesitation the right flank attacked the chalk pit. The garrison fought stubbornly, but thanks to the fine leadership of Company Sergeant-major Frank Macdonald of Number 4 Company and Sergeant Wann of Number 3, its resistance was soon overcome. A large number of prisoners were captured here, including a battalion commander and headquarters and also a dressing station and doctor who rendered service later in aid of the 16th wounded.

Fairly heavy casualties were sustained in this attack, but fortunately Lieutenant Mackie of Number 1 Company and his platoon were at hand to reinforce. The advance was continued towards Bosnia Trench, only to be held up by heavy machine-gun fire from the right.

Mackie, ordering his men to remain under cover, crept out, accompanied by his Lewis gun corporal,¹ into the ditch running alongside the Demuin road. On reaching this cover they gradually worked along to a point where, unseen, they obtained a direct view of Bosnia Trench. Crawling out of the ditch to gain more complete observation, they discovered the trench was defended by four machine guns. They waited until the crews exposed themselves. Then the corporal opened fire on the one directly opposite him and got all five members of it. Next time the Germans came into view he got two of the crew on the right, and on their third appearance he inflicted further casualties.

Ammunition now ran short, but a fresh supply was soon secured and fire was reopened directly one of the enemy showed himself. This sniping went on until the officer in charge of the German guns stood up, and waved to signify he wished the Canadians to come over. Mackie stood up and waved to him to make the advance. They looked at one another, hesitated, and started to walk towards each other. When they were about thirty yards apart the German drew his revolver; Mackie did likewise, fired, dropped his opponent, and, closely followed by the Lewis gun corporal, rushed the trench. The survivors of the gun crews immediately threw their hands up.

Bosnia Trench on the right flank of the 16th front was now in possession of the Battalion, and the troops operating there were at liberty to co-operate by flanking movement with the main Battalion attack.

On the left the Commanding Officer halted the advance until the snipers and machine guns, firing from the high ground to that flank, could be dealt with.

One of the snipers met with short shrift. He was discovered firing

¹ The name of this corporal cannot be traced.

from a wheat field; a 16th sniper took post in a disused gun pit, waited his chance until the enemy sniper rose to take aim, fired—"getting him," in the words of an eye witness, "with a perfect bull's eye." The other snipers in the neighbourhood thereupon fled. A tank which had arrived at the Demuin cross roads was instructed to proceed against the machine guns and the available Number 1 Company platoon, Lieutenant Mackie's, was detailed to follow on in its wake towards the guns in Pantaloon Ravine. The main body of the Battalion advanced against the elements of trenches between Bosnia Trench and Aubercourt. It met with no opposition, for seeing themselves practically surrounded by converging attacks from flank and front the Germans in these defences surrendered.

The two platoons of Number 2 Company, detailed for the capture of Aubercourt, were now able to advance. Passing through the leading wave, they moved along the Hangard-Aubercourt road, skirting the north or left of the latter village. They met with no opposition until they reached the cross roads north of the centre of Aubercourt, where a machine gun, stationed in some houses near by, suddenly opened fire, killing Lieutenant McConechy and Sergeant Barrett. These casualties delayed the local advance until Private Sumner, who had begun to stalk the gun directly it opened fire, got on to its flank and put the crew out of action.

The Commanding Officer and Battalion Headquarters had meanwhile come forward to the westerly edge of Aubercourt below the Hangard Road, and from there witnessed the fighting that was taking place to the north of the village. Colonel Peck on seeing that McConechy's platoon had been checked, ordered Company Sergeant-major Kennedy,¹ who was close by, to lead a party straight against the village from the ground where they stood. Kennedy and his men advanced, but on entering Aubercourt, they found it deserted with the exception of enemy machine gunners who were stationed in the White Château, and who were still in action, enfilading the river bed directly behind a deserted battery of five point nine guns. Their resistance was dealt with shortly afterwards by a tank, and Aubercourt and all the ground adjacent to it passed into the hands of the Battalion.

On the slopes of the ridge to the north the battle did not seem to be proceeding so favourably. From that direction came the incessant rattle of machine guns. The Commanding Officer, becoming anxious, ordered Captain MacLennan, who had found his way into Aubercourt ahead of McConechy's and Kennedy's platoons, to take a party east along the Aubercourt-Happeglene road, swing to the left, or north, and take in rear the enemy who were still fighting on the high ground. MacLennan's party started and all went well until it rounded a bend in the road a few hundred yards beyond the cross roads north of Aubercourt. There, at a spot devoid of cover, it met with heavy fire at about two hundred yards range from a quarry directly in front. Before the men could disperse nine out of the fourteen were hit.

Attached to the group was a Lewis gun and crew from Number 2 Company. The Numbers 1 and 2 gunners on coming under fire in-

¹ Company Sergeant-major Robert Kennedy, who was killed on October 1st, 1918, at Cuvillers, had a remarkable career with the Battalion. He was a member of the 43rd Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada) draft which joined the 16th in July, 1915, and from that date, with the exception of the eight months he was convalescing from wounds, he was present with his company. He was twice wounded but on the first occasion remained at duty. He was awarded the D.C.M. and the M.M. and two bars for gallantry in the face of the enemy.

stantly dropped and came into action from the centre of the road, MacLennan lying to the left of Number 1, as observer. By the intermittent firing of the enemy's guns and the scurrying around of its crew, it was apparent that the 16th gunners had found their target first try. When the pans of Lewis gun ammunition were emptied, the gunners coolly picked up the rifles of the casualties and kept shooting until the enemy's gun was silenced.

The report of this last check reached the Colonel at Aubercourt cross roads as a tank was moving past. He halted it; told the officer in charge, of the situation in front, and asked him to deal with it. The tank went ahead up the Happeglene road, followed by a group of 16th men, which was joined later by MacLennan and the survivors of his party.

The fight was over. The Germans at the sight of the tank at once surrendered. When the 16th men arrived at the quarry, they found that it sheltered a regimental commander, his staff and a large number of men—a big prize. Six enemy dead were seen lying around the machine gun which had held up the 16th advance, the last victim being the officer.

Speaking of the conduct of the two Lewis gunners¹ who inflicted these casualties, MacLennan says, "I never witnessed a braver deed. Their coolness, courage and marksmanship in the face of great danger was remarkable."

As the prisoners were being collected the main body of the Battalion under Major J. A. Scroggie arrived. Scroggie intimated that the opposition on the high ground north of Aubercourt had been overcome and ordered the advance to continue to its final objective, the "Green Line" in the Happeglene valley. This was reached between eight and nine a.m. without further casualties.

The Battalion was on its final objective—that much was certain—but, was its task entirely accomplished? What was the report from Number 1 Company? Nobody could say. That question remained unanswered until some time between ten and eleven a.m. when Captain Lyons and one to two platoons of his company arrived to tell the story of a battle of their own.

In the advance across the deep hollow this party had inclined too much to the left, and struck the high bank at its steepest part. It was on the point of turning southward, or to the right, when one of the enemy from some point in the fog, rushed straight into its midst. Seizing this man, Lyons demanded to be led to the German line. The prisoner, who spoke broken English, said he would do so. Closely guarding its guide the party followed him until, eventually, it found itself after many wanderings along the foot of the bank, at the beginning of a sort of goat trail which led up the hill. The German began climbing this path on his hands and knees, followed by the 16th men, who after an ascent, of what from subsequent inspection proved to be over forty feet, found themselves at the edge of a plateau, where the mist was so light that it was possible to see a distance of from forty to fifty yards ahead. The prisoner now pointed excitedly half right, to where earthworks and moving figures could be seen vaguely through the mist. Evidently the party was facing a well-manned redoubt which would be exceedingly difficult to capture, yet would have to be taken before any further advance was possible; and the sooner

¹ The names of those Lewis gunners cannot be traced.

the better, before the garrison, who appeared to be making preparations to meet an attack from the south, realized that danger threatened from another quarter.

Hastily assuming attack formation, the 16th men advanced rapidly against their objective. When within twenty or thirty yards of it they were observed; the Germans endeavoured to execute a turn-about, but too late. They were surrounded. In less than fifteen minutes the strong point and twenty prisoners were in the hands of the 16th party.

Under a strengthening sun the mist had now lightened to a haze. No rifle or machine-gun fire could be heard on either flank. It seemed as if the party must be ahead of the main advance, and right off the 16th Battalion's battle front, on the high ground north of the Luce valley. If so, then by going somewhat south of east it was bound to strike the deep valley in V 19, where lay the enemy batteries which Number 1 Company was ordered to capture if necessary.

Acting on this instinct it went forward. It had advanced but a short distance when the fog slowly lifted and confirmed previous reckoning. To the right lay the valley of the Luce, filled to the brim with a white bank of fog. Beyond this lake of mist was visible the high ground east of Dodo Wood; over it lines of khaki clad soldiers were pursuing a panic-stricken enemy. To the left rear still more troops were coming forward.

In front there was not a sign of the enemy. Without any warning the party found itself right on the edge of a deep ravine, which was crowded with German batteries. The crews were coming out of their dug-outs, and, standing on the running boards at the sides of the guns, were hastily pulling off the covers, and preparing for action, without the slightest idea that the foe was standing right above them.

Raising one rousing cheer, the 16th lads made a wild rush down the bank on to the frightened enemy, who fled precipitately into the dug-outs, and gun emplacements, and northwards up the gully. Lyons and one section of the platoon rushed after the fugitives who were escaping up the valley; another section got hold of a cluster of bombs which were lying beside the guns, ready for use against tanks, and flung them down into the dug-outs where a perfect babel of talk was going on; and the remainder of the party ran around emplacements, chasing, hide-and-peek fashion, the Germans who were in hiding there.

The enemy who had taken refuge in the dug-outs and the emplacements were soon rounded up and placed under a guard on the top of the bank, but the party of Germans who had fled up the ravine gave a great deal of trouble.

Making good use of the short start, they got in touch with a German machine-gun crew, who placed their gun on top of one of the steep sides of the draw and directed fire against the 16th section, who were working their way up along the foot of the opposite side. Lyons rushed his men across to dead ground under the bank from which the hostile machine-gun was firing, but there they came under fire from the northerly end of the ravine, where a group of the enemy had rallied, and were forced to retreat towards the guns.

Meanwhile, the prisoners, at the top of the slope, becoming aware of the turn which events had taken in their favour, endeavoured to take advantage of it. One by one, unknown to their escort, who were absorbed in the progress of the battle, those nearest the bank slipped

over, and were making for the gun emplacement to get rifles, when the movement was noticed by the 16th section who were retreating down the draw. They fired on the escaping Germans and raised the alarm. The prisoners' guard woke up to their responsibility and rounded up their charges, with the exception of a few who hid in the undergrowth on the side of the ravine.

At this juncture a platoon of the 15th Battalion, which was supporting the 16th attack, appeared on the horizon. It was signalled to, and, under the command of Lieutenant "Beaver" Reid, came quickly to the rescue. A further advance against the enemy group which was making a stand at the northerly end of the draw was then decided upon and begun. It met with resistance, and would have had great difficulty in capturing its objective had not the leading waves of the 13th and 14th Battalions' main attack appeared at the edge of the ravine. The enemy now saw the fight was hopeless and surrendered.

The captured guns were safe. Lyons then collected his men and marched them south to the 16th front proper and along the Happeglene road to the Battalion's final objective, where they arrived at the hour stated.

"So ended for the 16th," to quote the comment of one of the officers, "the finest 'white man's' battle of the war."

A great victory had been won, of that there could be no doubt. The excellent staff work had rendered the surprise complete. At the gun line, when the captured Germans were told that the whole Canadian Corps was advancing on that front, they seemed stupefied. The officers vented their feelings in lurid but unprintable language—in plain English, too. According to their story, one or two sentries had reported unusual movement opposite, but their tales were discredited. As for the Canadian Corps being there—it was impossible! Was it not in the North? And, in tones which seemed to imply unfair conduct on the part of their opponents, if it had come to the Amiens front, why were they, the Germans, not told?

The mists of the morning had completely disappeared and a hot summer sun beat down from a cloudless sky. The valley and the hill-sides were covered with a multitude of troops who in steady succession, 1st and 2nd Brigade battalions, passed through the 16th lines on to the country beyond. To the right, the 3rd Division battalions, in extended order, and the 4th Division battalions and batteries in column of route, could be seen streaming eastward. Big tanks and small tanks (whippets), were moving across country, in and out amongst the troops, over fields and ditches, and charging through hedges like hounds following a scent. The men of the battalions whose task for the day had been completed, were in the highest spirits, shouting "Fritz beat it" to the troops passing through, and urging them to "Get a move on before the war stopped."

When the 1st and 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigades had advanced clear of the 16th area, the Battalion passed into divisional reserve, and it was possible to make a leisurely survey of the ground captured.

The ravine, where Number 1 Company had had its exciting fight at an earlier hour, was now crowded with cavalry; the supporting brigade of artillery had passed Aubercourt. The natural strength of the ground captured was most impressive. Once past the enemy outpost zone the Battalion had had to attack across a succession of hollows

and spurs which were ideal for defence. Each of them could be swept along its entire length by machine gun fire, and each mutually supported the other.

Mercifully for the attacking troops, fate had been on their side. To the tactical surprise and the artificial smoke, nature had added her own screen, the fog, which had provided cover until such time as the infantry, fresh and with few casualties, had reached the enemy's rearward defences; and just as important, the convoy of tanks had been left intact, and able, when the fog lifted, to deal effectively with the hostile machine gun nests. What might have happened had weather conditions been different can only be guessed at, but undoubtedly victory would have been gained at a higher cost in lives.

* * * * *

On August 8th, with slight exceptions, the attacking troops on the whole battle front had captured all the set objectives. The High Command ordered the advance to be continued with all possible speed. In these further operations, the Canadian Corps, with an attached British division—the 32nd—was allotted a frontage of approximately five miles immediately north of the Amiens-Roye road, to which boundary the French had come up.

As one of the dispositions relative to the above operations, the 16th Battalion on the early morning of August 9th was ordered to proceed into support to the 1st Brigade.

Once more the Battalion tasted the heady wine of victory. In the hot, August day, with everybody in high spirits, the whole countryside was alive with movement. Generals and their staffs were galloping to and fro. Command pennants, which had been laid aside since 1914, fluttered in the breeze over the escorts; divisional headquarters, a hive of bustle, with attendant motor cars, signal wagons and wireless aerials were grouped near the cover of copse and hedge; supporting troops in formed bodies were streaming forward; reserve troops lay on the ground waiting the summons to advance.

Dusk brought the grimmer side of war. The scenes of the previous March were re-enacted. Directly darkness fell the enemy sent over his planes. They bombed and machine-gunned the roads, the horse lines, and villages where troops were likely to be quartered. The airmen shot out parachute flares which lit up every feature of the ground, and flung down egg bombs which, bursting on contact into a shower of ragged fragments, caused widespread injuries. Then, the terror of death and maiming stalked through the night.

The 16th ran into the air attack when marching along the Amiens-Roye road to Beaufort, in its third and final move of the day. The German planes flew low, backward and forward, over the lines of the tall elms that bordered that highway, bombing the troops, guns and transport which were crowded underneath. Confusion ensued, some of the horses, terrified by the roar of the planes' engines, stampeded, and many men were hit. The Battalion sustained no casualties, but the dead and wounded lying by the roadside told their own story of the losses incurred by other units.

At Beaufort, Battalion Headquarters was established in front of the village. The companies were distributed in the fields close by, amongst the stooks of newly-cut grain, where they spent a most uncomfortable time, worried throughout the whole of the night by incessant

sant, scattered artillery fire from the enemy. A shell here, a shell there, sometimes inflicting casualties and always so close as to disturb the resting troops.

At four-twenty a.m. (the 10th) the Battalion was ordered to man battle positions. A thick fog, such as prevailed on the morning of August 8th, lay over the land. No bearings could be taken, but the Battalion knew that its position was well within sight of the enemy's battle line, for Brigade had issued an order that all ranks, directly the mist cleared, must keep close under cover.

As the morning got lighter this order was strictly enforced within the 16th. Therefore, great was the surprise of the Battalion men, when, out of the vanishing fog, large bodies of cavalry, guns and infantry¹ in close order suddenly burst into their view. As these units came forward they gradually opened out into battle formation in spectacular fashion, as if they were on the manoeuvre field. Their men were in high spirits, the staffs were all business, everybody concerned was confident of success.

The attacking battalions passed out of sight into the haze, and later in the morning, after the mist had cleared, further bodies of cavalry and horse artillery went through. In the distance, to the east, the smoke of burning towns or dumps, could be seen rising to the sky, but whether it had reference to the advance of the earlier hours the 16th Battalion did not know. No news of the operation was received until the late afternoon, when rumour began to whisper dark tales of its failure, which found some confirmation in the gloomy looks and depressed mien of the personnel of the brigade headquarters established in the field near at hand.

On the same night, (the 10th), the 16th moved a mile farther forward to the Rouvroy defences, into the old French close support position of the stationary warfare trenches; then it knew what had happened to the attack of the morning. The derelict tanks, demolished by direct hits—"the inside of them like charnel houses"—the dead men and dead horses scattered everywhere around, told very surely of its location and fate. The 32nd British Division had met with disaster in the old system of trench defences, in use from the beginning of trench warfare until the Germans broke through in March-April, 1918.

The Canadians finally succeeded in pushing through this system by August 15th, and on the night 15th/16th, the 16th Battalion relieved units of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, east of Parvillers, facing more or less open ground. By this time the question as to whether or not the offensive on the Amiens front should be continued was in doubt. On the 14th, the Battalion had received a warning order wherein corps and divisional boundaries were outlined stating that on a day, to be advised later, the Canadian Corps would again attack in force, with the river Somme as its objective; but on the 15th this order was cancelled, and it was rumoured that no further major actions were to be undertaken by the Canadians on that front.

The morning of August 16th broke clear and warm and by noon the heat had become intense. In the blaze of this scorching sun there was little activity on the 16th front; the Battalion understood it was merely to hold the line quietly, in touch with the enemy, until preparations for the resumption of the offensive had been completed.

About eleven-thirty, this peaceful atmosphere was unexpectedly

¹ The 32nd British Division.

disturbed by an urgent telephone message, from 3rd Brigade, to the effect that the enemy was at once to be vigorously engaged with strong patrols. According to information received at 1st Division, so the Brigade Major went on to say, the enemy was weakening all along the front, and at twelve noon the French were going to attack Goyencourt. He further stated that the 13th Battalion had been ordered to attack la Chavatte, on the left of the 16th, and that the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade (58th Battalion in touch with the 16th) was ordered to advance on the right.

The tactical disposition of the 16th when this order arrived was Numbers 2 and 3 Companies (right to left) in the line, Number 4 in close support and Number 1 in reserve. Colonel Peck decided that Number 4 Company would furnish the patrols, and sent for the officers concerned to report at Battalion Headquarters and receive the necessary instructions. Number 13 platoon (Sergeant Reid) and Number 14 (Lieutenant D. Macpherson) were ordered to move out through Number 2 Company (Major Scroggie) on the right section of the Battalion front, and outflank, from the south, Schwetz Wood, a copse filled with gorse and dense thicket seven hundred yards ahead of the outpost line. Numbers 15 and 16 platoons (Lieutenants Houston and Thompson) were instructed to proceed through Number 3 Company (Captain Reitchel) on the left section of the Battalion front, and outflank the wood from the north.

By twelve-twenty p.m. all four platoons of Number 4 Company had passed through the outpost line. At first they made good progress.

Number 13 platoon entered an old communication trench leading towards the enemy from the extreme right flank of the Battalion. Shortly after passing the 16th outpost line it encountered a few Germans, one of whom was captured and sent to the rear under escort. Moving ahead again, it soon found itself converging on Regulus Alley behind Number 14 platoon, instead of advancing parallel to that trench as it expected to do. On the matter being reported to Lieutenant Macpherson, the officer present, he ordered Number 13 to follow on, keeping in touch with 14. In this fashion the two platoons advanced up Regulus Alley until they came to a part of the trench where they had direct observation on Fresnoy-les-Roye, a village to their right front. There they were astonished to observe the Germans crowding into trenches immediately west of the village, either in anticipation of attack or in preparation for a counter-move against the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade or the French.

Leaving platoon 13 in Regulus Alley to protect his right—no contact having been made with the 58th—Macpherson extended 14 platoon in shell-holes to the north, that is at right angles to Regulus Alley, and advised Headquarters as to his location, and the massing of the enemy west of Fresnoy-les-Roye.

Meanwhile, on the left of the Battalion front Numbers 15 and 16 platoons passed through Number 3 Company outpost line. The former worked up Narew Alley; the latter passed round the north of Blucher Wood into Sottises Alley. Eventually they both met in Sottises Alley at the trench junction north-east of Schwetz Wood. They then moved east along Sottises Alley, thinking the 13th Battalion was simultaneously attacking la Chavatte.

This surmise was not correct. The enemy still held Chavatte Trench, and, directly the 16th platoons passed the junction of Chavatte

and Sottises Alleys, the Germans closed in behind them. They were attacked from front and rear and had to fight their way out. Both officers were killed and out of a total of forty-five other ranks, only twenty-five reached Number 3 Company outpost line.

The Commanding Officer on hearing of this catastrophe ordered Number 1, his reserve company, under Captain Lyons, to report to Captain Reitchel in the front line, receive detailed information from this officer, and deal with the situation as seemed best.

Lyons, when he arrived at the left front, found that Reitchel in the interval had collected some men together, led them forward in an attempt to assist the patrols which had been surrounded, and been killed immediately after he left the trench. The survivors of the patrol had also by this time reached the outpost line.

Colonel Peck, on receiving this further intelligence, ordered Number 1 Company to report back to Battalion Headquarters. He then got through by telephone to Scroggie, whose Company, Number 2, was in the right section of the front line, explained the situation to that officer and gave the order: "Get Schwetz Wood." Scroggie replied "Yes, Sir," the Commanding Officer added: "Good man," and the conversation closed.

Meanwhile Macpherson, well out to the right front, heard the bombing battle going on to his left rear. He thought it prudent to withdraw 13 and 14 platoons and established a line from the south-east edge of Schwetz Wood to Regulus Alley with a protecting flank thrown along the Alley. He then reported his dispositions to Battalion Headquarters and Major Scroggie.

Major Scroggie now knowing that his right flank was secure, beat through the wood with two platoons of his company towards its north-east corner. He met with no opposition in the wood, but, on emerging from cover, was halted by heavy machine-gun fire from the direction of Sottises Alley. As his orders only called for the capture of the Wood, Scroggie decided to make no further advance until he had secured artillery support. This assistance was soon forthcoming, and shortly before dusk the 16th line was established due east of Schwetz Wood, in touch with the 13th Battalion in Sottises Alley, south-east of la Chavatte.

The enemy resistance was by no means so weak as was suspected. The Alpine Corps was in the line, and its men proved themselves excellent fighters.

The losses of the 16th Battalion in the engagement, considering it was nothing more than a patrol affair, were heavy, the toll in officers especially so. Captain Reitchel, M.C., the commander of Number 3 Company, was a tried leader of exceptionally fine character. He enlisted in the ranks of the 30th Battalion in August, 1914. He was drafted to the 16th Battalion in April, 1915, and was wounded and invalided to England in May of the same year, returning to the Battalion with commissioned rank in October, 1916. Writing of him, a comrade who served with Reitchel in the ranks for many months, says:

"As you know, the motives which sent men over at the beginning were many and varied. Some, which we do not refer to publicly, were a desire for excitement, adventure or welcome change; love of country was in many cases a master-impulse. Reitchel had the latter, but not the former.

"He had deep religious convictions which made him loathe war as such; but he had an ideal sense of duty, and an abhorrence of what was wrong, which overruled his private dislike of going to war to kill. He was the type of man who volunteered in spite of his personal disapproval, because he knew it was his duty to do so. It is peculiarly true to say that Reitchel was killed on duty."

This action concluded the fighting of the 16th Battalion on the Amiens front. The next day, the 17th, la Chavatte was captured by the 13th Canadian Battalion and on the 18th, the 16th Battalion resumed the advance. It went forward across the ground its patrols had fought over on August 16th. There were found some of its casualties of that date, bandaged and speaking well of the treatment they had received at the hands of their opponents. No resistance was met with until the Battalion reached the Fresnoy-Hattencourt Line, where the enemy was established in such strength that only a major operation could dislodge him.

On the afternoon of August 21st—when "the heat was terrific"—advance parties from the 1st Battalion, 112th French Regiment, "commenced to dribble in, heavily laden, hot and perspiring and chattering like magpies." The French battalion headquarters arrived at eight-thirty p.m., the companies at eleven-fifty and, when they met the advance party, "there were great greetings, cheeks kissed and hands clasped."

Altogether, this relief, the only occasion on which the 16th exchanged with the French, was a most pleasant affair. The language difficulty created amusement rather than embarrassment. It did nothing to disturb the general "bonhomie."

"Our Colonel and the French Colonel," says the diarist, "exchanged very cordial greetings, and finally the French Colonel removed the green and yellow cord of the Croix de Guerre, his Regiment's battle honour, and presented it to our Colonel. The latter took it and stuck it in his hip pocket, then realizing this wasn't quite the correct thing, he took it and put it on his shoulder and strung it to his button hole, as it is worn—'twas very funny. We had supper with them—cheese, bread and wine. Awfully decent food."

The 16th was impressed by the quick way in which the French appreciated all matters relating to the take-over and the cheerful and harmonious way they worked together. At two-twenty a.m. on the 22nd all three front line companies reported that their fronts had been taken over, and the Adjutant was able to tell Captain Joe Mason, the officer commanding the 16th support company, that "the basket of eggs was filled"¹ and that he also could "beat it!"

The morning and day of the 22nd was spent by the Battalion in Beaufort, and finally at dusk, after many changes of orders, it moved across-country to Caix. From there it struck down into the Luce valley. In the quiet of a bright, moonlight night it marched westwards through that battlefield of glorious memory, a land of shadows and dreams. Each feature of the landscape—Happeglene, the Aubercourt

¹ Code phrase for "relief complete."

cross-roads, the Demuin quarries, the ravine, the spurs of the Luce slopes—had a brave deed to speak of; and the mounds of fresh earth at the Demuin cross roads under which lay the 16th lads, added their witness to the truth of those stories.

The day of the 23rd was spent in Hangard Wood, close to the Battalion assembly area on August 8th. It was possible to survey in very different perspective all the happenings of that memorable morning. At eight-thirty p.m. of the same date the unit moved to Boves, *en route* for Saleux where on August 25th it entrained for an unknown destination. To the 16th the Battle of Amiens was a matter of history.

CHAPTER XXI

THE ADVANCE TO VICTORY, 1918

THE SECOND BATTLES OF ARRAS, 1918—BATTLE OF THE SCARPE, 1918—BATTLE OF THE DROCOURT-QUÉANT LINE.

Reference maps: "I" facing page 394, "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45, and Sketch map facing page 362.

The break through at Amiens, followed up by a further important advance on the Third Army front, persuaded the High Command that strategic offensives, rather than local operations, should now be undertaken. The Generalissimo accordingly issued a "directive," ordering three converging attacks, *viz*: to the south, by the American and French armies against Mezières; in the centre by the British armies against Maubeuge; and to the north by the Belgian and Allied troops in Flanders against Ghent.

The objective set the British armies involved the over-running of the fortified zone on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front known as the Hindenburg Line.

The British Commander-in-Chief deputed the carrying out of his main attack to the Fourth and Third Armies (right to left), with the First Army covering the left flank of the Third—a task of great importance. If the left flank of the Third Army was to be adequately protected, the enemy had to be dislodged from a subsidiary and four organized systems of defence:

Subsidiary—The territory overrun by the enemy in the spring of 1918.

This ground was covered by a maze of old trenches and wire entanglements.

First organized system—German front line defences east of Monchy le Preux.

Second—Fresnes-Rouvroy Line and Vis-en-Artois Switch.

Third—The Drocourt-Quéant Line.

Fourth—The Canal du Nord Line.

The third and fourth of these systems were part of a defensive area seven to eight miles in depth. It was fortified by every known device of military science, and, as far as could be judged, it was bound to be desperately defended, for once the Drocourt-Quéant and Canal du Nord lines were captured, the Hindenburg Line proper was turned.

All factors in the situation except two promised the defeat of these flanking operations.

The First Army, previous to the opening of the offensive, which was to be launched from its front south of the Scarpe, made a feint attack to the north of that stream, in order to create the impression that the real attack was to take place there. The German army com-

mander opposite thereupon did two things, in both of which he played into the hands of his opponents. He moved his heavy guns back and he flooded the Sensée marshes. The withdrawal of the guns freed the Arras-Cambrai highway—the main traffic artery serving the area involved in the Drocourt-Quéant-Canal du Nord operations—from considerable shelling; and the flooding of the marshes gave protection from attack to those operations on their northerly flank, from the Fresnes-Rouvroy Line right through to the high ground north-west of Cambrai.

The First Army delegated the task of breaking through these defences to the Canadian Corps, augmented by the 51st (Highland) Division covering the left flank north of the Scarpe, while the XVII Corps of the Third Army co-operated on the right flank.

The original Corps plan, subsequently modified owing to the severity of the fighting, was to attack astride the Arras-Cambrai road, with two divisions in the line, each on a one-brigade front. To suit this purpose the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions began to move north from Amiens to the Arras front on August 19th and 20th, and were followed a few days later by the 1st Canadian Division.

* * * * *

It was to take their share in this important battle, that the 16th men entrained at Saleux on the night August 25th/26th. Next morning they arrived at Aubigny, a town west of Arras, and there received news which made clear the purpose of their journey. A fresh offensive, so they were told, had begun that morning; the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions had made a successful advance east of Arras, and the 1st Canadian Division was at once to follow on close behind these formations.

After a short rest at Aubigny the Battalion embussed for Beau-rains, the ruined village it had occupied on the eve of entrainment for the Battle of Amiens; rested there until the next night, the 27th/28th, and then moved down the slope to Neuville Vitasse, where the front line trenches ran at the beginning of August.

The substantial advantages gained by the two Canadian divisions already engaged in the battle, were now plainly visible. The battle-front had been advanced far to the east, and, even more pleasing to the 16th men, the heights of Monchy le Preux, from where the enemy had so completely dominated the fronts they had occupied in the previous months of the year, was once more in friendly hands.

The actual situation on that night was that the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions had gained ground up to (excluding) the Fresnes-Rouvroy Line, the enemy's second organized system of defence; these formations were to attack those trenches next morning (the 28th), the 2nd Division on a front south of the Arras-Cambrai road, the 3rd Division north of it. As the 16th was south of the road it is, therefore, with the fighting of the 2nd Canadian Division that this narrative is more particularly concerned, for the time being.

The operations of the 28th on the left front cleared the Fresnes-Rouvroy Line, but met with little success on the south where the wire was found to be almost intact,

“and,” to quote the Corps Commander's report, “although at some points the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade had succeeded

in penetrating the enemy's line, the first objective could not be secured, except one short length on the extreme right."

In the fighting of the day the 2nd Division had sustained heavy losses, and was relieved by the 1st Canadian Division on the night of the 28th/29th.

As a consequence of this decision the 16th, after a twenty-four hour stay at Neuville-Vitasse, moved forward to the high ground between Fontaine lez Croisilles and Cherisy, where it came into brigade reserve. There it remained until September 2nd, the day of the attack on the Drocourt-Quéant Line, witnessing the fight to secure a suitable jumping-off position for that operation.

The first step towards the obtaining of this end which materially affected the 16th, was the capture of Hendecourt-lez-Cagincourt on the morning of August 30th, by the 57th (West Lancashire) Division. The capture of this ruined village, which stood on the high ground across the valley south-east of the Battalion's position, was of great importance to the forthcoming operations. It had direct observation on the Drocourt-Quéant Line. Not only so, but, once the enemy was driven from the ridge on which it stood, the forces detailed to attack the Drocourt defences could assemble their reserves and forward artillery in the valley spoken of; that was, within three thousand yards of their objective.

Following this success, two companies, Numbers 1 and 4, of the 16th were moved on the afternoon of August 30th from the high ground west of Fontaine down into the hollow behind Hendecourt, a very undesirable change of quarters. The position they now occupied was nothing more than a communication trench, running at right angles to the enemy's position and subject to enfilade artillery fire.

Scarcely had the companies settled down when the enemy began to shell the trench with eight-inch armour-piercing shells, against which the strongest dug-outs were hardly safe. Furthermore, the Germans at frequent intervals flooded the valley with gas, and masks had to be worn for hours on end.

It was a decidedly unpleasant experience to find on such an occasion, as some 16th officers did, that your gas mask was holed by shell fragments.

On the same date, following the capture of Hendecourt, the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade made a successful attack some twelve hundred yards farther north. It secured favourable ground, from where the troops, detailed to assault the Drocourt-Quéant Line on that front, could assemble, and the next day, August 31st, was relieved by the 3rd Brigade.

This relief entailed some further alterations in the 16th Battalion dispositions. Numbers 2 and 3 Companies came forward, through Numbers 1 and 4 Companies, to the reverse slope of the Hendecourt ridge; and Battalion Headquarters established an advance report centre with the headquarters of Number 2 Company.

The original date set for the attack on the Drocourt-Quéant Line was September 1st, but on August 31st a large part of the wire was reported to be still uncut, and a completely satisfactory assembly position for the assaulting troops had not been secured. On the 3rd Brigade front the enemy still held a post of vantage, between the attacking troops and their objective, known as the Crow's Nest, a high, narrow,

bare bluff about four hundred yards long and sixty feet high. It lay approximately one thousand yards short of, and overlooking, the Drocourt-Quéant defences and, as its name implies, commanded a wide field of vision.

In consideration of all these circumstances the main attack was postponed until September 2nd, and the 15th Canadian Battalion, with Number 2 Company of the 16th in support, was ordered to take the Crow's Nest at dawn on September 1st. This minor operation was successfully carried out. Thus, during the morning and afternoon of the 1st it was possible for the attacking battalions to reconnoitre at leisure the approaches to the battle front. They were also able to choose their assembly areas, gain a general idea of the ground over which they had to advance, and personally survey the Drocourt-Quéant defences, which stretched along the forward slope of a ridge running across the entire front.

Shortly after ten a.m. the 16th party detailed to carry out these tasks, started on its journey forward over the Hendecourt ridge. On every side could be seen the carnage and wastage of the battles of the previous days.

"A perfect shambles. The place fearfully cut up. The dead, the rifles and the equipment of both sides scattered around. The communication trench leading to Hendecourt is full of dead."

Picking its way through this debris, one of the men saw an up-standing rifle, bayonet in the ground—the sign to indicate a wounded man—and on crossing over to it found a casualty, who had lain out in a shell-hole for two days with a chunk of shell casing in his back. Giving the wounded man some water he started to move away, promising to send a stretcher, but the soldier clutched on to him, gasping in a piteous voice:

"They all say that; two or three fellows said they would get stretcher-bearers, but nobody ever comes."

On this occasion he was not disappointed; a group of prisoners under escort, observed coming down from Hendecourt, was requisitioned, and the wounded man was carried back.

Arriving at the Crow's Nest, and proceeding to observe, the members of the party were met by an unexpected sight.

"When we reached the top of the Crow's Nest," writes an officer present, "we got out our glasses and commenced to scan the country in the direction we were going to attack. The first thing I saw was a line of figures emerging from a trench and advancing on the battalion holding the front—no mistaking them, they were Huns. No barrage, light shelling. I called Maybin's attention to this and he told the F. O. O. (Forward Observing Artillery Officer) who phoned for an S.O.S. The enemy continued to come in our direction. I could make out parties carrying machine guns, and on our left and to the front our fellows were coming back; but there was no sign of strife. The line was too far for the Lewis guns on the Crow's Nest to reach it. Our barrage then dropped and scattered the Huns who disappeared in the small wood on our front."

That excitement over, bearings were taken, an assembly position chosen, and arrangements were made with the 15th Battalion to throw out a covering force, whilst the 16th was moving into position. It was also planned that the same battalion would flash a lamp from the top of the Crow's Nest to direct the 16th Companies whilst they were coming forward.

By the afternoon (the 1st) the reconnoitring party returned, and as by that time visibility had become good, orders were issued prohibiting all movement overland. But again, as on August 10th at Beaufort, the Battalion was to find that orders of this nature had little more than local significance.

An hour or so after the order was received, battery after battery of Field Artillery came over the ridge west of Cherisy and wheeled down into the valley behind Hendecourt ridge. The enemy, who had clear observation on Cherisy and Fontaine, let the guns get into the hollow, and then opened fire with several batteries. Men, horses, guns and limbers were bowled over; riderless horses with and without limbers went careering all over the battlefield. To the great admiration of the 16th, the gunners, officers and men, not immediately affected by the barrage, calmly went their way choosing positions for the guns, and bringing them into action. After fifteen to twenty minutes of intense fire the enemy slackened his efforts, and it was possible to straighten out the confusion.

By dusk all stores were issued. The Commanding Officer and the remainder of Battalion Headquarters went forward to Number 2 Company's dug-out and all companies were ordered to "stand by" in their respective positions, ready to move at short notice. As the Brigade operation order had not been received up to that hour (approximately five p.m.) Numbers 1, 3 and 4 Company Commanders were instructed to report to the Commanding Officer for a final conference at Number 2 Company Headquarters at eight-thirty p.m. This they did, leaving their companies in charge of the next senior officer, under orders for duty in the attack.

Shortly after midnight the operation order arrived; and all officers concerned grouped themselves around the Commanding Officer to hear it read and consider relative plans and arrangements.

The constant thud overhead and the shuffling of men on the stairs told how the enemy was keeping the area under steady fire. Inside the dug-out there was comparative silence. The low voices of the officers in conference, the occasional fall of earth from the roof on to the open maps as a shell burst above ground, a slight stirring amongst the troops; nothing more, until one more thud overhead brought a warning cry from the men in the trench outside, a shuffle amongst those on the steps as some earth came scattering down, and then a voice shouting from the entrance: "The M.O.'s (Medical Officer) killed!" The Commanding Officer rushed up the steps of the dug-out, and came back some minutes later to say in a low tone to one of his officers: "Doc. Cathcart's got it; he's done."¹ This report soon got round, to the intense regret of the men, who realized what the loss of this gallant medical officer meant to them on the eve of battle. Cathcart, who had been with the Battalion since January, 1917, never spared himself. If the men could not come to him he went to them. "He should have been one of ourselves," said a 16th man speaking of him.

¹ Cathcart was desperately but not fatally wounded.

At midnight (2nd/3rd) the Commanding Officer gave the order to move. Numbers 1, 3 and 4 Company Commanders, whose men were lying in the open, immediately left for their companies; Number 2 Company, which was in the dug-out, got ready to follow. Colonel Peck, when speaking of the Pipe Band, helps to describe the scene in the dug-out at this particular moment:

“Jimmy Groat,” he says “was standing not far away from me, puffing a long black pipe, and straining his eyes to read a paper in the flickering light from the candle on my table. I was leaning forward on the table close by him, gazing at the map of the coming battle. Word is passed down the stairs ‘Move on Number 2 Company.’ Groat quietly lays down the paper, nods to me and turns to go. Then, in a moment another order comes: ‘Stand fast Number 2 for ten minutes.’ He turns and lays down his Pipes on the wire bed, pulls out his old pipe and lights it, picks up the paper and reads. I don’t think I ever saw a finer picture of mental control.”

To clarify the reading of the subsequent paragraphs, it is necessary to describe here the plan of attack and the movements of the British formations which took part in it.

The Canadian Corps attacked with three divisions, the 1st and 4th Canadian Divisions and the 4th British Division (right to left). The 1st Canadian Division attacked with two brigades, the 3rd and 2nd (right to left); the 3rd Brigade attacked with two battalions, the 16th and 13th (right to left); the 14th and 15th Battalions followed up in reserve.

The front to the right of the 1st Canadian Division was held by the 57th (West Lancashire) Division. The 171st Infantry Brigade of the latter formation was in the line, which it had captured on September 1st, in touch with the 16th in that Battalion’s assembly area. The 171st Brigade took no part in the battle of September 2nd.

On the morning of the 2nd, the 172nd Infantry Brigade of the 57th Division (1st Royal Munster Fusiliers and 2nd/4th South Lancashire Regiments attacking), and the 188th Brigade of the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division, were assembled—front to rear in the order stated—behind the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade. The 172nd Brigade was detailed to follow up behind the 3rd Canadian Brigade, and, directly the latter formation had captured the Drocourt-Quéant Line, wheel to the right, or south, on the captured ground, and clear the enemy out of the trenches on that flank. Through the gap between the 172nd and the Canadians, created by this movement, the 188th Brigade was ordered to advance abreast of the 1st Canadian Division.

Both of these operations were duly executed. The 188th Brigade crossed the Drocourt-Quéant Line at eleven forty-five a.m., September 2nd.

The two attacking battalions of the 3rd Canadian Brigade, the 16th and 13th, were ordered to capture such parts of the Drocourt-Quéant Front Line, Intermediate Support and Support as lay on their fronts. That task accomplished the 15th and 14th were to leap-frog the 16th and 13th and capture Cagnicourt, the Bois de Bouche, and the Bois de Loison.

The 15th and 14th having passed through, the following moves

were ordered: the 16th Battalion to reorganize and come into brigade reserve behind the 15th; the 13th Battalion to reorganize, leap-frog the 14th, when that unit had gained its objectives, move down the Buissy Switch, and hold on the left of that trench. The 15th Battalion, following the capture of its objective, was ordered to reorganize and come into brigade support near the Bois de Bouche.

The 16th Battalion attacked with all four companies, two in the leading wave, two, thirty yards in rear, in support. Numbers 1 and 2 Companies (right to left), commanded respectively by Captain A. Lyons and Lieutenant Max Reid, formed the first wave; Numbers 4 and 3 Companies (right to left), commanded respectively by Captain M. J. Mason and G. F. Mason, formed the support.

In the assembly area the right flanks of Number 1 and 4 Companies, which corresponded with the right boundary of the attack, were supposed to rest on the Hendecourt-Cagnicourt road, that is a road running at right angles to the battle front, at the point near where it came up to the surface level, about four hundred yards south-east of the Crow's Nest. The other two Companies were to form up on the left of Numbers 1 and 4. It was, therefore, most necessary that the latter two units should be early in position, to give 2 and 3 Companies ample opportunity to take up correct alignment.

Numbers 1 and 4 Company Commanders, directly they left the Commanding Officer, collected their men and hastened forward. The journey presented no particular difficulties. Plenty of time had been allowed to accomplish it. It is true the enemy was shelling the front area, and his planes dropping bombs, but, from the point of view of either danger or exhaustion, prevailing conditions did not begin to compare with similar battle movements through the mud and artillery barrages of the Salient and the Somme.

The only worry was the making certain of direction. The night had continued very dark and the promised signal—the light on the Crow's Nest—was nowhere to be seen. Finding their way by compass bearing, the company leaders moved ahead until the Crow's Nest, as a dense black body, thrust itself out of the night. They then veered towards the southerly end of this hill and on reaching that point, turned south-east towards the assembly area.

By the time these two companies had cleared the Crow's Nest and were in touch with the 15th Battalion, in the forward area, it was three a.m. The journey so far, which had only been about a mile from Number 2 Company dug-out, had taken over two hours, and the most difficult part of the assembly still lay ahead.

According to map the sunken road—the vital right boundary—came to the surface near a copse, but, if so, no trace of that feature was now to be found; it had evidently been destroyed by shell fire. Compass bearings had therefore to be entirely relied on. Finding their way in this fashion, the Company Commander and the leading files of Number 1, in time, came upon an east and west sunken road, which at first sight they thought might be the looked for rallying point. Closer investigation proved that its relative position to the Crow's Nest did not tally with previous bearings taken, and off they started forward again, to find, ultimately, the looked for boundary. That done, Number 1 Company Commander, realizing that the fate of the whole assembly depended upon his unit being in place, gave up the search for any more exact locations; he arbitrarily took up a position on the road and

pointing to the north, ordered his men to extend straight out in that direction.

This movement was quickly executed, compass men leading; Number 4 Company extended, in similar fashion, close behind Number 1 and was soon in place. Number 3, the support company on the left, was then discovered, and led into place on the left of Number 4; but Number 2, the attacking company on that flank, which should have moved in ahead of Number 3, was nowhere to be seen; it had wandered off the Battalion front to the right and did not get into place until shortly before zero hour, if then.¹

In the meantime, whilst the missing company was being searched for, further complications ensued. Captain S. D. Johnston, Second-in-Command of Number 1, who had been ordered to get into touch with the attacking battalion on the right flank and co-ordinate arrangements with it, sent a message up the line to his company commander to say that he could find no trace of troops in that direction. The time was then about four-thirty a.m., zero hour being at five a.m.

Following close on the heels of this message, about four-forty-five a.m., when every second was precious, Johnston himself came running up. He reported the discovery of a post of the flank battalion, but stated that the non-commissioned officer in charge of it knew nothing whatever of the attack about to take place, and—quite rightly—was positive his unit was not taking any part in it.

When this news reached Number 1 Company Commander, he was stationed about the centre of the Battalion battlefront in the midst of a group of officers and non-commissioned officers, concerning himself with the placing of his men. After Johnston had delivered his message, there was complete silence until one of the non-commissioned officers present spoke up, saying: "There's the Colonel!" All turned, and were able to distinguish the form of Colonel Peck, followed by his piper a few yards away, coming towards them. The officer commanding Number 1 told the Commanding Officer what Johnston had just reported and the Colonel replied: "Well, it doesn't make any difference, we've got to go forward whether they do or not." That settled matters.

But other strange happenings were going on in the assembly area. As the 16th men moved into their places, they were startled to have one German after another spring up in front of them with hands above the head. At first they thought it was a series of listening posts they had stumbled upon, but, when more and more Germans surrendered, they realized they were actually in the midst of a crowd of the enemy only too anxious to become prisoners.

The first deserter was found between four and four-thirty a.m., and rushed back to the double to the foot of the Crow's Nest, where an examining post was stationed. This prisoner, who admitted he was a deserter, stated that his battalion was going to attack at six a.m. He further said that many battalions and field guns were at that moment out in front of the wire in No Man's Land, a state of affairs which was quite possible, as there was a stretch of eight hundred yards between the Canadian positions and the wire of the Drocourt-Quéant Line.

As prisoner after prisoner came dribbling in, they had all the same story. But what could be done? The attack had to go on. It could only be hoped that the enemy would get the greater surprise of the two.

¹ It seems probable, judging by subsequent developments, that part of Number 2 Company was mixed up with Number 4 on the right flank.

At exactly ten minutes to five, in the conditions described, the assembly of the 16th was reported complete to the Commanding Officer, who with his piper and Battalion Headquarters was stationed in the centre of the leading wave. Tanks had been promised, but there was no sight or sound of them at that hour.

At five a.m. the barrage dropped, "Fortunately," as the official report states, "for the most part all right." The enemy artillery retaliation was very light. The Battalion advanced as day was breaking, and saw coming towards them through the smoke crowds of the enemy with their hands above their heads. There was no opposition.

"I was lying, wounded, on the ground," states one officer, "a stretcher bearer and two or three Germans were standing by. The enemy seemed to look on this group as a sort of rallying point, and before I was carried back, sixty to seventy Germans had attached themselves to the party in the most willing way. I never saw such a sight before. It looked like ducks flocking to a decoy."

No Man's Land was level for a short distance. Then it commenced to rise gradually towards the Drocourt-Quéant wire. Along the Hende-court-Cagnicourt road a convoy of enemy motor lorries raced away at a furious pace.

Passing on, the Battalion came into an area of fortified shell holes and concrete emplacements; the tops of these were a little above the ground level. The barrage had done no damage to these defences, but the enemy made no use of them and surrendered without resistance. The only casualty sustained by the Battalion in this area was from one of the covering batteries which persistently fired short.

The advance was thus able to proceed forward with no interruption for a distance of about six hundred yards. At that point it met with opposition from "Trigger Copse," a wood, little damaged by shell fire. Lewis-gun fire was brought to bear on this position from the front, whilst one platoon from Number 1 and one platoon from Number 4 moved round the south or right of the wood and proceeded to attack it from that flank. The enemy, seeing they were outflanked, surrendered without further struggle. Numbers 2 and 3 Companies, that is the left flank of the Battalion attack, and the two platoons from Numbers 1 and 4 spoken of above, thereupon advanced beyond the copse and found themselves facing broad belts of wire, in parts unbroken, in other places badly smashed.

The right flank of the attack, that is Numbers 1 and 4 Companies less the two platoons mentioned, had meanwhile, however, met with serious trouble. They found themselves faced with strong uncut wire, and under heavy machine-gun fire from the high ground on their right. Their losses were so heavy that these two Companies were, to all intents and purposes, out of action for the rest of the day. All eight officers engaged with them became casualties, five out of the eight being killed.

The story of this phase of the fight is told in vivid style in the diary of an officer engaged on that part of the battle front:

"From the start of the attack our right is in the air. We have advanced a considerable distance and are getting potted with machine-gun fire from the high ground on our right.

Tanks which were supposed to be with us when we jumped-off, failed to materialize. We keep edging over to the right, Numbers 1 and 4 all mixed up. All the officers gone. I saw John Elliott dead. Gus Lyons wounded—lost a leg. Campbell-Johnson and Drummond-Hay gone west. Drummond-Hay was playing his 'Gazoo' during the advance, and when I saw him dead he had the 'Gazoo' in his hand.

"We came up against the 'darndest' mess of barbed wire I ever saw; the Hun in front and on the right, doing a lot of damage. The wire is perfect and there we stick. I got a machine-gun bullet in the shoulder, and it entirely dispelled any preconceived notions I had as to the burning pains or sting of a bullet; it was more like the village blacksmith swinging on one with a thirty-pound hammer. It whirled me round and round and I heard someone laugh. Looking down I saw it was Joe Mason in a shell-hole with one of our fellows and a scared-looking Hun.

"The Huns are using me for target practice, so I joined Joe in his hole. It is a shell-hole dug-out made into a machine-gun emplacement; there are a whole lot of them around. The Hun is dispensing his personal belongings to Joe, and as a great gift he gives me a chunk of hard, brown bread. Apparently he is trying to win favour, and thinks we look hungry. He is a Jaeger, and informs us that three battalions of his regiment are behind the line of wire—now he is trying to threaten us.

"The other chap and I start to rig up the machine gun over the lip of the hole, but we are apparently under observation and a stream of machine-gun bullets cut across the lip of our cover, hit the other chap in the head—in at the front and out behind the ear. He thinks he is done for, but it will be all right. Our men are coming up behind and on the right, and going down like nine-pins; it's a rotten position, we daren't stick our heads up. I managed to get out and scoot back to some of our fellows, followed by Joe and the other chap. Locate some of our headquarters men and I get a bandage on my shoulder—hole drilled right through, arm stiffening.

"Try to get over to the left and around wood (probably Trigger Copse) but shelled and sniped by machine guns from the right. Sergeant Newton and I stuck in another shell-hole, he lays on his back and with his day lamp tries to send messages to our aeroplanes overhead. One plane tries to get the message and comes down around, but afraid it can't be done. Enemy planes are now flying around, shooting everything in sight.

"I tried to find the O. C. or somebody but can't find another officer. Find a tank going backward wounded, and persuade them to turn round and we trample over the country for half an hour, but don't seem to accomplish much; it is impossible to communicate with the occupants of the tank whilst running. See three tanks down in the valley and they are in difficulties. Run into our own barrage on the right, and after having a shell fall almost on top of me, and scampering into the hole it made, its mate came along and made another hole alongside

and two pieces went through my tin hat and laid me out. I floated away—heaven this time, I thought—but came to and removed a piece of hot metal from the inside of my hat. It made me a bit off, and after that things are very vague.”

The consequences entailed in this set-back might have been serious. Time did not permit of the 172nd British Brigade coming forward; the flank was open.

But help came when most urgently needed by one of those deeds of personal gallantry which many times have saved the situation on the battlefield.

Groups of Numbers 1 and 4 companies, intermingled, as the diarist states, had reached within thirty yards of the second belt of wire—there were four to five belts in all—when the covering artillery barrage lifted off the Drocourt-Quéant Front Line. The Germans quickly got two or three machine guns on to the parapet and opened fire. The advance was delayed, but not halted. The 16th men were able to advance by rushes. They had nearly reached the wire, which was eight to ten feet wide, when the enemy brought more machine guns into action and forced the attacking troops to take cover in shell-holes.

The story from this point can be left to the narrative of Sergeant F. E. Earwaker of Number 4 Platoon, Number 1 Company:—

“There were about twenty men between me and the extreme right,” Earwaker writes. “I was in a shell-hole with Lance-Corporal Bob Currie of my platoon, two or three privates whose names I have forgotten, and Sergeant Sandy Reid of another company. You couldn’t see very clearly. Daylight hadn’t quite come.

“We had been there but a short time when Lieut. Campbell-Johnson passed word along to try once more. We all got up together and didn’t get more than five yards before we met with the heaviest fire from the trench in front of us that I have ever faced. Down I went into a shell-hole; Lieut. Campbell-Johnson flopped on his stomach right in the wire about twelve feet to my right. Sergeant Reid was about the same distance ahead of me in the wire. Lieut. Campbell-Johnson raised himself on his hands, looking to the front, evidently trying to see how much chance he would have to go forward, when they got him in the head. I then threw out a smoke bomb and Sergeant Reid came back into the shell-hole.

“There we were. Every time we exposed ourselves they opened fire on us from the trench in front, and enfilade fire from the high ground to our right. We decided before making another move to wait for a tank, and soon we heard one to the left about a hundred yards behind us. We signalled to it with our helmets, but the tank did not see us so we sat down to wait, shooting rifle grenades over at the German trench.

“Suddenly a heavy fire started from the trench in front of us. We looked up to see what it was about and there we saw the tank with Lance-Corporal Metcalfe walking beside it, a little to the right in front of it, pointing with his signal flags in our direction. It was still pretty early and you could hardly recognize him except by his flags. The tank was coming on at an angle from the left flank. I saw Metcalfe walking

about thirty yards and then we decided it was our turn to help. We made a dash for the trench and made it before the Germans got their guns on us. When we captured the trench, we found a nest of machine guns on not more than a fifty-foot frontage. Behind them was a big dug-out. The tank started to amble out in front the minute we got into the trench; about fifteen minutes later I saw it in smoke five hundred yards in front.

"When the tank came to within three hundred feet of the German wire," writes Private J. H. Riehl, another witness of Metcalfe's exploit, "a heavy machine-gun fire was opened upon it from the front trench. Corporal Metcalfe jumped up from the shell-hole where he was and with his flags pointing towards the enemy's trench, led the tank towards it and then along it. The enemy kept heavy machine-gun fire on the tank and as it got close to the trench commenced to throw at it clusters of bombs tied together.

"When we afterwards got into the trench, we found seventeen German machine-guns at the same place, and all of them had been well used. How Metcalfe escaped being shot to pieces has always been a wonder to me."

For his bravery on this occasion Lance-Corporal (signaller) W. H. Metcalfe was awarded the Victoria Cross.

By the time those groups of Numbers 1 and 4 Companies had reached the Drocourt-Quéant Front Line full day had broken. Shortly afterwards platoons of the 1st Munsters and 2nd/4th Lancashires of the 172nd Infantry Brigade which had evidently strayed from their true front established themselves in the trench occupied by the men of Numbers 1 and 4 Companies, who were re-organized under Major Scroggie, the Acting Second in Command, and linked up with Numbers 2 and 3 Companies.

The latter units had met with little resistance. They had overtaken the barrage just beyond Trigger Copse and rushed through the gap in the first two lines of wire in its wake.

Getting thus far into what looked like the centre of the entanglements, the attackers found facing them a wooden hut, of the kind probably used for storage of tools, when the line was being constructed. Towards this building the leading sections ran. On getting up to it, they found it stood on the edge of a wide lane through further lines of wire; they thereupon signalled to the main body to advance in their direction. This it did, led by the Commanding Officer and Headquarters party, who were still in the leading wave.

At the next lift, the barrage cleared the front line of the Drocourt defences. The 16th, the Commanding Officer leading, rushed over to the trench and found the garrison standing on the fire-step with their hands up. As Colonel Peck reached the parapet a group of the enemy, twenty-five to thirty strong, came out of a dug-out into the trench directly below him. The non-commissioned officer leading them at once levelled his rifle at the Colonel; he was about to fire when the man standing immediately behind him knocked the weapon out of his hand and the entire group surrendered. The trench was broad, deep, well-revetted and strongly manned, the enemy easily outnumbering the 16th by three to one.

After getting the prisoners disarmed and out into the open, the attack re-formed and advanced towards the Drocourt Intermediate Support Line, which was situated about two hundred and fifty yards farther on. The wire on this front had several gaps in it and was easily negotiated. On reaching the trench, which was also garrisoned in strength, the enemy again surrendered without a struggle. A 16th man had only to point his rifle or revolver at a group of the enemy, and, as if a spring had been touched in their bodies, up went the hands of the whole crowd. It got so farcical that the whole situation was more in the nature of comic opera than a real battle. "I never saw the enemy so cowardly," says the Commanding Officer. "Prisoners surrendered in shoals. They outnumbered us vastly, but they were in a demoralized condition."

The Drocourt-Intermediate Support Line which the Battalion now occupied was on the far side of the rise where the main Drocourt-Quéant defences ran. It overlooked the Drocourt-Quéant Support Line, the Battalion's next objective, which lay ahead down a bare slope and across a hollow, which came circling in from the right of the high land where the 16th Battalion held in the Intermediate Line. Farther to the right, on the far side of this valley to the south was a height of still greater prominence which dominated the hollow, the Intermediate and the Support lines and all ground between them.

After re-organization, the Battalion left the Drocourt Intermediate Support and proceeded down hill in a south-easterly direction towards the Drocourt Support. Immediately after it moved from cover of the Intermediate trench it came under machine gun fire from the high ground to the south. This fire was but fairly effective. It caused casualties but failed to halt the advance, which finally reached the near edge of a hollow on the farther side of which—about two hundred yards distant—lay the Drocourt Support. There it came under heavy machine-gun fire from the Support Line and from the trench which ran along the south-east side of the Riencourt-Cagnicourt road. It was forced to take cover in the shell-holes that were scattered over the slope.

Now were performed further deeds of gallantry which brought to the 16th Battalion through its Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Peck, a further Victoria Cross, giving the unit the rare distinction of two Victoria Crosses in one engagement.

The time was between eight and nine a.m. The light was excellent. The enemy from his position directly in front of the 16th men had clear observation of them.

It was at once apparent that the first necessity before any move could be made, was to obtain some concealment from the enemy in the Drocourt Support Line. Colonel Peck, who from first to last of the attack had remained with the leading wave, gave orders to throw smoke bombs in front and raise a screen between the 16th men and the Drocourt Support.

This done, and just as the Colonel and Lieutenant Dunlop, the Battalion Scout Officer, who had taken refuge in the same shell-hole as Colonel Peck, were discussing plans for further action, a violent machine-gun fire broke out on the right. Looking up they discovered that the fusillade was directed against a tank which had got into difficulties in the hollow to the right of the 16th front. Realizing that the tank was engaging the full attention of the German machine gunners,

and seeing that the local smoke screen had become fairly effective, the Colonel told Dunlop to take advantage of this diversion, return to the Drocourt Intermediate Support Line, and ascertain the situation there.

Dunlop succeeded in making this journey to and fro without hurt. On his return he reported that the Intermediate trench was held in strength—the British troops to the right, and a number of 15th and 16th Battalion men on the 16th front. On learning this the Commanding Officer decided that the deadlock which threatened could best be handled from the Intermediate Line. He had made up his mind to return to that trench when a tank came lumbering down the slope. This tank also drew upon itself violent machine-gun fire, but unmindful of the hail of bullets, continued moving along until it came within a short distance of the shell-holes where the 16th Battalion parties were grouped.

Details of the succeeding incident in the scene can best be given in the words of an eye witness of it, Sergeant W. J. F. Reith of Number 2 Company. Reith writes:—

“There were only about fifteen of our men around that particular part of the line at this time. We were firing smoke bombs in an endeavour to conceal our positions as much as possible, when a tank, which had been following us up stopped, possibly thirty yards in our rear, and proceeded to turn around to go back.

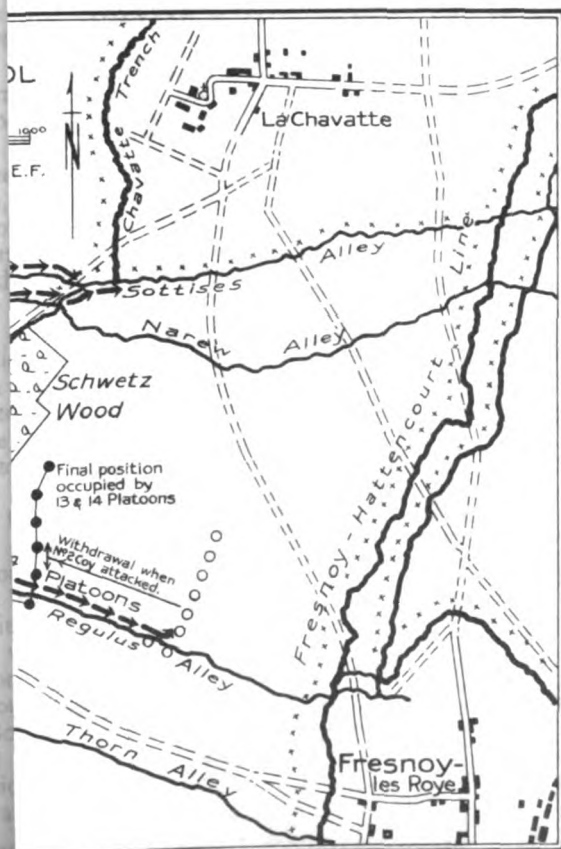
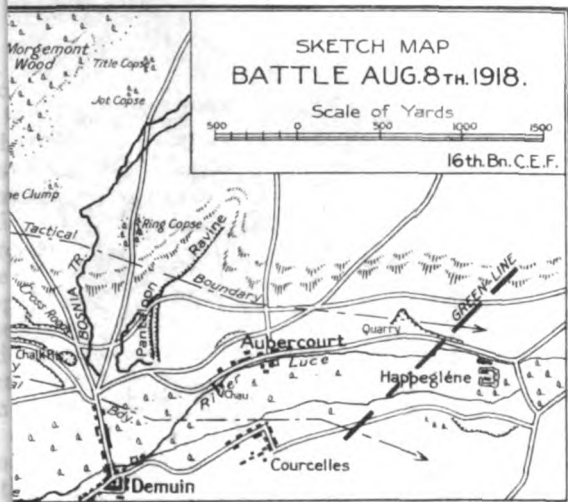
“An attempt was made to stop the tank but with no success. Colonel Peck, observing what had happened, left the shell hole where he was taking cover and under heavy machine-gun fire ran back to the tank. He stood directly in front of it. He forced it to turn around. But directly he returned to shelter, the tank instead of continuing towards the Drocourt Support, turned about and proceeded to move back towards the Drocourt-Quéant Intermediate Support.

“I do not know how the Colonel escaped being riddled by bullets.”

The leading wave of the 16th Battalion was thus left in a critical situation.

Under the circumstances Colonel Peck quickly realized that something had to be done, and done at once, if the tactical situation was to be saved. Calling upon Lieutenant Dunlop to accompany him, he raced back to the Drocourt Intermediate Line, under the machine-gun fire which the enemy at once opened upon them from the Drocourt Support.

Reaching the former trench he found conditions there much as they have been already described. The line was occupied by Canadians and by men of the Munster Fusiliers. The Commanding Officer turned back the British troops; he instructed the machine gun officers to direct all their guns on the ridge to the south and the right flank of the Drocourt Support Line; and asked the Artillery Forward Observation Officer to get fire from his guns on the same localities. Having secured this support and subdued to some extent the enemy's fire, he organized the 16th men in the Drocourt Intermediate Line into an attacking force, led them down the slope to where the leading wave of the Battalion was sheltered in shell-holes, and with these combined forces at his



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disposal advanced on and occupied the part of the Drocourt Support allotted to the 16th Battalion.

By now the general situation had somewhat cleared up; large numbers of troops could be observed on the left flank advancing toward Cagnicourt from the west and north-west.

The situation on the right was not so satisfactory. The enemy machine-gun fire from the high ground to the south had slackened, but still no definite information was available regarding the advance of the British troops toward that area. Colonel Peck, therefore, despatched Lieutenant Green to ascertain what was happening there.

Green made his way up the hollow that led back from the right of the 16th Battalion front, and came upon a group of two officers and about a platoon of men of the Munster Regiment in a communication trench leading directly towards the high ground described. He got into conversation with the Lieutenant in charge of the party, and was informed that the Munsters were acting as a connecting link between the Canadians and British troops on the right whose whereabouts was uncertain.

This intelligence was of little value, for that the enemy still occupied the high ground to the south in strength was evident from the enfilade machine-gun and field-gun fire directed on the trench where Green stood. This officer accordingly retraced his steps by a round-about way—for the hollow had again come under heavy fire—to the Commanding Officer, whom he found still in the open, calmly following the progress of the battle, regardless of the fire from the right flank. Alongside of him was Lieutenant Dunlop, his water bottle shot through and the waist-belt of his web equipment torn to shreds by machine-gun bullets.

Shortly after this hour—nine to nine-thirty a.m.—the 15th Canadian Battalion, followed by a battalion of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, both of which units had been halted in the Drocourt Front and Intermediate lines waiting for the situation to clear up, passed through to further objectives; the 16th Battalion then came into 3rd Brigade reserve with orders to keep in touch with, and directly behind, the 15th.

The Battalion was first of all moved into the sunken road that ran southwest from Cagnicourt, and was there reorganized. It was then moved back into the Drocourt Support Line. Having established his Battalion in the Drocourt Support, Colonel Peck, in view of a further advance, despatched Major Scroggie, the Acting Second in Command, and Lieutenant Dunlop, the Battalion Scout Officer, to reconnoitre the high ground in front, around the Bois de Bouche over which the 15th had passed.

At this moment, Cagnicourt village and the area west of it, as far back as the Drocourt-Quéant Front Line, was being shelled by the enemy; intermittent machine-gun fire from the right, where no supporting troops were visible, also continued to harass the Battalion. The situation on the left, to all appearances, was also unsatisfactory. East of Cagnicourt, where the 14th Battalion had previously been seen to reach the Bois de Loison, no troops were visible. The unofficial report to hand was that this unit had been temporarily withdrawn until the battalion on its left came up.¹

For about an hour, with the 16th still in the Drocourt-Quéant Sup-

¹ Actually it was ahead in the Buissy Switch.

port, the situation remained obscure; then at some time between ten-thirty and eleven a.m. the attack on the left was seen to be moving forward in strength over the Bois de Loison ridge. Colonel Peck thereupon advanced his battalion to a line nearer the Bois de Bouche where it was met by Major Scroggie and Lieutenant Dunlop, who reported that the 15th Battalion and the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Brigade were in position about fifteen hundred yards ahead in the valley beyond the Bois de Bouche ridge. That being so the Commanding Officer told Scroggie to take the Battalion forward, east of the Bois de Bouche, into the trench, Queer Street, its final objective for the day. Meanwhile he would remain in his present headquarters.

This further advance was completed by one p.m. By that hour the artillery fire, beyond a shelling of the Bois de Bouche by a German and a Canadian battery, which alternately took pleasure in pounding that unoccupied area, had ceased. The machine-gun fire from the right had completely died down.

Between four and five p.m. orders were received from 3rd Brigade to occupy the Buissy Switch. Colonel Peck then went forward to Queer Street, and thence proceeded to the 15th Battalion Headquarters which was situated in the embankment of the Arras-Cambrai railway, one thousand yards farther east. There he was told by Major Girvan, the officer acting in command of the 15th, that the 3rd Battalion lay some short distance in front; the right flanks of both units, Girvan said, were unprotected.

On hearing this Colonel Peck decided to return to his old headquarters and get in touch with the 3rd Brigade before another advance was attempted. He was on the point of leaving the 15th Battalion Headquarters—about four-thirty p.m.—when troops were seen to be advancing on both flanks. On the left, without any interference from the enemy; on the right the British battalions were being shelled by a battery of German field guns firing over open sights from a position near the woods north-west of Baralle, and about two thousand five hundred yards south-east of the Buissy Switch. Shortly afterwards both flanks of the 3rd Battalion were supported on a front along the Arras-Cambrai railway embankment to the point where it crossed the Buissy Switch, and thence northward along that trench.

The part of the 16th in the operations of the day was concluded. The Battalion was relieved that night (2nd/3rd) by a battalion of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, and went into divisional reserve in the Drocourt Support Line.

CHAPTER XXII

THE ADVANCE TO VICTORY, 1918

THE BATTLES OF THE HINDENBURG LINE—BATTLE OF THE CANAL DU NORD (Blécourt-Cuvillers Action).

Reference maps: "J" facing page 426, "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45, and Sketch map facing page 362.

At dawn on the morning of the day following, September 3rd, strong patrols were pushed out, by the forward battalions, on the whole of the Canadian Corps front. It was discovered that the enemy had by that time blown up the bridges across the Canal du Nord, "and was holding commanding positions on the eastern bank of it with a large number of machine guns." So strong were these positions that it became obvious they could not be captured except by means of a major operation. The Corps, therefore, established a defensive line along the western bank of the Canal, and sat down to recuperate and make the preparations necessary for its next ordeal.

The major operation now about to take place on the Canadian Corps front was, as previously indicated, nothing less than the attack on the last line of the main Hindenburg defences, which up to that time had not been reached by the Third and Fourth Armies. It was, therefore, considered advisable to defer further action on the First Army front until the other armies had advanced to within striking distance of the Hindenburg Line. This they did on September 18th, by an advance on a seventeen-mile front. The plans for a combined assault by all three armies were then proceeded with.

It was decided that the Third and First Armies, which were facing the Canal du Nord, a stupendous obstacle with steep high banks impassable for tanks, would assault on September 27th; and the Fourth Army, on a front from the Canal to St. Quentin, on September 29th.

The importance which the enemy attached to these attacks is evidenced by the fact that he opposed them with fifty-seven German divisions, eighteen of which were reorganized assaulting divisions. The French and American attacks in the Argonne he opposed with only nineteen German and one Austrian division; the attacks in Flanders he faced with twelve German divisions.

According to operation orders, the objective of the Canadian Corps in this great battle was to "form a defensive flank facing north-east to protect a major attack by the Third and Fourth Armies." But the bald phraseology of operation orders does little justice to the significance of the Corps' task. It was an attack of unique character.

"On the Corps battlefront of six thousand four hundred yards," to quote from General Currie's despatch, "the Canal du Nord was impassable on the northern three thousand eight

hundred yards. The Corps had, therefore, to cross the Canal du Nord on a front of two thousand six hundred yards and to expand later fanwise in a north-easterly direction to a front exceeding fifteen thousand yards."

If, therefore, at the fulcrum of the fan, fate played a trick, plans miscarried, or if regimental leadership or discipline failed, grave disaster might ensue.

The Corps attacked with the 4th and 1st Canadian Divisions and the 11th British Division. The 1st Division on a frontage of eleven hundred yards, attacked with two brigades—1st Brigade, right; 3rd, left. The 3rd Brigade attacked on a one battalion frontage of three hundred yards with the 14th Battalion leading; the 14th Battalion advanced on a two company frontage, each company on a frontage of one platoon.

To indicate the nature of the support given to the attack, it may be stated that the Field Artillery supporting the 1st Canadian Division, fired one hundred and eighteen thousand rounds on the first day of the battle. Many of these guns were in action from the Canadian front line where they had been placed in position on the night 26th/27th September. The Division had also support from the barrage fire of one hundred and sixty machine guns, and smoke and burning oil projected by Engineer companies.

At five-twenty a.m. September 27th, the Canadian Corps attack was launched. By the evening of that day it had passed the Canal and the fortified area beyond, as far forward on the right as to include Bourlon Wood, a position of immense tactical importance. The Third Army had also crossed the Canal, and by the 29th the Fourth Army had broken the Hindenburg Line south to St. Quentin.

The 16th took no major part in the operations until October 1st. Following relief on the night September 2nd/3rd, the Battalion remained during the days September 3rd and 4th in divisional reserve near Cagnicourt. It afterwards moved back to Berneville, south-west of Arras, and from that town came back by stages through Beaurains and Hendecourt, until on the night of September 25th/26th it relieved the 20th Canadian Battalion in the front and outpost line facing the Canal du Nord. The Battalion lay in these same positions, the attacking troops for the Canal du Nord operations passing through it, until the afternoon of the 27th when it was ordered to send forward two companies to assist the 13th and 15th Battalions in the capture of Sains lez Marquion. It did so, but, before the arrival of these reinforcements at the scene of action, the village had been cleared. At six p.m. the same day the entire Battalion moved forward into brigade support, east of the canal, to a position south of the Arras-Cambrai road, where it remained until the 30th.

* * * * *

On the afternoon of the 30th, Major Roderick Bell-Irving, who had been in command of the Battalion since September 24th, when Colonel Peck, under direct orders from 1st Canadian Division had proceeded to the rear area for a much needed rest, was summoned to a conference of battalion commanders at 3rd Brigade Headquarters. There it was notified to all concerned that on the following morning, October 1st, the Canadian Corps was to resume the offensive; an

attempt was to be made to drive the enemy from the triangle of high ground north of Cambrai, lying between that city, the flooded area and the Scheldt Canal; the 3rd Brigade was to take part in the operation; and the 16th Battalion was to be one of the attacking battalions of that Brigade.

As one of the preliminary moves to this attack the 16th was ordered to relieve, as soon as possible that evening, the 10th Canadian Battalion in Haynecourt, a village slightly in rear of the Cambrai-Douai railway, close to which the then front line ran.

Major Bell-Irving returned to the Battalion between six-thirty and seven p.m., and shortly thereafter the unit moved forward to the Haynecourt area.

On arrival there Bell-Irving summoned a conference of company commanders at his new headquarters. One by one these officers reported at the dug-out, which was so crowded that the late comers were forced to sit upon the stairs. Time did not permit of detailed instructions. The Acting Commanding Officer verbally communicated his orders to the company officers, and, as no guides were available, asked them to reconnoitre personally the route to the assembly area, and lead their units forward.

The formations taking part in this operation were (right to left) the 9th, 11th, 3rd and 1st Canadian Infantry Brigades and the 11th British Division. The ground over which they had to attack consisted of a glacis running down from left to right, indented by a series of hollows, which for the greater part paralleled the line of advance. It had little in the way of trench defences, but gave excellent positions for machine-gun fire. The key to the whole situation was the Abancourt ridge on the left where the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade was attacking.

The 3rd Brigade attacked down the Ravine de Bantigny on a frontage of one thousand yards increasing to two thousand yards at the final objective. The task assigned to it was the capture of the valley in which lay the villages of Sancourt, Blécourt, Bantigny, Cuvillers and the adjacent area, with exploitation farther east to a stated limit. Sancourt lay at the head of the valley close to the jumping-off line; Blécourt was one thousand yards down the valley from Sancourt, and beyond the Cambrai-Douai railway. To the left of Blécourt the slope rose steeply to the Abancourt ridge, beyond which could be seen the spire of the Abancourt church.

The 3rd Brigade plan of attack called for its leading battalion, the 13th, to capture the villages of Sancourt and Blécourt and the relative parts of the Brigade area. The 16th and 14th (right to left), each on a one-company frontage echeloned in rear of the 13th, were ordered to keep on the high ground to the right of the villages named, sweep round them and advance, the former against Cuvillers, the latter against Bantigny. These two places captured, they were to exploit success as far forward as the sunken road east of Cuvillers. The 15th Battalion was held in brigade reserve.

The 16th Battalion attacked with all four companies: Number 4 (Major A. G. Mordy), leading; Number 3 (Captain George Mason), in local support; Number 2 (Captain George McCreary) in support; and Number 1 (Captain R. C. McIntyre), in battalion reserve. Each company was on a four-platoon frontage. Numbers 4 and 3 Companies (right to left) were ordered to hold the outpost line and send forward

strong patrols to the exploitation limit; Numbers 2 and 1 Companies were detailed to occupy the main line of resistance.

The 3rd Brigade assembled for the attack in depth; the 13th Battalion between the main Cambrai-Douai road and Sancourt; the 16th and 14th Battalions abreast, in shell-holes immediately west of the road; the 15th Battalion to the right rear of the 16th.

The early hours of the night September 30th/October 1st were fine, but later a downpour of rain set in, and it became very dark. Consequently, before the company commanders of the 16th Battalion had completed their reconnaissance and brought up their companies to the assembly area, it was within twenty minutes of the zero hour.

Zero hour was five a.m. By then no touch had been obtained with the other attacking units on either the right or the left flank. The hostile barrage was light. The Battalion advanced to a point due south of Sancourt without a casualty. Arrived there, sounds of heavy fighting could be heard in Sancourt, and a report reached the leading company commander that this village was held in force by the enemy. However, the army order to push forward irrespective of flanks was definite, and the Battalion moved on towards the railway line.

Nearing that feature it came under intense machine-gun fire. Before this opposition could be dealt with the leading company commander, Mordy of Number 4 Company, was seriously wounded. Lieutenant Frank Hill was hit, but insisted on continuing with the attack until he was again wounded, this time seriously.

Clearing the railway line, the Battalion skirted Blécourt to the south, and ran straight into a nest of machine guns in the sunken road south-west of that town. The German gunners had barely time to get into action before the leading wave of the attack was upon them. The swiftness of the advance took the enemy completely by surprise, and after slight resistance, twelve guns and from eighty to one hundred prisoners were captured.

Directly the advance was resumed toward Cuvillers it came under fire from enemy field guns firing over open sights; enfilade fire from the left, from guns firing from the slopes of the Abancourt ridge, and direct frontal fire from guns on the open ground south-east of Cuvillers. In neither case was the shooting accurate. That from the left soon ceased, probably because of the advance of the troops attacking there. The Battalion Lewis gunners compelled the personnel of the batteries near Cuvillers to abandon their field guns, which were taken possession of shortly after seven-forty-five a.m., the hour at which the Battalion entered Cuvillers.

More serious, the attack came under rifle fire from Blécourt. Captain McCreary ordered Lieutenant J. Rodgers to move his platoon to the left and deal with the Blécourt situation. This Rodgers did. He found the enemy had installed themselves in the church, and were firing from the windows, doors and tower of that building. He attacked, and drove them out of the church, only to be met with heavier opposition from the convent in the rear. The Lewis guns were then brought into action and the Germans fled. Rodgers thereupon continued the advance, following his company towards Cuvillers.

The main Battalion attack was still proceeding smoothly.

Major Bell-Irving arrived in Cuvillers with the reserve company, Number 1, between eight and nine a.m. At that time Number 2 Company was establishing a main resistance line about one hundred yards

forward of the village, and just within the line of the final protective barrage. Numbers 4 and 3 Companies were solidly in occupation of an outpost line a further two hundred yards along the ridge, and had sent patrols to the exploitation limit another nine hundred yards east.

There was a complete absence of hostile action on flank or front, with the exception of spasmodic bursts of machine-gun fire from the Abancourt ridge, apparently directed against Blécourt. Indeed, so secure did the situation seem to be that the company cooks in Cuvillers started to prepare a meal. Commenting on this phase of the operation, the 14th Battalion, advancing on the left of the 16th, sent a report to the 3rd Brigade Headquarters, timed at Bantigny eight a.m., as follows:

“The 16th Battalion appear to be going strong on the right,” adding, “we are sending a patrol forward to support them (the 16th), on the exploitation line.”

Bell-Irving halted for a short time in Cuvillers, and then accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant, Lieutenant Kerans, moved on towards the front. When a few yards ahead of the outpost line—between eight and nine a.m.—Kerans drew the attention of the Acting Commanding Officer to the fact that both flanks of the companies in the resistance and outpost lines were “in the air.” When this remark was made Bell-Irving was studying his map, and without looking up replied: “I know that, but I’m going to push on to the men in the road at M36c”—the exploitation limit. He then instructed Kerans to “see to the flanks,” and moved forward. That was the last seen of Bell-Irving alive.

Kerans retraced his steps to consult with the company commanders, but, before he got in touch with any of these officers, intense machine-gun fire broke out from the Abancourt ridge, directed in enfilade against the 16th outpost and resistance lines, Cuvillers, and positions in rear. Every feature on the 16th front lay open to this high ground, including the sunken roads which all ran directly towards it.

Kerans realized that in these circumstances he could give little assistance to the companies, and made for Battalion Headquarters in Cuvillers. Reaching there at some short time after nine a.m., he was amazed to find the Germans entering the village from the direction of Bantigny.

Regimental Sergeant-major Kay was hurriedly organizing Headquarters details, and any men he could find, to meet this threatening situation. He was placing his men in the houses at the northerly outskirts of Cuvillers and along a road running from that village in a southwesterly direction towards Blécourt. By the time Kerans arrived it had become clear that this position was untenable, for it came under fire from the left rear, from points in or near Blécourt as well as from the Abancourt ridge. Sniping and machine-gun fire from both these quarters were very severe.

Both Kerans and Kay now realized that the tactical position of the Battalion generally was little short of desperate; the troops in both the resistance and the outpost lines were in danger of being surrounded, if some solid line facing north could not soon be established.

The only ground, as far as they could judge at the moment, where such a line could be sited was in the road running south-west from the southerly edge of Cuvillers, and it was whilst striving to get their

men into this position that they were joined by Captain McIntyre, whose story can now be referred to.

McIntyre, whose Company occupied the resistance line on the left, became suspicious of the situation before the flanking fire began.

"It seemed altogether too quiet for me," he states, "and together with Lieutenant Rodgers and a party of men I decided to make a thorough reconnaissance of our left flank and endeavour to gain touch with our flanking battalion. We worked over to the left and left rear of Cuvillers but failed to discover any Canadians, and were returning when we saw parties of the enemy coming down from the north with the evident intention of cutting off our retreat. We hastened back to the company. By this time heavy flanking fire was pouring in on us, and I realized that the front of the attack had suddenly and completely swung round from east to north."

Having disposed of his men as best he could to meet this new situation, McIntyre despatched Lieutenant Rodgers to Battalion Headquarters in Cuvillers to report developments, and obtain reinforcements and a further supply of ammunition.

Rodgers on reaching the village walked right into the enemy. He ran. A party of Germans gave chase, but he was able to outdistance them and get back to his company, together with a party of four 14th Battalion Lewis gunners who had lost touch with their unit. McIntyre, on learning that the enemy were behind him again, sent a patrol along to the left, under Lieutenant Adie and Company Sergeant-major Kennedy, to try and get in touch with flanking troops. None were found; instead they met Germans.

On receiving this report, after having already heard that Captain George Mason, of Number 3 Company, had been killed, and Captain George McCreary, of Number 4, seriously wounded, McIntyre decided, at a time between ten and ten-thirty a.m. to withdraw 1 and 2 Companies west of Cuvillers, where, as already stated, he came in touch with Kerans' and Kay's parties.

The situation now resolved itself into attempts to get in contact with the 3rd Brigade attacking battalions on the left, either near Bantigny—the objective of the 14th Battalion—or Blécourt, which village the 13th had been detailed to capture. The task should not have been a difficult one, for somewhere in the area round about these villages seven to eight hundred men were holding.

Bantigny was soon ruled out of consideration, for the enemy could be plainly seen advancing to the south of it. Energies were, therefore, concentrated on a plan to get touch in the direction of Blécourt. At last this was secured with a corporal and five or six men of the 14th Battalion near the sunken road south-east of that village. Taking this group as a pivot, a defensive line was established, partly in shell holes, and partly in the sunken road running south-east from Blécourt to S16 Central.

Again the attempt to make a stand failed. The companies had scarcely got into place on this new alignment, when the men in the road came under heavy enfilade machine-gun fire from Blécourt. A further retirement had to be made, and in the midst of considerable confusion, for no one expected Blécourt to be still in the hands of the enemy. It was with great difficulty that the situation was kept in

hand. Ultimately scattered groups were placed farther to the rear in the sunken road leading down to the Shrine. There considerable protection could be secured from the flanking fire from Blécourt, and it was hoped a definite stand could be made in that position.

The time was now around noon. If the situation on the 16th Battalion front was involved, the situation on the 3rd Brigade front was equally unsatisfactory. The latter is described in Colonel Peck's own words. After stating that he was west of the Canal du Nord at Marquion on the night September 30th/October 1st, and in the morning, hearing no news of the attack, resolved to ride up to the front accompanied by the Acting Adjutant Captain R. S. Robertson, the Colonel proceeds:—

“As we reached the Arras-Cambrai road, we noticed enemy planes overhead. So near were the planes to the ground that the gunners were forced to take refuge under the limbers, and we were at pains to keep out of sight by backing our horses under the high trees that lined both sides of the road. Immediately the planes had gone out of sight we rode forward to the village of Sancourt.

“Robertson and I rode through Sancourt, on its extreme right. When hardly out of the village and ascending a slight rise, we unexpectedly came under machine-gun fire. This amazed us, as we thought ourselves well behind the battle line. We turned hastily about and galloped back on to the road in Sancourt, where we were sheltered by some buildings. We turned our horses over to the grooms, and proceeded forward on foot, being careful to seek such shelter as we could find.

“A railroad runs in front of Sancourt and there is a ‘halte’ a short distance from the village. Upon reaching this point, we made a careful survey of the front and soon determined that the whole position was one of uncertainty and that a serious situation had developed.

“Arriving at the ‘halte’ we came under machine-gun fire, whereupon we proceeded a short distance to the left to a small, square, brick tower behind which one of the companies of the 15th Battalion was filing up. Studying the ridge that ran up beyond Blécourt¹ we perceived some troops of the 1st Brigade (I think of the 2nd Battalion) going forward in a rather hasty and irregular manner, that seemed to indicate that they were under fire.

“I consulted with the company officer of the 15th Battalion, telling him that I thought the 1st Brigade was carrying out a further advance and advising him to proceed under cover of a railway embankment that ran in that direction and connect up with the troops of the 1st Brigade. He and his company proceeded in this direction.

“Just about this time, I do not remember what the hour was, Colonel Worrall, commander of the 14th Battalion, came up with his runner from the direction of Sancourt to where Robertson and I were resting behind the tower. Worrall said he had had no reports from his Battalion since the attack was launched.

¹ The Abancourt ridge.

"We four—that is, Worrall and his runner, Robertson and myself—then determined to go forward.

"Shortly after starting we came under very heavy machine-gun fire, so ran to some big gun pits that were a little way ahead. The fire was so heavy that we resolved to proceed one at a time from this point.

"Our next goal was the sunken road which was reached in safety, at top speed. We saw only two or three men in the sunken road, one being of my Battalion, who could tell us nothing.

"We proceeded to reconnoitre the sunken road. At the end, nearest to Blécourt, we found a platoon of the 13th Battalion. The officer in command could not say whether or not his battalion was in that village. A certain part of this road was under enemy fire, which we concluded came from the tower of the church in Blécourt.

"After sizing up the situation we were forced to conclude that Blécourt either had not been taken or had been evacuated.

"We had already received messages from the front, one from Lieutenant Kerans, who had taken over command of the 16th, asking for reinforcements. Kerans was keen on again attacking Cuvillers but it was evident from the lie of the ground that the Abancourt ridge must be first captured.

"We later got one or two companies forward from the 15th Battalion, but the position was so uncertain then that I ordered them to remain in the sunken road in case of a further attack on our left.

"Arriving at a point near where the sunken road came out on the level, I told Colonel Worrall that I was going forward. He accompanied me with his runner.

"After proceeding a short distance we again came under intense machine-gun fire, so hot that we were compelled to jump into some rifle pits that had been dug by the enemy to defend the road junction nearby. These pits were only three or four feet deep and had a little parapet towards our former lines. While waiting there our signallers arrived with a line from the rear. They brought it to the pit I was in.

"I telephoned to the Brigadier. As this parapet afforded very little protection, I determined to go back to the sunken road, which we all did, and, having the telephone now, I established a sort of headquarters.

"I then asked Captain Robertson to proceed forward and ascertain for me: (1) If men still remained in Cuvillers; (2) The front held by the 16th Battalion; (3) The dispositions of the other units on the Brigade front."

Robertson started on his reconnaissance at a time he estimates as around noon, and came in touch with the 16th Battalion troops just as they were endeavouring to establish themselves in the line running from the Shrine to Blécourt.

His story, given in his own words, therefore takes up the narrative at the point where it was left by Colonel Peck. It describes in detail what subsequently happened on the 16th Battalion front.

Robertson says:—

"The whole area was swept with machine-gun fire; sniping was very bad. I took three runners and, well spread out, we went forward circling to the right. This route brought us to the Blécourt chapel road at the chapel—a six-sided shrine with small windows on each side. From here through my field glasses I had a splendid view of the whole country. Enemy movement was visible in the outskirts of Blécourt, on my extreme left, and at Cuvillers in front. The road from the chapel to Blécourt is partly sunken and our men coming from the forward area found shelter in this section of it.

"Quite a number of the 4th Division came back to this cover, including three officers who told me that they had been beyond Cuvillers and had run into our own barrage. We decided to make the road a rallying point and began digging in, the 16th on the left of the chapel lining the road towards Blécourt, the 4th Division men on the right of the chapel. By this time heavy fire was brought to bear upon us from Cuvillers, where the enemy could be seen coming out from the houses carrying machine guns.

"The position of the men in front of this road—small groups of 14th and 16th in shell-holes under no proper control—was very unsatisfactory, so we got them back as soon as possible. During this reorganization, Regimental Sergeant-major Kay did splendid work. A strong counter-attack was threatened; the ammunition situation was desperate. Kay moved up and down amongst the men encouraging them and ordered them to reserve their ammunition until the enemy came close up; then to let them 'have it,' and attack with the bayonet. The effect of Kay's cool, determined leadership was most inspiring.

"Cover was fair up to the cross roads but from there to entrance of the village the road was swept with machine-gun fire from the tower of the Blécourt church. Sniping from the houses in the village was also very bad. We, therefore, formed another line of defence, echeloned in rear of the left flank of our front line; the balance of the 16th mingled with the 14th were placed in this position in gun pits and shell-holes and other places where cover was available.

"On our extreme left about one hundred and fifty yards from the Blécourt church, which was situated near the south-east end of the village, I came on one of our orderly room runners high up on the embankment. He hailed me to jump into his small trench. He was busy, all on his own, trying to get the snipers in the church tower, who were bothering our men so much. We could easily see them at the windows, and observed them duck when fragments were broken off the wall from this man's shots. Returning, I told our nearest Lewis gun section to keep in touch with this lone sniper."

Meanwhile Colonel Peck, now in telephone touch with the 3rd Brigade Headquarters, was ordered by General Tuxford to assume control of the 3rd Brigade front line.

This he proceeded to do. Occasionally troops straggled back to the neighbourhood of the Colonel's headquarters; a company of the

102nd Battalion, 4th Canadian Division, in reserve close by, was placed at his disposal by the officer commanding that unit. Soon Colonel Peck had in hand, in case of need, a defence force of reasonable proportions.

Robertson on his return cleared up the tactical situation somewhat. The details of the new line of defence were handed to the Artillery Forward Observation Officer, and he arranged for a protective barrage to cover this. The heavy artillery concentrated on Cuvillers, which village was rapidly brought to ruins; ammunition and bombs were sent up to the front line. Robertson was able to report the names of the 16th Battalion killed, and said it was feared that Bell-Irving had been taken prisoner.

During the afternoon there was much passing to and fro between Colonel Peck's headquarters and Brigade. These parties frequently came under machine-gun fire from Blécourt.

The pressure of the enemy from this village gave much concern; it threatened the new front line both from the left flank and rear.

Colonel Peck, therefore, telephoned the 3rd Brigade Commander requesting permission to attack Blécourt at nightfall by an oblique sweep from the sunken road.¹ The Brigade Major came forward to consult with regard to the above suggestion, and later the Brigadier-General ordered the projected attack to be abandoned.

The hours of the afternoon dragged on and darkness fell. No further developments took place. The night was bitterly cold. The men holding in the front line, more especially the wounded, suffered considerably.

The final front on which the Battalion held was approximately but one mile forward of the jumping-off line instead of three miles ahead of it at the exploitation limit, which the Battalion's patrols reached in the early hours of the morning of the battle. A very disappointing conclusion to the day's operations, yet one that from the first would appear to have been inevitable.

The foregoing narrative tells us how the left flank of the Battalion became involved: what was said there is confirmed by reports from other sources. At eight a.m. on the day of the battle a message was received at 3rd Brigade Headquarters from the 14th Battalion stating that at the hour mentioned a large enemy plane flew over Bantigny and vicinity. It signalled by flare to the ground and got answering flares from S3c, d and b and S2d. When the plane flew back, the Germans quickly acted on the information thus obtained. Before nine a.m. the abandoned field guns on the Abancourt ridge had been re-manned by the enemy. He dribbled forward machine guns and personnel, a machine gun to every sixth man to an estimated strength of one machine gun battalion. These reinforcements grouped themselves around the gunners already in position and acting on the information received from the latter, advanced down the slope. Thus "The front of the attack" to repeat McIntyre's words "had suddenly and completely swung round from east to north."

Under these circumstances, with the best of leaders, the ground gained in the first instance could hardly have been held, and unfor-

¹ It should be made clear that there was no suggestion, either on the part of Colonel Worrall, or Colonel Peck, that an attack should be launched against Bantigny and Cuvillers. It was useless attempting such an operation until the Abancourt ridge had been captured.

unately most of the leaders, including the Acting Commanding Officer and three company commanders were casualties.

It has been suggested that in such a situation the 16th Battalion advance should not have been pressed to the outpost line and exploitation limit. This is "after the event" wisdom. If open flanks, or threats on the flanks, were to be considered, the attack of the Battalion might just as well have halted south of Sancourt when it was reported to Major Mordy, the officer commanding the leading company, that the village mentioned was held in force by the enemy.

It must also be remembered that the basis of all infantry tactics during the summer and autumn of 1918 was the doctrine that units should push straight through to their final objectives irrespective of exposed flanks. Again and again the High Command reiterated this policy; on every available occasion it was impressed upon battalions as a strict obligation. The 16th Battalion in advancing to the exploitation limit was, therefore, doing nothing more than was required of it and every other attacking unit as a matter of course. There remains but to clear up one slight misunderstanding, which has crept into certain descriptions of the battle.

It has been said that Colonel Peck ordered a retreat of the line from a position east of Blécourt to one west of that village. This statement is not correct. The line slid back and back of its own accord in efforts to secure protection on its open flank, against which the enemy was concentrating in strength. The Officer Commanding the 16th Battalion, apart from consolidating the line, handed it over in all important respects as he found it.

At four a.m., October 2nd, the remnants of the Battalion—three officers and seventy-five other ranks—were relieved; the 16th had fought its last major engagement of the War; its part in the battles of the last hundred days was at an end.

These were sanguinary combats which brought high renown to the Canadian Corps. In them the Battalion had borne its full share of the fighting. At Amiens and the Drocourt-Quéant Line it had gone right through to its final objectives and held there; at Cuvillers it had also advanced to the limit of exploitation, but in the circumstances that have been described, it was driven back.

Its contribution to the spoils of victory was eighteen hundred and twenty prisoners, twenty-one pieces of heavy and light artillery, fifteen trench mortars, and sixty-two machine guns. Its casualties for the period were eight hundred and seventy-two of all ranks, of which number twenty officers and two hundred and twenty-five other ranks—a wide, grim swath—had fallen. Amongst the officers killed were four company commanders: Majors Gilliat and Render, the two Masons, Captains M. J. and G. F., and the Second in Command of the Battalion, Major Bell-Irving.

Reference has already been made to the career of Gilliat. Major Render joined the Battalion in January, 1917, as an officer reinforcement from the 152nd Battalion. He was supernumerary to establishment, and retained his rank. Render was most anxious to act his part, when and where required. He took charge of the Battalion farm, he did duty in the line, he was in command of a party in the raid of July 28th, 1918, at Telegraph Hill, and was leading Number 4 Company when killed on August 8th, 1918.

Captain M. J. Mason, M.C., enlisted in 1914 in the ranks of the

30th Battalion at Victoria, British Columbia. On May 3rd, 1915, he was drafted from England to the 15th Canadian Battalion. The same year he received his commission, and was posted to the 16th. He was wounded with the 16th on April 9th, 1917, at Vimy Ridge when in command of Number 2 Company. He returned to the Battalion in May, 1918 and was killed at the Drocourt-Quéant Line when in command of Number 4 Company.

These are the official details of the regimental career of a leader who in every way was the antithesis of the type labelled official. Lean, swarthy, a daredevil, Mason was a loyal and capable officer. The front line was his sphere; any exploit which was spiced with danger and dash was congenial to him. He was liked, as a man of such a temperament was bound to be liked, by his comrades, who, as his body was committed to the grave wrapped in its blanket, would not fail to soliloquize sorrowfully in words already quoted in this History: "light-hearted, generous, a little wild—and he is gone."

Captain G. F. Mason (Croix de Guerre) was of a very different temperament. He was but a boy—at the date he was killed in action he was only twenty-one—although he looked older than his years. He proceeded to France in February, 1915, in the ranks of the 14th Battalion. He was sent to England to qualify for a commission in March, 1916, and on his return to France with commissioned rank, was posted to the 25th Canadian Battalion. He, however, reported to the 16th where he had friends, and his transfer to that Battalion was arranged. He was wounded during the Somme, returned early in 1917 and served with his adopted Battalion until he was killed whilst leading Number 3 Company on October 1st, 1918.

Manly, keen, very popular with his brother officers and men, Mason had a remarkable active service career. Altogether during the course of the war, from the 2nd Battle of Ypres, April, 1915, to Blé-court, October, 1918, he was present in eight major engagements. He made good use of this experience, and was a battle leader of proved worth. As the following tribute shows he was held in high esteem in the Battalion.

"This officer," wrote the Commanding Officer when forwarding a recommendation that Mason be awarded the Croix de Guerre, "performs his duties to our entire satisfaction. We place every confidence in his ability and judgment. He is one of our most valued officers."

It is sad to think that, after those years of service in the forefront of battle, this young officer so full of promise should have been killed in the Battalion's last major engagement of the war.

"He had been away from us," said one of his loved ones, "since August, 1914. When October, 1918, came round I began to think 'I believe he is going to get through.' I hardly dared think that way before. And then, —"

The gallery of portraits is almost complete. There are two more likenesses to be hung there, and that room of remembrance will be filled.

When the first of those two, the portrait of Major Roderick Ogle Bell-Irving, D.S.O., M.C., Second in Command of the Battalion, comes to be drawn, the long vista of years from the very beginnings of the



MAJOR R. O. BELL-IRVING, D.S.O., M.C.
Second in Command
16th Battalion (The Canadian Scottish), C.E.F.
January 16th, 1917 to October 1st, 1918.
(Killed in Action).
Commanding
May 16th to June 3rd, 1917.



MAJOR (LIEUT.-COLONEL) J. A. SCROGGIE, D.S.O., M.C. and two Bars
Second in Command
16th Battalion (The Canadian Scottish), C.E.F.
October 1st to December 31st, 1918.
Commanding
March 27th to May 4th, 1919.
SECONDS IN COMMAND, 16TH BATTALION (THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH), C.E.F.
MAJOR R. O. BELL-IRVING and MAJOR J. A. SCROGGIE.

16th, rises before the mind's eye. "B. I.," as he was familiarly known, had become inextricably a part of the Battalion. It is hardly possible to think of any of the scenes or experiences through which it passed—with the exception of the period from February to April, 1915, when this officer, much against his will, was posted supernumerary to establishment and left behind in the Base Company at Tidworth—without in some way associating Bell-Irving with it; the keen impulsive manner, the emphatic gesture, the tense look—emphasized by the strong glasses he wore—with which he discussed current topics, from battles to kilts, all served to stamp an impress of the man upon the events in which he took part. Judging by his compact frame, he appeared physically strong; perhaps he was. There is the chance, however, that the critical illnesses which he went through in early years must have left their mark upon his constitution, and that it was the indomitable spirit inherited from a patrician father, the late Mr. Henry Bell-Irving, Vancouver, all of whose six sons served with distinction in the Great War, which compelled B. I. to engage with the fervour he invariably displayed in battle or in camp.

The keenness he displayed in the discussion of affairs he carried into the performance of duty, a trait which made him take responsibility very seriously, and in this way kept him somewhat aloof from his fellows. But, as time went on, this attitude of his changed. He grew to appreciate, as did all front line men, the genuine worth of his comrades, their devotion and bravery in times of peril. He became more and more drawn towards them; in a social way he lost much of his reserve, and was content to share, as often as duty permitted, in the good fellowship of his brother officers.

The details of Major Bell-Irving's military career are as follows: He was gazetted as a lieutenant to the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada at organization, and proceeded overseas with the contingent sent by that regiment to the original 16th Battalion. He served with the 16th at Valcartier, at Salisbury Plain, in Belgium and in France from April 28th, 1915, until the day of his death. His first engagement was Festubert, 1915, where he acted as Second in Command to Captain Rae. In June of the same year, when Rae left the Battalion, Bell-Irving took over Number 2 Company and remained in command of it until he was appointed Second in Command to Lieut.-Colonel Peck in January, 1917. As Second in Command he was at times acting in command of the Battalion, for lengthy periods, notably from April 9th to June 3rd, 1917.¹

Few officers can claim such long and valued service in the front line. At the conclusion of the Cuvillers action it was persistently rumoured that Bell-Irving had been wounded and taken prisoner. The report proved to be inaccurate. As already stated, and this is quite in keeping with his temperament, he determined to push right on to the exploitation limit, and was killed one hundred yards or so beyond the outpost line. There his body was found a few days later. On the afternoon of October 17th he was buried by his comrades, with military honours, in the Eterpigny cemetery.

And now that these details of his life as a soldier are recorded, there will perhaps be permitted the more personal tribute of saying it was a privilege to know Roderick Bell-Irving. He, of course, had the faults of his virtues. He was absolutely downright, there were no

¹ Official dates read May 16th-June 3rd, 1917.

October, 1918

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shadings in his make-up; what he thought he said; what he felt, he fought for, and expected others to do the same. But it was in an unselfish way. His interests were not his own advancement, they were those of the Battalion and his men—he would do anything and everything for the men. And when those who came near him and who fought with him like the rest, recall that figure and face and voice, they think, not of his faults, but of the warmhearted, loyal, fearless comrade, honourable to the last drop of blood; and they cannot but mourn the tragedy, which, after his years of duty in the Field, struck down Roderick Bell-Irving within sound of the cry “Unarm! Eros! The long day’s work is done!”

CHAPTER XXIII

THE ADVANCE TO VICTORY, 1918

THE FINAL ADVANCE—PURSUIT TO MONS

Reference maps: "J" facing page 426, and "Tactical Marches" map facing page 45.

The Canadian Corps continued to fight on the Cambrai front until October 9th. By this date the Third and Fourth Armies had broken through the Hindenburg Line south to St. Quentin, Cambrai had fallen, and the crossing of the Scheldt Canal north-east of that city had been effected.

On the day following the Blécourt-Cuvillers Action (October 2nd), however, the 1st Division was withdrawn from the Cambrai sector. It moved west of the Canal du Nord for a few days' rest, and on the night October 6th/7th relieved the 4th British Division on the front Palluel westwards to the Scarpe. On the conclusion of this relief, with the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigades (right and left) in the line and the 1st Brigade in support, the 1st Canadian Division came under the General Officer Commanding the XXII Corps.

The new front which had remained static since the opening of the Battle of Arras in late August, 1918, faced north along the inundated Sensée marshes which gave flank protection to the Drocourt-Quéant, Canal du Nord operations. This stretch of water was on an average three to four hundred yards wide. On the other side of it lay the sections of the Hindenburg Line proper, the Drocourt-Quéant Line and subsidiary systems which had still to be captured.

The 16th Battalion, as part of the movement described above, was on the morning of October 2nd relieved in the line it occupied south of Blécourt, by the 28th Battalion, 2nd Canadian Division, and after resting during the forenoon of that date at Haynecourt, moved back to Sains lez Marquion. Resting there three days it proceeded by stages to the Hamblain area, where on October 6th it came into brigade support on the left of the Palluel-Scarpe front.

No sooner was the 1st Division settled on its new front than it determined to test the strength and dispositions of the enemy opposite it across the water.

On October 8th, 2nd Brigade patrols succeeded in enlarging the bridgehead at Saily en Ostrevent, on the immediate right flank of the 3rd Brigade front. At three a.m., the 10th, the 13th Battalion, the right front line battalion of the latter formation, in conjunction with the left battalion of the 2nd Brigade, advanced north and east from this bridgehead. They secured Saily, entered the Drocourt-Quéant Line beyond that village and there captured one officer and forty-seven other ranks. At that stage the enemy counter-attacked in force and

the Canadian battalions having discovered all they wished to know regarding his dispositions, retired to the bridgeheads.

On the night October 10th/11th an inter-battalion relief took place within the 3rd Brigade. The 16th replaced the 13th in the front line; the hand over was completed at one a.m. the 11th.

At seven a.m. the same morning, the 16th Battalion was informed by 3rd Brigade that the enemy was reported to be evacuating the Canal du Nord-Sensée-Scarpe triangle. An advance, it was stated, was about to be made by the 1st Canadian Division and the VIII Corps (right to left). The 1st Canadian Division was to push forward with two brigades, the 2nd and 3rd, on a frontage of twelve thousand yards; the 3rd Brigade was to advance with its right battalion, the 16th, directed on Noyelles Sous Bellone, and its left battalion, the 15th, on Vitry-en-Artois. The 16th was ordered to send strong patrols towards Sailly, the Drocourt-Quéant switch and high ground beyond these defences.

Major Scroggie, acting in Command, on receiving these orders instructed his reserve company (Number 4, Lieutenant Kerans) to advance through the Battalion line and occupy Sailly en Ostrevent. This was done in the face of light machine-gun fire from the Drocourt-Quéant and a line established on the far side of Sailly. The village itself was unoccupied. Scroggie then ordered the support company (Number 3, Major Hope) to advance on the Drocourt-Quéant Line. This it did without casualties. The left front line Company, (Number 2, Captain Wallis) was next instructed to take post on the left of Number 3 in the Drocourt Line. This movement was executed with no opposition, except from an enemy party of twelve on the left which was surrounded, and surrendered.

The Battalion thereafter advanced with Numbers 3 and 2 Companies leading, Numbers 4 and 1 in support. The 15th Battalion was up on the left flank. The right flank was protected by the flooded marshes. The only opposition encountered by any of the advancing troops was from small rearguard parties. By six p.m., the 11th, the 3rd Brigade had reached a line one thousand yards south of Brebières.

At five p.m. the 11th, the 1st Canadian Division came under the Canadian Corps, and at five a.m. next morning, with the three brigades of the 1st Division in the line, the advance was resumed.

The objective set the 3rd Brigade was the Sensée Canal.

As far as the western bank of the canal the 16th Battalion met with no opposition, but when it reached that line, because of heavy machine-gun fire from Ferin, a village on the high ground on the opposite side of the canal, and the lack of bridging material, the unit had to halt and dig in. Artillery fire was brought to bear upon Ferin and neighbourhood and by four p.m. enemy resistance had so weakened that it was possible to push out posts as far as the Factory on the western bank of the Canal.

At nine-thirty p.m., that same night, the unit was relieved by the 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion and went back into divisional reserve at Eterpigny, a village south of the flooded area, where it rested until October 18th.

By the night 12th/13th the enemy's rearguard screen was cleared from the Canal du Nord-Sensée-Scarpe triangle. Many indications were forthcoming that this retreat was part of a withdrawal on a large scale. Prisoners reported that civilians were being evacuated from the

forward areas, stores removed or destroyed, and bridges, railways, and roads prepared for demolition.

The Commander-in-Chief gave more distant objectives to his forces. The First Army was ordered to advance towards Mons, and the Canadians as a reunited Corps began to make preparation for their part in these operations. Whilst the reorganization for this further advance was taking place, test barrages were put down each day on the Corps front and patrols sought out the enemy.

On the morning of the 17th the 1st Canadian Division reported that the enemy's front opposite it, across the Canal du Nord, was suspiciously quiet; a reconnaissance in force was thereupon ordered and by the evening of the day mentioned the Canadians were across the Canal and in full cry after the enemy who had retreated out of touch.

The Corps with three divisions in the line: 2nd, right; 4th, centre; 1st, left; directed on Valenciennes, kept up the pursuit until the 20th, when the XXII Corps on the right overlapped the Canadian front into touch with the 4th Division, closed out the 2nd Canadian Division, thus leaving the 4th and 1st (right to left) abreast to continue the advance. On the 22nd the 3rd Division completed a relief of the 1st which would have taken place some days earlier had not the rapid movement of events made it unnecessary; the 4th and 3rd went ahead through Valenciennes to the line beyond Mons which they reached on Armistice Day morning, November 11th, 1918.

In most ways, as the 16th Battalion narrative about to be related tells, this final advance was a triumphal progress; in other respects, on the enemy's part, it was a well executed retreat, partaking in no sense of panic. Bridges, railway points and cross roads were destroyed, and thus the maximum delay was imposed upon the pursuing troops; the German artillery and machine gunners defended line after line of resistance with bravery and skill, and, considering the chaos which at the time prevailed in the enemy's High Command and the German nation, very small quantities of military stores were abandoned.

To resume its place in these operations the 16th Battalion marched from Eterpigny at seven-thirty a.m. on the 18th, "a damp, foggy morning;" it rested for lunch at Estrées, reached Lewarde at four p.m. and settled there for the night in comfortable billets.

At midnight 18th/19th orders were received that the 3rd Brigade would pass through the 2nd Brigade in the outpost line at nine a.m. next morning, and advance until strong opposition was encountered. At seven a.m., the 19th, the Battalion assembled near billets in a dense fog, ready to go forward, and at the specified hour—Number 1 Company on the right, Number 4 on the left, with the 14th Battalion and a battalion of the 1st Brigade as its right and left flanking units, it cleared the 2nd Brigade outposts and took up the pursuit.

Towards mid-day the fog cleared, and under orders from 3rd Brigade, direction was altered to north of east with objective Bois St. Amand. The wood was duly taken and before dusk an outpost line was established east of it, one and one-half miles beyond Hornaing, where Battalion Headquarters was placed. The platoon of cyclists attached to the Battalion was sent forward to occupy Wallers. The distance covered during the day was six and one-quarter miles; the towns occupied were Bruille les Marchiennes, Somain, Erre, and Hornaing; seven prisoners were captured and no casualties sustained.

The more personal narrative of that historic day in the history of the Battalion can be given in the Commanding Officer's own words:

"When we reached a town," he says, "we deployed and swept through and around it. I gave Major Scroggie immediate charge of the Battalion and reserved a roving commission for myself.

"The country was nearly level. I noticed some big slag heaps on the right, probably those of Abscon, and heard some firing in that direction.

"I rode into the towns we occupied—sometimes alone, sometimes with my groom. The people seemed stunned. For four years they had been under the heel of the enemy who had left that morning, and the spell still seemed to be upon them. I rode across our fronts ahead of the scouts to the road that leads to Bruille les Marchiennes. A man had come down the road and was shouting loudly at somebody. I don't remember seeing any of the inhabitants except this man. The Germans had left them with terrible threats, and they seemed cowed and uncertain until we were actually among them.

"I rode into Bruille les Marchiennes attended by the aforesaid inhabitant who held forth at great length to the people as they emerged from the houses. In one of the towns I entered I saw the inhabitants coming out of a house bringing with them six or seven German military police who had overslept themselves. The police were being savagely menaced by the population, and I had to take them under my protection and hand them over to the leading troops of my Battalion when they arrived. These were the only prisoners we captured that day.

"The German engineers carried out the work of demolition with consummate skill. Huge craters were to be seen at cross roads and railway crossings. The entire railway had been rendered useless (the Douai-Valenciennes railway)—a stick of dynamite had been placed under each alternate rail end, which on being blown up had rendered the rails useless.

"I don't know whether the presentations of flowers started here or farther on, but by the time we got to Erre my groom and myself had to discharge our floral load of huge bouquets, only to be loaded up again at a later stage. Wines and liqueurs were hastily dug up from gardens at short notice and insistently pressed upon us.

"The first large town we came to was Somain. I believe it normally has a population of about four thousand. I rode in¹ and halted before a huge crowd. One man seized the hem of my dirty trench coat and kissed it passionately. I shouted 'Vive la France!' The people shouted back, and went wild with enthusiasm.

"The gentleman who had kissed my trench coat escorted me first to the Mayor's place, where we partook of wine and exchanged salutations in pigeon French, and afterwards to the

¹ Colonel Peck was escorted into Somain by the right flanking platoon of the vanguard, under Lieutenant C. S. Cameron. When the party reached the Mayor's office, Cameron left a guard of six men with the Commanding Officer and proceeded forward with the remainder of his unit.

doctor, who was a great dignitary and lived in a fine house. I felt quite imposing as the deliverer of Somain.

"I next rode to Fenaim, and from thence to Erre, where further exhibitions of the intense feeling with which the French inhabitants regarded their release were witnessed. Leaving Erre, I rode under a small railway viaduct and passing on to the rising ground beyond it, I saw five Uhlans armed with lances retiring over the ridge in front. As they reached the summit, they turned round and I could see their lances against the sky-line. I rode rapidly towards them for a space, a bouquet of flowers in one hand and holding the reins and my revolver in the other.

"Just at this moment, Dick Worrall (the commanding officer of the 14th Battalion) rode towards me, and we together explored the road which led off to the right towards Escaudain. I shortly afterwards rode off with my groom towards Hornaing, a town about a mile short of the line which the 16th was ordered to occupy for the night (19th/20th.)

"The German rearguard scouts had only passed through a short time before. A large crowd had assembled in the square and seemed quite uncertain as to just who I was. I again shouted 'Vive la France!' but this time met with no response. Noting a street sign (Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse) nailed against the wall, I rode up to it, tore it off, spat on it and hurled it to the ground, exclaiming, in what I thought to be French, 'To hell with the Germans!' This produced the desired result and the crowd went wild with enthusiasm.

"The Battalion arrived shortly afterwards and I took up my headquarters with the transport on the road north of Helesmes, near the railway. Thus passed my most enjoyable day in the War; bloodless withal, but most moving, witnessing the unbounding joy of a delivered people.

"The Germans certainly had depleted the country, driving off all the stock available, not a living animal or fowl of any kind was to be seen."

On this day (the 19th) forty towns and villages including the large town of Denain were occupied by the Corps. The morning of the 20th was foggy with a drizzling rain. At nine a.m. the 15th Battalion passed through the 16th outposts with orders to advance to the St. Amand-Raismes road. The 16th Battalion was ordered to follow on in column of route eight hundred yards in rear of the 15th Battalion reserve company. Shortly after the advance commenced it met with opposition which gradually increased until by the time it reached the western outskirts of the Bois de Wallers, no further progress was possible if heavy casualties were to be avoided. All day along the entire front the countryside resounded with the explosions of the enemy engineering parties. He was evidently not quite ready to fall farther back.

On the 21st the 3rd Brigade battalions in the outpost line (13th and 15th) resumed their advance towards the objective they had failed to reach the previous day, and that gained, during the morning of the 21st, the 14th and 16th Battalions passed through to the further objective, the Valenciennes-St. Amand road in the Forest of Vicoigne.

The day was cloudy but no rain fell. In a running fight from eleven a.m. until well on in the afternoon, the 16th companies went skirmishing through the forest drives, taking the greatest precautions, for the enemy at once opened machine-gun fire on every observed movement. Between four and four-thirty p.m. the Battalion came to the edge of a large clearing and saw in front of it the village of Vicoigne—two straggling rows of houses—and the St. Amand-Valenciennes road, the objective of the Battalion for the day.

The village and road lay some five hundred yards distant in the centre of the open ground. At the edge of the wood ran a fairly deep ditch, in which cover, under machine-gun fire from the village, the leading sections of 3 and 4 Companies took up position.

As it was now towards nightfall, and the village obviously not strongly held, the Commanding Officer forbade a further advance until a later hour. Meanwhile, in the face of direct orders to avoid losses, he got in touch by wire with 3rd Brigade Headquarters and reported his intention of attacking the village after dark. Brigade would not agree to this plan; they feared casualties.

The troops, who were in high spirits, were annoyed at the delay. The ditch where they were holding was fortunately dry but no more comfortable than other ditches, and they were eager to get into the village to decent billets, losses or no losses.

About dusk the enemy suddenly opened up intense machine-gun fire all along his front. It continued for about half an hour and then as suddenly stopped. Colonel Peck, realizing that this activity was probably a feint to cover a retirement, ordered two patrols to proceed forward at once and get in touch with the enemy.

About ten p.m. Lieutenant Stark, the officer in charge of one of the patrols, came back and reported that the village was unoccupied. The Commanding Officer, on receiving this intelligence, ordered Major Scroggie, who had halted for the night somewhere back in the forest with the two supporting companies, to bring up his men immediately to the ditch where the two leading companies were holding. That done, the latter was instructed to advance against the village.

It took some time for the support companies in the forest to come forward, so it was about midnight before the two leading units reached Vicoigne. Again the scene there can best be left to the Commanding Officer's own story:—

“I walked with Alec MacLennan and others along a road that led to the southern edge of the place. We knocked at the door of a small house standing a little bit away from the other houses and heard female voices pleading in great terror not to harm them. We finally persuaded them to open the door and found two old women so frightened out of their wits that they could give us no information of the enemy.

“We entered the village—a one-street village, it was—and I well remember the scene. It was a bright, moonlight night, and the street was deserted; not even our patrols were to be seen. Knocking loudly at a street door, a woman came out—a middle-aged lady—cool and courageous. When we asked for the ‘Allemand,’ she pointed to a house in a little square, or rather triangle, with a light showing over the transom. Alec MacLennan and the others went over to this house and en-

tered it, returning afterwards with the news that the enemy had evidently just left, for all the place was in a medley, things scattered about and a candle-light was still burning on the table. We went over to the billet and as we were crossing the street heard the steady march of Number 3 Company coming up it towards us. We then felt secure so sent back for the two remaining companies, placed our outposts on the double-track railway which runs east of the village, and such of us as could, were soon comfortably sleeping in billets."

About noon on the following day, the 22nd, the 3rd Canadian Division relieved the 1st, and the 43rd Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), the unit so closely knit to the 16th, passed through the 16th Battalion outposts towards the enemy.

The 16th Battalion moved back into corps reserve. It had fired its last shot in the war; for its men, far as the thought was from their minds that morning, the recall was echoing:—

"Trumpeter, what are you sounding now?

(Is it the call I am seeking?)

Lucky for you if you hear it at all,

For my trumpet's but faintly speaking.

I'm calling 'em home—

Come home! Come home!

Tread light o'er the dead in the valley

Who are lying around, face down to the ground,

And they can't hear me sound the 'Rally'."

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I

On the battle front, October, 1918, drew to a close with the mildness of an Indian summer—quiet, warm days with the glow of the declining sun gilding the rich full tints of the autumn foliage. November came with fitful weather, cold and cloudy, alternating with fair or fine; and then settled down to day after day of bitter winds, rain, and raw, clammy mists. The lingering beauty of the fall gave way to the gloom and decay of winter, gaunt dripping trees, the sodden ground and dark, rotting leaves—a mood of nature in keeping with the destruction that was being wrought everywhere around by the hand of man.

The enemy was being steadily pressed back to Valenciennes; and from that city over the Franco-Belgian border, through the mining villages and between the fortified slag heaps, towards Mons. He fought a series of stubborn rearguard actions all the way; but it was a hopeless resistance.

Early on the morning of November 9th, while it was yet dark, the trees all white with hoar-frost, the special train carrying the German Armistice delegation arrived at the clearing in the forest of Compiègne where Marshal Foch had established his headquarters. At five-fifteen a.m., November 11th, the terms of an Armistice were signed; and at eleven a.m. on the same day these became operative. Hostilities ceased. The great German nation was in the dust.

All that was now required of the Allied Armies was to follow their beaten foe to Germany and there establish themselves in strong strategic positions which would give them complete control of the military situation; thereafter, if no unforeseen circumstances occurred, it was a question of taking the huge army machine to pieces, bit by bit.



Between the date of its relief from the front line on October 22nd and Armistice day, the 16th was in divisional reserve in Somain, one of the towns the Battalion had released from the enemy during its historic advance of October 19th. There it shared billets with the 3rd Brigade Headquarters, the 15th Battalion, and 1st Machine Gun Battalion, receiving many kindnesses from the inhabitants.

During this period no one had any thought that the end of the War was at hand. All ranks were fully occupied with the usual divisional reserve training and more immediately with preparations for an inspection by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

When, therefore, on the early morning of Monday, November 11th—"A bleak, dreary morning, a mist hanging low on the ground"—the official message was received from 3rd Brigade Headquarters stating that hostilities would cease at eleven a.m. that day the full significance of the tidings could hardly be grasped for some time by minds accustomed to think of little else but war for the past three to four years.

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That mood soon passed. Arrangements were made to celebrate the occasion in fitting style that same night.

The general service wagons of the three battalions in Somain were requisitioned and sent out to gather up all the wood and inflammable material available in the neighbourhood, and carry it to a field near by the town, where it was piled high ready for lighting. During the afternoon the Town Crier, in a uniform he last wore in August, 1914, was sent round the streets to announce the forthcoming celebrations. Efforts were also made to hire the Beadle—a most imposing personage—but he was afraid of losing his post if he paraded, and could not be persuaded to take part in the proceedings even with the promise of a year's wages.

In the evening the troops, headed by the 15th and 16th Battalions' pipe bands, marched out to the bonfire. The pipers formed a circle round the pile. Behind them were posted squads, armed with flares, S.O.S. rockets and every other kind of light to be found in the brigade area. Behind the squads came the crowd. At eight p.m. the bonfire was set alight; the rockets and flares were discharged; and the flames and fireworks went skyward with a blaze which must have startled the neighbouring towns into thinking the war had broken out afresh. A platform was erected, from which it was intended that speeches should be delivered, but rain fell heavily, and that part of the programme was abandoned.

Two days later, at dawn of the 13th, another cold, dreary morning, the Battalion set out for the area west of Mons, where the 1st Canadian Division was assembling for its advance to the Rhine. It passed through scenes where desolation and hysterical joy jostled each other incongruously—ruined villages, factories and roofless houses, water-logged in the flooded area north of Valenciennes, and the overwhelming welcome from the throngs of villagers who crowded the roadsides.

Thousands of destitute refugees of all ages, from decrepit old men and women to children scarcely out of arms, on foot, and in all sorts of vehicles from farm carts to perambulators as decrepit as themselves, were toiling homewards along the Mons-Valenciennes highway, without any knowledge as to what sort of home, if any, awaited them. Those unfortunates with tears and blessings acclaimed the Canadians as deliverers; they cursed the German officers in the white-flagged motors that were proceeding to British General Headquarters.

* * * * *

The British Expeditionary Force advanced to Germany with two armies, the Fourth and Second (right to left). The Canadian Corps was detailed to be the right corps of the two corps leading the advance of the Second Army.

The 2nd and 1st Divisions (right to left) led off for the Canadian Corps. As events turned out they were the only Canadian divisions to enter Germany; supply difficulties compelled the halt of the 3rd and 4th Divisions in Belgium.

Roughly speaking, the distance traversed in this advance from Mons to Cologne was two hundred and fifty miles. The orders governing it generally were as follows:—

One.—The territory through which the advance was to take place was divided into zones. The Germans were ordered to deposit their war material in these at named depôts, and to withdraw from each

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zone on the day previous to the date specified for the entry of the pursuing troops into it.

Two.—The advance was to be carried out under active service conditions, etc., and to be covered by a cavalry screen one day's march ahead of the leading infantry.

To be in readiness for this movement the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade arrived in the concentration area close to the outpost line established by the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions, east of Mons, on Friday, November 15th. It rested there until the Monday morning.

Sunday the 17th was a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing. In the forenoon, services attended by representatives of various Canadian units were held in different churches round about Mons. The carillon of that city rang out a welcome to the Dominion troops in the notes of "O Canada."

The 16th at the request of the Mayor of Wasmuel, where the Battalion was quartered, sent its pipe band to the noon service at the village church, and ended the day by celebrating in true 16th fashion the award of the Victoria Cross to its Commanding Officer.

Notification of the award had reached the unit in the afternoon of Sunday during the absence of Colonel Peck, so it was decided to surprise him with the news that same evening. Accordingly at eight p.m. the Pipe Band, followed by the entire Battalion—"cheering their heads off"—marched to Battalion Headquarters and called for their Commanding Officer and a speech. The Colonel, after being told the reason for this demonstration, made his appearance. He delivered a speech and was carried shoulder high through the town, "with a howling mob at his heels," to Brigade Headquarters, where another speech was demanded and "the Brigadier's whisky finished by the ardent troops celebrating the event."

Early next morning, the 18th, the advance to the Rhine began. The column passed through the outpost line and marched away from the ugly mining and manufacturing areas into the rolling countryside of Belgium, here untouched by the ravages of war.

The rejoicing continued. Everywhere the troops were received with honour and unbounded hospitality. The Mayor of Soignies named the main square of the village "Place Canadien Scottish"; at Nivelles where the Battalion arrived as the vanguard of the advance it was greeted in the square by a dense crowd cheering wildly.

"Nothing was too good for us at Nivelles, soft feather beds and warm billets. Eight thousand bottles of wine were dug up from the château grounds."

The stay of the unit in this town was made all the more interesting by the fact that it furnished the garrison for the outpost line from Genappe to Quatre Bras. Parties of men were able to visit the fields of Quatre Bras and Waterloo and have the details of these battles explained to them.

So far, and for the next two days, all went well; but trouble was at hand. On reaching billets on the 27th, after a long day's march, it was found, for the first time in the course of the war, that rations had not been delivered on time; instead of there being full rations for the next day on hand, none were available—broken communications, the long pull by road and the necessity for supplying food to the refugees

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in the devastated area as well as to the troops, had proved too great a burden for the Army Service Corps.

The following day's march, fortunately a short one, had to be started without a meal. At the journey's end the situation was temporarily met by the distribution of the canteen stock and local purchases. Next day, the 29th, brought no relief. On scanty fare the Battalion set out for Andenne, a town in the valley of the Meuse. Andenne was one of the entrances to the Ardennes mountains, a barren country, the hunting ground of the wealthy in times of peace, and fit for little else. The home of a peasantry, who toiled from morning to night, summer and winter, raising miserable crops and cutting faggots and peat to earn a living. Up the slopes and over the rough roads of those pine-clad hills rising bleak and forbidding in front through the driving sleet of a November storm, lay the next stage of the journey.

The prospect was none too pleasing, and in nowise relieved by the discovery on arrival at Andenne that no billets were available. The brigade ahead of the 3rd Brigade had not moved. The notification of this halt, and the orders to stand fast, which had been sent out that morning to the 16th, had miscarried. "Everybody in the air," writes a diarist, commenting on the situation. But after some hunting around, reminiscent of similar experiences at Albert in 1916, billets were secured, unofficially. Rations arrived at six p.m. and the situation eased considerably.

The shortage of rations affected the whole column. It gave rise to much grumbling. There were instances of "ugliness" amongst the men, but before the German frontier was reached the supply situation became normal. The 16th like other units shared in this trouble but to a very slight extent.

The Battalion left Andenne on November 30th on its way up the steep, tortuous roads that led into the mountains. Rations were still short on that date and for some days afterwards. Two days after the unit left Andenne three platoons of one company refused to parade. They had been told, so they said, that the brigade in front had not moved when rations were short, and why should they be asked to march. After a statement from the company commander, the insubordinate platoons fell in and the company reached the battalion parade ground on time.

There the incident in itself ended; but afterwards when a report of the trouble reached the Commanding Officer, he in one of those "straight from the shoulder" rebukes which he could deliver when the occasion demanded, let the trouble makers know exactly how any repetition of such conduct would be dealt with.

Next morning, in a thick, damp mist which later in the day turned to steady rain, the Battalion started on a twenty-four mile march over a rough road little better than a hill track—

"The Troops were in fine form. The last two laps of the journey they perked right up, and came into billets—which were not reached until after dusk—singing, merry and bright."

The grumbling, as will always be the case in battalions where officers understand and care for the interests of their men, was short-lived.

The German frontier was now near at hand; the sphere of German influence was already entered. The Belgian flag was flying, but the reception accorded the troops was little more than one of forced polite-

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ness. In all villages *en route* notices above the signature of Field Marshal Haig were posted, warning all concerned that acts of hostility against His Majesty's Forces or any wanton destruction of roads, railways or telegraph lines would be punishable by death.

At two-thirty p.m., December 6th, when crossing a stretch of scrubby bog-land high up in the Ardennes, the Battalion reached the German frontier. The pipe band drew to one side, struck up "The Blue Bonnets" and the 16th passed into the enemy's homeland. The Battalion had travelled one hundred and forty miles from the starting point; three weeks had elapsed since the march to the Rhine had begun. Thereafter the marches daily grew easier, roads gradually improved, and billets became more comfortable.

For the first two days after entering Germany the same barren heath and scrub country were encountered; the road here was littered with the discarded equipment of the retreating enemy. On the third day the Battalion came down to lower levels, and wending its way through dense forests, and around spruce covered hills, "a beautiful country, like British Columbia," emerged from the mountains into fertile valleys that sheltered quaint farm houses and villages, and so out into the open and populous country.

Three days more of a march through Germany proper and the end was in sight. On the first of these the Battalion reached Euskirchen, a large manufacturing and old garrison town. There it was billeted in the barracks of the 28th German Infantry Regiment—a strange experience. Next day it rested at Kierberg, and caught its first distant glimpse of the Rhine. Finally on December 12th, it reached the suburbs of Cologne on the western bank of that river, ready for the crossing of the Hohenzollern Bridge on the morrow.

The reception met with in the conquered country was, as may be imagined, a mixed one. In the mountains the inhabitants "were quite decent;" in the more settled country and towns, especially Euskirchen, they regarded the Battalion "with great curiosity, some with pleasure, others with very sour looks;" and in Bayenthal, the western suburb of Cologne, open hostility was displayed.

"We have a large flat in an apartment house," reads the account of one clash. "The Hun gent occupying the house represents us very much; we had quite a row with him. The flat we have was occupied by a Guard's officer and his wife. They apparently fled in haste, for clothing, jewellery and money are lying about. I called the janitor but he refused to have anything to do with it."

The scenes witnessed in these journeyings could not but give food for reflection to the most thoughtless. Behind them, in the land of the so-called conquerors, the troops had left desolated homes, ruined factories, and a countryside blasted out of sign of recognition. Here they saw homes intact, factories in full working order. Trains, freight and passenger, were operating on time-table. There was no wilderness to reclaim, no ruins to rebuild; life moved along in a normal manner. True, at close sight the ravages of the war were apparent.

"Our mess at Euskirchen," runs one diary comment, "is quite nice. It is a railway worker's house. Two little girls, about four and eight, came shyly into the room and played

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and sang. From lack of nourishing food the small child's skin is like sandpaper. Bought some chocolates for them which seemed a great luxury."

But other extracts claim that the people as a whole, if poorly clad, seemed decently nourished.

On which side after all would the balance of victory lie in the end?

"The Crossing of the Rhine," the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, which for long years had crept forward inch by inch beckoning on the wearied troops, now stood at the entrance to the land of promise. The dawn of Friday, December 13th, 1918—an ominous combination—the day which was to bring to the Allies the crowning symbol of victory, had arrived. Like the struggle itself, it was grim and forbidding.

The 16th paraded at seven forty-five a.m., when it was still dark and raining hard. At eight-thirty a.m. the Battalion took its place in the column, moving through the street towards the Hohenzollern Bridge. Heavy rain continued to fall steadily. The troops, who were uncloaked, were wet through. Despite this discomfort they sang their marching songs as they tramped along through Cologne, whilst crowds of Germans looked on in silence at the spectacle which brought to them their day of humiliation.

Before the Hohenzollern Bridge was reached the column was brought to attention, bayonets were fixed, and at nine-fifty-one a.m., "in a pouring deluge," the 16th Battalion, third in place, according to lot, in the 3rd Brigade column, stepped on to the bridge which was the end of the road to victory. At the far side of it Major-General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonell, commanding the 1st Canadian Division, and his staff stood ready to take the salute. The unit passed their General, marched through Cologne and on to Heumar on the outskirts of Cologne, where it arrived at one-fifteen p.m., "soaked to the skin."

The epilogue of the Great Drama was drawing to a close; the curtain was beginning to fall. One by one the leading actors were passing to the wings.

For three weeks, from December 13th, 1918, until January 5th, 1919, the 3rd Brigade was stationed in the Cologne area, where it formed part of the Cologne Bridgehead garrison. Three days after its arrival there it bade goodbye to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in France, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

"He walked through the ranks," says a 16th diarist, writing of the occasion, "and was heartily cheered. Then we lined the road and the village and cheered wildly as he passed down."

Christmas eve came and "half the 16th Battalion went into Cologne to attend midnight mass in the Cathedral." The troops awoke on Christmas morning to find the ground covered with snow. A real Christmas setting was given to the lighted Christmas trees in the German windows.

New Year's day, 1918-1919, found the Battalion at the fringe of the occupied area, Number 3 Company supplying outpost on the roads that led into the neutral zone. Here for the last time—with the help

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of Captain A. (Gus) Lyons and the former medical officer of the Battalion, Captain Cathcart, both of whom although severely wounded had managed by various subterfuges to elude the hospital authorities in England and travel across to their old units—were celebrated the festivities of the occasion.

On December 31st, Numbers 2 and 3 Companies held their dinners.

“Had a glorious time. Endless visiting and parties and quite a few of the boys had to be tucked into bed.”

“At midnight,” reads another diary extract, “the ‘gang’ gathered round Battalion Headquarters, the bugles sounded the Last Post, and the pipe band played the New Year in. I came home early but I can hear them. It’s exactly midnight now. The New Year has come; I am writing this in my great big room in the Schloss.”

The New Year had scarcely begun when an intimate tie with the past was severed. On the early afternoon of January 3rd, amidst a demonstration of feeling, which left no doubt as to the place he held in the affection of his officers and men, Lieut.-Colonel Peck left to take up his parliamentary duties in Canada.

At the date of his departure from the unit this officer had been in command of the 16th for over two years. During that period he had succeeded in impressing his personality on the Battalion to a remarkable degree. He completely gained the devotion of the troops serving under him.

Three days later the Battalion, under command of Major J. A. Hope, left the army of occupation and proceeded by rail journey to Huy, Belgium, in the valley of the Meuse, and thence by route-march over the hill to Antheit—“a ’ell of a ’ole, everything mud, Belgium at its worst.”

But that first impression was a mistaken one. “Gee, wasn’t that a grand and glorious feeling,” writes a 16th man, speaking of later experiences, “and our stay there was one never to be forgotten.”

The inhabitants of the village seemed to have entertained equally friendly feelings toward the 16th. The son of one of the inhabitants, Doctor Dormal, when studying with the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, United States of America, ten years later, made a special journey to Winnipeg to see the Battalion. Before he returned, his host asked him how was it that he still remembered the 16th. His answer was “Antheit will always think about the 16th.” He had been told when he left Belgium to visit the unit if he had the opportunity, and talked with pathetic friendliness of the lads as he recalled them years before, speaking of many by name.

Apart from the friendliness of the inhabitants, the Battalion had a pleasant time in other respects. There were imposing military spectacles—the Review at Liège of contingents from all units of the 1st Canadian Division by Lieut.-General Jacques of the Belgian army—“a great sight. We watched them march by and they looked fine;” the review of the 3rd Brigade by General Rawlinson of the Fourth Army; and the presentation to the Battalion of the King’s Colour by Major-General Macdonnell of the 1st Canadian Division. There were enjoyable social functions—the officers’ ball in Brussels, the Battalion masquerade dance, “A wonderful success”; and the dances in the

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estaminets with "beaucoup filles." Parades were "short and snappy;" Khaki University classes were formed. Games were well organized, and the weather during the greater part of the period spent in Antheit was "perfect—mild and bright."

Yet despite all of these efforts to make conditions as enjoyable as possible for the men, there was a background of unrest. The supers in the play were also fretting, anxious for the final curtain. And to add to the depression of spirit bred of this state of mind there came at Antheit on February 19th the final break in the family circle. On that date Regimental Sergeant-major Kay, M.C., D.C.M., M.M., died; the last of the portraits of the leaders of the 16th has to be drawn, and again it is one of a soldier of long experience and tried worth.

Kay joined the 16th Battalion at organization as the company sergeant-major of the Cameron Company. He became regimental sergeant-major in August, 1915, when Davie Nelson was wounded and evacuated to England. Like Nelson he also served with the Imperial Seaforths; but there the comparison ends. He was not, like his predecessor, of the angular type which lends itself to comment. Of pleasant expression, good-natured, possessed of a store of common sense, Kay was, in his average, firm build, the British soldier of the "old" army, as that fighting man is usually pictured. And in other characteristics he was of the same stamp—a loyal comrade, a capable non-commissioned officer, fair and humane, but without any show of weakness in his handling of men. He was thus more approachable than Nelson, and more adapted, because younger, to conditions in the Field.

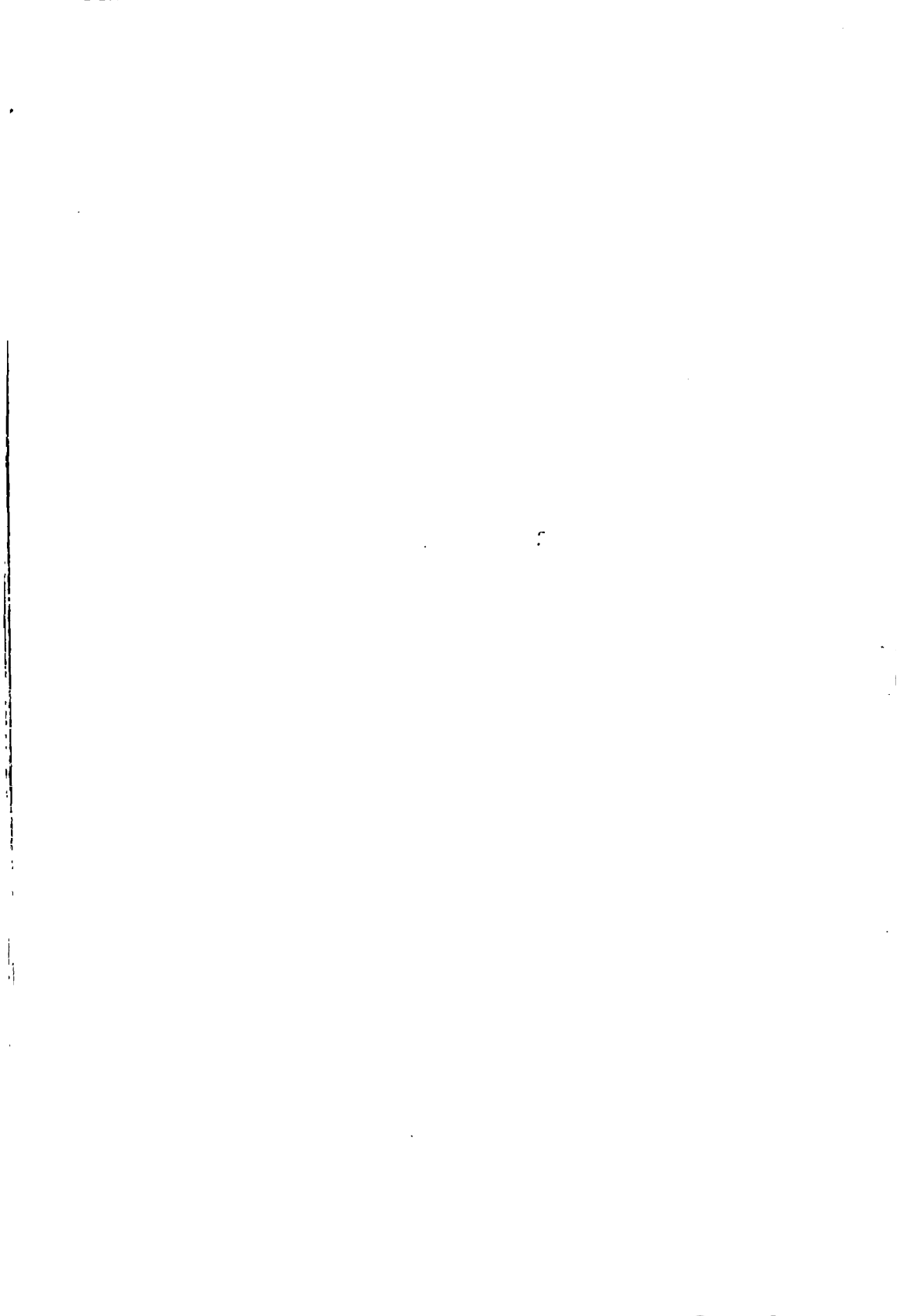
He was a splendid battle leader, cool, and clear-headed. At the beginning of the War, especially during the 2nd Battle of Ypres, he rendered excellent service. At one time during the Ypres fighting he was for two days in sole charge of a mixed body of about one hundred and fifty men from many different battalions, Canadian and Imperial, and handled them with an ability which earned him the D.C.M. In the last major action of the war at Cuvillers, when the Battalion was in a critical situation, his conduct, as the narrative already records, again earned high commendation.

Kay served continuously at the front from February, 1915, until early in 1918, when he was sent back to Canada, on the three months' leave of absence granted to married men of the 1st Canadian Division. He was very tired at the time. He was not at his best, and it was hoped he could be persuaded to stay in Winnipeg. This he would not do. He came back to France and went through with the Battalion until it arrived at Antheit on its return from Germany. There he sickened with influenza. He refused to report to the Medical Officer, reeled off parade one morning dazed with fever, and died the same night.

The Burgomaster and citizens of Antheit requested that he be buried in the town cemetery where they intended to erect a permanent memorial to the men of the Commune who were killed in the war. This request was agreed to; and when Dr. Dormal was asked how Kay's grave was looked after he replied "It will ever be cared for and kept in repair. It is always covered with flowers." It could be truly said of this brave soldier that he died at the post of duty.

On March 1st another tie of long standing slipped. Brigadier-General Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who had been in command

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of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade since March, 1916, bade farewell to that formation. On the 22nd of the same month the 16th Battalion left, by train, for le Havre *en route* to Bramshott, one of the Canadian concentration areas in England. Every member of the unit in his heart was thankful to be one further stage nearer demobilization and away from the responsibility—as an officer describes it—“of killing time and keeping the men interested in the awful period of waiting to go home.”

On arrival at Bramshott, Lieut.-Colonel Scroggie assumed command. The Battalion remained in that camp for a month winding up matters of interior economy and granting embarkation leave to all ranks. At 3.00 a.m. April 26th, it left for Liverpool where it embarked on the “Empress of Britain” and at six-forty p.m. the same evening got under way for Canada, with many “Goodbyes to Blighty.”

The “Empress” arrived at Quebec on the morning of Sunday, May 4th, where on debarkation the Battalion was met by Colonel Peck. The Colonel took over command and proceeded with the unit to Winnipeg where it arrived at nine-fifty-one a.m., Wednesday, May 7th, 1919.

As the 16th had been made a Manitoba battalion in 1917, it was disbanded in Winnipeg. But that city had battalions of its own raised by Militia regiments within it. The 16th, which was not wholly Winnipeg, took second place in the city's affection. Apart from that fact, Winnipeg, in May, 1919, had domestic troubles enough of its own to occupy its attention.

The welcome the Battalion received was, therefore, only lukewarm. After detraining it marched out of the Canadian National station on to Main Street and along that wide thoroughfare to Portage Avenue. It turned up Portage, passed and gave the salute to the District Officer Commanding; and afterwards, at a point clear of the city's traffic, without being given the opportunity of saying one word of final good-bye, Colonel Peck was ordered by a staff officer to halt his Battalion on the street, and give it orders to right turn, and dismiss.¹

The following day the balance of the unit, sixty officers and men, went west, via Prince George, Prince Rupert and Vancouver to Victoria, men dropping off as they reached their homes. This group was hailed with honour as returning conquerors at all of the points mentioned.

Reaching Victoria, the few still left of the group dispersed to their homes. The career of the 16th Battalion (The Canadian Scottish), Canadian Expeditionary Force, in the flesh, was at an end.

II

The History of the part which the 16th played in those fateful years, has been written; the Battalion has marched past into the void of time whence it came. But before we turn away from the scene, while the echo of its retreating footsteps still beats on the ear, let us pause to give our last thoughts to what counted most in any and every Battalion—the men in the ranks. Through long and arduous days they bore the brunt of danger and fatigue—willing, uncomplaining, loyal to the core; and yet, even in the history which they served and fought to make possible, they are the unknown dead and living.

¹ In 1919, generally speaking, this was the recognized method of disbanding Expeditionary Force battalions.

Alas! it is irremediable irony of life itself; a humbling reminder of the fallibility of the record of human achievements.

There remains but to refer lightly to the characteristics typical of the Canadian soldier in that crisis which probed into the innermost recesses of character. This is not to claim that the Canadian possessed merits nor shared by his comrades in arms elsewhere; the soldierly virtues is the birthright of the true fighting man in all lands. But the soldiers of the Dominion exhibited those instincts in their own way. They were hidden under an exterior of independence, which sometimes misled the casual observer as to the soldierly spirit, potent in its strength, lying beneath this mask.

It was natural that the Canadian should express his inner self in this fashion. Individualism was a marked characteristic of the Canadian Corps. The 1st Canadian Division in 1914, in that respect, typified the culminating period of an historical era, the outstanding trait of which was individualism. It contained a wealth of vivid personality. The divisions which followed, each in its own way, brought types of personality equally positive, if more rugged and not so picturesque. These latter types were the products of a time when the Dominion was in the making. Each of them was in his own mould, and there was no mistaking the outline of it.

Freely, perhaps more freely than in any other of the New Armies, there was also sprinkled in amongst those types the high-spirited, contrary spirits, always straining at the rein, who found satisfaction for their natural bent in the life of a soldier. They had never been on the best of terms with humdrum conventional life, and it is hardly to be expected that conventional life could have been on the best of terms with them.

“My people think I am O.K.,” to quote from the letter of a lad of this temperament who rendered distinguished service to the 16th, and who was killed in action, “simply because they had given me up as a ne'er-do-well before the war; and I suppose I have made good in a kind of way out here. I might also add that I have the knack of making many people very angry with me and take great delight in so doing.”

Those men throughout were set in their likes and dislikes. Reputations or ranks in themselves meant little to them. They were quick to perceive a leader's faults—

“B—— was not a quick thinker when all hell broke loose. And believe me, that is where and when you get a line on a man when about six big ones land around him at once and he has to think at the same time about the other fellow. Of course, I'm not putting my experience against B——'s knowledge or trying to criticize, but, darn it, I can't help thinking a little action would have saved some men, and they were good men too.”

If a leader made stupid mistakes they were intolerant. There was the case of Captain X——. This officer, later killed in action, was an excellent leader in many ways, but dull in others. In one battle he lost his sense of direction and got his company confused. After relief, when leading it back to billets through a shelled area, he

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lost his way. The men were furious and as they wandered around in circles in the darkness a voice could be heard shouting, "You can't lead us in the attack," and after a pause a shout would come from a different part of the company, "And you can't lead us home."

Because of those characteristics there arose within units a certain freedom in disciplinary relationships; the personal element entered into them. In one company of the 16th Battalion, the question of shaving in the trenches before battle and, if possible, during battle, was settled in a personal fashion. The principle was laid down that no act of the enemy or wretched surroundings should prevent any officer or man from shaving, or otherwise conducting himself in the face of the enemy, precisely as he would in normal circumstances; if he did otherwise, then for the time being he was presumed to have acknowledged defeat. The reasoning was so well appreciated that no disciplinary action was ever required to maintain cleanliness in all circumstances.

The non-commissioned officers were candid in their suggestions regarding company affairs and discipline; if they thought things should be done differently they respectfully, but frankly, said so.

On one occasion when a man had been warned that if there was a repetition of his offence—late for parade when the company was about to leave for the trenches—he would be dealt with by court-martial, representations reached the company commander regarding the warning. He was told that the defaulter was but twenty-one years old and that his spirit had been broken through having to serve a term in prison for some civil offence in pre-war days. It was reported that when this man got into the shelled area he broke out into a sweat of fear, and the suggestion was made that if he be transferred to another platoon, where his weaknesses were not so well known, he would with encouragement be able to gain control of himself. The transfer was authorized, and before the soldier in question was killed he had so far regained his standing as to be made lance-corporal.

This same personal influence was resorted to in the handling of serious disciplinary situations. A company man was arrested on a charge of drunkenness in billets. The matter would have ended there and discipline followed its normal course, but unfortunately the guard tried to handcuff the accused, who resisted this act as a disgrace, and, being a man of powerful build, turned upon the guard. A free-for-all fight ensued in which the prisoner was victorious; he defied the army individually and collectively.

When matters reached this stage the sergeant-major of the man's company was sent for. He failed to pacify the soldier and reported to his company commander with the request that this officer handle the situation. The company commander refused. He pointed out that no officer should go near a man in such a condition, but the sergeant-major pressed his request. He stated that he knew the man would obey his own officer and finally the company commander went to the guard room. He ordered the man to stand at attention and tell his story. Then informing him that he was disgracing his company as well as himself and that his case would be attended to next morning, he ordered him to climb up into the hay loft and go to sleep; which he did without a murmur.

On the other hand, if there was a lack of understanding in the handling of a company, non-commissioned officers have been known

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to revert to the ranks and transfer elsewhere in the Battalion rather than serve under an officer in whom they had no confidence.

Knowing that this reserve of personality lay latent in their troops, the leaders of the Corps gave a large place to the personal element in their general scheme of discipline. The friendly rivalry typical of the discipline of the British Army became the organized competitive spirit which was extended to every phase of battalion life and beyond it to brigade, division, and corps. Platoons were pitted against platoons, and judged on a system of points which covered all sides of military training. The identity of companies within the battalion was clearly established; the latitude accorded to those units was distinctly wider than that usually given to them. Sports and entertainments were thoroughly organized and placed on a competitive basis.

These methods of discipline, based upon the characteristics which have been described, while far from being new in principle, were more than usually thorough in application. In that sense they were audacious. They were bound to attract the attention of observers and excite suspicion in the ranks of the older and more set military organizations, whose personnel believed that initiative and personality, and all means tending to increase their importance, should be used with caution in military discipline.

It is not that the Canadians disagreed with this reservation. They knew that implicit obedience in essentials must be given by the soldier: that his independence in certain matters has to be sacrificed to the performance of mechanical routine, if he is to maintain his self-control and efficiency in the face of death—the ordeal of the man of war in battle. But they also knew that one of the greatest errors of judgment in discipline is to misunderstand the material which is to be disciplined. Discipline at best is never more than a means to an end. It is the end that matters, in this case the willingness of men to fight on, and die fighting. The rigid and domineering type of discipline could never have secured those results in the Canadians. They were self-reliant men, fighting for a cause; they, therefore, expected to be treated as men, and that basis of relationship established they were prepared to act their part without fear of consequences.

No officer in the 16th had any doubts at any time as to how his men would conduct themselves in “the face of danger,” the essential problem in war. He was entirely satisfied that they would press on with composure and determination. In battle, when coming to grips with their opponents, they were relentless.

“When we reached this point, Y— (a leader) said, ‘Let’s rest here—we can’t go further.’ ‘To hell with you,’ said S—. ‘We go ahead. Turn over your command!’ Yet,” adds the diarist, “Y— was a good fellow, but the sand had run out.”

On being released from close combat, at a time when most men are satisfied with the share of the fighting they have already done, the thoughts of those men were still centred upon duty.

“It is a great mistake,” commented a non-commissioned officer when told during operations that the Battalion was not to carry out an attack previously assigned to it. “They should have let us go on. We had the situation in hand.”

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When, however, we have referred to those unusual characteristics, and the methods of discipline brought to bear on them, we have not yet discovered the true Canadian fighting man.

Traits of the kind mentioned save the soldier from being "cannon fodder," but by themselves they make nothing more of him than, to quote Mahan's words, "personal courage with a gun in its hand as compared with complete military efficiency"—a temperament dangerously out of place in the Great War.

But if dangerous, there was little use trying to curb it by means of cast-iron discipline. The partially trained and oft renewed battalions of the Great War armies had no possible opportunity of attaining the efficiency and machine courage secured by this means. We therefore come to the consideration of, what for lack of a better term, might be called the discipline of general consent. Not the consent of all the men, for there are too many undesirables in an army to permit of such a possibility, but consent of the large majority; which amongst the Canadians, meant the support of resolute men of common sense who were prepared to submit themselves to the sternest discipline provided it was just and respected the human feelings.

Thus it is in the qualities of mind underlying this manhood that we must look for the true explanation of conduct in the Canadian soldier, and most discernable amongst them was loyalty—reasoned, not blind. It has been said that they demanded their price for the giving of this fealty, that they were outspoken, critical in its exercise—uncompromising traits. But men of purpose will not compromise with the man who is traitor to his responsibilities; they have very good reasons for not doing so. As for loyalty, that strand of steel in the bedrock of man's relations with his fellows, the Canadians, when their confidence was won, gave it in full measure and flowing over.

"Over there," to quote from the letter of a 16th man to a friend, which accidentally reached the compiler of this History, "I had high ideals, and I was a hero worshipper. That is, if I had confidence in a man, I would go through hell for him and stick with him—and I did my best."

They were loyal to their officers in those acts of personal consideration which always have prevailed, and always will prevail, where discipline rests upon self and mutual respect. In the ordinary routine of military duties they were ready, always ready, to practise such consideration—to offer once and again to carry the pack, to bear more than their share of trench duty when officers and non-commissioned officers were alternating in it, to relieve the officer and perform conscientiously any responsibility they could undertake.

In stress of battle they put the thought of their officers before their personal convenience or even safety. They devoted time to the strengthening of his shelter which might very well have been spent on their own; they crawled out under fire and rescued the officers' packs before the others. They would sacrifice their comfort for his. In stress of weather during the attack if there was a dry shirt in the pack it was pressed upon the officer by the non-commissioned officer who was just as much in need of it. The exchange could not be accepted! "Did the officer think it was lousy?" And after discussion it seemed that the only way to rebutt the insinuation was to wear the dry shirt. A man who had a fairly dry kilt and one blanket in his pack wore the

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blanket as a kilt and passed on the kilt to his officer; to boil water for a cup of tea a journey was made into a shelled building at risk of life. Such acts of devotion in the midst of battle counted for much. They can be done in different ways and for different motives by different men; but with these men there was but one; the ready prompting of an instinctively kindly nature ready to help where help was needed.

What their intimate personal feelings were in regard to this loyalty can be left to a letter which also came accidentally into the hands of the writer. It is reproduced without the knowledge or permission of the parties to it, to whom apologies are now offered. Their identity cannot by any chance be discovered, and for that reason as well as for the historical value of the sentiments expressed, it is hoped they will overlook the liberty taken. The letter runs:

“You were always o.k.; always did admire you and so did all the boys. We had more confidence when you were in the lead, because you never made mistakes, and you always had guts to burn. We sure had some fine officers, Lieut. Watson who was killed at Passchendaele; Lieut. Thomson who was killed at Gavrelle, and old Ben Allen, he sure stepped out some. That young fellow who went down the line and died of gas; Sergeant McRae, A1; old Sergeant-major Sam Brown, one of the best, also Sergeant McDonald the same.”

At the death of one of their leaders they were profoundly affected.

“When Sachs was killed, we felt as if someone far nearer than an officer had gone, just as if a brother had been lost. We would go anywhere for him, we would die for him. And yet when we were embittered at times against things in general, we would curse him as well as everything else.”

And years after the war their devotion was as strong as of old—

“When I arrived at Vancouver for the reunion, I was met by some of the fellows. We went straight to the hospital. There are a lot of our fellows there.

“McDonald the Pioneer was dying, his spirit had carried him through many days of pain; he had a day and a night nurse. He'd heard about the dinner and said he wanted to live to say goodbye to the Colonel. The Colonel went in to see him alone. Mackie also went in later, and McDonald said to him, ‘Well, my ship can go now anytime.’ He died that night; it just seemed as if he was hanging on to say goodbye.”

And they realized that those affections were reciprocated—

“The poor skipper, he hates like hell to see the old fellows go.”

That was truth. From the earliest stages of the war the admiration of leaders for those they were privileged to command was evidenced. Writing in early April, 1915, a diarist, after regretting the lack of training continues thus:

“Even such progress as has been made would be impossible were it not for the magnificent type of men there are in the Battalion. Alas! that the important question of handling

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them, aside from the imparting of technical knowledge, is so little understood; and so we drift along."

The test of battle bore out this tribute:—

"I am ready," wrote an officer the year following, the day after one of those sanguinary battles typical of the war, "to go into any show with these men. I don't think any war has produced finer material. In the attack and trench warfare they are superb. I never want men to keep up better. It was magnificent. You can understand how proud I am to be with such fellows."

And the sorrow at the parting revealed the depth of feeling on which the attachment was based—

"When I left those men, it felt like desertion. No truer comrades, no braver souls ever graced God's world."

The affection they gave to their officers they shared in a more intimate way with their comrades in the ranks. The brief diary comments, which they noted as those comrades met their fate, disclose this fact—

"I have lost my best friend; Jim has died of wounds. A finer boy never lived; poor old Jim. His death is terribly distressing. It has really mattered more to me than all the others that have gone. It is hard to realize that he is gone, I am waiting to hear more news, but I am afraid it is hopeless."

And there are many similar tributes which could be quoted.

The sympathy, when the strain was beginning to tell on war-worn comrades, was as evident as when death intervened.

"My dear —," wrote an officer promoted from the ranks and transferred to another unit, to his companion—much younger—who had just received his commission and returned to the Battalion after the Somme débâcle. "I was glad to hear from you. Poor boy! I know how you feel about the Battalion. It is an awful world to be in when old faces disappear and great responsibilities are thrust upon you.

"I know what it means, and I can only say, keep up your courage, for you are having experiences that peace time could never bring. After all it is a great thing to realize that there is in us the power to rise to noble resolutions that only war and death and personal loss can bring out. Life will never be the same again, I know; but after realising what can happen, the new conditions become familiar and lose their horror.

"I have often thought as I passed the shrines here, that we are only just learning the lesson of the crucifixion. . . Don't think I am trying to preach or be religious; I am the same old — you knew, but I think about these things and they help. Death on the field is, after all, glorious. We lose a little more of the things we consider pleasant in life—a little ease, a little comfort, a little enjoyment of friends and books and out-of-doors, a little joy in our own family life; but those things are not forever. And if life here is a preparation for

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something else, then, if that something else is worth anything, death on the field of honour fighting for all that makes this life worth living must be the best preparation for it.

"At first the parting from those we knew so well—old McB—, Smith, and the other fine fellows who looked forward to doing so much—was very depressing, but I have come to the conclusion that we need not deplore, but rather envy them. I say this, but, as you know, all the same I am terribly sorry to hear of some of our Battalion going out before us.

"So again it is, keep up your courage, boy, and always remember that it does not fall on everybody to do what you are doing now. It is worth all the sacrifice to have the confidence of your men, and to know that they look to you to lead. I am very proud of you, and I know that you will face the path before you with a calm proud spirit as of old."

As they were loyal to their officers and their comrades, they were loyal in the same degree to their ideals and themselves and their Battalion.

Their creed might seem to be a sort of fatalism, but, if so, it was a fatalism relieved by a determination to do their part whatever the despondency or the despair.

A man might confide—"Afraid I'll give in soon," but would add, "and to think of the hundreds of other poor devils worse than I, so again I say, Cheer up."

A man might write offhandedly, "I don't care a damn. All I want is a sporting chance and get the damn thing over with one way or the other," but nevertheless he kept on taking chances until at last Chance got him.

And if in their religious arguments they decided "that hell is on earth and if there is an hereafter, it is good as it can't be much worse," yet fine instincts urged them to accept their full share of the present hell.

"I saw some terrible cases of wounded last night," is the confession of a man about to join the combatant ranks in the Battalion. "Infantry men—and that is what I'm going to. I know it, and I fear and feel frightened, but still I'll go on with an easy mind and do my best."

They could not enjoy ease and safety whilst their comrades were enduring hardships—

"Yesterday it rained continuously. The trenches are liquid mud and the men chilled to the bone. The thought shakes me all to pieces and I am nearly chucking up my job (attached to a senior formation), and asking to be returned to the trenches. I can't stand this ease much longer, I am getting more and more discontented living here."

The loyalty which some of those soldiers gave to their Battalion is well-nigh unbelievable. It will remain entirely unbelievable to the majority of those who did not witness the sacrifices it was prepared to make. But those who did can never again doubt the heights of devo-

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tion to which human kind can rise. In one instance, a young 16th officer was prepared to risk his whole future for the reputation of the Battalion. The details of the incident are of too intimate a nature to be related here. Sufficient to say that only by the combined pressure of a group of personal friends was he prevented from having his way.

"Why man, you are crazy," pleaded a brother officer. "No human being can be expected to do that sort of thing for anybody or anything." And the answer was: "I know, but the Battalion is involved."

That was the spirit when they were with the Battalion, and when they were absent from it there was the longing to return which told of an equally deep affection.

"There is a sort of glad feeling," wrote the diarist on his return to France from leave, "that you are home once more. There have been no regrets at having to leave England, but rather I have looked forward to getting back."

"We sleep wonderfully here," wrote the convalescent, "we laze the whole day through. Mac (another 16th man) and I wander about basking in the sun with only one object in the world, to get fit so we can get back to the Battalion. We always talk of the Battalion as getting back home, and to get back we must be fit."

This was a characteristic of the Canadian soldier at the one extreme of the range of military virtues. At the other, poles apart in sentiment and expression, was a second—the saving grace of humour. Humour is seldom mentioned when the virtues of the soldier are being discussed—it is hardly considered a virtue; and yet, when high tragedy stalked the land in the days of 1914-1919, the freshening breezes of that gift, crude or subtle as the case might be, saved many an unfortunate from prostration.

The humour of *The Brazier*, all of which came from the ranks, was typical of one side of this gift, but it had a keener edge than was ever seen in *The Brazier*, for the Dominion troops, like the British soldier, that truly great member of the fraternity of fighting men, had a penetrating insight into human nature. Free from affectation themselves, they were quick to see that foible in all its varied forms in others, especially in their leaders. At sight they could detect any contradiction between words and actions; and were always ready to lampoon the hypocrisy with that caustic wit which places the soldier of the British peoples, in that respect, in a class by himself.

"Say, Bill," one 16th Battalion runner was heard to comment to his companion as within their hearing an officer began to bluster as to how many of the enemy he and his men had slaughtered, "he's some guy." "You betcha," replied his fellow. "He's tough—he eats nails."

Battalions were sometimes subjected to long speeches by visitors, civil and military, from the rear areas. On one of those occasions the speaker kept repeating the phrase "we must fight," emphasizing the "we" time and again. "We", said one of the weary troops to his neighbour, "Who does this fighting stuff, anyway, him or us?"

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The Canadian shared in this cynicism of his confrères of the older army but in other respects his humour differed from theirs. It was more whimsical, as again witness the extracts from *The Brazier*. It was more boyish.

The mind of the Dominion soldier could be diverted from the serious things of the war on the slightest pretext. He would fire at a flock of geese passing over the front line; he would shoot at rabbits on Hill 63—orders and danger to comrades notwithstanding; and he was prepared to jeopardize, indeed, lose, his life, in such trivial pursuits as souvenir hunting. When the German aeroplane was brought down behind the Canadian front line at Ploegsteert in October, 1915, the enemy, after he had shelled the wreck, kept it steadily under machine-gun fire. A guard was posted near-by to keep souvenir hunters away, but despite this precaution, and the known danger of going near the spot, some men evaded the sentry, crawled out to the plane in search of such trophies as strips of canvas from the wings, and in these foolhardy expeditions one was killed and two wounded.

He would "make believe." In the autumn of 1915 a group of men founded a club in a ruined house in Ploegsteert village. They called it "The Almo"; and, as told in the diary of one of the members of the group:—

"Many pleasant evenings were spent and hearty meals partaken there. The table was an old box; table-cloth newspapers; candlesticks bully-beef tins; parsley decorations on the butter; and flowers gathered from the field near-by on the centre of the table. There may be a time under better conditions when I shall enjoy reading these notes."

But for that hopeful one better conditions never came; he was killed in action some months after the notes quoted were penned.

He would tease, and when it was discovered that this habit had an irritating effect upon the enemy, he did not fail to indulge in it on every available occasion. At night, patrols would stick up boards in No Man's Land giving elaborate details of Allied successes real or imaginary;

"And now," writes a diarist after one of these escapades, "I suppose they will sing hymns of hate all day."

A temperament, youthful, because bred of a youthful country. On the one hand buoyant, defying risks with a gaiety of spirit. Repeatedly during the last hundred days, when the Battalion lay close up to the enemy in the open, the runners going backward and forward at night, to and from the front line, had to be checked for shouting at each other. They would persist in the practice despite the fact that they knew the Germans were within a hundred or two hundred yards of them. In battle there was the same disdain of danger—Lieutenant Drummond-Hay, when killed in the attack on the Drocourt-Quéant Line was leading his platoon, playing a Kazoo. On the other hand, wayward, flippant, without ever intending to be so. Elated when battalion or brigade headquarters was shelled or division bombed, not from any personal animus but as a matter of principle, because there dwelt the overlords, their natural enemies: criticizing conditions in general and other arms of the service in particular, whose support was known to be indispensable and whose personnel was the close friends

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of the infantryman, merely for the sake of "grousing": deriding Staff control and methods of the Intelligence Branch, simply because they knew little or nothing of their purpose and therefore treated them as strange ways, worthy of suspicion and ridicule.

Altogether a disposition betokening a personality of inherent wholesomeness in whose presence:

"One feels," to quote the words of a British officer, who had the opportunity of viewing dispassionately the characteristics of the Canadian soldier, "the companionship of clean, simple, unselfish men with straight ideas of right and wrong, and the pride, which is so difficult to explain, of having been, perhaps for once in a lifetime, in damned good company."

And as the keystone of the qualities of mind referred to, and all others, there was the set purpose of those soldiers to see the fight through to a finish. They were at times depressed, they complained, they criticized, but their resolution remained unimpaired. No estimate of the forces at work in the cause and duration of the Great War can afford to ignore this truth.

It was a purpose which had its origin in deep-rooted conviction.

"Although at times you hear a disgruntled one saying a lot about the War, and what ruddy fools they were to join, deep down, even in such cases, they were satisfied that they did the right thing. A job was there to be done; they did it. If the powers that be, made a mess of settling it, it was no fault of theirs. They did their job; they would do it again, if the dire need arose; they know what it is; they don't like it; but they know it takes good men to stand it, and they are the good men."

And there are many more emphatic witnesses to the same certainty whose evidence can be summed up in the words of a 16th man who served from the beginning to the end of the war:

"There is no doubt in my mind that I did the right thing in going over; whether the war was wrong or not does not alter that fact."

It was also a purpose which strengthened as time went on.

"I'm not going in (to battle) the way I did the first time. I have seen this game for two years . . . and feel that my place is here."

And it was finally a purpose which in fulfillment brought to the men inspired by it one of those lasting satisfactions which give an anchor and a meaning to life itself.

"Had a long talk with A—— today," wrote, years after the struggle had closed, one of the 16th lads who had been through the War from 1914 onwards. "He said, 'It was the best time of our lives, the happiest.' Stronger and stronger grows that feeling amongst those of us who had the joy of those good comrades and could enjoy life. Some lost by the

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going; but that didn't matter; and the remark was made 'Well! thank God, when we pass out, we can say we have lived, which is more than some can say.'

By means of this inspiration those men never for one moment doubted but that they would win, even at a time while they were thinking to themselves, "Where the blankety blank," to quote an exclamation uttered in time of stress, "are we going, and how?"

Knowing this truth, it seems a strange paradox that neither during, nor after the War, did the British or Overseas soldier get credit for this purpose. He is presumed to have been the victim of the demagogue whom he really treated with contempt; his emotions are appraised by the whimperings of neurotic sensationalists; his steadfastness of aim is ignored; and yet it was mainly through this inspiration that the volunteer armies, composed largely of men unfortified by military traditions, untutored in military training, often lacking in suitable temperament and constitution, withstood the shocks and losses of a protracted campaign unparalleled in severity, and outstayed the nation which had made war its god.

But the virtues named do not by themselves make the soldier, or bring to life that master virtue of his which is a discipline of a kind, and yet goes far deeper than any mechanical discipline until it becomes the comradeship in arms or soldierly spirit, which gives "an almost indestructible vitality" to armies. That inspiration to morale the Canadians possessed to a remarkable degree.

It was a tie which required the qualities of mind referred to and others, all of which need not be spoken of here, for they are obvious to the fighting man; but there is one outstanding consideration involved in the acquiring of this military virtue which has to be mentioned, for, without it, comradeship in arms in any real sense of the term, can never be said to exist—it is the cost of blood and all the weariness of the flesh and spirit which beset the road of the soldier in the field.

Very soon the 16th Battalion began to offer its sacrifice on the altar of this indissoluble bond. Two months after the unit arrived in France, there came the crash at the Bois des Cuisiniers, Ypres. The 16th, with the 10th, there met their Gethsemane. That was the beginning of Battalion *esprit* in the 16th; and little doubt the 10th would say the same thing. With relentless frequency, death continued to exact its toll, until at the close of hostilities, there were lying under the white crosses scattered over France and Belgium, one third of the total number of officers serving with the Battalion, and one fourth of the other ranks. It is true that nature, as always, is kindly in providing a form of callus to shield the feelings against the most poignant force of such losses, but men would be less than human if they did not feel the cumulative force of the blows of personal bereavements which the Great War rained upon them.

Then there was the further suffering to which the front line man was called upon to bear in an exceptional degree, in the shape of the mental strain and exhaustion to which he was subjected. By the close of the 2nd Battle of Ypres the survivors of the 16th Battalion personnel had to face this ordeal. The shock of the attack, and the suspense of the subsequent twelve days and nights in the forward area, made serious inroads into both their physical and mental reserves. The days were bad enough, but the nights, when every object and every shadow

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was suspect and the circle of Very lights kept slowly tightening its strangle hold on the defending troops, were well-nigh unbearable.

The rest and change at Maison Blanche partially revived physical energy, but the nervous resistance could not be so easily restored. It had received a heavy blow.

“When we reached Maison Blanche, I went into my billet in the barn. I fell down in a heap on the hay, dead to the world. I slept well that night, but when the Festubert bombardment commenced, I got very restless. One morning I jumped up in my sleep and found myself at the door of the barn dazed. I thought we were ‘for it’ again.”

The summons to the new offensive (Festubert) came in due course and the will by a supreme effort gained control of the physical faculties and goaded them into action—

“I had heard before that fatigue makes a man indifferent to danger: now I know it. Before the attack yesterday I was dead tired; I didn’t know how I could make it. But when the fight started and they opened up on us I didn’t care one damn. They could do what they liked with me. I went on indifferent to my surroundings, and I was thinking quite clearly, too.”

The aftermath of the battle did not help matters; it was as bad in a different way as the days succeeding the 2nd Battle of Ypres.

After Ypres there was at any rate the compensation of knowing that the enemy had been driven from his positions by the counter-attack, and that his offensive had been held on the wider front. At Festubert there was no such satisfaction. When the Battalion came out to rest after that battle the usual congratulations were extended to the men. Not one of these assurances appealed to the tired troops; they were silent regarding their experiences even as among themselves; for the first time it began to dawn on them that infallibility was not, as they previously thought, one of the attributes of their war gods on the heights of Olympos.

By the time the unit reached Ploegsteert, the officers and men still with it, who had been through the severe fighting of the previous months, were exhausted. If they had been ordered to carry out another assault they would have attacked, but in precisely the mechanical way described in the last diary extract quoted, and with probably less fortunate results. The rest at Ploegsteert, during the summer months of 1915, restored morale, but when the bad weather set in the tiredness again became evident.

“Heard 28th Battalion band in the square (Bailleul) today. It makes a man think—believe me—of other days.”

Then came the stress and discomfort of weather conditions during the late autumn and winter of 1915, and by the end of that year, many men were living over within themselves the strange unreasoning past. A flood of memories came welling in on them, and they brooded on the memory of dead friends in the loneliness of *The Brazier* rhyme,—

There were nine of us camped at West Down South,
And nine of us crossed to France,
And we grew to savvy each others gaits,
When all of a sudden we fouled the fates,

16th BATTALION, C.E.F.

And the only one left of all my mates
Is me, by the grace of Chance.

It was a mood which could not but rouse a wonder in the mind of the soldier as to the meaning of Fate's dealings with him, and in the sensitive provoked a longing to reveal something of what they felt. They would not voice their thoughts openly for that is not a soldier's way, but they did commit to personal diaries, meagrely, for personal diaries were under an official ban, records of those reflections to which instinct wisely forbade oral expression.

"Christmas Eve in hospital. Goodnight, George (himself); there are not many of us left that had such a good time at Lark Hill a year ago tonight."

On New Year's Eve there comes a further insight into those meditations—

"At times I feel that I never want to see the line again. I think I have been more homesick this day than ever. I wanted to be in a big scrap but it looks as if something is keeping me out. Is it luck or what? I suppose I am lucky and don't appreciate it. However, I hereby resolve not to worry, take things as they come and play the game to the best of my ability."

Later on we find others expressing a greater depth of emotion—

"How I long for the old days. The future is anything but certain, and the days of yore belong to another world; a world we feel we will never see again. All is dead but hope, so who should worry!"

"I think we shall end our days here, from what we have gone through. I can't see any daylight as to when this damn war will end."

These are but fleeting glimpses of the hidden world of feeling, but little doubt they typify the misgivings of other eager and baffled spirits of those days, who beat themselves against prison bars which for many of them, as for all of the writers of the above quotations, were broken open by death a few months later on the battle fields of the Somme.

Following close upon the Salient fighting came the Somme offensive which left the 16th Battalion as it did every unit engaged, prostrate. The survivors had nothing to say regarding their thoughts; and if they had it would be, as of old, a "cry out of the depths."

That battlefield seems to mark a deep line of demarcation in the history of the unit. Henceforth, although there are narratives of events and incidents there are few references to the emotions. It may have been that the cataclysms of 1916 had swept the more sensitive type of personality off the scene; or more likely that the casualties returning to the unit in 1917 and 1918 were inured to sufferings, and influenced reinforcements to accept conditions as they found them.

It must be also remembered, that during 1917 and 1918 the Canadian Corps was steadily gaining the élan which brought it as a corps into the ranks of "storm troops," and that this atmosphere of confidence did not tend to any feelings of discouragement and despondency in the individual, however poignant his immediate sufferings.

EPILOGUE

With startling suddenness, following close upon the completion of the 1918 summer training, came the battles of the Last Hundred Days in which the Dominion force struck blow after blow in quick succession, and during these operations there was little opportunity for the infantryman to think introspectively, or for that matter at all.

Then came the Armistice and directly it was proclaimed the reaction set in; the tide of faith which had been at the full in these faraway days of 1914 retreated—

“— to the breath
Of the night wind down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.”

The soldier who had borne the heat and burden of the day was listless, worn out, “down to the bone” as one 16th officer described the situation. For him the stimulus of peril and sacrifice, the inspiration of the purpose had gone; the task was finished. Officially it might be asserted that a state of armistice only existed; but he had made up his mind definitely that the War was over and was eager to finish with all things appertaining to it. This is speaking of the best of all ranks, and is but additional proof, if that is needed, of how definitely the “purpose” affected the men engaged in the struggle. And finally to weaken what vitality and resolution the War had left the fighting man, there came the influenza epidemic.

The 16th Battalion, like all units with good morale, was not especially affected by this atmosphere. The men of the unit, in common with others, were restless, impatient to be demobilized, but amongst them there was only the one instance of “ugliness” already specifically referred to; and even in that case there were mitigating circumstances which need not be detailed here.

So to the end the fighting troops held together loyal to their trust. The downright steadfastness and common sense of the race prevailed.

* * * * *

Thus runs the story of the Canadian soldier. It beholds him neither as saint nor sinner, but as one of a company of unconquerable spirits who treated life and death on an equality, and who, without presumption, were men.

A crisis arose. He had to face it as he felt, perhaps without being able to explain why, that a challenge had been issued to his conception of right and wrong. He was placed in a situation where he had to fight and retain his self-respect, or to step aside and lose it forever; and he chose to fight.

He entered the struggle; and his experiences there, good and bad, have been related. But whatever the disillusionment he met with, he paid no heed to it. He trusted to the instinct which said “courage” and carried on.

When the struggle ended it seemed to him as if the past years had been a dream. But the years and their tragedies remained; there was nothing left for him but to accept that past and brace himself for the future, which he did and with the resolve there came to him an unexpected restfulness.

He recalled his original decision, and it stood:—

16th BATTALION, C.E.F.

“I did the right thing . . . whether the war was wrong or not does not alter that fact.”

He thought of experiences on the battlefield, and out of the turmoil there emerged the satisfaction:—

“It was the best time of our lives, the happiest.”

With these assurances he turned to another task, the everyday work of life; a drearier and in some respects a more remorseless battle for him than those battles in which he had been engaged in the Field. Content, his duty done, to disappear into the shades from which he was called; expecting nothing, demanding nothing, unknown, desiring to remain so.

But by those who were privileged to stand side by side with him in the dark and critical days of the war, he will never be forgotten. It will be so for the sake of paying tribute to those who bore the heat and burden of the day; because of the honour due to men who refused to admit defeat in the face of desperate odds; but above all, for a more personal reason, for the sake of himself and his manliness, which found humour and contentment in fatigue and discomfort, where less stable and more selfish natures would have found sourness and hardship; which made him give of his best when conditions were at their worst; which afforded the chance “To learn what true comradeship meant, and what real pals were prepared to do for each other”; and which bred between man and man, irrespective of rank, that spirit of friendship which remains to survivors as the most precious heritage of the struggle.

THE END

APPENDIX I

During the course of the Great War it became a frequent practice in Canada, in the Press and on the public platform, to refer to the Canadian Corps as an army which had taken form without previous thought or organization. Such things never happen in this prosaic world of cause and effect, but the fallacy so urged soon was accepted as truth. Many of the citizens of the Dominion became firmly convinced that an army could actually spring into being over-night, and argued and acted accordingly.

It is not to refute these opinions, which can safely be left to the judgment of common sense and experience, that the succeeding narratives are written; but the jumble of contingents in the units of the 1st Canadian Division, Canadian Expeditionary Force, the result in part of this illogical thinking, requires some explanation, and it is hoped the subject matter of this Appendix, besides giving "honour to whom honour is due" for the beginnings of the Canadian Corps, may in some fashion satisfy that need.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE MILITIA FORCES OF CANADA, 1812 - 1914.¹

1812-40

At the beginning of the 19th century, the several colonies comprising British North America which in later years came to be known as Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, were subject to a modified form of conscription. The male population of these colonies was classified according to age and circumstances, and the annual muster and ballot were in vogue. The local authorities were responsible for the administration of these two functions and the handing over of the militiamen to the British Depôts, but there local responsibility ceased.

What the colonials had to do they did willingly, for they knew full well the consequences entailed if they failed in their military duty. There was a country to the south of them which seemed to grudge the colonies their British connection. There had been one war and numerous rumours and threats of others with that country, and as the colonists valued such independence as they possessed, they were quite prepared to fight for it, and did so when the necessity arose. This willingness was plainly demonstrated in 1812 and afterwards in the rebellion of 1837-39.²

1840-55

This state of affairs continued until a few years after the dates last mentioned. Then certain disturbing factors, political and economic, entered into the situation and the willingness of the local forces to serve became somewhat weakened. The Mother Country became converted to Free Trade; preferential tariffs on Canadian products were revoked; Canadian trade was seriously affected; a period of commercial depression set in in the Colony; and, as a consequence, some of its inhabitants became so enraged at the action of Great Britain that they sought annexation with the country to the south of them, which they had previously regarded as a bitter enemy.

By reason of this change of feeling, the local Militia fell upon evil days. The annual muster became a farce. To his

¹ The writer is indebted for the greater number of facts upon which this sketch is based to the article "Defence, 1812-1912," by Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Hamilton in volume 7, Political Evolution II of the publication *Canada and its Provinces* issued for the Publishers' Association of Canada, Ltd.

² During the period 1837-39 and for several years afterwards a number of Militia regiments were embodied for service and became very proficient.

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1840-55

neighbour's plain question, "Who are you going to fight?" the militiaman could not give a satisfactory answer, thus he soon became prejudiced against a system which first inflicted a material hardship upon him, when it compelled him to leave his farm work at a time when the farm urgently required his attention, and then could not give a satisfactory reason for so doing.

About the years 1854-55, while the colonists were in the state of mind described, the Imperial authorities decided upon a change in their military policy. Up to these years there had been strong garrisons of British troops in the various colonies of the Empire, but in 1854, when Great Britain found herself at war with Russia and had to send an expeditionary force to the Crimea, it was discovered that, because of this distribution of forces over the different parts of her dominions, the garrisons of the United Kingdom were weakened unduly.

Accordingly, it was decided to withdraw slowly the forces at the disposal of the colonies, and the parts of the Empire which could do so, amongst them British North America, were bidden to take a larger share in the organization of their own defence.

The colonies of British North America at once proceeded with their tasks, and along lines which can best be understood by a description of the attempts made by Canada—that is Ontario and Quebec—to face the situation. In undertaking the responsibility Nova Scotia, in one matter of principle, differed materially from the other provinces, but that departure will be referred to later.

Militia Act
1855

The Militia Act of 1855 was the first effort made by the Canadian Legislature to get their military affairs in order. By it provision was made for the supply of arms to the Militia; otherwise, it made no change in existing conditions beyond authorizing a slight increase of personnel in the Militia, or Administrative Department responsible for the assembling and dispatching of the men to the military authorities proper. All the old conscription forms relating to the annual muster, etc., were retained, but as the spirit of life had departed from Militia service, these phrases were meaningless.

Volunteer
Act. 1856

That the Government knew those pretences were useless is evidenced by the fact that a separate part of the Act provided for the enrolment of what was called "The Volunteer Militia," a force of 5,000 which was duly enlisted and soon became so popular—partly, no doubt, because they were excused Militia muster—that, in 1856, a further Act was passed, which provided that unpaid Volunteer companies of a total establishment of 5,000 might be raised.

1855-61

From 1855 to 1861, the military situation drifted along, but in the latter year the American Civil War threatened complications between Great Britain and the United States, and forced the colonies of British North America to realize that again they might have to fight for their existence. The question of adequate defence forced itself to the front.¹ The local legislatures became alarmed. They appealed to the Old Country for rifles and clothing and at the same time, realizing the serious state of inefficiency which existed in its Militia force, Canada appointed a commission to make recommendations for Militia re-organization.

1862
Militia
Commission

In 1862 the commission sat and reviewed the entire situation. It found that the Volunteer force had increased from a strength, paid and unpaid, of a little over 5,000 all ranks in 1856, to a strength of 14,000 by the end of the winter of 1862; but they further noted weaknesses in the Volunteer services. Efficiency depended upon the personal enthusiasm of a few officers, and the

¹ The 100th Regiment, Royal Canadians, was raised in 1858 as a regiment of the Regular Army. It became the Leinster Regiment when the territorial system was adopted by the British Army. Its regimental plate is now on exhibit at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

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1862
Militia
Commission.

system, whilst popular in cities, was not suited to rural districts.

They, therefore, favoured a revival of the Militia and declared that the situation demanded a Canadian active force of 50,000 militiamen with a similar number of reserves. Plans were suggested for the organization of this force. There were to be active and reserve Militia battalions, with permanent adjutants and sergeant-majors. The active battalions were to be called out for a period of twenty-eight days training and were to be trained under their own officers. Provision was made for the enlistment of Volunteers in the cities but they were to be entirely subsidiary to the Militia. The cost of this scheme was to be one-tenth of the revenue of Canada, or roughly, \$1,000,000.00 per annum.

1862
Cartier-
Macdonald
Militia Act
defeated.

These recommendations, sponsored by the Cartier-J. A. Macdonald Government, were duly presented to the Legislature. As a whole, the scheme was sound and acceptable to the electorate, but there was one fatal flaw in it. This was the compulsory twenty-eight days training clause, which necessitated, as a matter of course, the withdrawal of 50,000 men from their daily occupations and the consequent disorganization of economic life. It was plain that the people were hostile to such a clause, and as a consequence, the bill was defeated in the Legislature and the Government thrown from power.

1863
Sandfield-
Macdonald-
Sicotte
Volunteer &
Militia Acts.

On the defeat of the Cartier-J. A. Macdonald Government, the Sandfield-Macdonald-Sicotte Government assumed office, and in 1863 presented the recommendations it considered necessary for the defence of the Colony. Two acts were introduced into the Legislature, one dealt with the Volunteers, the other dealt with the Militia, but in reality they both meant that the old Militia system was to be abandoned. Canada in the future would have to rely for her defence solely upon the Volunteers—the policy of baiting and using the willing horse.

The establishment of the Volunteer body was increased to 35,000. It was ordered that its members were to be provided with arms, accoutrements and clothing. They were to be given no pay¹ but as an encouragement to engage in rifle shooting, prizes for proficiency on the ranges were offered. As a further inducement to the Volunteers, their officers were made senior, rank for rank, to Militia officers.

The new Militia Act, like the Act of 1855, contained all the old clauses which imposed liability to serve upon the citizens and so on, but as a matter of fact there was only one provision in it which mattered—the establishment of military schools at which officers or candidates for commissions in the Volunteer Militia could train. Indeed it may have been, in view of the Nova Scotia Militia experiment which was being carried out during this period, that the supporters of the Volunteer scheme of defence hoped that this one provision in the Militia Act would save the Force.

At any rate elaborate preparations were taken to make the schools popular, and to give a thorough technical training to the officers and candidates who attended the courses. The service of the British regular battalions, then stationed in Canada, were utilized at the training centres, and it was agreed that the Provinces pay the allowances to the Imperial officers and non-commissioned officers and men who did duty there as instructors. The maximum period of training was three months,² for which a grant covering subsistence, travelling expenses and a bonus to officers and candidates who passed the various examinations was paid. By the year 1871, when the British garrisons were withdrawn and the schools ceased to exist, 6,000 certificates had been granted by them.

1863-71

¹ The withdrawal of pay threatened to wreck the Volunteer movement: it was therefore restored in 1864 at the rate of 50 cents per man up to a maximum of sixteen days in each year.

² In many cases officers trained for six months.

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1859-67
Nova Scotia
Militia
experiment.

The Nova Scotia experiment referred to in a previous paragraph commenced in 1859, in which year it was discovered that the Militia of the Province was purely a paper one. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the Earl of Mulgrave, reported this fact to the Colonial Office and recommended that he be given permission to raise a force, all ranks of which would drill gratuitously and furnish their own uniforms, the Imperial authorities to supply the rifles and accoutrements. ¹The experiment was sanctioned and proved successful. The Volunteers became popular and by 1862 they had reached a strength of 2,350.

The authorities, when they had secured this body of keen men, urged the suitable material to apply for commissions or become non-commissioned officers in the Militia. Then, directly this strong, red blood had been transfused into the veins of the decrepit Militia body, they proceeded to build it up and train it for a man's work.

In all of this training the interests of the Militia man came first. Inspecting officers and drill sergeants of the Imperial Army moved about the country during the drill period, which was mainly the winter time; they instructed the Volunteer and Militia officers and non-commissioned officers at their homes at such hours of the day or evening as were convenient to them. When the leaders were trained, the Militia muster was held and such men as the ballot chose were called out for a four or five days training each year. The Militia officers and non-commissioned officers were held personally responsible during that period for the performance of all details of enrolment, classification and organization of their commands.

As a result of this sound planning and hard work, by the end of 1867, the year of Confederation, Colonel Sinclair was able to report that the whole available Militia, 45,000 men, had been called out for five days' training for each of five successive years, and that it was in a good state of efficiency—a fact, which men now living, ¹who have personal recollections of that time, can confirm. No exceptions were permitted; pickets scoured the streets and offices for absentees, and brought back with them to the muster grounds professional men, business men, and dock labourers in the one squad.

Between the scheme adopted by Canada in 1863 and the Nova Scotia scheme there was, as it can be seen, a vital difference. The enforcement of the former was haphazard; the latter was determinedly pressed to a logical conclusion.

The Canadian Government shirked the issue: it did not organize any of those departments necessary to the existence of a force in the field; it made no serious attempt to get the people interested; it trusted to the schools of instruction to save it from the weaknesses of its system. It failed to remember the risks attending this plan, for although the products of a school of instruction may be mechanically proficient, there is no guarantee that they possess the insight into human nature, which is necessary if a sound system of a national training, based on popular consent, is to be established.

The organization of the Volunteer Militia in Canada was soon to be tested. In 1865 and 1866 the Legislature was much exercised over the Fenian Raids, and at 4:00 p.m., the 7th of March, 1866, J. A. Macdonald, the then Minister of Militia, sent a call to the Adjutant-General of the British garrison for 10,000 Volunteers. "They must," he wrote, "be out in twenty-four hours, and for three weeks, and for whatever further time may be required." By 4:00 p.m., the 8th of March, 14,000 Volunteers had assembled, and the Adjutant-General was able to assure the Minister that, if necessary, 30,000 men could be mobilized in forty-eight hours. The Volunteers then called up for active service were disbanded when the immediate danger disappeared, but a further call to arms was made some months later and

Historical
Sketch,
1859-67

1865-66
Fenian Raid.

¹ For the preparation and execution of this plan the greatest credit must be given to the Adjutant-General of the Province, Colonel R. Bligh Sinclair.
² 1926.

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1865-66
Fenian
Raid.

then the response was just as ready. For lack of anything better farmers marched into town armed with pitchforks and rusty muskets.

Unfortunately, the willingness of the men to serve and their cheerfulness whilst enduring hardships were the only commendable features of the situation. The equipment was bad and the commissariat so inadequate that the citizens had to come to the rescue to save the Volunteers from destitution.

1868
Confederation,
Militia
and
Volunteer
Acts.

In 1867 came Confederation and, by the Act of 1868, the Volunteer Militia system, instituted in Canada in 1863, was perpetuated in the Dominion. For the third time, the Act read as if it were proposed to continue a system of universal training, but again the only body which had any existence was the Volunteer Militia, of whom the Act contemplated drilling and paying 40,000 to 50,000 officers and men.

The legislation was strongly opposed by the old Volunteers, who were in favour of a compulsory Militia system. The Volunteer system they had found, through bitter experience, acted unfairly, for those who went on active service in 1866 had more to bear than the privations of the campaign. They found that they and their folks at home had also suffered in purse. The Volunteers paid the same taxes as their neighbours who never went into the Field, they sacrificed time in which they might have been making money, and at the conclusion of hostilities they were actually at a disadvantage with the stay-at-home neighbours, whom they had been defending.

1870
Fenian
Raids.

Such is human nature, however, that despite these murmurings and protests, up to 1870 the enlistments in the Volunteers totalled 43,000 and odd. The members of the Force were also ready to do their duty in the Field. Two Militia regiments, the 1st Ontario and 1st Quebec Rifles, under their own officers, served in the Riel Rebellion (1870); and when at the time of the Fenian Raid of the same year Volunteers were called for they turned out in satisfactory numbers, and, on this occasion, the authorities saw to it that they were better organized and equipped than in 1866.

1871
Withdrawal
of British
Garrisons.

In 1871, the British garrisons still remaining in Canada were, with the exception of a force at Halifax, withdrawn, and the Dominion Government, without any support from the Old Country Army, was face to face with the duty of trying to create a Canadian Army.

In the most favourable circumstances this would have proved a difficult undertaking but as the authorities had no proper corps of officers or staff to build upon, and little national feeling to support or urge them on towards the fulfilment of their task, they simply turned aside from the problem and let Militia matters drift along as best they could. They tried to carry on the schools of instruction with a Militia staff but the attempt did not succeed and all that remained were "The Volunteer Militia" in most instances scattered over the provinces as isolated companies, totalling 30,000 to 35,000 all ranks in 1871, dropping down to 20,000 in the years immediately succeeding that date, and remaining at that strength for over twenty years thereafter.

The loose administration, which might be termed the Militia Department and which was responsible according to the national service clauses of the useless Militia Act for assembling of the militiamen, still existed. Under the guidance of such capable officers as Robertson Ross, Selby Smyth, Luard and Major-General Herbert this Department did good work, but in the circumstances it was not possible for it to do more than promote efficiency in the Volunteer units which chose to exist. Development had to take care of itself.

1871-97
Foundation
of Royal
Military
College, etc.

In such a hopeless situation little could be done during the next twenty or thirty years except to endeavour to initiate and carry through reforms outside of Militia circles proper which

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1871-97
Foundation
of Royal
Military
College, etc.

would tend ultimately to assist in the reorganization of the Force.

A General Officer Commanding, an Imperial officer of the rank of Colonel, with rank of Major-General in the Canadian Militia, was appointed and his status defined. The Royal Military College was founded at Kingston; the North West Mounted Police, a semi-military corps, was raised; a beginning was made with the professional Army, or as it has been called a Permanent Corps or Permanent Force—"A" and "B" Batteries, Canadian Permanent Artillery were organized, followed by further Permanent Force Schools; an arsenal was built at Quebec.

The North West Rebellion of 1885 gave a perceptible, if fleeting, impulse to the Militia in the West. Under command of General F. D. Middleton, C.B., a Force of 4,713,¹ all ranks, was placed in the Field. From 1890 to 1895 various minor improvements were effected in the Service. In 1896, as a result of the Venezuela crisis, the Militia was hastily re-armed, and in 1897 it was ordered that all Militia regiments be drilled every year. The period of complete indifference, which existed since a few years after Confederation, thus came to an end.

1898

In 1898 the régime of Major-General Hutton² as General Officer Commanding began. He added to the interest already taken in the force by talking of the possibility of it being made a self-contained Canadian Army. This idea impressed itself upon the imagination of the people. They seemed to take a pride in thinking of the Militia in that way, and were willing, at any rate more of them than formerly, to consider proposals for the furtherance of what they felt to be a tangible national achievement.

1899-1902
Boer War.

1899 to 1902 brought the Boer War, the Canadian contribution to that struggle, and increasing interest in Empire problems, and from all of these sources there was derived a driving force which gave additional impetus to the efforts to create an efficient military force in the Dominion.

1903
Dundonald
Report.

The start of this task, however, dates from the presentation of the Dundonald Report in 1903. It recommended the organization of a proper Headquarters Staff, a small and inexpensive force in peace time which would be capable of expansion in war—that is, a skeleton of officers and non-commissioned officers trained as far as possible without encroachment on working hours, and a nominal roll up to war establishment of men who were willing to serve in case of need. It also recommended centralization into Districts as regards stores, routine and administrative point of view. The purchase of a central mobilization and manoeuvre area of 20,000 acres and the provision of paid adjutants and non-commissioned officers to the Non-Permanent Active Militia force was further recommended.

1904-14

Before Lord Dundonald³ had the opportunity to put these proposals into force there was an unfortunate clash between the Minister of Militia and himself and he returned to England, but the greater portion of the scheme was adopted by his successor Major-General Lake⁴ who was sent to Canada as Chief of the Canadian General Staff. General Lake further gave a head to the Militia in Canada by organizing the Militia Council on the lines adopted for the Army Council at the recent reorganization of the War Office in England.

Conjointly with this internal development and so that the Canadian Army might fit in with the Empire forces as a whole,

¹ The composition of this Force was roughly as follows: Permanent Force—Artillery 231; Militia—Artillery 80, Cavalry 163, Mounted Infantry 53, Infantry and Scouts 4,186.

² Lieut.-General Sir E. T. H. Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

³ The Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

⁴ Lieut.-Governor Sir Percy Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

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1904-14

a closer relationship was cultivated with the Imperial military authorities. The matter of Imperial military co-operation had been considered at various conferences in London from 1887 onwards, and, as a final result of the various deliberations, it was agreed: (a) that each self-governing colony within the Empire provide as far as possible for its own security; (b) that each part of the Empire be willing to make its preparations on such lines as will enable it, should it so desire, to take its share in the general defence of the Empire.

To secure recognition of these principles and to co-ordinate the organization, equipment, and training of the various forces within the Empire, so that they might work smoothly together in case of war, an Imperial General Staff, with a Dominion Section, was formed at the War Office in London, and in 1914 five officers of that body were on duty in Canada. Canadian officers were also admitted to the Staff College, Camberley, for instruction—three Canadians were there in 1914; and, to promote a more personal understanding within this Empire organization, regimental officers interchanged as between the British Army and the Dominion and between the Dominions themselves. A high-placed officer of the British Regular Army was also appointed by the War Office and charged with the duty of visiting the different Dominions and making such recommendations and criticisms as he thought necessary with regard to their military preparations.

In supreme control of the Canadian Militia was the Minister of Militia and Defence, an elected representative of the people in the Dominion Parliament. It was a misconception as to the supremacy of this Minister's authority which led to the return of Lord Dundonald to England in 1904; and to avoid any likelihood of such a misunderstanding again arising a clause was added to the Militia Act which abolished the post of General Officer Commanding. It substituted for this Office the post of Chief of the General Staff, and made the Minister himself nominally, as well as actually, "responsible for the administration of Militia affairs."

The two ministers of the Crown (Sir Frederick Borden, Liberal, 1896-1911—in whose régime the Departmental Corps and training in Staff duties were organized and unity with the British Army effected—and Lieutenant-Colonel, later Major-General, Sir Sam Hughes, Conservative) who held the Militia portfolio from 1911 to 1914, when the Militia came to life again, were not figureheads. They were keen to promote the interests of the Militia service; and that they succeeded in gaining for it the sympathy of the people and Parliament is evidenced by the following comparison of Militia estimates:

	Total Grant: (Drill pay, arming and administration of force, purchase of equipment, etc.)	Expended: Drill pay
1893-1894		
(Before the Militia revival).....	\$2,000,000	\$ 340,277
1911-1912		
(Last estimate of Sir Frederick Borden)	7,500,000	1,292,855
1913-1914		
(Colonel Sam Hughes)	11,000,000	1,981,895

After a history of 250 years in Quebec, 150 years of which was under the British régime, 163 years in the case of Nova Scotia, of over 100 years as far as the other parts of British North America were concerned, and 60 years after the time when Canada first set herself the task of organizing and supporting her own land forces, such, in 1914, was the development of the Canadian Militia. At first sight it would appear that by the year mentioned the force was well on the way to a state of readiness, which would guarantee satisfactory military preparation for the defence of the Dominion and the making of a suitable contribution to the defence of the Empire, if so desired.

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As a machine of war it was.

Stores, arms and equipment, had been accumulated; leaders trained—by the year 1914, 932 cadets¹ had graduated from the Royal Military College and many members of the Non-Permanent Active Militia had taken full advantage of the instruction at their disposal;² Cadet Corps had been established in the schools in conjunction with a system of physical training; and administrative and tactical organization had been brought to such a state of excellence as provided a basis for the expansion of Canada's military forces during the Great War to a figure more than sixteen times the number of troops serving in the Militia previous to the outbreak of hostilities. A carefully thought out plan of mobilization, providing for 100,000 all ranks, with special reference to operations in Europe, had also been drawn up under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff.³

Unfortunately more complete knowledge reveals a less pleasing situation. Despite all of these intrinsic qualities the Militia of Canada, in 1914, was a superstructure built on no very sound foundation.

If its history is followed in all details from the early days, when the British North America Colonies were poor and thinly populated countries, down to 1914, when they were united into a Dominion, two facts will become evident. First, the manhood of the country, on every occasion when the call to arms was sounded, and they became alive to the realities of the situation, responded in adequate numbers and gave an excellent account of themselves in the Field. Second, the Government or the people at large—except in the campaign of 1812-14 which was fought with skill and the forces employed well cared for—were often indifferent to their part of the bargain. Indeed, as far as the true building up of the Canadian Militia is concerned, it can be stated without exaggeration that from 1855 onwards the task was left entirely to a group of military enthusiasts who had to conduct a continuous uphill fight for progress.

The Force, therefore, occupied no particular niche in the life of the people as a whole. Officially the Government ignored this situation. It retained up to 1904, in the Militia Act, the old declaration that "The Militia shall consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of eighteen and upwards, etc., etc." In the year mentioned this clause was altered to read "All the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of eighteen and upwards, etc., etc., . . . shall be liable to service in the Militia;" but if the facts of the situation had been faced this re-statement would have been made at a much earlier date. Thirty to forty years before 1904, the citizens of the Dominion at heart had no thought of the Militia being one of the national institutions which must be laboriously carried forward towards efficiency before their country can claim to have reached the full stature of nationhood. As the following table of figures shows, there was relatively speaking, a decrease in trained militiamen as between 1868 and 1914:—

	Population of military age: (Rough approximation and making no allowance for retention of men in vital industries.)	Volunteers Trained
1868	820,000	24,786
1898	1,355,000	25,296
1911	2,122,000	44,140
1914	2,208,000	51,318

¹ Of this number three became lieut.-generals and fourteen major-generals in the British, Canadian, and Indian Armies.

² At organization the 1st Canadian Division was offered from the pre-war Active Militia. The three other Canadian Divisions which served in France were largely offered from the same source; and to the end of the war practically all of the senior commands in the Canadian Expeditionary Force were held by members of the pre-war Active Militia.

³ Major-General Willoughby Garnons Gwatkin was Chief of General Staff at Ottawa from 1-11-13 to 15-11-19. He rendered splendid service during the War.

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Further, not only is the adjective "trained" a liberal interpretation of the efficiency of the militiaman but, also, in order to obtain such efficiency as existed, many units found it necessary, in addition to the time and energy already contributed, to ask officers and men to fund drill pay earned at local headquarters; in other words, to gift a further cash contribution to the service of the State.

The truth was that all attempts to rehabilitate the Militia were working from the top downward, instead of contrariwise; and there were causes at work, at the root of things, combating any efforts on the part of Militia enthusiasts to gain the goodwill of the people in the mass.

If the Dominion had been a little less drastic in the Cartier-J. A. Macdonald Militia bill of 1862; or in 1868, before passing the Militia Act of that year, had studied more closely the spirit and aim of the Nova Scotia experiment, instead of letting the Volunteer pull the load, some good might have been accomplished; but once these opportunities were allowed to slip by, it would have been difficult, after thirty years of inactivity, to attempt, in 1904, to make the Force national in spirit.

The whole trend of events was against such a happening. No immediate danger threatened the Dominion as a Dominion; and her responsibilities, as a part of the Empire, were too vague and undefined to permit of them influencing in any vital way, the attitude of the citizens towards defence.

Then the pacifist state of mind referred to in the opening part of the prologue of this History, bred an antagonism to things military; and the commercialism of the age created another body of opinion intolerant of any activity likely to interfere with trade. Both of these classes, although from different motives, would oppose any attempt to encourage a spirit of national Militia service.

So strong seemed those opposing forces in 1914, that many militiamen felt that, in the event of a great call to arms, Canada would not respond. One officer of the Militia, very well acquainted with conditions prevailing throughout the Dominion, on being asked by the Chief of Staff to say what force could be recruited in an emergency for overseas service, replied that he hoped one division could be secured and maintained in the Field—and this with little idea of the wastage entailed by the Great War.

But, whilst they were so thinking, nature was patiently distilling her own potent draught in the red blood of the nation. Then, with no warning, came the summons, and, as in the past, the manhood of Canada rallied to the Colours.

STRENGTH OF MILITIA FORCE OF CANADA AS AT OUTBREAK OF WAR, AUGUST, 1914

(a) Permanent Force: all ranks	3,000
(b) Non-Permanent Active Militia:	
35 Cavalry Regiments; 39 Field Batteries; 106 Infantry Battalions, and a complement of Garrison Artillery Companies, Field Engineers, Army Service Corps and Medical Details.	
Establishment: all ranks	72,361
Trained: all ranks (including Permanent Force)	54,318

CAMPAIGNS IN WHICH MILITIA FORCE OF CANADA TOOK PART

- (1) American War, 1775-84. (Saved Quebec).
- (2) American War, 1812-14.
- (3) Rebellion, 1937-38.
- (4) Fenian Raids, 1866.
- (5) Red River Expedition, 1870. (First Riel Rebellion).
- (6) Egypt—The Nile Expedition, 1884-85. (Voyageurs).
- (7) Northwest Canada, 1885. (Second Riel Rebellion).
- (8) South African War, 1899-1902.
- (9) The Great War, 1914-1919.

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HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE FOUR REGIMENTS OF THE NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA WHICH FURNISHED CONTINGENTS TO THE ORIGINAL 16TH BATTALION, C.E.F., WITH CERTAIN STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The four regiments of the Non-Permanent Active Militia of Canada which furnished contingents to the original 16th Battalion, C.E.F., were as follows:

The 91st Regiment, Canadian Highlanders (allied with The Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders [Princess Louise's]), Hamilton, Ontario.¹

The 79th Regiment, Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The 72nd Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The 50th Regiment, (wearing the uniform of the Gordon Highlanders,) Victoria, British Columbia.

The part played by them in the foregoing History relates in all cases to the phase of it subsequent to the South African Campaign, namely the period 1903 to 1914, so at first glance it would seem that they have but slight claim for mention in any record of the Militia up to the opening of the Great War.

But these were years when every single act of military preparation had many times its ordinary value, and each new Militia unit raised provided one more rallying point for the manhood of the Dominion in the time of crisis so near at hand. And if such was the case it can be said, as truthfully, that the officers commanding the regiments now being written about, who together with a number of their officers and non-commissioned officers were men of long Militia experience, fully realized the perils of the situation and did their utmost to fulfill a duty which the Dominion sorely needed.

Addressing his battalion at the close of a drill season one commanding officer said:

"We have a small part to play in the defence of the Empire but we are determined to do that part well. . . . The present is a critical time in the history of Canada. She is forging ahead and rapidly reaching the status of nationhood. We must go rightly and let us not deceive ourselves thinking we are as good as we can be or that we have learned everything. The Empire needs us, and it should, therefore, be the aim of every individual in the Battalion, irrespective of rank, to prepare himself in all ways for the responsibilities and ordeals which lie ahead of him in his personal and national spheres of duty."

Another commanding officer when he reminded his officers and men of what their military service meant, expressed himself thus:

"You are expected to be soldiers not only in name but in actual fact, and to carry out your military training in peace, as far as possible under active service conditions."

It would not be fair to say that these high ideals were lived up to, but that a sincere determination to approximate to them existed is evident by the policies pursued by the four battalions in all spheres of regimental activity.

At the outset conditions of service made it certain that none but enthusiasts would enlist. All ranks were required to turn over to regimental funds their pay for drill at regimental headquarters. The non-commissioned officers and men were armed, equipped and clothed, and received pay for the four or five days they were present in camp and actually absent from work; but the commissioned ranks were compelled to arm and equip themselves and pay for their uniforms, which had to be imported

¹ Placed in order of seniority according to date of formation.

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from Scotland subject to a customs duty of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on cost.

Officers' camp pay also was applied to different regimental purposes not covered by the usual band, mess and entertainment dues.

The regimental funds thus built up, plus private contributions, were expended in the interests of the regiment. Complete Highland uniforms—review order, walking out dress, and drill order were purchased, and a permanent administrative staff, not provided by the Department of Militia and Defence but very necessary if a battalion anywhere from 400 to 800 strong was to be run effectively, installed at regimental headquarters.

Drill, weapon and tactical training reached a fair standard of proficiency. The first named consisted of close and extended order work, and route-marching, at local headquarters; the second consisted of rifle shooting, individual and team, at the open ranges in the summer and autumn, and at the covered miniature range in the winter months. Summer camps supplied the opportunity for tactical lessons.

But far more important than the technical training was the consistent effort put forth to keep alive the soldierly spirit, a quality of slow growth and tender nurture, easily destroyed, but of priceless value in the making of armies. Close affiliations were maintained with the parent regiments, not for the sake of mechanical imitation, but to place in front of the regiments in the New Land ideals of sacrifice and achievement which would stir them to high endeavours.

As was natural the impetus given to military efforts by the South African War affected the more populous and settled provinces of the Dominion, the areas near the capital, the centre of the Canadian Militia organization, first of all.

The senior of the four regiments described at the commencement of this appendix was therefore the 91st Canadian Highlanders, Hamilton, Ontario.

1903-14
91st Canadian
Highlanders
allied with
Argyll and
Sutherland
Highlanders

It was in 1902 that the suggestion of a Highland battalion in Hamilton was first brought forward. The Scottish societies of that city, as became them, fostered the idea; Captain Logie, a barrister of Hamilton, and then a company commander in the 13th Battalion, was asked to become the Commanding Officer. He agreed and a petition, accompanied by a list of gentlemen willing to serve under him as officers, was presented to Militia Headquarters.

At first Headquarters did not favour the project. It was of opinion that Hamilton already possessed adequate Militia representation.

Negotiations followed their usual deliberate gait, and finally in 1903 a Battalion of four companies was authorized with Lieut.-Colonel (Major-General, C.B.) W. A. Logie in command. The Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., then Inspector-General of Canada became Honorary Colonel and Mr. J. R. Moodie an outstanding citizen of Hamilton who has always loyally supported the 91st, Honorary Lieut.-Colonel.

As a Highland battalion the new unit, in the place of its birth, formed a link with the distant past, for in 1856 a company wearing Highland uniform was organized in Hamilton. In 1862 these Highlanders were deprived of their native dress, and merged as Number 3 Company into the 13th Infantry Regiment, now the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

The restriction as to establishment was soon withdrawn. By the end of 1904 the new unit had recruited so successfully that the full peace strength of eight companies was authorized.

From its inception the 91st became a rallying centre for the manhood of Hamilton; it catered to their most wholesome interests.

Its appeal for support was many sided. At organization a pipe band and brass band were formed; the year following, review order dress practically identical with that of the Argyll

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1908-14
91st Canadian
Highlanders
allied with
Argyll and
Sutherland
Highlanders

and Sutherland Highlanders was purchased; athletic and rifle associations were formed, and programmes of social function arranged.

Both bands rendered excellent services to the unit. Under capable leaders they were loyal and efficient. Pipe Major Munro organized the pipe band. He was succeeded by Pipe Major McGregor who in turn, in 1913, handed over control to Pipe Major Charles Dunbar, D.C.M., formerly Pipe Major with the Gordon Highlanders, a piper of high repute who had seen distinguished service in the South African War.

The athletic association was well supported. Meets with other corps were held from time to time and always the members of the 91st gave an excellent account of themselves. Through the efforts of the committee in charge of target shooting many junior shots were developed, and untried men brought into training. The generosity of Colonel Moodie and Lieut.-Colonel Bruce, in paying the expenses of a junior team each year to the Dominion and Ontario Rifle Association meets, materially contributed to success in this department of the Battalion's work.

It is not necessary to refer particularly to the military training undergone in the Battalion. The usual parades were conducted at Battalion Headquarters, and contingents were sent every year to the summer camps. It was also the policy of the unit, when called upon—which happened as often as three or four times each year—to send strong detachments to assist in military or semi-military ceremonies at neighbouring cities, on one occasion it sent a contingent as far afield as New York. In May, 1905, a party of four officers and sixty other ranks headed by the pipe band attended the tournament of The Military Athletic League, in Madison Square of that city and received an overwhelming welcome.

In the strict military sense the most outstanding of these special events in the history of the Battalion before the Great War was the Tercentary review at Quebec in July, 1908. For that ceremony the Battalion paraded in full strength, in review order, and marched past H.R.H. the Duke of York—the present King.

“This visit,” to quote regimental records, “was the most interesting and enjoyable outing the regiment ever had; both officers and men enjoyed every moment of their stay.”

In 1905 an important step was taken in the history of the Battalion. That year alliance with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's) was applied for, and granted. It was a connection much appreciated on both sides. The officers' mess of the Old Country regiment presented the officers' mess of their Canadian clansmen with a silver tup's head snuff mull, and the latter reciprocated by forwarding a moose's head. The officers of the parent and allied regiments frequently exchanged visits, and, in 1911, a party of officers accompanied by the regimental sergeant-major, proceeded to Great Britain and trained there for three weeks with the Imperial Argyll and Sutherlands.

In 1909 Lieut.-Colonel Logie's term of command was completed. He was succeeded by Major W. H. Bruce, who served as Commanding Officer until 1912, when he gave place to Major J. I. MacLaren¹ who commanded at the outbreak of the Great War.

As the years went by, under the direction of the gentlemen named, the unit continued to increase steadily in numbers and efficiency, until in 1914 it trained considerably more than peace establishment called for. It had gained a distinct place in the life of the city of Hamilton and the surrounding country, and proved a popular recruiting centre when the call to active service came in August, 1914.

¹ Colonel J. I. MacLaren.

1908-14
Western
Regiments

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1908-14
Western
Regiments

When we come to deal with the remaining three regiments whose headquarters and recruiting areas lay in the cities of the Canadian West, the great tract of country between the Lakes and the Pacific Coast, we find they were organized at still later dates.

At the close of the South African War the militiamen resident in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia also commenced to work for the expansion of the Militia, but the rapid development of the West left little time to its people for leisure or for hobbies.

The years went by, the country became more settled, and then the persistent efforts of the faithful few bore fruit. The formation of these three regiments was, therefore, the evidence not only of renewed activity in Canadian Militia circles, but one of the signs that the Canadian North-West and West was awakening to national responsibilities.

79th
Regiment
(Cameron's)
Winnipeg

The first of the three to be organized was the 79th Regiment, Cameron Highlanders of Canada, ¹ Winnipeg. For years the Scottish societies in that city had been making attempts to form a Highland regiment, and at last, in 1908/09, "After a long and weary struggle," as the report of the committee charged with negotiations concludes, the necessary financial support was obtained, and suitable citizens persuaded to act as officers.

Early in the latter year a committee of the Scottish societies met Major A. C. Macdonell, ² of the Strathcona Horse, at Fort Osborne Barracks, in order to discuss the question of name. In view of the enthusiastic support given to the project by Mr. D. C. Cameron, ³ who promised to take an active interest in the new regiment, the name Cameron Highlanders of Canada was agreed upon, and in due time approved. Fortunately, to fit in with this suggestion, the number 79 was available on the Canadian Militia list.

In the autumn of 1909 Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal agreed to become honorary colonel of the new unit, and on February 1st, 1910, the 79th Regiment, Cameron Highlanders of Canada was gazetted, with Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Thomson as Commanding Officer.

1909-14
79th
Regiment
(Cameron's)
Winnipeg

It commenced its career in favourable circumstances. Colonel Thomson was a keen and efficient officer, and he was supported by a complete roster of subordinate officers equally enthusiastic. A pipe band under Pipe Major Duke (formerly Royal Engineers), 9th Battalion (Volunteers) Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and South African Constabulary, (who saw active service in the South African War) was organized, and the entire brass band—40 pieces—of the 18th Mounted Infantry was taken over. Alliance with The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders was sought for and obtained; and on October 9th of the same year Regimental Colours, which General Sir Ian Hamilton ⁴ and Lieut.-General Sir Spencer Ewart, K.C.B., had personally taken care to see were correct in every detail, were presented to the Regiment by Mrs. D. C. (Lady) Cameron. In accepting them the Commanding Officer said:

"The Camerons are determined to be worthy of the Colours just presented by Mrs. Cameron. They differ from those borne by the 79th of the Imperial Army, in that they do not bear the names of battles of glorious memory; but if the time should come when the New 79th be called to battle, it will try to do not less worthily than the Old."

Lieut.-Colonel Thomson, in order to draw closer this band of comradeship between the Winnipeg Battalion and the parent regiment despatched to England at his own expense in May, 1911, a special contingent of six officers and fifty-five other

¹ Now The Queens Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada.

² Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

³ Sir Douglas Cameron, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

⁴ General Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

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1909-14
79th
Regiment
(Camerons)
Winnipeg

ranks, to represent the Battalion at the coronation of King George the Fifth, and to be attached whilst overseas, a period of nearly one month, to the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Aldershot.

Meanwhile other important matters of policy were receiving attention. A full-time paid adjutant, Captain Hugh J. Davidson,¹ was installed at Regimental Headquarters; in addition to the clothing already referred to, a beginning was made in the purchase of field kit; the rifle association was placed on a satisfactory basis; the training of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Royal and Regimental Schools of Instruction was proceeded with; and a Cameron Cadet Corps was established.

In the autumn of 1912 Lieut.-Colonel Thomson relinquished active control of the Regiment, and on January 1st, 1913, Major J. A. Cantlie, Junior, second in command to Colonel Thomson, was gazetted to the command of the 79th. Colonel Cantlie retained that appointment until the conclusion of the Great War.

During the régime of the new Commanding Officer the unit steadily increased in efficiency. In January, 1913, Staff-sergeant J. Dunnet, a Queen's Own Cameron Highlander of twenty-one years' service, was brought from Scotland as orderly room sergeant, and he placed routine upon a thoroughly satisfactory basis. The pipe band, which in the interval had been presented with a banner by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Cameron Battalions, had increased to eighteen pipers; Bandmaster Cocking, late of the 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was appointed bandmaster of the regimental brass band; and the purchases of field kit had so far progressed that in August, 1914, the entire Cameron company was able to march into the concentration camp at Valcartier equipped in essential details as it landed in France.

The efforts to establish close relation with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders were also bearing fruit. In the summer of 1913, General Sir Ian Hamilton, the Inspector-General of Overseas Forces, personally bore the greetings of the officers of "The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders" to the officers of the Canadian Regiment; in the autumn of the same year Lieut.-Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel² visited Winnipeg, and at a dinner tendered to him by the Cameron officers, after referring to the fact that

"All our young blood is leaving the old land and coming out to the new country," went on to say, "that in the event of the necessity arising for recruiting up to war strength, we might have to call upon you, the 5th Battalion."

This reference, which took the Canadian Camerons by surprise, proved to be no chance remark, for on February 4th, 1914 an autographed photograph of His Majesty King George the Fifth, in Cameron uniform, Colonel-in-Chief of the Camerons, reached Winnipeg, and Colonel Cantlie was authorized to announce that the 79th Regiment, Cameron Highlanders of Canada, had been accepted as the 5th Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

The clan spirit had finally succeeded in establishing a significant Empire comradeship.

In 1909, like Winnipeg, the Scottish societies in Vancouver, under the leadership of the Gaelic Society, were striving to form a Highland regiment in that city. The proposal took definite shape at a meeting held on May 11th, 1909, when representatives from all the Scottish societies met, and appointed committees to interview likely officers and secure the necessary financial support.

¹ Captain Davidson had seen service as an officer with the Connaught Rangers in India and South Africa, 1875-1882. He served in the Boer War, 1880-81. Later he retired from the British Army and enlisted in the North West Mounted Police. He served with the latter Force in the Riel Rebellion of 1885, and afterwards as a Lieutenant with the Canadian contingent in the Boer War, 1899-1902.

² Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel, C.M.G., A.D.C.

1909-14
72nd
Regiment
(Seaforths)
Vancouver

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1909-14
72nd
Regiment
(Seaforths)
Vancouver

Throughout 1910 further meetings were held, progress was reported, and, finally, on November 24th of that year, after much labour, oftentimes disheartening, the 72nd Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, was gazetted with Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie in command.

So difficult was the task that it was unlikely it could have been brought to a successful conclusion had it not been for the support and enthusiasm of such gentlemen as the late Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Macdonell,¹ the late Mr. H. O. Bell-Irving, and in an especial degree the liberality of Hon. Colonel J. W. Stewart.² It is no secret, much as he strove to have it so, that in 1914 Colonel Stewart was willing, if necessary, to clothe the 16th Battalion, C.E.F., in Seaforth uniform; an offer typical of many other considerations he has extended to the 72nd Regiment during the course of its history.

The first public appearance made by the new Regiment was on Coronation Day, June 22nd, 1911, and on August 1, following, it underwent its first inspection and received the commendation of the District Officer Commanding.

The building up of regimental organization went steadily forward. At formation of the Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major G. Godson-Godson, D.C.M., who had served with the volunteer forces in various South African campaigns, was appointed permanent adjutant; and shortly thereafter Colour-sergeant David Nelson, who had served 21 years with the Imperial Seaforths, and who during the war was to become one of the outstanding figures of the 16th Battalion, was appointed regimental sergeant-major. Later, a pipe band of 12 pipers and 5 drummers, under Pipe Major J. Gillies, a former pipe major of the 1st and 3rd Battalions, the Scots Guards, who had seen active service in the South African War, and also a brass band of 32 pieces, under Bandmaster Henry Slatter, who had served in the band of the Grenadier Guards, were organized.

1912 proved to be an eventful year in the history of the 72nd. In the spring of that year the Regiment proceeded to Vancouver Island for field manoeuvres, and in May official announcement was made of its alliance with the Seaforth Highlanders (Imperial), an alliance which has become ever closer and closer.

On July 4, 1912, in review order, with its two bands, it proceeded across the border to Tacoma, State of Washington, and there received an enthusiastic reception. On September 19 following, it was reviewed in Vancouver by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who presented to it the Colours gifted by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. H.R.H. in handing over these Colours expressed the hope that the Canadian Seaforths would jealously guard them, and ever strive to emulate the glorious achievements of its parent unit; Colonel Leckie in accepting assured His Royal Highness that the 72nd Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, "would ever be ready to do its duty."

The same autumn a Cadet Corps wearing the Seaforth uniform and under Lieutenant B. W. Browne (Lieut.-Colonel), a Seaforth officer, was organized in affiliation with the Regiment.

1913 brought further events of importance. In May the Seaforths joined other British Columbia regiments at the training camp at Vernon, B.C., where all arms of the service were assembled, and valuable training undergone.

On June 23, 1913, the unit was inspected by Major-General Colin Mackenzie,³ Chief of Staff at Ottawa and an officer of the Seaforth Highlanders, who complimented it on its smartness and

¹ Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding 1st Pioneer Battalion, C.E.F.

² Major-General J. W. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., in command of British Expeditionary Forces Railway Troops in France.

³ Major-General Sir Colin I. Mackenzie, K.C.B., p.s.c.

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72nd
Regiment
(Seaforths)
Vancouver

efficiency, and conveyed the good wishes of the Old Country Regiment to their comrades in Canada; from June 26th to July 1st of the same year the Regiment went for further field training to Sidney, Vancouver Island, where it was inspected by General Sir Ian Hamilton; and in the late summer it was called upon to aid the Civil Power by furnishing a detachment for strike duty at Nanaimo—a duty which it continued to fulfil until the outbreak of war.

Through the means of the two camps of 1913 and the training received through the various reliefs sent to Nanaimo the Regiment reached an unusually high standard of efficiency, and in August, 1914, was therefore thoroughly prepared for active service when hostilities began.

1913-14
50th
Regiment
(Gordons)
Victoria

A year, within one week, before the outbreak of war the 50th Regiment (Gordon Highlanders) was organized in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. It was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Currie, whose term of command with the 5th Canadian Garrison Artillery, Victoria, had just expired.

Mr. W. H. Coy was appointed Honorary Colonel.

The short period of time which elapsed between the date of its organization and the outbreak of war gave this Regiment little opportunity to do more than lay the foundations of future expansion, but these were well and truly laid.

Complete Highland uniforms, sufficient to outfit a strength of 500, were purchased; officers' and sergeants' mess quarters and men's rooms were acquired. A permanent adjutant, Captain Townshend, who had seen previous service with the Highland Light Infantry, and a regimental sergeant-major, Sergeant Dunk, who had formerly served with the Durham Light Infantry, were appointed. A pipe band was organized under Pipe Major Donald Cameron, who had served in the pipe band of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

During the winter and spring of 1913-14 the Regiment recruited well, and in the summer of 1914 made an excellent showing in combined field operations with the Vancouver units. The future promised well, but for the time being the War brought all plans to naught.

The 50th, however, occupy a large place in the history of the 16th Battalion, The Canadian Scottish, C.E.F., for on its organization was built up The Canadian Scottish Regiment, the Regiment whose name and 1st Battalion perpetuate the overseas unit. The use these foundations, laid in 1914, are to the post-war Regiment may be judged by the fact that to-day, sixteen years afterwards, it still uses the Highland uniform and the furniture, furnishings and fixtures obtained by the 50th, which are still in practically as good a condition as when purchased.

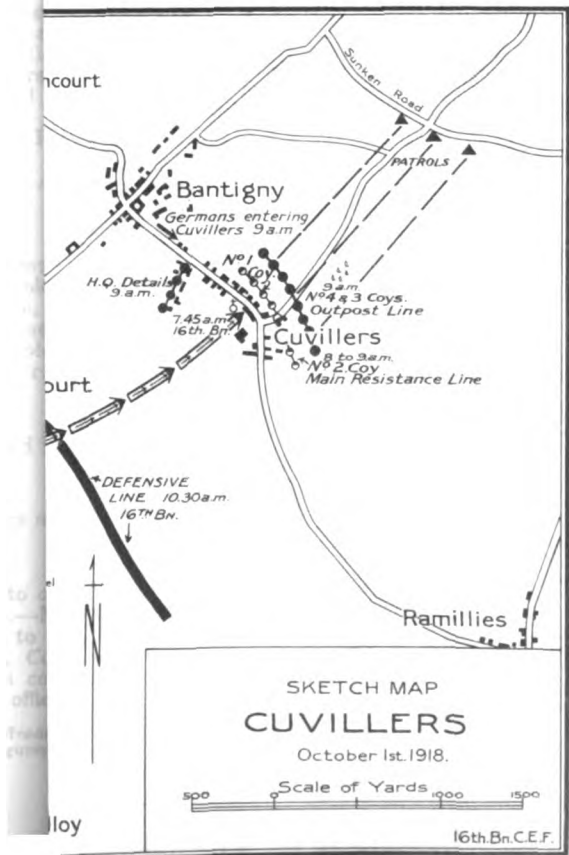
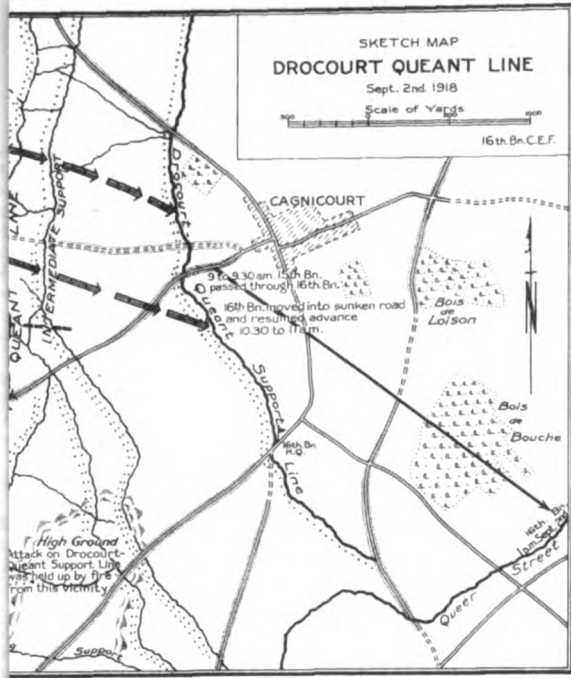
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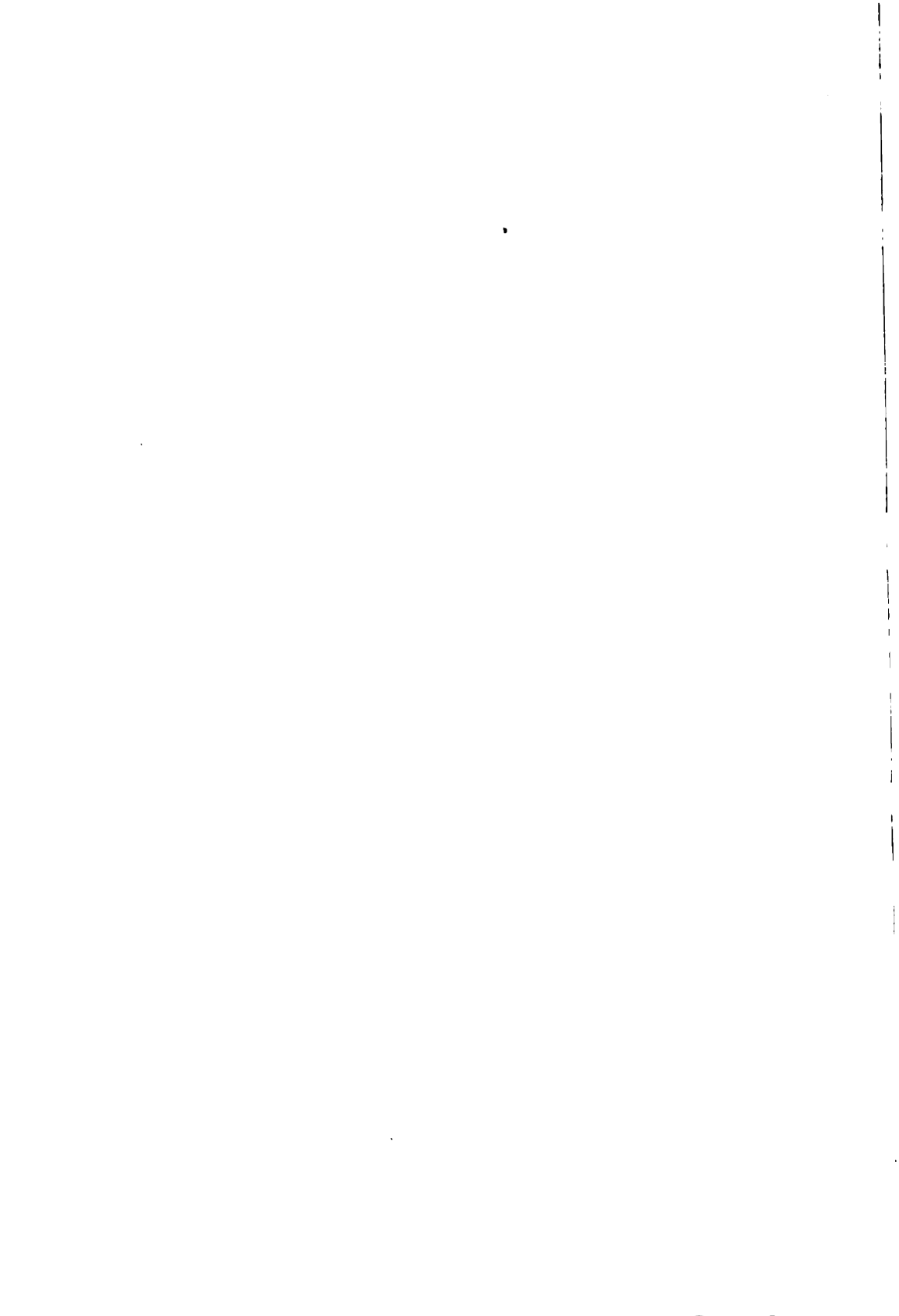
In the year 1914, 135 officers and 1,701 other ranks were trained for the Canadian Militia through the organization of these four regiments, whose personnel, to make the training all the more efficient, had returned to regimental funds during the same period a total drill pay of \$21,225.

During the course of the War all four regiments played their part just as effectively.

When hostilities commenced, two out of the four commanding officers at once proceeded on active service—Lieutenant-Colonel Currie of the 50th to command the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leckie of the 72nd to command the 16th Battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel McLaren of the 91st was unable to proceed overseas until a few months later, when he took command of the 19th Battalion, 2nd Canadian Division; and Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie of the 79th, on medical grounds, was debarred from overseas service throughout the War.

The disability of the last mentioned officer was a tragedy to the Camerons, for if any soldier deserved the name of war hero





APPENDIX I

he did. Undaunted by the ravages of a fatal disease he insisted on remaining on duty with his regiment in Canada, raising and training reinforcements. Thereby he courted suffering and hastened death, which finally came to him in October, 1920. The previous commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, was in India when War broke out. He, realizing that Colonel Cantlie could not proceed overseas, hurried home. He took over command in October, 1914, of the 43rd Battalion, C.E.F. (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), the unit raised by the Camerons, and was killed during the Battle of the Somme whilst leading that unit.

The other officers of the units and the men, as can be seen from the table of the statistics set forth at the end of this Appendix, responded equally well to the call to arms.

Some of the senior officers attained high rank during the War. Lieutenant-Colonel Logie of the 91st was promoted to Major-General and decorated with the C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Leckie of the 72nd attained the same rank and was decorated with the C.M.G.

Other officers occupied posts of high responsibility. Hon. Colonel J. W. Stewart of the Seaforths as Major-General Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., commanded the Railway Troops in France; Major Garnet Hughes of the 50th was promoted Major-General, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and commanded the 5th Canadian Division in England; and—a distinction surpassing all others—Lieutenant-Colonel Currie of the 50th, as Lieutenant-General (General) Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., rose to the command of the Canadian Corps in France.

In man power during the War the four regiments sent overseas a total of 582 officers and approximately 14,000 other ranks.

These were solid achievements. It was they, and their like, not chance, which made possible the formation of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1919, and to the unrecognized labours of years spent in their accomplishment due honour should be given.

91st REGIMENT CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS

(Military District No. 2)

Allied with The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)

Organized: General Order 1-9-03

Headquarters: HAMILTON, Ont.

(a) Officer Commanding at organization of Regiment:
Lieut.-Colonel William Alexander Logie (later Major-General W. A. Logie, C.B.)

(b) Officer Commanding Regiment at outbreak of War, 1914:
Lieut.-Colonel John Inglis McLaren, V.D.

Number of men trained in 1914:	Officers	....	....	....	34
	Other Ranks	....	....	....	542
				Total	576
Pay grant earned in 1914:	Camp	....	....	....	\$1684.09
	Local Headquarters (on a/c) ¹	....	....	....	5000.00
					\$6684.09

Officers and Other Ranks sent overseas to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1918.

	Officers	Other Ranks
Contingent to original 16th Battalion, The Canadian Scottish, C.E.F.—Major H. L. Roberts in command	5	132 ²
Contingents to 19th Battalion, C.E.F.—Lieut.-Colonel J. I. McLaren, Commanding Officer of 91st Canadian Highlanders, in command. (This unit was successively commanded by officers of the 91st).	28	354

¹ Total Local Headquarters grant for 1913, \$7018.10.

² Regimental figures show 151. Difference accounted for by transfers and rejections at Valcartier.

APPENDIX I

Officers and Other Ranks sent overseas to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1918—*Continued*

173rd Battalion, C.E.F., 91st Canadian Highlanders—		
Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Bruce, Officer Commanding 91st, in command. Retained in England as a reinforcing unit	42	1123
Reinforcements to various other overseas units	69	2450
	144	4059

POST WAR ORGANIZATION

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's) *1st Battalion attached to 4th Infantry Brigade*

- 1st Bn. (Active) : Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Canadian Militia.
 2nd Bn. (Reserve) : Perpetuates 19th Bn., C.E.F.
 3rd Bn. (Reserve) : Perpetuates 173rd Bn., C.E.F.

79th REGIMENT, CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA (Military District No. 10)

Allied with The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders

Organized: General Order 1-2-10

Headquarters: WINNIPEG, Man.

- (a) Officer Commanding Regiment at organization:
 Lieut.-Colonel Robert McDonnell Thomson.
 (b) Officer Commanding Regiment at outbreak of War, 1914:
 Lieut.-Colonel James Alexander Cantlie, Jr. Deceased 19/10/20.

Number of men trained in 1924:	Officers	38
	Other Ranks	491
	Total	529
Pay grant earned in 1914:	Camp	\$2896.48
	Local Headquarters	6363.15
		\$9259.63

Contingent to original 16th Battalion, The Canadian Scottish, C.E.F.—Captain John Geddes, company commander, 79th Regiment, killed in action, 22/4/15, in command	7 ¹	241 ¹
Contingent to 27th Battalion (Winnipeg), C.E.F.—Major (Lieut.-Colonel) D. S. Mackay, company commander, 79th Regiment, in command	7	250
43rd Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), C.E.F.—Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Thomson, Commanding Officer, 79th Regiment, at organization (killed in action, 8/10/16) in command. This unit fought in France from March, 1916, to end of War as a Battalion of the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division	40	1067
179th Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), C.E.F.—Lieut.-Colonel J. Y. Reid, company commander, 79th Regiment, in command. Retained in England as a reinforcing unit	32	928
174th Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), C.E.F.—Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Osler, Second in Command, 79th Regiment, in command. Retained in England as a reinforcing unit	14	325
<i>Note:</i> The 43rd, 179th and 174th Battalions wore cap badges and uniform of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada, with C.E.F. collar badges and shoulder titles.		
Reinforcements to various other overseas units	38	850
	138	3661

¹ 79th Regimental records show these figures as 10 officers and 258 other ranks. Difference accounted for by staff appointments, transfers and rejections at Valcartier.

APPENDIX I

Officers and Other Ranks sent overseas to the Canadian
Expeditionary Force, 1914-1918—*Continued*

POST WAR ORGANIZATION

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada
1st Battalion attached to 20th Infantry Brigade

1st Bn. (Active) : Perpetuates 43rd Bn., C.E.F.
(Cameron Highlanders of Canada)
2nd Bn. (Reserve) : Perpetuates 174th Bn., C.E.F.
3rd Bn. (Reserve) : Perpetuates 179th Bn., C.E.F.

72nd REGIMENT, SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA (Military District No. 11)

*Allied with The Seaforth Highlanders
(Rosshire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's)*

Organized: General Order 24-11-10

Headquarters: VANCOUVER, B.C.

Officer Commanding Regiment at organization and outbreak of Great War, 1914:

Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie (later Major-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., V.D.)—Service: South African War, 1901-02, 2nd Regiment, C.M.R.: Operations in the Transvaal between 30-11-01 and 31-5-02—Deceased: 24-6-23.

Number of men trained in 1914:	Officers	....	....	....	....	39
	Other Ranks	....	....	....	....	378
	Total	....	....	....	....	417

Pay grant earned in 1914:	Camp	....	....	....	....	\$3725.56
	Local Headquarters	....	....	....	....	4702.15
						\$8427.71

	Officers	Other Ranks
Contingent to original 16th Battalion, The Canadian Scottish, C.E.F.—Lieut.-Colonel (Major-General) R. G. Edwards Leckie, Commanding Officer, 72nd Regiment, in command	25	511 ¹
Contingent to 29th Battalion (Vancouver), C.E.F.—including Majors (Lieut.-Colonels) Tobin and Tait, Second in Command and junior Major of 72nd Regiment, who became Officer Commanding and Second in Command of the 29th	18	306
Contingent to 11th C.M.R.—Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Kirkpatrick, company commander and Commanding Officer, 72nd Regiment, in command. Colonel Kirkpatrick assumed command of 11th C.M.R.	15	111
Contingent to 47th Battalion, C.E.F.—Major (Lieut.-Colonel) A. D. Wilson, company commander and Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion (72nd Battalion, C.E.F.), The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, in command	9	352
72nd Battalion (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F.)—Lieut.-Colonel (Brigadier-General) J. A. Clark, company commander and Commanding Officer of 72nd Regiment, in command. This unit fought in France from August, 1916, to end of War as a Battalion of 12th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division	35	1100
231st Battalion (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F.)—Lieut.-Colonel F. Leach in command. Retained in England as a reinforcing unit	31	853

Note: Other Ranks of 72nd Battalion wore cap badges of 72nd Regiment with C.E.F. collar badges and shoulder titles: Other Ranks of 231st Battalion wore cap badges of Imperial Seaforths with C.E.F. collar badges and shoulder titles. Officers of both units wore cap badges of 72nd Regiment throughout.

Reinforcements to various other overseas units	110	1785
	238	5017

¹ 72nd Regimental records show these figures as 519. Eight men were rejected at Valcartier on account of eyesight tests.

APPENDIX I

Officers and Other Ranks sent overseas to the Canadian
Expeditionary Force, 1914-1918—*Continued.*

POST WAR ORGANIZATION
The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada
1st Battalion attached to 23rd Infantry Brigade

1st Bn. (Active) : Perpetuates 72nd Bn., C.E.F.
2nd Bn. (Reserve) : Perpetuates 231st Bn., C.E.F.

THE 50th REGIMENT
(Military District No. 11)
Organized: General Order 15-8-13
Headquarters: VICTORIA, B.C.

Officer Commanding Regiment at organization and outbreak of Great War,
1914:

Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Currie (later General Sir Arthur Currie,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.).

Number of men trained in 1914:	Officers	....	....	....	24
	Other Ranks	....	....	....	290
				Total	314
Pay grant earned in 1914:	Camp	....	....	....	\$1905.45
	Local Headquarters	....	....	....	3160.25
					\$5065.70

	Officers	Other Ranks
Contingent to original 16th Battalion, The Canadian Scottish, C.E.F.—Major (Lieut.-Colonel) Lorne Ross, Second in Command of 50th Regiment, in command ...	8	¹ 226
Contingent to 30th Battalion, C.E.F.	6	267
Contingent to 48th Battalion, C.E.F.	6	195
Contingent to 67th Battalion, C.E.F.—(Lieut.-Colonel Lorne Ross)	11	414
Reinforcements to various other overseas units	31	454
	² 62	¹ 1556

POST WAR ORGANIZATION
Absorbed into The Canadian Scottish Regiment.

¹ On departure from Victoria the strength of the contingent was 8 officers and 254 other ranks. One officer (Lieut. Beaufrn Irving) and 27 other ranks transferred to the cavalry at Valcartier.

² These totals represent enlistments up to July, 1916; no further statistics are available.

APPENDIX II
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS
WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS, SPECIAL ORDERS OF
THE DAY AND OPERATION ORDERS

PROLOGUE

1914

July 16th

The Globe, Toronto.

"The relations between Great Britain and Germany are most satisfactory, and so far from the two great Germanic Nations going to war, all their immediate interests are bound up with the maintenance of peace. On economic grounds, to which alarmists always point as a compelling cause of German military policy, Germany has nothing to gain and much to lose by going to war".

July 31st

Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg.

"Great Britain, it is to be confidently expected as certain, will do anything to avert the danger of a general European war, and unless her commitments are very definite will consider herself an outsider, unless and until she is compelled by the necessities of the situation to take a different view".

August 1st

The Gazette, Montreal.

"It can be believed that British statesmen are earnest in their desire for peace, and that they will do all they may to prevent the disaster of a general European conflagration. Some of them, however, are not beyond the suspicion of being capable of using the foreign situation to draw attention from their domestic troubles; and it looks as if these were having too much influence in the present. It may be well if they can be put into the background. . . . Something has been said about what Canada should and will do if a general war bursts out in Europe. Canada, it can be assumed, will do its full duty, not from hatred of any people real or simulated, and not with any joy in war, but as a matter of duty. The people, however, when accepting their duty would like to feel that their quarrel is just".

August 3rd

Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg.

"Here in Canada we must wait upon events. The need of the moment is for Canadians to keep their heads cool and prepare for emergencies. If Great Britain is involved in war, either by her own decision that circumstances leave her no option, or through the aggression of an outside party, it is quite certain that Canada will come to her assistance with all the fervour at her disposal".

August 3rd

The Globe, Toronto.

"Of one thing let there be no cavil or question. If it means war for Britain it means war also for Canada. If it means war for Canada, it means also the union of all Canadians for the defence of Canada, for the maintenance of Empire integrity, and for the preservation in the world of Britain's ideas of Democratic Government. Before the world Canadians are not divided".

August 3rd

The Daily Province, Vancouver.

"It is said that the British Cabinet at its meeting yesterday was divided on the question of War or Peace. . . . It is a

APPENDIX II

1914

relief to turn to Canada at such an hour and find the whole nation speaking with one voice. All Canada in the past may not have believed in the emergency which has become a catastrophe, but now when we are dealing with realities, Canada offers 50,000 men for service. There is no talk of neutrality any more. Canada speaks with no uncertain voice—"We are united, we are ready, strike before it is too late."

August 3rd *La Patrie, Montreal.*

"Owing to the exigencies of the war, it is very likely the Canadian Parliament will be convened immediately in view of the obligations incurred by our country. Without a doubt the two parties will come to an amicable understanding on all necessary measures. The fate of the British Empire being at stake, we will not hear—at least we hope so—one discordant voice".—*Translation.*

August 4th *The Daily Province, Vancouver.*

"But aside from the patriotic point of view, Canada's position commercially is likely to be enormously enhanced, for to Canada the whole of the European nations would turn for supplies. Not one grain of wheat from the Prairies, not a barrel of flour manufactured in Canada, but will find a ready market at very much enhanced prices".

August 4th *The Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg.*

"His (the Minister of Militia and Defence) enthusiasm has need to be tempered and restrained and controlled by the sober discretion of his colleagues in the Cabinet whose minds have not so engrossingly been taken up with thoughts of grim-visaged war.

"The men of every part of Canada from ocean to ocean are ready to do their duty and their whole duty as Canadian citizens of the Empire, and an important part of that duty is to resist in our country the beginnings of the mania of Militarism which has gone so far in the continent of Europe as to become veritably a demoniacal possession".

August 4th *The Daily Star, Montreal.*

"If we are beaten in this struggle against two of the greatest armies ever seen in the world we will pass finally from the roster of great Nations, and our Empire will become one of the defaced mileposts which mark the tragic road by which the human race has journeyed".

August 4th *Statement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*

"We all hope and pray that the efforts of Sir Edward Gray may yet be successful in persuading the nations of the Continent of the restoration of peace. I confess that the prospects are very doubtful. It is probable and almost certain that England will have to take her share in the conflict, not only for the protection of her own interests, but for the protection of France and the higher civilization of which these two nations are today the noblest expression. The policy of the Liberal party under such painful circumstances is well known. I have often declared that if the Mother Country were ever in danger, or if danger ever threatened, Canada would render assistance to the fullest extent of her power".

August 4th 11.00 p.m. Greenwich time.

War Declared by Great Britain
British Foreign Office Statement.

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of a request made by His Britannic Majesty's Government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, His Majesty's Ambassador has received his passport and His Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11.00 o'clock p.m. 4th August".

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August 4th 8.30 p.m. Eastern Canada time.
Cable message received at Governor-General's Office, Ottawa, announcing Great Britain had declared war.
- August 5th Canadian Press Report.
"Orders have been issued for the enlistment and mobilization of a Canadian Division. The force will be Imperial and will have a status as British regulars. Offers received from volunteers already total two or three times the number required. The age limits are 18 to 45".
- August 5th *La Presse*, Montreal.
"All Canadians understand today that when Great Britain is at war, our Dominion is likewise.
"Strong in this conviction, citizens of this country stand united, ready to defend, first our native soil against all invasion, and then to place our surplus strength at the disposal of the United Kingdom, who having exhausted all honourable means of conciliation has just declared war against Germany and her Ally, Austria-Hungary.
"In taking the urgent measures necessary to face the situation, the Federal Government can count upon the support of its people. Sir Wilfrid guarantees this when he states 'all party sentiment and strife must be suspended.'
"The manifestations of loyalty and devotion to the British Empire which have broken out all over our territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, show without a doubt that all Canadians, regardless of race, have but one heart and one soul in this hour of danger. . . ."—*Translation*.
- August 6th Canadian Press Extract.
Ottawa—"At the close of today's Cabinet Council at 10.30 p.m. the following statement was given out. 'On his return to Ottawa on Saturday, August 1, the Prime Minister sent a cable message to the Imperial Government informing them that Canada was prepared to send an Expeditionary Force for service abroad, if required. Last evening a cable was received accepting this offer and the Force will be organized at once by voluntary enlistment'."
- August 7th *The Globe*, Toronto.
"For us all, Conservatives and Liberals alike, it was a 'bolt from the blue'. Our duty now is to join together to meet the real emergency. This is not the time for recrimination or regrets. What ought to be done now, let the Government and Parliament and people do, made wise by experience, strong by union, and resolute by responsibilities".
- August 11th The 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Service Contingent, mobilized at the Arena Rink, Vancouver.
10.30 a.m. The 50th Gordon Highlanders of Canada, Service Contingent, mobilized at the Exhibition Ground, Victoria.
- August 12th Mobilization Order from Ottawa
"In view of the non-completion of medical examination in many places, volunteering need not be closed until orders for mobilization at Valcartier are issued. Commanding Officers will assemble all Volunteers for the Overseas Expeditionary Force at local Corps Headquarters for instructional purposes from this date. Pay and subsistence allowance will be allowed at authorised Militia rates".
- August 13th The 91st Highlanders, Hamilton, Service Contingent mobilized at local Headquarters.
The 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Winnipeg, Service Contingent, mobilized at local Headquarters.
- August 14th The Minister of Militia and Defence speaking to 5,000 Volunteers of the Montreal Garrison:—

APPENDIX II

1914

"And when the Canadians meet the enemy as they are going to do, and vanquish them as they are going to do, they are going to do it as free men, as free subjects of His Majesty. I call for Volunteers, Volunteers, mark you! Not a man will be accepted or leave Canada on this service but of his own accord and free will".

August 18th Extract from Speech of the Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) in the House of Commons.

"In the awful dawn of the greatest war the world has ever known, in the hour when peril confronts us such as this Empire has not faced for a hundred years, every vain or unnecessary word seems a discord. As to our duty; we are all agreed; we stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain and the other British Dominions in this quarrel, and that duty we shall not fail to fulfil as the honour of Canada demands. Not for love of battle, not for lust of conquest, not for greed of possessions, but for the cause of honour, to maintain solemn pledges, to uphold principles of liberty, to withstand forces that would convert the world into an armed camp; yes, in the very name of the peace that we sought at any cost save that of dishonour, we have entered into this war; and while gravely conscious of the tremendous issues involved and of all the sacrifices that they may entail, we do not shrink from them but with firm hearts we abide the event".

DEPARTURE OF CONTINGENT

VANCOUVER—SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS CONTINGENT

August 22nd 4.00 p.m.—Marched from Arena Rink to Canadian Pacific Railway Depot. Route—Pender, Georgia and Granville Streets.
5.25 p.m.—Troop train departed.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS CONTINGENT

August 23rd 5.15 p.m.—Marched from Headquarters, Main Street, to Canadian Pacific Railway Depot.
7.00 p.m.—Troop train departed.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND CONTINGENT

August 23rd 11.00 a.m.—From Hamilton.

50th GORDON HIGHLANDERS CONTINGENT

August 28th 8.45 a.m.—Marched from the Willows, Victoria.
10.30 a.m.—S.S. "Princess Sophia", with contingent on board, sailed.
6.00 p.m.—Troop train departed, Canadian Pacific Railway Depot, Vancouver.
Sept. 3rd 9.30 p.m.—Arrived Quebec.

FIRST PERIOD

VALCARTIER

Camp Orders

September 2nd The formation of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, C.E.F., announced. Lieut.-Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O.,¹ to command.

The formation of 16th Canadian Battalion as a unit of 3rd C.I.B. announced. Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Edwards Leckie² to command.

The following articles were issued at Valcartier to each man: One straight-cut jacket; two complete suits underwear; two grey flannel shirts; three pairs socks; one pair of slacks; pair fatigue slacks; knife, fork, spoon; mess tin and cover; clasp-knife; holdall; housewife; razor; shaving brush; boot

¹ Lieut.-General Sir Richard E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

² Major-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., V.D. Died June 24th, 1923.

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1914 brush; Cardigan jacket; pair woollen gloves; hair brush and comb; khaki fatigue shirt; ground-sheet; greatcoat; Balaclava; and two pairs of boots.

Sept. 28th 7.15 a.m.—Right half Battalion left camp.
8.15 a.m.—Left half Battalion left camp.

List of Officers and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers Serving with 16th Battalion at Valcartier, P.Q., August-September, 1914.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

Officer Commanding

Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie (Seaforths)

Senior Major

Major J. E. Leckie, D.S.O.
(Seaforths)

Junior Major

Major H. L. Roberts¹
(91st Regiment)

Adjutant

Major G. Godson-Godson, D.C.M.
(Seaforths)

Assistant Adjutant

Captain G. Ross
(Camerons)

Signalling Officer

Captain R. F. Markham
(Seaforths)

Machine-gun Officer

Lieut. R. H. Tupper
(Seaforths)

Transport Officer

Lieut. E. M. Picton-Ward (Seaforths)

Quartermaster

Hon. Captain B. W. Browne
(Seaforths)

Paymaster

Hon. Captain J. H. McGregor
(Gordons)

Medical Officer

Hon. Captain G. E. Gillies (Medical Officer, Seaforths)

Regimental Sergeant-Major

David Nelson, D.C.M. (Seaforths)

Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant

George Skinner (Camerons)

Pipe Major

D. L. McLeod (Seaforths)

Drum Major

J. H. Graham (Seaforths)

Orderly Room Sergeants

J. S. Masson (Seaforths) and G. W. Steele (Camerons)

Transport Sergeant

G. A. McRae (Seaforths)

Armourer Sergeant

P. B. Gibson (Seaforths)

Machine-gun Sergeant

V. E. Bennett (Seaforths)

Signalling Sergeant

Frank Marshall (Seaforths)

Sergeant Tailor

W. T. Fitzgerald (Camerons)

Pioneer Sergeant

D. T. McLennan (Camerons)

Cook Sergeant

C. Howard (Seaforths)

Shoemaker Sergeant

J. A. Boyd (Seaforths)

Pay Sergeant

C. E. Day (Camerons)

Medical Sergeant

R. T. Robertson (Seaforths)

Companies (single)

"A" Company (Gordons)

Major Lorne Ross
Lieut. G. S. Ager
Lieut. J. H. S. McLure
Lieut. H. D'Oyly Rochfort
Col.-Sergt. A. C. Sutton

"C" Company (Seaforths)

Captain W. Rae
Lieut. S. D. Armour
Lieut. J. G. Kenworthy
Lieut. V. A. McLean
Col.-Sergt. R. W. Robertson

"B" Company (Gordons)

Captain P. F. Villiers
Lieut. P. R. M. Wallis
Lieut. A. W. Gray
Lieut. M. L. Gordon
Col.-Sergt. D. G. P. Forbes

"D" Company (Seaforths)

Captain C. M. Merritt
Lieut. C. J. Marshall
Lieut. R. P. Cotton
Lieut. E. N. Gilliatt
Col.-Sergt. H. V. Ramsay

¹ Major H. L. Roberts transferred to British Forces in January, 1915, and served in France with the Royal Artillery.

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"E" Company (Seaforths)

Captain H. M. Fleming
 Lieut. G. H. Davis
 Lieut. A. L. Lindsay
 Lieut. J. M. Reid
 Col.-Sergt. D. M. Johnstone

"F" Company (91st Canadian

Highlanders and Seaforths)
 Captain F. Morison (91st)
 Lieut. W. F. Kemp (Seaforths)
 Lieut. R. O. Bell-Irving (Seaforths)
 Lieut. H. Duncan (91st)
 Col.-Sergt. G. Mitchell (91st)

"G" Company (Cameron)

Captain G. W. Jamieson
 Lieut. V. J. Hastings
 Lieut. S. M. Ainslie
 Lieut. E. Mostyn Wynn-Williams
 (Seaforths)
 Col.-Sergt. J. Kay

"H" Company (Cameron)

Captain John Geddes
 Lieut. H. M. Urquhart
 Lieut. R. J. N. McKerrell
 Lieut. S. W. G. Chambers
 (Seaforths)
 Col.-Sergt. Gavin Burns

Base Company

Supernumerary Captain S. H. Goodall (Seaforths)
 Supernumerary Lieutenant P. P. Powis (91st)
 Supernumerary Lieutenant A. H. Colquhoun (91st)
 Col.-Sergt. W. H. Southey (Seaforths)

1914

VOYAGE H.M.T.S. "ANDANIA"

Quebec to Plymouth

H.M.T.S. "Andania" was a Cunard liner of 13,400 tons; speed 15 knots. Commander G. W. Melson, R.N.R., crew 296.

She was torpedoed without warning and sunk off the north coast of Ireland, N.N.E. off Rathlin Head, by "U" boat No. 46 on 27th January, 1918, with the loss of seven hands.

Sept. 28th

10.30 a.m.—Right half Battalion embarked.

Sept. 29th

12.00 noon—Left half Battalion embarked.
 12.00 noon—Ship cast off from wharf and anchored in mid-stream.

Sept. 30th

4.30 p.m.—"Andania" moved down stream.

October 1st

5.45 a.m.—Arrived at Gaspé Bay.

The "Canada", carrying 2nd Lincolns, from Bermuda, joined convoy.

October 3rd

3.38 p.m.—"Andania" weighed anchor.

Our ship, "Andania", was in the right outside line, fifth from the front.

The convoy consisted of 32 transports escorted by six cruisers. They left Gaspé Bay in three lines, echelon formation, with an interval of one mile between lines.

At the head of the starboard line was H.M.S. "Charybdis".

At the head of the centre column was H.M.S. "Diana".

At the head of the port line H.M.S. "Eclipse".

On the flanks H.M.S. "Glory" and H.M.S. "Suffolk".

In rear H.M.S. "Talbot".

October 5th

Transport "Florizel" from Newfoundland joined the convoy.

October 8th

The Battalion motto "Deas Gu cath", meaning "Ready for the Fray", was chosen.

October 14th

5.30 p.m.—Came to anchor off Plymouth breakwater.

October 15th

10.00 a.m.—Moved inside the breakwater.

3.00 p.m.—Pulled up Channel by tugs and berthed close to H.M.S. "Tiger".

October 16th

No shore leave.

Message from Lord Kitchener:

"Will you please convey my cordial greetings to the splendid contingent from Canada which has just reached these shores to take their share in the cause of the Mother Country. I am confident they will play their part with gallantry and show by their soldier-like bearing that they worthily represent the great Dominion from which they come. They may always be sure that I will do my best to further their interests".

October 18th

8.40 p.m.—The Battalion disembarked.

APPENDIX II

ENGLAND

1914

October 18th 11.00 p.m.—Battalion entrained at Devonport.
October 19th 3.45 a.m.—Arrived at Patney and Chirton.

SALISBURY PLAIN—WEST DOWN SOUTH

October 22nd 8.00 a.m.—Battalion arrived at West Down South Camp.
 Battalion Transport arrived at camp.
 Battalion organization changed from the single-company system (8 companies) to double-company system (4 companies).
October 14th Inspected by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts.
Nov. 5th H.M. the King, the Queen, Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts visited the camp and inspected the troops.

His Majesty's Message to the Canadians:

"It gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity of welcoming to the Mother Country so fine a contingent of troops from the Dominion of Canada. Their prompt rally to the Empire's call is of inestimable value both to the fighting strength of my army and in the evidence which it gives of the solidarity of my Empire. The general appearance and physical standard of the different units are highly creditable. I am glad to hear of the serious and earnest spirit which pervades all ranks, for it is only by careful training and leading on the part of officers and by efficiency, strict discipline and co-operation on the part of all, that the demands of modern war can be met. I shall follow with interest the progress and work of my Canadians".

Nov. 17th Reverted to single-company organization.

LARK HILL

Nov. 27th Half Battalion moved from West Down South to huts at Lark Hill. Major Jack Leckie in command.

December 8th Remainder of the Battalion left West Down South for Lark Hill.

December 14th Name "The Canadian Scottish" decided upon. (Authority Canadian Training Depot Order dated December 16th, 1914.)

1915 Reverted to double-company organization.

January 17th Colt machine guns issued.

January 20th 9.30 a.m.—Battalion paraded for inspection by H.M. the King and Lord Kitchener.

Battalion returned to camp.

Lord Kitchener's Message to the Troops

"You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy. You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, your patience. Remember that the honour of the British Army depends on your individual conduct.

"It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier.

"Be invariably courteous, considerate and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

"Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience you may find temptations, both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

"Do your duty bravely.

"Fear God.

"Honour the King.

KITCHENER,
 "Field-Marshal."

APPENDIX II

1915

SALISBURY PLAIN, 1915

Specimen Syllabus of Infantry Training (half week)

Monday

- 7.00- 7.30 Physical training.
 9.00-10.00 Drill (to include entrenching and working party drill).
 10.00-10.30 Musketry, judging distance and care of arms.
 10.30-12.00 Extended order (section and company skirmishing).
 2.00- 5.00 Outposts by day (2 positions). R.H.C.¹ will entrench from 2.30 to 4.30.

Tuesday

- 7.00- 7.30 Physical training.
 9.00-10.00 Bayonet fighting.
 10.00-10.30 Firing exercise.
 10.30-11.30 Extended order (skirmishing, signals and passing of messages).
 1.00- 5.00 Brigade route-march, with 1st line transport, marching order, with deployment *en route*.

Wednesday

- 7.00- 7.30 Physical training.
 9.00-10.00 Drill (section and company drill).
 10.00-10.30 Bayonet fighting and firing exercise.
 10.30-12.00 Outposts by day (2 positions).
 2.00- 3.30 Judging distance and musketry.
 3.30- 5.00 Fire discipline and control with skirmishing.

February 6th

February 11th

- All spare kit sent to Salisbury to be stored there.
 4.30 a.m.—Reveille.

JOURNEY TO FRANCE

- 6.00 a.m.—Right half Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie, left Lark Hill Camp for Amesbury Station.
 8.15 a.m.—Left half Battalion, under Major J. E. Leckie, left Lark Hill for Amesbury Station.
 (Part transport with right half and part transport with the left half Battalion.)
 12.30 p.m.—Right half Battalion arrived at Avonmouth Dock.
 2.30 p.m.—Left half Battalion arrived at Avonmouth Dock.
 4.00 p.m.—Embarkation complete.

VOYAGE: H.M.T.S. "MAIDAN"

February 11th

Avonmouth to St. Nazaire

The "Maidan" was a Brocklebank boat of 8,205 tons. Capt. Montador. She carried a crew of 18 Europeans and 79 native seamen. She was engaged in the transport of troops and munitions from southern ports in England to northern ports in France from 6th August, 1914, to May, 1916. After coming scathless through the War period, despite several narrow escapes in encounters with submarines, she went ashore on Rocky Island, Red Sea, in June, 1923, and became a total loss. Captain Montador was awarded a D.S.C. in recognition of services rendered in an encounter with an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean in October, 1917.

- February 12th 5.30 a.m.—"Maidan" sailed accompanied by a destroyer.
 February 14th 4.30 p.m.—Anchored off mouth of Loire.
 February 15th 6.30 a.m.—Docked at St. Nazaire.

¹ Royal Highlanders of Canada.

APPENDIX II

List of Officers and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers Serving with the
16th Battalion on Its Arrival in France on February 15, 1915

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

Officer Commanding

Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie (Seaforths)

Second in Command
Major J. E. Leckie, D.S.O.
(Seaforths)

Signalling Officer
Captain R. F. Markham
(Seaforths)

Transport Officer
Lieut. C. J. Marshall
(Seaforths)

Adjutant
Major G. Godson-Godson, D.C.M.
(Seaforths)

Machine-gun Officer
Lieut. R. H. Tupper
(Seaforths)

Quartermaster
Hon. Captain B. W. Browne
(Seaforths)

Paymaster

Hon. Captain J. H. McGregor (Gordons)

Medical Officer

Hon. Captain G. E. Gillies (Seaforths)

Attached from Y.M.C.A.

Hon. Captain A. W. Forgie

Regimental Sergeant-Major

David Nelson, D.C.M. (Seaforths)

Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant

George Skinner (Camerons)

Pipe Major

D. L. McLeod (Seaforths)

Orderly Room Sergeant

G. W. Steele (Camerons)

Armourer Sergeant

R. Russell (Seaforths)

Signalling Sergeant

Frank Marshall (Seaforths)

Shoemaker Sergeant

J. A. Boyd (Seaforths)

Acting Pay Sergeant

G. A. N. McLeod (Seaforths)

Drum Major

J. H. Graham (Seaforths)

Transport Sergeant

F. Douglas (Camerons)

Machine-gun Sergeant

V. E. Bennett (Seaforths)

Pioneer Sergeant

D. McLennan (Camerons)

Cook Sergeant

J. C. McMillan (Seaforths)

Medical Sergeant

M. A. Wolf (Seaforths)

Postal Corporal

L. Rolston (Seaforths)

Companies

Number 1 Company
(Gordons)

Company Commander

Major Lorne Ross

Second in Command
Captain G. Ross (Camerons)

Platoons

No. 1 Lieut. G. R. Ager

No. 2 Lieut. D'Oyly T. Rochfort
(Seconded to 3rd C.I.B. Bombing School)

No. 3 Left at Lark Hill in quarantine, reported to Battalion in France, 28/4/15.

No. 4 Lieut. G. Kenworthy (Seaforths)

Company Sergeant-Major

A. C. Sutton

Company Quartermaster Sergeant

D. G. P. Forbes

Number 3 Company
(91st and Seaforths)

Company Commander

Captain C. M. Merritt (Seaforths)

Second in Command

Captain F. Morison (91st)

Platoons

No. 9 Lieut. C. J. Marshall (Seaforths). Detached for duty as Battalion Transport Officer.)

No. 10 Lieut. E. N. Gilliatt (Seaforths)

No. 11 Lieut. W. F. Kemp (Seaforths)

No. 12 Lieut. H. A. Duncan (91st)

Company Sergeant-Major

H. V. Ramsay (Seaforths)

Company Quartermaster-Sergeant

J. R. Paton (Seaforths)

APPENDIX II

<p style="text-align: center;">Number 2 Company (Seaforths)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Company Commander</i> Captain W. Rae</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Second in Command</i> Captain H. M. Fleming</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Platoons</p> <p>No. 5 Lieut. V. A. McLean</p> <p>No. 6 Sergeant Pawsey</p> <p>No. 7 Lieut. G. H. Davis</p> <p>No. 8 Lieut. A. L. Lindsay</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Company Sergeant-Major</i> R. W. Robertson</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Company Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> D. M. Johnstone</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Number 4 Company (Camerons)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Company Commander</i> Captain John Geddes</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Second in Command</i> Captain G. W. Jamieson</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Platoons</p> <p>No. 13 Lieut. V. M. Hastings</p> <p>No. 14 Lieut. G.M. Ainslie</p> <p>No. 15 Lieut. H. M. Urquhart</p> <p>No. 16 Capt. S. H. Goodall (Seaforths)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Company Sergeant-Major</i> J. Kay</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Company Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> Gavin Burns</p>
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The balance of original officers reported to Battalion in France on dates as follows:

Lieut. S. D. Armour (Seaforths)	12/4/15
Lieut. R. O. Bell-Irving (Seaforths)	28/4/15
Lieut. R. P. Cotton (Seaforths)	28/4/15
Lieut. S. W. G. Chambers (Seaforths)	28/4/15
Lieut. J. M. Reid (Seaforths)	28/4/15
Lieut. E. M. Picton-Ward (Seaforths)	28/4/15
Lieut. A. J. Gray (Gordons)	28/4/15
Lieut. J. H. S. McClure (Gordons)	28/4/15
Lieut. P. R. M. Wallis (Gordons)	28/4/15
Lieut. R. J. M. McKerrell (Camerons)	28/4/15
Lieut. H. A. Colquhon (91st)	28/4/15
Lieut. P. P. Powis (91st)	31/5/15
Lieut. E. M. Wynn-Williams (Seaforths)	31/5/15

RAIL JOURNEY—ST. NAZAIRE TO HAZEBROUCK

<i>1915</i>	
<i>February 15th</i>	5.08 p.m. Troop train departs.
<i>February 16th</i>	7.00 p.m. Arrived Rouen.
<i>February 17th</i>	1.00 p.m. Arrived at Hazebrouck.
	6.00 p.m. Arrived at Caestre.

CAESTRE

<i>February 17th</i>	G.H.Q. Reserve. 6 days.
<i>February 20th</i>	11.15 a.m. Parade for inspection by Field-Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief.
<i>February 23rd</i>	March (Brigade Column), Caestre to Erquinghem.

PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION

Bois Grenier Trenches, 5 days.
Attached to 19th British Brigade for instruction. Brigade Commander, Brigadier-General the Honourable F. Gordon, D.S.O.

Units comprising the 19th Brigade:

- 1st Middlesex.
- 2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers.
- 1st Cameronians.
- 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's).
- 5th Scottish Rifles (Territorial)—attached.

Night
Feb. 24th/25th Commencing with Numbers 1 and 3 Companies on this date, alternate groups of officers and N.C.O's went into the front trenches at Bois Grenier for instruction for a period of 48 hours. During the last 24 hours of that period they were joined by their respective commands. This procedure was carried on until the whole Battalion had been instructed.

From the night 24th/25th to night 27th/28 the 1st Middlesex on the right and the 2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers on the left held the front line.

APPENDIX II

1915 From 27th/28th February to 28th February/1st March the 2nd Argyll and Sutherlands on the right and the 1st Cameronians on the left held the front line. The 16th Battalion therefore had instructions from all these units.

March 2nd March as a unit, Erquinghem to Bac St. Maur.

FLEURBAIX AREA

March 3rd 5.10 p.m. Battalion marched to the relief of the 2nd Border Regiment in trenches near la Cordonnerie Farm and Rue Petillon.

Note: The 1st Canadian Division relieved the 7th British Division. The 3rd C.I.B. relieved the 20th British Brigade.

Disposition of 3rd C.I.B. after relief:

Front Line: 14th and 16th Cdn. Bns. (right to left).

Brigade Reserve: Rue de Bois, 15th Cdn. Bn.

Divisional Reserve: Sailly Sur la Lys, 13th Cdn. Bn.

Disposition of 16th Canadian Battalion:

Three companies held the front line which consisted of small grouse-butts with which there was no communication by day. One company occupied defended localities in rear.

Advanced Battalion Headquarters, Cellar Farm.

Battalion Headquarters and dressing station at Rue Petillon, 1,000 yards in rear.

Transport lines at Sailly Sur la Lys, 3½ miles behind front line.

March 7th 2.30 a.m. Relief by 13th Battalion complete. 16th Battalion moved to Rue de Sur, immediately south of Sailly.

Mar. 7th-9th Divisional Reserve, Rue de Sur, south of Sailly.

Mar. 9th-13th Trenches.

March 10th 7.30 a.m. Preliminary bombardment to battle of Neuve Chapelle commenced.

8.00 a.m. The 16th Battalion opened continuous independent fire.

Night Battalion "stood-to" from midnight until 3.00 a.m. on the night of the 12th/13th.

Night 16th Battalion relieved by 13th Battalion.

Mar. 13th/14th Brigade Reserve, Rue de Bois and Croix Blanche.

Mar. 14th-16th Trenches.

Mar. 16th-19th Brigade Reserve, Rue de Bois and Croix Blanche.

Mar. 19th-23rd Trenches.

Mar. 23rd-26th 9.30 p.m. Relieved by part Battalion of Northhamptons (300 all ranks) and part Battalion Sherwood Foresters (200 all ranks).

March 26th- Army Reserve.

April 16th

ESTAIRES

(March 26th-April 7th)

April 7th Tactical march (Brigade Column), Estaires to Cassel.

April 7th-

April 16th

April 10th

April 15th

April 16th

CASSEL

8.45 a.m. Paraded for inspection by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

2.00 p.m. March (as a unit), Cassel to Steenvoorde.

9.00 a.m. Moved (as a unit), by bus, Steenvoorde to Vlaemertinghe.

2.30 p.m. Marched (as a unit), Vlaemertinghe to Wieltje. 5 miles.

8.00 p.m. Marched to front line trenches east of St. Julien-Poelcappelle Road—to relief of part of 79th French Regiment (11th Division of Division De Fer)—commander, General Amie.

YPRES FRONT

April 17th-20th Trenches.

April 17th 2.00 a.m. Relief complete.

Dispositions of 16th Battalion on completion of relief:

Front Line: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Coys. (right to left). Support:

One platoon of No. 4 Company 800 yards in rear of front line.

Reserve: Three platoons of No. 4 Company in St. Julien.

APPENDIX II

- 1915
April 20th P.M. Heavy fighting at Hill 60.
10.00 p.m. Battalion relieved by 15th Canadian Battalion.
Relief complete.
- Apr. 21st/22nd* Divisional Reserve. Dispositions: Battalion Headquarters
and two companies in Ypres; two companies in and near la
Brique.
- April 22nd* Disposition of 16th Battalion on morning of 22nd April:
Battalion Headquarters, Rue Dixmude, Ypres.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies in and near the factory at the head
of Yser Canal.
Nos. 3 and 4 Companies on western bank of canal in out-
skirts of town towards Boesinghe.

April 22nd

THE BATTLES OF YPRES, 1915

THE GAS ATTACK—BATTLES OF GRAVENSTAFEL RIDGE AND ST. JULIEN

5.00 p.m. German attack with discharge of poison gas
commenced.

5.30 p.m. Orders from 3rd C.I.B. Headquarters for 16th
Battalion to "stand to". Battalion details in town were ordered
to move to billeting area west of Canal.

6.00 p.m. Battalion lined western bank of Canal to protect
crossings.

7.40 p.m. Battalion received orders to march forward to
Brigade Headquarters.

9.15 p.m. Battalion arrived at Brigade Headquarters.

Third C.I.B. Order for the Attack. 22/4/15.

"10th-16th Battalions. CA

3rd Brigade CFA

"10th and 16th Battalions, in that order, will counter attack
at 11.30 p.m. Battalions will assemble in C.23.a., north of
G.H.Q. line AAA Clear woods C.10.d. AAA Direction N.W. to
U.27 AAA Attack on frontage of two companies AAA Remaining
six companies in close support at 30 yards' distance on same
frontage AAA Artillery shell C.5.c. and N.W. of that square.

"3rd C.I.B.

G. B. HUGHES, Lieut.-Colonel.

"Time: 10.47 p.m."

11.45 p.m.—12 midnight. Battalion attacked—no written
orders issued by 16th Battalion.

Weapons, ammunition, etc., carried: Rifle, bayonet, entrenching
tool, 220 rounds small arms ammunition per man. Overcoats in
packs; packs were left in assembly area; one Colt gun only went
forward with Battalion.

April 23rd

12.30 a.m. The 10th and 16th Battalions "digging in"
north of wood.

1.30 a.m. The 2nd Canadian Battalion came up.

2.30 a.m. approx. 10th and 16th Battalions took up "line of
resistance" south of wood; outposts left in the wood.

April 24th

6.00 a.m. Canadian trench south of Wood shelled.

3.15 a.m. approx. Order received from 3rd C.I.B. for 10th
and 16th Battalions to retire to 2nd G.H.Q. line near Brigade
Headquarters.

Apr. 24th-26th

Brigade support—2nd G.H.Q. line north of Wieltje.

April 26th

1.00 a.m. Battalion withdrawn and marched to Battalion
Q.M. Stores on western side of Canal.

Battalion at Q.M. Stores from 5.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

April 27th

10.30 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. Divisional Reserve, la Brique.

4.00 p.m., 26th April, to 8.00 p.m., April 27th. Divisional
Reserve, St. Jean.

10.00 p.m., 27th April, to 7.45 p.m., 28th April. Divisional
Reserve, Q.M. Stores.

April 28th

Reinforcements arrived from England. Prince Rupert Coy.
of 30th Battalion, under Major C. W. Peck, and Base Coy. of
the 16th Battalion, under Lieut. R. O. Bell-Irving.

APPENDIX II

- 1915
- 30th Battalion officers reporting this date with Major C. W. Peck: Captain D. M. Moore, Lieut. J. J. Locke, Lieut. J. A. P. Crompton, Lieut. A. R. C. Morton, Lieut. G. A. MacKenzie.
- 16th Battalion Base Company officers, as detailed in this appendix under date February 15th.
- 9.00 p.m. Divisional Reserve, west side of Canal, 3,000 yards north of Ypres. Relieved 1st Canadian Battalion.
- April 29th-
May 4th* 11.30 p.m. to 2.30 a.m., May 4th, Divisional Reserve, east side of Canal; entrenched facing north in support of French.
- May 4th* Battalion relieved by unit of the 10th British Brigade, and moved to farm one mile north of Vlamertinghe.
- May 4th/5th* March (Brigade column), Vlamertinghe to Maison Blanche, Steenwerck area.
- May 5th* 6.00 a.m. Part of Battalion arrived in billets. The remainder came straggling in during the day of 5th.
- May 5th-
May 24th* G.H.Q. Reserve, Steenwerck area. P.M. General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien visited the Battalion and the surviving officers were introduced to him.
- May 14th/15th* March (Brigade Column), Maison Blanche to Pacaut and Paradis.
- May 15th/16th* Army Reserve, Pacaut and Paradis area.
- May 17th* March (Brigade Column), Pacaut to le Touret.

FESTUBERT

- May 17th/18th* Divisional Reserve (to 7th British Division), le Touret and Essars.
- 8.15 p.m. Battalion moved from 2nd G.H.Q. line to billets in Essars.
- May 18th* 2.00 p.m. Moved from 2nd G.H.Q. line via cross-country track.
- 3.45 p.m. Arrived at trenches near Indian Village.

BATTLE OF FESTUBERT

- May 18th-20th* Weapons, ammunition, etc., carried in two attacks:
Rifle, bayonet, entrenching tool, 120 rounds S.A.A. per man, bombers carried a few old "Jam Tin" bombs, no packs—overcoats in packs.
- May 18th* 4.00 to 4.30 p.m. approx. Attack by Nos. 2 and 4 Companies against the Orchard.
- May 19th* 2.00 a.m. Nos. 1 and 3 Companies relieved Nos. 2 and 4 in the front trench.
- May 20th* 7.45 p.m. Attack by Nos. 3 and 1 Companies against the Orchard.

3rd C.I.B. OPERATION ORDER FOR THE ATTACK

Operation Order No. 16

By Brig.-Genl. Turner, Commanding 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade
20th May, 1915

(1) The 16th Canadian Battalion will assault the locality of the Orchard M.9-M.13 and the house M.10 at 7.45 p.m., today.

(2) The 15th Canadian Battalion will assault the locality L.11-L.12 at 7.45 p.m., today.

(3) Two companies of each battalion are to be used in the attack.

(4) On the attack of the 16th Battalion being carried through they will be relieved by two companies of the 13th Battalion in the new position and by the remainder of the 13th Battalion in the present 16th Battalion trenches, and the 16th Battalion will withdraw to the former front British trenches now held by the 13th Battalion.

(5) Both positions will be at once placed in a state of defence.

(6) The attack will be prepared by a heavy artillery bombardment till 7.45 p.m. The artillery will then lift. The assaults are to be made at 7.45 p.m. without fail, without respect to the artillery bombardment.

(7) Engineer parties will report at both localities after the assault to assist.

(8) The 14th Battalion is Brigade Reserve.

(9) Frequent reports to Brigade Headquarters.

(Sgd.) G. B. HUGHES, Lieut.-Colonel,

Brigade Major, 3rd Canadian Inf. Bde.

Attacks will be made in as open a formation as possible.

APPENDIX II

1915
 May 21st/22nd Brigade Support, Indian Village.
 May 21st 3.00 a.m. Nos. 1 and 3 Companies relieved by 13th Canadian Battalion.
 May 22nd-26th Divisional Reserve, Essars.
 May 26th-29th Trenches, old British trenches east of Festubert village. Relieved Lord Strathcona's Horse (Seely's detachment, attached 1st Canadian Division) and relieved by 15th Canadian Battalion.
 May 26th First issue of gas protection—mouth pads.
 May 28th-31st Brigade Reserve, Rue de l'EpINETTE near Festubert.
 May 21st Relieved by unit of 20th Brigade, 7th British Division.

GIVENCHY

June 1st-6th Divisional Reserve, Oblinghem.
 June 4th Lennox tartan kilts arrived for pipers.
 June 5th Full issue of khaki kilts for Battalion.
 June 6th-10th Trenches, Givenchy-lez-la-Bassée at Duck's Bill. Relieved part 7th and part 8th Canadian Battalions. Relieved by part 2nd Canadian Battalion and part Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.
 June 11th-22nd Divisional Reserve, Essars.
 June 22nd-24th Trenches (as on 6th June). Relieved 8th Canadian Battalion. Relieved by part 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders and part 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards (7th British Division). Relief complete 11.00 p.m.
 June 24th-26th Army Reserve, Essars.
 June 26th/27th 10.30 p.m. to 3.15 a.m. March (Brigade Column) Essars to Neuf Berquin.
 June 27th 8.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. March (Brigade Column), Neuf Berquin to Maison Blanche. (Steenwerck area.)

SECOND PERIOD

Note: Unless otherwise mentioned, all reliefs during this period were conducted with the 15th Canadian Battalion.

PLOGSTEERT AREA

June 27th-
 July 5th Divisional Reserve, Steenderck area.
 July 5th-9th Brigade Reserve, La Grande Munque Farm and Piggeries.
 July 9th-14th Trenches: 126-130. Owing to depleted strength, Number 1 Company was broken up for the time being.
 July 14th Relieved by 15th Canadian Battalion in trenches 126/8 and by 8th Canadian Battalion in trenches 129/30.
 July 14th-18th Brigade Reserve, La Grande Munque Farm and Piggeries.
 July 18th-21st Trenches, 126/130.
 July 21st-29th Divisional Reserve, Bulford Camp.
 July 22nd Draft of 386 "other ranks" arrived from 43rd Canadian Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada).
 July 29th-
 August 2nd Brigade Reserve, La Grande Munque Farm and defences in Ploegsteert Wood.
 July 29th Relieved 3rd Canadian Battalion.
 Aug. 2nd-6th Trenches, 126/130.
 August 6th 9.00 p.m. Relieved by 2nd Canadian Battalion.
 Aug. 6th-15th Divisional Reserve, Bulford Camp.
 August 11th Brigadier-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., relinquished command of 3rd C.I.B. to proceed to England to assume command of 2nd Canadian Division.
 August 11th Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., relinquished command of 16th Canadian Battalion on promotion to Brigadier-General and to command of 3rd C.I.B.
 August 12th Major J. E. Leckie, D.S.O., second in command, promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and assumed command of 16th Canadian Battalion.
 August 14th Major C. W. Peck became second in command.
 Aug. 15th-19th Lord Kitchener inspected the 3rd C.I.B. at Neuve Eglise. Trenches, 138/142 astride Wulverghem-Messines Road.

¹ Should read N. B.

APPENDIX II

1915
 Aug. 19th-24th Relieved Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.).
 Aug. 24th-29th Divisional Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 August 30th Trenches, 138/142.
 September 3rd Brigade Reserve, Court Dreve.
 Sept. 3rd-8th Trenches.
 Sept. 8th-13th Divisional Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 Sept. 13th 2nd Canadian Division arrived in France and Canadian
 Corps formed. Lieut.-General Alderson assumed command.
 Brigadier-General A. W. Currie promoted to Major-General and
 assumed command of 1st Canadian Division, *vice* Lieut.-General
 E. A. H. Alderson.
 Sept. 13th-17th Trenches.
 Sept. 17th 9.00 p.m. Relieved by Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal
 Canadians).
 Sept. 17th-20th Divisional Reserve, Aldershot Huts.
 Sept. 20th March (as a unit), Aldershot Huts to Laerof Farm near
 Locre.

KEMMEL FRONT

Sept. 20th-24th Trenches, Nos. 128/142, east of Mont Kemmel.
 Relieved part of 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers
 and part 6th Battalion Welch Regiment.
 Sept. 20th 3.00 p.m. Moved to trenches from Laerof Farm.
 Sept. 24th 9.00 p.m. Relieved by 15th Canadian Battalion.
 Sept. 24th-25th Brigade Reserve at shelters, Kemmel Barrier.
 Sept. 25th 3.30 a.m. Battalion left shelters for 2nd G.H.Q. line on east-
 erly slope of Mont Kemmel.
 9.00 a.m. Battalion left 2nd G.H.Q. line for shelters at
 Barrier.
 Sept. 26th 1.00 a.m. Relieved by 31st Canadian Battalion, 2nd Cana-
 dian Division. 16th Battalion marched to Aldershot Huts.
 Divisional Reserve, Aldershot Huts.
 5.30 p.m. Left Aldershot Huts for Ploegsteert Wood.

PLOEGSTEERT AREA

Sept. 26th Brigade Support, Ploegsteert Wood.
 October 3rd In huts in wood.
 Relieved 7th Battalion Norfolks, 75th Infantry Brigade.
 Relieved by 8th South Lancashire Battalion.
 Oct. 3rd-8th Trenches.
 Relieved Lord Strathcona's Horse in trenches, 139/142; 10th
 Canadian Battalion in trench 138.
 Oct. 8th-14th Brigade Reserve, Court Dreve.
 Oct. 14th-20th Trenches.
 Oct. 20th-25th Divisional Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 Oct. 25th-30th Trenches.
 October 27th Inspection by H.M. the King at Locre. Three Officers and
 50 O.Rs. of 16th Battalion were present.
 October 30th- Brigade Reserve, Court Dreve.
 November 4th Trenches, 139/142 and C.1 and C.2.
 Nov. 4th-9th Divisional Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 Nov. 9th-14th Trenches, 139/142. C.1 and C.2.
 Nov. 14th-18th Brigade Reserve, Red Lodge.
 Nov. 18th-22nd Trenches.
 Nov. 22nd-26th Divisional Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 Nov. 26th-30th Trenches.
 Nov. 30th- December 4th Trenches.
 Night Enterprise by Battalion against barrier on Messines-Wul-
 verbhem Road. It was not successful.
 Nov. 30th/ December 1st Brigade Reserve, Red Lodge.
 Dec. 4th-8th Trenches.
 Dec. 8th-12th Divisional Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 Dec. 12th-16th Trenches.
 Dec. 16th-20th Brigade Reserve, Red Lodge.
 Dec. 20th-24th Trenches.
 Dec. 24th-29th 3rd Canadian Division formed in France as part of Canadian
 Corps.
 December 26th

APPENDIX II

- 1916
 Dec. 29th-
 January 3rd
 Jan. 3rd-7th
 Jan. 7th-11th
 Jan. 11th-15th
 January 14th
 Jan. 15th-19th
 January 15th
 Jan. 19th-23rd
 Jan. 23rd-27th
 January 27th-
 February 2nd
 January 27th
 February 2nd
 Feb. 2nd-3rd
 Feb. 3rd-22nd
 February 3rd
 February 10th
 Night
 Feb. 17th/18th
 February 22nd
 Feb. 22nd-27th
 February 27th-
 March 4th
 Mar. 4th-10th
 Mar. 10th-17th
 March 14th
 Mar. 17th-23rd
 March 23rd
 Mar. 23rd-28th
 March 28th
 Mar. 28th-29th
 March 28th
 March 29th-
 April 3rd
 April 3rd-7th
 April 8th
 April 8th-16th
 April 11th
 April 16th-24th
 April 24th-
 May 2nd
 May 2nd-3rd
 May 3rd-10th
 May 10th-18th
 May 19th-26th
 May 25th
 May 26th-
 June 2nd
 May 28th
- Divisional Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 Trenches, 142. C.1 and C.2.
 Brigade Reserve, Red Lodge.
 Trenches.
 Printing room rented in Bailleul for *The Brazier* (16th Battalion magazine).
 Divisional Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 First number of *The Brazier* published.
 Trenches.
 Brigade Reserve, Red Lodge.
 Trenches.
 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited the Brigade area.
 Relieved by 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles.
 Corps Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 Corps Reserve, Meteren.
 March (as a unit), Kortepyp Huts to Meteren.
 The 3rd C.I.B. inspected by Lord Kitchener.
 Brigadier-General Leckie, when visiting forward area, was dangerously wounded. Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Marshall, O.C., 15th Canadian Battalion, assumes command of the 3rd C.I.B.
 Battalion march (as a unit), Meteren to Kortepyp Huts.
 Brigade Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 Trenches.
 Brigade Reserve, Red Lodge.
 Trenches.
 Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Tuxford, C.M.G. (5th Canadian Battalion), assumed command of 3rd C.I.B., *vice* Brigadier-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., wounded and to England.
 Divisional Reserve, Kortepyp Huts.
 March (as a unit), Kortepyp Huts to Meteren.
 Corps Reserve, Meteren.
 March (Brigade Column), Meteren to Dickebusch Huts.
- YPRES SALIENT
- Corps Reserve, Dickebusch Huts.
 First issue of helmets.
 Trenches, 45/51, north of Hill 60 and directly below the Snout and Mount Sorrel.
 Relieved part 4th and part 5th Battalions Northumberland Fusiliers.
 Brigade Reserve.
 Dispositions: Canal Dugouts, Woodcote Farm, Blauwe Poort Farm, Sunken Road, Dugouts at H.30.a.
 2.30 a.m. Relieved by 8th Canadian Battalion.
 Divisional Reserve, Poperinghe.
 First issue of Lewis guns. Two were sent to Battalion and two Colt guns turned in.
 Trenches, T. 33/37. Relieved 3rd Canadian Battalion.
 Brigade Reserve, Bedford House.
 Midnight. Relieved by 5th Canadian Battalion.
 Divisional Reserve, Scottish Lines.
 Trenches, 38/44, Hill 60.
 Brigade Reserve, Dickebusch Huts.
 Orders received that when "Gas Alert" on, gas helmets (P.H.) will be worn folded on the head.
 9.30 p.m. Battalion relieved by 5th Canadian Battalion.
 Corps Reserve, Connaught Lines.
 Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir Julian Byng assumed command of the Canadian Corps *vice* Lieut.-General E. A. H. Alderson.

BATTLE OF MOUNT SORREL

- June 2nd
 3.50 p.m. Message from Brigade received stating: 16th Battalion placed at disposal of 3rd Canadian Division.
 8.05 p.m. Move order received from 3rd C.I.B. with instruc-

APPENDIX II

1916 tions to endeavour to be at Transport Farm by 1.00 a.m., 3rd June.

Night March, Connaught Lines to Transport Farm.
 June 2nd/3rd Brigade Support, Fosse Way.
 June 3rd-7th 4.00 a.m. Battalion arrived at Fosse Way and "dug in".
 June 3rd 8.30 a.m. 7th, 10th, 14th and 15th Canadian Battalions made unsuccessful counter-attack.
 June 7th 11.30 p.m. Relieved by 22nd Canadian Battalion.
 June 8th-11th Corps Reserve, Camp "J".
 June 11th 7.30 p.m. Battalion moved from Camp "J" to Fosse Way.
 June 11th 11.30 p.m. Arrived at Fosse Way.

June 13th COUNTER-ATTACK. ZERO HOUR: 1.30 A.M.

General Plan:

The counter-attack to be delivered by the 1st Canadian Division (Major-General A. W. Currie). The Division attacked with two composite brigades:

Right Brigade (Brigadier-General L. J. Lipsett, G.O.C., 2nd C.I.B.)
 1st, 3rd, 7th and 8th Battalions.

Left Brigade (Brigadier-General G. S. Tuxford, G.O.C., 3rd C.I.B.)
 2nd, 4th, 13th and 16th Battalions.

Reserve Brigade (Brigadier-General G. B. Hughes, G.O.C., 1st C.I.B.)
 5th, 10th, 14th and 15th Battalions.

Right Brigade (Lipsett) attacked with one battalion, the 3rd. Objective—Mount Sorrel.

Left Brigade (Tuxford) attacked with two battalions, the 16th and 13th (right to left). Objective—Tor Top.

16th Bn. Attack Formation:

Battalion attacked with four waves on two-company frontage, each company on a two-platoon frontage. Each wave consisted of two lines, front and rear rank in extended order.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies (right to left) under Capt. Stanley Wood and Capt. R. O. Bell-Irving, furnished the first two waves. Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, under Capt. Goodall and Lieut. MacLaurin, furnished the third and fourth waves. Two sections of bombers (20 other ranks) under Lieut. Scroggie operated on right flank and two sections (20 other ranks) under Sergt. Brewer operated on left flank of leading wave. One Lewis gun and crew on each flank of second wave; two Lewis guns and crews in rear centre of fourth wave.

Consolidating parties: Captain Matheson, 2nd Field Coy.; Lieut. McCuaig, 100 engineers and pioneers; Lieut. Scott and 25 men (wiring); Lieut. Bonshor and 75 men (14th Battalion) carrying.

Weapons, ammunition, etc., carried:

Rifle and bayonet; each man (except Bombers) carried 270 rounds S.A.A.; one iron ration; two grenades; three sand-bags; full water-bottle; one shovel to every third man. Two consolidating companies of 4th Battalion carried—5 sand-bags each man, 1 shovel every second man, 1 pick every 10th man, 1 axe and nails every 10th man; 3 cross-cut saws for the party.

Coloured flares as follows were carried and used to denote arrival at objectives: 1st Objective—white flares; Final Objective—red flares; Attack held up—green flares; red flags, one at each flank, to denote position reached.

Support:

Two Stokes guns, which fired a few rounds on pre-arranged targets prior to zero, but did not follow up the attack as all ammunition depots had been blown up. Covering fire from two M.Gs. of 3rd Brigade M.G. Coy.

2nd Canadian Battalion was in support to attack of 13th and 16th Battalions. Two companies of 4th Canadian Battalion acted as consolidating parties: two were in brigade reserve.

APPENDIX II

- 1916 2.15 a.m. Final objective captured. Captures—143 prisoners; 9 machine guns.
- June 14th 12.30 a.m. Relief by 10th Canadian Battalion.
- June 14th-20th Corps Reserve, Patricia Lines.
- June 18th Draft of 146 Other Ranks arrived from 46th Battalion (C.E.F.) (Regina).
- June 20th-25th Divisional Reserve, Scottish Lines.
- June 21st Draft of 150 Other Ranks arrived from 72nd Battalion (C.E.F.), Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.
- June 25th-30th Brigade Support. Relieved 5th Canadian Battalion.
- Dispositions: Battalion H.Q. in Railway Dugouts; one company in Fosse Way; two companies in Woodcote Farm; and one company in Railway Dugouts.
- June 30th-
July 6th Brigade Reserve. Relieved by 7th Canadian Battalion.
- Dispositions: Battalion H.Q. and half a company in Swan Chateau; one company in Chateau Belge; one company in 2nd G.H.Q. trenches and one and a half companies in Canal Dugouts.
- July 6th-11th Corps Reserve, Victoria Lines.
- July 11th-16th Brigade Reserve. (Dispositions as on 30th June.)
- July 16th-21st Trenches, Hill 60 sector.
- July 21st A.M. Relieved by 5th Canadian Battalion.
- July 21st-
August 1st Corps Reserve, Dominion Lines.
- 6.30 p.m. Left Dominion Lines for Victoria Lines.
- Corps Reserve, Victoria Lines.
- Trenches, 39 to 44, Hill 60 sector.
- Aug. 2nd-8th 10.00 p.m. Two camoufflets "blown" on Hill 60. 16th Battalion went over and consolidated craters. For details, see narrative.
- August 3rd
- August 8th 3.15 a.m. Relieved by 10th Canadian Battalion.
- August 8th-9th Divisional Reserve, Dominion Lines.
- August 9th-11th Corps Reserve, Patricia Lines.

JOURNEY TO EPERLECQUES

- Aug. 11th-13th Second Army Reserve.
- August 11th March (as a unit), Patricia Lines to Steenvoorde.
- August 12th March (Brigade Column), Steenvoorde to Ledezeele.
- August 13th March (Brigade Column), Ledezeele to Eperlecques-Watten area.
- August 14th 4th Canadian Division from England joined Canadian Corps.
- Aug. 15th-27th Army Reserve, Eperlecques.
- August 18th 7.45 a.m. Reviewed by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes at Road junction on Calais-St. Omer Road.

JOURNEY TO SOMME AREA

- August 28th-
September 1st Corps Reserve (to Anzac Corps).
- Aug. 27th/28th March (as a unit), Eperlecques to St. Omer.
- August 28th Tactical Train, St. Omer to Conteville (Somme area).
- August 29th March (as a unit), Conteville to Maison Rolland.
- March (Brigade Column), Maison Rolland to Halloy les Pernois.
- August 30th March (Brigade Column), Halloy les Pernois to Fme. du Rosel (near la Vicogne).
- August 31st March (Brigade Column), Fme. du Rosel to W. Contay.
- September 1st March (Brigade Column), Contay to Brickfields, Albert.
- Route: Warloy-Senlis-Bouzincourt.

THE BATTLES OF THE SOMME, 1916

BATTLES OF POZIERES RIDGE, THIEPVAL RIDGE AND THE ANCRE HEIGHTS

- Sept. 1st/2nd Corps Reserve (to Anzac Corps), Albert.
- THE BATTLE OF POZIERES RIDGE (MOUQUET FARM)
- September 2nd 9.00 p.m. March (as a unit), Brickfields (Albert) to Tara Hill.
- September 3rd 4th Canadian Division attached III Corps.

APPENDIX II

1916
 September 3rd 10.00 a.m. Tara Hill to la Boisselle.
 Sept. 3rd-7th Trenches, Mouquet Farm, near Pozières.
 September 7th Morning and afternoon. Relieved by 14th Canadian Battalion.
 Sept. 7th-9th Corps Reserve (to Canadian Corps), Albert.
 Sept. 9th-18th Corps Reserve.
 September 9th March (Brigade Column), to Warloy.
 September 10th March (Brigade Column), to Toutencourt.
 September 11th March (Brigade Column), to Bonneville.

BONNEVILLE

September 12th Officers and men from British Columbia voted in the British Columbia Provincial Elections.

ON THE MARCH

September 15th 7.00 a.m. March (Brigade Column), to Val de Maison.
 Night September 15th/16th in tents.
 September 16th 8.45 a.m. March (Brigade Column), to Contay.
 September 18th 1.30 p.m. March (Brigade Column), to Brickfields.
 4.00 p.m. Battalion moved to billets in Albert.
 Sept. 18th-23rd Divisional Reserve, Albert.
 Sept. 23rd-25th Brigade Support, Sausage Valley.

BATTLE OF THIEPVAL RIDGE (KENORA TRENCH)

Sept. 26th-28th Front Line.
 September 26th 12.35 p.m. Zero hour—3rd C.I.B. attack on Kenora Trench.
 September 28th 7.00 a.m. 16th Battalion H.Q. moved to Albert. Companies which had been attached to 14th and 15th Battalions marched to billets in Albert separately.
 4.00 p.m. Battalion marched from Albert to Warloy.
 Sept. 28th- Corps Reserve, Warloy.
 October 5th 4th Canadian Division returned to Canadian Corps.
 October 5th 2.00 p.m. Marched to Albert.
 October 5th-7th Divisional Reserve, Albert. Brigade Reserve—1 day.

BATTLE OF THE ANCRE HEIGHTS (REGINA TRENCH)

October 7th-9th Front Line.
 October 7th 10.00 p.m. Assembly completed.
 October 8th 4.50 a.m. Zero hour.

(a) Attack Formation:

Formation of Companies as for attack of 13th June. Numbers 1 and 4 Companies under Major S. H. Goodall and Major G. E. Lynch furnished the first two waves; Numbers 2 and 3 Companies under Lieut. H. A. Duncan and Major H. J. Hall furnished the third and fourth waves, 50 yards between waves.

Two sections of bombers—one section on either flank—operated with the second line; two sections—one on either flank—operated with the fourth line.

Four Lewis guns and crews operated between 2nd and 3rd waves; two Lewis guns and crews operated in rear of the 4th wave; two Lewis guns and crews remained with Number 2 Company.

Three parties of signallers went forward—one party on either flank and one at rear centre of 4th wave. Each party carried a field telephone which was connected with station in the front line before attack commenced. If wires were broken, runners were used.

3rd C.M.G. Company covered the advance.

O.Cs. 13th and 16th Battalions could each call upon one of the support companies of 15th Battalion; in this event the two companies in Sugar Trench to move to close support being replaced by two companies of 14th Battalion.

(b) Weapons, ammunition, etc., carried:

Rifle and bayonet; each man carried 6 bombs; 5 sand-bags; 170 rounds S.A.A.; 100 ground flares and a box of Very lights were carried; platoon leaders carried an extra water bottle of rum; petrol tins containing water were brought forward with the advance.

APPENDIX II

(c) Support:

Support: 15th Battalion (two companies) close support to 13th and 16th Battalions—two remaining companies in Sugar Trench.

Two sections engineers under Lieuts. Horsey and Mason to assist attacking troops to consolidate Regina Trench and lay out a support trench, etc. Pioneer Battalion to open up a communication trench along old German trench through M.14.c.6.6. to Regina Trench in M.13.b.

(d) Captures:

25 prisoners; 2 machine guns.

1916 October 9th October 9th Oct. 9th-11th Oct. 11th-26th Oct. 11th-17th October 11th October 14th October 16th October 17th October 18th Oct. 19th-22nd October 20th October 21st October 22nd Oct. 23rd-25th October 23rd October 24th Oct. 25th/26th October 26th Oct. 26th/27th	4.00 p.m. (approx.). Remnants of Battalion retired to "jumping-off" trench. 6.50 p.m. Relief by 1st Canadian Battalion commenced. 10.50 p.m. Relief complete and Battalion moved to Albert. Brigade Reserve, Albert. JOURNEY FROM SOMME AREA Corps Reserve. 9.00 to 12 noon. (March Brigade Column), Albert to Contay. 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon. March (Brigade Column), to Val de Maison. 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon. March (Brigade Column), to Halloy-les-Pernois. 4th Canadian Division attached to II Corps. Army Reserve, Halloy-les-Pernois. Corps Reserve. 9.00 a.m. March (Brigade Column), to Gorges and Vacquerie. 9.15 a.m. March (Brigade Column), to Noeux. 9.15 a.m. March (Brigade Column), to Sericourt. Army Reserve. 9.55 a.m. March (Brigade Column), to Averdoingt. 9.40 a.m. March (Brigade Column), to Fresnicourt. Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Leckie proceeded to 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Headquarters to temporary command while Brigadier-General Tuxford on leave. Divisional Reserve. 11.00 a.m. March (as a unit), to Villers au Bois. Brigade Reserve, Villers au Bois.
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THIRD PERIOD

VIMY FRONT

Note: Unless otherwise mentioned, all reliefs were conducted during the entire period with the 15th Canadian Battalion.

Oct. 27th/28th October 30th November 3rd Nov. 5th-10th November 10th Nov. 10th-18th November 15th Nov. 18th-22nd Nov. 22nd-26th Nov. 26th-30th November 27th Nov. 30th- December 4th December 4th Dec. 4th-12th Dec. 12th-17th December 12th	Relieved the 2nd Battalion, The Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Relieved (by 15th Canadian Battalion) and moved back into brigade support at Cabaret Rouge. Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Leckie proceeded to England. Major C. W. Peck in command. Trenches. 3.15 p.m. Relieved by 2nd Canadian Battalion. Divisional Reserve—Camblain l'Abbé. Major C. W. Peck, D.S.O., promoted Lieut.-Colonel and to command 16th Battalion <i>vice</i> Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Leckie, D.S.O. Brigade Reserve, Huts at Villers au Bois. Trenches. Brigade Support, Hospital Corner, Carency. 9.40 p.m. Mine blown by tunnellers; crater occupied by 14th and 8th Canadian Battalions. Trenches. 4th Canadian Division returned to Canadian Corps. 3.30 p.m. Relieved by 3rd Canadian Battalion. Divisional Reserve, Camblain l'Abbé. Brigade Support, Berthonval Wood area. Relieved 8th Canadian Battalion.
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APPENDIX II

1916
Dec. 17th-21st Trenches.
December 21st 4.00 p.m. Relieved by 54th Canadian Battalion.
Dec. 21st-22nd Corps Reserve, Camblain l'Abbé.
December 22nd March (Brigade Column), Camblain l'Abbé to Maisnil les Ruitz.

Dec. 22nd- Corps Reserve, Maisnil les Ruitz.
January 19th Inspection of Battalion by Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir
1917
January 3rd Julian Byng, Canadian Corps Commander.
January 19th 9.00 a.m. March (as a unit), Maisnil les Ruitz to Bully Grenay.

List of Officers and Men on Command

Canadian Corps Headquarters	4
Canadian Corps Salvage	3
Canadian Corps Light Railway	4
1st Canadian Divisional Headquarters	4
1st Canadian Divisional Signal Company	1
1st Canadian Divisional Anti-Gas School	1
A.P.M., 1st Canadian Division	7
Escort Duty	28
3rd C.I.B. Headquarters	18
3rd C.I.B. Intelligence	5
3rd C.I.B. Special Duties	3
3rd C.I.B. T. M. Battery	7
3rd C.M.G. Company	3
No. 4 Company, C.A.S.C.	4
Y.M.C.A.	3
N.C.O. le Havre	1
1st Army Workshops	1
No. 8 Ordnance Mobile Workshops	1
Forest de Nieppe	4
Bois des Alleux	2
Brigade Baths	1
Brigade Signal Office	1
Soldiers' Institute	2
Attached Royal Flying Corps	1
1st Canadian Tunnelling Company	3
1st Canadian Div. Special Duties	6
Bois de Bray Dump	12
Traffic Control	12
1st Army Rest Camp	8
Courses	5
	155

Officers

3rd Canadian T.M. Battery	1
Canadian Corps Headquarters	1
	2

CALONNE SECTOR

Jan. 19th/20th Brigade Reserve, Bully Grenay.
January 19th Relieved 19th Canadian Battalion.
Jan. 20th-25th Brigade Support, Maroc.
January 20th Relieved 21st Canadian Battalion.
Jan. 25th-30th Trenches.
January 30th- Brigade Reserve, Bully Grenay.
February 5th Trenches.
Feb. 5th-11th Brigade Support, Maroc.
Feb. 11th-17th Trenches.
Feb. 17th-22nd Brigade Reserve, Bully Grenay.
Feb. 22nd- March (as a unit), Bully Grenay to Maisnil les Ruitz.
March 2nd Corps Reserve, Maisnil les Ruitz.
March 2nd The 24th British Division relieved the 1st Canadian Division.
March 2nd/3rd March (as a unit), Maisnil les Ruitz to le Pendu Huts, Bois des Alleux.

March 3rd

APPENDIX II

VIMY FRONT (Continued)

1917
March 3rd-5th Divisional Reserve, le Pendu Huts.
March 5th-12th Trenches. Relieved portions of 18th and 19th Canadian Battalions.
Mar. 12th-24th Divisional Reserve, le Pendu Huts.
Mar. 24th-30th Brigade Support, Maison Blanche.
March 24th Relieved 14th Canadian Battalion.
March 30th 11.00 p.m. All watches advanced one hour. Daylight saving.
March 31st- 10.30 p.m. Relieved by 1st Canadian Battalion.
April 5th Divisional Reserve, le Pendu Huts.
April 1st 10.30 a.m. Officers and N.C.Os. taking part in coming offensive proceeded to Estrée Cauchie for instruction.
Noon. The entire Battalion proceeded to Estrée Cauchie for battle practice.

April 5th-9th

THE BATTLES OF ARRAS, 1917

BATTLE OF VIMY RIDGE

April 5th 6.30 p.m. Numbers 2, 3 and 4 Companies and Details move to front line. (Total, 621 all ranks.)
Battle front held by three platoons of Number 4 Company, the remaining platoon of that Company being in Bentata Redoubt; Numbers 2 and 3 Companies at Maison Blanche.
April 6th Zero day postponed. Raid.
April 8th 6.00 p.m. Number 1 Company moved up from le Pendu Huts, Bois des Alleux, to Maison Blanche and "dug in". They have orders to move forward at 2.00 a.m. the 9th.
9.30 p.m. Battalion H.Q. moved forward to battle position.
Companies and Details move to assembly position during the night.
April 9th 3.58 a.m. Battalion in position. "Assembly complete" reported to Brigade under code word "Montreal".
5.30 a.m. Zero hour for Battle of Vimy Ridge.

S E C R E T

16th BATTALION "THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH"

Extracts from Operation Order No. 108

April 19th.

Reference: Sheet 51B. N.W.1.
and Air-photo 16.A.487.

Bois des Alleux.
April 4th, 1917.

GENERAL PLAN:

(a) In conjunction with the 3rd Army, the Canadian Corps will take the VIMY RIDGE and form a defensive flank.

(b) The 1st Canadian Division will capture the high-ground S. and S.E. of THELUS.

(c) The 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade will attack on the left of the Division frontage, with the 2nd Brigade on the right, and go as far as the RED LINE (SWISCHEN STELLUNG). The Brigade will attack with three Battalions—15th, 14th and 16th, with the 13th in support.

(d) The 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade will be attacking on our Left.

(e) The objective of the Brigade will be:

(1) FIRST OBJECTIVE—THE BLACK LINE, ZWOLFER WEG from A.17.a.40.55 to A.11.a.60.30.

(2) SECOND OBJECTIVE—THE RED LINE, SWISCHEN STELLUNG from A.17.b.70.90 to A.11.b.35.20.

BATTLE FORMATION:

(1) The Battalion will attack on a two-company frontage. Each company will attack in two waves, each wave having two platoons per company.

(2) The two support companies will each furnish two platoons to act as moppers up to the leading companies.

APPENDIX II

One mopping up platoon from each company will follow the first wave, and one the second wave.

The Lewis guns of the "mopping up" platoons will be left at Battalion Headquarters as O.Cs. reserve.

(3) No. 3 Company under Captain Tupper will be the RIGHT attacking Company.

No. 1 Company under Lieut. Bevan will support No. 3 Company.

No. 4 Company under Captain Scroggie will be the LEFT attacking Company.

No. 2 Company under Lieut. M. J. Mason will be in support of No. 4 Company.

(4) Company frontages will be:

No. 3 Company, from RIGHT boundary of the Battalion to the right crater of the VISSEC GROUP (exclusive).

No. 4 Company, from right crater of the VISSEC GROUP (inclusive) to the LEFT boundary.

FRONTAGES:

Brigade	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	900 yards
Battalion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 yards
Company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150 yards
Platoon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75 yards

DISTANCES:

(a) Between lines of waves—15 yards.

(b) Between rear lines of waves and lines of "moppers up"—25 yards.

(c) Between lines of "moppers up" and front line of waves—25 yards.

PLAN OF ATTACK:

The Battalion will go direct to the BLACK LINE following the barrage, according to the time-table.

At the BLACK LINE there will be a 40-minute pause, during which the companies will reform and consolidate.

The Battalion will follow the barrage to the RED LINE, and occupy it at ZERO plus 95 minutes.

When the RED LINE is occupied, consolidation and formation of blocks and machine-gun positions will be proceeded with.

The RED LINE is the final objective, until the 1st Canadian Brigade passes through when (a) the AUGSBERGER WEG will be occupied by No. 3 Company, A.11.d.75.20 to A.12.c.10.95, the latter point forming the boundary of the Brigade. (b) The trench running parallel to and West of the AUGSBERGER WEG will also be occupied by No. 4 Company from A.11.d.70.45 to A.11.b.90.00.

This advance must be made directly behind the last wave Battalion of the 1st Brigade.

These two trenches must be (a) Mopped up.

(b) Consolidated.

(a) A temporary block will be formed by No. 13 platoon, Lieut. McGowen at A.12.c.2.8.

(b) Strong points for defence, especially from THELUS, will be constructed.

If the situation permits, the line will be thinned, and the 14th Battalion will be withdrawn before the 1st Brigade arrives.

MOPPERS UP:

(a) The first line will consist of one platoon of each of the support companies, and will follow behind the first wave.

(b) The second line will consist of one platoon of each of the support companies, and will follow behind the second wave.

(c) They will not carry Lewis guns.

(d) The duties of the first line are to mop up from the German front line to the EISENER KREUZ WEG (exclusive).

(e) The duties of the second line are to mop up from the EISENER KREUZ WEG (inclusive) to the LILLE-ARRAS Road (inclusive).

(f) When their tasks are completed they will rejoin their units.

APPENDIX II

BARRAGES:

- (a) The preliminary barrage will be announced later.
- (b) At ZERO plus 35 minutes, the barrage will lift off the BLACK LINE.
- (c) From ZERO plus 35 minutes to ZERO plus 38 minutes, it will stand 100 yards EAST of the BLACK LINE.
- (d) From ZERO plus 38 minutes to ZERO plus 75 minutes it will form a standing barrage 200 yards EAST of BLACK LINE.
- (e) While waiting in the BLACK LINE for this 40 minutes, companies will be re-organized and communication will be effected with Battalion Headquarters and O.Ps.
- (f) At ZERO plus 95 minutes the barrage will lift off the RED LINE. From ZERO plus 95 minutes to ZERO plus 245 minutes, it will stand EAST of the RED LINE.
- (g) The RED LINE is the final objective for the Battalion, and the 1st Canadian Brigade will pass through and attack from that line.

EQUIPMENT:

- (a) No packs will be worn. Leather jerkins will be worn. The following will be carried by every man: 48 hours' rations, filled water bottle, water-proof sheet, box respirator, smoke helmets, goggles and 2 ground flares, 2 haversacks, 4 Mills hand grenades.
- (b) Rifle grenade and grenade sections will also carry rifle, cup attachment and 8 Number 23 Mills bombs, blank cartridges and 50 rounds of S.A.A.
- (c) Riflemen will also carry in addition to section rifle, 120 rounds S.A.A., 4 Mills bombs Number 5.
- (d) Lewis guns sections, Nos. 1 and 2, will also carry in addition to section a Lewis gun, 2 magazines apiece and 1 revolver apiece. The remainder of the section will each carry a rifle, 100 rounds of S.A.A. and 4 magazines.
- (e) All will carry 5 sand-bags, and every other man will carry a shovel or pick, at the rate of 20 picks to every 80 shovels.
- (f) "Moppers up" carry the usual equipment of their section, also 1 smoke-bomb for every 3rd man. They will not carry shovels or picks.

1917	9.40 a.m. 1st Brigade went through.
April 9th	April 9th, 9.30 a.m., to April 10th, 9.30 p.m. Brigade Reserve in Red Line—1 day.
April 10th	Lieut.-Colonel Peck to hospital. Major R. O. Bell-Irving assumes command.
Apr. 10th-14th	9.30 p.m. Battalion relieved by 10th Canadian Battalion. Divisional Reserve, Maison Blanche.
Apr. 14th-15th	Divisional Reserve, Eisener Kreuz Weg.
April 14th	5.20 a.m. Relieved 1st Canadian Battalion. Front Line, Willerval.
April 15th-19th	6.00 p.m. Relieved 8th Canadian Battalion.
April 15th	Divisional Reserve, Farbus Wood.
April 19th-21st	Divisional Reserve, Vase Trench.
April 21st-27th	

BATTLE OF ARLEUX

Apr. 27th-28th	Brigade Reserve (to 2nd C.I.B.), near Willerval.
April 28th	2nd C.I.B. attack and capture Arleux defences. 16th Battalion in support. Two platoons sent forward to reinforce 5th Canadian Battalion in front line.

THIRD BATTLE OF THE SCARPE, 1917 (CAPTURE OF FRESNOY)

May 28th	Divisional Reserve. (Two companies, Farbus Wood; two companies, near track Lens-Arras Railway.) 6 days.
May 3rd	3.25 a.m. 1st C.I.B. attack and capture Fresnoy.
May 3rd	5.00 p.m. 16th Battalion placed under command 1st C.I.B. Battalion supplied working parties.
May 4th-6th	Divisional Reserve, Mont St. Eloy.
May 6th-31st	Corps Reserve, Camblain l'Abbé.

APPENDIX II

- 1917
May 11th Training period commences. Daily time-table, 7.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon. The afternoon devoted to sports.
May 12th Regimental sports in afternoon; concert in evening which Divisional Commander attended.
May 13th Battalion attended church parade of 3rd C.I.B. at Château de la Haie. The Army, Corps, Divisional and Brigade Commanders were present. The Army Commander, General Horne, addressed the Brigade.
May 18th Brigade sports at Château de la Haie.
May 23rd Massed pipe bands of 3rd C.I.B. played Retreat at Canadian Corps Headquarters.
May 26th Massed pipe bands of 3rd C.I.B. played Retreat at First Army Headquarters.
May 29th Massed pipes and drums of Canadian Corps, numbering in all 265, played Retreat at Canadian Corps Headquarters. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught were present.
**May 31st-
June 1st** Divisional Reserve, Camp at F.11, about one mile south of Mont St. Eloy.
June 1st Noon. Brigade Support, area half a mile east of Neuville St. Vaast. Relieved 29th Canadian Battalion.
June 1st-6th Front line.
June 1st (After dusk.) Relieved 20th Canadian Battalion.
June 4th Lieut.-Colonel Peck returned to Battalion and assumed command.
June 6th-10th Brigade Support, New Brunswick and Canada Trenches.
June 8th Major-General A. W. Currie (1st Canadian Division) assumed command of Canadian Corps *vice* Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir Julian H. Byng.
 Brigadier-General A. C. Macdonnell (7th Canadian Infantry Brigade) assumed command of 1st Canadian Division *vice* Major-General A. W. Currie.
 8.30 p.m. 1st Corps on left of the Canadian Corps carried out a large raid.
 11.45 p.m. 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions on left of 1st Division carrying out a large raid.
June 10th 1.15 a.m. Relieved by 2nd Canadian Battalion.
June 10th-17th Brigade Reserve (Rhine and Elbe Trenches), Neuville St. Vaast.
June 10th 3.30 a.m. Battalion arrived at Rhine and Elbe Trenches.
 9.00 p.m. Battalion moved up to the relief of the 1st Canadian Battalion in Thelus Caves.
June 11th Early a.m. Battalion moved back to Rhine and Elbe Trenches on return of the 15th Canadian Battalion from the forward area.
June 17th-25th Divisional Reserve, le Pendu Huts.
June 25th Early p.m. Battalion moved to Rhine and Elbe Trenches.
 9.00 p.m. Battalion moved over Ridge to the relief of 7th Canadian Battalion in front line.
**June 25th-
July 5th** Front Line, Nova Scotia Trench.
July 1st Raising party of one officer and thirty O.Rs. proceeded into German line. No success.
July 2nd 3.30 a.m. A party of fourteen Germans attempted to raid the Battalion. Major Murphy, Sergeant Gates and two O.Rs. got on to flank of raiders, opened fire and forced the enemy to retreat. One German killed and identification obtained.
 Enemy again raided and were repulsed. We had two men killed and two wounded.
**Night
July 2nd/3rd** 2.30 a.m. Relieved by 14th Canadian Battalion.
July 5th Brigade Support (East of Ridge). Battalion H.Q. in Beehive.
July 8th Battalion interchanged with 13th Canadian Battalion. Two companies moved to the railway embankment near Vimy Station, one company to Toronto Trench and one company to C.P.R. Trench.
July 12th-13th Brigade Reserve, Rhine and Elbe Trenches.
July 13th March (as a unit), Rhine and Elbe Trenches to Ottawa Huts.

APPENDIX II

1917
July 14th March (Brigade Column), Ottawa Huts to Olhain.
July 16th March (Brigade Column), Olhain to Haillicourt.
July 17th 5.30 p.m. March (as a unit), to Barlin.
July 18th March (as a unit) to Mazingarbe.

BATTLE OF HILL 70

*July 18th-
August 3rd* Brigade Reserve, Mazingarbe.
August 1st Original date set for Hill 70 attack. Action postponed:
today, August 1, is now X day.
August 2nd No parades. H.Q. with Numbers 1 and 2 Companies under
orders to proceed tonight (2nd/3rd) to assembly position. Num-
bers 3 and 4 Companies to follow on night 3rd/4th.
Hill 70 attack again postponed. Orders for Battalion to
proceed to assembly area are cancelled. New order for 16th
Battalion to relieve 2nd Canadian Battalion received.
9.30 p.m. Battalion moved off to relief of 2nd Canadian
Battalion in front line.
August 3rd-6th Front Line.
August 3rd 2.40 a.m. Relief complete.
August 6th 3.00 a.m. Relieved by 14th Canadian Battalion.
Aug. 6th-15th Brigade Reserve, Mazingarbe.
August 7th 5.00 a.m. Battalion arrived at Mazingarbe.
Polling for Alberta Elections.

BATTLE FRONT AND BATTLE OF HILL 70

Aug. 15th-17th 9.00 p.m. Headquarters and Numbers 1, 2 and 4 Companies
moved to the assembly area. Battalion H.Q. in Tosh Alley.
Number 1 Company, Front Line; Number 2 Company, Loos;
Number 4 Company, the Village line.
August 15th 9.00 p.m. Number 3 Company moved to assembly area.
August 16th 9.00 p.m. Entire Battalion moved to battle positions.
August 15th 2.30 a.m. Assembly complete.
4.25 a.m. Zero hour.

Attack Formation:

Battalion attacked to the Blue Line with two companies, formation
as for battle of 9th April. Number 2 on right under Major Gilliat;
Number 1 on left under Lieut. Petrie.

Number 4 Company (Major Murphy) followed in support on a four-
platoon frontage in one wave as far as the Blue Line where it passed
through Numbers 1 and 2 Companies, closed to the left on a two-
platoon frontage, and Number 2 Company moved forward and aligned
itself on the right of Number 4 Company—these two companies
attacked the Green Line.

Number 3 Company (Lieut. G. F. Mason) supplied three platoons
to act as "moppers up"; two in rear of first wave, one behind Number
2 Company, and one behind Number 1—the third platoon in rear of
supporting company. The 4th platoon of Number 3 Company moved
forward behind its rear "mopping up" platoon to carry wire and
stakes.

15 yards between waves; 25 yards between rear lines and "mop-
pers up".

Weapons, ammunition, etc., carried:

Rifle and bayonet (with exceptions below); no pack; haversack: box
respirator and P.H.G. helmet; 120 rounds S.A.A.—except bombers,
signallers, scouts and runners, who will carry 50 rounds.

Lewis gunners—Numbers 1 and 2 Lewis gunners carry revolvers,
no rifle or bayonet; the remainder of crews carry 100 rounds S.A.A.
There will also be carried: 2 Number 5 grenades, 2 flares (aeroplane),
5 sand-bags (carried under braces across the back), 48 hours' rations,
filled water bottle, waterproof groundsheet.

Rifle grenade and grenade sections will carry in addition rifle cup
attachment and 8 No. 23 Mills bombs. Lewis gun section—Numbers
1 and 2—will carry Lewis gun and two magazines apiece; the remain-
der of section will carry rifle and bayonet; 100 rounds S.A.A., and 4
magazines apiece.

50% of attacking force, exclusive of "moppers up", will carry picks

APPENDIX II

1917

and shovels—1 pick to 4 shovels.

Support, etc.:

2 machine guns of 3rd M.G. Coy. attached for machine gun barrage; 3rd Australian Tunnelling Coy. furnish an investigating party of 1 Officer, 4 N.C.Os. and 14 Other Ranks; Stokes guns supplied by 3rd and 10th T.M. Batteries.

August 17th 4.00 a.m. Battalion relieved by one company of 2nd Canadian Battalion and one company of 3rd Canadian Battalion.
Aug. 17th-20th Divisional Reserve, Mazingarbe.
August 20th March (as a unit), Mazingarbe to Hersin.
August 21st March (as a unit), Hersin to Marles les Mines.
August 21st-Sept. 2nd Corps Reserve, Marles les Mines.
August 27th 2.30 p.m. 3rd C.I.B. reviewed by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig at Lozinghem.
Sept. 2nd March (as a unit), Marles les Mines to Aix Noulette.

LENS FRONT

Sept. 2nd-4th Corps Reserve, Aix Noulette. Billeted in huts.
Sept. 4th P.M. Battalion moved to relief of 13th Canadian Battalion in Cité St. Pierre.
Sept. 4th-10th Brigade Support, Cité St. Pierre.
Sept. 10th-16th Front Line, astride Lens-Bethune Road.
Sept. 10th Relieved 14th Canadian Battalion.
Major-General Macdonell visited Battalion in Line.
Sept. 22nd March (as a unit), Marqueffes Farm to Verdrel.

VERDREL

Sept. 22nd-October 4th Corps Reserve.
Sept. 22nd The first Canadian Corps "Annual Rifle Meet" commences today. The Battalion is represented in several events.
Sept. 28th Rates of cash issues increased in the Corps to: Warrant Officers 100 francs; Sergeants, 75 francs; Corporals, 60 francs, and Privates, 45 francs per month.
Sept. 29th Corps Sports at Villers au Bois.
October 3rd Voting in the Saskatchewan elections.

AVION SECTOR

October 4th Corps Reserve.
October 5th March (as a unit), Verdrel to Gouy Servins.
9.00 a.m. Battalion moved forward to Hospital Corner, Carency, and halted there until late afternoon.
5.45 p.m. Battalion moved to brigade support in Avion area and relieved portions of 44th, 46th and 47th Canadian Battalions.
10.10 p.m. Relief complete.
Oct. 5th-10th Brigade Support.
Oct. 10th-14th Front Line, Avion Sector, right sub-sector.
October 10th Relieved 14th Canadian Battalion.
October 13th 10.00 p.m. Battalion relieved by 2/5th Lincolns.
October 14th 1.50 a.m. Relief complete. Battalion moved to Alberta Camp.
March (as a unit), Alberta Camp to Verdrel.

VERDREL

Oct. 14th-20th Army Reserve.
October 16th 3rd C.I.B. inspected by First Army Commander. He bade good-bye to all ranks of the Brigade on their departure for the Second Army.

JOURNEY TO PASSCHENDAELE

October 20th Army Reserve.
October 21st March (Brigade Column), Verdrel to Houdain.
October 22nd March (Brigade Column), Houdain to la Miquellerie.
October 23rd March (Brigade Column), la Miquellerie to Steenbecque.
March (Brigade Column), Steenbecque to Communes of Lynde, Ebblinghem and Staple.

APPENDIX II

1917 Corps Reserve, Communes of Lynde, Ebbinghem and Staple.
 Oct. 23rd-31st Tactical train. Ebbighem to Ypres (Asylum Station).
 October 31st 12.30 p.m. Arrived at Wieltje. (March from Asylum Station.)

THE BATTLES OF YPRES, 1917

SECOND BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE

October 31st-
 November 3rd Divisional Reserve, Wieltje.

GRAVENSTAFEL RIDGE

November 2nd 12.30 p.m. Battalion moved to Gravenstafel Ridge.
 2.30 p.m. Battalion arrived at Gravenstafel Ridge, relieving 116th Canadian Battalion.
 Nov. 2nd-3rd Night. Number 4 Company moved to the front line to relief of a company of the 42nd Canadian Battalion, which unit is to attack Graf House tonight.
 Nov. 3rd-4th Front Line.
 10.00 p.m. Battalion Headquarters and Numbers 1, 2 and 3 Companies moved to the relief of the 42nd Canadian Battalion in the Line; one company of the 13th Canadian Battalion went forward under the command of the O.C., 16th.
 November 4th 9.30 p.m. Relieved by Headquarters and Number 2 Company of the 1st Canadian Battalion and two companies of the 2nd Canadian Battalion.
 Nov. 4th-7th Divisional Reserve, Camp "B", Wieltje.
 November 7th Noon. Moved to Capricorn area.
 4.30 p.m. Moved to line captured by 1st C.I.B.
 10.00 p.m. Relief complete.
 Nov. 7th-8th Front Line.
 November 8th 10.00 p.m. Relieved by 7th Canadian Battalion.
 Nov. 9th-10th Divisional Reserve, Camp "B", Wieltje.

JOURNEY—YPRES FRONT TO AVION FRONT

Nov. 10th-14th Divisional Reserve.
 November 10th 9.45 a.m. By bus, the Asylum, Ypres, to Brandhoek.
 November 12th By bus, Brandhoek to Merville; distance, 25 miles.
 November 15th Battalion marched to le Sart and there embussed for Annezin in Bethune area.
 November 14th Battalion marched to Fouquières-lez-Bethune, where it embussed for Boyeffles and from that point marched to Marqueffles Farm.

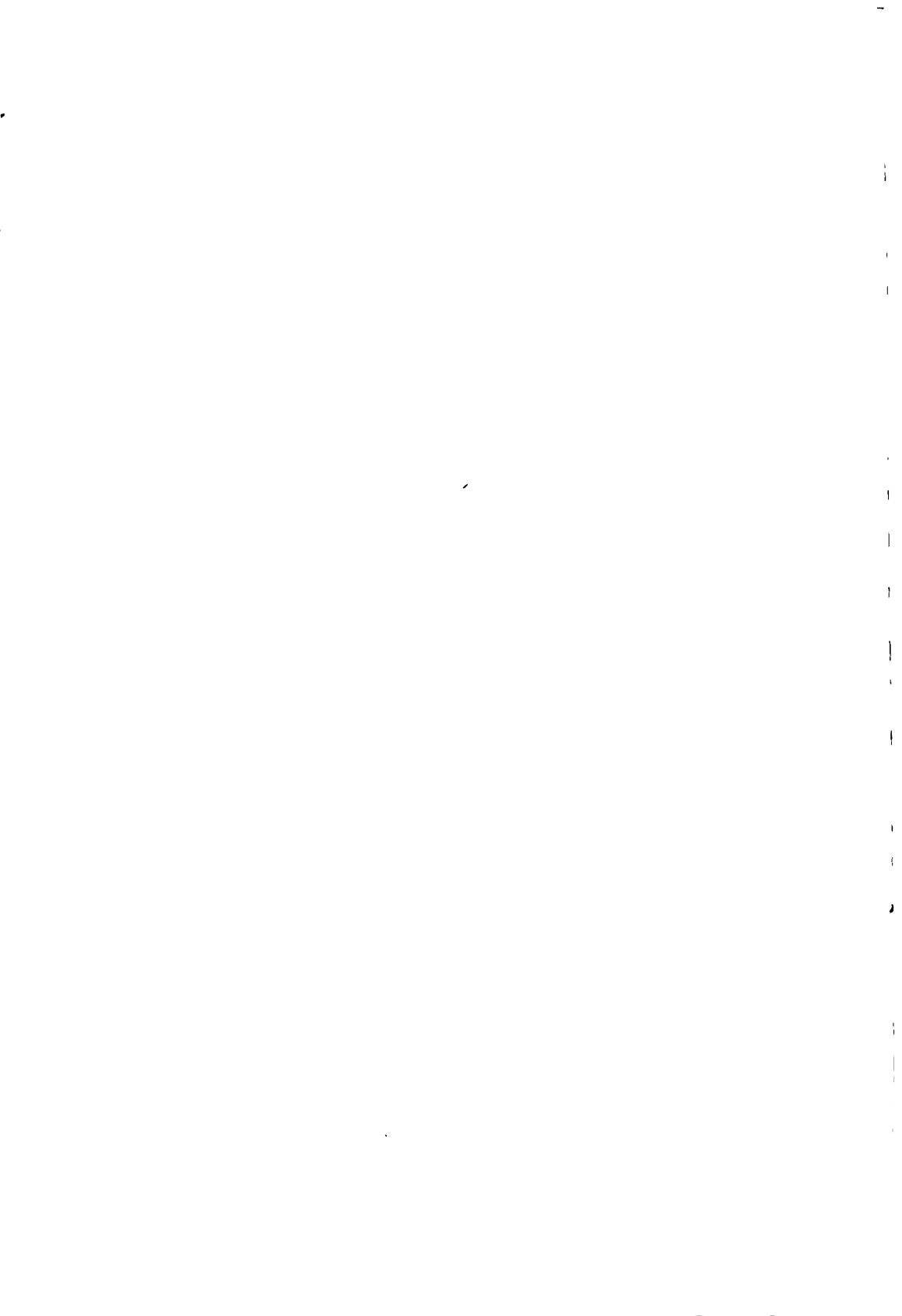
AVION SECTOR

Nov. 14th-17th Corps Reserve, Marqueffles.
 Nov. 17th-25th Brigade Support, Avion. (See below for disposition.)
 Battalion H.Q. in Anxious Trench.
 Numbers 1, 2 and 4 Companies in Red Trench.
 Number 3 Company in Piano Dug-outs.
 November 17th Relieved elements 13th and 15th Canadian Battalions.
 Transport moved to Hospital Corner at Carency.
 8.30 p.m. Battalion relief complete. Weather fine.
 Nov. 25th-
 December 3rd Front Line.
 December 3rd Relieved by 2nd Canadian Battalion.
 Dec. 3rd-7th Divisional Reserve, Petit Servins.
 December 4th Polls open for Canadian General Election.
 Subscription list open for Canadian Victory Loan.
 Dec. 7th-11th Divisional Reserve Niagara Camp, Château de la Haie.
 December 8th Voting in Dominion Elections continued.
 The total subscriptions from the Battalion to the Canadian Victory Loan was \$12,000—fourth place in the 1st Canadian Division.

LIEVIN SECTOR

Dec. 11th-15th Brigade Reserve, Souchez Huts—Lievion Sector.
 December 12th Commanding Officer proceeded to Regina Trench, Somme area, to erect memorial cross.
 December 13th Numbers 3 and 4 Companies moved to Lievin, in close support to the 14th Canadian Battalion.





APPENDIX II

1918
Dec. 15th-19th Front Line.
Dec. 19th-23rd Brigade Support, Lievin.
December 23rd 1.00 p.m. Battalion relieved by 42nd Canadian Battalion.

CANADA CAMP—CHATEAU de la HAIE

Dec. 23rd-
January 7th Corps Reserve.
1918
January 7th March (as a unit), Château de la Haie to Bruay.

BRUAY

Jan. 7th-23rd Army Reserve.
January 23rd March (as a unit), Bruay to Fosse 10.

LOOS AND LENS FRONTS

Jan. 23rd-31st Divisional Reserve, Fosse 10.
January 31st-
February 8th Front Line.
January 31st 10.27 p.m. Relief complete; relieved 10th Canadian Bat-
January 8th talion.

Feb. 8th-16th Brigade Support, in and near Loos.
February 8th 2.00 a.m. Relief complete.
 Number 3 Company support 15th Canadian Battalion.
 Number 2 Company support 13th Canadian Battalion.
February 13th 3.00 a.m. Zero hour for raids. For details, see narrative.

Attack Formation:

Number 1 Company: (i) party of 1 Officer (Lieut. S. D. Johnston) and 25 O.Rs. in four sections; (ii) party of 1 Officer (Lieut. B. W. Allen) and 12 O.Rs. in one section with Lewis gun.
 Number 2 Company: party of 2 Officers (Capt. J. A. Scroggie and Lieut. B. R. E. Allen) and 35 O.Rs.

Weapons, ammunition, etc., carried:

Rifle and bayonet with rifle grenade cup attachment (excepting No. 1 Lewis gun); steel helmet; box respirator (at alert); 8 rifle grenades No. 23; 40 rounds S.A.A. and 10 rounds rifle grenade blanks carried by all ranks. In addition, Number 2 Company will carry two 10-lb. mobile charges; 1 12-foot ammonal tube; 2 mats for crossing barbed wire; 5 prs. wire cutters and 5 flash-lights.

Results:

Enemy front line penetrated and dug-outs destroyed by mobile charges. Casualties inflicted upon the enemy—about 35 killed.

Captures:

7 prisoners and 1 machine gun.

Feb. 16th-25th Divisional Reserve, Mazingarbe.
February 25th-
March 6th Front Line, Lens-St. Emile.
February 25th Relieved 5th Canadian Battalion.
March 14th Enemy raided battalion to right of 16th in strength. He gained entrance to its trenches. 16th Battalion trenches heavily barraged. Two Officers and 4 Other Ranks killed. Two Officers and 12 Other Ranks wounded. 16th brought enfilade Lewis gun fire to bear on raiders.

Mar. 6th-13th Brigade Reserve, Cité St. Pierre.
Mar. 13th-20th Corps Reserve, Coupigny Huts.
March 13th Battalion relieved by the 72nd Canadian Battalion.
Mar. 20th-23rd Divisional Reserve, les Brebis.
Mar. 23rd-27th Army Reserve, Fosse 10 and Sains en Gohelle.
March 26th 1.30 a.m. Order to "stand to", ready to move at 5.00 a.m.
March 27th 8.00 a.m. "Stand down".
March 27th 2.30 a.m. Orders received to move at 5.30 a.m.

LAWRENCE CAMP—CHATEAU de la HAIE

March 27th Army Reserve.
 5.30 a.m. Battalion moved from Sains en Gohelle to Lawrence Camp, Château de la Haie.
 The Commanding Officer rejoined the Battalion at Château de la Haie.
 4.00 p.m. "Stood to", ready to move at a moment's notice.
Mar. 27th-28th Midnight. Orders to move at once.
 Battalion paraded shortly after midnight.

APPENDIX II

1918

Mar. 28th-29th

March 28th

Army Reserve.
1.00 a.m. The transport brigaded with other transports of the 3rd C.I.B. left by separate route.
3.20 a.m. Battalion embussed at Gouy Servins for Third Army area.

March 29th-

April 5th

April 6th-8th

April 6th

April 8th

TELEGRAPH HILL SECTOR

Divisional Reserve, Christchurch Caves, Ronville Caves.
Front Line, Tilloy.
2.30 a.m. Relief complete. Relieved 1st Canadian Battalion.
1.10 a.m. "Battalion relieved".

ARRAS FRONT

April 8th

Brigade Reserve—Warlus.

11.00 a.m. In billets at Warlus. Orders received to embus at 2.40 p.m. and go forward to the relief of the 1st Battalion Royal Warwicks in St. Laurent Blangy. The 3rd C.I.B. takes over from the 10th British Brigade. Time of departure changed later to 5.45 p.m.

April 9th

April 9th-11th

Brigade Reserve, St. Laurent Blangy.

6.00 p.m. Battalion moved to billets in Arras.

Brigade Reserve, Arras; (in cellars under Museum and Cathedral).

April 11th-14th

April 11th

Brigade Reserve, astride Scarpe.

7.30 p.m. The Battalion—less one company—moved to the relief of H.Q. and 3 companies of the 14th Canadian Battalion and 2 companies of the 10th Canadian Battalion.

April 15th

9.30 p.m. Relief by 4th Canadian Battalion commenced. The 16th Battalion moved to Roclincourt West Camp, on Arras-Lens road.

April 14th-21st

April 21st

Corps Reserve, West Camp, Roclincourt, on Arras-Lens road.

7.30 p.m. Battalion moved forward to the relief of the 8th Canadian Battalion.

GAVRELLE SECTOR

April 21st-28th

April 28th

April 28th-

May 5th

May 5th

May 8th

Front Line.

1.00 a.m. Zero hour for raids. For details, see narrative.

Brigade Support, Railway Cutting.

9.30 p.m. Battalion relieved by the 11th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

1.00 a.m. "Relief complete".

"The Argyll and Sutherlands are a splendid crowd; right on the fore part of their feet."

ARRAS FRONT (Continued)

May 6th

2.30 a.m. Battalion arrived in billets at Hospice des Veillers. The whole Battalion are in one billet.

5.30 p.m. Battalion moved to Anzin-St. Aubin.

Corps Reserve to XVII Corps, Anzin-St. Aubin.

May 6th-19th

May 8th

May 19th

May 19th-

June 16th

May 21st

6.30 p.m. "Battalion arrived at destination."

March (as a unit), Anzin-St. Aubin to Izel-lez-Hameau.

Army Reserve (Izel-lez-Hameau; May 19th/25th).

6.30 a.m. Battalion marched to vicinity of Liencourt and in conjunction with other Battalions of the 3rd C.I.B. practised a brigade attack—the "Delta" Scheme.

March (as a unit), Izel-lez-Hameau to Monchy-Breton.

May 25th

MONCHY-BRETON

May 25th-

June 16th

June 16th

June 16th-

July 15th

June 16th-

June 19th

June 18th-

June 22nd

June 21st

June 22nd

Army Reserve.

March (as a unit), Monchy-Breton to Ecoivres.

Relieved 10th Canadian Battalion.

Corps Reserve to XVII Corps.

ECOIVRES

Elbe Trench (near Ariane Dump).

Battalion football team played 5th Canadian Battalion team in Scot Cup and won two goals to nil.

11.30 a.m. Battalion returned to Ecoivres.

APPENDIX II

1918

June 22nd-

June 29th

June 29th

ECOIVRES

9.30 a.m. Battalion relieved by 4th Canadian Battalion and moved to billets in Cambligneul.

June 29th-

July 13th

July 1st

CAMBLIGNEUL

Dominion Day. Corps Sports at Tinqués. A general holiday for all ranks.

July 6th

July 13th

Highland gathering at Tinqués.

Battalion moved to "Y" Camp, Etrun. Replaced in Cambligneul by 9th Battalion, Royal Scots.

March (as a unit), Cambligneul to "Y" Camp, Etrun.

July 13th-17th

July 16th

Division Reserve, "Y" Camp, Etrun.

3rd C.I.B. inspected at Louez by Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia of the Dominion of Canada.

July 18th

8.30 p.m. Battalion moved by rail from Maroeuil to east of Arras, thence march route to relief of 20th Canadian Battalion in trenches east of Tilloy.

TELEGRAPH HILL SECTOR (Continued)

July 19th-29th

July 19th

July 20th

Front Line.

12.50 a.m. Relief complete.

Patrol encounter—the Battalion had one man wounded; enemy casualties: 1 killed, 1 wounded.

July 21st

Patrol encounter—the Battalion, no casualties; enemy casualties: 2 killed, wounded unknown; they lost one prisoner.

July 25th

No. 3 Platoon, winners in Divisional platoon competition, was sent out to rear H.Q. to go on 10 days' leave to Paris.

July 28th

July 29th

July 29th-

August 1st

12.50 a.m. Zero hour for raids.

2.25 a.m. Relieved by 15th Canadian Battalion.

Brigade Support and Brigade Reserve.

Brigade Support (see below for disposition).

Battalion H.Q., M.5.a.7.5; No. 1 Company, M.7.c.1.8; No. 2 Company, M.5.a.7.4; No. 3 Company, G.36.c.1.7; No. 4 Company, M.5.d.5.4.

July 29th

P.M. Numbers 1 and 4 Companies relieved by two companies of the 13th Canadian Battalion and moved to brigade reserve in Ronville Caves, attached 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada).

July 31st

Numbers 2 and 3 Companies relieved by the 1/4th London (Queen's Westminster) and moved back to brigade reserve area behind Beaurains. Numbers 1 and 4 Companies moved forward and took over from two companies of 2nd Canadian Battalion.

Night

Aug. 1st-2nd

Numbers 1 and 4 Companies relieved by a Battalion of 169th Brigade.

G.H.Q. RESERVE

Aug. 2nd-4th

August 2nd

G.H.Q. Reserve.

4.00 a.m. Dainville—The complete Battalion in billets.

9.00 a.m. Battalion entrained on light railway and moved to Lattre St. Quentin.

LATTRE ST. QUENTIN

August 2nd

1.00 p.m. The Battalion arrived at Lattre St. Quentin.

JOURNEY TO AMIENS FRONT

August 3rd

7.00 p.m. Transport moved out to entraining point—Frequent.

5.00 a.m. Battalion (less one company and Intelligence Section) embussed for Frevent.

8.00 a.m. Battalion entrained under secret orders. On these being opened it was found the detraining point was Vieux-Rouen.

4.30 p.m. Number 1 Company (less Numbers 2 and 3 platoons—Number 2 had proceeded forward on the 3rd August to act as entraining party at Frevent and Number 3 was in Paris) and Intelligence Section embussed for Frevent.

6.30 p.m. Number 1 Company (less as above) and Intelligence Section arrived at Frevent.

APPENDIX II

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8.45 p.m. Main body of the Battalion detrained at Vieux-Rouen.
10.15 p.m. Number 1 Company (less 3 platoon) and Intelligence Section entrained at Frevent under secret orders. Route and destination as for main body.
Aug. 5th-8th
August 5th Corps Reserve. Journey to Amiens continued.
4.00 a.m. Main body of Battalion arrived at Dromesnil.
12.30 p.m. Number 1 Company (less 3 platoon) and Intelligence Section arrived at Vieux-Rouen.
3.00 p.m. Number 1 Company, etc., marched off to rejoin Battalion.
6.00 p.m. Number 1 Company having arrived, Battalion is now complete with the exception of Number 3 Platoon, which is in Paris.
Aug. 5th-8th March (as a unit), Dromesnil to Hornoy.
August 6th Journey by bus, Hornoy to St. Fuscien.
Aug. 6th-7th Midnight. Battalion moved off to concentration area.

THE ADVANCE TO VICTORY, 1918

THE BATTLE OF AMIENS

Assembly for Battle

August 7th 3.00 a.m. The leading company arrived in the concentration area.
4.30 a.m. Last company in.
August 8th 3.45 a.m. Battle assembly of Battalion complete.
The Attack
4.20 a.m. Zero hour.
For tactical formation, see narrative.

Barrage:

There will be no preliminary bombardment.
At Zero, barrage will be laid down two hundred yards in front of jumping off position, remaining there three minutes.

It will then lift 100 yards every two minutes for 2 lifts, 100 yards every three minutes for 8 lifts and then 100 yards every 4 minutes until the limit of the barrage is reached. M.Gs. will barrage after this.

One mobile brigade of field artillery will move forward with the attack.

A protective barrage of smoke will be placed on the Green Line during the halt.

Extracts from 16th Battalion Operation Order (Continued)

Tanks:

22 tanks will assist the Brigade, of which 7, in the two sections, will be allotted to the 16th Battalion.

They will assemble on Y/Z night, 1,000 yards behind jumping off trench and will move forward at Zero minus 12 minutes.

Tapes to indicate their route will be laid by Intelligence Officer on Y/Z night.

Lieuts. Armour and Rogers with three N.C.Os. will report to the O's.C. of the tank sections before dark on Y/Z night at GENTELLES WOOD.

Communication:

Brigade will maintain communication with battalions as they advance.

A Power Buzzer station will be established with the 13th Battalion and will work back to Brigade Report Centre at Brigade Headquarters. Pigeons will be carried by all battalions.

A relay post will be established at Brigade Report Centre.

Five Runners from Battalion will report to Brigade Battle Headquarters by 12.00 midnight on Y/Z night.

Equipment:

No packs will be worn. Haversacks will be carried on back.

APPENDIX II

1918

170 rounds S.A.A. per rifleman, Lewis gun crews 50 rounds in pouches.

3 No. 23 grenades per man.

1 No. 27 grenade per man.

1 ground flare for every 5th man.

48 hours' rations and emergency rations, filled water bottles and ground sheet.

30 rifle grenade cups per company.

16 wire cutters per company.

2 Lewis guns per platoon will be carried with 24 pans per gun.

Each O.C. company will arrange to have carried 5 Number 32 grenades—red, and 5 number 32 grenades—white.

The tanks attached to the Battalion will carry forward 21,000 rounds S.A.A., shovels, picks, water and grenades to within 500 yards of objective.

Signals:

(a) Number 32 grenade—red over red over red indicates S.O.S. or "We are held up and cannot advance without help."

(b) Number 32 grenade—white over white over white indicates "Lift your fire, we are going to advance, or stop firing."

August 8th Battalion H.Q. at Demuin.
August 9th Brigade Support to 1st C.I.B.
 7.30 a.m. Battalion moved to Maison Blanche in support to 1st C.I.B.
 3.30 p.m. Moved to woods N.E. of Beaucourt.
 8.30 p.m. Moved to Beaufort.
August 9th Battalion Transport—moved from Gentelles Wood to Ring Copse.
Aug. 9th-10th Midnight. Arrived at Beaufort; Battalion H.Q. in the town, companies in position 600 yards east of it.
Aug. 10th-10th Corps Reserve, Beaufort and Rouvroy.
August 10th 4.20 a.m. Battalion "stand to"; companies move to battle positions.
 9.00 a.m. The 32nd (British) Division passed through, deployed in artillery formation. A cavalry division also passed through.
 9.00 p.m. Battalion moved forward—two companies in elements of trenches S.W. of Rouvroy and the remaining two in a communication trench east of Beaufort. Transport moved from Ring Copse to Claude Wood, and thence to Beaufort.
August 11th 7.00 p.m. Two companies from Beaufort moved to Rouvroy defence line. Battalion H.Q. in Rouvroy.
August 10th-22nd Front Line, Parvillers.
August 16th Relieved the Royal Canadian Regiment, and portion of the 49th Canadian Battalion.
 4.25 a.m. to Noon. 3rd C.I.B. for tactical purposes under command 3rd Canadian Division.
 12.30 p.m. Zero hour, patrol action, Parvillers-Schwetz Wood captured. For details, see narrative.
Aug. 21st-22nd Night. Battalion relieved by the 1st Battalion, the 112th French Regiment, and proceeded to Beaufort.
August 22nd 3.00 a.m. to 9.25 p.m. Corps Reserve (Anzac Corps), Beaufort.
 5.00 a.m. Battalion arrived at Beaufort.
 9.25 p.m. Battalion marched to Hangard Wood.
August 23rd Corps Reserve (Canadian Corps), Hangard Wood.
 8.30 p.m. Battalion moved to Boves.
Aug. 24th-25th Corps Reserve, Boves.

JOURNEY—BOVES TO AUBIGNY

August 24th Corps Reserve.
August 25th 10.30 a.m. Number 3 Company marched to Saleux, 8 miles, and entrained for Aubigny.
 7.30 p.m. Remainder of the Battalion moved to Saleux.
Aug. 25th-26th En route to Aubigny.
August 26th 11.00 a.m. Battalion arrived at Aubigny.
 2.30 p.m. Battalion embussed for Beaurains.

APPENDIX II

THE SECOND BATTLE OF ARRAS, 1918

BATTLE OF THE SCARPE, 1918

- Aug. 26th-28th* Divisional Reserve, Beaurains and Neuville Vitasse.
August 26th 6.00 p.m. Arrived at Beaurains.
August 27th P.M. Battalion moved to the south-easterly outskirts of the village of Neuville-Vitasse.
- August 28th-September 1st* Brigade Reserve, Hendecourt.
August 28th Brigade Reserve. Relieved 28th Canadian Battalion.
August 30th 2.00 p.m. Numbers 1 and 4 Companies moved forward to Ouse Trench in U. 2 and 3. Relieved 1st C.I.B. units.
August 31st The 3rd C.I.B. relieved the 1st C.I.B.
Disposition of 16th Battalion: Battalion H.Q. at O. 32.a.35.45. Advanced Battalion H.Q. with No. 4 Company in Ouse Trench. Nos. 1 and 4 Companies in Ouse Trench U. 2 and 3. Nos. 2 and 3 Companies in Ulster and Unicorn Trenches in U. 4. No. 2 Company under Lieut. Reid was detailed as reserve to 15th Battalion, which unit was ordered to attack the Crow's Nest on morning of September 1st.

BATTLE OF THE DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE

- September 1st* 4.50 a.m. The 15th Canadian Battalion attacked and captured the Crow's Nest.
September 2nd Drocourt-Quéant attack.
Around 12.15 a.m. Brigade Operation Order for the attack received.
5.00 a.m. Zero hour.
16th Battalion issued no written orders. For details of attack, see narrative.
- September 3rd* Divisional Reserve, Drocourt-Quéant Support Line.
September 4th 4.30 p.m. Battalion moved by march route to Cherisy and there embussed for Dainville. On arrival at Dainville it was found that there were not sufficient billets available and the Battalion marched to Achicourt.
- Sept. 4th-6th* Corps Reserve, Achicourt.
September 6th 5.00 p.m. Battalion marched to Berneville.
Sept. 6th-19th Corps Reserve, Berneville.
Sept. 19th 2.00 p.m. Battalion moved by march route to Beaurains-Ronville area.
- Sept. 19th-24th* Corps Reserve, Beaurains-Ronville area.
Sept. 19th 5.00 p.m. Battalion arrived at Beaurains.
Sept. 24th 4.00 p.m. Battalion moved to Hendecourt area. The unit marched to Arras and proceeded from there by tactical train to south of Bullecourt.

THE BATTLES OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

THE BATTLE OF THE CANAL DU NORD

- Sept. 24th-25th* Brigade Support, Cagnicourt area. Relieved 19th Canadian Battalion.
Sept. 25th-27th Front Line, Canal du Nord.
Sept. 25th 11.20 p.m. Relief complete.
Sept. 27th In the early morning the 6th Yorks and Lincs. assembled in front of Number 3 Company of the Battalion.
Sept. 27th 5.20 a.m. Zero hour for the attack on the Canal du Nord. The 14th, 15th and 13th Canadian Battalions passed in succession to the attack through the 16th Battalion out-post line.
2.00 p.m. Orders received from 3rd C.I.B. to send forward two companies to reinforce the 15th Canadian Battalion. Numbers 3 and 4 Companies, under Capt. G. F. Mason and Major A. G. Mordy, were detailed for the task. On arrival at their destination these companies found that the 15th had gained all objectives and accordingly they returned to their former position.
6.00 p.m. Battalion moved to support positions.
Sept. 27th-30th Brigade Reserve, W.28, central.
Sept. 29th Reconnoitring parties sent forward to Douai-Cambrai Road.

APPENDIX II

BLECOURT-CUVILLERS ATTACK

- 1918*
Sept. 30th 5.30 p.m. Conference of Battalion Commanders at 3rd C.I.B. H.Q.—Major R. O. Bell-Irving attended.
5.30 p.m. Battalion moved to Haynecourt to the relief of the 10th Canadian Battalion.
- October 1st* Cuvillers attack.
4.40 a.m. Assembly for attack complete.
5.00 a.m. Zero hour.
- October 2nd* 3.00 a.m. Relieved in front line by 28th Canadian Battalion.
3.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. Brigade Reserve, Haynecourt.
3.00 p.m. Battalion moved to Sains lez Marquion.
Corps Reserve, Sains lez Marquion.
Oct. 2nd-5th Brigade Support, Haucourt Vis-en-Artois.
Oct. 5th-6th Brigade Support, Hamblain.
Oct. 6th-10th
October 6th 5.25 p.m. Relieved 1st Battalion, King's Own.

PURSUIT TO MONS

- October 10th* 7.00 p.m. Moved to relief of 13th Canadian Battalion in front line.
- Oct. 11th-13th* Front Line, right sub-section—Hamblain sector.
October 11th 1.00 a.m. Relief complete.
7.00 a.m. Information received from 3rd C.I.B. that the 8th (British) Division had been ordered to attack the Drocourt-Quéant Line between Fresnes-Brebières road and Dan Trench, D.13.d.1.1.—16th Battalion to be prepared to move if ordered. Companies were ordered to move forward and Number 1 Company passed through Saily advancing towards the Drocourt-Quéant Line.
2.30 p.m. Battalion in Drocourt-Quéant Line J.21 and J.28. 18 prisoners captured.
3.50 p.m. Battalion in sunken road J.17.c., 16.d. and 16.c.
4.20 p.m. 3rd C.I.B. report that prisoners taken state the enemy left 16 men and 1 N.C.O. per battalion behind. After Noyelle there will be no more opposition until the Canal du Nord is reached.
- October 12th* 6.00 a.m. Battalion continued to advance.
4.15 p.m. Battalion moving up to the Canal. No opposition. The enemy reported to be retiring from Ferin.
6.00 p.m. Relief of the Battalion by the 2nd Battalion commenced.
- Oct. 13th-18th* Divisional Reserve, Eterpigny.
October 17th 2.30 p.m. Funeral of the late Major R. O. Bell-Irving, D.S.O., M.C., second in command, took place.

FINAL ADVANCE OF 16th BATTALION

THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH

BEFORE CLOSE OF HOSTILITIES

- October 18th* 7.30 a.m. Battalion moved from Eterpigny to Estree.
4.00 p.m. Battalion moved to Lewarde.
Advance for the day: 5¼ miles.
- October 19th* 9.00 a.m. Battalion passed through the 2nd C.I.B. with orders to continue the pursuit of the enemy until a strong opposition is encountered.
Advance for the day: 6¼ miles.
- October 20th* 9.00 a.m. The 15th Battalion passed through and continued the advance to St. Amand-Raismes.
Advance for the day: one mile.
- October 21st* 9.00 a.m. The 15th Canadian Battalion advanced—16th Battalion being in support.
The 15th Battalion having gained the line Aremberg-Grand Bray road, the 16th Battalion passed through them towards the Valenciennes-St. Amand road, and during the afternoon gained touch with the enemy five hundred feet west of the

APPENDIX II

- 1918 latter road. At dusk strong patrols pushed forward keeping in touch with the retiring enemy.
10.00 p.m. The village of Vicoigne was entered, and posts established on the railway embankment east of the village and the Valenciennes-St. Amand road.
Advance for the day: 3 miles.
- October 22nd Battalion relieved by the 43rd Canadian Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada).
Brigade Support, Wallers.
- October 23rd 1.30 p.m. Battalion moved to Somain.

EPILOGUE

- October 22nd- Divisional Reserve, Somain.
Nov. 11th 11.00 a.m. Armistice proclaimed.
Nov. 11th March, Somain to Herin (Assembly area for march to Rhine).
Nov. 13th

MARCH TO THE RHINE

- Nov. 14th- All marches in Brigade Column—29 days.
December 13th To Baisieux, 7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Nov. 14th 2.30 p.m. Battalion passed from France into Belgium.
To Wasmeul, 7.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon.
Nov. 15th To Soignies, 6.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Nov. 18th Soignies. The Mayor has named the square "Place Canadian Scottish" in honour of the Regiment.
Nov. 21st-27th (Ref. Map: Sheet Brussels 1/100,000).
Nov. 21st To Nivelles as advance guard to 3rd C.I.B., 7.45 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
7.45 a.m. Head of vanguard (Number 1 Company) moved off. Cavalry, cyclists, machine guns, battery of field guns and party of engineers acting with the Battalion.
3.30 p.m. Vanguard entered Nivelles.
4.00 p.m. Advance guard entered Nivelles.
- Nov. 22nd Battalion resting. Number 1 Company on outpost duty.
Outpost line from Genappe to Quatre Bras.
10.15 a.m. To Vieux Genappe.
Nov. 24th To St. Gery, 1.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Nov. 25th 8.00 a.m. To Sart d'Avril.
Nov. 27th To Couthuin, 8.15 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
Nov. 28th 10.00 a.m. Andenne, on the river Meuse.
Nov. 29th To Marchin, 12.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Nov. 30th To Tohogue, 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
December 2nd To Lierneux, 9.15 a.m. to 6.15 p.m.
December 4th To Pont Brucken, 8.30 a.m. to 4.10 p.m.
December 6th 2.10 p.m. The 16th Battalion crossed the German frontier, the pipe band playing "The Blue Bonnets Over the Border".
The Battalion led the 3rd C.I.B. into Germany.
December 7th To Heppenbach, 8.30 a.m. to 2.15 p.m.
December 8th To Udenbrath, 12.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
December 9th To Kall, 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
December 10th To Euskirchen, 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
December 11th To Kierberg, 8.30 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.
December 12th To Bayenthal, a suburb of Cologne, 8.15 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

December 13th THE BRITISH ARMIES CROSS THE RHINE

The 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade led the 1st Canadian Division. Lots were drawn for the place of honour in the Brigade and was won by the 14th Battalion, followed by the 15th, 16th and 13th Battalions. Companies within the Battalion and platoons within the companies drew lots for the first to cross.

7.45 a.m. Battalion paraded, Bayenthal to Heumar, 8.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Battalion moved from parade ground at billets.

APPENDIX II

1918

9.51 a.m. The Battalion stepped on to the Hohenzollerer Bridge, pipe band in front playing "The Cock o' the North". Pouring rain.

Dec. 13th-
January 5

GERMANY

1919

WITH ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Dec. 13th-28th
December 16th

Heumar.

The Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., accompanied by his staff, paid a farewell visit to the Brigade before leaving for England. He walked through the ranks of the Battalion and was heartily cheered by all ranks.

December 28th

Rail journey: Heumar to Lindlar, 10.15 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

LINDLAR

(Dec. 28th, 1918—5th Jan., 1919)

Number 3 Company moved out to Frielingsdorf and Kapplesunge and established an outpost line on all roads leading into the Neutral Zone.

December 31st

Numbers 2 and 4 Companies held their annual dinner in the theatre.

1919

January 3rd

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., left the Battalion to proceed on leave, and then to Canada. (Lieut.-Colonel Peck was officially in command until January 5th.) Major J. A. Hope assumed command of the Battalion.

January 5th

March (as a unit), Lindlar to Bensberg, 11.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Jan. 5th-6th

Rail journey, Bensberg (Germany), to Huy (Belgium), 6.00 p.m., 5th January (Sunday), to noon, 6th January. 18 hours.

January 6th

March, Huy to Antheit, 12.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

BELGIUM

January 6th-

March 22nd

February 4th

Antheit—75 days.

Review at Liège. The salute was taken by Lieut.-General Jacques, of the Belgian Army.

February 10th

3rd C.I.B. paraded for a March Past. The Fourth Army Commander took the salute.

February 20th

Battalion paraded for the funeral of the late R.S.M. J. Kay, M.C., D.C.M., M.M. Brigadier-General Tuxford and his staff attended and also representatives from all Battalions in the Brigade.

March 1st

Battalion paraded for a farewell address by Brigadier-General G. S. Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

March 10th

Battalion paraded for presentation of King's Silk Union Flag by Major-General Sir A. C. Macdonnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

March 22nd

6.00 p.m. Battalion entrained and left Huy.

Mar. 22nd-25th

Rail journey: Huy (Belgium), to le Havre (France), 6.00 p.m., 22nd, to 6.00 a.m., 25th.

March 23rd

A wreck on track held up train at Wasmuel for 6 hours.

March 25th

On arrival at le Havre we marched to the Canadian Embarkation Camp.

Mar. 25th-26th

Battalion at Canadian Embarkation Camp, le Havre, 7.00 a.m., 25th, to 5.00 p.m., 26th.

Mar. 26th-27th

Voyage: le Havre (France), to Weymouth (England), 6.00 p.m., 26th, to 10.00 a.m., 27th. H.M.T.S. "King Edward"—the King Line—Tonnage: 4,357; (still in service—1925).

March 27th

At Weymouth, 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Rail journey: Weymouth to Liphook (for Bramshott Camp), 1.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

March 27th-

April 26th

March 27th

April 26th

Bramshott Camp—30 days.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Scroggie, M.C., took over command.

3.00 a.m. Battalion moved off from Bramshott.

APPENDIX II

VOYAGE

1919
April 26th-
May 4th

Liverpool to Quebec—H.M.T.S. "Empress of Britain", 7.00 p.m., 26th April, to 11.00 a.m., 4th May.

O.C. Troops on Board: Lieut.-Colonel J. P. McKenzie, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, C.E.

Canadian Pacific Railway's Boat. Tonnage: 15,857. Commander: Capt. George S. Webster, R.N.R. (the oldest Commander in the Canadian Pacific Railway's Fleet).

RAIL JOURNEY

May 4th-7th

Quebec to Winnipeg—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Troop Train No. 2003., 4.15 p.m., 4th (Sunday), to 9.57 a.m., 7th (Wednesday).

O.C. Train: Lieut. Fitzgerald.

Parade and Reception; out-of-town men dispersed.

May 7th

City men dispersed; all discharged by 12.00 noon.

May 8th

Official date for demobilization of the 16th Canadian Battalion (M.D. 10, Winnipeg).

16th Battalion (C.E.F.) disbanded by General Order 149, dated 15th September, 1920.

May 9th

Officers dispersed.

APPENDIX III

ANALYSIS OF BATTLE CASUALTIES ACCORDING TO FRONTS AND NATURE OF WARFARE

Dates Periods and Nature of Operations	Fronts	Officers			Other Ranks			Grand Total	
		K. in A. D. of W. Pre. Dead.	Wounded	P. of W.	Total	K. in A. D. of W. Pre. Dead	Wounded		P. of W.	Total
1915									
March 4th-24th.... (Trenches)	Fleurbaix.....					10	8	18	18
April 16th-20th.... (Trenches)	Ypres Salient..... St. Julien Front.		1		1	5	10	15	16
April 22nd-May 4th (Battle)	2nd Battle of Ypres	9	7	1	17	153	239	30	422
May 18th-20th.... (Battle)	Festubert.....	3	3		6	68	203	271	277
May 21st-31st.... (Trenches)	Festubert.....		1		1	2	9	11	12
June 6th-26th (Trenches)	Givenchy.....		1		1	6	13	19	20
July 10th-Sept. 17th (Trenches)	Ploegsteert.....	2	3		5	7	29	36	41
Sept. 20th-25th.... (Trenches)	Kemmel.....						2	2	2
Sept. 25th, 1915- March 22nd, 1916 (Trenches)	Pleogsteert.....		7		7	27	81	108	115
1916									
March 28th- May 31st. (Trenches)	Ypres Salient..... Various Subsec- tors. Bluff to Mount Sorrel.	1	5		6	36	116	152	158
June 3rd-7th..... (Support) to attack	Mount Sorrel.....	3*			3	19	79	98	101
June 12th-14th.... (Battle)	Mount Sorrel.....	7	4		11	59	199	258	269
June 25th-Aug. 8th. (Trenches)	Ypres Salient..... Hill 60.	1	6		7	30	87	118	125

* Includes one attached officer, Lieut. Rose.

APPENDIX III

Dates Periods and Nature of Operations	Fronts	Officers				Other Ranks				Grand Total
		K. in A. D. of W. Pre. Dead	Wounded	P. of W.	Total	K. in A. D. of W. Pre. Dead	Wounded	P. of W.	Total	
Sept. 3rd-7th Holding Battle area.	The Somme Moquet Farm near Pozières.	1	8		9	97	243		340	349
Sept. 19th-28th (Support) to the attack.	The Somme, Thiep- val Ridge—Ken- ora Trench.	1	3		4	41	90		131	135
Oct. 7th-9th (Battle)	The Somme Ancre Heights, 1916—Regina Trench.	8	5		13	131	174	26	331	344
Oct. 26th-Dec. 21st (Trenches)	Vimy Ridge Carency and Berthonval Sec- tors.					3	24		27	27
1917										
Jan. 20th-Mar. 2nd (Trenches)	Calonne and Maroe Sectors.		1		1	7	15		22	23
March 5th-30th (Trenches)	Le Maison Blanche		2		2	3	9		12	14
April 9th (Battle)	Vimy Ridge	7	13		20	99	222		321	341
April 14th-May 3rd (Support) to the attack.	Willerval, Arleaux Fresnoy.	3	2		5	34	74		108	113
June 1st-July 12th (Trenches)	Mericourt Sector		2		2	15	45		60	62
Aug. 2nd-14th (Trenches)	Hill 70 Front					3	14		17	17
Aug. 15th-17th (Battle)	Hill 70	2	5		7	61	189		250	257
Sept. 4th-17th (Trenches)	Lens, St. Pierre	2	3		5	20	58		78	83
Oct. 5th-14th (Trenches)	Avion Front					1	13		14	14
Oct. 31st-Nov. 10th (Support) to the attack.	Ypres Salient (Passchendaele)	3	2		5	27	63		90	95
Nov. 17th-Dec. 19th (Trenches)	Avion					2	1		3	3
Dec. 20th-23rd (Trenches)	Lievin						2		2	2
1918										
Jan. 31st-Feb. 16th (Trenches)	Loos (Hill 70 Sector)					2	4		6	6

APPENDIX III

Total Grand	Dates Periods and Nature of Operations	Fronts	Officers				Other Ranks				Grand Total		
			K. in A.	D. of W.	Wounded	P. of W.	Total	K. in A.	D. of W.	Wounded		P. of W.	Total
			Pre. Dead					Pre. Dead					
	1918												
310319	Feb. 13th (Raid)....	Loos (Hill 70).....			2		2	1	11		12	14	
131135	Feb. 25th-Mar. 13th (Trenches)	Lens, St. Emile....	4	3		7	15	31		46	53		
331344	Mar. 29th-May 5th. (Trenches)	Arras, Telegraph Hill, Gavrelle		2	1	3	6	36	1	43	46		
2727	April 28th (Raid)...	Gavrelle.....	1	2		3	4	15		19	22		
2223	July 18th-Aug. 1st.. (Trenches)	Telegraph Hill Sec- tor.		1		1	1	12		13	14		
321344	July 28th (Raid)....	Tilloy.....	1			1	4	17		21	22		
108115	Aug. 8th (Battle)...	Amiens.....	2	4		6	44	102		146	152		
6062	Aug. 9th-15th..... (Support) to the attack.	Amiens Front..... Beaufort, Rouv- roy.	1	1		2	19	37		56	58		
1717	Aug. 16th (Battle)..	Parvillers.....	3			3	15	33	9	57	60		
250257	Aug. 17th-22nd.... Holding Battle area.	Amiens Front.....					11	15		26	26		
7883	Aug. 26th-Sept. 1st. (Support) to the attack.	Arras Front, Beau- raines-Hende- court Area.	1	2		3	7	34		41	44		
1114	Sept. 2nd (Battle)..	Drocourt-Queant..	5	7		12	36	106		142	154		
9095	Sept. 3rd-30th..... (Support) to the attack.	Canal du Nord....	1	1		2	16	13		29	31		
333	Oct. 1st (Battle)....	Canal du Nord- Cuvillers.	5	7		12	77	187	69	333	345		
222	Oct. 10th-21st..... (Battle)	Final Advance.....		1		1	4	27		31	32		

SUMMARY OF BATTLE CASUALTIES

	OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
	K. in A. D. of W.	Wounded in Action	Prisoners of War	K. in A. D. of W.	Wounded in Action	Prisoners of War
Battles.....	51	56	1	747	1,681	134
Support to the Attack	13	11	..	163	390	...
Holding in Battle Areas.....	1	8	..	108	258	...
Trenches.....	10	38	1	201	619	2
Raid.....	2	4	..	9	43	...
	77	117	2	1,228	2,991	136

FINAL SUMMARY

	Whilst Serving with 16th Bn.		Whilst Serving Otherwise than with 16th Bn.		TOTALS		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks	All Ranks
Killed in Action.....	77	1,228	4	37	81	1,265	1,346
Killed Accidentally.....	...	3	1	1	1	4	5
Died of Disease.....	4	26	3	28	7	54	61
Wounded in Action....	117	2,991	25	138	142	3,129	3271*
Wounded Accidentally..	4	14	2	1	6	15	21
Prisoners of War.....	2	136	1	3	3	139	142
Grand Totals.....					240	4,606	4,846
Total Serving with 16th Battalion.....					Officers 268	Other Ranks 5,223	All Ranks 5,491

* This total includes 2,577 first wounds; 452 second wounds; 73 third wounds; and 6 fourth wounds.

APPENDIX IV

PART I.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE CASUALTY STATISTICS

(a) Casualties incurred in the Great War 1914-19 by Highland Regiments to which Regiments of the Non-permanent Active Militia Force of Canada Furnishing Contingents to the 16th Battalion, The Canadian Scottish, C.E.F. at formation were allied.

The Gordon Highlanders (50th Regiment wore uniform of Gordons)				The Seaforth Highlanders			
K. in A. and Died of Wounds		Other Ranks		K. in A. and Died of Wounds		Other Ranks	
Officers		8,495		Officers		8,006	
448				394			
Detail				Detail			
Other Ranks losses according to Battalions:				Other Ranks losses according to Battalions:			
Officer losses:				Officer losses:			
Regular and Service Bns. 245				Regular and Service Bns. 257			
Territorial Bns. (four) 203				Territorial Bns. (three) 137			
448				394			
		1st Bn. 1,973				1st Bn. 1,075	
		2nd " 1,380				2nd " 1,368	
		4th " 1,064				4th " 1,000	
		5th " 817				5th " 873	
		6th " 899				6th " 1,100	
		6/7 " 90				7th " 1,050	
		7th " 777				8th " 1,120	
		8th " 213				9th " 322	
		9th " 342				Other Bns.	
		10th " 186				—losses	
		8/10 " 531				under 50. 98	
		Other Bns.				8,006	
		—losses					
		under 50 223					
		8,495					
The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders				The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 1st Battalion (91st)			
K. in A. and Died of Wounds		Other Ranks		K. in A. and Died of Wounds		Other Ranks	
Officers		5,468		Officers		6,442	
276				431			
Detail				Detail			
Other Ranks losses according to Battalions:				Other Ranks losses according to Battalions:			
Officer losses:				Officer losses:			
Regular and Service Bns. 238				Regular and Service Bns. 229			
Territorial Bns. (one) 38				Territorial Bns. (five) 202			
276				431			
		1st Bn. 1,560				1st Bn. 295	
		2nd " 420				2nd " 1,175	
		3rd " 50				1/5 " 396	
		4th " 250				1/6 " 323	
		5th " 1,200				1/7 " 898	
		6th " 950				1/8 " 819	
		7th " 980				1/9 " 155	
		10th " 58				1/10 " 939	
		5,468				11th " 809	
						12th " 213	
						14th " 314	
						Other Bns.	
						—losses	
						under 50. 106	
						6,442	

APPENDIX IV

(b) Casualties incurred in the Great War 1914-19 by The Royal Scots, The Royal Regiment, the Regiment to which the Canadian Scottish Regiment (the 1st Battalion of which Regiment perpetuates the 16th Battalion C.E.F.) is allied.

K. in A. and Died of Wounds

	Officers 586		Other Ranks 10,612
Officer losses:		Detail	
		Other Ranks losses according to Battalions:	
Regular and Service Battalions	320	1st Bn.	270
Territorial Battalions (Seven)	266	2nd "	1,615
586		3rd "	51
		4th "	440
		5th "	375
		5/6 "	398
		6th "	155
		7th "	482
		8th "	365
		9th "	995
		2/10 Bn.	139
		11th "	1,002
		12th "	1,072
		13th "	1,033
		15th "	778
		16th "	874
		17th "	385
		Other Bns.—	
		losses under 50	183
			10,612

PART II.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF TOTAL CASUALTIES INCURRED IN MAJOR CAMPAIGNS, 1808 - 1918

British Military Losses

		Effectives mobilized.	K. in A. D. of W.	Died of Disease	Wounded
<i>1808-14</i>					
<i>Peninsular</i> ¹	Officers		513	357	2,208
	Other Ranks		10,133	23,696	30,221
<i>1815</i>					
<i>Waterloo</i> ²	Officers		136		577
	Other Ranks		1,965		7,519
<i>1854-56</i>					
<i>Crimea</i> ¹	Officers		243		
	Other Ranks)	97,864	4,359	17,580	18,283
<i>1899-1902</i>					
<i>South Africa</i> ³	Officers		701	339	
	Other Ranks)	448,431	7,091	12,911	
			25,141	54,883	58,808
<i>1914-18</i>					
<i>The Great War</i> ⁴	Officers		9,496,370		1,092,237
	Other Ranks)				

¹ *Losses of Life Caused by War*—Duman Vedel-Petersen.

² *Sketches of the Highlanders of Scotland*—Stewart, 1822.

³ Official Statistics—monthly return of casualties.

⁴ Extracted from statements circulated in reply to questions in the House of Commons.

APPENDIX IV

Foreign Powers' Military Losses ¹

	Effectives (All Ranks)	K. in A. D. of W.	Died of Disease	Died Acci- dentally etc.	Missing
<i>1861-65</i>					
American Civil War					
Northern States.....	1,500,000 to 2,600,000	110,038	224,586	24,872	384,281
Southern States.....	Not known	72,345	120,000	.....
<i>1870-71</i>					
Franco-German War					
Germany.....	1,494,000	26,562	14,648	.....	Wounded 116,821
France.....	1,500,000	136,540	.....	.....	131,100
<i>1904-05</i>					
Russo-Japanese War					
Russia.....	1,365,000	34,000	9,300	.....	141,800
Japan.....	1,200,000	58,900	27,200	.....	173,400
<hr/>					
	Effective (All Ranks)	Killed and Died		Missing Pre. Dead	
<i>1914-18</i>					
The Great War					
France.....	8,410,000	1,089,700		265,300	
Germany.....	.....	1,582,244		756,843	
Italy.....	5,250,000	428,000		.....

¹ *Losses of Life Caused by War*—Duman Vedel-Petersen.

APPENDIX V

STRENGTHS AND TOTAL CASUALTIES OF CONTINGENTS FORMING THE ORIGINAL 16th BATTALION C.E.F. AND ANALYSIS OF REINFORCEMENTS ACCORDING TO REINFORCING UNITS, SHOWING IN THE CASE OF DRAFTS OF 20 OR OVER THE CASUALTIES INCURRED

Contingents Forming Original 16th Bn.			
	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
50th Regiment (Gordons), Victoria	8	226	234
72nd Regiment (Seaforth's), Vancouver	25	511	536
79th Regiment (Cameron's), Winnipeg	7	241	248
91st Regiment, The Canadian Highlanders, Hamilton, allied with Argyll and Sutherland, Highlanders	5	132	137
Army Medical Corps	1 ¹	6	7
	46	1,116	1,162.

¹ Medical officer, 72nd Regiment.

Reinforcing Unit and Place of Origin	Total of Reinforcements	Wounds Received in Action ²	Wounded Accidentally	K. in A. D. of W. Pre. Dead ²	Killed Accidentally	Died of Disease	P. of W.
<i>Original 16th Bn. (as above)</i>	1,162	612	2	265	1	13	35
11th Bn., C.E.F. (organized at Valcartier from various contingents)	45	27	..	13	..	1	1
12th Bn., C.E.F. (organized at Valcartier from various contingents).	46	24	1	9	..	1	2
17th Bn., C.E.F. Nova Scotia	68	49	1	21	..	..	..
30th Bn., C.E.F. British Columbia	311	198	1	77	1	4	1
43rd Bn., C.E.F. Cameron's, Winnipeg.	550	388	3	162	..	8	5

APPENDIX V

Reinforcing Unit and Place of Origin	Total of Reinforce- ments	Wounds ² Received in Action	Wounded Acci- dentally	K. in A. D. of W. Pre. Dead ²	Killed Acci- dentally	Died of Disease	P. of W.
46th Bn., C.E.F. Regina.	155	116	1	53	..	..	3
47th Bn., C.E.F. New Westminster	135	112	..	44	..	..	1
54th Bn., C.E.F. Nelson	44	35	..	13	..	..	..
61st Bn., C.E.F. Winnipeg.	37	18	..	16	..	..	..
63rd Bn., C.E.F. Edmonton.	20	8	1	1	..	..	1
65th Bn., C.E.F. Saskatoon.	25	27	..	7	..	..	..
68th Bn., C.E.F. Regina.	39	20	..	12	..	..	3
72nd Bn., C.E.F. Seaforths, Vancouver.	150	115	1	47	..	..	3
79th Bn., C.E.F. Brandon.	143	97	..	40	..	1	2
90th Bn., C.E.F. Winnipeg.	33	27	..	12	..	..	..
92nd Bn., C.E.F. Toronto.	20	17	..	4	..	1	..
94th Bn., C.E.F. Port Arthur.	58	39	1	9	..	1	1
101st Bn., C.E.F. Winnipeg.	218	134	..	68	1	1	10
107th Bn., C.E.F. Winnipeg.	251	95	..	45	..	3	1
108th Bn., C.E.F. Selkirk.	259	165	..	58	..	3	3
113th Bn., C.E.F. Lethbridge.	207	188	3	72	1	11	3
145th Bn., C.E.F. Moncton.	20	12	..	7	..	..	..
151st Bn., C.E.F. Strathcona.	59	35	2	11	..	..	1
174th Bn., C.E.F. Cameron's, Winnipeg.	39	17	..	16	..	..	1
179th Bn., C.E.F. Cameron's, Winnipeg.	84	61	..	18	..	1	2

APPENDIX V

Reinforcing Unit and Place of Origin	Total of Reinforce- ments	Wounds ² Received in Action	Wounded Acci- dentally	K. in A. D. of W. Prc. Dead	Killed Acci- dentally	Died or Disease	P. of W.
183rd Bn., C.E.F. Winnipeg.	100	72	..	27	..	3	4
226th Bn., C.E.F. Dauphin.	224	157	1	46	..	2	3
P.P.C.L.I., Ottawa.	49	27	1	18	1	1	..
1st Depôt Bn., Sask. Reg't.	59	10	..	11	..	..	9
1st Depôt Bn..... B. C. Regiment	60	9	..	3	..	2	2
1st Depot Bn..... Man. Regiment	250	70	..	30	..	1	26
Canadian Army Med. Corps....	61	21	..	6	..	..	..
Canadian Army Service Corps..	22	18	..	2	..	..	1
Sundry Units as under ¹ supply- ing drafts of less than 20 all ranks.....	485	250	2	105	..	3	18
Totals.....	5,491	3,270 ²	21	1,348 ²	5	61	142

¹ 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 44th, 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 53rd, 56th, 62nd, 66th, 70th, 71st, 77th, 78th, 80th, 82nd, 83rd, 88th, 89th, 91st, 96th, 97th, 100th, 102nd, 103rd, 106th, 109th, 115th, 117th, 126th, 128th, 134th, 141st, 144th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 152nd, 154th, 156th, 158th, 160th, 169th, 171st, 173rd, 181st, 184th, 188th, 190th, 194th, 195th, 196th, 200th, 203rd, 209th, 210th, 211th, 214th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 236th, 242nd, 243rd, 246th, 249th, 258th, 266th, Battalions, C.E.F.; 1st Div'l. H.Q.; the Royal Canadian Regiment; 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles and Depot Regt., Canadian Mounted Rifles; 1st and 14th Reserve Battalions; 79th, 88th and 100th Regiments, 2nd Depot Bn., B. C. Regt.; 1st Depot Bn., 1st Que. Regt.; 1st Depot Bn., 2nd Que. Regt.; 2nd Depot Bn., 1st Que. Regt.; Composite Battalion; No. 1 Independent Company; 1st Cdn. Pioneer Battalion; 4th Cdn. Pioneer Battalion; Canadian Cavalry; Re-mount Depot; Canadian Cyclists; Cdn. Army Veterinary Corps; Cdn. Mach. Gun Corps; Cdn. Forestry Corps; Cdn. Railway Troops; Cdn. Artillery; Cdn. Engineers; Cdn. Chaplain Services; Y.M.C.A.

² These totals represent casualties incurred by all ranks carried on the nominal roll of the 16th Battalion whether serving with the unit or elsewhere at date of casualty. The total of wounded includes second, third, and fourth wounds.

APPENDIX VI
COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS
SERVING WITH THE 16th BATTALION
THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH

At organization, Valcartier, P.Q., September, 1914:			From organization to demobilization:		
	Officers	Other Ranks		Officers	Other Ranks
Canada.....	22	175	Canada.....	124	1,560
England.....	11	435	England.....	69	1,720
Scotland.....	9	391	Scotland.....	44	1,234
Ireland.....	1	42	Ireland.....	9	185
Wales.....	..	9	Wales.....	8	59
New Zealand.....	1	..	New Zealand.....	1	..
United States of America.....	2	15	United States of America.....	7	185
Sundry.....	..	49	Sundry.....	6	280
	46	1,116		268	5,223

APPENDIX VII SUMMARY OF DAYS

IN TRENCHES, SUPPORT AND RESERVE POSITION

		Days
		347
		108
		187
		294
		304
		1,240
Army Reserve:—		
	Army	Sub-Totals (days)
<i>1915</i>		
March 26th-		
April 7th	Estaires First	12
April 7th-16th	Cassel Second	9
May 15th-16th	Pacaut and Paradis First	2
June 24th-26th	Essars First	2
<i>1916</i>		
Aug. 11th-13th	Journey to Eperlecques Second	2
Aug. 13th-27th—	Eperlecques Second	14
Oct. 18th	Halloy-les Pernois Fourth	1
Oct. 23rd-25th	Averdoingt Third	2
<i>1917</i>		
Oct. 14th-20th	Verdrel First	6
Oct. 20th-23rd	Journey to Passchendaele Second	3
<i>1918</i>		
Jan. 7th-23rd	Bruay First	16
March 23rd-27th	Fosse 10 First	4
March 27th	Chateau de la Haie First	1
March 28th-29th	En route Arras- Albert and return Third & First	2
May 19th-25th	Izel-lez- Hammeau First	6
May 25th- June 26th	Monchy-Breton First	22
		104
G. H. Q. Reserve:		
<i>1915</i>		
Feb. 17th-23rd	Caestre	6
May 5th-14th	Steenwerck	10
<i>1918</i>		
Aug. 2nd-4th	En route Amiens	3
		19
		1,363
Total		1,363
Number of days February 17th, 1915, to November 11th, 1918.		1,363

APPENDIX VIII

MOVEMENTS OF THE BATTALION

Date	From	To	Time	Distance (miles)
BY SEA				
<i>1914</i>				
Sept. 28th-				
Oct. 2nd	Quebec	Gaspé Bay	} 20 days	2,360
Oct. 3rd-18th	Gaspé Bay	Devonport			8 hours
<i>1915</i>				
Feb. 12th-15th	Avonmouth	St. Nazaire	3 days	
			15 hours	
<i>1919</i>				
Mar. 26th-27th	Le Havre	Weymouth	16 hours	140
Apr. 26th-				
May 4th	Liverpool	Quebec	7 days	
			16 hours	2,634
BY RAIL				
<i>1914</i>				
Seaforth's				
Aug. 22nd-28th	Vancouver	Valcartier	5½ days	3,117
Cameron's				
Aug. 23rd-26th	Winnipeg	Valcartier	3½ days	1,552
91st.				
Aug. 23rd-24th	Hamilton	Valcartier	23 hours	552
Gordons				
Aug. 28th-				
Sept. 4th	Victoria	Valcartier	7 days	3,200
Oct. 18th-19th	Devonport	Patney and Chirton	4½ hours	135
<i>1915</i>				
Feb. 11th	Amesbury	Avonmouth	3½ hours	75
Feb. 15th-17th	St. Nazaire	Hazebrouck	44 hours	370
<i>1916 (The Somme)</i>				
Aug. 28th	St. Omer	Conteville	8½ hours	
<i>1917 (Passchendaele)</i>				
Oct. 31st	Ebblingham	Ypres (Asylum Station)		26
<i>1918 (To Amiens and return to Arras Front).</i>				
Aug. 4th	Frevent	Vieux-Rouen	12½ hours	
Aug. 25th-26th	Saleux	Aubigny		
<i>1918 (To Germany)</i>				
Dec. 28th	Heumar	Lindlar	1½ hours	18
<i>1919 (From Germany)</i>				
Jan. 5th- 6th	Bensberg (Germany)	Huy (Belgium)	18 hours	100
Mar. 22nd-25th	Huy	le Havre (France)	2½ days	200

APPENDIX VIII

Date	From	To	Time	Distance (Miles)
------	------	----	------	---------------------

BY RAIL (Continued)

<i>1919</i> England—(A wreck held up troop train for 6 hours at Wasmuel).				
Mar. 27th	Weymouth	Liphook	6 hours	135
Apr. 26th	Liphook	Liverpool	10 hours	215
			40 minutes	
<i>Canada</i>				
May 4th-7th	Quebec	Winnipeg	2 days	1536
			17½ hours	

BY BUS

<i>1915</i> (Ypres)				
Apr. 16th	Steenvoorde	Vlamertinghe	2½ hours	11½
<i>1917</i> (Passchendaele)				
Nov. 12th	Brandhoek	Merville	5 hours	25
Nov. 14th	Annezin	Marquelles	3 hours	10
			30 minutes	
<i>1918</i> (German advance)				
Mar. 28th	Chateau de la Haie	To the South		
<i>1918</i> (To Amiens and return to Arras Front)				
Aug. 4th	Lattre St. Quentin	Frevent	2½ hours	14
Aug. 6th	Hornoy	St. Fuscien	4½ hours	19

MARCHES

Tactical Marches—10 miles and over.

<i>1915</i>				
Feb. 23rd	Caestre	Erquinghem	6 hours	13
Apr. 7th	Estaires	Cassel	7½ hours	17
May 4th-5th	Vlamertinghe	Steenwerck area	10½ hours	12½
May 14th	Steenwerck area	Pacaut	7½ hours	10
June 26th-27th	Essars	Neuf Berquin	4½ hours	11
<i>1916</i>				
Mar. 28th	Meteren	Dickebusch Huts	6 hours	11
Aug. 12th	Steenvoorde	Lederzeele	6½ hours	14½
<i>1916</i> (Somme)				
Aug. 29th	Maison Rolland	Halloy-les-Pernois	5 hours	11½
Sept. 11th	Toutencourt	Bonneville		11½
Oct. 24th	Averdoingt	Fresnicourt		11
<i>1917</i>				
Sept. 2nd	Marles-les-Mines	Aix Noulette	5 hours	10
Oct. 21st	Houdain	la Miquellerie (Busnes area)	6½ hours	11½
<i>1918</i>				
May 19th	Anzin St. Aubin	Izel-lez-Hameau	5½ hours	10½
June 16th	Monchy Breton	Ecoivres		14
<i>1918</i> (Amiens)				
Aug. 4th-5th	Vieux-Rouen	Dromesnil	7 hours	
<i>1918</i> (To Germany)				
Nov. 14th	Herin	Baisieux	8 hours	13
Nov. 18th	Wasmuel	Soignies	9½ hours	19
Nov. 21st				
(Advd. Gd.)	Soignies	Nivelles	8½ hours	13
Nov. 27th	St. Gery	Sart d'Avril		23

APPENDIX VIII

Date	From	To	Time	Distance (Miles)
MARCHES (Continue.)				
Nov. 28th.....	Sart d'Avril.....	Couthuin.....	5½ hours.....	10
Dec. 2nd.....	Marchin.....	Tohogne.....	9 hours.....	18
Dec. 4th.....	Tohogne.....	Lierneux (Belgium).....	9 hours.....	24
Dec. 6th.....	Lierneux.....	Pont Brucken (Germany).....	7½ hours.....	.....
Dec. 8th.....	Happenbach.....	Udenbrath.....	5½ hours.....	13
Dec. 9th.....	Udenbrath.....	Kall.....	8 hours.....	15
Dec. 10th.....	Kall.....	Euskirchen.....	8 hours.....	15
Dec. 11th.....	Euskirchen.....	Kierberg.....	6½ hours.....	14
Dec. 13th.....	Bayenthal.....	Heumar.....	3½ hours.....	7
(During this march the battalion crossed the Rhine—stepped on to the Hohenzollern Bridge at 9.51 a.m.)				
<i>1919</i>				
Jan. 5th.....	Lindlar.....	Bensberg.....	4½ hours.....	12

APPENDIX IX
LIST OF HONOURS AND AWARDS
16th Battalion, (The Canadian Scottish), C.E.F.

- NOTE. (a) Dates quoted are those of *London Gazette* entries. Entries for special awards were published in army orders, etc., and recipients were authorized to wear ribbons, at dates prior to *Gazette* notice. Recommendation for awards, in cases, went forward six to seven months previous to promulgation of award and in instances those for special award were gazetted in the New Year's or Birthday Honours lists.
- (b) For complete record of honours and awards earned by individual officers and other ranks see "Service" column of Nominal Roll.

Part 1.

Decorations and Awards granted to officers, non-commissioned officers and men serving with the Battalion.

Number	Rank	Name	Gazette	Remarks
VICTORIA CROSS				
427586	Private	Milne, W. J.....	8- 6-17	Killed in Action 9-4-17.
28930	Piper	Richardson, J.....	22-10-18	Killed in Action 8-10-16
22614	L/Cpl. Lt.-Col.	Metcalf, W. H..... Peck, C. W.....	15-11-18 12-11-18	
— 4				
COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE				
	Lt.-Colonel	Leckie, R. G. Edwards.	22- 6-15	Died at Vancouver, B.C., 24-6-23.
	Lt.-Colonel	Leckie, J. E.....	15- 2-17	
— 2				
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER				
	Major	Godson-Godson, G.....	22- 6-15	
	Captain	Morison, Frank.....	25- 8-15	
	Major	Rae, William.....	14- 1-16	
	Major	Kemp, Walter F.....	1- 1-17	
	Lt.-Col.	Peck, Cyrus W.....	4- 6-17	
	Major	Mordy, A. G.....	3- 6-18	
	Major	Bell-Irving, R.O.....	1- 1-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
	Major	Scroggie, J. A.....	3- 6-19	Died at Kingston, Ont. 26-3-24.
— 8				
BAR TO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER				
	Lt.-Col.	Peck, Cyrus, W.....	11- 1-19	
— 1				

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Gazette	Remarks
MILITARY CROSS				
	Captain	Hastings, V. J.....	14- 1-16	
Lieut. A/Captain		Bell, D. H.....	19- 8-16	Killed in Action 8-10-16.
	Captain	Bell-Irving, R. O.....	19- 8-16	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
Lieut.		Scroggie, J. A.....	19- 8-16	Died at Kingston, Ontario, 26-3-24
Major		Hall, Harry John.....	14-11-16	Died of Wounds 8-10-16.
	Captain	Tupper, Victor G.....	14-11-16	Killed in Action 9-4-17.
	Lieut.	Hart, Edward B.....	25-11-16	
	Lieut.	Clelland, D.....	26- 7-17	
	Captain	Floyd, T. C.....	26- 7-17	
	Lieut.	Kerans, R. O.....	26- 7-17	
	Captain	Mason, M. J.....	26- 7-17	Killed in Action 2-9-18.
29283	C.S.M.	Burns, G.....	18- 7-17	
	Lieut.	Burke, Patrick T.....	18-10-17	
	Capt. A/Major	Gilliat, Edward N.....	18-10-17	Died of Wounds 12-8-18.
	Capt. A/Major	Murphy, James H. R..	1- 1-18	Killed in Action 15-8-17.
	Lieut.	Allen, B. R. E.....	22- 4-18	
	Captain	Johnston, S. D.....	22- 4-18	
	Lieut.	Rietchel, E. O.....	3- 6-18	Killed in Action 17-8-18.
	Captain	Robertson, R. S.....	3- 6-18	
	Lieut.	McIvor, J.....	16- 9-18	
	Lieut. A/Captain	MacLennan, A. M.....	16- 9-18	
	Lieut.	Tuxford, J. A.....	16- 9-18	
29166	R.S.M.	Kay, J.....	1- 1-19	Died on Service 19-2-19.
	Lieut.	Macpherson, D. W....	11- 1-19	
Lieut. A/Captain		McCreery, G. S.....	11- 1-19	
	Captain	Jones, C. B. F.....	11- 1-19	
	Lieut.	Green, D.....	11- 1-19	
	Lieut.	Meikle, I.....	11- 1-19	
	Lieut.	Dunlop, J.....	2-12-18	
	Lieut.	Reid, J. M.....	1- 2-19	
	Captain	Paton, J. R.....	1- 2-19	
	Lieut.	Adie, E. P.....	8- 3-19	
	Captain	Lyons, A.....	8- 3-19	
	Captain	McIntyre, R. C.....	8- 3-19	
	Lieut.	Rodgers, J.....	8- 3-19	
	Lieut.	Hill, Frank L.....	8- 3-19	Bleccourt Action 1-10-18.
36				
BAR TO MILITARY CROSS				
	Major	Scroggie, J. A.....	16- 9-18	Died at Kingston, Ontario, 26-3-24.
Lieut. A/Captain		MacLennan, A. M.....	11- 1-19	
	Captain	Johnston, S. D.....	1- 2-19	
3				
2nd BAR TO MILITARY CROSS				
	Major	Scroggie, J. A.....	1- 2-19	Died at Kingston, Ontario, 26-3-24
1				

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Gazette	Remarks
DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL				
29519	Sergeant	Lunn, B. C.....	22- 6-15	
28874	C.S.M.	Dougall, J.	22- 6-15	Killed in Action 9-10-16.
29167	Sergeant	Denholm, A.....	14- 1-16	
29166	R.S.M.	Kay, J.....	14- 1-16	Died on Service 19-2-19.
28817	Sergeant	LeMaitre, W.....	14- 1-16	
28705	Corporal	Lyons, A.....	14- 1-16	
29289	Sergeant	Mackie, W. D.....	1- 1-17	
420035	Corporal	Catchpole, C. H.....	18- 7-17	
28649	Sergeant	McCue, W. D.....	19-11-17	
486649	Corporal	Mackie, A.....	19-11-17	
29049	R.Q.M.S.	Johnstone, D. McN.....	1- 1-18	
28534	Sergeant	Douglas, F.	3- 6-18	
420479	C.S.M....	Gibb, J.....	26- 6-18	
700188	Corporal	Hemstock, G.....	26- 6-18	Killed in Action 8-8-18.
150983	Sergeant	Jones, H.T.....	3- 9-18	
700577	Corporal	Langtry, J. H.....	3- 9-18	
420504	Sergeant	Campbell, J.....	15-11-18	
426252	Sergeant	McLennan, H. S.....	15-11-18	Killed in Action 11-10-18.
21764	Sergeant	Stephen, J.....	15-11-18	Killed in Action 2-9-18.
29028	Sergeant	Taylor, A. R.....	15-11-18	
718967	Private	Sumner, F.....	15-11-18	
420447	C.S.M.	Porter, J.....	15-11-18	
420375	Sergeant	Bent, C. A.....	16- 1-19	
628057	Corporal	Desilets, E.....	16- 1-19	
29327	Pipe Major	Groat, J.....	16- 1-19	
29348	A/C.S.M.	MacDonald, F.....	16- 1-19	
77832	Sergeant	Reid, A.....	16- 1-19	
420412	A/C.S.M.	Kennedy, R.....	12- 3-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
825099	Private	Lawlis, J.....	3- 6-19	
28513	Sergeant	Urie, G. V.....	3- 6-19	
MILITARY MEDAL				
420099	Private	Payne, J.....	3- 6-16	
29420	Sergeant	Boyes, J. E.....	3- 6-16	Killed in Action 8-10-16.
77100	L/Cpl.	Bateman, K.....	23- 8-16	
77104	Sergeant	Birch, T.....	23- 8-16	
77107	A/C.S.M.	Brewer, T. W.....	23- 8-16	
77345	Private	Mairs, N. F.....	23- 8-16	Killed in Action 8-8-18.
77840	Corporal	Rees, H. A.....	23- 8-16	
33264	L/Corporal	Stuart, J.....	23- 8-16	Died of Wounds 8-9-16.
28593	Private	Barton, J.....	11-10-16	
28564	Sergeant	Bevan, C.....	11-10-16	Killed in Action 9-4-17.
77803	Private	Bjornsfelt, O.G.A.....	11-10-16	
28851	Private	Blair, G.....	11-10-16	
420510	Private	Fernie, R. T.....	11-10-16	
420159	A/Corporal	Fitton, N. V.....	11-10-16	Killed in Action 8-8-18.
29040	Corporal	Minchin, A. W.....	11-10-16	
420452	L/Corporal	Anderson, V. C.....	9-12-16	
420412	Sergeant (A/C.S.M.)	Kennedy, R.....	9-12-16	Killed in Action 1-10-18.

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Gazette	Remarks
MILITARY MEDAL (Continued)				
29235	Private	Little, R.....	9-12-16	
29133	Sergeant	McIvor, J.....	9-12-16	
29378	A/Corporal	Rodgers, J.....	9-12-16	
28680	Sergeant	Swannel, C. E.....	9-12-16	Killed 19-7-18.
29482	Sergeant	Picton, E. J.....	21-12-16	
420696	Sergeant	Wilson, R. F.....	21-12-16	
77374	L/Sergeant	Goulding, J. E.....	6- 1-17	Killed in Action 8/9-10-16.
77140	L/Corporal	Hastings, A. H.....	6- 1-17	Killed in Action 2-9-18.
29246	Corporal	McNeil, J. C.....	6- 1-17	
22614	L/Corporal	Metcalfe, W.H.....	6- 1-17	
420537	L/Corporal	Moroney, W. J.....	6- 1-17	
147320	Private	Watts, F. M.....	6- 1-17	
420816	Sergeant	McKissock, W. B.....	6- 1-17	Killed in Action 9-4-17.
28510	L/Corporal	Stewart, D.....	11- 5-17	
420522	Sergeant	Gates, J.....	9- 7-17	
628199	Private	Gordon, A.....	9- 7-17	
421026	Private	Holmes, A.....	9- 7-17	Killed in Action 30-4-17.
105597	L/Corporal	McDonald, A. M.....	9- 7-17	
28515	Sergeant (A/C.S.M.)	Newton, J.....	9- 7-17	
460892	Private	Richardson, H.....	9- 7-17	Died of Wounds 28-4-17.
29502	Private	Taylor, R. S.....	9- 7-17	
151343	Private	Widmeyer, S. R.....	9- 7-17	Killed in Action, 1-10-18.
16372	Sergeant	Wisdom, C. M.....	9- 7-17	Killed in Action 9-4-17.
29327	Pipe Major	Groat, J.....	18- 7-17	
29348	Sergeant (A/C.S.M.)	MacDonald, F.....	18- 7-17	
489290	Private	Nagle, E. A.....	18- 7-17	Died of Wounds 15-9-18.
737078	Private	Oliver, O.....	18- 7-17	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
152640	Sergeant	Rice, C. T.....	18- 7-17	
428038	Private	Tyler, S. N.....	18- 7-17	
72777	Private	Clarke, A. B.....	19-11-17	
736669	Corporal	Ewart, A. P.....	19-11-17	
427287	Corporal	Gracie, H.....	19-11-17	
29443	Corporal	Gallagher, E.....	19-11-17	
420065	Sergeant	Irwin, A. S.....	19-11-17	
718792	Pte. (L/Cpl.)	Kines, A. T.....	19-11-17	
736817	Private	Leese, V.....	19-11-17	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
21640	Corporal	Martin, F.....	19-11-17	
28557	L/Corporal	McGillivray, A.....	19-11-17	Killed in Action 16-8-17.
426289	Sergeant	Moore, G.....	19-11-17	
420539	L/Sergeant	Mowat, W.....	19-11-17	
429603	Piper	Paul, G. F.....	19-11-17	Killed in Action 8-8-18.
700391	Private	Saunders, C. E.....	19-11-17	
29386	Sergeant	Simpson, C. E.....	19-11-17	
628573	Sergeant	Smith, L. J. E.....	19-11-17	
29510	Corporal	Vyse, W.....	19-11-17	
700494	Private	Wright, F.....	19-11-17	
628652	Private	Blake, S.....	19-11-17	
420460	Private	Sigurdson, O. P.....	19-11-17	
420375	Sergeant	Bent, C.A.....	13- 3-18	

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Entry	Remarks
MILITARY MEDAL (Continued)				
722112	Private	Dunning, E.	13- 3-18	
28910	Corporal	Hamilton, A. F.	13- 3-18	Killed in Action 9-11-17
154616	Private	Hornby, E. L.	13- 3-18	
28915	Sergeant	Leslie, C. H.	13- 3-18	
77015	Sergeant	McRae, T.	13- 3-18	
29369	Corporal	Mowat, A.	13- 3-18	
420113	L/Sergeant	Souter, J. G.	13- 3-18	Died of Wounds 9-10-18.
199201	L/Corporal	Currie, R.	10- 4-18	Killed in Action 2-9-18
722072	Private	Madley, F. E.	10- 4-18	
28762	Private	Milloy, C. A.	10- 4-18	
21507	L/Sergeant	Prince, F. J.	10- 4-18	Killed in Action 2-10-18.
180122	L/Corporal	Rankin, S. M.	10- 4-18	
400054	L/Sergeant	Grey, D.	10- 4-18	
427800	L/Corporal	Leaver, R. E. H.	25- 4-18	
700172	Private	Revell, R. G.	25- 4-18	
718967	Private	Sumner, F.	25- 4-18	
736025	L/Sergeant	Bailey, J.	29- 8-18	
736965	Corporal	Bissell, E. A.	29- 8-18	
77656	Corporal	Caldwell, N. L.	29- 8-18	
28723	Private	Dunlop, C. M.	29- 8-18	
15373	L/Sergeant	Graham, R. S.	29- 8-18	
129271	Corporal	Kilminster, C.	29- 8-18	
1000371	Private	Lobb, W. H.	29- 8-18	
28772	Private	MacMillan, A.	29- 8-18	
1000990	Private	Rogers, V.	29- 8-18	
420222	Sergeant	Ross, J. A.	29- 8-18	Died of Wounds 12-8-18.
736256	L/Corporal	Barkhurst, A. C.	24- 1-19	Killed in Action 21-10-18.
737076	Corporal	Barnett, A.	24- 1-19	
701166	Corporal	Brown, C. J.	24- 1-19	
859094	Corporal	Condie, J. S.	24- 1-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
603174	Private	Cruickshank, G.	24- 1-19	
1000818	Private	Dennison, S. T.	24- 1-19	
1000303	Private	Drury, W.	24- 1-19	
721715	Private	Ducharme, J.	24- 1-19	
625041	Private	Durham, W. F.	24- 1-19	
427614	L/Corporal	Eddy, W. A.	24- 1-19	Killed in Action 4-10-18.
718686	Corporal	Finlay, C.	24- 1-19	
130079	L/Corporal	Ford, H. A.	24- 1-19	
700214	Private	Forbister, J. A.	24- 1-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
461328	Private	Gray, A.	24- 1-19	
130263	Private	Horrex, R. R.	24- 1-19	
721966	Corporal	Johnson, B.	24- 1-19	
180881	Private	Kearns, H.	24- 1-19	
472211	Sergeant	Mason, C.	24- 1-19	
700204	Private	Masson, J. G.	24- 1-19	
446257	Corporal	Matthew, J. R.	24- 1-19	Killed in Action 16-8-18.
737176	Private	McLean, J.	24- 1-19	
28505	Sergeant	MacLennan, D.	24- 1-19	
29169	Sergeant	McPherson, R. A.	24- 1-19	
427577	Corporal	Morton, L. M.	24- 1-19	Killed in Action 1-9-18.
29244	Private	Mowat, W.	24- 1-19	

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Entry	Remarks
MILITARY MEDAL (Continued)				
77832	Sergeant	Reid, A.	24- 1-19	
420897	Sergeant	Roberts, J.	24- 1-19	
467573	Private	Robertson, A. S.	24- 1-19	
420459	L/Corporal	Shepherd, J.	24- 1-19	
859357	Private	Stott, D.	24- 1-19	
700870	Private	Thorne, A.	24- 1-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18
718752	L/Corporal	Vandenbosh, F.	24- 1-19	
105286	Private	Studerus, J.	24- 1-19	Died of Wounds 16-10-18.
748749	Private	Abraham, P.	11- 2-19	Killed in Action 8-8-18.
1000525	L/Corporal	Black, M.	11- 2-19	
1000662	Private	Bone, H. G.	11- 2-19	
77899	Corporal	Blackstock, L.	24- 1-19	
693301	Private	Campbell, R.	11- 2-19	
624835	L/Corporal	Carey, D.	11- 2-19	
859854	L/Corporal	Christiansen, N.	11- 2-19	
420378	L/Sergeant	Cooley, P.	11- 2-19	
23546	Corporal	Cormier, E.	11- 2-19	
429189	L/Sergeant	Crompton, J.	11- 2-19	
859170	Private	Edwards, D.	11- 2-19	
1001120	Corporal	Ellis, J. W.	11- 2-19	
198259	Private	Elmer, R.	11- 2-19	
700746	Sergeant	Gibson, J.	11- 2-19	
736662	A/Corporal	Gilmour, D. J. M.	11- 2-19	
28978	Sergeant	Glencross, F. A.	11- 2-19	Died of Wounds 27-11-18.
28733	A/L/Cpl.	Gravlin, G. A.	11- 2-19	
226765	L/Corporal	Haynes, O. I.	11- 2-19	
420172	Corporal (A/L/Sgt.)	Hunt, H. H.	11- 2-19	
29406	Sergeant	Jackson, W. H.	11- 2-19	
150457	Private	Johnstone, C.	11- 2-19	
130141	Private	Kittson, R. E.	11- 2-19	
150180	Private	LaFournie, E. J.	11- 2-19	
129196	Private	Laycock, H.	11- 2-19	
737089	Corporal (A/L/Sgt.)	MacDonald, L. R.	11- 2-19	
466703	Private	McAllister, J. W.	11- 2-19	
1000599	Private	McDonald, J. J.	11- 2-19	
29118	L/Sergeant	McIvor, J.	11- 2-19	
114354	Sergeant	Napier, C.	11- 2-19	
28529	L/Corporal	Newling, A.	11- 2-19	
420129	Sergeant	Reith, W. J. F.	11- 2-19	
29596	Corporal	Rutherford, M.	11- 2-19	
186695	Private	Sherrit, R.	11- 2-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18
28800	L/Corporal	Skae, A. M.	11- 2-19	
859873	L/Corporal	Spring, C. E.	11- 2-19	
1000702	Private	Stamp, T. A.	11- 2-19	Killed in Action 8-8-18
420123	Sergeant	Walker, H. C.	11- 2-19	
129066	Sergeant	Wann, J.	11- 2-19	
198167	Sergeant	Watson, A.	11- 2-19	
871125	L/Corporal	Kivell, H. T.	24- 1-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
701222	Corporal	Smith, W.	11- 2-19	Killed in Action 16-8-18.
859035	Corporal (A/Sgt.)	Lowdon, D.	11- 2-19	
29018	Corporal	MacNab, A. C.	17- 6-19	
736821	L/Corporal	Betts, C.	3- 7-19	
700136	Sergeant	Bell, A.	3- 7-19	
718865	Private	Dagg, B. J.	3- 7-19	
700842	Private	Fleming, M.	3- 7-19	

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Entry	Remarks
MILITARY MEDAL (Continued)				
420479	C.S.M.	Gibb, J.	3- 7-19	
781436	A/L/Sgt.	Gunn, J.	3- 7-19	
426619	Sergeant	Hewitt, C. R.	3- 7-19	
29166	R.S.M.	Kay, J.	3- 7-19	Died on Service 19-2-19.
130081	Sergeant	Kenning, F.	3- 7-19	
700577	Sergeant	Langtry, J. H.	3- 7-19	
700021	Corporal	Lipsey, J.	3- 7-19	
736839	Private	McIntyre, H.	3- 7-19	
21733	Private	Mudge, A. B.	3- 7-19	
267951	Sergeant	Phipps, J.	3- 7-19	
45602	Sergeant	Shore, G. R.	3- 7-19	
633179	Private	MacDonell, A.	3- 7-19	
629985	Private	Wright, G.	3- 7-19	
427656	Corporal.	Young P. H. R.	3- 7-19	
186				
BAR TO MILITARY MEDAL				
77140	L/Corporal†	Hastings, A. H.	19-11-17	Killed in Action 2-9-18.
420522	Q.M.S.	Gates, J.	19-11-17	
29327	Pipe Major	Groat, J.	19-11-17	
28915	Sergeant	Leslie, C. H.	29- 8-18	
77345	Private	Mairs, N. F.	29- 8-18	Killed in Action 8-8-18.
77015	Sergeant	McRae, T.	29- 8-18	
420412	A/C.S.M.	Kennedy, R.	24- 1-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
22614	A/L/Cpl.	Metcalfe, W. H.	24- 1-19	
489290	Private	Nagle, E. A.	24- 1-19	Died of Wounds 15-9-18.
700494	Private	Wright, F.	24- 1-19	
29369	Corporal	Mowat, A.	11- 2-19	
718752	Corporal	Vandenbosh, F.	29- 3-19	
28515	A/C.S.M. (Signal Sgt.)	Newton, J.	27- 3-19	
701166	C.Q.M.S.	Brown, C. J.	23- 7-19	
721966	Corporal	Johnson, B.	23- 7-19	
180881	Private (A/Cpl.)	Kearns, H.	23- 7-19	
700746	Sergeant	Gibson, J.	23- 7-19	
226765	L/Corporal	Haynes, O. I.	23- 7-19	
18				
2ND BAR TO MILITARY MEDAL				
420412	A/C.S.M.	Kennedy, R.	29- 3-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
1				
MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL				
28544	C.Q.M.S.	Mackie, J.	17- 6-18	
29030	Corporal	Wright, V.	17- 6-18	
421072	Sergeant	Cavey, P. E.	18- 1-19	
29077	Sergeant	Bellamy, F.	3- 6-19	Deceased.
29500	C.Q.M.S.	Stokes, W.	3- 6-19	
29284	C.Q.M.S.	White, Adam.	3- 6-19	
6				
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES				
One Mention.				
Lt.-Col.		Leckie, R. G. E.	22- 6-15	
Major		Godson-Godson, G.	22- 6-15	
Captain		Merritt, C. M.	22- 6-15	Killed in Action 24-4-15.

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APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Date	Remarks
MENTIONED IN DESPACHES (Continued)				
29524	Corporal	Heath, G. C.	22- 6-15	Killed in Action 22-4-15.
29040	L./Corporal	Minchin, A. W.	22- 6-15	
29418	Private	Bizley, J. W.	22- 6-15	
	Major	Rae, W.	1- 1-16	
	Captain	Hastings, V. J.	1- 1-16	
	Major	Morison, F.	1- 1-16	
29410	Private	Appleton, E.	1- 1-16	
28976	Private	Grant, P. M.	1- 1-16	Prisoner of War 22- 4-15.
29481	Private	Payne, C.	1- 1-16	
29166	R.S.M.	Kay, J.	27- 1-16	Died on Service 19-2-19.
28817	Sergeant	LeMaitre, W.	27- 1-16	
	Captain	Urquhart, H. M.	15- 6-16	
29040	Corporal	Johnston, S. D.	15- 6-16	
	Lt.-Col.	Leckie, J. E.	4- 1-17	
	Major	Kemp, W. F.	4- 1-17	
	Major	Goodall, S. H.	4- 1-17	Killed in Action 8-10-16.
29049	C.Q.M.S.	Johnstone, D. M.	4- 1-17	
28534	Sergeant	Douglas, F.	4- 1-17	
29283	C.S.M.	Burns, G.	4- 1-17	
28505	Sergeant	MacLennan, D.	4- 1-17	
28515	Sergeant	Newton, J.	4- 1-17	
	Lieut. (A/Capt.)	Mason, G. F.	28-12-17	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
29284	C.Q.M.S.	White, Adam.	28-12-17	
29250	Sergeant	McLean, C. F.	28-12-17	Deceased.
	Lieut.	McIntyre, R. C.	28- 5-18	
	Lieut.	Dunlop, J.	31-12-18	
	Capt.	Lyons, A.	31-12-18	
	Lieut.	Pussey, G. B.	31-12-18	Deceased.
421072	Sergeant	Cavey, P. E.	11- 7-19	
28626	C.S.M.	Griffiths, J. O.	11- 7-19	
	Major	Hope, J. A. H.	11- 7-19	
420774	Sergeant	Powrie, C.	11- 7-19	
	Major	Scroggie, J. A.	11- 7-19	Deceased.
	Q.M. & Hon. Capt.	Skinner, G.	11- 7-19	
28523	Private	Weatherstone, G.	11- 7-19	
38				
Two Mentions				
29077	Sergeant	Bellamy, F.	28- 5-18	Deceased.
29077	Sergeant	Bellamy, F.	31-12-18	Deceased.
	Major	Bell Irving, R. O.	28- 5-18	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
	Major	Bell Irving, R. O.	31-12-18	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
	Major	Mordy, A. G.	28-12-17	
	Major	Mordy, A. G.	28- 5-18	
28937	C.S.M.			
	(W.O. 2)	Palmer, G. F.	15- 6-16	
28937	C.S.M.			
	(W.O. 2)	Palmer, G. F.	4- 1-17	
8				
Five Mentions				
	Major	Peck, C. W.	15- 6-16	
	Major	Peck, C. W.	4- 1-17	
	Lt.-Col.	Peck, C. W.	1- 6-17	
	Lt.-Col.	Peck, C. W.	28- 5-18	
	Lt.-Col.	Peck, C. W.	31-12-18	
5				

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Date	Remarks	
FOREIGN ORDERS AND DISTINCTIONS					
Medaille Militaire (French)					
77333	Sergeant	Scroggie, J. A.....	30- 3-16	Deceased.	—
700577	Sergeant	Langtry, J. H.....	17- 8-18		2
Croix de Guerre (French)					
	Captain	Lyons, A.....	7- 6-19		—
Foreign Decorations					
Croix de Guerre (Belgium)					
420826	Sergeant	Barrett, M.....	12- 7-18	Killed in Action 8-8-18.	—
29315	Sergeant	Donald, W. M.....	12- 7-18		—
	Captain	Mason, G. F.....	12- 7-18	Killed in Action 1-10-18.	1
29500	C.Q.M.S.	Stokes, W.....	5- 4-19		—
Order of St. Anne, 4th Class, (Russia)					
	Lieut.	McLean, V. A.....	25- 8-15		4
Order of St. George, 4th Class, (Russia)					
721777	Private	Krawchuck, Philipp....	14- 1-18		—
Italian Bronze Medal for Valour					
28937	C.S.M.	Palmer, G. F.....	26- 5-17		—
Serbian Gold Medal for Valour					
426291	Sergeant	Campbell, L. J.....	15-10-20		—
					1
TOTAL.....					358

Part 2

Decorations and Awards granted to Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men on strength of 16th Battalion, but in respect of services rendered whilst seconded, detached from the unit for special duty, or as prisoners of war.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Major	McDonald, H. F.....	14-11-16	Seconded—Bde. Maj., 1st C.I.B.	—
Major	Villiers, P. F.....	1- 1-17	Seconded—Bde. Maj., 3rd C.I.B.	—
Major	Urquhart, H. M.....	18- 7-17	Seconded—Bde. Maj., 1st C.I.B.	—
Major	Killam, G. K.....	1- 1-18	Seconded—G.S.O. 3, 1st Cdn. Div.	—
Lt.-Col.	Browne, B. W.....	1- 1-19	Seconded—A.A. & Q.M.G., 1st Cdn. Div.	—
5				

MILITARY CROSS

Lieut.	McGugan, D.....	14- 1-16	Seconded—Duty under D.A.G. 3rd Echelon G.H.Q.	—
Captain	Urquhart, H. M.....	1- 1-17	Seconded—Staff Capt., 3rd C.I.B.	—

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Date	Remarks
MILITARY CROSS (Continued)				
	Captain	Bressey, F. M.....	4- 6-17	Seconded—Staff Capt., 3rd C.I.B.
	Captain	Browne, B. W.....	4- 6-17	Seconded—Staff Capt., 9th C.I.B.
	Captain	Donald, H.....	8- 3-19	Seconded—1st Bn., C.M.G.C.
	Captain	Wallis, P. R. M.....	8- 3-19	Attached—3rd C. I.B. Pack Train.
	Captain	McLean, V. A.....	30- 1-20	Services—when Prisoner of War.
				— 7
OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE				
	Captain	Armstrong, H. A. D....	1- 1-19	Seconded—Cdn. Corps Infantry School.
	Major	McGugan, D.....	3- 6-19	Seconded—Officer in charge of Cdn. Records, France.
				— 2
MILITARY MEDAL				
420830	Sergeant	Bull, F.....	11-10-16	Attached—3rd Cdn. Trench Mortar Battery.
28913	Corporal (A/Sgt.)	Johnson, W. A.....	19-11-17	Attached—3rd C. I.B. H.Q.
1885	Private	Roche, W. E.....	25- 4-18	Attached—1st Cdn. Div. H.Q.
28867	Private	Spiers, G. M.....	30- 1-20	Services whilst Prisoner of War.
29015	Private	Royston, R. C.....	30- 1-20	Services whilst Prisoner of War.
				— 5
MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL				
29100	Q.M.S. (A/S.M.)	Goodall, G. B. W.....	1- 1-17	Attached Cdn. Corps H.Q.
77291	Staff Sgt. (A/S.M.)	Norton, S. McL.....	4- 6-17	Attached 1st Cdn. Div. H.Q.
420330	Sergeant	Bull, F.....	17- 6-18	Attached 1st Cdn. Div. H.Q.
700721	Sergeant	McVey, A. R.....	17- 6-18	Attached 1st Cdn. Div. II.Q.
29371	Sgt. (Lieut.)	Neal, J. I. P.....	17- 6-18	Attached Cdn. Corps H.Q.
29055	Staff Sgt.	Botham, H. G.....	18- 1-19	Attached Cdn. Base Depôt.
28872	Private	McLeod, G. A. N.....	18- 1-19	Attached Cdn. Corps H. Q.
28712	Private (A/Q.M.S.)	Brown, J. P.....	3- 6-19	Attached Cdn. Corps H.Q.
28760	Private	Minnis, G.....	3- 6-19	Attached Cdn. Corps H.Q.
420716	Private (A/S/Sgt.)	Cowie, G.....	12-12-19	Attached Cdn. Record Officer.
				— 10

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Date	Remarks
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES				
One Mention				
29100	Q.M.S. (A/S.M.)	Goodall, G. B. W.....	1- 1-17	Attached Cdn. Corps H.Q.
	Captain	Bressey, F. M.....	4- 1-17	Seconded
28659	Pte. (Lieut.)	Morley, H. A.....	4- 1-17	Attached 1st Cdn. Division.
	Major	McDonald, H. F.....	4- 1-17	Seconded—Bde. Maj., 1st C.I.B.
28872	Private	McLeod, G. A. N.....	4- 1-17	Attached Cdn. Corps H.Q.
	Captain	Donald, H.....	1- 6-17	Seconded—3rd Brig. M.G.Co.
29371	Sergeant (Lieut.)	Neal, J. I. P.....	1- 6-17	Attached Cdn. Corps H.Q.
420830	Sergeant	Bull, F.....	28-12-17	Attached 3rd Cdn. T. M. Battery.
29618	R.S.M. (W.O. 1)	Steel, G. W.....	28-12-17	Attached G.H.Q. 3rd Echelon.
	Lieut.	Knox, C. E.....	28- 5-18	Attached 3rd Cdn. T.M. Battery.
	Major	Denholm, A.....	31-12-18	Seconded—1st Bn. C.M.G.C.
	Captain	Johnson, E. H. L.....	31-12-18	Seconded—Staff Capt. 2nd C.I.B.
	Lieut.	Tuxford, J. A.....	31-12-18	Seconded—Orderly Officer 3rd C.I.B.
28589	Sgt. Major (W.O.1)	Fyvie, D.....	11- 7-19	Attached 3rd Echelon Gen. H.Q.
77291	Staff Sgt. (A/S.M.)	Norton, S. McL.....	11- 7-19	Attached 1st Cdn. Div.
15				
Two Mentions				
	Major	Killam, G. K.....	1- 6-17	Seconded—G.S.O. 3 1st Cdn. Div.
	Major	Killam, G. K.....	28-12-17	Seconded—G.S.O. 3 1st Cdn. Div.
	Major	Villers, P. F.....	4- 1-17	Seconded—Bde. Maj., 3rd C.I.B.
	Major	Villers, P. F.....	28-12-17	Seconded—Bde. Maj., 3rd C.I.B.
	Major	Urquhart, H. M.....	1- 6-17	Seconded—Bde. Maj., 1st C.I.B.
	Major	Urquhart, H. M.....	28-12-17	Seconded—Bde. Maj., 1st C.I.B.
6				
Three Mentions				
	Lieut.-Col.	Browne, B. W.....	28-12-17	} Seconded—D.A. A.G. 1st Cdn. Div.
	Lieut.-Col.	Browne, B. W.....	28- 5-18	
	Lieut.-Col.	Browne, B. W.....	31-12-18	D.A.Q.M.G., Cdn. Corps.
	Major	McGugan, D.....	1- 1-16	Seconded—Duty under the D.A. G., 3rd Echelon, G.H.Q.
	Major	McGugan, D.....	31-12-18	Duty D.A.G., 3rd Echelon, G.H.Q.
	Major	McGugan, D.....	11- 7-19	Duty Officer in charge of Cdn. Records, France
6				

APPENDIX IX

Number	Rank	Name	Date	Remarks	
Four Mentions					
	Captain	Armstrong, N. A. D....	1- 6-17	} Seconded—Cdn. Corps Infantry School.	
	Captain	Armstrong, N. A. D....	28-12-17		
	Captain	Armstrong, N. A. D....	31-12-18		
	Captain	Armstrong, N. A. D....	11- 7-19		
—					
4					
BROUGHT TO THE NOTICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR					
29100	Q.M.S. (A/S.M.)	Goodall, G. B. W.....	13- 3-18	Attached Cdn. Corps. H.Q.	
29072	Private	Bushnell, L. H.....	10- 6-20	Services whilst Prisoner of War.	
—					
2					
FOREIGN DECORATIONS					
Cross of St. George, 4th Class (Russia)					
602225	Private	Parker, J.....	14-1-16	Attached 3rd Cdn. T.M. Battery.	
—					
1					
Order of Danilo, 4th Class, (Montenegro)					
	Major	Villers, P. F.....	1-1-17	Seconded—Bde. Maj., 3rd C.I.B.	
—					
1					
TOTAL...					64
SUMMARY					
Part 1—Total Number of Honours and Awards.....					358
Part 2—Total Number of Honours and Awards.....					64
—					
Grand Total.....					422

APPENDIX X
LIST OF CAPTURES MADE BY 16TH BATTALION,
(THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH) DURING THE WAR.

Date	Battle	Prisoners	Material
1915			
April 22	Ypres—Gas Attack.	22	Recaptured 4 4.7 guns, afterwards re-taken by Germans.
1916			
June 13	Tor Top—Ypres....	143	9 machine guns.
Oct. 8	Regina Trench— Somme.....	25	2 machine guns.
1917			
April 9	Vimy Ridge.....	100	1 77m. machine gun, 1 minenwerfer.
Aug. 15	Hill 70.....	Unknown	Machine guns—number unknown, 6 minenwerfers, 6 machine guns, 1 granatenwerfer.
1918			
Feb. 13	Raid, Hill 70.....	7	1 machine gun.
April 28	Raid, Gavrelle.....	28	3 machine guns, amplifier, maps and documents.
Aug. 8	Amiens.....	900	3 8" guns; 8 5.9 guns; 2 4.1 guns; 5 77 guns and howitzers. Total 18. 15 heavy trench mortars; 2 granatenwerfers; 30 machine guns; 3 signal lamps; 1 wireless set; 3 resuscitative sets.
Sept. 2	Drocourt-Quéant...	800	3 field guns.
Oct. 1	Cuvillers.....	120	12 machine guns.
Oct. 11	Final Advance.....	18	
Oct. 19	Final Advance.....	7	
		2,170	

APPENDIX XI

NOMINAL ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WHO SERVED WITH 16TH BATTALION AND WHO WERE SUBSEQUENTLY GRANTED COMMISSIONS.

Number	Rank	Name	Date Struck off Strength	Commissioned to
28591	Pte.	Abraham, C. C.	8-12-14	Imperial Army.
427556	Pte.	Abraham, G. S.	25- 9-17	Imperial Army.
429276	Pte. (A/Cpl.)	Adie, E. P.	30- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29061	Cpl.	Airy, J. O.	19-12-14	Imperial Army.
421057	Pte.	Allen, B. R. E.	13- 2-17	Cdn. Infantry.
33272	Pte.	Allen, B. W.	13- 2-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28640	Cpl.	Anketell-Jones, E. M.	4- 7-16	Cdn. Infantry.
420252	L/Cpl.	Anderson, V. C.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28950	Pte.	Armour, A. D.	11-12-15	Cdn. Infantry.
29532	Pte.	Bailey, C. E.	28- 2-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29526	Pte.	Baker, A. P.	8-12-14	Imperial Army.
77088	Sgt.	Baker, E.	24-11-18	Cdn. Artillery.
129607	Pte.	Barr, P. M.	22- 6-18	Royal Air Force.
29531	L/Cpl.	Bean, C. A. S. F.	17- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28953	Pte.	Beatson, R. S. M.	14-12-14	Imperial Army.
28954	L/Cpl.	Beck, M.	4- 3-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29306	Pte.	Begg, A.	24-10-16	Imperial Army.
29528	Cpl.	Bell, D. H.	2-10-15	Cdn. Infantry.
29185	Pte.	Bell-Irving, A. D.	21- 1-15	Imperial Army.
28562	Sgt.	Bennett, V. E.	27- 5-17	Cdn. MachineGun Corps subsequently trans. to Cdn. Inf.
29307	Pte.	Bethune, H. E.	14- 1-15	Imperial Army.
28564	Sgt.	Bevan, C.	6- 8-16	Cdn. Infantry.
420490	Pte.	Biggar, E. J.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28947	L/Cpl.	Bird, H. I.	11-10-15	Cdn. Infantry.
28711	Pte.	Birns, C. G.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29418	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Bizley, J. W.	16- 7-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29037	Cpl.	Black, A. A.	12- 1-16	Imperial Army.
28516	Sgt.	Bloomfield, G. C.	8- 4-15	Imperial Army.
77578	Pte.	Body, W.	22-11-16	Imperial Army.
28847	L/Sgt.	Bressey, F. M.	1- 6-15	Cdn. Infantry.
77107	Sgt. (A/C.S.M.)	Brewer, T. W.	29-12-16	Cdn. Infantry, subsequently trans. to Cdn. For. Corps.
77106	Pte.	Briggs, E. H.	11-12-15	Imperial Army.
28563	Pte.(A/Cpl.)	Brooker, E. O.	30- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
420373	L/Cpl.	Bryson, A.	11- 3-17	Imperial Army.
29078	Cpl.	Burke, P. T.	24-10-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29039	Pte.	Burmester, C. M.	9-12-14	Imperial Army.
28939	R.S.M.	Burney, G. W.	2-11-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28597	Pte.	Busk, G. L.	4- 9-15	Imperial Army.
77110	Pte.(A/Sgt.)	Butler, W. C.	19- 9-16	Cdn. Artillery.
29541	Pte.	Cadenhead, J. F.	18- 5-16	Cdn. Infantry.
442037	Cpl.	Calder, A. M.	30- 8-18	Imperial Army.
29052	Pte.	Calderwood, A. T.	21-12-14	Imperial Army.

APPENDIX XI

Number	Rank	Name	Date Struck off Strength	Commissioned to
77312	Cpl. (A/C.S.M.)	Cameron, C. S.	8- 9-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29308	Pte.	Cameron, N.	23- 3-18	Cdn. Infantry.
464598	Pte.	Campbell-Johnston, A. C.	25- 1-18	Cdn. Infantry.
628157	Pte.	Cancellor, J.	31- 7-17	Imperial Army.
29194	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Carswell, R.	19- 3-15	Imperial Army.
29536	Pte.	Casella, C.	25- 8-15	Imperial Army.
29087	Pte.	Chaplin, L.F.C.	8- 2-16	Imperial Army.
28722	Pte.	Chester, R. M.	6-11-15	Cdn. Infantry.
29312	Cpl.	Chisholm, F. T.	4- 6-16	Cdn. Infantry.
77629	Pte.	Clarke, L. H.	1- 2-16	Imperial Army.
77317	Pte.	Clarke, R. M.	4- 8-16	Imperial Army.
28577	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Clayton, F. H.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28907	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Clucas, J. H.	1- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
77929	Pte.	Colchester, B. V.	4-12-15	Imperial Army.
29191	Sgt.	Collins, H. P.	2- 2-17	Cdn. Mach. Gun Corps.
77814	Pte.	Collison, A. J.	25- 9-16	Imperial Army, subsequently Lieut. Cdn. Infantry and Cdn. Machine Gun Corps.
77844	Pte.	Collison, H. T.	15- 9-16	Imperial Army.
420815	Sgt. (A/C.S.M.)	Conchie, J.	4-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
129679	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Cook, H. E. B.	15- 2-19	Royal Air Force.
28946	Pte.	Cook, T. C.	7- 4-15	Imperial Army.
22037	Pte.	Corbett, J. H.	16- 6-15	Imperial Army.
28604	L/Cpl. (A/Sgt.)	Corbit, R.	26- 7-16	Cdn. Infantry.
77684	Pte.	Corbett, V. S.	4- 8-18	Imperial Army.
29084	Pte.	Cowdy, D. B.	12- 2-15	Imperial Army.
28522	L/Cpl.	Crafer, W. G.	14- 4-17	Imperial Army.
77667	Pte.	Craven, A.	28- 2-17	Imperial Army.
29202	Pte.	Creery, K. A.	5- 8-15	Royal Air Force.
28960	Pte.	Crofton, T. H.	10- 1-15	Imperial Army.
420037	Sgt.	Crowther, O. W.	4-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29193	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Cruikshank, J. D.	14- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
420034	L/Cpl.	Currie, S. N.	25- 9-16	Imperial Army.
28609	Cpl.	Davey, A. F.	27- 4-15	Imperial Army.
28725	Pte.	Davis, L. G.	25- 9-16	Cdn. Infantry, subsequently trans. to Cdn. Engineers.
29093	Pte.	Day, R. B.	16- 9-15	Cdn. Chap. Ser.
29242	Pte.	DeMontmorency, H. B.	29- 1-15	Imperial Army.
29167	Sgt.	Denholm, A.	27-11-15	Cdn. Infantry, subsequently trans. to Cdn. Machine Gun Corps.
28611	Pte.	Denny, H. A. M.	30-11-14	Imperial Army.
28583	Sgt.	Dewar, J. A.	20- 8-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28520	Sgt.	Donald, H.	22- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29315	Sgt.	Donald, W. M.	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
28876	A/S.M.	Donaldson, A. C.	7- 3-18	Cdn. General List.
77584	L/Cpl.	Douglas, G. N.	22- 7-16	Cdn. Mach. Gun Corps.
29543	Pte.	Douglas, W.	23- 4-17	Cdn. General List.
77122	Pte.	Dowling, J. W.	19-11-17	Royal Naval Air Service.
129083	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Downman, C. R.	22-11-18	Royal Air Force.
28966	L/Cpl.	Duchesnay, F. A.	6- 4-16	Cdn. Army Service Corps.

APPENDIX XI

Number	Rank	Name	Date Struck off Strength	Commissioned to
427476	Pte.	Drummond-Hay, E.....	25- 1-18	Cdn. Infantry.
28825	Sgt.	Dunlop, J.....	30- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
40329	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Duncan, N.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28967	Pte.	Dunsford, G. C.....	25- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29209	L/Cpl.	Edwards, H. J.....	1- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29545	Cpl.	Ellis, J. R. M.....	11- 6-16	Cdn. Infantry.
77126	Cpl.	Elliott, A. G.....	18-12-16	Imperial Army, trans. to Cdn. Infantry 11-1-18, Lieut.
29094	Pte.	Elliott, J.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
216902	Pte.	Emard, J. W.....	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
28819	Sgt.	Falconer-Stewart, P. D..	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29548	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Fail, W.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28616	Pte.	Ferguson, J. G.....	8-12-14	Imperial Army.
29549	Pte.	Ferrey, E. M.....	24-12-15	Imperial Army.
46450	L/Cpl.	Fidler, C. E.....	10- 8-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29566	R.Q.M.S.	Fitzgerald, W.....	25- 1-18	Cdn. Infantry.
77118	Pte.	Flewin, W. R.....	24- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28698	C.S.M.	Forbes, D. G. P.....	4-12-15	Cdn. Infantry.
77785	Pte.	Forrest, W. H.....	25- 1-17	Imperial Army, subsequently appointed to Cdn. Inf. in Canada.
36022	Pte.	Francis, N. B.....	25-10-16	Imperial Army.
28512	Sgt.	Fraser, J. C.....	9- 3-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29213	Cpl. (A/Sgt.)	Fraser, W. B. J.....	21- 8-16	Cdn. Infantry.
130029	L/Cpl.	Free, W. W.....	27- 4-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29096	Pte.	Freeman, S. J.....	18- 8-15	Imperial Army, subsequently Lieut. C.A.S.C. and C.M.G.C.
28730	Pte.	Fyffe-Johnson, A. J.....	6-12-14	Imperial Army.
28622	Sgt.	Gallon, T. H.....	20- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28731	Pte.	Gammon, K. W.....	7- 7-16	Imperial Army.
420055	Sgt.	Gemmel, H. W. R.....	2- 7-16	Cdn. Infantry.
77132	Pte.	Gibson, G. E.....	10- 9-15	Cdn. Infantry, subsequently trans. to C.A.S.C.
28973	Sgt. (A/S/Sgt.)	Gibson, J. P.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29216	Pte.	Gillespie, D. S.....	3- 2-15	Imperial Army.
28977	Pte.	Glanville, J. C.....	5-12-14	Imperial Armv.
77134	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Godenrath, P. F.....	6-10-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28512	Pte.	Gould, H. G.....	22- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
427634	Pte.	Graham, W. R.....	5- 8-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29171	Sgt.	Grant, I.....	12-10-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28881	L/Cpl.	Grant, R. M.....	17- 8-15	Imperial Army.
29614	Pte.	Graves, L.....	19- 2-15	Imperial Army.
77135	Pte.	Green, A.....	22- 2-18	Royal Air Force.
29098	Sgt.	Green, D.....	30- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29325	Pte.	Grierson, J.....	15- 7-15	Imperial Army.
28971	Pte.	Grim, W. A. E.....	13- 9-16	Cdn. Infantry, subsequently Cdn. Eng.
77288	Pte.	Grimshaw, J.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
77339	Pte.	Haig-Smellie, H. H.....	26- 1-16	Imperial Army.
77363	Pte.	Halliday, J. F. T.....	9- 3-16	Imperial Army.
28630	Pte.	Harding, W. M.....	21- 7-16	Cdn. Engineers.
28738	L/Cpl.	Hardman, G. W.....	21- 2-16	Imperial Army.
420403	Pte.	Harragin, A. R. T.....	6- 7-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29063	L/Cpl.	Harris, C. L.....	22- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.

APPENDIX XI

Number	Rank	Name	Date Struck off Strength	Commissioned to
29101	Pte. (A/Cpl.)	Harris, H. J.....	1- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
77297	Sgt.	Harrison, W.....	20- 8-16	Cdn. Infantry.
169024	Pte.	Hastings, W. R.....	7- 9-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29529	Q.M.S.	Heakes, S. R.....	26- 4-15	Imp. Army trans. to Cdn. Inf. 28-5-15, Lieut. subsequently, Lieut.-Col. Cdn. Army Pay Corps
29173	Sgt.	Henderson, D.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
420061	Sgt.	Henderson, J.....	29- 4-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28875	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Henry, E. H.....	28- 5-15	Cdn. Infantry subsequently on Staff, Major.
28634	Pte.	Herapath, H. C.....	8-12-14	Imperial Army.
29558	Pte.	Herne, A. D. C.....	19- 1-15	Imperial Army.
28636	Pte.	Hill, F. L.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
51224	Pte.	Hill, G. A.....	13- 6-15	Imperial Army.
28748	L/Cpl.	Hincks, B.....	6- 7-16	Imperial Army.
77359	Pte.	Hobbs, S. M.....	4- 8-16	Imperial Army.
29552	Pte.	Homan, J. S.....	21- 1-15	Imperial Army.
77651	Pte.	Homewood, C.....	17-12-17	Royal Naval Air Service.
77921	Pte.	Howard, P. A.....	4-11-15	Imperial Army.
29227	Sgt.	Hudson, W. P. N.....	28- 8-17	Royal Air Force.
421069	Pte.	Hunt, J.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28899	Pte.	Hunt, R. F.....	17- 1-15	Imperial Army.
28528	A/S.M.	Hunter, H. D.....	25-11-18	Cdn. Army Pay Corps.
28980	Pte.	Hunter, W. A.....	10-12-15	Imperial Army.
29221	Pte.	Huston, O. A.....	23- 7-15	Imperial Army. subsequently Lieut. Cdn. Inf.
29560	Pte.	Hyatt, P.....	16-10-15	Imperial Army.
77620	Cpl.	Ibbotson, T.....	21- 1-16	Imperial Army.
29228	Pte.	Ingraham, W. S.....	15- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
420065	Sgt.	Irwin, A. S.....	27- 4-18	Cdn. Infantry.
28639	Cpl.	Jenkins, M. G.....	23- 3-18	Cdn. Infantry.
6254	Pte.	Johnston, S.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29040	Pte. (A/Cpl.)	Johnston, S. D.....	25- 9-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29563	Pte.	Jones, A.....	9- 4-15	Imperial Army.
150983	Sgt.	Jones, H. T.....	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
119019	Pte.	Jones, J. D.....	18- 8-17	Imperial Army.
130302	Pte.	Jones, S. H.....	10- 8-18	Cdn. Infantry.
420860	Pte.	Jordan, F. A.....	16- 8-18	Royal Air Force.
28641	L/Cpl.	Kay, G.....	3-12-14	Imperial Army.
28753	Pte.	Kennedy, N. A.....	17- 3-15	Imperial Army.
28987	Pte.	Kent, H. S.....	23-12-15	Imperial Army.
718792	Cpl.	Kines, A. T.....	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
28986	Sgt.	Kinred, S. W.....	3- 8-15	Imperial Army.
28828	Sgt.	Kirk, J. F. C.....	30- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28993	Pte.	Laing, A.....	7-12-14	Imperial Army.
736817	L/Cpl.	Leese, V.....	5- 8-18	Cdn. Infantry.
77150	Cpl. (A/L/Sgt.)	Lockhart, H. F.....	11- 5-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28990	Pte.	Loring, R. N.....	28-11-14	Imperial Army.
29234	L/Cpl.	Lovett, J. H.....	4-12-15	Cdn. Infantry.
420070	L/Cpl.	Low, A. S.....	4- 8-16	Imperial Army.
28705	Pte.	Lyons, A.....	11- 6-16	Cdn. Infantry.
47016	Pte.	Luscombe, J. T.....	26- 3-18	Imperial Army.
29289	C.S.M.	Mackie, W. D.....	25- 1-18	Cdn. Infantry.
77276	Pte.	Major, C. B.....	6-12-15	Imperial Army.
701140	Pte.	Manley, G. H.....	10- 8-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29004	Pte.	Margetson, P. R.....	16-11-14	Imperial Army.

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Number	Rank	Name	Date Struck off Strength	Commissioned to
28655	Pte.	Marrs, G. E.	11- 7-15	Imperial Army.
29005	Pte.	Marsh, E. H.	13- 2-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29251	Pte.	Martin, A. D.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
21640	Sgt.	Martin, F. L.	10- 8-18	Cdn. Infantry.
26103	Pte.	Mason, G. F.	6- 3-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28767	Sgt.	Mason, J. F.	5-12-15	Imperial Army.
77454	Cpl.	Mason, M. J.	4-12-15	Imperial Army.
29360	Pte.	Matheson, E. H.	26- 1-16	Imperial Army.
28582	Pte.	Mathison, P.	4- 2-15	Imperial Army.
29362	Pte.	Meikle, I.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28882	Pte.			
	(A/S/Sgt.)	Middleton, A.	16-11-17	Royal Air Force.
77162	Cpl.	Middleton, G. R.	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
28833	Pte.	Moilliet, E.	23-11-15	Imperial Army.
28659	L/Cpl.			
	(A/Sgt.)	Morley, H. A.	27- 4-18	Cdn. Mach. Gun Corps.
51269	L/Cpl.	Morris, F.	29-10-15	Imperial Army.
29002	Pte.	Mosse, W. S.	6-10-15	Imperial Army.
28763	Pte.	Moysey, J. S.	9- 8-18	Royal Air Force.
28546	L/Cpl.	Mulvin, V. W.	29- 6-19	Cdn. Infantry.
51361	Pte.	Mundy, C. R.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
77928	Pte.	McAnally, A. R.	24-10-16	Imperial Army.
28776	Spr.	McArtair, A.	8- 4-16	Imperial Army.
77646	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	McCallum, R. B.	27- 3-17	Imperial Army.
28648	Sgt.	McCarter, D.	7-11-17	Royal Air Force.
23031	L/Cpl.	McCool, C. J.	18- 1-16	Cdn. Army Service Corps.
28996	L/Cpl.	McConnell, W. B.	20-11-16	Cdn. Infantry.
77532	Pte.	McCoy, J. H.	23- 7-15	Cdn. Infantry.
29006	Pte.	MacDonald, A. G.	30- 4-16	Cdn. Infantry.
420442	Sgt.	MacDonald, H. J.	11- 5-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29349	Pte.	MacDonald, J. A.	18- 1-16	Imperial Army.
19098	Pte.	MacDonald, M. F.	4- 8-15	Imperial Army.
77155	Pte.	MacDonald, W. C.	25- 1-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29135	Pte.	MacDonnell, E. G. R.	8- 6-15	Imperial Army.
29574	Pte.	McGaan, J.	3- 5-18	Cdn. For. Corps.
77156	Sgt.	McGregor, D.	27- 4-18	Cdn. Engineers.
77151	Sub. Cond.			
	(ordnances)	MacKay, D. M.	12- 5-17	Cdn. Ord. Corps.
420439	Cpl.			
	(A/L/Sgt.)	MacKenzie, T. C.	18-12-16	Imperial Army.
29133	C.S.M.	McIvor, J.	8- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28871	Pte.	MacKinlay, J. G.	29- 1-15	Imperial Army.
29351	Sgt.	McLennan, A. M.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28818	Cpl.	McLennan, W. N.	18- 9-15	Cdn. Infantry.
28574	Pte. (A/Cpl.)	McLeod, G.	30-10-17	Imperial Army.
29120	Sgt.	McNeill, A. G.	1- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
429770	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	McNeil, S. G.	21- 9-18	Royal Air Force.
29581	Pte.	McNutt, C.	24- 2-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28695	Pte.	MacPherson, D. M.	31- 3-15	Imperial Army.
427540	Pte.	MacPherson, D. W.	30- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28885	Pte.	MacRoberts, N. de P.	15-12-15	Imperial Army.
29578	Pte.	MacTavish, I. F.	4-11-15	Imperial Army.
29371	S/Sgt.	Neal, J. I. P.	2- 7-18	Cdn. Infantry.
28780	Pte.	Neill, C. E. S.	13- 2-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29372	Pte.	Nicolle, R. J.	5- 5-15	Imperial Army.
28571	Pte.	Oldaker, H. H.	1- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28937	C.S.M.	Palmer, G. F.	21- 3-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29142	Pte.	Parker, W. B. H.	11- 2-15	Imperial Army.
28665	Pte.	Parry, E.	30- 5-15	Imperial Army.
28933	C.S.M.	Paton, J. R.	6- 7-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28848	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Peel, A. E.	20- 6-17	Imperial Army.
29589	Pte.	Penberthy, F. E.	21-10-15	Imperial Army.

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Number	Rank	Name	Date Struck off Strength	Commissioned to
29010	Pte.	Perkins, G. G.	6- 1-15	Imperial Army.
420102	Sgt.	Philip, A.	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
426405	C.S.M.	Philpott, W. G.	5- 8-18	Cdn. Infantry.
12002	Pte.	Pigou, H. L.	13- 9-15	Imperial Army.
21401	Sgt. (A/C.S.M.)	Playfair, G. S. S.	7- 9-16	Cdn. Infantry.
51381	Pte.	Powell-Jones, J. W.	29-11-15	Imperial Army.
29484	L/Cpl.	Purchase, B.	4- 1-16	Imperial Army.
77168	Pte. (L/Cpl.)	Reddihough, W.	1- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28667	Pte.	Rees, L. A.	11-12-15	Imperial Army.
77169	C.S.M.	Reitchel, E. O.	13-10-16	Cdn. Infantry.
420364	Sgt.	Robertson, D. S.	18-12-16	Imperial Army.
420363	C.Q.M.S.	Robertson, R. S.	31-12-16	Cdn. Infantry.
77170	L/Cpl.	Robinson, L. F.	6- 3-17	Imperial Army.
28922	Pte.	Rodger, W. A.	1- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29378	Cpl.	Rodgers, J.	25- 1-18	Cdn. Infantry.
51252	Pte.	Roe, R. G.	28-11-15	Imperial Army.
29490	L/Cpl.	Rowland, S. S.	3-10-15	Imperial Army.
29015	Pte.	Royston, R. C.	9- 3-19	Imperial Army.
701298	Sgt.	Russell, G.	27- 4-18	Cdn. Infantry.
77172	Sgt.	Russell, J.	11- 6-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29059	Arm. Sgt.	Russell, R.	2- 2-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29596	Sgt.	Rutherford, M.	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29522	Cpl.	Ruttle, R. A. C.	19- 3-15	Imperial Army.
29144	Cpl.	Ryder, J.	25- 1-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29601	Pte.	Sachs, R. T.	1- 6-15	Cdn. Infantry.
28795	Pte.	Scott, C. D.	15- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29385	Pte.	Scott, J. P.	6- 8-17	Cdn. Army Med. Corps.
29020	Pte.	Scott, W. R.	28-11-14	Imperial Army.
29387	C.S.M.	Scougal, W. J.	4-10-16	Cdn. Infantry, subsequently C.M.G.C.
77333	Sgt.	Scroggie, J. A.	11- 5-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28671	Cpl.	Shawyer, W.	21- 7-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29022	Cpl.	Siddall, G.	28- 9-15	Imperial Army.
29386	Sgt.	Simpson, C. E.	10- 8-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29151	Pte.	Sinclair, F. L.	9- 4-15	Imperial Army.
28502	R.Q.M.S.	Skinner, G.	11- 6-16	Cdn. Infantry.
169030	Cpl.	Smeaton, J. L.	4- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29266	Pte.	Smith, A. T.	4- 9-16	Imperial Army.
628573	Sgt.	Smith, L. J. E.	25- 1-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29624	Pte.	Snider, R. M.	21- 3-17	Imperial Army.
28675	Pte.	Souper, N. B.	9- 1-15	Imperial Army.
420113	L/Sgt.	Souter, J. G.	10- 8-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29024	Pte.	Southern, R.	24- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29263	Pte.	Stafford, J.	23-12-17	Cdn. Army Pay Corps.
28890	Cpl. (A/L/Sgt.)	Stark, W. H.	1- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
421101	Pte.	St. Louis, A. R.	8-12-18	Cdn. Engineers.
29271	Pte.	Stocks, G.	5- 8-15	Imperial Army.
77616	Pte.	Stork, C. H.	1- 1-16	Imperial Army.
420111	Cpl.	Strachan, B.	25- 9-16	Imperial Army.
420973	Sgt.	Stuart, W. R.	5-11-15	Imperial Army.
28840	Cpl.	Sutherland, F.	30-10-15	Imperial Army.
421100	Pte.	Sutherland, G.	24- 4-16	Royal Navy Res.
77180	Pte.	Sutherland, J. H.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28581	C.S.M.	Sutton, A. C.	17- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28680	Sgt.	Swannell, C. E.	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
77947	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Swannell, F. C.	10-11-15	Imperial Army.
28892	Pte.	Swanston, C. B.	19- 1-15	Imperial Army.
29028	Sgt.	Taylor, A. R.	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
28511	L/Cpl.	Taylor, L. H.	24-10-16	Cdn. Infantry.

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Number	Rank	Name	Date Struck off Strength	Commissioned to
29608	Cpl.	Taylor, R. D.....	7-12-16	Cdn. Infantry. subsequently trans. to Cdn. Mach. Gun Corps.
427630	Pte.	Thomson, A. J.....	30- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29157	Pte.	Thomson, E. A.....	25- 1-18	Cdn. Infantry.
23059	Pte.	Thompson, F. A.....	30- 9-17	Cdn. Army Pay Corps.
47407	Pte.	Torrance, E. A.....	3- 4-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29026	Pte.	Townsend, B. H.....	24- 3-15	Imperial Army.
29607	Pte.	Tripp, H.....	3- 3-15	Imperial Army.
77945	Pte.	Tunstall, G. S.....	30- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28948	Cpl.	Tupper, V. G.....	28- 8-15	Cdn. Infantry.
29029	Pte.	Turner, G. J.....	30- 6-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28759	Cpl.	Urwin-Mann, J.....	24-11-16	Imperial Army.
29160	Pte.	Van Der Stegen, T.....	11- 3-15	Belgian Army.
28810	Pte.	Waage-Mott, R. W.....	18-10-17	Royal Naval Air Service.
28869	Pte.	Walker, D. B.....	22-11-14	Royal Naval Vol- unteer Reserve.
29277	L/Cpl.	Wallis, H. M.....	23- 7-15	Cdn. Infantry.
29275	L/Cpl.	Wallis, J. H.....	23- 7-15	Cdn. Infantry.
77373	Pte. (A/Cpl.)	Warn, L. R.....	24- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
28686	Pte.	Waters, D. J.....	14- 1-15	Imperial Army.
460656	L/Cpl.	Watson, A. H.....	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29610	Pte.	Watson, C. R.....	4-12-14	Imperial Army.
29163	L/Cpl.	Watson, G. A.....	15- 1-16	Cdn. Infantry.
77958	Pte.	Watson, J. L.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29161	Pte.	Watt, M. J.....	12- 6-18	Com. Royal Air Force.
147320	Sgt.	Watts, F. M.....	24- 9-17	Cdn. Infantry.
28896	Pte.	Whittaker, R. D.....	30-11-14	Imperial Army.
151343	Pte.	Widmeyer, S. R.....	3-11-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29282	Pte.	Wilcox, F. A.....	2-12-14	Imperial Army.
77614	Pte.	Williams, E.....	4- 9-16	Imperial Army.
28812	Sgt.	Wilson, C. R.....	27-11-16	Cdn. Army Pay Corps.
77592	Pte.	Wilson, C. B.....	4- 8-16	Imperial Army.
29043	Sgt.	Wolff, M. A.....	3- 4-16	Cdn. Infantry.
29033	Pte. (A/Sgt.)	Wood, A. K.....	27- 4-17	Cdn. Infantry.
29278	Pte.	Woolatt, P. R.....	7- 2-15	Imperial Army.
700494	Pte.	Wright, F. C.....	22-11-18	Cdn. Infantry.
29612	Pte.	Yardley, F.....	30-12-14	Imperial Army.
130292	Pte.	Yould, N. C.....	28- 9-16	Cdn. Engineers.

APPENDIX XII
ORGANIZATION OF THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH
REGIMENT¹

(As at date of formation)

(Unbrigaded)

Military District No. 11

Organized 1-12-20. General Order 18-21.
Headquarters: VICTORIA, British Columbia

Supersedes:

The 88th Regt. (Fusiliers); organized G.O. 3-9-12.

50th Regt. (Gordon Highlanders); organized G.O. 15-8-13.

Perpetuates: The following Canadian Expeditionary Force Battalions:

1st (active) Bn.: 16th Bn. (The Canadian Scottish), C.E.F.

2nd (reserve) Bn.: 48th Bn., C.E.F.

3rd (reserve) Bn.: 67th Bn. (Western Scots), C.E.F.

4th (reserve) Bn.: 88th Bn. (Fusiliers), C.E.F.

5th (reserve) Bn.: 143rd Bn., C.E.F.

6th (reserve) Bn.: 103rd Bn., C.E.F.

2nd Reserve Battalion (48th Battalion, C.E.F.)

48th Battalion, C.E.F.

Mobilized: 22-2-15.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Colonel W. J. H. Holmes, D.S.O.

Place of origin: Victoria, B.C.

Organized as a Pioneer Battalion from 48th Battalion.

Arrived in England: 10-7-15; organized as 3rd Pioneer Battalion 6-1-16.

3 Officers, 113 O.Rs. proceeded to France: 8-3-16.

28 Officers, 877 O.Rs. proceeded to France: 9-3-16.

3rd Pioneer Battalion attached to 3rd Canadian Division until absorbed by the 7th and 29th Battalions: 17-4-17.

3rd Reserve Battalion (67th Battalion, C.E.F.)

67th Battalion, C.E.F.

Mobilized: 23-6-15.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Colonel Lorne Ross, D.S.O.

Place of origin: Victoria, B.C.

Arrived in England: 12-4-16.

To be Pioneer Battalion for 4th Division: 15-5-16.

Proceeded to France: 13-8-16.

Absorbed by 54th, 102nd and 124th Battalions: 3-5-17.

4th Reserve Battalion (88th Battalion, C.E.F.)

88th Battalion, C.E.F.

Mobilized: 1-11-15.

Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel H. J. R. Cullin.

Arrived in England: 8-6-16.

Taken on Strength Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

Battalion absorbed; personnel transferred to 30th Reserve Battalion: 18-7-16.

Disbanded by Order-in-Council with effect 1-9-17.

5th Reserve Battalion (143rd Battalion, C.E.F.)

143rd Battalion, C.E.F.

Mobilized: 29-11-15.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Powley.

Arrived in England: 27-2-17.

Absorbed into the Canadian Railway Troops Depot, Purfleet: 8-3-17.

¹ Raised in 1930 to two active battalions and Regimental Headquarters.

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All Officers and Other Ranks of Category "A" absorbed into 24th Reserve Battalion, Seaford; ranks other than Category "A" transferred to Canadian Railway Troops Depôt.

Disbanded by Order-in-Council dated 5-4-18.

6th Reserve Battalion (103rd Battalion, C.E.F.)

103rd Battalion, C.E.F.

Mobilized: 18-11-15.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Colonel E. C. J. L. Henniker.

Arrived in England: 31-7-16.

Moved to Seaford: 1-11-16.

Provisionally brigaded with 14th Training Brigade, Seaford; reorganized into a Training Battalion and reinforced 54th and 102nd Battalions.

Personnel of 103rd Battalion merged into new 16th Reserve Battalion, Seaford: 10-1-17.

Disbanded by Order-in-Council dated 1-9-17.

ALLIED WITH THE ROYAL SCOTS (The First or the Royal Regiment of Foot)

The continuous existence of the Royal Scots as a permanent fighting unit from the date of the organization of its first origin makes the Regiment the oldest in the British Empire, and probably the oldest in Europe.

The origins of the Royal Scots were:

(1) A body of Scottish Infantry raised in 1590 to serve Henry IV. of France. This corps was trained and commanded by officers of the Garde du Corps Ecossois and the Gensdarmes Ecossois.

(2) Gray's Regiment, raised in 1620 for service under the Elector Palatine Frederick IV., husband of Elizabeth, the daughter of James VI. of Scotland. This regiment was subsequently transferred to the Dutch service, and thence to that of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; at date of transfer Sir John Hepburn, later Marechal de Camp in the French Army, was in command.

(3) Mackay's Highlanders, raised by Sir Donald Mackay in the Highlands of Scotland under a Royal Warrant issued by Charles I. in 1626. This regiment, after a year (1628) of brilliant service in Denmark, for which its colonel was raised by Charles I. to the Peerage under the title of Lord Reay, transferred in 1629 to the Swedish service.

(4) Sir John Lumsden's Regiment, raised for service in Sweden.

(5) Stargate's Corps, raised for service in Sweden.

(6) Le Regiment d'Hebron,¹ raised under a Royal Warrant issued by Charles I. in 1633, by Sir John Hepburn (who in the spring of that year had left the Swedish service for that of Louis XIII. of France).

(7) Rutherford's Regiment, raised in 1643 for the French service.

The amalgamation of these seven corps into one was effected in four stages:

(i) In 1631 King Gustavus Adolphus brigaded together Hepburn's first Regiment (No. 2), Mackay's Highlanders (No. 3), Lumsden's Corps (No. 4), and Stargate's Corps (No. 5), under the personal command of Sir John Hepburn.

The brigade thus formed became a permanent unit known as the Scots or Green Brigade, and achieved the highest distinction by its gallantry in the subsequent campaigns of the Swedish King.

(ii) In 1632, Sir John Hepburn, finding himself as a Catholic in a somewhat invidious position in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, had transferred, as already stated, to that of Louis XIII. of France, and by the direction of the latter King amalgamated his new Regiment d'Hebron (No. 6) with the Scottish Infantry Companies of 1590 (No. 1).

(iii) In A.D. 1634, Gustavus Adolphus, having been killed in action, and Sweden having entered into an Alliance with France, the rem-

¹ "Hebron" was a French corruption of the Colonel's own name.

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nant of the Scots Brigade, now much diminished in strength by prolonged service in the field, was transferred to the French Army, and amalgamated with the Regiment d'Hebron.

(iv) In A.D. 1660, the final stage of the amalgamation was reached by the union of Rutherford's Regiment with the Regiment d'Hebron, now entitled Douglas's Regiment, Hepburn having been killed in action at the head of his Regiment in 1635.

Douglas's Regiment was recalled to England in 1661 for a year to stabilize Charles II.'s authority, and again returned to England for twelve months five years later (1666-7), but it did not finally leave the French service till 1677, when, in consequence of growing political differences between France and Great Britain, it was permanently brought back to the British service, and incorporated in the British Army, with seniority over all other line regiments, a privilege it had enjoyed in France over French regiments, by special favour of the French Crown. The title of "The Royal Regiment" was conferred on it by Charles II. in 1684 after the Tangier Campaign.

BATTLE HONOURS

"TANGIER, 1680," "NAMUR, 1695," "BLENHEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE," "MALPLAQUET," "LOUISBURG," "HAVANNAH," "EGMONT-OP-ZEE," "ST. LUCIA, 1803," "CORUNNA," "BUSACO," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "ST. SEBASTIAN," "NIVE," "PENINSULA," "NIAGARA," "WATERLOO," "NAGPORE," "MAHEIDPOOR," "AVA," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "TAKU FORTS," "PEKIN, 1860," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

The Great War—35 Battalions—"Mons," "LE CATEAU," "Retreat from Mons," "MARNE, 1914, 1918," "Aisne, 1914," "La Bassée, 1914," "Neuve Chapelle," "YPRES, 1915, 1917, 1918," "Gravenstafel," "St. Julien," "Frezenberg," "Bellewaarde," "Aubers," "Festubert, 1915," "LOOS," "SOMME, 1916, 1918," "Albert, 1916, 1918," "Bazentin," "Poizieres," "Flers-Courcelette," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights," "Ancre, 1916, 1918," "ARRAS, 1917, 1918," "Scarpe, 1917, 1918," "Arleux," "Pilckem," "Lange-marck, 1917," "Menin Road," "Polygon Wood," "Poelcappelle," "Passchendaele," "Cambrai, 1917," "St. Quentin," "Rosieres," "LYS," "Estaires," "Messines, 1918," "Hazebrouck," "Bailleul," "Kommel," "Bethune," "Soissonnais-Ourcq," "Tardenois," "Amiens," "Bapaume, 1918," "Drocourt-Quéant," "Hindenburg Line," "Canal du Nord," "St. Quentin Canal," "Beaurevoir," "Courtrai," "Selle," "Sambre," "France and Flanders, 1914-18," "STRUMA," "Macedonia, 1915-18," "Helles," "Landing at Helles," "Krithia," "Suvla," "Scimitar Hill," "GALLIPOLI, 1915-16," "Rumani," "Egypt, 1915-16," "Gaza," "El Mughar," "Nebi Samwil," "Jaffa," "PAL-ESTINE, 1917-18," "Archangel, 1918-19."

The Honours shown above in capitals are by direction of H.M. The King emblazoned on the colours.

NOMINAL ROLL

WITH RECORDS OF SERVICE

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (Set footnote for Details)
	Maj-Gen.	Lt.-Col.	LECKIE, Robert Gilmour Edwards	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-8-15. O.C., 22-9-14. C.M.G., Desp.	Brig-Gen., 3rd C.I.B., France, 12-8-15 to 18-2-16. Inv. to Eng., 25-4-16. Acting Chief of Gen. Staff, Eng., 28-9-16 to 5-12-16. G.O.C., Witley, 16-12-16 to 13-2-17. G.O.C. M.D. No. 11, Canada, 1-6-17 to 15-1-20. Maj-Gen., 1-6-17. S.O.S., 15-3-20. Desp.	*17-2-16 ‡22-6-23
	Colonel	Lt.-Col.	LECKIE, John Edwards	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-6-15, 5-7-15 to 28-11-16. O.C. & Lt.-Col., 12- 8-15 C.M.G., Desp., D. S. O. (S. Africa).	Commanding 3rd C.I.B., (Temp.), 19-10-16 to 2-11-16. Bde. Comd'r & Acting Colonel, 2nd Res. Bde., 2-1-17 to 15-4-18. Spec. Empl'd under War Office & retains Acting rank of Col., 16-4-18 to 9-8-18. Syren Party, N.R.E.F. 17-9-18 to 27-8-19. Acting Col. comd'g. Soroka Dist., Syren Party, 16-11-18. Colonel, 16-5-19. S.O.S., 2-1-20. C.B.E. Desp. Order of White Eagle with Swords (4th Class), Serbia, Croix de Guerre (French).	
	Lt.-Col.	Lt.-Col.	PECK, Cyrus Wesley	30th Bn., 8-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 23-5-15, 5-7-15 to 15-4-17, 1-8-17 to 5-1-19. O.C. & Lt.-Col., 15-11-16. V.C., D.S.O. & Bar, Desp.(5 times) S.O.S., 1-6-19.	Nil	*20-5-15 *4-10-18
2906	Lieut.	Lieut.	ADAMS, Charles Cecil Ogden Macfee	L.S.H., 22-9-14	Lieut., 12-12-15. France, 12-12-15 to 13-6-18.	L.S.H., Eng.-Tpr., 14-10-14 to 7-6-15. L.S.H., France, 8-6-15 to 11-12-15.	*19-4-16 †13-6-16
429276	Lieut.	Lieut.	ADIE, Edward Percival	47th Bn., 14-4-15	Pte.-A/Cpl.-Lieut., 1-7-17. 1-7-17 France, 2-3-16 to 26-3-17 14-4-18 to 5-10-18. S.O.S., 10-5-18. M.C.	Nil	*1-10-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	AGER, George S.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Major	Lieut.	AINSLIE, Graham Montgomery	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Capt., 24-9-15. 30th Res. Bn., 22-10-15 to 12-5-16. H.Q. Staff, M.D. No.10, Canada, 1-6-16 to 30-10-16. Major 174th Bn., 1-11-16 to 21-4-17. No. 10 Cas. Clearing Depot, 22-4-17 to 31-10-17. 1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt. and No. 10 Det., C.G.R., 1-11-17. S.O.S., 28-12-18.	*22-4-15
37960	Lieut.	Lieut.	ALLAN, Edward Blake	1st Div., Amm. Park, 22-9-14	Lieut., 24-7-15. France, 24-7-15 to 3-6-16.	Pte., 1st D.A.P., France, 9-2-15 to 23-7-15.	†3-6-16
421057	Lieut.	Lieut.	ALLEN, Benjamin Richard Edward	43rd Bn., 9-4-15	Pte.-Lieut., 14-2-17. France, 17-7-15 to 15-6-16, 1-5-17 to 24-3-18. M.C.	No. 10 Det., C.A.P.C., Canada, 1-4-19 to 15-2-20. S.O.S., 15-2-20.	*3-6-16 *13-2-16
33272	Lieut.	Lieut.	ALLEN, Benjamin Wood	3rd Fid. Amb., 22-9-14	Pte., France, 1-4-16 to 17-7-16. Lieut., France, 26-4-17 to 23-3-18. S.O.S., 3-12-18.	Pte., 3rd. Fid. Amb., France, 9-2-15 to 30-3-16. Lieut., 14-2-17.	*4-3-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	ALEXANDER, William Thomas	96th Bn., 3-5-16	France, 28-10-16 to 20-4-17.	Nil	*9-4-17
	Major	Major	ALSON, Edward Andrew	226th Bn., 1-3-16	S.O.S., 28-8-18. Att. for instruction, 16-6-17 to 26-6-17. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	Served with Recruiting Area "B" from 29-11-15 to 29-2-16.	
28640	Lieut.	Lieut.	ANKETELL-JONES, Edward Mentray	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Cpl.-Lieut., 5-7-16 France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15, 29-8-15 to 4-12-16. S.O.S., 6-8-18	Nil	*22-4-15 *5-6-16 *27-9-16
420252	Lieut.	Lieut.	ANDERSON, Verner Clifford	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	L/Cpl.-Lieut., 28-4-17. France, 27-10-15 to 11-2-17, 26-9-17 to 12-10-18. S.O.S., 13-3-19. M.W.	Nil	
	Capt.	Capt.	ARMSTRONG, Neville Alexander D.	48th Bn., 1-3-15	Lieut.-Capt., 13-11-16. France, 28-10-15 to 9-2-17.	Sec'd as Instr. Cdn. Corps School, France, 9-2-17 to 7-1-18. Historical Section, M.H.Q., Ottawa, 3-11-19 to 3-1-20. S.O.S., 31-5-20. O.B.E., Desp. (4 times).	*20-5-15 *19-4-16
28956	Lieut.	Lieut.	ARMOUR, Angus Douglas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 12-12-13. France, 6-4-15 to 18-5-16, 12-4-18 to 6-2-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Orderly Officer, 2nd Cdn. Training Bde., 27-10-16 to 3-1-17.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Dir of D'sense. §Prisoner of War. °Regestrated. ¶Died.

Regi- menta No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Major	Lieut.	ARMOUR, Stuart Douglas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut. France, 6-4-15 to 27-4-15.	Capt. 67th Bn. 16-7-15. Major. 67th Bn., 14-10-15. 67th Bn., France, 15-8-16 to 30-4-17. 102nd Bn., France, 1-3-17 to 20-5-17. S/Capt., 12th C.I.B., 21-5-17 to 2-3-18. G.S.O., 3rd Grade, 4th Can. Div., 6-3-18 to 25-2-19. Bde. Maj. H.Q. B'shott, 26-2-19 to 7-6-19. S.O.S., 15-9-19. D.S.O., Desp., Croix de Guerre (Belgian).	*22-4-15
	Capt.	Capt.	BAKER, Harry Charles	82nd Bn., 28-8-15	France, 3-8-16 to 28-9-16.	Nil	†26-9-16
29528	Lieut. (A/Capt.)	Lieut. (A/Capt.)	BELL, David Hunter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Cpl.-Lieut. 3-10-15. A/Capt., France, 9-2-15 to 8-10-16. M.C.	Nil	†8-10-16
	Major	Major (A/Lt.-Col.)	BELL-IRVING, Roderick Ogle	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 23-4-15. A/Major, 1-7-16. Major, 15-11-16. A/Lt.-Col., 16-5-17 to 3-6-17. France, 26-8-15 to 1-10-18. D.S.O., M.C., Desp. (twice).	Nil	†1-10-18
28562	Lieut.	Lieut.	BENNETT, Vivian Edmonds	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut., France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15. A/Lt.-Col., 16-7-18 to 21-11-18, S.O.S., 17-12-19.	C.A.P.C., London, 6-10-15 to 24-4-17. Lieut., C.M.G. Corps, 28-5-17, England, 11th Bn., C.G.R., Vancouver, 31-3-19, to 31-7-19, No. 11, Dist. Depot, Vancouver, 1-8-19 to 7-12-19.	*22-4-15
	Lt.-Col.	Capt.	BENNETT, Allan Edward Hingston	No. 1 Gen. Hosp., 22-9-14	Att., France, 16-12-16 to 8-2-17.	Capt.-Major, 5-12-16. A/Lt.-Col., 16-2-18. Lt.-Col., 15-1-19. France, No. 1 Gen. Hosp. 13-5-15 to 22-11-15. No. 3 Fld. Amb., 4-12-16 to 6-3-17. No. 1 Can. Cas. Clear. Station, 16-2-18 to 25-2-19. Officer Comdg. Cdn. Red Cross Officers' Hosp., Eng., 1-3-19 to 25-10-19. S.O.S., 10-11-19. O.B.E., Desp.	†9-4-17
28564	Lieut.	Lieut.	BEVAN, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Cpl., 9-3-15. Sgt., 9-9-15. Lieut., 7-8-16. France, 9-2-15 to 9-4-17. M.M.	Nil	
420490	Lieut.	Lieut.	BIRGGAR, Edward James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	Pte.-Lieut., 28-4-17. France, 17-7-15 to 11-5-16, 22-11-17 to 5-3-18.	Nil	*25-4-16 †5-3-18

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnotes for Details)
28711	Lieut.	Lieut.	BIRNS, Cyril Garret	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte. Lieut., 28-4-17. France, 9-8-15 to 13-1-16, 28-8-16 to 10-2-17, 23-4-18 to 2-9-18.	Camp. Adit. & Q.M., Lydenspout Camp, 28-6-17 to 8-10-17.	†2-9-18
29418	Lieut.	Lieut.	BIZLEY, John Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	A/Sgt.-Lieut., 17-7-16. France, 9-2-15 to 10-8-16. S.O.S., 16-1-18. Desp.	Nil	*22-5-15 *4-8-16
28847	Major	Major	BRESSEY, Frank Morgan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Capt., L/Sgt., Lieut., 2-6-15. A/Capt., 4-9-16. Capt., 10-10-16. Major, 27-9-17. France, 9-2-15 to 21-1-17. Sec'd 3rd Bde. M.G. Coy. from 27-2-16 to 4-9-16. M.C., Desp.	S/Capt., 3rd C.I.B., 22-1-17. S/Capt., Cdn. Corps H.Q., 3-12-17. G.S.O., 3rd Grade, Cdn. Corps H.Q., 22-12-17. Bde. Maj., 28-3-19 to 28-6-19. S.O.S., 15-7-19.	
77107	Capt.	Lieut.	BREWSTER, Thomas Wellington	30th Bn., 10-11-14	Sgt., A/C.S.M., Lieut., 30-12-16. France, 28-4-15 to 16-6-16, 21-10-16 to 22-3-17. M.M.	Lieut., C.F.C., 20-6-17. Capt., C.F.C., 7-12-17., Eng. S.O.S., 27-3-19.	*12/14-6-16. *(Asc.) *27-12-16 *16-3-17
107116	Lieut.	Lieut.	BROWNE, Albert E.	2nd C.M.R., 10-11-14	Lieut., 21-2-17. France, 21-2-17 to 9-4-17.	Sgt., 2nd C.M.R. France, 22-9-15 to 20-2-17.	*7-11-16 †9-4-17
	Lt.-Col.	Capt.	BROWNE, Beverley W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 7-9-16. France, 9-2-15 to 3-2-17.	S/Capt., 9th C.I.B., 4-2-17 to 18-9-17. D.A.A.G., 1st Cdn. Div., 19-9-17 to 16-9-18. D.A.Q.M.G., Cdn. Corps H.Q., 17-9-18 to 18-12-18. A.A. & Q.M.G., 1st Cdn. Div., 19-12-18 to 27-6-19. Major, 25-9-17. Lt.-Col., 6-1-19. S.O.S., 1-11-19. D.S.O., M.C., Desp. (3 times).	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	BUCHANAN, Leo	47th Bn., 24-3-15	France, Seconded 3rd Bde. M.G. Coy., 31-1-16 to 19-4-16.	Nil	†19-4-16
29078	Lieut.	Lieut.	BURKE, Patrick Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Cpl.-Lieut., 25-10-16. France, 9-2-15 to 9-5-16, 26-4-17 to 9-11-17. M.C.	Asst. Adit. Cdn. Trg. Sch., 15-7-18 to 28-11-18. S.O.S., 14-1-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Lieut.	Lieut.	BURNEY, George Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	R.S.M., W.O. I, 15-1-16. Lieut., 3-11-16. France, 9-2-15 to 5-1-16, 3-11-16 to 31-1-17. S.O.S., 18-4-18.	Cdn. Base Depot Staff, France, 6-1-16 to 29-9-16. No. 1 Ent. Bn., 30-9-16 to 2-11-16.	*26-1-17
77312	Lieut.	Lieut.	CAMERON, Charles S.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	Cpl.-A/C.S.M., Lieut., 9-9-16. France, 28-4-15 to 10-10-16, 27-3-18 to 11-5-16, 6-10-18 to 13-1-18. S.O.S., 26-8-19.	Nil	*6-10-16 *28-4-18
	Capt.	Capt.	CAMPBELL, Daniel Gordon	82nd Bn., 17-8-15	France, 7-7-16 to 11-9-16, 13-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	*6-9-16 †9-4-17
464598	Lieut.	Lieut.	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, Alexander Campbell	62nd Bn., 4-11-15	Pte.-Lieut., 26-1-18. France, 6-8-16 to 10-1-17, 27-8-17 to 5-10-17, 3-6-18 to 2-9-18.	Nil	†2-9-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	CARSTAIRS, Graham Stewart	30th Bn., 4-12-14	France, 28-5-15 to 8-8-15.	7th Bn., France, 5-5-16 to 20-7-16. Ord. Officer, 10th Trg. Bde, 22-11-16 to 10-1-17. S/Capt., 13th C.I.B., Eng., 10-1-17 to 23-3-17. Trans. to Indian Army, 2-7-18.	*10-6-15
	Major	Capt.	CATHCART, John Philip Sulby	C.A.M.C., 1-7-15	Att. 16th Bn., 8-2-17 to 7-4-18, 23-5-18 to 2-9-18.	Capt.-Major, 21-5-19. No. 3 Field Amb., France, 16-12-16 to 8-2-17. Temp. Att., 1st Div. Train., 11-1-17 to 21-1-17. No. 2 Fld. Amb., 7-4-18. S.O.S., 14-11-20. M.C.	*8-9-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	CHAMBERS, S. Wallace G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-7-15.	Nil	†6-7-15
	Hon. Capt.	Hon. Capt.	CHESHIRE, Howard Stanley	Chap. Sves., 22-9-17	Att. 16th Bn., France, 7-10-18 to 18-3-19.	Chaplain Services, France, 23-3-18 to 6-10-18. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	
204096	Lieut.	Lieut.	CLELLAND, David	96th Bn., 21-12-15	France, 26-10-16 to 13-4-17, 7-8-17 to 12-4-16. S.O.S., 7-6-18. M.C.	Bde. S.M.-Lieut., 1-8-16, 96th Bn.	*9-4-17 †12-4-18 †29-11-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	CLERY, William Valentine Patrick	50th Bn., 21-6-15	France, 1-7-16 to 29-9-16, 16-9-18 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 3-5-19.	Asst. Instr., Cdn. T.W.S., 19-3-17 to 4-2-18.	*25-9-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Lieut.	Lieut.	COLQUHOUN, Humphrey Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 29-9-15.	Trans. R.N.A.S. 11-12-15. Lieut. Cdn. Gen. List, and attached 17th Bn. 14-6-16 Ret. to Canada 26-6-16, retained 8-11-16 and appt'd to Hospitals Comm. No. 2 Dist. Depot 18-4-18 to 23-7-19. S.O.S., 23-7-19.	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	CORNELL, Archibald Clayton	113th Bn., 14-12-16	France, 22-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
	Capt.	Capt.	COTTON, Ross Penner	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-8-15.	Ord. Officer 3rd C.I.B. H.Q., 12-8-15 to 10-5-16. 3rd Inf. Bde. H.Q., 11-5-16 to 13-6-16.	†13-6-16
743202	Hon. Capt.	Hon. Capt.	COULTHURST, Percy	115th Bn., 28-4-16	3rd C.I.B., H.Q., 3-11-17. Att. 16th Bn.	Pre-Hon. Capt. & Chaplain, 13-9-16., France, 3rd C.I.B. & 1st Div. H.Q., 3-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	†9-4-17
	Lieut.	Lieut.	COWAN, John	96th Bn., 19-5-16	France, 26-10-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
	Major	Major	CUNNINGHAM, William Glencairn	48th Bn., 18-8-15	France, 17-8-16 to 16-10-16, 23-12-16 to 5-2-17.	Acting D.A.A.G., Brambott Camp, 6-11-15 to 13-12-15. Acting Bde. Major, 16th & 17th C.I.B.'s, England, 14-12-15 to 12-5-16. 1st & 2nd Cdn. Comm. Depots, 10-4-17 to 1-3-19. S.O.S., 1-10-19.	*8-10-16
	Major	Major	GREELMAN, Wm. John	79th Bn., 23-8-15	France, 3-8-16 to 17-10-16. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	Nil	*8-10-16
	Lieut. A/Capt.	Lieut.	CROMPTON, John Arthur Philip	30th Bn., 14-1-15	France, 26-4-15 to 25-5-15.	30th Bn. Eng. 28-7-15 to 1-5-16. Appt'd to Mil. Hosp. Comm. Command, 1-9-17 to 3-5-19. A/Capt., 7-5-18. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	
	Major	Capt. A/Major	DAVIS, Gavin Hardwick	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-5-15, 1-7-16 to 17-2-17. Lieut.-Capt., 22-4-15. A/Major, 21-10-16 to 16-2-17. France 27-12-17 to 22-3-16.	Att. to 12th C.I.B., 17-2-17 to 1-5-17. Sec'd to W.O. Directorate of Graves Registration, 14-5-18 to 15-9-19. Major 15-1-19. Retired in British Isles, 19-9-19.	
2820	Capt.	Lieut.	DONALD, Herbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt., 22-4-15. Lieut., 23-4-16. France 22-15 to 27-2-16. See 3rd Bde. M.G. Coy., 27-2-16 to 16-4-17.	Capt. C.M.G. Corps, 16-4-17. C.M.G. Corps, England; 16-4-17 to 20-9-16. C.M.G. Corps, France, 21-9-16 to 11-3-19. S.O.S., 16-3-19. M.G., Deep.	*4-11-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
204147	Lieut.	Lieut.	DOUGLAS, David	96th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 28-10-16 to 4-1-18. Sec'd 1st Div. Emp. Coy., 13-6-17 to 4-1-18.	NII	
427476	Lieut.	Lieut.	DRUMMOND-HAY, Eric	46th Bn., 7-8-15	Pte.-Lieut., 26-1-18. France 16-6-16 to 8-6-17, 20-5-18 to 2-9-18.	NII	12-9-18
28825	Lieut.	Lieut.	DUNLOP, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 1-7-17. France, 9-2-15 to 2-4-17, 23-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 10-5-19. M.C., Deep.	NII	*22-4-15
	Lieut.	Lieut.	DUNCAN, Henry A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-6-15, 10-3-16 to 11-6-16, 20-9-16 to 9-10-16.	Conducting Duty to France, Periods 20-1-16 to 1-5-16.	19-10-16
40329	Lieut.	Lieut.	DUNCAN, Neil	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 31-8-18 to 13-1-19. S.O.S. 28-4-19.	Lieut., 28-4-17. Trans. 1st Bde. C.F.A., 31-10-14. 1st Bde. C.F.A., France, 9-2-15 to 27-9-15. Res. Art. & H.Q., Shorncliffe, 27-9-15 to 12-5-16. C.A.P.C., London, 12-5-16. Lieut., C.A.P.C., 18-12-17 to 17-5-18.	16-9-17
	Lieut.	Lieut.	DUNSFORD, Charles Rubidge	103rd Bn., 18-11-15	France, 3-5-17 to 21-9-17. S.O.S., 31-10-18.	Reverted from Capt. to Lieut. to proceed to France, 1-3-17.	22-4-15
28967	Lieut.	Lieut.	DUNSFORD, Geoffrey Chamberlain	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 26-9-17. France, 9-2-15 to 30-4-15, 21-11-17 to 29-5-18. Trans. to Imp. Army, 29-5-18.	Served with Res. Units in England from 17-5-15 to 7-10-17.	
	Hon. Capt.	Hon. Capt.	EARP, Ernest Charles	68th Bn., Chaplain, 8-10-15	Lt. 16th Bn., 19-2-17 to 23-4-17.	Chaplain Svces., France, 19-2-17 to 25-4-17. Chaplain Svces., England, 26-4-17 to 21-8-18. S.O.S., 13-9-18.	19-8-16
29545	Lieut.	Lieut.	ELLIS, John Reginald Mitchinson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Cpl.-Lieut., 12-8-16. France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15, 28-8-15 to 9-8-16.	NII	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77126	Lieut.	Lieut.	ELLIOTT, Alexander Gordon	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-15, 28-8-15 to 26-7-16, 16-4-18 to 13-1-19, S.O.S., 15-4-19.	Comde. 26th Bn., A. & S. Highlanders, (Imp. Army), 19-12-16 to 10-1-18. Lieut., Man. Regt., 11-1-18.	*20-5-15 *8-8-18
29084	Lieut.	Lieut.	ELLIOTT, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut. 28-4-17. France, 9-2-15 to 12-5-15, 16-11-15 to 19-6-16, 7-10-17 to 5-3-18, 14-5-18 to 2-9-18.	Nil	*3-5-15 *13-6-16 12-9-18
28818	Major	Major	ELLIOTT, George Wesley	63rd Bn., 21-7-15, 156th Bn., 29-2-16	Apt for instruction, France, 29-12-16 to 7-1-17.	156th Cdn. Bn., England, 17-10-16 to 9-4-18. S.O.S., 6-7-18.	†1-9-18
46450	Lieut.	Lieut.	FALCONER-STEWART, P. Douglas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut. 28-4-17. France, 9-2-15 to 18-7-16, 23-11-17 to 1-9-18.	See'd 3rd Cdn. Light Trench Mortar Bty., 8-6-18.	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	FIDLER, Charles Edward	17th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 18-8-18. France, 21-4-17 to 12-2-18, 19-9-18 to 13-1-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	Nil	
	Hon. Capt.	Hon. Capt.	FINGLAND, William	30th Bn., (Y.M.C.A.), 11-5-15	France, Att. from Y.M.C.A. 7-1-16 to 12-9-16, 10-11-16 to 18-5-17.	Offcer i/o Leaves and Hospitality, Cdn. Y.M.C.A., England, 1-6-17. See'd. to Khaki Univ. of Canada, 19-11-18 to 30-4-19. Offcer i/o Beaver Hut, Strand, London, 7-5-19. S.O.S., 3-9-19.	124-4-15
	Capt.	Capt.	FLEMING, Hamilton Maxwell	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Nil	
	Capt. A/Major	Capt. A/Major	FLOYD, Thomas Clive	45th Bn., 25-11-15	France, 8-7-16 to 10-10-16, 13-12-16 to 13-8-18, 28-10-18 to 26-3-19. Lieut.-Capt. (Acting), 9-10-16. Capt., 6-5-17. Acting Major, 6-5-17 to 8-9-18. Acting Major, 28-10-18. S.O.S., 16-5-19. M.I.C.	Nil	*6-9-16 *10-4-17 *9-8-18
26698	Major	Lieut.	FORBES, Donald George Perceval	16th Bn., 22-9-14	C.S.M.-Lieut., 5-12-15. France, 9-2-15 to 16-6-16.	Major, 15-6-18. 1st Depot Bn., W.O.F., 13-11-17 to 25-2-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*13-6-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Hon. Major	Hon. Capt.	FORGIE, Andrew Wallace	16th Bn., 22-9-14 (Y.M.C.A.)	Att. from Y.M.C.A. 9-2-15 to 16-9-15.	Y.M.C.A., England, 17-9-15 to 31-7-16. France, Att. 4th Div. Train., 10-8-16 to 2-10-17. Resigned Comm., 28-10-17. Reappointed and T.O.S., Y.M.C.A., O.M.F.C., London, 18-10-18. Hon. Major, 1-12-18. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	†4-3-18
28622	Lieut.	Lieut.	FRASER, James Gibson Laurier	229th Bn., 16-2-16	France, 1-5-17 to 4-3-18.	Nil	*1-12-15 *4-3-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	GALLON, Thomas Heaton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut. 21-1-16. France 9-2-15 to 20-1-16, 26-9-17 to 13-3-18.	Adjt., 11th Res. Bn., 1-1-19 to 26-4-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19. M.B.E.	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	GATE, Walter	108th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 17-5-17 to 20-9-18.	C.A.P.C., Canada, 20-1-19 to 25-9-20. S.O.S., 25-9-20.	
	Major	Major	GARDINER, Robert John	32nd Bn., (M.O.), 29-12-14	Att. 16th Bn. 20-2-18 to 22-3-18.	C.A.M.C., France, 26-4-15 to 25-3-19. Acting Major, 12-9-17. Major, 5-12-17. Acting Lt.-Col., 18-12-15 to 6-5-18. S.O.S., 14-6-19. M.C.	124-4-15
77132	Capt.	Capt.	GEDDES, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Nil	*13-6-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	GIBSON, George Edward	30th Bn., 10-11-14	Pte.-Lieut. 11-9-15. France, 26-4-15 to 3-2-16, 23-5-16 to 15-6-16, 5-10-16 to 9-10-16.	Lieut., C.A.S.C., 25-1-17. Served in England with C.A.S.C. to 15-8-19. S.O.S., 29-8-19. M.B.E.	
28973	Lieut.	Lieut.	GIBSON, John Preston	16th Bn., 22-9-14	3pt.-A/S/Sgt.-Lieut., 28-4-17. France, 9-2-15 to 5-5-15, 11-11-17 to 15-8-18. S.O.S. 29-1-19.	Served in England, 30th Res. Bn., 17th Res. Bn. & C.A.S.C. from 23-3-15 to 27-4-17.	*22-4-15 *8-8-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	GILLESPIE, John Wilfred	226th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 26-5-17 to 12-9-17.	Nil	†12-9-17
	Lt.-Col.	Lt.-Col.	GILLESPIE, Robt. Alexander	61st Bn., 1-6-15, 220th Bn., 5-11-15	France, Att. 16-6-17 to 28-6-17.	14th Res. Bn., 7-4-17 to 10-7-17. S.O.S., 5-9-17.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Capt. A./Major	Capt. A./Major	GILLIAT, Edward Norman	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 22-4-15. A./Major, 6-5-17 to 16-8-17. A./Major, 23-1-17 to 23-8-18. A./Major, 9-5-18. Adjutant, 10-4-17. France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15. 12-1-17 to 22-8-17. 23-1-17 to 12-8-18. M.C.	Nil	*22-4-15 *30-8-17 *19-8-17 †12-8-18
	Major	Capt.	GILLIES, George Ernest	16th Bn., (M.O.), 22-9-14	16th Bn. M.O. France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15.	Major, 27-9-15. C.A.M.C., France, 24-5-15 to 2-9-15. No. 5 Gen. Hosp., Salonika, 16-11-15 to 26-7-16. C.A.M.C., England & Canada, 27-7-16. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	
	Lt.-Col. A./Colonel	Major & Adjt.	GODSON-GODSON, Gilbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-5-15. D.S.O. Desp.	Lt.-Col., 21-1-16. Acting Col., 25-12-16. Camp. Commandant, Cdn. Corps H.Q., France, 9-1-16 to 28-12-16. O.C. Cdn. Troops, London Area, graded as Bfgr. Commander, 25-11-16 to 1-11-17. Provost Marshal, Dominion of Canada, 4-12-17. A.A. & Q.M.G., 10-3-20. Brevet Col., 10-3-20. S.O.S., 10-3-20. Brought to notice of Sec. of State for War. Officier—Ordre du Mérite Agricole.	*22-4-15
	Major	Major	GOODALL, Sydney Herbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Capt.-Major, 1-7-16. France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15. 15-4-16 to 8-10-16. Desp.	Nil	*4-9-16 †8-10-16
427634	Lieut.	Lieut.	GORDON, Maitland L.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Trans. to 17th Res. Bn., Feb. 1915.	Commission, 3rd Gordon Highlanders (Imp. Army), 2-4-15.	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	GRAHAM, Wilbert Renville	46th Bn. 14-9-15	Pte.-Lieut., 6-8-16. France, 17-6-16 to 5-2-18. 16-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	GRAY, Andrew Jack	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 25-5-15. S.O.S., 12-12-17.	Nil	*20-5-15
29098	Lieut.	Lieut.	GREEN, Denmilne	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 1-7-17. France, 9-2-15 to 12-4-17. 27-3-18 to 22-9-18. S.O.S., 1-4-19. M.C.	Nil	*2-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regl- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28971	Capt.	Lieut.	GRIM, Walter A. E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 14-9-16, France, 9-2-15 to 25-5-15, 8-5-17 to 14-9-17, 19-2-18 to 3-3-18.	Capt., Cdn. Engrs., 4-3-18, 2nd Tram. Coy., C.E., France, 4-3-18 to 12-12-18. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	*22-4-15 *22-5-15 *8-9-17
1299	Major	Major	HALL, Harry John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	Capt.-Major, 1-7-16, France, 14-10-15 to 12-5-16, 3-7-16 to 8-10-16, M.C.	Nil	*1-5-16 18-10-16
1299	Lieut.	Lieut.	HALTON, Samuel	4th Fld. Amb., 13-4-15	Lieut., 26-1-18, France, 4-6-18 to 9-3-19. Retired in British Isles, 25-4-19.	Pte., 4th Fld. Amb., France, 13-9-15 to 5-4-16, C.A.S.C., France, 6-4-16 to 4-10-17.	*2-9-18
29101	Lieut.	Lieut.	HARRIS, Henry John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	A/Cpl.-Lieut., 2-9-17, France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-17, 1-3-18 to 2-6-18.	Lieut., 43rd Bn., France, 8-11-17 to 1-3-18. C.M.G. Corps, France, 2-6-18 to 25-3-19. Retired in British Isles, 22-7-19.	
	Capt.	Capt.	HART, Edward Burton	88th Bn., 6-1-16	Lieut.-Capt., 17-11-16, France, 1-7-16 to 28-1-17, 26-4-17 to 4-5-16, M.C.	Seconded to War Ofc. (Syren Party), N.R.E.F., 27-7-18 to 12-6-19, S.O.S., 8-9-19.	*29-4-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	HARSTONE, Rolfe Ewart G.	28th Bn., 12-2-15	France, 8-7-16 to 7-8-16, 20-9-16 to 18-12-16, Order of St Stanislas 3rd Cl. with Swords.	Seconded to War Ofc. (Aerodrome Constr.), 21-1-18 to 30-3-19, S.O.S., 10-6-19.	*8-10-16
	Lt.-Col.	Major	HASTINGS, Victor John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 23-4-15, Major, 6-7-16, France, 9-2-15 to 6-7-15, 7-7-18 to 16-8-16, M.C. Deep.	A/Lt.-Col., 6-12-17, Lt.-Col., 6-1-19, Secre- tary, O.M.F.C., 20-12-16, Commandant, H.Q. O.M.F.C., 6-12-17 to 13-8-19, S.O.S., 27-8-19, Brought to notice of Secy of State for War.	*4-8-16 *11-1-32
169024	Lieut.	Lieut.	HASTINGS, William Roy	17th Res. Bn., England, 11-5-16	Pte.-Lieut., 8-9-16, France, 29-6-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	18-10-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29529	Lt.-Col.	Hon. Capt.	HEAKES, Samuel Rigbye	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Q.M.S.-Lieut., 28-5-15. France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15, 28-5-15 to 2-6-15. Att. as P.M., 3-6-15 to 18-7-16.	Major, C.A.P.C., 25-7-16. Lt.-Col., C.A.P.C., 9-5-18. (2nd Lieut., Royal Engrs, 27-4-15 to 27-5-15). Field Cashier, 4th Cdn. Div., 25-7-16. France, 4th Cdn. Div., 11-8-16. Field Cashier, Cdn. Corps Tps., France, 17-12-17 to 10-5-19. S.O.S., 4-11-19. Wounded, Air Raid on London, 19-5-18. O.B.E., Desp. (3 times).	*24-4-18
420061	Lieut.	Lieut.	HEBBDEN, Harry Evelyn C.	108th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 26-4-17 to 8-5-18. S.O.S., 28-4-20.	Nil	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	HEMSLEY, Francis Henry	163rd Bn., 21-2-16	France, 26-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	116-8-17
	Lieut.	Lieut.	HENDERSON, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 30-4-16. France, 17-7-15 to 2-7-17, 17-9-18 to 18-11-18.	Sec'd as Brigade Officer, 3rd C.I.B. with Khaki Univ. of Canada, 19-11-18 to 23-4-19. S.O.S., 17-8-19.	
26875	Major	Lieut.	HENRY, Edward Hamilton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	A/Sgt.-Lieut., 29-5-15. France, 9-2-15 to 17-10-15.	Adjutant, 17th Res. Bn., 25-1-16. A/Capt., 26-12-16. Capt., 26-6-17. A/Major, 29-8-18. Major, 28-2-19. Staff Capt., H.Q. Shoreham, 26-12-16 to 31-10-17. Staff Capt., under Direction of Timber Oper- ations, England, 31-10-17. Staff Capt., Director of Timber Operations, Great Britain & France, 15-8-18. D.A.G., 29-8-18. Retired in British Isles, 30-11-19. Brought to notice of Sec'y. of State for War.	*27-7-18 *1-10-18
26836	Lieut.	Lieut.	HILL, Frank Liet	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 28-4-17, France, 20-11-17 to 20-10-18. S.O.S., 31-1-20. M.C.	1st Div. H.Q. Staff, France, 9-2-15 to 10-2-17. Trans. to Cdn. Corps. Cav. Regt., 12-11-15.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regl- mental/ No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote fo: Details)
	Major	Major	HOPE, John A.oxander Henry	47th Bn., 1-3-15 to 20-9-15, 43rd Bn., 10-12-15	Lieut.-Capt., 10-12-15. Adjutant, 4-7-16 to 21-1-17. Acting Major, 10-10-16 to 21-1-17. Acting Major, 22-1-17 to 23-6-17. Major, 16-11-16. Acting Lt.- Col., 21-1-19 to 30-3-19. Commanding 16th Bn., 8-1-19 to 30-3-19. France, 10-1-16 to 23-5-16, 3-7-16 to 16-7-17, 27-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 30-12-19. Desp.	Nil	*9-4-17 *13-10-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	HOUSTON, William	231st Bn., 1-5-16	France, 22-6-17 to 16-8-18.	Nil	*16-8-18
	Lieut.	Lieu.:	HOWARD, Rupert	90th Bn., 9-11-15	France, 15-7-16 to 4-9-16.	Nil	*14-9-16
	Capt.	Capt.	HOWSON, Christopher	53rd Bn., (M.O.), 24-3-16	France, Ait., 28-11-17 to 9-12-17.	C.A.M.C., France, 5-7-17 to 29-5-18. S.O.S., 13-5-18.	
102325	Lieut.	Lieut.	HUGHES, Gilbert Nevan	57th Bn., 4-9-15 to 10-2-16. 96th Bn., 23-2-16. Comm., 96th Bn., 19-4-16	France, 26-10-16 to 15-12-17. S.O.S., 15-12-17.	Nil	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	IRVING, Arthur Beaufin	R.C.D., 22-9-14	France, 5-10-16 to 9-10-16.	R.C.D., France, 4-5-15 to 4-10-16.	*19-10-16
420065	Lieut.	Lieu.:	IRWIN, Alexander Staples	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	Sgt.-Lieut., 28-4-18. France, 17-7-15 to 12-9-16, 16-1-17 to 15-4-17, 5-6-17 to 20-12-17, 19-8-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 10-2-20. M.M.	Nil	*8-9-16 *12-9-17 *30-9-18
	Lieut.	Lieu.:	JAMES, Douglas	88th Bn., 30-11-15	France, 1-7-16 to 19-9-16. S.O.S., 2-9-17.	Nil	*7-9-16

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26095	Capt.	Capt.	JAMESON, George Willis	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
	Lieut.	Lieut.	JEFFERY, Edward	14th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut., France, 10-4-18 to 28-7-18.	Pte.-Lieut., 7-3-16. 14th Bn., France, 9-2-15 to 22-3-16. 17th & 14th Res. Bns., 23-3-16 to 9-4-16.	†28-7-18
28639	Lieut.	Lieut.	JENKINS, Morris Graham	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Cpl.-Lieut., 24-3-18. France, 9-2-15 to 12-5-15, 21-9-16 to 8-10-17, 19-8-18 to 9-10-18. S.O.S., 11-3-19	Nil	*22-4-15 *12-4-17 *2-10-18
	Capt.	Capt.	JONES, Cyril Beverley Ford	113th Bn., 28-1-16	Lieut.-A/Capt., 14-3-18 to 17-4-18. A/Capt., 18-4-18, Capt., 15-7-18. France, 28-10-18 to 30-4-17, 8-10-17 to 11-8-18, 28-10-18 to 21-3-19. S.O.S., 10-5-19. M.C.	Nil	*28-4-17 *8-8-18
130302	Lieut.	Lieut.	JONES, Sidney Harcourt	72nd Bn., 13-4-16	Pte.-Lieut., 11-8-18. France, 19-6-16 to 23-2-17, 16-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 3-9-19.	Nil	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	JOHNSON, John Graham	113th Bn., 22-1-16	France, 26-10-16 to 23-1-17. S.O.S., 31-3-18.	Nil	*27-12-16
6254	Lieut.	Lieut.	JOHNSTON, Stewart	R.C.H.A., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 28-4-17, France, 24-6-15 to 31-9-15, 9-11-17 to 10-4-18. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	Nil	* (Acc.) 5-4-15
	Capt. A/Major	Capt.	JOHNSTON, Edwin Harry Lutkin	86th Bn., 8-11-15	Lieut., France, 23-11-16 to 13-6-17.	A/Capt., 14-6-17 to Capt., 16-8-17. A/Major, 4-9-18. S/Capt., 9th C.I.B., 14-6-17 to 4-12-17. S/Capt., 2nd C.I.B., 4-12-17 to 1-9-18. D.A.A.G., H.Q., Witby, 4-9-18 to 31-12-18. S.O.S., 12-5-19. Desp.	*9-4-17 *13-2-18 *2-9-18
29040	Capt.	Capt.	JOHNSTON, Sydney Douglas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	A/Cpl.-Lieut., 26-9-16. Adjutant, 21-1-17 to 21-4-17. Capt., 13-12-17. France, 9-2-15 to 21-4-17, 9-11-17 to 4-9-18, 6-11-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 30-6-20. M.C. & Bar. Desp.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Lieut.	Lieut.	KELMAN, George	179th Bn., 1-2-16	France, 26-4-17 to 8-11-17.	Reverted from Capt. to proceed to France, 25-4-17.	18-11-17
	Lt.-Col.	Major.	KEMP, Walter F.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 23-4-15. Major, 21-1-16. France, 9-2-15 to 15-6-16. Adjutant, 23-4-15 to 14-6-16. D.S.O., Desp.	Acting Lt.-Col., 8-2-17. Lt.-Col., 6-1-19. Bde. Major, 27-12-16 to 10-1-17. O.C. 3rd Cdn. Comd. Depot, 8-2-17 to 26-4-19. Retired in British Isles, 5-7-18.	*12/14-6-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	KENWORTHY, John Gibson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Nil	124-4-15
	Capt.	Capt.	KERANS, Robert Owen	96th Bn., 1-5-16	Lieut.-A/Capt., 17-10-18. Capt., 3-1-19. France, 28-10-16 to 15-4-17, 5-9-17 to 12-11-17, 17-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 10-5-19. M.C.	Nil	*5-3-17 *9-4-17 *8-11-17
	Major	Major	KETCHESON, Percy Kenneth	80th Bn., 22-10-15	France, 2-8-16 to 18-10-16. S.O.S., 12-9-17.	Nil	
	Major	Capt.	KILLAM, George Knight	16th Bn., Sec'd H.Q. Staff, 22-9-14.	Sec'd. H.Q. Staff.	A.D.C., G.O.C. 1st Cdn. Div., France, 9-2-15 to 11-1-16. G.S.O., 3rd Grade, 1st Cdn. Div., 12-1-16. Att. 2nd C.I.B. H.Q., 13-5-18 to 4-6-18. Att. 1st C.I.B. H.Q., 28-7-18 to 9-8-18. Reilin. appt. G.S.O. 3. 1st Cdn. Div., 23-8-18. S.O.S., 15-1-20. D.S.O., Desp. (twice).	*9-8-18
28828	Lieut.	Lieut.	KIRK, John Frederick Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 1-7-17. France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15. 19-8-18 to 13-1-19. S.O.S., 27-3-19.	Nil	*22-4-15
	Lieut.	Lieut.	KIRKHAM, Norman Phillips	113th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 28-10-16 to 11-4-17. S.O.S., 25-2-18.	Nil	
	Capt.	Capt.	KNIGHT, Matthew John	47th Bn., 1-3-15	France, 13-9-15 to 23-5-16. Paymaster, France, 7-9-16 to 11-4-18.	C.A.P.C., England, 12-4-18 to 4-1-19. S.O.S., 4-6-19.	*9-4-17
	Lieut.	Lieut.	KNOX, Charles Earl	101st Bn., 30-12-15	France, 13-11-16 to 4-2-18. Posted to 3rd Cdn. Light Trench Mortar Bty., 23-6-17. Desp.	Instr. Cdn. Trench Warfare School, 4-10-18 to 28-11-18. S.O.S., 10-2-19.	

Regi- men- tal No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)	
								Major	Major	Conducting Duty, France, periods 6-6-16 to 1-10-16.
736817	Lieut.	Lieut.	LAMONTAGNE, Charles Horace	43th Bn., 14-2-15	France, 1-3-17 to 29-4-17.	Conducting Duty, France, periods 6-6-16 to 1-10-16.	†29-4-17	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	LEESE, Victor	113th Bn., 24-3-16	L/Cpl., Lieut., 6-8-18. France, 13-11-16 to 4-2-18, 17-9-18 to 1-10-18. M.M.	Nil	†1-10-18	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	LINDSAY, Arthur Lodge	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Nil	†24-4-15	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	LOCKE, Victor Franklin	30th Bn., 8-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 15-8-15.	30th Res. Bn., 16-8-15 to 3-1-17. 1st Res. Bn., 4-1-17 to 14-5-18. A/Capt., 16-10-17 to 15-2-18. 7th Bn., France, 15-5-18 to 15-3-19. Cdn. Records List, France, 16-3-19 to 17-5-19. S.O.S., 30-7-19.		*10-8-15
623128	Lieut.	Lieut.	LORD, Arthur Charles	44th Bn., 8-10-15	Lieut., France, 26-4-17 to 24-7-17.	Pte., Lieut., 14-2-17. 43rd Bn., France, 16-4-16 to 21-6-16. 1st Depot Bn., E.O.R., 10-11-18. C.A.P.C. (Canada), 1-1-19. S.O.S., 4-6-20.	*3-6-16	
43630	Private	Lieut.	LOVELL, Henry Pierce	1st D.A.C., 22-9-14	Lieut., 29-8-15. France, 29-8-15 to 17-2-16, 5-9-17 to 21-1-18. S.O.S., 21-1-18.	1st D.A.C. France, 9-2-15 to 28-8-15. 259th Bn. Siberia, Pto. Ex. Force 1-11-18 to 28-6-19. Siberia, 22-12-18 to 5-6-19.	*4-1-16	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	LOWRY, Wm. Clayton	226th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 12-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil		
	Major	Capt.	LUTON, Robert Marsden	C.A.M.C., 8-2-15	Att., 29-12-15 to 1-12-16. M.C.	C.A.M.C. France, 25-3-15 to 1-12-16. Major, 5-12-17. S.O.S., 31-12-19.		
	Capt. A/Major	Capt. A/Major	LYNCH, George David	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	Capt., A Major, 5-8-16. France, 28-10-15 to 5-5-16, 1-7-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	*1-5-16 †8-10-16	
28705	Capt.	Capt.	LYONS, Allan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte., Lieut., 12-6-16. A/Capt., 27-8-17. Capt., 17-8-17. France, 26-2-15 to 8-8-16, 8-8-17 to 20-9-18. M.C., D.C.M., Croix de Guerre (French), Desp. S.O.S., 18-5-20.	3rd C.I.B. H.Q., France, 9-2-15 to 25-2-15.	*7-8-16 *2-9-18	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29289	Lieut.	Lieut.	MACKIE, Wm. D.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt., 22-4-15, C.S.M., 9-4-17, Lieut., 26-1-18, France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-18, 28-8-16 to 11-10-16, 4-5-17 to 2-10-17, 14-5-16 to 11-8-16, 22-10-18 to 26-3-19, D.C.M. S.O.S., 8-5-19, France, 2-12-16 to 15-1-17.	Nil	*13-5-16 *8-10-16 *8-8-16
460221	Capt.	Lieut.	MAITLAND, James	61st Bn., 3-6-15	France, 2-12-16 to 15-1-17.	Lieut., A/Capt., 18-9-18, Capt., 3-1-19, France, C.M.G. Corps, 15-1-17 to 12-3-19, M.C. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	
701140	Lieut.	Lieut.	MANLEY, Geo. Harold	101st Bn., 15-2-16	Pte., Lieut., 11-9-18, France, 28-8-16 to 3-10-16, 27-8-17 to 6-2-18, 17-9-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 9-5-19, France, 9-2-15 to 19-8-15.	Nil	*28-9-16
29005	Capt. Lieut.	Capt. Lieut.	MARKHAM, Ralph Farrar MARSH, Edwin Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14 16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte., Lieut., 14-2-17, France, 9-2-15 to 28-7-15, 9-5-16 to 17-6-16, 1-5-17 to 22-6-17.	Nil Sec'd. R.A.F., Canada, 11-12-17 to 30-7-18, S.O.S., 25-10-18.	†19-8-15 *7-6-17
29251	Major Lieut.	Capt. A/Major Lieut.	MARSHALL, Colin John MARTIN, Andrew Dodds	16th Bn., 22-9-14 16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut., Capt., 23-4-15, A/Major, 9-2-16 to 13-11-16, France, 9-2-15 to 15-5-16, 20-9-16 to 25-11-16.	A/Major, 4-1-18, Major, 20-6-18, Instructor Cdn. Train. School, 4-1-18 to 12-12-18, Att. R.A.F., 13-1-19 to 29-1-19, Att. Cdn. Air Force, 29-1-19 to 1-10-20 (Air Force Research), S.O.S., 9-12-20.	*23-4-15 *3-11-17
21640	Lieut.	Lieut.	MARTIN, Fred'k D.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte., Lieut., 28-4-17, France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15, 5-9-17 to 10-11-17, France, 26-3-16 to 5-2-18, 16-9-18 to 19-1-19, M.M., S.O.S., 9-4-16.	Cdn. Pay Office, London, 7-3-16 to 10-3-17, Sec'd. 1st Cdn. Comm. Depot, 2-2-18 to 1-4-19, Record Officer, "M" Wing, Witley, 1-4-19 to 9-9-19, A/Capt., 1-6-19 to 29-9-19, S.O.S., 16-10-19. 5th Bn., France, 9-2-15 to 4-3-15.	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Capt.	Capt.	MERRITT, Cecil Mack	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15. Desp.	Nil	†24-4-15
77454	Capt.	Capt.	MASON, Merton Joseph	30th Bn., 9-11-14	Lieut., 5-12-15. A/Capt., 24-7-18 to 29-7-18. Capt., 13-8-18. France, 5-12-15 to 9-6-16, 9-12-16 to 15-4-17, 1-5-18 to 2-9-18. M.C.	Corporal, 15th Bn., France, 3-5-15 to 4-12-15.	*10-4-17 †2-9-18
26103	Capt.	Capt.	MASON, George Francis	14th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-A/Capt., 21-5-17. Capt., 20-10-17. France, 16-11-16 to 1-10-18. Desp., Croix de Guerre (Belgium).	Pte., 14th Bn., France, 9-2-15 to 6-3-16. Lieut., 17th Res. Bn., 7-3-16 to 30-6-17. Lieut., 25th Bn., France, 1-7-16 to 7-9-16.	*4-9-16 *16-3-17 (Acc.) †1-10-18
29362	Lieut.	Lieut.	MEIKLE, Ivie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 28-4-17. France, 9-2-15 to 24-1-16, 16-8-17 to 10-8-18, 1-11-18 to 26-3-19. M.C. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	*28-12-15 *8-6-18
	Lieut. A/Capt.	Lieut. A/Capt.	METZLER, Harry	226th Bn., Capt., 16-5-16	Reverted to Lieut., 25-5-17. A/Capt., 18-9-18. France, 26-5-17 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	Nil	*9-9-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MILLER, Clarence Pearson	82nd Bn., 14-8-15	France, 7-7-16 to 11-9-16, 19-8-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
	Major	Major	MILOT, J. Adrien	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 2-5-15 to 5-5-15.	15th Bn., France, 5-5-15 to 13-8-15. Sec'd. R.F.C., 24-8-16 to 8-4-17. France, 5-3-17.	†8-4-17
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MITCHELL, Jared Carl	226th Bn., Capt., 18-1-16	Reverted to Lieut., 25-5-17. France, 25-5-17 to 16-9-17.	Nil	†16-9-17
	Hon. Capt.	Hon. Capt.	MOORE, Francis John	83rd Bn., Chaplain, 18-11-15	Chaplain, attached.	3rd C.I.B., France, 9-8-16 to 7-2-17. Cdn. Conv. Hosp., Epsom, 19-2-17 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	
	Capt.	Capt.	MOORE, Donald Mackenzie	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 22-5-15.	Nil	†22-5-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Lt.-Col.	Major	MORISON, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Capt.-Major, 14-6-15, France, 9-2-15 to 21-1-16, D.S.O. Desp.	Chief Compensation Officer, 22-2-16 to 11-3-17, Canadian Record Office, London, 12-3-17, Officer i/c Officers' Records, 19-3-17, to 1-4-18, Assistant Military Secretary & A/Lt.-Col., 2-4-18, Lt.-Col., 6-1-19, S.O.S., 12-5-20, Medaille d'Hon- neur avec Glaives en Vermeil.	
	Major	Major	MORDY, Arnott Grier	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	Lieut.-Capt., 14-11-16, A/Major, 29-4-17 to 27-9-17, Major, 28-9-17, France, 13-10-15 to 8-4-16, to 11-8-16, 1-7-16 to 19-3-18, 20-4-17 to 5-10-18, 26-7-18 to 5-10-18, Adjt., 5-5-17 to 29-9-17, D.S.O., Desp. (2), S.O.S., 30-6-19.	Nil	*3-8-16 *2-10-18
	Capt.	Lieut.	MORTON, Arthur Robert Charles	30th Bn., 1-11-14	Lieut., France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-15.	Capt., 1-7-16, 30th Res. Bn., 5-6-15 to 4-1-17, 1st Res. Bn., 5-1-17, Sec'd. R.A.F., 1-8-16 to 20-3-19, S.O.S., 14-7-19.	*21-5-15
	Capt.	Capt.	MUIRHEAD, Thomas	30th Bn., 1-11-14 Capt., 11-2-15	France, 13-9-15 to 8-4-16.	1st Res. Bn., 4-1-17, Sec'd. W.O. (Inland Waterway and Docks Section), 1-9-17 to 9-2-19, Retired in British Isles, 14-2-19.	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MUNRO, John MacKay	231st Bn., 10-7-16	France, 26-4-17 to 23-8-17, 22-11-17 to 1-10-18, A/Capt., 18-9-18.	Nil	*17-8-17 †1-10-18
	Hon. Capt.	Hon. Capt.	MURDOCH, Benedict Joseph	132nd Bn., Chaplain, 26-4-16	Attached Chaplain, 1-3-18.	Chaplain Syces., France, 2-7-17 to 28-12-18, S.O.S., 15-3-19.	
	Lieut.	Capt.	MURPHY, Francis Michael	Lieut. & Adjt., 28-12-15, Capt., 7-3-16, 134th Bn., 28-12-15	France, 12-3-18 to 6-5-18.	Reverted to Lieut., 7-5-18, 15th Bn., France, 7-5-18 to 2-9-18, Desp.	†2-9-18
	Capt. A/Major	Capt. A/Major	MURPHY, James Hector Ross	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	Lieut.-Capt., 12-11-16, A/Major, 10-4-17, France, 13-10-15 to 12-6-16, 4-10-16, 24-9-17 to 16-8-17, M.C.	Nil	*27-9-18 †16-8-17

Regi-mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Contin-ue for Details)
77155	Lieut.	Lieut.	MACDONALD, Wilfred Charles	30th Bn., 11-11-14	Pte.-Lieut., 26-1-18, to 30-12-18, 14-5-18 to 22-10-18, S.O.S., 19-12-18.	Nil	*1-9-18
	Capt. A/Major	Capt. A/Major	MACKINTOSH, Arthur	7th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-A/Capt., 10-10-16, Capt., with effect from 9-10-16, A/Major, 31-5-15 to 27-7-15, 11-9-15 to 8-8-16, 22-11-16 to 28-4-17.	7th Bn., France, 28-7-15 to 11-9-15.	*4-8-16 †28-4-17
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MacLEAN, Georges Osborne	41st Bn., 5-2-16	France, 1-7-16 to 11-10-16, 7-7-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 30-3-19.	Nil	*8-10-16
	Capt.	Capt.	MacLEAN, Victor Alex.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 20-1-16, France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15, Order of St. Anne, 4th Class, Russia.	No. 11 Dist. Depot, Canada, 15-12-18, S.O.S., 17-10-19.	*28-4-15 *28-4-15 to 18-11-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MacLEAN, Alexander Peter Stuart	108th Bn., 21-3-16	France, 15-5-17 to 31-12-17.	No. 10 District Depot, 1-8-18, No. 10 Det., C.A.P.C., 13-3-19, S.O.S., 15-8-19.	*31-3-16
29351	Lieut. A/Capt.	Lieut. A/Capt.	MacLENNAN, Alexander Mathieson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 28-4-17, A/Capt., 18-9-18, France, 9-2-15 to 6-4-16, 5-10-17 to 8-3-19, M.C. & Bar, S.O.S., 22-5-19.	Nil	
	Capt.	Capt.	McCLURE, James Harry Stuart	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 22-4-15, France, 26-4-15 to 30-5-15.	Nil	†17-6-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	McCONNELLY, Archibald William	108th Bn., 1-2-16	France, 1-5-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	†8-8-18
28996	Lieut.	Lieut.	McCONNELL, William Bradford	16th Bn., 22-9-14	L/Cpl.-Lieut., 21-11-16, France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15, 17-12-16 to 18-8-17, S.O.S., 25-9-18.	Nil	*28-4-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77532	Lieut.	Lieut.	MCCOY, John Henry	30th Bn., 9-11-14	Lieut., 24-7-15. France, 24-7-15 to 2-2-16, 23-5-16 to 7-6-16.	Pte., 15th Bn., France, 16-5-15 to 23-7-15.	*14-1-16 †7-6-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MCCREERY, Geo. Samuel	225th Bn., 3-4-16. 158th Bn., 31-10-16	Lieut.-A/Capt., 24-8-18 to 31-10-18. France, 17-12-16 to 28-10-18. M.C. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	Nil	*15-8-17 *1-10-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MCEACHERN, John McFaul	43rd Bn., 27-4-15	France, 27-12-15 to 6-11-16. Returned to Canada, 17-11-16.	174th Bn., 8-12-16. Capt., Reverted to Lieut., 7-7-17. 27th Bn., France, 29-3-18 to 29-1-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	
420442	Lieut.	Lieut.	MACDONALD, Hugh John	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	Sgt.-Lieut., 12-5-18. France, 17-7-15 to 18-10-18, 21-6-17 to 15-1-18, 22-10-18 to 13-1-19.	Nil	*4-9-16 *6-10-16 †12-2-19
	Brig.-Gen.	Capt.	MCDONALD, Harold French	16th Bn., Sec'd, 3rd C.I.B., H.Q. Staff, 22-9-14	Sec'd. H.Q. Staff.	Staff Capt., 3rd C.I.B., 22-9-14. France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15. G.S.O., 3rd Grade, 2nd Cdn. Div., 3-9-15. France, 15-9-15 to 14-9-16. Major, 21-1-16. Bde. Major, 1st C.I.B., 28-5-16. Lt.-Col., 19-12-16. G.S.O., 1st Grade, H.Q. O.M.F. of C., 19-12-16. Brig.-Gen., 5-12-17. S.O.S., 15-4-20. C.M.G., D.S.O., Desp. Brought to notice of Sec. of State for War, Order of St. Anne, 2nd Class, with swords.	*27-4-15 *2-9-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MCGOWEN, Frank Formio	113th Bn., 3-2-16	France, 26-10-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
	Capt. & Paymaster	Capt. & Paymaster	MCGREGOR, James Herrick	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Nil	†24-4-15
	Major	Sergeant	MCGUGAN, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sec'd. H.Q. Staff.	Sgt., Q.M.S., 14-2-15. Sgt.-Major, W.O. Class 1, 1-7-15. Lieut., 10-8-15. A/Capt., 14-1-16. Capt., 9-10-16. A/Major, 25-2-18, Major, 15-1-19. A/Lt.-Col., 1-4-19 to 1-9-19. France, 9-2-15. 1st Div. H.Q., 22-9-14 to 27-2-15. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., 28-2-15 to 14-5-19. Cdn. Record Office, France, 15-8-19 to 14-7-19. S/Capt., 14-1-16. D.A.A.G., 14-6-16. M.C., O.B.E. Desp. (3). S.O.S., 12-10-19.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Lieut.	Lieut.	McINTYRE, Douglas Neil	14th Res. Bn., England, 13-2-17	France, 26-4-17 to 8-11-17.	Nil	†8-11-17
	Capt.	Capt.	McINTYRE, Robt. Craig	96th Bn., 3-3-16	Lieut.-Capt., 3-9-18. France, 26-10-16 to 13-4-17, 7-8-17 to 28-3-18, 19-8-18 to 26-3-19. M.C., Desp. S.O.S., 10-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
	Lieut.	Lieut.	McIVOR, Donald Alex.	108th Bn., 12-2-16	France, 26-4-17 to 14-8-17.	Nil	‡2-9-17
29133	Lieut. A/Capt.	Lieut. A/Capt.	McIVOR, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	C.S.M.-Lieut., 9-4-17. A/Capt., 17-10-18. France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-18, 5-10-18 to 26-3-19. M.C., M.M. Retired in British Isles, 2-8-19.	Nil	*28-4-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	McKAY, William Abbott	89th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 1-7-16 to 12-9-16. S.O.S., 18-2-16.	Nil	*6-9-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MacKENZIE, Gordon Alexander	30th Bn., 8-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 22-5-15.	Nil	†22-5-15
	Lieut.	Lieut.	MacKENZIE, Harry Stuart	101st Bn., 8-1-16	France, 25-4-17 to 20-8-17.	78th Bn., France, 12-8-18 to 24-8-18.	*15-8-17 †24-8-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	McKERRELL, Robert James Mure	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-7-15.	43rd Bn., France, 27-3-16 to 19-6-16. Sec'd. M.G. Corps, Imp. Army, 20-6-16 to 11-8-18. Served in Egypt with 230th & 158th M.G. Coys., 23-4-17 to 29-7-18.	*14-3-16 †14-6-16
28818	Lieut.	Lieut.	McLAURIN, Howard James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 23-9-15 to 14-6-16.	Nil	*19-5-15 *13-1-16 †13-6-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	McLENNAN, William Norman	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Cpl.-Lieut., 19-9-15. France, 9-2-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29120	Lieut.	Lieut.	McNEILL, Alexander Geo.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 2-9-17. France, 9-2-15 to 30-4-17, 3-6-18 to 13-3-19. S.O.S., 11-9-19.	Nil	*29-4-16
427540	Lieut.	Lieut.	MacPHERSON, Douglas William	46th Bn., 10-9-15	Pte.-Lieut., 1-7-17. France, 16-6-16 to 13-10-16, 10-4-18 to 9-3-19. M.C. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	Lieut., 1-7-17. Res. Units, England, 1-7-17 to 10-4-18.	*8-10-16
29371	Lieut.	L/Cpl.	NEAL, James Ivan Pringle	16th Bn., 22-9-14	L/Cpl. France, 9-2-15 to 22-9-15.	S/Sgt.-Lieut., 3-7-18. France, Cdn. Corps H.Q., 23-9-15 to 21-12-18. (Cdn. Corps Survey Section) Cdn. War Records, London and Ottawa, 28-12-18 to 13-5-21. M.S.M. Dep. S.O.S., 13-5-21.	
28780	Lieut.	Lieut.	NEILL, Charles Eric Smith	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 14-2-17. France, 10-5-15 to 7-5-16, 27-4-17 to 22-2-18. S.O.S., 6-8-18.	Nil	
910854	Lieut.	Lieut.	NICHOLSON, Angus	196th Bn., 28-2-16	Pte.-Lieut., 28-4-17. France, 25-5-17 to 5-3-18.	Nil	†5-3-18
28571	Lieut.	Lieut.	OLDAKER, Harry Howard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 2-9-17. France, 9-2-15 to 17-5-17, 22-11-17 to 5-9-18, 5-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
	Capt.	Capt.	O'REILLY, Francis Ambrose	C.A.M.C., 22-11-16	Med. Off. Att., 1-9-18 to 15-9-18.	Lieut.-Capt., 22-11-17. C.A.M.C., France, 15-5-18 to 16-5-19. Retired in British Isles, 16-7-19.	†16-6-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	OSLER, Ralph Fethusrone Lake	30th Bn., 9-11-14	Lieut., 24-7-15. France, 24-7-15 to 18-6-16.	15th Bn., France, 16-5-15 to 23-7-15.	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	PACE, Walter	228th Bn., 1-1-16	France, 15-5-17 to 4-1-18. S.O.S., 21-10-18.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28937	Lieut.	Lieut.	PALMER, George Fairburn	16th Bn., 22-9-14	C.S.M.-Lieut., 22-3-17. France, 9-2-15 to 13-4-17. Desp. (2) Italian Bronze Medal for Military Valour. S.O.S., 7-11-17.	Nil	*10-4-17
28933	Capt.	Capt.	PATON, John Rowland	16th Bn., 22-9-14	C.S.M.-Lieut., 7-7-16. A/Capt., 1-9-17 to 22-11-17. Adjt., 29-9-17. Capt., 7-3-18. France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15. 5-10-16 to 28-3-19. M.C. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	Nil	*2-5-15
426405	Lieut.	Lieut.	PETRIE, William Lumsair	96th Bn., 23-3-16	France, 26-10-16 to 30-1-18.	Sec'd. to W.O. (Special Mission), 15-1-18 to 12-1-19. A/Capt., 15-1-18. S.O.S., 1-7-19.	
21404	Lieut.	Lieut.	PHILPOTT, Wm. George	46th Bn., 16-1-15	C.S.M.-Lieut., 6-8-18. France, 16-6-16 to 1-2-18, 16-9-18 to 16-5-19. S.O.S., 21-10-19.	Nil	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	PLAYFAIR, George Sidney S.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-A.C.S.M., Lieut., 8-9-16. France, 26-4-15 to 26-9-15, 22-11-17 to 3-12-18.	Sec'd. Intelligence Officer, 2nd Cdn. Div., 3-12-18 to 27-3-19. S.O.S., 25-9-19.	*24-9-15
	Lieut.	Lieut.	POWELL, Robert Branks	48th Bn., 18-3-15	France, 27-1-17 to 28-4-17.	Cdn. Base Depot, France, 17-7-16 to 26-1-17.	128-4-17
	Capt.	Capt.	POWIS, Paul Percy	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 13-6-16. France, 28-5-15 to 17-8-16.	'C' Unit, M.H.C.C. & No. 3 Dist. Depot, Canada, 20-12-17 to 16-9-19. S.O.S., 16-9-19.	*9-8-16
466828	Lieut.	Lieut.	PUSEY, George Barnes	63rd Bn., 20-7-15	Lieut., 21-11-16. France, 2-12-16 to 26-3-19. Desp. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Lt.-Col.	Major	RAE, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Capt.-Major, 21-5-15. France, 9-2-15 to 14-6-15.	A/Lt.-Col., 25-6-16. Lt.-Col., 26-5-16. 3rd Bn., France, 24-12-15 to 24-5-16. 4th Bn., France, 25-5-16 to 19-11-17 (O.C.), Gen. Staff Off. 2nd Grade, 2nd Cdn. Div., 20-11-17 to 25-2-19. G.S.O. 1st Grade, H.Q., C.A.C., 26-2-19 to 16-6-19. D.S.O., Desp. (4 times), Croix de Guerre. Retired in British Isles, 16-8-19.	*11-7-16
	Lieut.	Lieut.	REID, James Maxwell	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-15, 25-3-16 to 5-9-16. A/Capt., 24-8-18 to 2-10-18. M.C. S.O.S., 28-6-19.	Returned to Canada, 24-1-16. Lieut., 143rd Bn., 14-2-16. Capt., 17-2-16. Left Canada, 143rd Bn., 16-2-17. Reverted to Lieut., 31-10-17. 7th Bn., France, 23-11-17 to 24-3-18.	*20-5-15 *2-9-18
77168	Lieut.	Lieut.	REDDIHOUGH, Wilfred	30th Bn., 11-11-14	A/L/Cpl.-Lieut., 2-9-17. France, 26-4-15 to 17-5-17, 23-11-17 to 4-3-18.	Nil	14-3-18
	Major	Capt.	RICE, Lewis Melville	C.A.M.C., 10-4-15	Att. M.O., 28-10-15 to 10-3-16.	C.A.M.C., France, 27-9-15 to 28-1-18. Major, 6-12-17. C.A.M.C., Canada, 13-5-18 to 12-4-20. S.O.S., 12-4-20.	
77169	Lieut. A/Capt.	Lieut. A/Capt.	RIETCHEL, Ernest Otto	30th Bn., 14-11-14	C.S.M.-Lieut., 14-10-16. France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-15, 13-11-16 to 16-4-17, 4-9-17 to 16-8-18, A/Capt., 7-4-18. M.C.	Nil	*20-5-15 *9-4-17 †16-8-18
	Major	Major	RENDER, McKenzie	152nd Bn., 18-5-16	France, 9-1-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	18-8-18
	Major	Major	ROBERTS, Henry Lucas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	S.O.S. to R.G.A., Imp. Army, 9-2-15.	Served in England, France & Salonika, with R.G.A., 9-2-15 to 24-8-18. Major, Cdn. Art., 24-8-18. S.O.S., 15-10-18.	
420363	Capt.	Capt.	ROBERTSON, Robert Swan	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	C.Q.M.S.-Lieut., 1-1-17. Capt., 18-8-18. Asst. Adjt., 29-4-18. France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. M.C. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Capt. A/Major	Lieut.	ROCHFORD, D'Oyly Tullloh	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-8-15.	Capt., 17-5-16. A/Major, 30-1-17. Grenade Inst., Cdn. Mil. School, 15-4-16 to 29-1-17. A/Commandant Cdn. Trench Warfare Sch., 22-1-17. Commandant Cdn. Trench Warfare Sch., 30-1-17 to 11-10-17. Bombing Officer, H.Q. Shorncliffe, 15-10-17 to 12-4-18. Order of St. Anne, 2nd Class with Swords. Brought to the Notice of Sec'y. of State for War. S.O.S., 10-8-19.	*22-7-15
29378	Lieut.	Lieut.	RODGERS, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Cpl.-Lieut., 26-1-18. France, 9-2-15 to 10-9-16. 27-8-17 to 30-9-17, 14-5-18 to 9-3-19, M.C. M.M. S.O.S., 17-7-19.	Nil	*5-9-16 *30-8-18
	Capt.	Capt.	ROSS, George Huntingdon	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Nil	†24-4-15
	Lt.-Col.	Major	ROSS, Lorne	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-4-15.	Returned to Canada, 2-6-15. Lt.-Col., 67th Bn., 10-8-15. France, 67th Bn., 13-8-16 to 4-6-17. Commandant, Cdn. Pnr. Sch., 20-6-17 to 19-3-18. Commanding 12th Res. Bn., 22-4-18 to 10-12-18. D.S.O., Desp. S.O.S., 31-12-18.	*18-4-15
	Capt.	Capt.	ROSS, George Munro	C.A.M.C., 26-2-16	Att. M.O., 15-9-18 to 5-11-18.	C.A.M.C., France, 14-2-18 to 4-2-19. S.O.S., 25-6-19.	*8-10-16
701298	Lieut.	Lieut.	RUSSELL, George	101st Bn., 30-5-16	Sgt.-Lieut., 26-4-18. France, 27-8-16 to 20-12-17, 19-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	*8-10-16
77172	Lieut.	Lieut.	RUSSELL, James	30th Bn., 11-11-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 12-6-16. France, 26-4-15 to 18-8-16.	Nil	†18-8-16
29601	Lieut.	Lieut.	SACHS, Roy Testiers	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 2-6-15. France, 9-2-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regl- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29387	Lieut.	Sergeant	SCOUGAL, Wm. James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-3-16.	Trans. C.M.G. Corps, 9-3-16. C.S.M. Lieut., 5-10-16. C.M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-16 to 4-4-18. A/Capt., 29-9-17 to 22-2-18. S.O.S., 1-1-19.	*13-6-16 *9-4-17 ‡26-3-24
77333	Lt.-Col.	Lt.-Col.	SCROGGIE, James Austin	30th Bn., 9-11-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 12-5-16. Capt., 15-11-16. A Major, 27-3-18. Major, 13-7-18. Lt.-Col., 6-1-19. France, 26-4-15 to 20-6-16, to 13-4-17, 5-10-16 to 31-12-16, 24-8-17 to 31-12-16. D.S.O., M.C. & 2 Bars, Desp., Medaille Militaire (French). S.O.S., 14-5-19.	Nil	
	Capt.	Capt.	SHAW, Farquhar	160th Bn., Paymaster, 20-12-15	Att. Paymaster, 10-4-18 to 8-6-18.	C.A.P.C. France, 6-4-18 to 15-6-18. S.O.S., 20-7-18.	
29386	Lieut.	Lieut.	SIMPSON, Charles Elbridge	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Sgt.-Lieut., 11-8-16. France, 9-2-15 to 3-2-15, 7-5-16 to 11-10-16, 20-4-17 to 5-2-18, 16-9-18 to 9-3-19, M.M. S.O.S., 24-8-19.	Nil	*20-5-15 *9-10-16
28502	Hon. Capt. & Q.M.	Hon. Capt. & Q.M.	SKINNER, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	R.Q.M.S.-Hon. Capt. & Q.M., 12-6-16. France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19, Desp. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	
169030	Lieut.	Lieut.	SMEATON, John Lindsay	5th C.M.R., 1-6-15	Cpl.-Lieut., 5-4-17. France, 21-10-16 to 13-4-17.	Capt., 17-7-15. Reverted to Lieut., 4-7-16. Cdn. Corps Cav. Regt., France, 17-6-16. S.O.S., 23-9-16. Enlisted 17th Res. Bn., England, 3-10-16. Retd. Canada 14-8-17. Arrived from Canada & 1 O.S., Cdn. Res., Cav. Regt., 10-1-16. Retd., France, 17-4-16 to 20-3-19. Desp. S.O.S., 16-6-19.	*10-4-17

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628573	Lieut.	Lieut.	SMITH, Leslie James England	47th Bn., 13-8-15	Sgt.-Lieut., 26-1-18, to 17-6-18 France, 20-4-18 6-8-18 to 30-9-17, 6-5-18 to 4-10-18, M.M. S.O.S., 21-8-19.	Nil	*12/14-6-16 *1-10-18
420113	Lieut.	Lieut.	SOUTER, James George	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	L. Sgt.-Lieut., 11-8-18, France, 17-7-15 to 5-2-18, 16-9-18 to 9-10-18. M.M.	Nil	*13-6-18 19-10-18
28890	Capt.	Capt.	STACKHOUSE, Wm. Roy	C.A.M.C., 23-8-16	Att. M.O., 13-1-19, to 11-4-19. C.A.M.C.	C.A.M.C., France, 6-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 9-7-19.	
14785	Capt.	Capt.	STARK, William Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	A. L. Sgt.-Lieut., 2-9-17, France, 9-2-15 to 28-6-16, 8-10-18 to 11-1-19. Retired in British Isles, 13-5-19.	Nil	*6-6-16
	Capt.	Capt.	STRANG, Campbell Sinclair	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 8-11-16 to 19-10-17.	Sgt.-Lieut., 30-7-15, Capt., 11-7-16, 27th Bn., France, 10-9-15 to 7-11-16. Cdn. Mil. Police, Canada, 1-3-18, D.A.P.M., Victoria, B.C., 1-8-18. A.P.M., M.D. 10, Winnipeg, 16-5-19. S.O.S., 30-6-20.	*4-9-16
	Capt.	Capt.	STRANG, Harold Beresford Sinclair	43rd Bn., 15-1-15	Lieut.-A/Capt., 24-7-16 to 4-9-16. Capt., 9-10-16, France, 13-10-15 to 27-9-16. Russian Order of St. Stanislas, 3rd Class, with swords and bow. Resigned Commission, 20-7-17.	Nil	
	Major	Capt.	TAYLOR, Alexander Harold	C.A.M.C., 3-4-15	Att. Medical Officer, 24-5-15 to 7-11-15.	C.A.M.C., France, 15-5-15 to 5-4-17. Major, 6-12-17. A/Lt.-Col., 18-2-19 to 4-6-19. Served in England with C.A.M.C., also Trans-Atlantic Service, 6-4-17 to 17-6-19. M.C. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

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28511	Lieut.	Lieut.	TAYLOR, Leonard Hayden	16th Bn., 22-9-14	L/Cpl.-Lieut., 25-10-16. France, 5-7-15 to 16-4-17.	13th Bn., 26-4-15 to 4-7-15, Area Signalling Officer, Cdn. Troops, Seaford, 1-10-18 to 13-1-19. S.O.S., 22-3-19.	
29608	Lieut.	Lieut.	TAYLOR, Ronald Douglas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Cpl.-Lieut., 8-12-16. France, 9-2-15 to 25-2-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 26-2-17 to 2-3-18. M.C. S.O.S., 8-8-18.	
427630	Lieut.	Lieut.	THOMSON, Andrew James	46th Bn., 16-9-15	Pte.-Lieut., 1-7-17. France, 16-6-16 to 26-10-16, 12-11-17 to 28-4-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 27-10-16 to 5-5-17.	†28-4-18
29157	Lieut.	Lieut.	THOMSON, Ernest Andreas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 28-1-18. France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15, 6-5-18 to 8-9-18. S.O.S., 5-5-19.	A/Sgt., D.M.S. Office, London, 28-8-15 to 10-7-17. Brought to notice of Sec'y. of State for War.	
	Capt.	Lieut.	THOMAS, Lionel John	7th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 31-5-15 to 4-6-15.	Capt., 17-7-15, 7th Bn., France, 5-6-15 to 23-12-15, 4-4-18 to 20-7-18. Retired in British Isles, 30-8-19.	*13-12-15 *5-5-18
	Lieut.	Lieut.	THOMPSON, Edward Payson	108th Bn., 1-2-16, Capt., 1-9-16	Reverted to Lieut., 25-4-17. France, 26-4-17 to 16-8-18.	Nil	*17-8-17 †16-8-18
	Major	Capt.	TIDMARSH, Frank Wendell	No. 3 Gen. Hosp., 31-3-15	Att. M.O., 7-6-17 to 20-6-17.	C.A.M.C. France, 17-6-15 to 2-3-18. Major 8-5-18. C.A.M.C., England, 3-3-18 to 4-3-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*15-2-18
47407	Lieut.	Lieut.	TORRANCE, Edgerton Andrew	17th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 4-4-16. France, 9-2-15 to 14-5-15, 1-7-16 to 23-7-16. S.O.S., 25-9-17.	13th Bn., France, 20-10-15 to 24-11-15.	*22-4-15 *19-7-18 (Acc.)
28948	Capt. A/Major	Capt. A/Major	TUPPER, Victor Gordon	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut., 29-8-15. Capt., 9-10-16. A/Major, 9-10-16 to 13-1-17, 16-2-17. A/Major, 7-5-15 to 9-4-17. M.C.	Cpl., 13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 6-5-15.	*2-4-16 †9-4-17

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	Major	Lieut.	TUPPER, Reginald Hibbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-6-15.	Appointed Capt. 72nd Regt. Reinf., 23-11-16. Trans. 1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 15-6-17. Major, 1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 16-8-17. S.O.S., 15-12-18.	*22-4-15
874277	Lieut.	Lieut.	TUXFORD, James Archibald	184th Bn., 19-2-16	Pte.-Lieut., 3-2-17. Seconded H.Q. Staff.	Orderly Officer, 3rd C.I.B. France, 9-4-17 to 11-2-19. Staff Capt., 9th C.I.B., H.Q., 12-2-19 to 8-9-19. M.C., Desp. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	
	Lieut.	Lieut.	TWEDDELL, William George	108th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 27-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-18.	Nil	
	LL-Col.	Capt.	URQUHART, Hugh MacIntyre	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 23-4-15. France, 9-2-15 to 7-1-16.	Major, 15-11-16. Att. 3rd C.I.B. H.Q., 7-1-16. S/Capt., 3rd C.I.B., 20-1-16. Att. 1st Div. H.Q., 3-11-16 to 8-12-16. G.S.O. 3rd Grade, 2nd Div., 23-12-16. Brig. Major, 1st C.I.B., 18-1-17 to 22-12-17. Lt.-Col. & to Command 43rd Bn. (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), 23-12-17. Inv. to Eng., 31-12-18. D.S.O. and Bar. M.C. Desp. (4 times). Croix de Guerre (French). A.D.C. to THE KING, 3-10-21. S.O.S., 14-6-20.	*16-8-18
	Major	Capt.	VILLIERS, Paul Fred'k.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Trans. to 3rd C.I.B., H.Q., 6-2-15.	Major, 21-1-16. Orderly Officer, 3rd C.I.B. H.Q., 6-2-15. Proceeded to France, 9-2-15. S/Capt., 3rd C.I.B., 25-4-15. Brig. Major, 3rd C.I.B., 26-5-15. S. Capt., 3rd C.I.B., 31-8-15. G.S.O., 3rd Grade, 1st Cdn. Div., 16-1-16. Brig. Major, 3rd C.I.B., 11-10-16 to 29-1-18. G.S.O., 2nd Grade, 20th Imp. Div., 26-1-18 to 21-2-18. G.S.O., 2nd Grade, 59th Imp. Div., 21-2-18 to 19-11-18. G.S.O., Grade 2, 1st Cdn. Div., 26-2-18. D.S.O., Desp. (2). Order of Dmitri, 4th Class (Montenegro). S.O.S., 8-7-19.	*21-9-17
	Major	Capt.	WALLBRIDGE, Cecil Talmege	C.A.M.C., 14-9-15	Att. M.O., 5-11-18 to 26-3-19.	A/Major, 28-12-18. Major, 28-6-19. C.A.M.C., France, 2-8-16 to 31-3-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28275	Major	Lieut.	WALLIS, James Harold	16th Bn., 22-9-14	L/Cpl.-Lieut., 24-7-15. France, 9-2-15 to 17-10-15, 1-7-16 to 15-9-16.	Capt., 9-10-16. Major, 26-9-17. Orderly Officer, 7th C.I.B., 16-9-16 to 16-7-17. S/Capt., 6th C.I.B., 10-7-17 to 22-12-17. S/Capt., H.Q., Cdn. Corps, 22-12-17 to 29-3-18. S/Capt., 11th C.I.B., 4-6-18 to 30-8-18. G.S.O., 3rd Grade, H.Q., Witley, 30-8-18 to 11-2-19. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	*20-5-15
	Capt.	Capt. A/Major	WALLIS, Preston Richard Montague	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Lieut.-Capt., 20-1-16. France, 27-4-15 to 11-9-16, 14-5-18 to 5-6-18, 29-8-18 to 20-3-19. A/Major 31-12-18 to 28-3-19. M.C. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	Adjutant & Q.M., 3rd Bde., Training Coy., Cdn. Corps Reinforcement Camp, 6-6-18 to 29-8-18.	*7-9-16
77958	Lieut.	Lieut.	PICTON-WARD, Espine Montgomery	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 22-5-15.	Nil	†22-5-15
	Lieut.	Lieut.	WATSON, Joseph Longstaff	30th Bn., 9-2-15	Pte.-Lieut., 28-4-17. France, 3-5-15 to 16-6-16, 24-8-17 to 8-11-17.	Nil	*13-6-16 †8-11-17
147320	Lieut.	Lieut.	WATTS, Frederick Maitland	78th Bn., 1-7-15	Sgt.-Lieut., 25-9-17. France, 7-5-16 to 13-3-18. M.M. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	Nil	*9-9-16 *28-2-18
151343	Lieut.	Lieut.	WIDMEYER, Stuart Robertson	78th Bn., 7-8-15	Pte.-Lieut., 4-11-17. France, 21-9-16 to 13-4-17, 19-8-18 to 1-10-18. M.M.	Nil	*9-4-17 †1-10-18
	Capt.	Capt.	WILSON, William Webster	1st Div. Signal Coy., Paymaster, 22-9-14	Attached as Paymaster.	1st Div. Signal Coy., France, 9-2-15 to 9-10-16.	*7-9-16 †9-10-16
1452	Lieut.	Lieut.	WINPENNY, John Richard	No. 4 Fid. Amb., 13-4-15	Lieut., 21-11-16. France, 2-12-16 to 3-4-17. S.O.S., 12-6-17.	A/Q.M.S. C.A.M.C., England, 29-4-15 to 20-11-16.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29033	Lt.-Col.	Lt.-Col.	WRIGHT, Jesse Green	84th Bn., Capt., 1-7-15. Major, 17-8-15. 169th Bn., 23-12-15. Lt.-Col.	Att., France, 9-3-17 to 19-3-17.	54th Bn., France, 16-3-17 to 15-9-17. S.O.S., 28-10-17. Re-appointed on Per- manent Conducting Staff, 30-1-18. S.O.S., 30-7-19.	
71653	Hon. Capt.	Lieut.	WOOD, Alan Knowles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 28-4-17. France, 9-2-15 to 15-6-15, 11-11-17 to 28-3-19, S.O.S., 11-5-19.	A/Sgt., C.A.S.C., England, 24-2-16 to 27-4-17.	*17-9-17
	Capt.	Lieut.	WOOD, Elijah Foster	27th Bn., 24-10-14	Lieut., 21-11-16. France, 2-12-16 to 10-10-17.	A/C.S.M., 27th Bn., France, 17-9-15 to 22-2-16. 10th Bn., C.G.R., Canada. Hon. Capt. & Q.M., 10th Bn., C.G.R., 1-6-18. Adj. & Q.M., with hon. rank of Capt., 10th Bn., C.G.R., 1-3-19. S.O.S., 30-9-19.	*4-9-15 *6-1-16 113-6-16
	Capt.	Capt.	WOOD, Stanley Willis	38th Bn., 24-3-15	France, 28-5-15 to 8-9-15, 21-12-15 to 13-8-16.	Nil	*2-10-15
	Capt.	Capt.	WYNNE-JONES, Herbert	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 11-9-15 to 10-10-15, 13-1-19. 16-10-18 to 16-8-16. Retired in British Isles, 16-6-19.	7th Bn., France, 14-6-15 to 10-9-15. Served in England with 17th, 14th & 11th Res. Bns., 11-10-15 to 16-10-18.	
	Capt.	Capt.	WILLIAMS, Edward Mostyn Wynn	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-5-15 to 20-11-15, 27-4-16 to 26-6-16. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	Nil	
	Hon. Capt.	Hon. Capt.	YATES, James Galloway	Y.M.C.A., 6-10-16	Att. from Y.M.C.A., 15-5-17 to 10-1-18.	Y.M.C.A., France, 3-5-17 to 12-9-18. No. 10 Trans-Atlantic Conducting Staff, 29-12-18. S.O.S., 21-10-19.	*26-8-15
1000691	Private	Private	ABBOTT, William Henry	226th Bn., 12-2-16	France, 3-5-17 to 19-2-19. S.O.S., 2-7-19.	Nil	
77323	Private	Private	ABBOTT, George Stanley	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-6-16. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	Nil	
736433	Private	Private	ABEL, Andrew	113th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 27-11-16.	Nil	†15-2-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29415	Private	Private	ABEL, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-6-15.	Served in England with 30th, 43rd & 17th Res. Bns., 7-6-15 to 22-6-17. S.O.S., 7-5-18.	*1-5-15
429513	Private	Private	ABEL, William Osborne	47th Bn., 13-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 28-9-16.	Nil	*13-5-16 †28-9-16
28591	Private	Private	ABRAHAM, Christopher Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 8-12-14.	*4-9-16
77972	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal A/Sgt.	ABRAHAM, Frederick	30th Bn., 6-2-15	France, 26-4-15 to 15-9-16. S.O.S., 10-11-17.	Nil	
427556	Private	Private	ABRAHAM, Geo. S.	46th Bn., 9-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 17-3-17.	Comm., Imp. Army, 25-9-17.	*21-4-17 †8-8-18
748749	Private	Private	ABRAHAM, Percival	117th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 29-3-18 to 8-8-18. M.M.	5th C.M.R., France, 30-11-16 to 26-4-17.	
2204581	Private	Private	ABRAMS, Phillip	Brockville Forestry Draft, 7-1-18	France, 20-9-18 to 14-1-19. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	Nil	
421022	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	ACKERS, Charles J.	43rd Bn., 18-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 13-12-15.	Trans. to No. 2 Cdn. Vet. Hosp., 16-5-16. France, No. 2 C.V.H., 13-8-16 to 11-5-19. S.O.S., 16-6-19.	*8-12-15
28949	Sergeant A/S.M., W.O. I	Private	ADAM, John Sherriffs	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Trans. to 17th Res. Bn., 1-2-15. L/Cpl., 21-4-15. Cpl., 23-7-15. Sgt., 21-8-15. A/S.M., W.O. I, 29-12-18. Trans., C.A.D.C., 21-8-15. C.A.D.C., France, 23-2-16 to 2-9-17. C.A.D.C., Eng., 2-9-17 to 4-5-20. S.O.S., 22-5-20. Brought to notice of Sec'y. of State for War.	823-4-15
29178	Private	Private	ADAMS, Charles John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	
1000582	Private	Private	ADAMS, Frederick James	226th Bn., 10-2-16	France, 21-6-17 to 26-9-17, 5-9-18 to 11-10-18. S.O.S., 20-2-19.	Nil	*14-9-17 *1-10-18
2137517	Private	Private	ADAMS, George	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 16-10-17	France, 13-9-18 to 26-3-19, 7-5-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
130131	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	ADAMS, George William	72nd Bn., 3-12-15	L/Cpl., 22-8-17. Cpl., 13-2-18. L/Sgt., 14-8-18. France, 18-6-16 to 6-7-16, 12-11-16 to 6-9-18. S.O.S., 5-2-19.	Nil	*26-6-16 *14-9-17 *2-9-18
77095	Private	Private	ADAMS, John George	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 27-5-15 to 21-11-15.	England, 22-11-15 to 15-11-17. 1st Lab. Bn. & 1st Cdn. Inf. Wks. Bn., France, 15-11-17 to 8-4-18. Cdn. For. Corps, ENG., 10-5-18 to 27-5-19. Discharged in British Isles, 27-5-19.	
402012	Private	Private	ADAMS, William	34th Bn., 18-1-15	France, 29-2-16 to 15-6-16.	England, 16-6-16 to 16-2-18. S.O.S., 7-11-18.	*4-6-16
130187	Private	Private	ADAMSON, David Nathaniel	72nd Bn., 17-1-16	France, 19-6-16 to 8-9-16.	England, 9-9-16 to 6-11-17. S.O.S., 19-1-18.	*4/7-9-16
29411	Private	Private	ADAMSON, James S.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
736633	Private	Private	ADAMOVICH, Lazar	113th Bn., 13-3-16	France 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
828176	Private	Private	ADAIR, John	113th Bn., 26-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-6-17, 7-4-18 to 26-3-19.	Nil	*2-6-17
129283	Private	Private	ADDISON, John	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
77306	Private	Sergeant	ADLARD, Arthur Percy	30th Bn., 9-11-14	L/Cpl., 17-5-16. A/Cpl., 7-9-16. Sgt., 8-10-16 to 25-3-18. France, 26-4-15 to 25-3-18.	Pte., Cdn. Ord. Corps, France, 25-3-18 to 22-5-19. S.O.S., 14-7-18.	
29301	Sergeant	Sergeant	AHIER, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	A/Cpl., 5-4-16. Sgt., 10-7-16. France, 9-2-15 to 7-9-16. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	Nil	*4/7-9-16
420368	Private	L/Cpl.	AIKEN, Peter	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	L/Cpl., 10-7-16 to 18-7-16. France, 17-7-15 to 18-7-16.	2nd Fld. Bakery, 19-7-16 to 2-11-18. S.O.S., 24-8-18.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 10th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420017	Corporal	Private	AIKEN, Thomas	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-1-17.	L/Cpl., 1-12-17, 2nd Cpl., 31-12-17. Cpl., 24-1-18. No. 3 Tunn. Coy., France, 27-1-17 to 3-3-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	
29302	Private	Private	AIRD, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-7-18. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	Nil	*29-7-17 *25-7-18
29061	Corporal	Corporal	AIRY, James Osmund	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 19-12-14.	
420818	Private	Private	AITCHISON, John	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 23-11-15.	England, 24-11-15 to 14-10-16. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	
1000458	Private	Private	AITKEN, George	226th Bn., 24-1-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*11-10-17 *19-8-18
29412	Private	Private	AITKEN, Hugh	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 18-4-15 to 1-4-16.	Nil	†1-4-16
29298	Private	Private	AITKEN, Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
29525	Private	Private	AITKEN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	England, 26-4-15 to 18-4-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 18-4-16.	*22-4-15
29300	Private	Private	AITKENS, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
29289	Private	Private	AITKENS, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Nil	†24-4-15
147773	Private	Private	AITKEN, John Reid	78th Bn., 10-7-15	France, 18-5-18 to 10-10-18. S.O.S., 10-7-19.	C.A.S.C., France, 20-3-16 to 17-5-18.	
186011	Private	Private	ALBRIGHTON, Charles William	90th Bn., 21-8-15	France, 18-7-16 to 14-4-17.	C.A.M.C., Eng., 1-11-18 to 15-3-19. Dis- charged in Brit. Isles, 15-3-19.	*9-4-17
130255	Private	Private	ALEXANDER, Alexander Murrison	72nd Bn., 18-2-16	France, 18-6-16 to 13-7-16.	Nil	†13-7-16
129211	Gunner	Private A/L/Cpl.	ALEXANDER, Charles MacKenzie	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	A/L/Cpl., 7-9-16 to 1-2-17. France, 19-6-16 to 24-11-16.	A/Cpl., 34th Bn., 9-3-17 to 15-3-17. Trans. to Cdn. Art., 15-3-17, 4th D.A.C. & 4th Div. T.M. Bty., France, 6-7-17 to 19-4-18. S.O.S., 7-2-19.	
420935	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ALEXANDER, John	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	L/Cpl., 2-7-17 France, 17-7-15 to 25-1-16, 25-4-17 to 20-8-17 S.O.S., 13-4-18.	Nil	*14-1-16 *15-8-17 *7-8-24

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
129209	A L Cpl.	A L Cpl.	ALEXANDER, Stewart MacKenzie	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
1000246	Private	Private	ALEXANDER, William Dickie	226th Bn., 15-12-15	France, 27-7-17 to 5-10-18. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	3rd Lab. Bn., France, 3-5-17 to 27-7-17.	*17-9-17 *1-10-18
28820	A Sgt.	Private	ALLAN, Alexander W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-5-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 11-5-17 to 2-4-19. Dis- charged in Brit. Isles, 5-4-19.	*19-4-16
693184	Private	Private	ALLAN, George Frederick	174th Bn., 16-10-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*3-6-16 †2-12-16
429512	Private	Private	ALLEN, Harrison Raymond	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 2-12-16.	Nil	*1/14-6-16
420251	A C.S.M., Instr. A.W.O. 2	Private	ALLAN, David Cook	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 28-6-16.	A/Sgt. Instr., 19-4-17. A/C.S.M. Instr., 19-4-17. C.T.S., Bexhill, Cdn. Army Gym. Staff, Eng., 19-4-17 to 22-9-18. C.A.G.S., Cdn., 1-10-18 to 18-5-20. S.O.S., 18-5-20.	
421046	Private	Private	ALLAN, John	43rd Bn., 24-3-15	France, 17-7-15 to 14-8-16.	England, 15-8-16 to 10-5-19. S.O.S., 22-5-19.	
129192	Private	Private	ALLAN, John	72nd Bn., 11-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 22-7-16.	England, 23-7-16 to 23-2-18. S.O.S., 5-8-18.	
77096	Gunner	Private	ALLAN, John Alexander	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-12-15.	1st Bde., C.F.A., France, 20-12-15 to 31-1-16. Cdn. Art., England, 31-1-16 to 17-3-17. France, 18-3-17 to 15-4-19. S.O.S., 12-5-19.	
77097	Private	Private	ALLEN, James Dennis	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-8-15, 17-7-16 to 12-10-16, 17-3-18 to 1-3-19, S.O.S., 27-5-19.	Nil	†9/9-10-16
859090	Private	Private	ALLAN, Robert	179th Bn., 7-9-15	France, 20-4-17 to 26-8-17. S.O.S., 26-10-18.	Nil	*15-8-17
77320	Private	Private	ALLAN, Robert Blake	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 31-5-15.	Nil	†31-5-15
420133	Private A. Cpl.	Private	ALLEN, Alfred Edward	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8-7-16.	England, from 9-7-16. Cdn. Record Office, London, 26-9-17 to 25-9-19. A/Cpl., 1-3-19. S.O.S., 25-10-19.	*3-6-16
736249	Private	Private	ALLEN, Archibald Lawrence	113th Bn., 29-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 30-1-19, S.O.S., 30-4-19.	Nil	*28-4-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. †Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. †Died of Disease.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2379690	Private	Private	ALLEN, Henry	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-1-18	France, 21-8-18 to 26-10-18. S.O.S., 12-11-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
420369	Private	Private	ALLAN, John Alexander	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 28-9-15.	C.M.G.C., France, 23-12-16 to 10-10-18. S.O.S., 14-5-19 in Brit. Isles.	*2-5-18 *1-10-18
187501	Private	Private	ALLEN, John Joseph	90th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 18-11-17 to 3-7-18. Dis. in British Isles, 20-5-19.	27th Bn., France, 27-8-16 to 12-10-16.	*16-9-15 *5-9-16 19-4-17
420819	Private	Private	ALLEN, Herbert William	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 1-10-15, 21-12-15 to 9-4-17.	Nil	*22-4-15
293303	Private	Private	ALLAN, Robert Marshall	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-5-15. S.O.S., 29-10-15.	Nil	*9-10-16
420018	Private	Private	ALLAN, Thomas	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 12-10-16.	England, 13-10-16 to 26-4-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	*1-10-18
718835	Private	Private	ALLBRIGHT, John Lawrence	107th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 3-1-17, 24-11-17 to 17-2-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	Nil	*9-10-16
700069	Private	Private	ALLOMBY, James Henry	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 13-10-16.	3rd Labour Bn., France, 16-10-17. 4th Lab. Bn., 21-11-17 to 7-1-19. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	*22-4-15
29177	Private	Private	ALLISON, Samuel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-8-15. S.O.S., 24-3-17.	Nil	
3080200	Private	Private	ALLISON, Harold	1st Depot Bn.	France, 26-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18, 22-9-18 to 16-3-19. S.O.S., 20-4-19.	*16-11-15 *28-9-16
420134	Private	Private	ALLISON, John	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 24-11-15, 17-8-16 to 29-9-16.	C.A.S.C., England, 11-12-16 to 14-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-4-19.	
28943	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ALLISON, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-15.	A/Cpl., 1-10-17 to 30-9-18. C.A.P.C., London, 25-4-16 to 30-9-18. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	*24-4-15
1283413	Private	Private	ALLSOPP, Archibald	1st Res. Bn., England, 29-3-18	France, 13-9-18 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1265412	Private	Private	ALLSOPP, William John	1st Res. Bn., England, 29-5-18	France, 13-9-18 to 26-3-19. Dis. in Brit. Isles, 2-5-19.	NII	
722093	Private	Private	ALMON, John	108th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 14-2-17 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	NII	*8-4-18
29405	Corporal	Sergeant	ALMOND, Ernest A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Reverted from Sgt. to Pte., 22-2-15. Prom. Cpl., 22-4-15. France, 9-2-15 to 27-5-15. S.O.S., 31-12-15.	NII	*18-5-15
28952	Private	Private	ALSDORF, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-4-15. S.O.S., 26-1-16.	NII	
718947	Private	Private	ALSOP, Donald Munro	107th Bn., 21-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 27-7-17, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	NII	
2128923	Private	Private	AMES, Charles Thomas	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 8-9-18. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	NII	*2-9-18
28951	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	AMOS, Charles Bryon	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	NII	†22-4-15
29176	Private	Private	ANNAND, Archibald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	NII	*23-4-15 †23-4-15 †7-8-15
25556	Private	Private	AMYOT, Delphis	14th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 15-6-15. S.O.S., 7-12-15.	NII	
25555	Private	Private	ANDERSON, Gordon	14th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 5-6-15.	14th Bn., France, 6-6-15 to 7-8-15, 6-6-16 to 8-8-16. England, 9-8-16 to 23-12-16. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	*3-8-16
28821	Private	Private	ANDERSON, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15. S.O.S., 29-2-16.	NII	*19-4-15
426073	Sapper	Private	ANDERSON, Angel	46th Bn., 19-12-14	France, 16-6-16 to 26-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 26-1-17 to 3-3-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	
28709	Private	Private	ANDERSON, David L.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-8-15. S.O.S., 31-1-16.	NII	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
23486	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	ANDERSON, Enoch Mathias	12th Bn., 22-9-14	Serjt., 31-7-15, C.S.M., 9-4-17, France, 13-5-15 to 4-5-17, S.O.S., 30-4-18.	Nil	*19-4-17
684735	Private	Private	ANDERSON, Hans S. L.	171st Bn., 24-8-16	France, 26-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18, 22-9-18 to 18-3-19, S.O.S., 26-7-19.	†18/22-5-15
21557	Corporal	Corporal	ANDERSON, John	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	†1-10-18
2383486	Private	Private	ANDERSON, James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-1-18	France, 21-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 *8-8-18
737115	Private	Private	ANDERSON, John	113th Bn., 5-7-18	France, 27-11-16 to 14-4-17, 29-3-18 to 25-8-18, S.O.S., 26-2-19.	Nil	*10-8-18
1000844	Private	Private	ANDERSON, John William	226th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 31-8-17 to 27-8-18, S.O.S., 13-4-19.	Nil	†20-5-15
77270	Private	Private	ANDERSON, Robert	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	†1-12-15
420823	Private	Private	ANDERSON, William	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 1-12-15.	Nil	*9-4-17
874105	Private A/C.S.M., A/W.O. 2	A/Sgt.	ANDERSON, William	184th Bn., 7-2-16	A/Sgt., reverted to Pte., 12-2-17, France, 12-1-17 to 11-4-17.	A/Sgt., 15-4-18, A/C.S.M., A/W.O. 2, 15-4-18, Instr., C.T.S., Bexhill, 8-3-18 to 28-11-18, S.O.S., 1-4-19.	*9-10-16
420820	Sergeant	Sergeant	ANDERSON, William	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	L/Cpl., 28-11-15, Cpl., 10-6-16, Sgt., 28-9-18, France, 17-7-15 to 30-6-18, S.O.S., 29-3-19.	Nil	†15-8-18
420891	Private	Private	ANDERSON, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 15-8-18.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
420481	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ANDERSON, William	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4/7-9-16, L/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Nil	

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1000358	Private	Private	ANDERSON, William Alex.	226th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 28-10-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
721113	Private	Private	ANDERSON, William David	108th Bn., 7-12-15	France, 16-8-17 to 11-3-18, 5-9-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	2nd Labour Bn., France, 8-2-17 to 15-8-17.	
2070313	Private	Private	ANDERSON, Wallace John	88th Regt. Reinforcement, 12-1-17	France, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
402957	Private	Private	ANDERSON, William Richard	34th Bn., 6-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 16-6-16, 17-8-16 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	*12/14-6-16
721396	Private	Private	ANDERSON, Stephen	108th Bn., 23-12-15	France, 14-2-17 to 26-2-17.	Attached Cdn. Corps Composite Coy., 26-2-17 to 16-8-17. Attached Cdn. Corps Inf. Sch., 16-8-17 to 23-10-18. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	
2383315	Private	Private	ANDOW, Robert	99th Man. Rang., 29-6-17, 1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-11-17.	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 20-8-18. S.O.S., 8-2-19.	*9-8-18
129752	Private	Private	ANDREW, Arthur Frederick	72nd Bn., 15-9-15	France, 18-6-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 14-8-19.	Nil	*4-9-18 *3-7-17
51041	Private	Private	ANDREWS, Fred Russell	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 9-2-15	France, 9-2-15 to 30-5-15.	Nil	†30-5-15
2021976	Private	Private	ANDREWS, William	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 8-3-18	France, 13-9-18 to 14-10-18.	Nil	†14-10-18
420592	Private	Private	ANGUS, Alexander	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 11-9-18.	Nil	*25-11-15 †11-9-16
29068	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	ANGUS, John Rettle	16th Bn., 22-9-14	L/Cpl., 6-12-15. A.Cpl., 7-10-16. Cpl., 17-11-18. L/Sgt., 26-2-19. France, 9-2-15 to 13-3-17, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
905010	Private	Private	AMIES, Frank William	194th Bn., 14-4-16	France, 27-7-17 to 11-8-18.	3rd Labour Bn., France, 9-2-17 to 27-7-17.	*15-9-17 †11-8-18
1030773	Private	Private	ANKERS, Reginald	236th Bn., 18-6-17	France, 26-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18, 22-9-18 to 16-3-19. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	*14-10-18
34	Private	Private	ANNETT, Arthur	R.C.D., 22-9-14	France, 19-7-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	Res. Cav., England, until 21-5-16. R.C.D., France, 22-3-16 to 24-8-16. M.G. Sqdn., Cdn. Cav. Bde., 25-8-16 to 19-7-17.	
722105	Private	Private	ANNIS, Alfred	108th Bn., 29-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 2-9-18.	Nil	*15-8-17 †2-9-18
28708	Private A. Sgt.	Private	ANSCOMB, Bute	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-9-15.	A/Cpl. 2-8-16. A/Sgt. 4-4-17. C.A.M.C., England, 22-4-16. C.A.P.C., London, Eng., 11-11-16 to 12-9-19. S.O.S., 27-9-19.	*4-9-15
129849	Private	Private	ANTHONY, George Albert	72nd Bn., 30-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 15-4-17, 29-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 14-8-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
1001147	Private	Private	ANTHONY, Harvey	228th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 31-8-17 to 7-5-18.	England & Canada, from 8-5-18. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	
2021790	Private	Private	APPEL, Frank Joseph	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 20-2-18	France, 13-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Repatriated, 3-12-18. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	81-10-18
736808	Private	Private	APPLEGATE, Frank	113th Bn., 31-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29410	Private	Private	APPLETON, Ernest Harold	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-5-15. Desp., S.O.S., 4-7-16.	Nil	*18-5-15
722231	Private	Private	ARASON, Lelfer	108th Bn., 21-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 13-2-18.	Nil	*15-8-17 †13-2-18
51005	Sergeant	Sergeant	ARCHDALE, George Hector	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 9-2-15	Sgt., 26-4-15 to 26-7-15. France, 28-4-15 to 1-8-16.	Bombdr., 1-2-17. Cpl., 13-3-17. Sgt., 1-5-17. 2nd Bde., C.F.A. France, 2-8-16 to 18-9-17, 16th Bde., C.F.A., N.R.E.F., 20-9-18 to 18-6-19. S.O.S., 1-8-19.	*24-1-17
2022434	Private	Private	ARDUINI, Igino	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 3-4-18	France, 20-9-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
825286	Private	Private	ARMITAGE, John Albert	151st Bn., 28-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
420822	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	ARMOUR, Thomas	43rd Bn., 18-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 10-9-16.	England, 11-9-16 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*4/7-9-16
420014	Private	Private	ARMSTRONG, James D. C.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 3-8-16. S.O.S., 1-11-18.	Nil	*27-7-16
130227	Sergeant	Private	ARMSTRONG, Andrew	72nd Bn., 27-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 12-9-16.	Cpl., 2-4-17. A/Sgt., 4-2-18 to 19-2-18. A/Sgt., 20-2-18 to 7-4-18. Sgt., 8-4-18. 5th C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 22-1-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	*4/7-9-16
628179	Private	Private	ARMSTRONG, Freeman	47th Bn., 28-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 10-9-16. S.O.S., 25-12-16.	Nil	*13-6-16 *5-9-16
427824	Private	Private	ARMSTRONG, Robert John	46th Bn., 31-8-15	France, 16-6-16 to to 28/30-4-17.	Nil	†28/30-4-17
28877	Private A/Cpl.	Private	ARMSTRONG, Sidney M.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 9-6-15.	A/Cpl., 4-4-17. C.A.P.C., London, 3-2-16 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 6-5-19.	
721597	Private	Private	ARNASON, Arnl Allan B.	100th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
701294	Private	Private	ARNOLD, Richard Henry	101st Bn., 1-6-16	France, 21-9-16 to 27-2-17.	Nil	†27-2-17
693235	Private	Private	ARTHUR, Bruce	174th Bn., 8-11-16	France, 31-8-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	18-8-18
77956	Private	Private	ASH, Arnold R.	30th Bn., 9-2-15	France, 14-5-15 to 12-4-17.	A/Cpl., 28-2-18. A/Sgt., 3-6-18 to 2-9-18. 1st Cdn. Command Depot, England, 18-7-17 to 2-9-18. S.O.S., 7-2-19.	*18-4-16 *9-4-17
29069	Sergeant	Sergeant	ASHER, William Murray	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-11-16. Sgt. Ord. Room Clerk, 13-6-16.	G.H.Q., 3rd Eoh., France, 14-11-16 to 18-3-19. Cdn. Record Ofce, London, 7-4-19 to 12-6-19. S.O.S., 22-9-19.	*19-5-15
2022124	Private	Private	ASHLEY, William Edwin	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 15-3-18	France, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
207994	Private	Private	ASHMAN, George	97th Bn., 17-2-16	France, 28-7-17 to 21-8-16. S.O.S., 23-1-20.	3rd Labour Bn., France, 9-2-17 to 27-7-17.	*16-8-18
130279	Private	Private	ASHTON, William	72nd Bn., 15-3-16	France, 18-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	

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23622	Private	Private	ASHWORTH, Joseph	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 15-6-15. S.O.S., 4-8-16.	Nil	*28-4-17
420370	Private	Private	ATKINS, George Victor	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 5-5-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 16-8-17 to 2-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 2-4-19.	†18-4-16
420132	Private	Private	ATKINSON, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 18-4-16.	Nil	
420016	Private A/Sgt.	Private	ATKINSON, William S.	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 14-4-16.	A/Cpl., 9-5-16. A/Sgt., 15-9-16. Staff, C.C.A.C., England, 14-4-16 to 3-7-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	
28850	Private	Private	ATTREE, Alfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	A/Cpl., 8-9-15. A/Sgt., 1-6-16 to 3-8-18. Cdn. Mil. Police, England, 19-8-15 to 29-5-18. M.P., Cdn. Corps, France, 3-8-18 to 17-1-18. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	*7-9-16
628192	Private	Private	ATTREE, David	47th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 12-9-16. S.O.S., 9-3-18.	Nil	
736589	Private	Private	ATTWOOD, Lancelot M.	113th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
542453	Private	Private	AUKLAND, Bertram Edward	Cyclist Corps, 10-3-17	France, 20-3-18 to 18-8-18. S.O.S., 21-7-19.	Nil	
736882	Private	Private	AULD, Peter	113th Bn., 6-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 †13-8-22
475007	Private	Private	AUSTIN, Frederick P.	90th Bn., 7-8-15	France, 24-3-16 to 8-9-16.	A/Cpl., 14-6-18 to 31-8-18. C.A.M.C., Eng- land, 1-2-18 to 5-7-19. S.O.S., 16-7-19.	*7-9-16
2147532	Private	Private	AUSTIN, George James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 20-6-17	France, 20-9-18 to 22-12-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	Nil	
51043	Private	Private	AVERY, George	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 9-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
29066	Private	Private	AVERY, John Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Nil	†25-4-15

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28710	Private A/R.Q.M.S. A/W.O. 2	Private	AVES, Ernest Owen	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15. S.O.S., 7-10-15.	Enlisted, 103rd Bn., Canada, 18-12-15. Arrived in England, 31-7-16. A/Sgt. A/R.Q.M.S., 20-8-16; reverted to A/C.Q. M.S., 19-4-18. 103rd Bn. & H.O. 13th Cdn., Trg. Bde., England, 31-7-16 to 19-4-18. A/R.Q.M.S., 17-9-18. Cdn. For. Corps, England, 19-4-18 to 12-9-19. Brought to notice of Secretary of State for War, S.O.S., 26-9-19.	*22-4-15
693238	Corporal	Corporal	AXFORD, William Clyde	174th Bn., 10-11-16	A/L/Cpl., 8-8-18. Cpl., 5-2-19. France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	NII	*30-8-18
129497	Private	Private	AYLETT, Stanley	72nd Bn., 20-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	NII	14/7-9-16
700162	Corporal	Private	BABB, Thomas Alfred	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 1-2-18.	Cdn. Labour Pool, France, 2-2-18. C.F.C., France, 25-2-18 to 29-3-19. Cpl., 8-12-18. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	*8-8-18
1075275	Private	Private	BACKHOUSE, Henry	4th Pnr. Bn., 12-8-16	France, 28-7-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 24-5-19.	3rd Labour Bn., France, 9-2-17 to 27-7-17.	12-11-16
152272	Private	Private	BAGGOTT, Horace Edgar	79th Bn., 23-7-15	France, 4-10-16 to 2-11-16.	NII	19-4-17
718192	Private	Private	BAGULEY, Frederick	107th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	NII	*15-8-17
736805	Private	Private	BAHM, Leo William	113th Bn., 26-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-8-18.	NII	18-8-18
29520	Private	Sergeant	BAILEY, Alfred J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 25-4-15.	3rd Labour Bn. & 11th Bn., C.R.T., France, 16-5-17 to 27-12-18. M.M. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*22-4-15
736025	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	BAILEY, Joseph	113th Bn., 19-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 19-8-18. M.M. S.O.S., 27-1-19. L/Cpl., 9-4-17. Cpl., 28-6-17. L/Sgt., 20-12-17.	NII	*15-8-17 *16-8-18
28532	Major	Private	BAILEY, Charles Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Did not proceed to France. S.O.S., 14-4-15.	Lieut., 131st Bn., 1-3-16. Proceeded to Eng- land, 31-10-16. 47th Bn., France, 29-11-16 to 17-4-18. Captain, 6-9-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 17-4-18 to 17-10-18. D.S.O., M.C. & Bar. Desp. S.O.S., 26-7-19.	*30-1-17 *3-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
198275	Private	Private	BAILEY, William	94th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 27-9-16 to 7-10-16. 25-4-17 to 12-10-17. S.O.S., 15-7-18.	Nil	*14-9-17
2021575	Private	Private	BAILEY, Wilson S. W.	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 15-2-18	France, 20-9-18 to 12-10-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	*1-10-18
28531	Private	Private	BAIN, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-7-16.	Served in England, 23-7-16 to 21-1-19. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	*9-4-17
736033	Private	Private	BAIN, Roderick	113th Bn., 20-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17.	Served in England, 12-4-17 to 26-2-18. S.O.S., 27-11-18.	*15-8-17
859836	Private	Private	BAIRD, Frank T.	179th Bn., 23-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 6-5-18 to 28-9-18. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	*9-4-17
737101	Private	Private	BAIRD, Thomas	113th Bn., 7-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-4-17.	Served in England, 15-4-17 to 27-2-18. S.O.S., 15-5-18.	*23-4-15
28304	Sapper	Private	BAKER, Archie Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	Served in England with Reserve Bns., 28-4-15 to 5-6-18. Cdn. Engrs., England, 6-6-18 to 4-1-19. S.O.S., 15-2-19.	*15-8-17
29526	Private	Private	BAKER, Alfred Parkes	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imperial Army, 8-12-14.	Temp. Army
77088	Lieut.	Private	BAKER, Ellis	30th Bn., 18-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-1-16.	A/Bombdr., 1-11-18, 3rd Bde, C.F.A., France, 22-1-16 to 14-1-17, Cdn. Anti-Aircraft Bty., France, 15-1-17 to 11-3-18, Cpl., 6-5-17, Sgt., 20-11-17, Lieut., 25-11-18. S.O.S., 29-9-19.	*12/14-6-16
736436	Corporal	Corporal	BAKER, Edward	113th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 21-8-17. L/Cpl., 19-4-17. Cpl., 30-6-18, 7-4-18 to 16-8-18. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	Nil	*12/14-6-16
427759	Private	Private	BAKER, Douglas Walter	46th Bn., 4-10-15	France, 16-6-16 to 3-11-17.	Cdn. Labour Pool France, 4-11-17 to 1-1-19. S.O.S., 15-3-19.	*12/14-6-16
28527	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	BAKER, Walter B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-6-16. L/Cpl., 5-6-15, Cpl., 24-12-15.	Served in England with Reserve Bns., 23-6-16 to 25-4-19, A/Sgt., 7-10-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 25-4-19.	*12/14-6-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Hold 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
628506	Private	Private	BAKER, William G. K.	47th Bn., 11-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 10-11-16	Served in England, 11-11-16 to 19-9-17. S.O.S., 15-6-18.	*7-9-16
150793	Private	Private	BAKER, William Victor	79th Bn., 7-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 4-7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
1001141	Private	Private	BALL, Albert James	228th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 17-3-18.	C.F.C., England, 2-8-18 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	*10-8-17 *4-3-18
700410	Private	Private	BALL, Edwin Vere	101st Bn., 23-12-15	France, 27-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
28566	Private	Private	BALL, Frank F.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
2130163	Private	Private	BALL, John	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-5-18	France, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
130222	Sergeant	Sergeant	BALL, William F. W.	72nd Bn., 25-1-16	Cpl., 16-8-18. L/Sgt., 6-9-18. Sgt., 15-10-18. France, 18-6-16 to 10-9-16, 12-4-18 to 30-10-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	Nil	*7-9-16
442030	Sapper	Private	BALDWIN, Charles G. B.	54th Bn., 20-5-15	France, 2-3-16 to 8-8-16, 4-10-16 to 5-2-17.	1st Tunn. Coy., France, 5-2-17 to 30-8-17. S.O.S., 21-8-18.	*12/14-6-16
28592	Private	Private	BALDWIN, Robert James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 2-5-15 to 24-5-15.	England, 25-5-15 to 14-3-17, 4th Labour Bn., France, 15-3-17 to 13-11-17, C.F.C., Eng- land, 12-4-18 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*22-5-15
420489	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BALDWIN, John Charles	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 7-6-16.	A/Cpl., 2-3-18. A/Sgt., 13-9-18. 1st Cdn. Command Depot, 10-3-17 to 28-7-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	*4-6-16
420377	Private	Private	BALFOUR, Robert	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-9-15, 21-12-15 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*5-9-15 *12-5-16 88/9-10-16 112-10-16
466678	Private	Private	BALLANTINE, Andrew S.	63rd Bn., 16-7-15	France, 16-5-16 to 24-7-16.	Att. Cdn. Corps H.Q., France, 25-7-16 to 10-10-16. Cdn. Mil. Police, England, 23-2-17 to 11-4-18. S.O.S., 3-2-19.	*12/14-6-16
736595	Private	Private	BALLANTYNE, James	113th Bn., 4-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 24-10-18. S.O.S., 4-3-19.	Nil	*11-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
736308	Private	Private	BALLARD, Charles	113th Bn., 12-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 19-4-17.	Invalided to Canada, 11-3-18. S.O.S., 15-1-20.	*9-4-17
28869	Private	Private	BANGROFT, Kenneth G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15. S.O.S., 25-7-15.	Nil	*18-5-15
29048	Private A/Cpl.	Private	BANDY, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-7-16.	England, 29-7-16 to 3-9-19. Att. H.Q., O.M.F.C. London, 11-6-17 to 20-8-19. A/Cpl., 1-6-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	†2-9-18
859527	Private	Private	BANKS, William	179th Bn., 29-12-15	France, 14-2-17 to 22-4-17. 20-3-18 to 2-9-18.	Nil	*29-6-17
736027	Private	Private	BANNERMAN, Alexander	113th Bn., 19-11-15	France, 27-11-16 to 7-7-17. 29-3-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	Nil	
2198345	Private	Private	BARBER, Frederick W.	Cdn. For. Corps, 6-2-17	France, 21-9-18 to 6-1-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	C.F.C., England, 14-5-17 to 3-6-18. 7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
29071	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BARCLAY, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15.	1st Div. Supply Column, France, 23-5-15 to 15-5-16. A/Sgt., 1-9-18. A/S/Sgt., 1-3-19. C.A.P.C. London, 14-10-16 to 14-11-19. S.O.S., 6-12-19.	*12/14-6-16
420028	Private	Private	BARCLAY, George	43rd Bn., 7-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 22-6-16.	Served in England, 23-6-16 to 18-10-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	
1000239	Private	Private	BARHAM, William	226th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
736194	Private	Private	BARKE, Albert	113th Bn., 17-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420139	Private	Private	BARKER, Archibald	43rd Bn., 7-1-15	France, 21-12-15 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	18/9-10-16
737023	Private	Private	BARKER, Enoch Benjamin	113th Bn., 18-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	C.O.C., England, 5-9-17 to 1-4-19. S.O.S., 21-5-19.	*9-4-17
420140	Private	Private	BARKER, John T.	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 21-12-15 to 19-4-16.	Nil	†19-4-16
29044	Private	Private	BARKER, Leonard A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-6-15.	A/Sgt., 15-12-16 to 12-9-18. C.A.P.C., London, 6-1-16. C.A.P.C. Branch, to 12-9-18. S.O.S., 14-8-19.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
46806	Private	Private	BARKHOUSE, George Everett	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 26-3-19.	9th Area Emp. Co., France, 27-3-19 to 6-8-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	*23-4-15
736256	Corporal	Corporal	BARKHURST, Albert Carter	113th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 21-10-18. L/Cpl., 9-8-18. Cpl., 24-8-18. M.M.	Nil	†21-10-18
26565	Private	Private	BARLOW, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Repatriated from Germany, 7-1-19. S.O.S., 21-5-19.	\$23-4-15
1000189	Private	Private	BARLOW, Joseph	226th Bn., 11-12-15	France, 3-5-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	†8-8-18
700285	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BARNABY, Wm. Edward	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 27-10-16 to 16-8-17. L/Cpl., 9-4-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
2021883	Private	Private	BARNARD, Richard Geo.	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 28-2-18	France, 21-9-18 to 2-3-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	*1-10-18
29053	Sergeant A/S/Sgt.	Sergeant	BARNARD, Thomas Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-3-15.	A/S/Sgt. 15-7-15. A/S.Q.M.S., 1-11-15. Reverted to Sgt. 8-1-17. Cdn. Record Office, London, 15-5-15 to 8-1-17. 2nd & 3rd Cdn. Engrs., Res. Bn., 1-8-18 to 2-7-19. A/S/Sgt. 1-2-19. S.O.S., 18-7-19.	*11-3-17 *8-8-18
721258	Private	Private	BARNES, Alfred	108th Bn., 14-12-15	France, 14-2-17 to 5-10-18.	Nil	*12/14-6-16 18/9-10-16
442029	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	BARNES, Albert Henry	54th Bn., 25-6-15	France, 26-3-16 to 16-6-16. 7-9-16 to 8-9-10-16.	Nil	*4-12-16
700603	Private	Private	BARNES, Henry Albert	101st Bn., 5-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 17-12-16.	A/Cpl., 23-2-18 to 2-6-18. C.A.M.C., England, 10-5-17 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*12-10-18
2022244	Private	Private	BARNES, Roland Hill	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 19-3-18	France, 20-9-18 to 30-10-18. S.O.S., 14-8-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
737076	Sergeant	Sergeant	BARNETT, Archibald	113th Bn., 14-6-16	L/Cpl., 20-8-17. Cpl., 11-6-18. L/Sgt., 13-10-18. Sgt., 26-10-18. France, 12-11-16 to 23-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 13-5-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
151524	Private	Private	BARNETT, Albert T. C.	79th Bn., 26-10-15	France, 28-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
874988	Private	Private	BARON, Oscar	184th Bn., 21-3-16. 221st Bn., 14-6-18. S.O.S., 8-4-17. 1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18.	France, 21-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
2129237	Private	Private	BARON, Oscar				
29413	Private	Private	BARR, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	Nil	
700912	Private	Private	BARR, Emmanuel	101st Bn., 21-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 16-4-17. S.O.S., 21-1-18.	Nil	*9-4-17
700254	Private	Private	BARR, Frederick	101st Bn., 13-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 8-8-18.	Nil	†8-8-18
129607	Private	Private	BARR, Percy Munson	72nd Bn., 21-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 23-1-18.	Comm., R.A.F., 22-6-18.	*8-10-16 †11-11-17
427633	Private	Private	BARRETT, Ephraim	46th Bn., 16-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	†8-10-16
718025	Private	Private	BARRETT, Herbert Robt.	107th Bn., 18-12-15	France, 28-11-16 to 4-3-18.	Nil	†4-3-18
420826	Sergeant	Sergeant	BARRETT, Mathew	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	Cpl., 14-12-16. Sgt., 9-4-17. France, 17-7-15 to 7-10-15. 21-12-15 to 3-5-16, 17-6-16 to 8-8-18. Croix de Guerre.	Nil	*5-10-15 *29-4-16 †8-8-18
736589	Sergeant	Sergeant	BARRATT, Walter Thomas	113th Bn., 3-3-16	L/Cpl., 13-8-18. Cpl., 2-10-18. L/Sgt., 1-10-18. Sgt., 26-10-18. France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17, 18-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
29183	Sergeant	Private	BARRIE, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15, 21-12-15 to 31-3-17.	Att. Cdn. Section, H.Q., 1-4-17 to 23-5-18. Trans. 9th Bn., C.E.F., 23-5-18. Cpl., 14-5-18. Sgt., 18-5-18. Att. Cdn. Section, H.Q., 24-5-18 to 21-2-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	*22-4-15

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420593	Private	Private	BARREAU, John A.	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 8-3-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-16 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	
130077	Private	Private	BARRON, James	72nd Bn., 9-10-15	France, 18-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
29182	Private	Private	BARRON, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-10-15, 27-9-16 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	Nil	*11-10-15
420484	Private	Private	BARROWMAN, Robert	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	Nil	*17-5-16
225211	Private	Private	BARRY, Thomas	Depot Rest., C.M.R., 22-8-16	France, 3-4-17 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 9-3-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
1000712	Private	Private	BARTLE, Thomas	226th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 26-8-18. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	*22-8-18
28593	Private A. Sgt.	Private	BARTON, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-8-16, 25-4-17 to 22-2-18. M.M.	Cdn. Corps Reinforcement Camp, 23-2-18 to 19-4-19, A/Sgt., 23-2-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 21-3-19.	*4-8-18
1030575	Private	Private	BARTON, Ralph Douglas	236th Bn., 13-2-17	France, 26-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18, 22-9-18 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	
28852	Private	Private	BARTON, Walter Barrett	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-9-15. S.O.S., 24-9-16.	Nil	
1000584	Private	Private	BASLER, Louis Adair	226th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 16-6-17, 21-6-18 to 26-10-18. S.O.S., 28-2-21.	(Returned to Canada, 10-6-19). Invalided.	*2-9-18
427393	Private	Private	BASSETT, Charles	46th Bn., 5-7-15	France, 16-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-3-19.	Nil	
29530	Condr., W.O. I	Private	BASTON, John Punton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-1-16.	Sgt., 8-5-16. S/Sgt., 24-2-16. Condr., W.O. I, 24-2-16. Cdn. Ord. Corps, France, 26-1-16 to 8-3-17, 3-10-17 to 5-3-19. M.S.M., Croix de Guerre, (Belgium).	*22-4-15 *8-5-17
77099	Corporal	Corporal	BATCHELOR, Frederick	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 15-6-16. Cpl., 24-12-15.	Cdn. Trench Warfare School, 10-2-17 to 76-10-18. Sgt. Instr., 10-2-17. A/C.S.M., 13-8-17 to 25-10-18. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	*12/14-6-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29617	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	BATE, Sydney Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-6-15, 28-9-16 to 6-7-16.	Cdn. Postal Corps. Eng., 17-2-16 to 28-6-16. Cdn. Record Office, London, 13-11-16 to 4-3-19. A/Sgt., 1-9-17. A/S/Sgt., 1-1-18. S.O.S., 1-5-19.	*22-4-15
700660	Private	Private	BATES, Geo. Stephen	101st Bn., 13-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 13-10-16.	2nd Div. Emp. Coy., France, 9-6-17, 9th S.O.S., 24-10-19.	*8-10-16
22712	Private	Private	BATES, Hugh	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 26-1-16.	Inv. to Canada, 10-11-16. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	*14-1-16
77100	Gunner	Private	BATEMAN, Kenneth	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 28-7-16. L/Cpl., 27-4-16 to 26-7-16.	1st Bde., C.F.A., 29-7-16 to 20-3-17. M.M. & Bar. S.O.S., 27-8-17.	
420021	Private	Private	BATT, Herbert	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 21-12-15 to 19-8-16.	Att. No. 3 Tunn. Coy., France, 5-2-16 to 19-8-16. Served in England with Res. Unit, 19-8-16 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	*12-8-16
2139829	Private	Private	BATTEN, Albert	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 31-1-18	France, 20-9-18 to 16-2-19. S.O.S., 24-9-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
700060	Private	Private	BATZER, Sidney	101st Bn., 4-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 28-9-16.	C.A.P.C., London, 3-4-17 to 16-2-18.	*4-4-18
129600	Sergeant	Private	BAXTER, Alexander Robertson	72nd Bn., 24-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 14-9-16.	Trans. C.A.S.C., England, 10-2-17. C.A.S.C., France, 12-7-17 to 3-4-19. Sgt., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 15-5-19.	*4-9-16
77615	Corporal	Corporal	BAXTER, Charles Stuart	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 24-6-15 to 18-10-16. L/Cpl., 13-4-16. Cpl., 7-9-16.	Nil	*12/14-6-16 †18-10-16
77101	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	BAXTER, Edmund George	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 25-5-17.	A/Sgt., 15-7-17. A/S/Sgt., 2-12-18. H.O., O.M.F. of C., 15-6-17 to 15-8-19. S.O.S., 29-8-19.	
1855	Private	Private	BAXTER, John Mills	1st Div. H.Q., 22-9-14	France, 15-4-15 to 11-6-15. S.O.S., 1-10-15.	Nil	*7-6-15
2285792	Corporal A/Sgt.	Private	BAXTER, John Mills	Sig. Trg. Depot, 28-6-17	Nil	Sig. Trg. Depot & Clearing Sves. Comm., 28-6-17 to 30-5-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	†9-4-17 †9-9-10-16
736283	Private	Private	BAXTER, Jacob	113th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	
129789	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	BAXTER, William	72nd Bn., 2-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 9/9-10-16.	Nil	

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198909	Private	Private	BAYFIELD, Albert Victor	94th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	*13-10-18
77577	Corporal	Corporal	BAYLEY, Archie Clarence	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*4-6-16 †8/9-10-16
624360	Private	Private	BEACH, Herbert	151st Bn., 10-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-12-16. S.O.S., 1-6-19.	Nil	*22-4-15
46049	Private	Private	BEACH, James Clyde	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 27-4-15. S.O.S., 29-10-15.	Nil	*22-5-15
2021659	Private	Private	BEAMER, Arthur Hilton	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 8-2-18	France, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
28594	Private	Private	BEAMS, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 27-5-15. S.O.S., 14-10-15.	Nil	*22-5-15
29531	Captain	L/Cpl.	BEAN, Cuthbert Alexander Stilling-Fleet	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-1-16.	Lieut., 18-1-16. 30th Bn., Seconded R.A.F., 5-6-16. R.A.F. France, 23-11-16 to 9-6-17. Capt., 9-2-19. Retired in Brit. Isles, 2-8-19.	89-8-17 92-1-19
29305	Private	Private	BEAN, Lewis M.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
2022127	Private	Private	BEARCROFT, Thomas James	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 15-3-18	France, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19.	7th Bn., 13-9-18 to 20-9-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
737225	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BEARD, Walter Alfred	113th Bn., 8-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-4-17.	C.A.D.C., England, 21-8-18 to 28-7-19. A/Sgt., 1-5-19. S.O.S., 19-9-19.	*9-4-17
2129165	Private	Private	BEASSE, Albert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 8-11-18 to 17-3-19. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	Nil	†12-3-20
29076	Private	Private	BEATTIE, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-8-15.	1st Cdn. Comm. Depot, 16-5-16 to 22-1-18. A/Cpl., 9-7-17 to 22-1-18. S.O.S., 30-8-18.	†23-6-24
2021439	Private	Private	BEATON, Daniel Michael	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 22-3-18	France, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
29041	Arm. Q.M.S. A/W.O. 2	Arm. Cpl.	BEATON, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15.	Arm. Sgt., 15-11-15. Arm. Q.M. Sgt., 1-6-16. C.O.C., England, 20-3-16 to 9-6-20. S.O.S., 28-6-20.	*18-5-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
51070	Private	Private	BEATON, John McLeod	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 6-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-3-15, 6-6-15 to 1-10-16.	Nil	‡27-2-16
21123	Private	Private	BEATON, Percy	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 15-10-17 to 16-3-18.	No. 1 Cdn. Vet. Hosp., France, 26-4-15 to 15-10-17.	116-3-18
28953	Private	Private	BEATSON, Roger Stewart Montrosser	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 29-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Comm., Imp. Army, 14-12-14.	*1-10-18
2129630	Private	Private	BEAUDETTE, Isaac	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 17-7-15 to 25-6-16. S.O.S., 11-1-17.	Nil	*14-6-16
420493	Private	Private	BEAVIL, Alfred James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-3-16.	Lieut., 5-3-16 to 9-6-16. "J" Unit, M.H.C.C. & Dist. Depot No. 11, 26-2-17 to 31-3-20. S.O.S., 31-3-20.	*3-6-16
28954	Captain	L/Cpl.	BECK, Marshall	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-10-17 to 16-8-18.	Nil	116-8-18
1000570	Private	Private	BECKETT, Herbert Harold	226th Bn., 26-1-16	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	A/Sgt., 15-12-16. A/S/Sgt., 4-7-17. Cdn. Pay Office, London, 12-12-15 to 30-11-16. Estates Branch, 1-1-16 to 22-4-19. Brought to notice of Sec'y. of State for War. S.O.S., 9-6-19.	*28-4-15
51086	Private A. S/Sgt.	Private	BECKTON, Herbert Stanier	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 18-11-14	L/Cpl., 25-7-16. Cpl., 31-8-16. Sgt., 14-12-16. France, 9-2-15 to 1-3-15. 6-6-16 to 30-8-18. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	Nil	*20-4-15 *7-9-16 *8-8-18
28749	Sergeant	Sergeant	BEDBROOK, Cedric Arnold	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 21-6-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 11-9-19.	Inv. to Canada, 6-9-18. S.O.S., 24-9-18.	*1-10-18
2129137	Private	Private	BEECH, Earl Tunston	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 27-8-16 to 17-10-16. S.O.S., 26-9-17.	Nil	*8-10-16
700260	Private	Private	BEECH, Gerald Macklin	101st Bn., 13-12-15	France, 3-5-17 to 4-9-17.	Nil	*15-8-17
1000467	Private	Private	BEGG, George Leslie	226th Bn., 6-1-16			

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Enlistment Date of	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29306	Private	Private	BEGG, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-15.	Comm., Imperial Army, 24-10-16.	*18-5-15
2373315	Private	Private	BIEBER, Carl Nelson	79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada Draft, 13-5-17.	France, 4-5-18 to 6-9-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
700136	Sergeant	Sergeant	BELL, Adam	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 10-10-18. M.M. L/Cpl., 20-10-17. Cpl., 28-2-18. L/Sgt., 19-8-18. Sgt., 6-9-18.	Inv. to Canada, 21-5-19. S.O.S., 5-5-20.	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
1000751	Corporal	Corporal	BELL, Alfred	226th Bn., 11-2-16	France, 21-6-17 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 9-10-18. Cpl., 26-10-18. Discharged in British Isles, 30-5-19.	Nil	*28-4-18
47329	Private	Private	BELL, Frank	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
442020	Private	Private	BELL, James	54th Bn., 5-6-15	France, 6-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 20-10-19.	Nil	*14-6-16 *7-9-16
736900	Private	Private	BELL, John	113th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 13-8-19.	Nil	
193000	Private	Private	BELL, John Smith	92nd Bn., 25-8-15	France, 7-5-16 to 10-6-16.	Returned to Canada, 19-1-17. Invalided. S.O.S., 30-4-17.	
1001240	Private	Private	BELL, Robert	226th Bn., 14-4-16	France, 21-6-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
295529	Corporal	Corporal	BELL, Wallace	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 27-5-15, 13-12-15 to 28-4-16. L/Cpl., 24-1-16. Cpl., 16-3-16.	Invalided to Canada, 13-9-17. S.O.S., 20-10-17.	*18-5-15
420595	Private	Private	BELL, William John	43rd Bn., 29-12-14 to 10-9-16.	France, 12-10-15 to 10-9-16. 25-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*7-9-16 *19-7-16
736826	Private	Private	BELL, William Wilson	113th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 3-5-17.	Invalided to Canada, 31-1-18. S.O.S., 19-3-18.	*30-4-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29185	Private	Private	BELL-IRVING, Allan Duncan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 21-1-15.	
29077	Sergeant	Sergeant	BELLAMY, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Cpl. A/Sgt., 24-6-16. Sgt., 6-7-17. France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. M.S.M., Desp. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*23-1-17
2378969	Private	Private	BELYEA, John Edgar	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 2-10-18 to 8-1-19. S.O.S., 12-4-19.	Nil	
123019	Private	Private	BENDING, Arthur	70th Bn., 27-8-15	France, 20-3-18 to 10-8-18. S.O.S., 3-2-19.	Served in England with Res. Units, 5-5-16 to 20-3-18.	*8-8-18
28958	Private	Private	BENHAM, Douglas K.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Nil	†16-11-14
736752	Private	Private	BENNER, Harry Arnold	113th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 28-12-17.	Invalided to Canada, 4-10-18. S.O.S., 12-12-18.	
29181	Private A./Sgt.	Private	BENNETT, Albert Victor	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-13 to 27-8-15.	C.A.P.C., Att. Cdn. Dental Depot, 12-3-16 to 15-3-17. A/Sgt., 26-1-17 to 15-3-17. Cdn. Record Office, London, 8-8-17 to 25-10-19. A/Cpl., 1-11-17. A/Sgt., 15-11-18. A/S/Sgt., 15-3-19. S.O.S., 21-11-19.	*17-8-15
488690	Private	Private	BENNETT, Christopher	63rd Bn., 30-10-15	France, 6-6-16 to 22-6-16.	Served in England with Res. Units, 22-6-16 to 23-4-19. S.O.S., 5-5-19.	*14-6-16
625307	Private	Private	BENNETT, Clarence Eugene	151st Bn., 31-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 25-4-17. 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420596	Private	Private	BENNETT, David H.	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 21-12-15 to 18-4-16.	Nil	†18-4-16
420482	Private	Private	BENNETT, Ernest James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 29-2-16.	Res. Units, England, 29-2-16 to 2-1-17. 2nd Lab. Bn., 2-1-17. 2nd Lab. Bn., France, 9-2-17 to 3-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	
874684	Corporal	Corporal	BENNETT, Herbert James	184th Bn., 13-3-16	France, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. A./Cpl., 1-10-18. Cpl., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	C.M.P. Corps, Shorncliffe, 10-12-16 to 20-3-17. A/Cpl., 6-12-16 to 24-3-17.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 6th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28905	Private	Private	BELEY, Wilfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
420494	Private	Private	BENNETT, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 12-4-17.	C.F.C., England, 25-7-17 to 7-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	*9-4-17
77102	Sergeant	Sergeant	BENNETT, John	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 15-6-16, 21-10-16 to 12-4-17. Sgt., 17-3-17.	Reserve units, Eng., 14-4-17 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*18-4-16 *12/14-6-16 *9-4-17
129012	Private	Private	BENNETT, Sydney	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	†8/9-10-16
628083	Private	Private	BENNETT, Thomas Dacre	47th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 13-6-18.	Nil	†13-6-18
429168	Private	Private	BENSON, Ernest	47th Bn., 17-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 10-9-16.	Invalidated to Canada, 14-8-17. S.O.S., 5-8-18.	*4-9-16
420022	Private	Private	BENSON, Frank	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 12-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 13-4-17 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 27-3-19.	*9-4-17
420375	Sergeant	Sergeant	BENT, Charles Arthur	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 21-11-15. 17-8-16 to 5-9-18. D.C.M., M.M. Cpl., 7-9-16. Sgt., 16-11-17.	Returned to Canada, 3-7-19. S.O.S., 4-9-20.	*15-11-15 *2-9-18
700398	Private	Private	BENT, George	101st Bn., 22-12-15	France, 27-8-16/ to 8/9-10-16.	Returned to Canada, 14-6-19. S.O.S., 27-6-19.	*8/9-10-16 *8/9-10-16 *6-1-19
624118	Private	Private	BENTLEY, James Augustus	151st Bn., 17-12-15	France, 29-8-18 to 23-2-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	11th Bn., England, 13-10-16 to 29-8-18.	
721192	Private	Private	BENZICK, Harry	108th Bn., 11-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 27-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 28-4-18 to 21-1-19. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	
2129032	Private	Private	BERG, Harry Leander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 1-9-18.	Nil	†1-9-18
2380903	Private	Private	BERGQUIST, Fritz	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 12-10-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
2383508	Private	Private	BERGSTEIN, Herbert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-1-18	France, 21-8-18 to 11-10-18. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	Nil	*1-10-18

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719035	Private	Private	BERGQUIST, Charles	107th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 28-3-19.	Cdn. Record List, France, 27-3-19 to 2-4-19. S.O.S., 29-6-19.	*4-6-17
1001126	Private	Private	BERGSTROM, Knute Turo	226th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 11-5-17 to 13-8-17, 29-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*27-7-17 *1-10-18
871438	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BERGSTROM, Nels Helge	183rd Bn., 9-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 14-4-17, 18-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *2-9-18
3206221	Private	Private	BERMEJO, Roland	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 18-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
29523	Private	Private	BERNARD, Arthur Ratoliff Parker	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-2-16.	No. 3 Field Amb., 19-2-16 to 22-9-18. No. 3 Cdn. Gen. Hosp., France, 22-9-18 to 29-5-19. S.O.S., 9-7-19.	*28-4-17 *30-8-18
736301	Private	Private	BERNIER, Thomas	113th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 4-9-18.	Invalidated to Canada, 23-5-19. S.O.S., 10-12-19.	†18/22-5-15
28595	Private	Private	BIRNIE, George Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18, 22-5-15.	Nil	
420491	Private	Private	BERRY, Clement	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 5-6-16.	Nil	15-6-16
693248	Private	Private	BESSANT, Frederick	174th Bn., 11-11-16	France, 31-8-17 to 29-8-18. Discharged in British Isles, 20-5-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
693247	Private	Private	BESSANT, Leonard	174th Bn., 11-11-16	France, 31-8-17 to 24-5-18, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
2173332	Private	Private	BESANT, Ernest Arthur	100th Winnipeg Granadiers Reinforcement, 12-5-17	France, 29-3-18 to 8-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 9-4-18 to 6-10-18. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	*2-10-18
427714	Private	Private	BEST, Joseph	46th Bn., 30-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 18-7-16.	Nil	118-7-16
2378673	Private	Private	BETTERIDGE, Cecil Wilson	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-16	France, 26-9-18 to 8-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	Nil	

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736821	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BETTS, Clarence	113th Bn., 4-4-16	France, 27-11-16 to 9-10-18. M.M. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	Nil	*15-8-17 *1-10-18
736746	Private	Private	BETTS, Ernest Earl	113th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
719115	Private	Private	BETHEL, William E.	107th Bn., 7-4-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
29307	Private	Private	BETHUNE, Henry E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm. Imp. Army, 14-1-15.	
1000001	Sergeant	Sergeant	BICKEL, James Edward	226th Bn., 20-11-15	France, 21-6-17 to 20-3-19. A/Cpl., 1-10-18. Cpl., 18-10-18. L/Sgt., 26-10-18. Sgt., 26-2-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
77103	Private	Private	BIDDLE, Edward	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 29-5-15.	Invalided to Canada, 17-9-15. S.O.S., 15-6-16. Enlisted 1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 25-9-18. Trans. 260th Bn., Siberia Expeditionary Force.	*18-5-15 †22-10-18
29051	Sergeant	Sergeant	BIDDLECOMBE, George Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-3-15.	Att. C.M.P. Corps, London, 19-7-15 to 14-9-17. A/C.O.M.S. 7-7-15 to 27-7-15. Cdn. For. Corps. Enn., 15-9-17 to 18-10-17. A/C.O.M.S. 11-5-17 to 14-9-17. S.O.S., 25-2-18.	*4-3-15
1000423	Private	Private	BIGHAM, Ernest Robert	226th Bn., 18-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 21-3-18, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
73696E	Private	Private	BIGHAM, John Stuart	113th Bn., 21-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 18-4-17 20-3-18 to 2-9-18.	Nil	12-9-18
29073	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	BIGSBY, Jesse Herbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	C.R.O. London, 23-6-15 to 24-8-17 N.S.R.D., 25-8-17 to 25-4-19. A/Sgt., 11-1-17. Dept. of Gen. Auditor, London, 10-6-19 to 28-2-20. A/S/Sgt., 1-11-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-3-20.	
628126	Private	Private	BIGGAN, Alexander	47th Bn., 14-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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30911	Private	Private	BIGGS, Kenneth	1st Railway Supply Column, C.A.S.C., 22-9-14 C.F.C., 13-3-17	France, 7-1-16 to 12-5-16.	{ 1st Div. H.Q., France, 9-2-15 to 1-10-15. Pay Office, London, 2-10-15 to 3-11-15. Cdn. Overseas Base Pay Office, France, 4-11-15. Inv. to Can., 1-7-16. S.O.S., 27-12-16. C.F.C., France, 10-7-17 to 6-2-18. S.O.S., 29-7-18.	
2203422	Private	Private	BIGGS, Kenneth		Nil		
420827	Private	Private	BIGGS, Colin	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 15-4-16, 6-6-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
28878	Q.M.S.	Private	BING, Wilson Collingridge	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-6-15.	Gen. H.Q., 3rd Ech., 4-6-15 to 2-10-16. C.A.M.C., France, 3-10-16 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19. Q.M.S., 1-9-18.	*18-5-15
29414	Private	Private	BINKLEY, Rex	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 15-10-15. S.O.S., 29-2-16.	
29186	Private	Private	BINNIE, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	
830221	Private	Private	BIRCH, Harold	144th Bn., 23-6-16	France, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
29415	Private	Private	BIRCH, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	S.O.S., 20-11-14.	Nil	
77104	Sergeant	Sergeant	BIRCH, Thomas	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 12-6-16. M.M.	Served with Garrison Duty Depot, Cdn. Mil. Sch. & 1st Cdn. Comm. Depot, 24-11-16 to 22-6-17. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	*4-6-16
28947	Captain	L/Cpl.	BIRD, Henry Irvine	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 27-8-15. Lieut., 74th Bn., Can., 12-10-15 to 6-11-15. Lieut., 126th Bn., 15-11-15. Capt., 6-5-16. Major, 1-7-16. Left Canada, 126th Bn., 14-8-16. Reverted to Capt., 11-2-17. 116th Bn., France, 11-2-17 to 27-6-17. A/Major, 11-2-17 to 27-8-17. Returned to Canada, 30-11-18. S.O.S., 7-2-19.	*28-4-15
468243	Private	Private	BIRD, John	Comp. Bn., 11-12-15	France, 6-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
120670	Private	Private	BIRDSALL, William Gerald	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
4040112	Private	Private	BIRKS, Harry	1st Depot Bn., 2nd Que. Regt., 1-1-18	France, 26-8-18 to 27-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18.	†27-9-18
199115	Private	Private	BIRNIE, Peter	94th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 27-8-16 to 14-11-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-4-17. S.O.S., 31-10-17.	*9-10-16

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736965	Sergeant	Sergeant	BISSELL, Ernest Arthur	113th Bn., 18-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 10-12-17. L/Sgt., 6-10-18. Sgt., 1-10-18. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
151535	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BISSET, John	79th Bn., 28-7-15	France, 27-8-16 to 12-10-16.	C.A.M.C. England, 19-9-17 to 30-7-18. C.M.P. Corps, England, 31-7-18 to 18-9-19. A/Cpl., 19-10-18. A/Sgt., 1-4-19. S.O.S., 15-10-19.	*9-10-16
26415	Private	Private	BISSONNETTE, Wilfred	14th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 5-6-15.	14th Bn., France, 6-6-15 to 26-9-16.	†26-9-16
1069550	Private	Private	BJORN, Claude Alexander	249th Bn., 14-3-17	France, 26-8-18 to 14-10-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*1-10-18
186022	Private	Private	BJARNSON, Barney	90th Bn., 3-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 4-7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
77803	Private	Private	BJORNSFELT, Ossián Giovanni Axel	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-4-16. M.M.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-16. S.O.S., 8-3-18.	
1001012	Private	Private	BJARNASON, Barney	226th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 1-3-18.	Nil	†1-3-18
721197	Private	Private	BJARNASON, James	108th Bn., 11-12-15	France, 11-7-18 to 2-9-18.	Nil	†2-9-18
721867	Private	Private	BJORNSON, Thorarin	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
29184	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal A/Sgt.	BLACK, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-2-18.	Proceeded to Can. on leave, 25-2-18. Retained 25-2-18. Served with 10th Bn., C.G.R. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	
29037	Corporal	Corporal	BLACK, Arthur Arrel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-7-15. Cpl., 22-4-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 12-1-16.	*18-5-15
29416	Private	Private	BLACK, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
1000525	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BLACK, Milton	226th Bn., 1-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 18-10-18. L/Cpl., 21-8-18. M.M. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	Nil	*1-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Presumed Dead. ¶Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420828	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BLACK, Ninian Jeffrey	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 12-3-16, 6-8-16 to 14-8-16.	C.C.A.C. Staff & E.O.R. Depot, England, 15-8-16 to 24-9-16. C.P.C. Eng., 25-9-16 to 25-2-19. A/Sgt., 22-4-17 to 25-9-18. A/Sgt., 1-11-18. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	†10-2-19
29075	Private	Private	BLACK, Ronald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-3-15, 22-6-15 to 17-2-16.	13th Bn., France, 27-5-15 to 22-6-15. Invalidated to Canada, 10-10-16. S.O.S., 18-5-17.	
922036	Private	Private	BLACK, Sam. George	200th Bn., 4-3-16	France, 21-6-18 to 5-1-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	Nil	
736307	Private	Private	BLACKBURN, James	113th Bn., 12-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-2-18. S.O.S., 19-4-18.	*9-4-17
859835	Private	Private	BLACKLAWS, George	179th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 14-2-17 to 21-4-17, 18-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *2-9-18
421065	Private	Private	BLACKLAY, Francis Pettigrew	43rd Bn., 22-4-15	France, 17-7-15 to 26-10-15.	Nil	126-10-15
1001157	Private	Private	BLACKMON, Charles Alexander	226th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 21-6-17 to 12-11-17, 5-9-18 to 10-10-18. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
1001256	Corporal	Corporal	BLACKMON, Charles Russell	226th Bn., 2-6-16	France, 6-6-18 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 1-10-18. Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
186023	Private	Private	BLACKMORE, Alfred Ernest	90th Bn., 8-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 4-7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
77899	Corporal	Corporal	BLACKSTOCK, Lachlan	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 14-5-15 to 30-9-17. Cpl., 26-9-17. M.M.	3rd Cdn. Lt. T.M. Bty., 1-10-17 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*24-2-18
77925	Private	Private	BRADBURY, Herace	30th Bn., 9-1-15	France, 26-4-15 to 27-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 27-8-15. S.O.S., 31-7-16.	*22-5-15
736108	Private	Private	BLAIK, George Falconer	113th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
291080	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BLAIN, Thomas	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 21-6-17 to 6-9-18. L/Cpl., 13-5-18.	Inv. to Canada, 30-6-19. S.O.S., 16-8-20.	*8-8-18
1013029	Private	Private	BLAIN, William	230th Bn., 18-12-16	France, 9-10-18 to 26-8-19. S.O.S., 9-6-19.	C.F.C., France, 2-3-17 to 9-10-18. A/Cpl., 1-5-18. A/Sgt., 8-8-18 to 3-10-18.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnotes for Details)
420938	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BLAIR, Abraham	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 1-5-16.	Res. Units, England, 2-5-16 to 19-2-18. C.F.C., England, 20-2-18 to 18-7-19. A/Cpl., 25-3-18. A/Ord. Sgt., 16-4-19.	*19-4-16
28851	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BLAIR, George	16th Bn., 7-9-14	France, 8-5-15 to 21-4-16. M.M.	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 7-5-15. Res. Units, England, 22-4-16 to 15-4-18. A/L/Cpl., 9-5-17. A/Sgt., 15-4-18. C.T.S., England, 16-4-18 to 6-12-18. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	*31-3-16
721348	Private	Private	BLAKE, Ernest	108th Bn., 21-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 4-9-18. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	Nil	*31-8-18
77315	Corporal	Corporal	BLAKE, George	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 27-11-15.	Nil	†27-11-15
832678	Private	Private	BLAKE, Lloyd James	145th Bn., 6-6-16	France, 7-3-17 to 2-4-18.	Inv. to Can., 26-6-18. S.O.S., 24-10-18.	
828652	Private	Private	BLAKE, Stewart	47th Bn., 14-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 28-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
408017	Private	Private	BLAKEMAN, Charles	37th Bn., 10-6-15	France, 21-10-16 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
1000359	Private	Private	BLANCHARD, Albert	226th Bn., 14-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 13-8-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
1000808	Private	Private	BLANCHARD, James Edward	226th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 31-8-17 to 24-1-19. S.O.S., 8-4-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
718711	Private	Private	BLANCHARD, Urban Sylvès	107th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 5-12-16 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 23-1-19.	Nil	*8-8-18 *1-10-18
33293	Private A/Cpl.	A/L/Cpl.	BLANEY, Edgar Thompson	No. 3 Fid. Amb., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-16 to 30-9-18. A/L/Cpl., 20-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 30-9-18 to 4-6-18. C.A.P.C., London, 5-6-18 to 5-7-19. A/Cpl., 1-6-19. S.O.S., 27-7-19.	*25-9-16
22971	Private	Private	BLAYNEY, David J.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Nil	†25-4-15
29417	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BLEAKLEY, Frederick Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
22974	Private	Private	BLONDIN, Olias	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-9-16.	3rd Cdn. Lab. Bn. & 11th Bn., C.R.T., France, 3-5-17 to 16-3-18. Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 17-3-18 to 14-6-18. 8th Cdn. Area Emp. Coy., France, 15-6-18 to 1-12-18. S.O.S., 25-2-19.	*14-6-16 *7-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29079	Private	Private	BLOTT, Charles MacGregor	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
28516	Sergeant	Sergeant	BLOOMFIELD, George Christian	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-4-15. Sgt., 7-3-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 8-4-15.	
718205	Private	Private	BOA, Nels	107th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 2-1-18.	Reserve Units, England, 3-1-18 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 25-2-19.	
129078	Private	Private	BODEM, George Henry	72nd Bn., 10-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 8/9-10-16. S.O.S., in England, 27-3-19.	Nil	89/9-10-16 9/15-12-18
150814	L/Cpl. A/S/Sgt.	L/Cpl.	BODLEY, George John	79th Bn., 22-7-15	France, 10-9-16 to 12-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 30-4-17. C.A.M.C., Eng., 30-4-17 to 29-12-18. A/Sgt., 24-7-17. A/S/Sgt., 1-10-17. S.O.S., 20-3-19.	*6/9-10-16
77578	Private	Private	BODY, William	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 14-5-15 to 4-3-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 22-11-16.	*22-2-16
922606	Private	Private	BOGIE, Bert	200th Bn., 15-6-16	France, 29-3-18 to 7-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 8-4-18 to 3-9-18. Inv. to Can., 21-5-19. S.O.S., 22-8-19.	*29-8-18
736152	Private	Private	BOGOVICH, Joseph	113th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 15-4-17. 7-4-18 to 4-5-18.	S.O.S., 9-9-18. Enlisted in Serbian Army.	*9-4-17 *28-4-18
29419 & 11869	Private	Private	BOOKER, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Trans. to 4th Bn., 4-11-14. France, 4th Bn., 9-2-15 to 29-12-16. Inv. to Canada, 30-9-17. S.O.S., 30-4-18.	
693256	Private	Private	BOLTON, Fenton Howard	174th Bn., 28-11-16	France, 31-8-17 to 14-1-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	Nil	
701210	Private	Private	BOLTON, George Ernest	101st Bn., 24-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
101209	Corporal	Corporal	BOLTON, William Edward	101st Bn., 24-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 15-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 2-11-17.	†2-11-17
420135	Private	Private	BOND, Charles	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 9-11-15 to 10-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-16 to 10-6-18. C.A.M.C., England, 11-6-18 to 19-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 20-3-19.	*7-9-16
1000111	Private	Private	BOND, Thos. James	228th Bn., 13-12-15	France, 21-6-17 to 2-9-18.	Nil	*13-2-18 12-9-18
515314	Private	Private	BONE, Harry	4th Div. Train., 21-4-16	France, 31-8-17 to 5-10-18. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	C.A.S.C., England, 6-7-16 to 2-6-17.	

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1000662	Private	Private	BONE, Henry George O.	226th Bn., 12-2-16	France, 27-8-17 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*14-9-17
150303	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BONEHAM, Leonard Cecil	79th Bn., 16-10-15	France, 17-8-16 to 25-8-16.	C.T.S., Bexhill, 17-8-17 to 3-1-19. A/Sgt., 27-8-18. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	
871504	Private	Private	BONIVER, Louis	183rd Bn., 15-3-16	France, 28-1-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
227164	Private	Private	BONNER, Frank	Depot Regt., C.M.R., 6-2-16	France, 3-4-17 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	Nil	*12-10-18
835117	Private	Private	BOSLEY, Damos Paul	146th Bn., 16-12-15	France, 12-7-18 to 21-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	C.A.V.C., France, 24-10-17 to 12-7-18.	*1-10-18
29055	S/Sgt.	Sergeant	BOTHAM, Harry Gervais	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-7-16.	Cdn. Base Depot., France, 23-7-16. 4th Cdn. Inf. Base Depot & Cdn. Inf. Base Depot, France, 28-5-17 to 6-2-19. S/Sgt., 28-5-17. M.S.M. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	*4-1-16
701172	Private	Private	BOTTOMLEY, William	101st Bn., 19-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 25/28-9-16.	Nil	†25/28-9-16
2021328	Private	Private	BOUCK, James Frederick	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 24-1-18.	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
29625	Private	Private	BOULANGER, Julius E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-12-15.	C.A.M.C., England, 29-8-16 to 18-9-18. S.O.S., 10-6-19.	
2022009	Private	Private	BOULE, Elvy	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 13-3-18.	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	*16-8-17
722136	Private	Private	BOURNES, Allen	108th Bn., 11-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 21-8-17. 7-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
410369	Private	Private	BOURNE, William	38th Bn., 26-2-15	France, 19-7-16 to 31-8-16.	3rd Fid. Coy., C.E., France, 9-3-16 to 18-7-16. Cdn. Pay Office, London, 20-11-16 to 14-8-17. Inv. to Canada, 28-8-17. S.O.S., 16-11-17.	
415182	Private	Private	BOUTILIER, Edward	40th Bn., 24-7-15	France, 6-6-16 to 9-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 23-12-16. S.O.S., 19-1-18.	*14-6-16
2129346	Private	Private	BOUVIER, William	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 11-7-18 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 25-1-19.	Nil	§1-10-18 §22-11-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
700342	Private	Private	BOVAIRD, Thomas	101st Bn., 18-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 8-11-17.	Nil	†8-11-17
624836	Private	Private	BOWE, Bernard	151st Bn., 15-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 19-8-17.	Inv. to Canada, 19-1-18. S.O.S., 24-5-18.	*9-4-17 *15-8-17
907441	Private	Private	BOWEN, Calvin Milton	179th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 28-4-18.	Nil	†28-4-18
421059	Corporal	Corporal	BOWEN, George	43rd Bn., 17-4-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16, 18-11-17 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 21-10-18. Cpl., 26-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*14-6-16
461398	Private A/Cpl.	Private	BOWEN, Lionel Douglas	61st Bn., 20-1-16	France, 17-7-16 to 18-9-16.	Trans. C.M.G. Corps, 10-3-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 27-12-17 to 1-10-18. A/Cpl., 1-5-18.	*4-9-16 *4-4-18 †1-10-18
22966	Corporal	Private	BOURDAGE, Jeremals	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 5-6-15.	14th Bn., France, 6-6-15 to 11-3-16, No. 3 Tunn. Coy., France, 12-3-16 to 10-6-16. Inv. to Can., 4-5-17. Dist. Depot No. 7, 18-4-18 to 21-9-18. Cpl., 7-8-18. S.O.S., 21-9-18.	
1001124	Corporal	Private	BOWDREY, George	226th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 11-5-17 to 4-3-18.	1st Tram. Coy., C.E., 5-3-18 to 2-2-19. 2nd Cpl., 18-5-18. Cpl., 14-9-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 24-6-19.	*10-6-17 *20-8-18
2021823	Private	Private	BOWER, Harvey	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 25-2-18	France, 21-9-18 to 9-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	†9-3-19
722216	Private	Private	BOWER, William Murray	108th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 12-7-17.	Inv. to Can., 15-11-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*2-6-17
2128973	Private	Private	BOWERS, Robert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-10-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
401612	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	BOWIE, Samuel	33rd Bn., 12-3-15	France, 2-3-18 to 26/27-9-16.	Nil	*1-5-16 †26/27-9-16
29655	Private	Private	BOWSTEAD, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
427736	Private	Private	BOWYER, Kenneth Alexander	46th Bn., 15-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 5-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 25-1-17. S.O.S., 12-6-18.	*4-8-16

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525334	Private	Private	BOWYER, Richard	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 12-7-17	France, 21-9-18 to 31-12-18. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
718499	Private	Private	BOX, Reginald George	107th Bn., 10-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 7-3-17, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18
736536	Private	Private	BOYCE, Denis	113th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 22-12-16.	C.C., H.Q., France, 25-12-16 to 14-2-17.	‡6-6-17
285069	Sergeant	Sergeant	BOYD, John Allen	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 9-8-16. S.O.S., 2-3-17.	
29187	Private	Private	BOYD, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-9-15.	1st Div. Train., France, 1-10-15 to 13-10-17. C.A.S.C., Eng., 14-10-17 to 7-5-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	
1000836	Private	Private	BOYER, Abraham	226th Bn., 26-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 7-9-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
29420	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	BOYES, James G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-10-16. C.Q.M.S., 28-4-16. M.M.	Nil	†8-10-16
2383719	Private	Private	BOYLE, Peter Augustine	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 22-3-18	France, 20-9-18 to 20-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
700073	Private	Private	BOYLE, Thomas Edward	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	§8/9-10-16 †21-12-16
718998	Private	Private	BOYLE, Wellington John	107th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 11-4-17.	Invalided to Canada, 28-3-18. S.O.S., 14-9-18.	*9-4-17
1000360	Private	Private	BOYLES, Francis Frederlok	226th Bn., 12-1-16	France, 21-6-17 to 15-4-18.	Res. Units, England, 16-4-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*6-11-17 *6-4-18
126631	Private	Private	BRABSON, John	71st Bn., 18-9-15	France, 28-7-17 to 17-9-17.	England, 11-4-16 to 27-1-17. 3rd Labour Bn., England, 28-1-17 to 9-2-17. 3rd Labour Bn., France, 9-2-17 to 27-7-17.	†17-9-17
2022359	Private	Private	BRADBURY, William John	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 25-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 8-3-19. Discharged in British Isles, 2-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	*8-11-17
1000164	Private	Private	BRADFORD, Ernest Edward	226th Bn., 23-12-15	France, 11-5-17 to 28-11-17.	Invalided to Canada, 24-9-18. S.O.S., 17-12-18.	
628008	Gunner	Private	BRADFORD, Joseph William	47th Bn., 18-3-15	France, 20-4-16 to 5-8-16.	1st Hvy. Bty., France, 6-8-16 to 30-3-19. S.O.S., 12-5-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 10th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
440662	Private	Private	BRADFORD, William James	53rd Bn., 30-1-15	France, 16-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	14th Bn., France, 8-6-16 to 11-8-16, 21-3-17 to 15-3-18.	*4-8-16
152303	Private	Private	BRADLEY, Arthur Albert	79th Bn., 22-11-15	France, 28-6-16 to 7-9-16.	Nil	†7-9-16
871352	Private	Private	BRADLEY, Frederick	183rd Bn., 3-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420483	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	BRADSHAW, Blake	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8/9-10-16. L/Cpl., 10-4-16. A/Cpl., 9-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 24-9-18, No. 10 Dist. Depot, 24-9-18 to 1-7-20, No. 10 Det. Gen. List, 2-7-20. S.O.S., 19-11-20.	88/9-10-16 ° 15-6-18
43945	Private	Private	BRADSHAW, Robert Edward	1st D.A.C., 22-9-14	France, 31-12-15 to 9-4-17.	1st D.A.C., France, 9-2-15 to 30-12-15.	*10-10-16 †9-4-17
77642	Private	Private	BRADSTOCK, Harold	30th Bn., 20-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 21-5-19.	Nil	
2502877	Private	Private	BRADY, James	For. Depot, 9-7-17	France, 10-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	C.F.C., France, 15-10-17 to 9-10-18.	
700869	Private	Private	BRADY, Frederick Roland	101st Bn., 19-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 17-4-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 30-5-17 to 27-2-18. S.O.S., 31-3-18.	
860096	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BRADY, James Host	179th Bn., 28-8-16	France, 20-4-17 to 22-8-17, 20-3-18 to 10-8-18.	Served with 11th Res. Bn. & 13th M.D. Wing, Witley, 17-11-18 to 1-7-19. A/Sgt., 11-1-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*15-8-17 *8-8-18
628081	Private	Private	BRAHAM, Arthur Sidney	47th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 17-6-16. S.O.S., 2-8-17.	Nil	*12/14-6-16
718054	Private	Private	BRAID, William Alex.	107th Bn., 31-7-15	France, 5-12-16 to 12-4-17.	C.T.S., Boxhill, 11-7-17 to 21-8-18. C.F.C., England, 6-9-18 to 10-10-18. C.F.C., France, 11-10-18 to 4-3-19. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	*8-4-17
628047	Private	Private	BRAIN, Edward	47th Bn., 11-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
525438	Private	Private	BRAMLEY, Richard	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 12-9-17	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
718286	Private	Private	BRANDER, Joseph	107th Bn., 17-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 4-9-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19.	Nil	*1-9-18
420020	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	BRANIGAN, Herbert	43rd Bn., 1-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 15-6-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 27-7-16 to 2-9-19. A/Sgt., 22-1-17. A/S/Sgt., 7-9-17. S.O.S., 12-10-19.	*12/14-6-16
722007	Private	Private	BRASS, John	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	Nil	†16-8-17
624382	Private	Private	BRASS, Harrington John	151st Bn., 11-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
781382	Private	Private	BRESS, Stanley	183rd Bn., 6-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	
28596	Private	Private	BRAWN, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-7-16.	2nd Fld. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 1-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-5-19.	
2383390	Private	Private	BROWN, Wilfred Charles	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-18	France, 16-11-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	Nil	
2020755	Private	Private	BRAY, Arnold	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 25-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
21680	Corporal	Private	BRAYBROOK, Frank	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18-8-15.	1st Bde., C.F.A., France, 18-8-15. 1st D.A.C., 18-3-16. 12th Bde., C.F.A., 29-6-16 to 9-9-16. 1st Bde., C.F.A., 21-6-17 to 1-1-19. Cpl., 13-9-18. M.M.	*18-5-15
129450	Private	Private	BREBNER, George W.	92nd Bn., 13-8-15	France, 15-3-16 to 3-6-16.	Nil	‡3-6-16
29070	Corporal	Corporal	BREESE, William Lawrence	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-6-16. Cpl., 10-4-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
429774	Private	Private	BREWER, Ernest Charles	47th Bn., 10-4-15	France, 29-2-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*13-6-16
51098	Private	Private	BREWSTER, James	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 3-12-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-6-15.	Inv. to Canada, 31-12-15. S.O.S., 30-4-16.	*29-5-15
693189	Private	Private	BRIDGER, William Fred'k.	174th Bn., 16-10-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	Nil	*9-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Reim- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
105920	Private	Private	BRIDGERS, Thomas Henry	66th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 6-8-16 to 25-28-9-16.	Nil	†25/28-9-16
28714	Private	Private	BRIDGES, Wm. Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
129755	Private	Private	BRIERTON, Edward	72nd Bn., 14-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 17-10-16, 4-5-17 to 20-8-17.	C.C., H.Q., 18-10-16 to 3-5-17, Res. Units, England, 20-8-17 to 23-9-18, S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*16-8-17
1000469	Private	Private	BRIGHAM, Robert Edward	226th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 3-5-17 to 19-7-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 6-4-18.	19-10-16
700510	Private	Private	BRIGGS, Clarence David	101st Bn., 10-8-15	France, 27-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	
77106	Private	Private	BRIGGS, Edward Harry	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 9-12-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 11-12-15.	
426035	Private	Private	BRIGHT, Eric Armstrong	46th Bn., 18-12-14	France, 16-6-16 to 7-10-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 23-11-17 to 6-5-19, S.O.S., 19-6-19.	*28-9-16
29422	Private	Private	BRIGHTON, Thomas C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 21-1-16. S.O.S., 22-8-16.	
199007	Sapper	Private	BRINCKMAN, Adolph	94th Bn., 25-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 12-10-16.	4th Bn., C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 15-1-19, S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*9-10-16
1000082	Private	Private	BRINE, Frederick Geo.	226th Bn., 10-12-15	France, 28-10-17 to 13-1-19, S.O.S., 1-4-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
77305	Sergeant	Private	BRISTOW, Oliver	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-6-16.	5th Siege Bty. & 2nd Bde., C.G.A., 21-4-17 to 30-3-19. Sgt., 5-4-19. S.O.S., 15-5-19.	*12/14-6-16
186033	Private	Private	BRISSENDEN, James Archibald	90th Bn., 2-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	18/9-10-16
427575	Private	Private	BRITTAI, Douglas	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 25-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 5-9-18.	
1000035	Private	Private	BRITTAI, Leonard	226th Bn., 27-11-15	France, 21-6-17 to 9-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
427574	Private	Private	BRITTON, Norman	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 10-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-16 to 14-4-18, On Command, R.A.F., 15-4-18. Discharged in England, 30-8-18, to R.A.F.	*8/9-10-16
420488	Corporal	Corporal	BRITTON, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 2-7-17, Cpl., 9-10-16.	Nil	12-7-17
150818	Private	Private	BROAD, Thomas Percival	79th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 28-6-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	19-10-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
922342	Corporal	Corporal	BROADBENT, Edwin	108th Bn., 25-4-16	France, 14-2-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 7-9-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*4-3-18
1000361	Private	Private	BROADFOOT, Robert	226th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 3-5-17 to 2-9-17.	C.F.C., England, 23-8-18 to 4-12-18. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	*15-6-17
426306	Sergeant	Sergeant	BROADSTOCK, William	46th Bn., 8-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 7-7-17. Sgt., 20-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 8-7-17 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*27-6-16 *27-9-16
828264	Private	Private	BROADWELL, Beryl Wm.	113th Bn., 26-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 5-6-17.	Nil	*15-12-16 *15-6-17
420260	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	BROATCH, Hugh	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 7-8-16. 25-4-17 to 7-9-18. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	Nil	*4-8-16 *2-9-18
859214	Private	Private	BROCK, Albert Edward	179th Bn., 10-11-15	France, 20-4-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 13-10-18. M.M. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*15-8-17 *2-10-18
28957	L./Sgt.	L./Sgt.	BROCK, John Ramsay	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-5-15. L/Sgt., 22-4-15.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
736910	Private	Private	BROCKLEBANK, George	113th Bn., 17-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 13-5-18. S.O.S., 29-6-18.	*9-4-17
420987	Private	Private	BRODIE, Charles	43rd Bn., 2-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 1-7-16.	C.A.S.C., England, 19-1-17. Inv. to Can., 3-7-17. S.O.S., 19-11-17.	
2208372	Private	Private	BROOKS, Frank	For. Depot, 27-2-17	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
700200	Private	Private	BROOK, Edgar William	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	†8-10-16
129254	Sapper	Private	BROOKS, Harold Frederick Philip	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 12-9-16.	3rd Lab. Bn. & 11th Bn., C.R.T., France, 4-5-17 to 6-1-19. S.O.S., 2-5-19.	*7-9-16
105594	Private	Private	BROOKS, John	66th Bn., 13-12-15	France, 6-8-16 to 10-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-16 to 24-7-18. C.A.S.C., England, 6-9-18 to 19-11-18. S.O.S., 2-1-19.	*27-9-16
737052	Private A/Cpl.	Private	BROOK, Sidney	113th Bn., 18-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 10-6-17.	C.A.S.C., England, 18-10-17 to 9-4-18. A/Cpl., 28-11-17. S.O.S., 21-6-18.	*2-6-17
624861	Private	Private	BROOKS, Sydney	151st Bn., 16-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 6-10-18. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	Nil	*28-4-17 *1-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Hold 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28563	Lieut.	Private	BROOKER, Ernest Osborne	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-7-15.	M.P., 4th Cdn. Div., 16-6-16. A/Cpl., 14-2-16. 4th Div. H.Q., France, 11-8-16 to 13-3-17. Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 1-7-17. Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 28-3-18. 260th Bn., Siberian Expeditionary Force, 12-12-18. Siberia, 26-12-18 to 9-5-19. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	*4-8-16
427644	Private	Private	BROOKSBANK, Jack	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 29-8-16, 16-10-16 to 9-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	No. 1 Gen. Hosp., 29-8-16 to 15-10-16.	
420255	Private A/Cpl.	Private	BROOMFIELD, Peter	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 8-3-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-16 to 25-3-19. A/Cpl., 22-11-18. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	
602325	Private A/Cpl.	Private	BFOOTHERTON, John	34th Bn., 26-1-15	France, 7-5-16 to 12-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 13-1-17 to 23-10-17. C.M.G. Corps, England, 24-10-17 to 9-1-19. A/Cpl., 31-8-18. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	
736972	Private A/Sg.	Private A/L. Cpl.	BROUARD, John Martin	113th Bn., 4-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-3-19. A/L. Cpl., 17-2-18.	18th Res. Bn., 10-3-19 to 13-5-19. A/Sgt., 10-4-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	
4080290	Private	Private	BROUGHTON, Arthur	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 26-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 1-11-18.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18. Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 2-11-18 to 18-12-18. S.O.S., 25-4-19.	†9-10-16
700249	Private	Private	BROUSE, Jason Whitefield	101st Bn., 11-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†8-10-18
736490	Private	Private	BROWN, Abraham	113th Bn., 16-2-16	France, 27-10-16 to 1-10-18.	Fcs. Units, England, 6-12-18 to 6-9-19. S.O.S., 19-9-19.	†6-12-18
420372	Private	Private	BROWN, Arthur	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 29-2-16.	Nil	†29-2-16
77322	Private A/Cpl.	Private	BROWN, Albert George	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 1-7-16.	C.A.M.C. England, 6-6-17 to 14-7-19. A/Cpl., 31-10-18.	*28-6-16
21119	Private A/Cpl.	Private	BROWN, Charles	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 22-6-15 to 16-9-15.	C.A.M.C. England, 16-5-17 to 7-3-19. A/Cpl., 25-2-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 7-3-19.	
718541	Private	Private	BROWN, Charles	107th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 30-3-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, & 1st Div. Emp. Cpy., 31-3-18 to 28-11-18. S.O.S., 11-3-19.	
51071	Private	Private	BROWN, Charles Henry	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 9-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-5-15.	C.F.C. England, 19-2-17. C.F.C. France, 4-3-17 to 30-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*28-4-15

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70166	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	BROWN, Clifford John	101st Bn., 19-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 1-10-18. C.O.M.S., 22-2-19. M.M. & Bar. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
29421	Private	Private	BROWN, Ernest Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	S.O.S., 15-4-15.	Nil	
701195	Private	Private	BROWN, Edwin Emille	101st Bn., 22-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 28-9-16.	Nil	†28-9-16
2129084	Private	Private	BROWN, Frederick Coleman	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 21-10-18. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
427534	Private	Private	BROWN, George	46th Bn., 11-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 11-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 11-1-18. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	‡9-10-16
114545	Private	Private	BROWN, Guy	9th C.M.R., 20-12-14	France, 24-6-16 to 16-10-16. 12-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 2-8-19.	Nil	*7-9-16
29179	Private	Private	BROWN, Geo. Richard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-1-16.	Res. Units, England, 13-1-16 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	*22-4-15
2070301	Private	Private	BROWN, Henry	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 12-12-16	France, 21-9-18 to 30-1-19. S.O.S., 24-7-19.	7th Bn., France, 17-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
77287	Private	Private	BROWN, Hugh	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 12-5-15 to 5-6-15. Inv. to Can., 24-3-16. S.O.S., 18-10-16.	
420832	L/Cpl.	L Cpl.	BROWN, Herbert Frederick	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 28-9-16. L/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Cdn. Engrs., England, Sapper, 22-5-17 to 29-8-17. 3th Army Tpt. Co., C.E., France, 30-6-17 to 3-3-19. L/Cpl., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	*25-9-16
421064	Private A S. Sgt.	A/Cpl.	BROWN, Henry Wm. Edward	43rd Bn., 6-9-15	France, 21-12-15 to 12-10-16. A/Cpl., 12-9-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 26-11-17 to 10-7-19. A/Sgt., 1-1-18. A/S/Sgt., 15-9-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 28-7-19.	‡9-10-16
628054	Private	Private	BROWN, John	47th Bn., 18-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 28-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 10-11-16. S.O.S., 3-2-17. Enlisted 1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-2-18. Res. Units, England, 19-4-18 to 11-3-19. S.O.S., 5-5-19.	*25-7-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
718661	Private	Private	BROWN, James	107th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
77580	Private	Private	BROWN, John	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 25-12-18. S.O.S., 12-4-19.	Nil	†9-4-17
160741	Private	Private	BROWN, James Marion	113th Bn., 19-10-15	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
77354	Private	Private	BROWN, James Miller	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	
736645	Corporal	Corporal	BROWN, James N.	113th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 26-3-18. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	Nil	
28712	Private A./S./Q.M.S.	Private	BROWN, James Phillip	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-9-15.	1st Div. H.Q., 17-9-15 to 9-6-17. C.C.H.Q., 9-6-17 to 1-5-19. A/Sgt., 4-1-18. A/S./Q.M.S., 16-7-18. M.S.M. S.O.S., 14-7-19.	†14/7-9-16
129408	Private	Private	BROWN, Langton Benson	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	
188532	Private	Private	BROWN, Percy Jesse	90th Bn., 22-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 16-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-9-16 to 13-8-17. Inv. to Can., 14-8-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	†7-9-16
28713	Private	Private	BROWN, Percy William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 26-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 26-11-15. S.O.S., 31-7-16.	
2022381	Private	Private	BROWN, Robert	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 26-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
420136	Sergeant	Sergeant	BROWN, Robert Maxwell	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 12-9-16. Sgt., 10-6-16.	Man. Regt. Depot, England, 13-9-16 to 13-9-17. A./C./Q.M.S., 1-5-17 to 30-6-17. Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 18-2-18.	†7-9-16 †18-1-24
701047	Private	Private	BROWN, Robert William	101st Bn., 2-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 29-4-18.	Nil	†29-4-18
192186	Private	Private	BROWN, Ralph Edward Lumden	92nd Bn., 13-8-15	France, 15-3-16 to 8-4-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-5-16. S.O.S., 2-7-16.	
28539	Private	Private	BROWN, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-8-15. 14-3-16 to 19-8-16.	3rd C.I.B. H.Q., 26-8-15 to 13-3-16. C.C.H.Q., 20-8-16 to 2-1-17. Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	†12-5-16 †16-6-17
420371	Sergeant	Sergeant	BROWN, Samuel	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-17. Sgt., 14-12-16.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
129663	Private A/L/Cpl.	A. L. Cpl.	BROWN, Walter	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 8/9-10-16. A. L/Cpl., 28-9-16.	Nil	18/9-10-16
420485	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BROWN, Wm. George	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8-8-18. L/Cpl., 22-2-18.	Nil	*13-5-16 18-8-18
29180	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BROWN, Wm. John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-12-15.	No. 1 Fld. Battery, France, 5-12-15 to 9-8-16. C.M.P., England, 23-11-16 to 6-6-19. A/Sgt., 23-6-17. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	
420492	Private	Private	BROWNLEE, John	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8-3-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-16 to 7-12-16. C.M.G. Corps, England, 8-12-17 to 13-1-19. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	
700375	Private	Private	BRUCE, Alexander	101st Bn., 21-12-16	France 27-8-16 to 15-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 22-3-17. S.O.S., 15-4-18.	*9-10-16
718846	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BRUCE, John	107th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 23-11-16 to 12-4-17, 24-11-17 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
28715	Corporal	Corporal	BRUCE, Joseph Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. Cpl., 13-4-15. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	Nil	822-4-15 18-11-18
700380	Private	Private	BRUCE, Stanley Naver	101st Bn., 21-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 21-8-17.	Inv. to Canada, 28-3-18. S.O.S., 24-9-18.	*16-8-17
28955	Private	L/Cpl.	BRUCE, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-6-16.	C.A.S.C., England, 26-8-16 to 10-4-17 Pte. C.F.C., England, 11-4-17 to 1-5-17. C.F.C., France, 2-5-17 to 7-2-18.	*17-5-16 *7-2-18
721773	Private	Private	BRUCE, William	108th Bn., 28-1-16	France, 14-2-17 to 18-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 19-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	*9-4-17
1000173	Private	Private	BRUMAGE, Herbert	226th Bn., 27-12-15	France, 21-6-17 to 1-10-18.	Nil	11-10-18
29409	Corporal	Corporal	BRYANT, Frederick	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
29294	L/Cpl. A/C.S.M.	L/Cpl.	BRYCE, Peter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-5-15. 18-11-17 to 22-2-18.	Cdn. Corps Reinforcement Camp, France, 22-2-18 to 17-1-19. A/Sgt., 23-2-18. A/C.S.M., 3-4-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	*24-4-15
420373	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BRYSON, Alexander	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 3-7-16.	Comm. Imp. Army, 12-3-17.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
28879	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	BUCHAN, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15, 28-8-15 to 28-4-16. Cpl., 28-11-15. L/Sgt., 4-1-16.	Nil	†28-4-16
21670	Private	Private	BUCHAN, William	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	Nil	822-4-15 *10-1-19
1000633	Corporal	Corporal	BUCHANON, George Ed.	226th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 21-6-17 to 9-10-18. L/Cpl., 6-5-18. A/Cpl., 2-9-18 to 1-10-18. Cpl., 12-9-18. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
693217	Private	Private	BUCHANAN, James Fred'k.	174th Bn., 6-11-16	France, 27-8-17 to 3-9-18. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	Nil	*31-8-18
2129064	Private	Private	BUCHANAN, Joseph Ostrom	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 20-9-18 to 19-1-19. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
1000634	Private	Private	BUCHANON, Victor	226th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 12-8-18. S.O.S., 24-5-19.	Nil	
183180	Private	Private	BUCHANAN, William	113th Bn., 9-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	Nil	
22554	Private	Private	BUCHANAN, William Arthur	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 18-7-15, 28-6-16 to 8-10-16.	Res. Unit, Eng., 9-10-16 to 2-5-18. C.F.C., England, 3-5-18 to 5-2-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*13-6-16
446801	Sergeant	Private	BUCH, Carl John	56th Bn., 11-5-15	France, 2-3-16 to 17-12-16.	Cdn. Corps Comp. Coy., 18-12-16 to 9-9-17. 8th Bn. C.R.T., France, 10-9-17 to 3-2-19. Cpl., 23-10-17. Sgt., 24-3-18. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	
622624	Private	Private	BUCKBORO, Bonner Mason	44th Bn., 19-6-15	France, 9-6-16 to 15-1-17, 6-10-17 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 22-5-19.	27th Bn., France, 15-4-16 to 8-6-16. C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 5-10-17.	*1-10-18 8-10-18 *5-12-18
34721	Private	Private	BUCKBORO, Norman Blaine	No. 1 Mobile Sect., C.A.V.C., 22-9-14	France, 13-9-15 to 12-4-17.	C.A.V.C., France, 9-2-15 to 13-9-15. C.A.V.C., England, 18-6-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 14-1-19.	*9-4-17
29423	Private	Private	BUCKLEY, Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-6-15, 21-12-15 to 19-2-18.	Returned to Canada, 27-2-18. S.O.S., 3-8-18.	*18-5-15

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721536	Private	Private	BUCKLEY, Thos. John	108th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 21-6-17 to 23-12-17	C.F.C. France, 30-8-18 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	
202228	Private	Private	BUCKOLL, William Herbert	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 18-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
721787	Private	Private	BUFTON, Hubert Cyril G.	108th Bn., 12-8-15	France, 28-10-17 to 17-7-18. S.O.S., 15-2-19.	Nil	
2129109	Private	Private	BUIE, Arthur Herbert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 20-9-18 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	
29057	Corporal	Corporal	BUIST, Wm. Drummond	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Nil	†25-4-15
420830	Sergeant	Sergeant	BULL, Frederick	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 1-10-17. Sgt., 10-6-16. M.M. France, 18-11-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 6-6-19.	3rd Can. Lgt. T.M.B., 2-10-17 to 17-11-18. M.S.M., Desp.	*15-7-16
525388	Private	Private	BULLARD, Arthur	C.A.M.C. Train, Depot, 16-8-17	France, 21-9-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
427396	Private	Private	BULLEN, Jack Stanley	46th Bn., 5-7-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4-7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
29534	2/Cpl. A/C.Q.M.S.	L/Cpl.	BULMAN, Leonard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-12-15. L/Cpl., 23-6-15 to 16-12-15.	1st Fid. Coy., C.E. France, 17-12-15 to 20-8-17. 2nd Cpl., 28-4-17. C.E., England, 20-8-17 to 15-12-18. A/Sgt., 15-3-18. A/C.Q.M.S., 11-7-18. S.O.S., 6-2-19.	*13-8-17
414349	Private	Private	BULLOCK, Albert Henry	40th Bn., 26-7-15	France, 27-8-16 to 19-1-18.	Returned to Canada, 12-3-18. S.O.S., 4-5-18.	
29074	Corporal	Corporal	BULLOCK, Cecil Hurst	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-5-15. Cpl., 20-3-15.	Res. Units, England, 6-1-19 to 28-7-19. S.O.S., 14-8-19.	*22-4-15 *10-5-15 §10-5-15 §6-1-19
129791	Private	Private	BULLOCK, Thomas Wintle	72nd Bn., 28-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 30-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 1-1-17 to 15-4-18. Inv. to Can., 15-4-18. S.O.S., 31-7-18.	*7-9-16
23494	Private	Private	BUNNELL, George Allen	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 8-3-16 to 14-6-16.	Nil	†14-6-16

eWounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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77961	Private	Private	BUNTING, John William	30th Bn., 12-2-15	France, 26-4-15 to 8-7-15.	C.A.M.C., England, 27-11-15. Ret'd. to Can., 27-2-18. S.O.S., 6-4-18. C.M.P.C., No. 4 Det., Can., 9-5-18. S.O.S., 20-11-18.	*18-5-15
48522	Private	Private	BURDEN, Gladstone	C.A.V.C., 2-11-14	France, 12-7-18 to 17-3-19. S.O.S., 20-4-19.	C.A.V.C., France, 1-4-15 to 11-7-18.	
129871	Private	Private	BURDETT, Charles Harry	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 16-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 25-11-16. S.O.S., 23-5-17.	*4-8-16
718221	Private	Private	BURDETT, Norman	107th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 21-2-17.	Nil	†21-2-17
28844	Private	Private	BURDETTE, Elmer E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-1-16.	C.C.H.Q., France, 8-1-16 to 14-7-18.	†14-7-16
427747	Private	Private	BURFIELD, George	46th Bn., 16-8-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
700151	Private	Private	BURGESS, George	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 16-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 2-10-17. S.O.S., 12-8-18.	*9-4-17
420247	Sergeant	Sergeant	BURGESS, Ivor J.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 25/28-9-16.	Nil	†25/28-9-16
77109	Private	Private	BURGESS, Thomas	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-5-15, 19-1-16 to 7-5-16.	Inv. to Can., 15-9-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	
628184	Private	Private	BURGESS, Wilfred C.	47th Bn., 28-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 12-6-17.	C.A.P.C., London, 28-10-17 to 11-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*4-9-16
77849	Private	Private	BURICH, Peter	30th Bn., 23-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-15, 28-8-15 to 6-1-16.	Inv. to Can., 22-6-16. S.O.S., 30-9-16.	*18-5-15
2380151	Private	Private	BURKE, John Osmond	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	Nil	
420486	Private	Private	BURKE, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 19-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 20-6-16 to 11-3-18. Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 27-7-18.	*14-6-16
29425	Private	Private	BURKHOLDER, Wm. John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Trans. to 1st D.A.P., C.A.S.C., 11-1-15.	1st D.A.P. & 1st Cdn. Amm. Sub. Park, France, 9-2-15 to 22-2-18. C.A.S.C., England, 23-2-18 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 15-10-19.	
2022131	Private	Private	BURNE, David	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 15-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
426840	Private	Private	BURNETT, John Booth	46th Bn., 24-3-15	France, 20-6-16 to 3-3-17.	1st Cdn. Div. Sig. Coy., 4-3-17 to 17-3-19. D.C.M. S.O.S., 21-6-19.	
150827	Private	Private	BURNETT, Norman Donaldson	79th Bn., 23-7-15	France, 28-6-16 to 26-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 27-5-18 to 15-4-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	
420137	Sapper, A.L.Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BURNETT, Wm. Wilson	43rd Bn., 16-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 14-10-16.	C.E., England, 16-5-17 to 21-12-18. A/L/Cpl., 6-7-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*24-4-16 *7-9-16 *9-10-16
77349	Private	Private	BURNS, George Wm.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-6-15.	C.R.T., England, 2-5-17. 7th C.R.T., France, 11-5-17 to 19-7-17. Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 25-9-18.	*18-5-15 *3-7-17
29283	C.S.M., W.O. 2	A/R.S.M.	BURNS, Gavin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-5-16, 6-8-16 to 26-10-18. C.S.M. 1-7-15. A/R.S.M., 16-2-18 to 30-8-18. W.O., Desp. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	Nil	*22-4-15 *13-8-17
29080	Private	Private	BURNS, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-3-15.	Nil	†14-3-15
737069	Private	Private	BURNS, James	113th Bn., 7-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 24-8-17, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
2129607	Private	Private	BURNHAM, Phillip Wesley	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-4-18	France, 8-11-18 to 5-2-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	
29188	Private	Private	BURRELLS, Frederick Herbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 25-5-15 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 30-1-19.	*18-5-15
129158	Private	Private	BURRELL, Wm. Jack	72nd Bn., 11-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 29-6-16.	Nil	†29-6-16
29424	Private	Private	BURRILL, Percy A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 19-10-16.	*18/22-5-15
737029	Private	Private	BURROWS, George Thomas	113th Bn., 2-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 1-5-17, 20-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*24-4-17 †1-10-18
199110	Private	Private	BURT, Frederick Awdry	94th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 27-8-16 to 8-10-16. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	Nil	§8/9-10-16 *2-12-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
420026	Private	Private	BURTON, George	43rd Bn., 7-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-5-16.	Nil	*12-5-16 ‡15-8-16
719140	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BURTON, Frank	107th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 18-11-17. L/Cpl., 9-4-17.	11th Res. Bn., England, 23-4-18 to 4-1-19. A/Cpl., 5-10-18. S.O.S., 20-2-19.	*8-11-17
420600	Private	Private	BURTON, Gilbert	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 1-1-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
5028	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	BURTON, Harold	C.A.S.C., 11-10-16	France, 20-3-18 to 26-12-18. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	C.A.S.C., England, 28-12-16 to 16-10-17.	*1-10-18
105086	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BURTON, Wilfred H.	68th Bn., 1-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 30-11-17.	C.F.C., France, 1-1-18 to 28-12-18. No. 12 M.D.C. Wing, Rhyll, 12-4-19 to 24-5-19. A/Cpl., 16-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 2-8-19.	
29039	Private	Private	BURMESTER, Charles Mansel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 9-12-14.	
77900	Private	Private	BURY, George	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-5-16.	Nil	†16-5-16
2381428	Private	Private	BUSHAW, Raymond Sylvester	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 21-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 4-2-19.	Nil	‡4-2-19
29072	Sergeant	Sergeant	BUSHNELL, Lucius Hamilton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 18-11-18 to 4-3-19. S.O.S., 15-3-19.	823-4-15 9-18-11-18
28597	Private	Private	BUSK, George Lawrence	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-9-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-9-15.	
718625	Private	Private	BUSWELL, George	107th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 14-8-18.	Nil	*16-8-17 †14-8-17
77318	Sergeant A/S/Sgt.	Sergeant	BUSK, Wm. Davidson	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 9-12-15. Sgt., 25-11-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 3-6-16 to 27-3-20. C.A.P.C., O.M.F. of C., Ottawa, 6-4-20 to 30-11-20. A/S/Sgt., 4-4-17. S.O.S., 30-11-20.	*24-11-15
718628	Private	Private	BUSWELL, Josiah	107th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 17-3-17.	4th Lab. Bn., 4. 2nd Cdn. Inf. Wks. Bn., France, 9-1-18 to 7-1-19. S.O.S., 7-6-19.	
718500	Private	Private	BUSWELL, John Elijah	107th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 8-8-16.	Nil	*11-10-17 †8-8-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77859	Private	Private	BUTCHER, Harry Uridge	30th Bn., 23-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 13-5-15. 27-10-16 to 25-1-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 26-1-18 to 6-3-18. C.F.C. France, 27-9-18 to 7-11-18. S.O.S., 5-3-19.	*9-4-17
36818	Private	Private	BUTORAC, William	113th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 22-9-18. S.O.S., 2-12-18.	
27387	Private	Private	BUTLER, Charles Edward	46th Bn., 6-7-15	France, 16-6-16 to 2-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 3-10-16 to 6-11-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	
421093	Private A S. Sgt.	Private	BUTLER, Charles Edward	43rd Bn., 8-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 31-7-16.	Administrative Staff, C.C.A.C., 29-9-16 to 11-4-17. A/Cpl., 16-1-17. H.Q., O.M.F. of C. London, 12-4-17 to 22-2-20. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-2-20. A/Sgt., 23-5-17. A/S/Sgt., 11-3-19.	
100612	Private	Private	BUTLER, Edward	226th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 31-8-17 to 21-1-18. 5-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*2-11-17 †1-10-18
28598	Private	Private	BUTLER, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Trans. to Res., 29-1-15.	13th Bn., France, 2-5-15 to 29-12-15. 15th Bn., France, 30-12-15 to 26-9-16. Res. Units, England, 29-9-16 to 6-8-17. C.A.P.C., London, 7-8-17 to 31-8-18. Y.M.C.A., 16-9-18 to 19-8-19. S.O.S., 30-7-19.	*27-9-16
77110	Lieut.	Private	BUTLER, Walter Clifford	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 1-9-15.	1st Div. Sig. Coy., France, 1-9-15 to 22-9-16. Att. C.A.C., H.Q., 7-2-16 to 21-9-16. A/Sgt., 11-2-18. Lieut., Cdn. Siege Art., 20-9-16. Sec'd. to W.O., 21-5-17. 333rd Bty., R.G.A., France, 21-5-17 to 28-9-18. A/Capt., 13-7-17 to 26-8-17. A/Capt., 10-4-18 to 28-9-18. Ceased to be Sec'd. to W.O., 31-5-19. S.O.S., 22-7-19.	
859209	Private	Private	BUTT, Samuel McKenzie	179th Bn., 1-11-15	France, 25-4-17 to 19-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 31-3-19. S.O.S., 25-7-19.	*14-9-17 *2-9-18
77319	Sapper	Private	BUTTLE, Herbert John	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 3-2-16.	3rd Tunn. Coy., 4-2-16 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 26-6-19.	
2373326	Private	Private	BYERS, Andrew	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 26-6-17	France, 29-3-18 to 8-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 9-4-18 to 2-1-19. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	*1-10-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28538	Private A/Sgt.	Private	BYWELL, Charles Nicholas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 2-12-15 to 25-3-19. A/Cpl., 1-6-16. A/Sgt., 1-4-18. S.O.S., 26-4-19.	*20-5-15
29541	Lieut.	Private	CADENHEAD, James Finnister	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 8-4-16.	Lieut., 19-5-16, Duty under Officer 1/e Cdn. War Records, Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. 3rd C.G.R., Canada, S.O.S., 31-12-18.	*9-4-17 *8-8-18
737188	Private	Private	CADY, James Charles	113th Bn., 30-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-4-17, 20-3-18 to 31-3-19. S.O.S., 28-8-19.	Nil	*22-4-15 127-5-15
28964	Private	Private	CAIE, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Nil	*22-4-15 127-5-15
29310	Private	Private	CAINE, James George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 18-7-15 to 1-10-18.	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 17-7-15, Res. Units, England, 5-12-18 to 26-4-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	*22-4-15 127-5-15
442037	Corporal	Corporal	CALDER, Alexander Malcolm	54th Bn., 8-6-15	France, 19-1-16 to 14-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 15-10-16 to 29-8-18. Comm., Imp. Army, 30-8-18.	*7-9-16 *9-10-16
29052	Private	Private	CALDERWOOD, Alexander Tayler	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 21-12-14.	*7-9-16 *9-10-16
420602	Private	Private	CALDWELL, John	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 26-10-15 to 22-6-16.	Invalidd to Canada, 16-12-16. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*12/14-6-16
77656	Sergeant	Sergeant	CALDWELL, Norman Loat	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 29-9-16, 24-11-17 to 6-10-18. L/Sgt., 30-6-18. Sgt., 12-8-18, M.M. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	Nil	*28-9-16 *1-10-18
2020562	Private	Private	CALLAHAN, Lauren Robert	1st Depot Bn., 5.C. Regt., 4-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 15-10-18, Invalidd to Canada, 14-4-19, S.O.S., 17-11-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	*1-10-18
628114	Private	Private	CALVERT, Andrew	47th Bn., 3-7-15	France, 26-4-16 to 16-7-16.	C.A.C., England, 17-7-16 to 10-3-17. S.O.S., 11-3-17 to 22-6-16. S.O.S., 28-12-19.	*22-6-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
8644	Private	Private	CALHOUN, Alias CALLAHAN, Fred	2nd Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 22-7-15, 13-12-15 to 8-2-16.	Res. Units, England, 9-2-16. Ret. to Can., 11-4-17. S.O.S., 25-7-17. No. 2 Det., C.M.P. Corps, 10-1-18 to 25-5-18, 6th Bn., C.G.R., 17-1-19 to 22-4-19, C.A.M.C., T.D. No. 2, 14-7-19, S.O.S., 30-9-19.	
28898	Private A/Sgt.	Private	CALVERT, Harold Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 21-6-15 to 13-10-15. D.M.S. Office, London, 14-10-15 to 8-4-19. A/Cpl., 4-5-17. A/Sgt., 30-11-17. S.O.S., 14-8-19.	*18-5-15
29298	Private	Private	CAMERON, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 17-12-15. S.O.S., 9-5-16.	
28921	Private	Private	CAMERON, Alan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Trans. to R. N. Reserve, 3-1-15.	*15-11-15 †13-6-16
46298	Private	Private	CAMERON, Bruce Malcolm	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†22-4-15
29199	Private	Private	CAMERON, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†9-10-16
427595	Private	Private	CAMERON, David Ogilvy	16th Bn., 15-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9/9-10-16
426384	Private	Private	CAMERON, Donald Wm.	46th Bn., 16-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	
2378692	Private	Private	CAMERON, George Jacobs	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt.,	France, 29-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18
420719	Sergeant	Sergeant	CAMERON, James	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 17-10-18. L/Sgt., 14-3-17. Sgt., 25-6-17. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	*26-7-18 *5-10-18
420834	Private	Private	CANNON, James	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 20-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 21-7-16 to 30-10-17. C.A.M.C., England, 30-10-17 to 14-5-19. S.O.S., 12-11-19.	*1-4-16
151568	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CAMERON, John	79th Bn., 22-9-15	France, 29-6-16 to 11-4-17. L/Cpl., 14-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 8-2-19.	*9-4-17
736891	Private	Private	CAMERON, John Alexander	113th Bn., 13-4-18	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 5-10-17 to 23-10-18.	*9-4-17 †23-10-18
28599	Private	Private	CAMERON, Kenneth McLeod	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15.	Nil	†22-5-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420715	Private	Private	CAMERON, Malcolm	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*16-8-18
29308	Lieut.	Private	CAMERON, Norman	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-11-15.	1st D.V. Amm. Park, France, 17-11-15 to 30-7-16. 1st Cdn. Amm. Sub. Park, 31-7-16 to 4-4-17. Cdn. Art. Pk., 5-4-17 to 23-11-17. Lieut., Man. Regt., 24-3-18. 43rd Bn., France, 27-8-18 to 5-10-18. S.O.S., 8-9-19.	*4-10-18
73714	Private	Private	CAMERON, Oliphant	113th Bn., 6-7-16	France, 12-11-16 to 5-6-17.	Nil	†5-6-17
29309	Sergeant	Sergeant	CAMERON, Randolph	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-18.	C.A.P.C., France, 3-5-18 to 27-3-19. C.A.P.C., London, 28-3-19 to 4-10-19. S.O.S., 15-10-19.	✓
199059	Private	Private	CAMERON, Ronald	94th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 27-8-16 to 10-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-3-17. S.O.S., 30-4-17.	*8-10-16
77128	Sergeant	Sergeant	CAMERON, Roberts Watts	30th Bn., 18-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-8-15. 15-3-16 to 17-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 8-12-16. S.O.S., 31-10-17.	*14-6-16
29426	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
420502	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CAMPBELL, Alexander James	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 10-9-16.	Nil	†10-9-16
29537	Private A.S./Sgt.	Private	CAMPBELL, Andrew Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 27-1-16 to 12-9-19. A/S/Sgt., 4-4-17. S.O.S., 27-9-19.	*22-4-15
28600	Sergeant	Sergeant	CAMPBELL, Collin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15. 26-8-15 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 31-7-16. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*22-4-15
29429	Corporal	Corporal	CAMPBELL, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25/26-9-16. Cpl., 27-11-15.	Nil	*20-5-15 †25/26-9-16
129244	Corporal	Corporal	CAMPBELL, Donald	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 11-4-17. 14-11-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 7-10-16. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*9-10-16 *9-4-17
28719	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	3rd C.I.B., H.Q., France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	†7-5-15 †23-4-15

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420379	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	CAMPBELL, David	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 25-28-9-16. L/Sgt., 7-9-16.	Nil	*125/28-9-16
622353	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Douglas	44th Bn., 12-5-15	France, 2-10-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	*22-5-15
28717	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Douglas Norman	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	17th Res. Bn., England, 19-2-15 to 28-10-15. S.O.S., 10-2-16.	*22-4-15
28863	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CAMPBELL, Donald E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 31-12-15. S.O.S., 20-5-16.	*22-5-15
29539	Sergeant	Private	CAMPBELL, Hugh	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-5-15.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., 11-5-15 to 15-5-19. Sgt., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	*22-4-15
736649	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Herbert Heratle	113th Bn., 9-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	*9-4-17
420504	Sergeant	Sergeant	CAMPBELL, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	*France, 17-7-15 to 4-3-16, 25-4-17 to 9-9-18. Sgt., 21-8-18. D.C.M.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 30-6-19.	*12/14-6-16 *2-9-18
420833	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, John	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 12-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-16. S.O.S., 7-2-17.	
29085	Private A/Cpl.	Private	CAMPBELL, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	C.M.P. Corps, England, 12-5-16 to 11-8-19. A/Cpl., 15-5-16. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	*22/28-4-15
718786	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CAMPBELL, Hector	107th Bn., 5-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 15-1-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
1001210	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Hugh Linwood	226th Bn., 15-4-16	France, 11-5-17 to 25-12-17.	C.F.C., England, 17-8-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 21-1-19.	
420709	Sapper	Private	CAMPBELL, John	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 1-1-16 to 16-9-16.	C.O.R.C.C., France, 17-9-16 to 17-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*29-4-17
29427	Corporal	Corporal	CAMPBELL, James C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-3-19. Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
29428	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, James Sutherland	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 7-2-18.	*17-4-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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420718	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Kenneth	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 21-12-15 to 17-6-16, 27-8-16 to 28-9-16, 25-4-17 to 10-8-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	Nil	*1-6-16 *28-9-16 *8-8-18
426291	Sergeant	Sergeant	CAMPBELL, Lawrence	46th Bn., 6-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 5-5-17. Sgt., 20-6-16.	Syren Party, N.R.E.F., 26-8-18 to 19-7-19. Gold Medal for Valour. S.O.S., 27-8-18.	*29-4-17
29538	Private A/Cpl.	Private	CAMPBELL, Lawrence Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-4-15.	C.M.P. Corps, England, 2-8-15 to 17-11-17. A/Cpl., 8-2-16. A/Sgt., 21-2-17 to 12-10-17. Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 5-3-16.	*22-4-15
77593	Corporal	Private	CAMPBELL, Walter Neil	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 30-1-16.	C.R.O., London, 13-4-16 to 2-11-16. C.M.G. Corps, England, 26-4-17 to 7-11-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 8-11-17 to 20-2-19. Cpl., 3-10-18. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	
77282	Sergeant	Private	CAMPBELL, Murdo	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-4-16. 27-9-16 to 15-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 25-3-19. Cpl., 19-5-17. Sgt., 22-2-18. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	
693301	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Roy	174th Bn., 2-1-17	France, 29-8-17 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28601	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Reginald Hector	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Ret. to Canada, 25-3-15. S.O.S., 14-4-15.	Nil	
442953	Corporal	Corporal	CAMPBELL, Reginald Hector	54th Bn., 10-6-15	France, 24-3-16 to 1-11-16, 25-4-17 to 1-5-18. S.O.S., 30-1-19. Cpl., 11-1-18.	Nil	*4-9-16 *8-10-16
718506	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Stanley John	107th Bn., 11-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28718	Sergeant	Private	CAMPBELL, Thomas Munroe	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 21-9-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 19-1-16 to 29-7-18. C.A.P.C., France, 29-7-18 to 11-3-19. Sgt., 1-11-18. S.O.S., 26-7-19.	
1000251	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Thomas Wm.	226th Bn., 1-1-16	France, 11-3-17 to 26-12-18. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	Nil	*21-10-18

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2021763	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, William	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 16-2-18	France, 21-9-18 to 22-12-18. S.O.S., 30-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
2129111	Private	Private	CAMPBELL, Wm. Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 26-2-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	Nil	
922349	Private	Private	CAMPION, Joseph Chas.	200th Bn., 26-4-16	France, 2-10-18 to 15-1-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	11th Res. Bn., England, 14-5-17 to 2-10-18.	
29615	Private	Private	CAMM, James Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Trans. to C.A.M.C., 30-1-15. No. 1 Fid. Amb., France, 9-2-15 to 14-8-16. 1st D.S.C., France, 15-8-16 to 5-10-17. Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 23-5-18.	
628260	Private	Private	CANCELLOR, Frederick R.	47th Bn., 9-9-15	France, 7-5-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
628157	Private	Private	CANCELLOR, John	47th Bn., 18-8-15	France, 7-5-16 to 4-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 4-10-16 to 30-7-17. Comm., Imp. Army, 31-7-17.	*25-9-16
628030	Private	Private	CANNELL, Herbert	47th Bn., 15-3-15	France, 20-4-16 to 16-6-16, 27-9-16 to 15-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 13-5-19. S.O.S., 26-6-19.	*14-6-16
718055	Private	Private	CANNON, Francis Thomas	107th Bn., 24-7-15	France, 28-11-16 to 11-4-17, 18-11-17 to 12-8-18. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *8-8-18
2415	Private	Private	CAPNERHURST, Archie	L.S.H., 22-9-14	France, 13-9-18 to 26-12-18. S.O.S., 16-3-19.	L.S.H., France, 4-5-15 to 12-9-18. L/Cpl., 30-4-18 to 19-8-18. D.C.M. C.M.P. Corps, Canada, 21-3-19 to 7-10-19.	*13-2-18
700382	Corporal	Corporal	CARE, Ernest	101st Bn., 21-12-15	France, 3-9-16 to 16-8-17. Cpl., 9-4-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
624835	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CAREY, Duncan	151st Bn., 15-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 21-10-16. L/Cpl., 26-7-18. L/Cpl., 26-9-18. M.M. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	Nil	*28-4-17 *1-10-18
420141	Private	Private	CAREY, George Charles Thomas	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
726759	Private	Private	CAREY, Patrick	113th Bn., 29-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 4-12-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 6-5-19.	*16-8-18 *16-8-18 *4-12-18
2021335	Private	Private	CAROSELLA, Peter Anthony	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 24-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
28082	Private A/Cpl.	Private	CARLEY, John Joseph	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-4-16.	14th Res. Bn., England, 9-4-17, 11th Res. Bn., 15-10-17 to 27-12-18. A/Cpl., 5-10-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	
722310	Private	Private	CARLSON, Axel Emanuel	108th Bn., 26-5-16	France, 20-4-17 to 13-9-17.	Nil	†13-9-17
737169	Private	Private	CARMICHAEL, Edward Dougall	113th Bn., 21-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 18-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 14-7-19. S.O.S., 7-9-20.	*2-9-18
426368	Private	Private	CARPENTER, Edward Bruce	46th Bn., 14-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 1-9-16, 31-8-17 to 5-3-18.	Nil	†5-3-18
2136882	Private	Private	CARPENTER, Wilfred	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 31-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
77112	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	CARR, Arthur	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 3-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 24-3-16. S.O.S., 23-4-16.	*18-5-15
1001018	Private	Private	CARR, James	226th Bn., 21-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 24-9-17, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*18-9-17 *2-9-18
700927	Private	Private	CARR, John A.	101st Bn., 22-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
1030140	Private	Private	CARRE, Valdemar Hansen S.	236th Bn., 23-9-16	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn. France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18, 23-9-18 to 18-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 7-7-19.	
420503	Private	Private	CARRICK, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	*3-6-16 †4/7-9-16
1000859	Private	Private	CARRIGAN, John	226th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 27-8-17 to 14-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 24-9-18. S.O.S., 17-12-18.	*8-11-17
624257	Private	Private	CARRINGTON, John Fred'k.	151st Bn., 3-3-16	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. Discharged in British Isles, 30-4-16.	C.F.C., England, 2-2-17 to 3-6-18. 7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 26-9-18.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
625331	Private	Private	CARROLL, George Fred'k.	151st Bn., 7-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 15-11-17 to 10-5-18. C.F.C., England, 10-5-18. C.F.C., France, 15-5-18 to 2-2-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	*28-4-17 *4-11-17
29431	Private	Private	CARROLL, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 17-3-15.	†23-4-15
29430	L. Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CARROLL, Peter James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	
722181	Private	Private	CARROLL, Vincent	108th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18
2021892	Private	Private	CARSE, George	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 1-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 1-10-18.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	†1-10-18
77113	L. Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CARSE, James	30th Bn., 14-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-2-17. S.O.S., 4-2-18.	*†12/14-6-16
420836	Gunner	Private	CARSON, James Edward	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 1-9-15.	3rd Bde., C.F.A.; France, 2-9-15 to 9-12-15. Res. Art., England, 10-12-15 to 7-12-16. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	*29-10-15
420036	Private A/Sgt.	Private	CARSON, Thomas	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 25-3-16.	Res. Units, England, 26-3-16 to 10-4-18. Cdn. Army Gym. Staff, 11-4-18 to 15-4-19. A/Sgt., 27-2-17. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	*†17-3-16
29194	Private A/Sgt.	Private A/Sgt.	CARSWELL, Ronald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	17th Res. Bn., 13-2-15. A/Sgt., 26-2-15. Comm., Imp. Army, 19-3-15.	†23-4-15
29200	Private	Private	CARTER, Stuart	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	
77293	Sapper	Private	CARTMELL, Harry	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 3-2-16.	No. 3 Tunn. Coy., 4-2-16 to 26-1-17. C.E. Res. Units, England, 27-1-17 to 2-7-18. 4th Bn. C.E., France, 3-7-18 to 15-4-19. S.O.S., 3-6-19.	*24-1-17
1030785	Private	Private	CASAVANT, Walter J.	236th Bn., 18-6-17	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-6-18 to 26-6-18, and 23-9-18 to 30-9-18. S.O.S., 6-3-19.	*29-9-18
29538	Private	Private	CASELLA, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 25-8-15.	*†18-5-15
426589	Sapper	Private	CASTLE, John	46th Bn., 15-3-15	France, 16-6-16 to 6-8-16.	C.R.T., England, 11-2-17. 3rd Bn., C.R.T., France, 1-5-17 to 6-1-19. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	*4-8-16
466937	Private	Private	CASTLES, Edward	53rd Bn., 17-7-15	France, 21-9-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
721512	Private	Private	CASSIDY, Alick	108th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 21-6-17 to 6-5-18.	1st C.M.G. Bn., France, 7-5-18 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
420035	Corporal	Corporal	CATCHPOLE, Chester H.	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-16, 21-10-16 to 14-4-17. Cpl., 14-2-17. D.C.M. Discharged in British Isles, 17-7-19.	Res. Units, England, 15-4-17 to 16-7-19.	*5-6-16 *9-4-17
421083	Private	Private	CATERER, Christopher F.	43rd Bn., 6-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-9-16 to 17-10-17. Inv. to Can., 18-10-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*4-6-16 *7-9-16
700514	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CATHCART, Carleton A.	101st Bn., 14-8-15	France, 21-9-16 to 7-9-18. L/Cpl., 30-6-18.	Inv. to Canada, 14-7-19. S.O.S., 5-10-20.	*16-8-17 *8-8-18
29192	Private	Private	CATON, Dan Townley	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-7-18.	Res. Units, England, 15-7-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	
421072	Sergeant	Sergeant	CAVEY, Percy Edward	43rd Bn., 5-5-15	France, 31-12-15 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 24-6-16. Sgt., Ord. Room Clerk, 14-11-16. M.S.M., Desp. S.O.S., 26-9-19.	Nil	
721566	Private	Private	CAWLEY, Gilbert	108th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 19-8-17.	Inv. to Canada, 7-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	*7-9-16
129759	Private	Private	CEPERLEY, Arthur Tracy	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
700933	Corporal	Corporal	CESSFORD, James Brunton	101st Bn., 22-1-16	France, 21-9-16 to 21-8-17. Cpl., 9-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 21-8-17 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	*16-8-17
28822	Private	Private	CHAFFEY, Walter F.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
4080279	Private	Private	CHADWICK, George Robt. H.	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 16-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	†19-5-15
77356	Private	Private	CHAISSON, John Felix	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 19-5-15.	Nil	
198883	Private	Private	CHALLES, Wm. Ralph	94th Bn., 20-2-16	France, 27-10-16 to 9-11-22-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	*20-11-16 *2-11-17

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737201	Private	Private	CHALMERS, Harry Laurence	113th Bn., 2-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-8-18. S.O.S., 10-1-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
420267	Private A/L. Cpl.	Private	CHALMERS, Wm. James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 21-10-15 to 16-6-16.	Cdn. Trench Warfare School, 10-3-17 to 3-12-18. A/L/Cpl., 28-8-17. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	*14-6-16
700225	Private	Private	CHAMBERLAIN, Garfield	101st Bn., 11-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 17-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 18-8-17 to 10-12-18. S.O.S., 30-1-19.	*11-8-17
29086	Private	Private	CHAMBERLAIN, Joseph Rabel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-3-15.	15th Bn., France, 27-5-15 to 13-6-16. Res. Units, England, 14-6-16 to 15-9-17. Invalided. S.O.S., 5-3-18.	*12-3-15
51007	Gunner	L/Sgt.	CHAMBERS, Albert Fred'k.	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 7-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	Trans. to C.F.A., 1-10-15. 6th How. Bde., C.F.A., France, 18-1-16 to 7-4-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	*22-4-15 *4-4-18
736582	Private	Private	CHAMBERS, George	113th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 21-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 23-12-18.	*21-8-17
129508	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CHAMBERS, Fred.	72nd Bn., 21-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 11-8-18. L/Cpl., 9-4-17.	Nil	*8-9-16 †11-8-18
736777	Private	Private	CHAMPAGNE, Maderic	113th Bn., 31-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17, 24-11-17 to 18-8-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 †18-8-18
721848	Private	Private	CHARCHENKO, Alexander	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 14-2-17 to 2-7-17.	Nil	†2-7-17
28823	L/Cpl.	A/Cpl.	CHANDLER, Reginald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-4-17. A/Cpl., 24-12-15 to 14-7-16. L/Cpl., 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-4-17
1001260	Private	Private A. L/Cpl.	CHANDLER, George Henry	226th Bn., 29-5-16	France, 11-5-17 to 4-3-18. A. L/Cpl., 5-6-17 to 27-8-17.	Nil	*8-11-17 †4-3-18
29087	Private	Private	CHAPLIN, Lionel Frank Crofts	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-8-15.	3rd Fld. Amb., 11-8-15 to 30-1-16. Comm., Imp. Army, 8-2-16.	
28906	Corporal	Corporal	CHAPMAN, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-5-15, 13-12-15 to 12-9-16. A/Cpl., 10-6-16. Cpl., 10-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*18-5-15 *7-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
736756	Private	Private	CHAPMAN, Irvine	113th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 20-4-17, 29-3-18 to 10-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*8-8-18
77115	Private	Private	CHAPPLE, Albert	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 6-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-15. S.O.S., 3-12-15.	*18-5-15
130175	Corporal	Corporal	CHAPPELL, Ernest Danzy	72nd Bn., 7-12-15	France, 18-6-16 to 9-9-16, 25-4-17 to 20-9-17, 21-8-18 to 26-3-19, A/Cpl, 11-2-19, Cpl, 17-2-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*7-9-16 *12-9-17 *1-10-18
29189	Sergeant	Sergeant	CHAPPELL, Edwin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-2-18, Sgt., 20-5-16.	Ret. to Can., 25-2-18. S.O.S., 10-10-18.	*17-4-16
77234	Sergeant	Private	CASHMORE, John Wm.	30th Bn., 6-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 11-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 12-5-15 to 28-4-16, Cpl., 23-5-15. Sgt., 30-3-18. Inv. to Can., 13-1-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*17-4-16
77927	Private	Private	CARTWRIGHT, Ronald St. George	30th Bn., 13-1-15	France, 26-4-15 to 24-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 25-6-15 to 17-4-16, Discharged in England, 18-4-16, Medically Unfit.	
718058	Private	Private	CHARLES, Edmond Roy	107th Bn., 31-7-15	France, 28-11-16 to 28-2-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-11-18. S.O.S., 4-3-19.	*13-2-18
29311	Private	Private	CHARLTON, Carter Ormaby	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-10-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 24-10-18 to 19-12-18 Man. Regt. Depot, 20-12-18 to 8-8-19, S.O.S., 20-8-19.	*18-5-15 *16-8-18
2021443	Private	Private	CHARLTON, David	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 1-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 26-9-18.	
291089	Private	Private	CHASE, Walter	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 2-9-18.	Nil	*16-8-17 12-9-18
28602	Private	Private	CHARLTON, Herbert Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*16-11-15
736315	Private	Private	CHEMERY, William	113th Bn., 15-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 13-6-17, 16-1-17 to 9-12-18, Discharged in British Isles, 10-8-19.	Nil	*28-4-17

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1000300	Private	Private	CHESNEY, Garfield	226th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 21-6-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
28722	Lieut.	Private	CHESTER, Robert Malbridge	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Trans. to No. 2 Field Amb., 1-2-15.	No. 2 Fld. Amb., France, 9-2-15 to 6-11-15. † Lieut., 15th Bn., France, 7-11-15 to 25-1-16. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., 14-6-16 to 23-2-17. 15th Bn., 24-2-17 to 22-6-18. Ret. Can., 16-7-18. S.O.S., 31-7-18. Desp.	*27-12-15
736106	Private	Private	CHEESMAN, Harry	113th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
22976	Private	Private	CHEDEY, Tom George	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-5-15.	Nil	†18-5-15
28959	Private	Private	CHILCOTT, John Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-12-15.	1st Div. Train., 10-12-15 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 4-6-19.	
152322	Private	Private	CHILDS, Walter Henry	79th Bn., 30-7-15	France, 21-9-16 to 15-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 20-8-17. Res. Units, England, 21-8-17 to 31-2-19. S.O.S., 8-4-19.	*18-8-17
871242	Private	Private	CHILTON, William	183rd Bn., 21-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 11-4-17 18-11-17 to 21-8-18. S.O.S., 1-2-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *30-4-18 *16-8-18
2129073	Private	Private	CHISHOLM, Ambrose	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-16	France, 21-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18
420033	Private	Private	CHISHOLM, Hugh	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 25-11-16. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	*15-5-16
29312	Lieut.	Corporal	CHISHOLM, Frank Thompson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-6-15. Cpl., 22-4-15, France, 21-12-15 to 3-4-16.	Returned to Can., 4-5-16. Lieut., 174th Bn., 5-6-16. Left Can., 28-4-17. 43rd Bn., France, 10-4-18 to 10-2-19. M.C. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	
2021829	Private	Private	CHISHOLM, Roderick Alexander	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 25-2-18	France, 21-9-18 to 1-10-18.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	†1-10-18
77002	Private	Private	CHIVERS, Albert	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-9-15.	Trans. to C.A.S.C., 14-12-15. C.A.S.C., France, 11-8-16 to 24-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 3-7-19.	*14-9-15
28653	Private	Private	CHIVERALL, Sidney Joseph	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 7-10-15 to 10-6-17. Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 29-11-17.	*22-4-15 *22-4-15 *7-10-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. †Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
624219	Private	Private	CHRISTIAN, Thomas Albert	151st Bn., 3-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-3-19. S.O.S., 26-4-19.	Nil	*15-6-17 *7-4-17
19273	Private	Private	CHRISTIANSEN, Geo. Wm.	9th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 15-6-18 to 8-4-19. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	C.A.V.C., France, 2-4-15 to 15-6-18.	
859854	Corporal	Corporal	CHRISTIANSEN, Neil	174th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 29-8-17 to 26-3-18. Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
700441	Private	Private	CHRISTIE, John Edward	101st Bn., 27-12-15	France, 27-10-16 to 30-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 1-5-17 to 16-4-18. C.F.C., England, 17-4-18 to 26-7-19. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	*28-4-17
2378993	Private	Private	CHRISTIE, Roy	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	Nil	
736890	Private	Private	CHRISTISON, James	113th Bn., 13-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*21-10-18
2138153	Private	Private	CHUDLEY, Edward	2nd Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 14-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
1001259	Private	Private	CHUDLEY, James Bernard	226th Bn., 1-6-16	France, 11-5-17 to 17-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	*29-7-18
414174	Private	Private	CLARE, Ernest Albert	40th Bn., 10-5-15	France, 10-8-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 27-6-19.	Nil	
21686	Private	Private	CLARK, Albert	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 28-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 29-5-15 to 9-10-16. Inv. to Can., 10-10-16. S.O.S., 22-1-17.	*18/22-5-15
77277	Sergeant	Sergeant	CLARK, Alfred Binns	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 20-12-18. Sgt., 6-2-19. M.M. S.O.S., 14-8-19.	Nil	
21685	Sergeant	Private	CLARK, Archibald D. P.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 30-4-16.	Res. Units, England, 1-5-16 to 25-8-18. Syren Party, N.R.E.F., 26-8-18 to 18-9-18. Sgt., 26-8-18. S.O.S., 3-10-19.	
77116	Corporal	Private	CLARK, Albert Edward	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 29-8-15.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., 30-8-15 to 24-5-19. Cpl., 27-9-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 2-7-18.	*11-7-15

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Hold 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
721721	Private	Private	CLARK, Earl Singleton	179th Bn., 19-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 10-10-17.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-17 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	*2-9-18
1000590	Private	Private	CLARKE, Frank	226th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 31-8-17 to 7-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 8-9-18 to 23-12-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 24-12-19.	
2137946	Private	Private	CLARK, George	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 3-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
77896	Private	Private	CLARKE, George Horton	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 12-3-19. S.O.S., 26-7-19.	*6-3-18
737242	Private	Private	CLARK, John	113th Bn., 18-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
427597	Private	Private	CLARK, Joseph Pattinson	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 16-8-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 10-6-17 to 25-5-18. Inv. to Can., 25-5-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*7-8-16
700607	Private	Private	CLARK, Leonard Brummel	101st Bn., 4-1-16	France, 27-2-16 to 10-10-16 29-3-18 to 17-8-18.	Nil	*8-10-16 †17-8-18
420489	Private A/Sgt.	Private	CLARK, Percy Albert	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 13-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-7-16 to 19-5-17. C.A.M.C., England, 20-5-17 to 3-6-19. A/Sgt., 2-9-18. S.O.S., 14-6-19.	*12/14-6-16
2114813	Private	Private	CLARK, Robert	C.A.S.C., 5-12-16	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 1-10-18. Inv. to Can., 10-12-18. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	*28-9-18
28702	Sergeant	Sergeant	CLARK, Ronald Maxwell	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	120-5-15
28824	Private	Private	CLARKE, Sidney L.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-3-19. S.O.S., 20-7-19.	Nil	
719184	Private	Private	CLARK, William Challen	107th Bn., 6-7-16	France, 28-11-16 to 30-8-17. 7-4-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	Nil	*16-8-17 *2-9-18 *1-10-18
737026	Private	Private	CLARKE, Benjamin Ottis	113th Bn., 18-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 25-5-17.	Nil	*25-5-17
1000944	Private	Private	CLARK, Richard	226th Bn., 7-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 21-12-17.	Res. Units, England, 22-12-17 to 24-1-19. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	*14-10-17
420268	Private	Private	CLARKE, Robert	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 19-11-15 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 4-2-18.	*4/7-9-16 *8-4-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420383	Private	Private	CLARK, Harry	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to to 13-10-15.	Inv. to Can., 16-3-16. S.O.S., 15-5-16.	
736240	Private A./L./Cpl.	Private	CLARKE, Harry Vernon	113th Bn., 28-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 24-12-17.	C.F.C., England, 30-8-18 to 18-5-19 A./L./Cpl., 22-3-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	
427222	Private	Private	CLARK, John	46th Bn., 25-5-15	France, 16-6-16 to 5-1-18.	Res. Units, England, 6-1-18 to 15-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 18-3-19.	
198371	Private	Private	CLARKE, John	94th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 23-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-18. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	*15-8-17 *8-8-18
77629	Private	Private	CLARKE, Lawrence H.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 13-8-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 1-2-16.	*6-8-16
77317	Private	Private	CLARKE, Robt. McClelland	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 7-3-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-8-16.	
922041	Private A./Sgt.	Private	CLARKE, Walter Little	113th Bn., 3-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 25-6-17.	1st Div. H.Q., 26-6-17 to 25-3-19. A/Sgt., 1-7-18. C.A.P.C., France, 26-3-19 to 20-4-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	
29548	Private	Private	CLARKSON, Charles Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 5-5-15. Discharged in England, Medically Unfit, 2-10-16.	*22-4-15
628055	Private	A./Cpl.	CLARKSON, Rupert	47th Bn., 17-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 11-10-16. A./Cpl., 12-9-16 to 24-2-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 6-6-17. C.F.C., England, 7-6-17 to 8-2-19. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	*4-8-16 *8-10-16
624496	Corporal	Private	CLARRIDGE, Wm. Simon	151st Bn., 17-1-18	France, 12-11-16 to 17-6-18.	Cdn. Corps Survey Section, 18-6-18 to 1-3-19. Cpl., 16-11-18. S.O.S., 26-4-19.	
104190	Private	Private	CLAY, John Willie	58th Bn., 24-8-15	France, 6-8-16 to 6-11-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 5-5-17 to 25-5-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 28-5-19.	
426037	Private	Private	CLAYTON, Hugh John	46th Bn., 18-12-14	France, 16-6-16 to 17-8-16.	Inv. to Canada, 10-7-17. S.O.S., 5-12-18.	
28577	Lieut.	Private A./Sgt.	CLAYTON, Frank Harley	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-2-17. A./Sgt., 7-4-16.	Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 28-4-17. 47th Bn., France, 12-2-18 to 12-8-18. Res. Units, England, 13-8-18 to 4-9-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*10-8-18
859716	Private	Private	CLAYTON, Ernest Edward	179th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 20-9-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 3-11-19.	Res. Units, England, 21-10-16 to 20-9-18.	
29313	Private	Private	CLEARY, Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-3-16, 14-9-16 to 17-3-16. Intern., 30-4-16.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, 2-3-18 to 13-9-18.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Hold 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty See Footnote for Details
190939	Private	Private	CLEAVER, James Edward	226th Bn., 10-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 17-8-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	Nil	*10-8-17 *10-8-18
129502	Private	Private	CLEGG, Thomas Albert	72nd Bn., 20-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 31-1-19.	Trans. 2nd C.M.R., England, 21-2-19. S.O.S., 2-4-19.	
427583	Private	Private	CLEGHORN, Robert	46th Bn., 15-9-15	France, 7-4-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	28th Bn., France, 8-6-16. 3rd Pnr. Bn., France, 13-8-16 to 9-5-17. 7th Bn., France, 9-5-17 to 13-7-17.	
736953	Private	Private	CLIER, Marius	113th Bn., 22-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-8-18.	Nil	*27-12-16 †14-8-18
721564	Private	Private	CLEMONS, Walter	108th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 14-2-17 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
700371	Private	Private	CLEMENTS, Frederick Geo.	101st Bn., 20-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 22-12-16.	C.C.H.O., 23-12-16 to 27-9-17. 8th & 6th Army Emp. Coy., 28-9-17 to 13-12-18. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	
29196	Private	Private	CLEMENTSON, John Fred'k.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	†20-5-15
447043	Private	Private	CLIFTON, Albert	56th Bn., 31-5-15	France, 19-1-16 to 28-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-2-17. S.O.S., 31-10-17.	*5-6-16
722048	Private	Private	CLIFTON, Reginald Walter Stanhope	108th Bn., 10-2-16	France, 21-6-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	Nil	
212898	Private	Private	CLINTON, Samuel	1st Depot Bn., Mar. Regt., 5-1-16	France, 5-9-18 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
693242	Corporal	Corporal	CLOSE, Charles	174th Bn., 17-11-16	France, 31-8-17 to 28-3-19. Discharged in British Isles, 30-4-19. Cpl., 26-10-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
428147	Private	Private	CLOSE, William J.	47th Bn., 13-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 17-8-16.	C.A.S.C., England, 7-3-17 to 13-8-19. S.O.S., 30-8-19.	*12/14-8-16
28907	Lieut.	Private	CLUCAS, John Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-9-15.	C.C.H.O., 15-9-15 to 24-5-17. A/Sgt., 1-11-16. Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 2-9-17. 43rd Bn., France, 8-11-17 to 23-4-18. Res. Units, England, 24-4-18 to 30-3-19. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	*20-4-18
420144	Private	Private	COATS, Cyril	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-6-16 to 1-8-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 1-8-19.	*4-6-16
199323	Private	Private	COATES, Garnet Weisley	94th Bn., 14-4-16	France, 27-8-16 to 28-9-16.	Nil	†28-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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700258	Corporal	Corporal	COBB, Alfred	101st Bn., 13-12-15	France, 4-10-16 to 20-8-18. S.O.S., 8-1-19. Cpl., 16-8-18.	Nil	*17-8-18
736316	Private	Private	COBURN, Ambrose	113th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	
420713	Private	Private	COCKBURN, James A.	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 21-12-15 to 18-6-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 5-8-16 to 4-10-19. S.O.S., 15-10-19.	*12/14-6-16
859967	Private	Private	COCKBURN, Wm. John	179th Bn., 14-4-16	France, 25-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
427642	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	COCKETT, Herbert	46th Bn., 11-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
859179	Private	Private	COCKMAN, Sydney	179th Bn., 26-10-15	France, 28-10-17 to 21-3-18. S.O.S., 9-12-18.	Nil	*26-2-18
2129584	Private	Private	COCHRANE, Howard L.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 9-3-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	Nil	
29403	Sergeant	Sergeant	COCHRAN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 1-6-15 to 3-5-17. 3rd Labour Bn. & 11th Bn., C.R.T., France, 4-5-17 to 12-2-18. C.R.T. Depot, 13-2-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 13-1-19.	*18-5-15
1001077	Private	Private	CODE, George Wellington	226th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 3-5-17 to 12-8-18.	Inv. to Canada, 29-12-18. S.O.S., 10-5-19.	*25-7-18
1000090	Private	Private	COEY, Ellarton Simpson	226th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 21-6-17 to 8-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 9-5-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 8-2-19.	*1-5-18
77806	Private	Private	COGGAN, Phillip	30th Bn., 17-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
77929	Private	Private	COLCHESTER, Bernard V.	30th Bn., 14-1-15	France, 26-4-15 to 4-12-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-12-15.	
77881	Gunner	Private	COLE, Ernest Albert	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 28-1-16.	C.F.A. France, 27-1-16 to 13-12-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	*28-4-17 *8-8-18
721890	Private	Private	COLE, George	108th Bn., 5-2-16	France, 7-3-17 to 2-10-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 3-10-18. C.A.M.C., France, 31-12-18 to 24-1-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	†4-9-18
427587	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	COLE, Robert H.	46th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4-9-16.	Nil	
			COLE Wm. Ernest	226th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 31-8-17 to 3-2-19.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
736558	Private	Private	COLLEDGE, Walter Edward	113th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
2021895	Private	Private	COLLEGRAVE, Wm. Ralph	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 1-3-16	France, 21-9-18 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	‡1-10-18 ‡5-12-18
29198	Sergeant	Sergeant	COLLIE, James Smith	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-8-16, 21-6-17 to 21-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 13-1-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	*4-6-16 *29-4-18 *16-8-18
426455	Private	Private	COLLINGWOOD, Angus S.	46th Bn., 29-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	†8/9-10-16
625285	Private	Private	COLLINS, Harry	151st Bn., 28-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 6-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 10-6-19. S.O.S., 1-12-19.	*28-4-17 *11-10-17 *2-9-16
29191	Lieut.	Sergeant	COLLINS, Hubert Percival	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 1-6-15 to 2-2-17. Lieut., C.M.G. Corps, 3-2-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 5-10-17 to 30-10-17.	*18-5-15 †30-10-17
77814	Lieut.	Private	COLLISON, Arthur James	30th Bn., 30-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-4-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 25-9-16. Lieut., 1st Cdn. Res. Bn., 21-1-17. C.M.G. Corps, England, 1-3-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 5-1-18 to 14-2-19. A/Capt. whilst em- ployed as Wing Record Officer, 18-2-19 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 26-9-19.	†18-5-15
28603	Private	Private	COLLINSON, Eric O.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 18-5-15.	Nil	
77844	Private	Private	COLLISON, Herbert Thomas	30th Bn., 30-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 25-8-15.	No. 3 Cdn. Fid. Amb., 26-8-15 to 11-8-16. Comm., Imp. Army, 15-9-16.	*18-5-15
736070	Private	Private	COLLIS, Alfred	113th Bn., 25-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 31-12-18.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 16-5-19.	
859448	Private	Private	COLVILLE, Robert	179th Bn., 2-12-15	France, 27-8-17 to 27-1-19. S.O.S., 6-4-19.	Nil	†19-10-17
77784	Private	Private	COLQUHOUN, Thomas Gordon	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 10-11-15.	3rd Bde., C.F.A., 11-11-15 to 19-10-17.	
736875	Private	Private	COMMONS, Robert David	113th Bn., 11-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 24-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 25-4-17 to 8-4-18. Ret'd. to Can., 9-4-18. S.O.S., 9-6-18.	*9-4-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; †Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420815	Lieut.	Sergeant	CONCHIE, John	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-2-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-2-16 to 4-11-18. A/S/Sgt., 30-1-17, A/C.S.M. Instr., 22-10-17 to 17-9-18, Lieut., 11th Res. Bn., 5-11-18, Ret'd. to Can., 5-12-18. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	†1-10-18
859094	Sergeant	Sergeant	CONDIE, James Sneddon	179th Bn., 10-9-15	France, 18-11-17 to 1-10-18. Capt., 16-8-18. A/Sgt., 8-8-18. Sgt., 1-10-18. M.M.	Nil	
4082558	Private	Private	CONDON, Frank	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 9-4-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
77117	Private	Private	CONLAN, Edward Patrick	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-9-15.	Res. Units, England, 22-9-15 to 5-7-16. Inv. to Can., 5-7-16. S.O.S., 8-7-18.	
28654	Private	Private	CONLEY, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 13-5-15 to 12-9-17. Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 15-1-18.	
718630	Private	Private	CONN, Carmen	107th Bn., 23-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 1-5-19. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	*28-6-16
77622	Private	Private	CONNOLLY, Frank	30th Bn., 17-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 12-5-15 to 16-7-16. Inv. to Can., 13-2-17. S.O.S., 30-6-17.	*12/14-0-16
420039	Private	Private	CONNOLLY, George	43rd Bn., 31-12-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 16-11-17. Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 6-1-19.	*9-4-17 †19-8-18
738650	Private	Private	CONNOLLY, James	113th Bn., 23-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17. 24-11-17 to 19-8-18.	Nil	
1031061	Private	Private	CONNOR, Arthur	236th Bn., 27-6-17	France, 26-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18, 23-9-18 to 16-3-19. S.O.S., 20-4-19.	
2022251	Private	Private	CONNERS, Thomas Wm.	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 19-3-16	France, 21-9-18 to 31-3-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
429041	Sergeant	Sergeant	CONNON, Wm. S.	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
871351	Private	Private	CONNOR, John	183rd Bn., 3-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 1-8-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 5-9-17 to 14-7-19. S.O.S., 28-7-19.	*28-4-17
700081	Private	Private	CONNOR, James Clare	101st Bn., 20-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 1-11-16.	Inv. to Canada, 13-2-17. S.O.S., 26-6-18.	*9-10-18

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalions	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1000648	Private	Private	CONSTABLE, William	226th Bn., 17-1-16	France, 3-5-17 to 15-10-17.	Res. Units, England, 16-10-17 to 19-11-18. S.O.S., 24-12-18.	*24-9-17
718622	Private	Private	COOK, Alexander Alfred	107th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 28-9-17.	Inv. to Canada, 11-3-18. S.O.S., 24-4-18.	*15-8-17
28716	Gunner	L/Sgt.	COOK, Alfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-12-15. L/Sgt., 7-8-15 to 17-12-15.	C.F.A., France, 18-12-15 to 14-4-16. 12-1-16 to 31-8-17, 6-5-18 to 14-5-19. S.O.S., 3-6-19 in Brit. Isles.	*24-8-17
1000040	Private	Private	COOK, George	226th Bn., 24-11-16	France, 11-5-17 to 7-3-18.	Ret. to Canada, 22-6-18. S.O.S., 20-8-18.	*23-2-18
722015	Private	Private	COOK, George	108th Bn., 21-2-16	France, 7-3-17 to 20-8-17.	Inv. to Canada, 29-12-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	*15-8-17
859536	Private	Private	COOK, George	179th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19, in British Isles.	Nil	
129679	Private A/Sgt.	Private	COOK, Harold Edward B.	72nd Bn., 26-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 12-10-16.	Cdn. Trench Warfare School, England, 11-2-17 to 31-8-18. A/Sgt., 11-2-17. Comm., R.A.F., 15-2-19.	*8/9-10-16
736398	Private	Private	COOK, Joseph	113th Bn., 21-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-2-18.	C.E., France, 27-2-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 20-3-19.	*15-8-17
871467	Private	Private	COOK, James Ray	101st Bn., 11-3-16	France, 27-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-12-18 to 15-2-19. S.O.S., 3-5-19.	8/9-10-16 18-12-18
872090	Private	Private	COOK, John Robert	183rd Bn., 15-9-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
722236	Private	Private	COOK, Laftus	108th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 7-3-17 to 8-5-17, 27-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*28-4-17 *8-8-18
28948	Private	Private	COOK, Thomas C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 7-4-15.	*16-8-17
736367	Private	Private	COOK, William R.	113th Bn., 20-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-8-17.	Nil	*30-9-16
420378	Sergeant	Sergeant	COOLEY, Percy	43rd Bn., 18-2-14	France, 17-7-15 to 14-1-17, 31-8-17 to 26-10-18. Sgt., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19, M.M.	Nil	*4-9-16 *28-7-18 *1-10-18
919	Private	Private	COOMB, Gordon George	Eaton's M.G. Bty., 24-3-15	France, 26-3-16 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 11-3-	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
150335	Private A/Sgt.	Private	COOMBER, Albert Henry	79th Bn., 12-11-15	France, 28-6-16 to 4-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 5-9-16 to 6-9-18. C.A.G.S., England, 7-9-18 to 24-4-19. A/Sgt., 27-2-17. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	
29584	Sergeant A/Sqd. S.M., A/W.O. I.	Sergeant	COONEY, Geo. Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-4-15.	C.M.P., England, 24-10-15 to 3-9-19. A/Sqd. S.M., 29-4-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	*7-9-16
446288	Private	Private	COOPER, Henry Thomas	56th Bn., 28-4-15	France, 19-1-16 to 10-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-16 to 25-7-17. C.F.C., England, 26-7-17. Inv. to Can., 18-10-17. S.O.S., 7-3-18.	†8-10-16
460482	Private	Private	COOPER, Edwin	61st Bn., 22-6-15	France, 17-7-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	†8-8-18
1001090	Private	Private	COOPER, Charles Robt.	226th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 21-6-17 to 23-11-17, 7-4-18 to 8-8-18.	Nil	†25-1-16
420029	Private	Private	COOPER, Gilbert Edward	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 25-1-16.	Nil	*8-8-18
700620	Private	Private	COOPER, Henry James	101st Bn., 5-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 18-12-18. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	Nil	†9-4-17
871443	Private	Private	COOPER, John	183rd Bn., 9-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	*15-8-17
721570	Private	Private	COOPER, Samuel	108th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	Nil	*18-5-15 *24-8-16
29201	Private	Private	COOTER, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-5-15 to 1-7-16.	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 7-5-15. Res. Units, England, 2-7-16 to 21-6-17. C.A.M.C., England, 22-6-17 to 17-6-19. S.O.S., 1-7-19.	†15/16-8-17
722005	Private	Private	COPELAND, Robt. James	108th Bn., 23-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	*15-8-17
871263	Private	Private	COPELAND, Robt. Stanley	183rd Bn., 23-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 20-8-17, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*4-6-16 †9-4-17
442036	Corporal	Corporal	COPELAND, Thomas	54th Bn., 29-5-15	France, 19-1-16 to 9-6-16, 21-10-16 to 9-4-17. Cpl., 14-12-16.	Nil	*7-9-16
429585	Private	Private	COPPING, George August	47th Bn., 18-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 12-9-16, 25-4-17 to 6-7-17.	1st Cdn. Lab. Bn., 7-7-17 to 11-12-17. 1st Cdn. Coy., 12-12-17 to 28-12-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 4-3-19.	

Regi- men- tal No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
3080299	Private	Private	COPPING, Newton Cuthbert	1st Depot Bn., 1st Quebec Regt., 5-11-17	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 27-8-18, 23-9-18 to 22-2-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	
22037	Corporal	Corporal	CORBETT, John Hampton	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 20-9-18 to 8-3-19. Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	Comm., Imp. Army, 16-6-15. Enlisted, 11th Res. Bn., England, 30-4-18.	*22-4-15
28604	Lieut.	L/Cpl.	CORBIT, Ross	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	Pay Office, London, 19-8-15 to 26-7-16. A/Sgt., 8-9-15. Lieut., 17th Res. Bn., 27-7-16. Office of A.P.M., London, 28-7-16 to 16-12-18. A/Capt., 1-2-18 to 16-12-18. Res. Units, England, 17-12-18 to 13-8-19. S.O.S., 26-8-19.	
77684	Private	Private	CORBETT, Victor Sheepway	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-7-15.	Res. Units, England, 12-7-15 to 3-8-18. Comm., Imp. Army, 4-8-18.	*18-5-15
1000065	Private	Private	CORFIELD, Wm. Henry	226th Bn., 3-12-15	France, 21-6-17 to 14-9-17.	Nil	†14-9-17
29197	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CORMACK, James Sutherland	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-12-15.	Inv. to Can., 15-6-16. S.O.S., 26-6-16.	*25-11-15
832214	Private	Private	CORMIER, Alphonse	145th Bn., 25-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 2-9-18.	Nil	†2-9-18
23546	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal A/Sgt.	CORMIER, Edgar	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 20-7-16, 4-10-16 to 5-12-18. Cpl., 10-4-17. A/Sgt., 4-10-18. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 6-12-18 to 24-7-19. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	*16-7-16
721282	Private	Private	CORMODE, James	108th Bn., 16-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	†15/16-8-17
29195	Private	Private	CORNES, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 6-2-15.	
22984	Private	Private	CORRISON, Cecil Daniel	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 4-7-15.	1st D.S.C., France, 5-7-15 to 15-1-18. C.A.S.C., England, 16-1-18 to 9-4-20. S.O.S., 29-4-20.	
198476	Private	Private	CORRIBEAU, Francois	94th Bn., 14-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 3-10-17.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-17. S.O.S., 2-3-18.	*15-8-17
199261	Private	Private	CORY, William	94th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 27-8-16 to 22-10-16.	Hospital, England, 23-10-16 to 29-10-17.	*9-10-16 †29-10-17
186067	Private A/Cpl.	Private	COSGROVE, William	90th Bn., 26-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 12-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 13-9-16 to 15-12-18. A/Cpl., 29-5-18. S.O.S., 30-1-19.	*7-9-16
922268	Private	Private	COSTELLO, John Thomas	108th Bn., 11-4-16	France, 7-3-17 to 27-1-19. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
442962	Private	Private	COSTELLO, Thomas	54th Bn., 18-5-15	France, 25-3-16 to 25-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 12-3-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*4-9-16
628049	Private	Private	COSTIN, Thomas	47th Bn., 11-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
736397	Private	Private	COTTINGHAM, Wm. Walsh	113th Bn., 27-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-8-17, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
718991	Private	Private	COTTON, Alfred Wm.	107th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 15-3-18, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	Nil	
693233	Private	Private	COUBROUGH, Malcolm	174th Bn., 13-11-16	France, 31-8-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
628164	Private	Private	COULSON, Bertram Knill	47th Bn., 28-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 18-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 18-6-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*14-6-16
28605	Private	Private	COULSON, Thomas Ainley	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-6-16, 27-9-16 to 26-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 27-10-16 to 18-10-17. Cdn. Trench Warfare School, 19-10-17 to 31-12-18. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	†28/30-4-17
426663	Private	Private	COURTRIGHT, Charles Edward	46th Bn., 30-3-15	France, 16-6-16 to 28/30-4-17.	Nil	†14-9-15
28606	Private	Private	COURT, Stephen Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 4-9-15.	Nil	
859198	Private	Private	COUSINS, Arthur	179th Bn., 1-11-15	France, 31-8-17 to 20-2-19. S.O.S., 13-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 13-10-16 to 31-8-17.	
29190	Private	Corporal	COUSINS, Wm. Herbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-11-15. Col., 22-4-15 to 18-11-15.	No. 3 Fld. Amb., France, 19-11-15 to 24-4-17. C.A.M.C., England, 25-4-17 to 16-11-18. S.O.S., 12-12-18.	
51112	Private	Private	COUTTS, John	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 5-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
736153	Private	Private	COVIS, Charles	113th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 16-10-17.	4th Bn., C.R.T., France, 20-10-17 to 15-1-19. C.R.T. Depot, England, 16-1-19 to 9-8-19. S.O.S., 12-9-19.	
130089	Private A/Cpl.	Private	COWAN, Bruce	72nd Bn., 10-11-15	France, 18-6-16 to 2-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 3-7-16 to 5-12-17. C.M.P. Corps, England, 9-12-17 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 31-7-18. A/Cpl., 26-6-19. S.O.S., 31-7-18.	*29-6-16

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
420381	Private	Private	COWAN, Alexander	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 11-8-18.	Nil	*1-5-16 *14-6-16 †11-8-18
1000192	Private	Private	COWAN, William Albert	226th Bn., 13-12-15	France, 11-5-17 to 3-4-18.	Nil	‡3-4-18
183237	Private	Private	COWE, William	113th Bn., 11-11-15	France, 27-11-16 to 21-6-18.	Res. Units, England, 22-6-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 16-1-18.	
29084	Private	Private	COWDY, Donald Bourne	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 12-2-15.	
28667	Private	Corporal	COWAN, John Clement	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 31-3-16.	
420716	Private A S Sgt.	Private	COWIE, George	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 21-12-15 to 16-6-16.	H.Q., O.M.F. of C. London, 14-12-17 to 30-8-19. A/Sgt., 28-11-18. A/S/Sgt., 23-4-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*14-6-16
28926	Corporal	Private	COWLEY, John Parson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-2-16.	Res. Units, England, 7-2-16 to 29-1-17. Res. Bde., C.F.A., 30-1-17 to 12-5-17. C.F.A., France, 13-5-17 to 15-4-19. A/Cpl., 7-9-18. Cpl., 28-10-18. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	*14-1-16 *31-5-17
420717	Corporal	Corporal	COWPER, James Alexander	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 9-11-15 to 18-2-16. 27-9-16 to 9-4-17. Cpl., 14-12-16.	Nil	†9-4-17
129938	Private	Private	COWX, Ernest Harold	72nd Bn., 6-10-15	France, 18-6-16 to 3-7-16. 27-8-17 to 12-4-18. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	Nil	*29-6-16 ‡12-4-18 ‡2-12-18
129853	Private	Private	COX, Courtney	72nd Bn., 30-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
700890	Private A S Sgt.	Private	COX, Edgar Stewart	101st Bn., 20-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 30-10-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 11-5-17 to 11-9-19. A/S/Sgt., 29-1-19.	*9-10-16
28961	Private	Private	COX, Hiram B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 27-4-15 to 15-6-16. Inv. to Can., 15-6-16. S.O.S., 4-11-16.	*22-4-15
429540	Private	Private	COX, Percy Allan	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 9-4-16. 28-6-16 to 26-3-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*5-4-16
736274	Sapper	Private	COYLE, John Robertson	113th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-8-17.	C.E., England, 11-6-18. C.E., France, 9-8-18 to 20-2-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 17-4-19.	*4-6-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
628183	Private	Private	COYNE, Patrick	47th Bn., 28-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 12-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 12-9-18.	*7-9-16
420711	Private	Private	CRABB, Charles F.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 19-11-15 to 20-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 21-9-16 to 11-5-18. C.F.C., England, 12-5-18 to 5-12-18. S.O.S., 17-1-19.	*16-5-16 *7-9-16
28880	S/Sgt. A/C.S.M.	Private	CRADDOCK, Edward W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-8-15.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., 19-8-15 to 25-9-17. C.F.C., France, 26-9-17 to 14-4-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19. A/Cpl., 1-1-17. Cpl., 24-9-17. Sgt., 15-12-17. S/Sgt., 16-2-18. A/C.S.M., 6-2-19.	*22-4-17
736799	Private	Private	CRAFT, Ralph D.	113th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 2-1-18.	Res. Units, England, 3-1-18 to 19-3-19. S.O.S., 2-4-19.	*1-10-18
922762	Private	Private	CRAFT, Wm. John	200th Bn., 22-11-16	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 4-10-18. Inv. to Can., 14-7-19. S.O.S., 30-10-20.	
28522	Private	L/Cpl.	CRAFER, Wm. Godfrey	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-6-16. L/Cpl., 5-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 14-6-16 to 13-4-17. Comm., Imp. Army, 14-4-17.	†14-9-17
30304	Private	Private	CRAIG, James	1st Div. Train., 22-9-14	France, 16-6-17 to 14-9-17.	1st Div. Train., France, 9-2-15 to 15-6-17.	
29170	Corporal	Sergeant	CRAIG, James Gordon	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15. Reverted to Cpl., 20-2-15.	C.A.P.C., England, 2-12-15 to 6-5-19. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	*22-4-15
429531	Private	Private	CRAIG, Robert	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 26-5-16.	Inv. to Can., 23-8-16. S.O.S., 17-1-17.	*13-5-16
29081	Private A/Sgt.	Private	CRAIG, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-4-15.	C.A.P.C., England, 4-4-16 to 9-5-16. C.F.C., England, 10-5-16 to 10-6-19. A/Sgt., 1-1-19. S.O.S., in Brit. Isles, 11-6-19.	*1-4-15
128675	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CRAIG, Robert	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 25-3-18. L/Cpl., 5-6-17.	Res. Units, England, 26-3-18 to 2-1-19. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*7-9-16 *7-7-17 *4-3-18
2136388	Private	Private	CRAIG, William	No. 1 Independent Coy., 26-5-17	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
737063	Private	Private	CRAIN, William	113th Bn., 10-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 19-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 30-9-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	
2136960	Private	Private	CRAIG, Wm. Gilson	1st Depot Bn., S.C. Regt., 22-2-16	France, 21-9-18 to 8-10-18. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	*1-10-18

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420605	Private	Private	CRAIG, Thomas	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 21-12-15 to 7-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 8-9-16 to 23-2-18. S.O.S., 17-4-18.	*1-5-16 *4-9-16
701178	Private	Private	GRAM, Wm. Howard	101st Bn., 21-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-2-17.	Nil	†26-2-17
865795	Private	Private	CRAMPAIN, Raymond Earl	181st Bn., 26-10-16	France, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 27-3-19.	Nil	§1-10-18 *25-11-18
420708	Private	Private	CRAN, James Murray	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 21-12-15 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	Nil	
718758	Private	Private	CRANDELL, Thos. Edward	107th Bn., 9-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 26-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 27-3-19 to 9-8-19. S.O.S., 24-8-19.	*5-11-17
2139085	Private	Private	CRANE, Charles	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 6-4-18	France, 21-9-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
77667	Private	Private	CRAVEN, Austin	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 1-5-15 to 16-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 27-2-17. Comm., Imp. Army, 28-2-17.	*12/14-6-16
198858	Private	Private	CRAVEN, John Hollinger	94th Bn., 1-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 13-4-17 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	*9-4-17
719177	Private	Private	CRAVEN, Thomas Harvey	107th Bn., 5-6-16	France, 28-11-16 to 24-1-19. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	Nil	
49050	Private	Private	CRAWFORD, Arthur	Remount Depot, 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-10-15, 21-12-15 to 8-9-16, 25-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	*7-9-16 †16-8-17
736563	Private	Private	CRAWFORD, Geo. Alexander	113th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-3-18.	Ret. to Canada, 13-5-18. S.O.S., 20-1-19.	
129017	Private	Private	CRAWFORD, Robert	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 15-7-19.	Nil	
29202	Private	Private	GREERY, Kenneth Andrew	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-8-15.	Comm., R.A.F., 5-8-15.	*4-8-16 †8/9-10-16
427652	Private	Private	GRESSMAN, Alexander Emanuel	46th Bn., 15-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	
29626	Private	Private	CRAWFORD, Robert Maokle	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 27-4-15 to 17-4-16. Discharged in England, Medicalty Unfit, 18-4-16.	*22-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2022420	Private	Private	CREASEY, Frank	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 28-3-18.	France, 21-9-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
26421	Private	Private	CREVIER, Charles	14th R.M.R., Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 26-9-15.	Res. Units, England, 27-9-15 to 1-8-16. Inv. to Can., 1-8-16. S.O.S., 20-1-17.	
29432	Private	Private	CREWE, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Inv. to Can., 25-3-15. S.O.S., 9-4-15.	
510029	Private	Private	CREWE, Thomas	C.A.S.C., 27-7-15	Nil	C.A.S.C., France, 8-3-16 to 7-9-18. S.O.S., 23-12-16.	
51109	Private	Private	CREW, Herbert Olden	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 10-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-7-15.	Res. Units, England, 2-7-15 to 1-5-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles Medically Unfit 2-5-16.	
23083	Sergeant	C.S.M.	CREIGHTON, Wilden C.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 15-7-15.	5th Bn., France, 16-7-15 to 2-5-16. Inv. to Can., 18-5-16. S.O.S., 5-7-18. 117th Bn., Canada, 10-7-16 to 20-9-16. 1st Depot Bn., 2nd Q.R., 19-9-18 to 14-3-19.	
700297	Private	Private	CRIPPS, George Ewart	101st Bn., 15-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 13-11-17. C.F.C., England, 14-11-17 to 31-1-19. S.O.S., 15-3-19.	*9-4-17
95	Private	Private	CRISP, Walter	2nd Div. Cyc., 14-11-14	France, 9-7-16 to 28-9-16.	2nd Div. Cyc., 15-9-15 to 8-7-16.	128-9-16
2381384	Private	Private	CRITTENDEN, Walter	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-3-18	France, 20-9-18 to 14-1-19.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 12-4-19.	
420712	Private	Private	CRICHTON, Wm.	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 18-6-16, 25-4-17 to 2-6-18.	Res. Units, England, 3-6-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*14-6-16 *16-8-17
700087	Private	Private	CROAKER, Charles C.	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 28-9-16, 18-11-17 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 27-1-19.	Nil	*25-9-16 *2-9-18
28701	Private A/Sgt.	Sergeant	CROCKETT, Charles John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Reverted from Sgt. to Pte., 13-11-14. France, 9-2-15 to 16-9-15.	Res. Units, England, 17-9-15 to 15-4-16. C.A.S.C., England, 16-4-16 to 8-5-19. A/Sgt., 25-4-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 9-5-19.	
28880	Private	Private	CROFTON, Thomas H.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm. Imp. Army, 10-1-16.	

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429189	Sergeant	Sergeant	CROMPTON, John	47th Bn., 23-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 17-6-16, 27-9-16 to 26-3-19, Sgt., 1-10-18, M.I.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	*14-6-16 *23-2-17
28608	Private	Private	CROOKSTON, Alexander Simple	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-5-15.	NII	†18-5-15
700705	Private	Private	CROMLEY, Thomas	101st Bn., 10-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 9-10-16.	NII	†9-10-16
427512	Private	Private	CROOM, Harry J.	46th Bn., 4-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 9-10-16.	NII	†9-10-16
1030852	Private	Private	CROSCUP, Fred. Wm.	236th Bn., 19-6-17	France, 26-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18, 23-9-18 to 12-10-18, S.O.S., 13-2-19.	*†1-10-18
2129188	Private	Private	CROSS, Frederick Nathaniel	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 11-7-18 to 7-9-18. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	NII	*2-9-18
130190	Sergeant	Sergeant	CROSS, Wm. Clifford	72nd Bn., 22-12-15	France, 18-6-16 to 15-1-17, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19, Sgt., 22-2-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	*4-9-16
832210	Private	Private	CROSSMAN, Ralph Willard	145th Bn., 25-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 2-9-18.	NII	12-9-18
420031	Private	Private	CROWE, Thomas H.	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 10-6-16, 7-9-16 to 9-10-16.	NII	*3-6-16 †9-10-16
871874	Private	Private	CROWSTON, Samuel John	183rd Bn., 26-4-16	France, 7-3-17 to 20-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 7-12-17, S.O.S., 9-2-18.	*†6-8-17
420037	Lieut.	Sergeant	CROWTHER, Othello Whitehead	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	Sgt., 1-2-15. France, 17-7-15 to 21-8-16.	Res. Units, England, & Conducting Duty, 22-8-16 to 4-11-18, A/C.S.M., 6-9-17 to 17-9-18, Lieut., 5-11-18. Res. Units, England, 5-11-18 to 10-10-19. S.O.S., 22-10-19.	*†2/14-6-16
28720	Private A.S./Sgt	Private	CROXFORD, Harry Evelyn	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 12-10-15.	Pay Office, London, 1-6-16. C.R.O., London, 1-8-16 to 1-10-17. C.F.C., England, 2-16-17 to 12-6-19. A/S Sgt., 6-11-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 13-8-19.	*†2-10-15
603174	Private	Private	CRUICKSHANK, Gordon	34th Bn., 18-9-15	France, 23-6-17 to 25-3-19, M.M. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	1st Bn., France, 28-7-16 to 23-6-17.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29193	Capt.	Private	CRUICKSHANK, John D.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	Pay Office, London, 6-8-15 to 14-6-17. A/Sgt., 1-6-16. Lieut., 15-6-17. Captain, 1-10-18. Pay Office, London, 15-6-17 to 28-8-19. Brought to notice of Sec'y. of State for War, S.O.S., 7-9-19.	*23-4-15
2128980	Private	Private	CRUICKSHANKS, Robert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 12-9-18.	Invalidated to Canada, 11-3-19. S.O.S., 30-8-19.	*2-9-18
2139094	Private	Private	CRUTCHLEY, Charles F.	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 9-4-18	France, 21-9-18 to 2-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	*1-10-18
29083	Private	Private	CUCKSEY, Walter Lloyd	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-9-15.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-15. S.O.S., 1-3-18.	†20-8-18
1001029	Private	Private	CULP, Edward Judson	226th Bn., 21-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 20-8-18.	Nil	†7-9-16
420501	Private	Private	CULLEN, James Patrick	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 7-9-16.	Nil	†17-6-16
628084	Private	Private	CUMMINGS, Albert James	47th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 17-6-16.	Nil	†9-4-17
737033	Private	Private	CUMMINGS, Robert	113th Bn., 25-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†28-9-16
700230	Private	Private	CUMMINGS, George John	101st Bn., 10-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 28-9-16.	Nil	†26-4-15
28962	Corporal	Corporal	CUMMINGS, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15.	Nil	*17-5-16
150059	Private	Private	CUMMINGS, William	79th Bn., 22-7-15	France, 24-3-16 to 7-6-16.	Reg. Units, England, 8-6-16 to 10-3-17. C.F.C., England, 11-3-17 to 11-7-19. S.O.S., 24-7-19.	†11-8-18
207237	Private	Private	CUNNINGHAM, Alexander	4th Pnr. Bn., 28-12-15	France, 27-7-17 to 11-8-18.	3rd Lab. Bn., 9-2-17 to 27-7-17.	
624803	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	CUNNINGHAM, Francis Heriot	151st Bn., 14-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. L/Sgt., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	†9-4-17
258460	Private	Private	CURLEY, Howard Franklin	113th Bn., 19-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	*14-9-17
1000472	Private	Private	CURNE, Timothy	226th Bn., 29-12-15	France, 11-5-17 to 20-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	*29-8-18
420859	Private	Private	CURRIE, Douglas	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 2-9-15.	Inv. to Can., 4-4-18. S.O.S., 12-1-17.	
189201	Corporal	Corporal	CURRIE, Robert	94th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 28-8-16 to 2-9-18. Cpl., 19-8-18. M.M.	Nil	†2-9-18

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420034	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	CURRIE, Stafford M.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 24-4-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 25-9-16.	*13-6-16
77860	Private	Private	CURRY, Robert	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 12-5-15 to 8-8-16. Res. Units, England, 9-8-16 to 15-2-19. S.O.S., 13-3-19.	*4-9-16 †10-3-18
150347	Private	Private	CURSON, Fred	79th Bn., 18-11-15	France, 28-6-16 to 16-9-16, 25-4-17 to 10-3-18.	Nil	*9-4-17
291128	Private	Private	CURTIS, Thomas Henry	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 14-2-17 to 14-4-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 5-10-17 to 14-5-19.	
186069	Private	Private	CUTHBERT, Cyril	90th Bn., 23-8-15	France, 16-11-18 to 21-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 8-6-16 to 16-11-18.	
29433	Private	Private	CUTLER, Harley George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 1-10-15. S.O.S., 30-4-16.	*23-4-15
718865	Private	Private	DAGG, Bernard James	107th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
701196	Private	Private	DAGG, Roy	101st Bn., 22-2-16	France, 27-11-16 to 3-5-17, 24-11-17 to 8-8-18. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	Nil	*28-4-17 *28-7-18
736608	Private	Private	DAIGLE, Ollsine	113th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 2-7-17.	Nil	†2-7-17
1001154	Private	Private	DALE, Frank Dotten	226th Bn., 6-4-16	France, 3-5-17 to 2-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 3-10-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	
737037	Private	Private	DAHL, Henry Alexander	113th Bn., 5-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 5-11-17.	Nil	†5-11-17
2021791	Private	Private	DALLAS, Sidney Thomas	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 25-2-18	France, 21-9-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
420840	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DALLAS, Samuel	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 15-9-16. L/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 16-9-16 to 22-9-18. A/Sgt. 10-9-17 to 29-6-18. S.O.S., 12-3-19.	*4-9-16
832265	Private	Private	DALY, Harry Bernard	145th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 6-5-17.	Res. Units, England, 7-5-17 to 22-9-18. S.O.S., 21-11-18.	
871334	Private	Private	DALZIEL, Benjamin Tait	183rd Bn., 2-3-16	France, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 13-10-16 to 1-2-17. C.F.C., England, 2-2-17 to 20-5-18. 11th Res. Bn., England, 21-5-18 to 5-9-18.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. ◊Repatriated. †Died.

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722022	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DALZIEL, Arthur	108th Bn., 23-2-16	France, 3-5-17 to 27-8-18. L/Cpl., 11-8-18.	Inv. to Canada, 8-8-19. S.O.S., 31-10-19.	*16-8-18
1001002	Private	Private	DANDRIDGE, Ernest	226th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 10-9-18.	Inv. to Canada, 23-5-19. S.O.S., 17-4-20.	*2-9-18
721683	Private	Private	DANIEL, Frank	108th Bn., 18-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
727271	Private	Private	DANIELL, George A. S.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 1-10-15.	Nil	†1-10-15
77963	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	DARKE, Thomas Anthony	30th Bn., 12-2-15	France, 2-5-15 to 30-1-17. A/Cpl., 7-5-16.	Res. Units, England, 21-1-17 to 10-7-17. Inv. to Canada, 10-7-17. S.O.S., 4-3-19.	*9-10-16
603289	Private	Private	DARLOW, Willis	34th Bn., 2-10-15	France, 7-10-17 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	1st Bn., France, 28-7-16 to 7-10-17.	
420721	Private	Private	DAUN, James M.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 26-10-15 to 13-5-16.	Nil	†13-5-16
737166	Private	Private	DAVENPORT, Timothy T.	113th Bn., 21-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 25-4-17. 20-3-18 to 19-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 20-8-18 to 14-5-19. S.O.S., 25-5-19.	*20-2-17 *16-8-18
28609	Corporal	Corporal	DAVEY, Alan Francis	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 27-4-15.	†19-4-16
192481	Private	Private	DAVID, Charles Harold	92nd Bn., 14-8-15	France, 15-3-16 to 19-4-16.	Nil	*28-4-17
721181	Private	Private	DAVID, Samuel	108th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 7-3-17 to 16-10-18.	Cdn. Labour Pool, France, 17-10-18 to 23-11-18. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	
29434	Private	Private	DAVIDSON, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	17th Res. Bn., England, 13-2-15 to 25-3-15. Returned to Canada, 25-3-15. S.O.S., 9-4-15.	
420931	Gunner	Private	DAVIDSON, Edward H.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 11-12-15.	C.F.A., France, 12-12-15 to 16-1-18. Trans. to R.A.F., 21-6-18.	
77942	Private	Private	DAVIDSON, James	30th Bn., 20-1-15	France, 2-5-15 to 17-6-17.	Ret. to Canada, 10-7-17. S.O.S., 16-11-17.	*19-7-16
427585	Private	Private	DAVIDSON, Robert	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 4-6-19.	46th Bn., England, 2-11-15 to 16-6-16.	
465263	Sergeant	Private	DAVIDSON, William	62nd Bn., 30-7-15	France, 6-8-16 to 1-3-17.	Res. Units, England, 2-3-17 to 23-2-18. Ret. to Canada, 23-2-18. No. 1 Special Coy., C.A.D.C. Cdn. 123-2-18 to 7-3-20. S.O.S., 1-9-19. S.O.S., 6-3-20.	

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77119	Private	Private	DAVIES, Allan Morton	30th Bn., 14-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 28-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 29-5-15 to 4-3-17. Inv. to Canada, 5-3-17. S.O.S., 30-4-17.	*29-4-17 *16-8-17
701259	Private	Private	DAVIES, Charles	101st Bn., 27-3-16	France, 4-10-16 to 31-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 26-6-18.	†4/7-9-16
427763	Private	Private	DAVIES, David	46th Bn., 4-10-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	*17-11-16
51144	Private	Private	DAVIES, Ernest	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 14-11-14	France, 12-3-15 to 16-11-15, 13-12-15 to 21-11-16.	Res. Units, England, 22-11-16 to 5-10-17. C.A.M.C., England, 6-10-17 to 2-3-20. S.O.S., 20-3-20.	
2139155	Private	Private	DAVIES, George Nicholas	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 16-4-16	France, 21-9-18 to 13-1-19. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
130212	Private	Private	DAVIES, Henry Sifton	72nd Bn., 10-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 11-1-17.	F.G.H., France, 7-12-17 to 19-6-18. S.O.S., 28-1-19.	*5-9-16
736555	Private	Private	DAVIES, Jonathan	113th Bn., 26-2-16	France, 27-11-16 to 24-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-6-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	*8-11-17
28610	Private	Private	DAVIES, John Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	†20-5-15
420149	Private	Private	DAVIES, Robert	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 2-11-15.	Nil	†2-11-15
701142	Private	Private	DAVIES, Thomas	101st Bn., 16-2-16	France, 27-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	Nil	*9-4-18 *16-8-18
420388	Private	Private	DAVIS, Wm. John Ernest	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 6-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 7-6-16 to 25-8-17. Inv. to Can., 26-8-17. S.O.S., 19-11-17.	*6-9-16 *9-4-17
628115	Private	Private	DAVIS, James Ephraim	47th Bn., 3-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 18-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 19-4-17 to 30-1-18. Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 16-5-18.	
28725	Lieut.	Private	DAVIS, Lawrence Geo.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	H.Q. Shorncliffe, 1-4-15 to 25-9-16. Lieut., 26-9-16, 30th Bn. 7th Bn., France, 27-4-17 to 5-3-18. Lieut., C.E., England, 3-6-18 to 11-4-19. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	*9-4-17
737132	Private	Private	DAVIS, Wm. Henry	113th Bn., 20-7-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 13-4-17 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 14-2-19.	*9-4-17
718486	Private	Private	DAVIS, Wellington Roy	107th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 8-5-16, 2-10-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 1-5-19.	Nil	*26-4-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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420506	Corporal	Corporal	DAVISON, Noah	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 25/28-9-16.	NII	†25/28-9-16
622629	Private	Private	DAWES, William	174th Bn., 8-12-16	France, 27-8-17 to 9-3-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	NII	*4/7-9-16 *9-10-16
186555	Sapper	Private	DAWSON, Wm. Edward	90th Bn., 26-10-15	France, 17-7-16, to 10-10-16. C.R.T., to England, 9-2-17, to 16-11-17. Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 15-3-18.	NII	
737096	Private	Private	DAWSON, Wm. Young	113th Bn., 23-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 18-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 19-12-16 to 17-10-17. Inv. to Can., 18-10-17. S.O.S., 13-3-18.	
29914	Private	Private	DAY, Chester Reid	16th Bn., Att. 3rd C.I.B. Staff, 22-9-14	France, 1-10-15 to 22-4-16.	3rd C.I.B., H.Q., France, 9-2-15 to 1-10-15. Inv. to Can., 5-5-16. S.O.S., 10-10-16.	
1255	Private	Private	DAY, Ralph	No. 4 Fid. Amb., 20-11-14	France, 31-7-18 to 9-1-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 27-3-19.	C.A.M.C., France, 23-9-15 to 26-4-16. C.A.S.C., France, 27-4-16 to 30-7-18.	*22-4-15
29093	Hon. Capt. & Chaplain	Private	DAY, Robert B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Hon. Capt. & Chaplain, 17-9-15. Chap. Syces., England, 17-9-15 to 13-3-17. Chap. Syces., France, 14-3-17 to 5-10-17. Chap. Syces., England, 5-10-17 to 23-6-19. S.O.S., 9-7-19.	
1000978	Private	Private	DAYTON, Edward	226th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 9-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 10-10-18 to 1-5-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	*1-10-18
427357	Sergeant	Sergeant	DAZLEY, Herbert Charles	46th Bn., 3-7-15	France, 16-6-16 to 7-9-16, 20-4-17 to 8-11-18. Sgt., 28-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 27-10-18 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*4-9-16
628182	Private	Private	DEAN, Charles Gordon	47th Bn., 28-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 10-4-17.	NII	†10-4-17
29206	Private	Private	DEAN, Charles Alfred W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15.	NII	†18/22-5-15
29435	Private	Private	DEAN, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	NII	123-4-15
2380778	Private	Private	DeBOEVER, Camiel	1st Depot Bn., Men. Rest., 25-2-18	France, 5-9-18 to 15-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 16-10-18 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 13-5-19.	*10-10-18

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
736552	Private	Private	DEBRAUWER, Georges	113th Bn., 25-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-5-17, 29-3-18 to 10-9-18, S.O.S., 22-3-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
4080243	Private	Private	DeCHAMPLAIN, Joseph	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 1-3-16	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 16-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
29436	Private A/Sgt.	Private	DECKER, John James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 15-12-15. 4th Labour Bn., France, 4-5-17 to 17-12-17. C.F.C., France, 8-1-18 to 24-12-18. A/Sgt., 10-12-18. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	
4080060	Private	Private	DECLARA, John	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 5-12-17	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
77645	Private	Private	DEE, John Sanderson	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 25-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 26-5-15 to 30-5-17. Inv. to Can., 31-5-17. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	*18/22-5-15
420841	Private	Private	DEGROUCHY, Charles	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-7-16, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	No. 2 Fld. Bakery, France, 18-7-16.	*18-7-16
460491	Private	Private	DELANEY, Patrick J.	61st Bn., 22-6-15	France, 29-8-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-16 to 29-8-18.	
721501	Private	Private	DeLAROCHE, Wm. James	108th Bn., 11-11-15	France, 20-4-17 to 20-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 21-4-18 to 22-3-19, S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*15-8-17
719104	Private	Private	DELLAR, Frederick	107th Bn., 4-4-16	France, 28-11-16 to 18-3-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-5-17. S.O.S., 11-6-17.	
1000650	Private	Private	DEMER, Wm. Henry	220th Bn., 24-1-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
77120	Private	Private	DEMAYER, Joseph	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 22-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 25-3-16. S.O.S., 2-6-16.	*18-5-15
736682	Private	Private	DeMILLE, Howard Thomas	113th Bn., 17-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 23-2-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	Nil	
29242	Private	Private	DeMONTMORENCY, Herbert Branston	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 29-1-15.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29167	Major	Sergeant	DENHOLM, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-11-15.	Lieut., 15th Bn., France, 28-11-15. C.M.G. Corps, France, 27-2-16 to 25-3-19. Capt., 15-1-17. A/Major, 17-4-18. Major, 3-8-18. D.C.M., Desp. S.O.S., 10-5-19.	
29316	Private	Private	DENHOLM, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-3-16.	Inv. to Can., 18-6-17. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	*14-1-16
51141	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DENISON, Edgar Street	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 17-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
1000818	Corporal	Corporal	DENNISON, Seth Thomas	226th Bn., 23-2-16	France, 3-5-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 22-2-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*14-9-17 *8-8-18
28611	Private	Private	DENNY, Henry Allen M.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 30-11-14.	122-5-15
28612	Private	Private	DENNY, Robert Edmund	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15.	Nil	124-4-15
29036	Private	Private	DePAIVA, Joseph Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Nil	12-12-15
23645	Private	Private	DUPUIS, Horace	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 2-12-15.	Nil	
721667	Private	Private	DEREVIANCHUK, Mike	108th Bn., 21-1-16	France, 7-3-17 to 18-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 19-4-18 to 21-3-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	
624997	Private	Private	DERPAK, Wm. Wilfred	151st Bn., 29-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 1-5-17, 24-11-17 to 2-5-18.	C.F.C., France, 3-5-18 to 15-2-19. S.O.S., 7-4-19.	*28-4-17
2360719	Private	Private	DeSCHOUWER, Emiel	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 28-2-16	France, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	81-10-18 *6-12-18
628057	Corporal	Corporal	DeSILETS, Emile	47th Bn., 18-6-15	France, 20-4-17 to 15-6-16, 27-9-16 to 5-9-18. Cpl., 28-7-18. D.C.M. S.O.S., 8-2-19.	Nil	*12/14-6-16 *2-9-18
736796	Private	Private	DESSON, Albert Victor	113th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 13-4-17 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	*9-4-17
722075	Private	Private	DEVRIK, Frank	108th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 7-3-17 to 10-5-17.	C.F.C., France, 9-5-18 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 7-4-19.	
130276	Private A/Sgt.	Private	DEVLIN, Charles McManus	72nd Bn., 13-3-16	France, 16-6-16 to 2-9-16, 23-4-17 to 16-12-17.	Ret. to Can., 22-6-18. No. 11 Dist. Depot & C.A.M.C., Canada, 22-6-18 to 29-11-19. A/Sgt., 7-10-19. S.O.S., 30-11-19.	

Regi- men- tal No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29544	Sapper	Private	DEVLIN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15, 25-4-17 to 26-10-17.	7th Bn., France, 27-10-17 to 16-1-18, No. 3 Can. Tunn. Coy., France, 17-1-18 to 3-3-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	*22-4-15
2020841	Private	Private	DEVOS, Louis August	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 10-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
130224	Private	Private	DEWAR, Douglas Waldorf	72nd Bn., 25-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 8-9-16, 18-11-17 to 1-9-18, S.O.S., 13-3-19.	Nil	*4-9-16 *8-8-18
28583	Lieut. A/Capt.	Sergeant	DEWAR, James Archibald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-5-15.	3rd & 17th Res. Bns., England, 13-5-15 to 20-8-16. Lieut., 17th Bn., 21-8-16. 46th Bn., France, 21-9-16 to 15-11-16. Sec'd, 2nd Cdn. Comm'd. Depot, 21-5-17 to 18-1-19. A/Capt., 1-2-18. S.O.S., 15-2-19.	*11-11-16
429194	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DEWAR, Joseph Wallace	47th Bn., 17-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 16-6-16, 25-4-17 to 26-3-19, L/Cpl., 1-10-18, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*12/14-6-16
421041	Private	Private	DEWAR, William	43rd Bn., 13-3-15	France, 17-7-15 to 4-11-15.	C.A.S.C., France, 5-11-15 to 27-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	
28550	Sergeant A/S.M., A/W.O. 1	Sergeant	DEY, Charles Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Pay Office, London, 10-2-15 to 7-10-19. A/S.O.M.S., 1-6-16. A/S.M., A/W.O. 1, 1-10-18. S.O.S., 3-11-19.	*1-10-18
2373304	Private	Private	DEY, George Herbert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 10-4-17	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 11-6-19.	
28942	Private	Private	DIBBS, Wm. Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
2020731	Private	Private	DICKIE, Andrew	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 10-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
420151	Private	Private	DICKIE, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 13-10-15 to 2-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 3-7-16 to 8-10-17.	*29-6-16 #8-10-17
29203	Private A/Sgt.	Private	DICKIE, James Sym	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	C.E., France, 25-3-16 to 5-4-17. C.E., Eng- land, 6-4-17 to 8-8-19. A/Sgt., 28-1-19. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	*22-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
426417	Private	Private	DICKENSON, Allan	46th Bn., 18-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 12-9-16, 24-11-17 to 15-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 16-5-18 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	*7-9-16
186096	Private	Private	DICKINSON, Charles Gilbert	90th Bn., 26-10-15	France, 17-7-16 to 12-4-17, 7-4-18 to 12-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 13-8-18 to 12-10-18. S.O.S., 8-4-19.	*9-4-17 *8-8-18
77639	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DICKENSON, Hubert	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 13-6-16. L/Cpl., 6-12-15.	Nil	*18-5-15 †13-6-16
28727	Private	Private	DICKS, Albert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-5-15, 19-1-16 to 29-4-16.	Discharged in England, 8-8-16.	*22-4-15 *†3-3-23
28928	Private	Private	DICKSON, Aroibald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
1030974	Private	Private	DICKSON, Alfred Joseph	236th Bn., 25-6-17	France, 27-8-18 to 27-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18.	127-9-18
48997	Private	Private	DICKSON, Edward	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 17-5-16.	Nil	*26-2-16 †17-5-16
28613	Private	Private	DICKSON, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
420276	Corporal	Corporal	DICKSON, Warren Ernest	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 10-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-6-16 to 15-2-18. Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	*7-6-16
160168	Private	Private	DICKSON, Wm. Francis	82nd Bn., 20-9-15	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
29208	Private	Private	DIDSBURY, Wm. Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
428595	Private	Private	DIER, Richard	46th Bn., 17-3-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4/7-8-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
29050	Sergeant	Sergeant	DIGBY, Albert Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-15.	Inv. to Can., 10-9-15. S.O.S., 23-9-15.	
29091	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DIGBY, Frederick Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-17. L/Cpl., 14-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 2-5-17 to 12-1-19. A/Cpl., 31-12-17. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	*28-4-17
105754	Private	Private	DIGGLE, John	68th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 6-8-16 to 26-6-17.	Res. Units, England, 27-6-17 to 3-10-17. C.A.M.C., 4-10-17 to 7-12-17. S.O.S., 19-2-18.	*28-4-17
29629	Private	Private	DIMOCK, Phillip Lionel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-2-19. S.O.S., 25-5-19.	Nil	
2021897	Private	Private	DIMOCK, Richmond Baras	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 1-3-16	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	

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129083	Private	Private	DINGEE, Roy	72nd Bn., 10-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 17-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-8-16 to 6-11-17. Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 30-5-18.	*27-6-16
421071	Private	Corporal	DION, Edward	43rd Bn., 5-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 9-4-18. Cpl., 20-8-17 to 9-4-18.	85th Cdn. Engine Crew Coy., 9-4-18 to 18-4-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	*8-11-18
2380626	Private	Private	DIPPLE, Henry Jacob	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-2-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 29-11-18. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	*9-4-17
719176	Private	Private	DIVALL, Albert Edward	107th Bn., 4-6-16	France, 28-11-16 to 11-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 25-3-18.	
2381365	Private	Private	DIVINE, Walter	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 19-3-18	France, 26-9-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28724	Private	Private	DIX, Benjamin Francis	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29542	Private	Private	DIXON, Arthur Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 17-5-15 to 19-10-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 20-10-19.	*9-4-17
736858	Private	Private	DIXON, Herbert Charles	113th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. S.O.S., 7-9-18.	
186090	Corporal	Corporal	DIXON, James	90th Bn., 23-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 10-10-16, 31-8-17 to 19-8-18. Cpl., 29-12-17.	Nil	*9-10-16 †19-8-18
181104	Private	Private	DIXON, James Arthur	88th Bn., 23-2-16	France, 6-8-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
2381426	Private	Private	DOANE, Arthur	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 20-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 30-6-19.	*28-9-18
442053	Private	Private	DOBSON, Arthur	54th Bn., 24-5-15	France, 24-3-16 to 10-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-6-16 to 13-5-18. S.O.S., 14-6-18.	*20-5-16
719084	Private	Private	DOBSON, Joseph Rickaby	107th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 28-11-16 to 16-4-17. 18-11-17 to 9-4-19. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
721827	Private	Private	DOBSON, William	108th Bn., 1-2-16	France, 7-3-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	†8-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action: Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
628540	Private	Private	DODSLEY, Reginald Ernest	47th Bn., 11-6-15	France, 20-4-17 to 10-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 11-8-17 to 18-9-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 19-9-19.	*6-10-18
2381200	Private	Private	DODDS, Wm.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 14-5-19. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	*28-10-15
420046	Private	Private	DODDS, Wm. D.	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 6-4-16.	Inv. to Can., 25-11-16. S.O.S., 30-3-17.	*18-5-15
51143	Private	Private	DODSWELL, Claude Henry	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 10-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 12-5-15 to 4-10-16. Discharged in England, Medically Unfit, 5-10-16.	*26-4-17
721770	Private	Private	DOHERTY, Thomas John	108th Bn., 25-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 2-1-18.	Inv. to Can., 26-2-18. S.O.S., 9-4-18.	†8/9-10-16
420045	Corporal	Private	DOIG, Thomas	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 19-6-16.	1st Div. Train., France, 20-6-16 to 28-3-19. Cpl., 12-7-18. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	
700145	Private	Private	DOIGNY, Maurice	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	
2129001	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DOIRON, Phillip	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 11-7-18 to 18-3-19. L/Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	Nil	
29317	Private	Private	DON, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-9-15, 24-7-17 to 8-1-18.	1st Div. Train., France, 1-10-15 to 23-7-17. 43rd Bn., France, 9-1-18 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 19-4-19.	
737130	Private	Private	DONALD, Edward Burnett	113th Bn., 1-7-16	France, 12-11-16 to 4-3-17.	Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 25-3-18.	‡22-11-23
420152	Corporal	Corporal	DONALD, Gordon	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 2-6-16, 17-7-16 to 25/28-9-16.	Nil	*22-5-16 †25/28-9-16
29204	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DONALD, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-16.	Nil	*22-4-15 *19-4-16 †13-5-16
77138	Private	Private	DONALD, James Adam	30th Bn., 30-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 1-6-15, 24-11-17 to 27-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 30-6-19. S.O.S., 26-3-20.	*18-5-15 *8-6-18
28314	Private	Private	DONALD, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
420153	Private	Private	DONALD, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 26-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 27-1-17 to 15-11-17. 4th Can. Engrs., England, 16-11-17 to 15-10-16. S.O.S., 25-1-19.	*31-10-17

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29315	Lieut.	Sergeant	DONALD, William Milton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-6-16, 27-9-16 to 29-8-18. Sgt., 9-4-17. Croix de Guerre (Belgian).	Lieut., 11th Res. Bn., 23-11-18 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*12-6-16
28876	Lieut.	L. Cpl.	DONALDSON, Alexander Christian	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 10-4-15.	Cdn. Record Office, London, 29-5-15 to 3-9-19. A/S.M., A/W.O. I, 1-9-17. Lieut., 8-3-18. Brought to notice of Sec'y. of State for War. S.O.S., 11-10-19.	
77273	2/Cpl.	Private	DONALDSON, David	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 14-10-15.	Cdn. Engrs., France, 15-10-15 to 5-4-18. Res. Units, C.E., 6-4-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 9-7-19.	†18-8-17
859672	Private	Private	DONEGAN, William	179th Bn., 21-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	*15-8-17
624314	Private	Private	DONELON, Patrick	151st Bn., 7-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	Nil	
2020639	Private	Private	DONNELLY, Harry Main	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 7-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	†13-6-16
628086	Private	Private	DONOVAN, Timothy	47th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	*20-5-15
77310	Corporal	Private	DOODSON, Frank	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 13-10-15.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., 14-10-15 to 16-8-18. C.F.C., England, 17-8-18 to 22-7-19. A/Cpl., 1-4-17. Cpl., 28-9-17. S.O.S., 9-8-19.	
721643	Private	Private	DOONANCO, Paul	108th Bn., 18-1-16	France, 3-5-17 to 8-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 9-4-18 to 11-2-19. S.O.S., 24-5-19.	†14-4-17
198148	Private	Private	DORIAN, Frank	94th Bn., 6-11-15	France, 27-8-16 to 14-4-17.	Nil	
719044	Private	Private	DOIRON, Mathias	107th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 28-11-16 to 13-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 14-4-17 to 15-2-18. Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	*9-4-17
540399	Private	Private	DOUGAL, James Thorn	Div. Cyc., 3-9-15	France, 25-7-16 to 9-10-16.	Cdn. Corps Cyc. Bn., France, 24-3-16 to 24-7-16.	†9-10-16
28874	C.S.M.	C.S.M.	DOUGALL, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-16, 27-9-16 to 8/9-10-16. C.S.M., 14-4-15. D.C.M.	Nil	*19-4-16 †8/9-10-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
420842	Sergeant	Sergeant	DOUGALL, Thomas	43rd Bn., 8-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 10-6-16, 3-9-16 to 8/9-10-16. Sgt., 28-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-12-18 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 12-4-19.	*7-5-16 *8/9-10-16 *18-12-18
28903	Corporal	Corporal	DOUGANS, David W. Y.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-9-15, 16-2-17 to 21-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 22-8-17 to 21-10-18. Cdn. Base Depot, France, 1-10-15 to 15-2-17. A/Camp Sgt.-Major, C.B.D., S.O.S., 10-12-18.	*16-8-17
186759	Private A/C.Q.M.S.	Private	DOUGHERTY, Thomas	90th Bn., 2-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 22-2-18.	C.C.R.C., France, 23-2-18 to 16-1-19. A/C.Q.M.S., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	*7-9-16
70156	Private	Private	DOUGLAS, Andrew	101st Bn., 17-2-16	France, 27-10-16 to 27-11-16, 25-4-17 to 20-9-17, 7-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
87159	Private	Private	DOUGLAS, Archibald	183rd Bn., 14-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*8-8-18 *14-10-18
28534	Sergeant	Sergeant	DOUGLAS, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-10-18. D.C.M., Desp. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	Nil	
29205	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DOUGLAS, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
77584	Capt.	L/Cpl.	DOUGLAS, Geoffrey Noel	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 28-6-16. L/Cpl., 9-3-15.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 29-6-16. Lieut., 23-7-16. A/Capt., 16-4-17. Capt., 22-2-18. Adjt., 2nd M.G. Bn., 22-2-18. Ret. from France, 7-1-19. M.C., Desp. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	*15-9-16
28965	Corporal	Corporal	DOUGLAS, Hector	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15. Cpl., 15-2-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
420723	Private	Private	DOUGLAS, Joseph Montleith	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 1-1-16 to 28-5-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-1-17. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	*20-4-16
36074	Private	Private	DOUGLAS, Thomas	1st Div. Sup. Col. Motor Transport, 22-9-14	France, 27-9-15 to 5-6-16.	1st D.S.C. Motor Transport, France, 21-3-15 to 28-9-15.	†5-6-16
420386	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	DOUGLAS, William	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8/9-10-16. L/Sgt., 31-8-16.	Nil	*12-6-18 †4/9-10-16

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 10th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 10th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
2021987	Private	Private	DOUGLASS, Willis	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 2-3-16	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
29553	Hon. Capt.	Private	DOUGLAS, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 4-5-15 to 9-5-16. Cdn. War Records, London, 9-5-16 to 24-6-19. Hon. Lieut. 24-4-17. Hon. Capt., 25-10-18. Senior Record Officer, Cdn. War Records, France, 25-10-18 to 1-5-19. S.O.S., 31-10-19. Brought to notice of Sec'y. of State for War.	*22-4-15
628087	Private	Private	DOUVILLE, James Edmund	47th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 14-8-16.	C.F.C., England, 13-6-17 to 29-12-18. A/Sgt., 4-7-17 to 17-11-18. S.O.S., 1-5-19.	*18-6-16
737008	Private	Private	DOVEY, John	113th Bn., 18-5-16	France, 27-11-16 to 26-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 27-3-19 to 8-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 9-7-19.	
718473	Private	Private	DOW, Colin Stanley	107th Bn., 8-2-16	France, 5-12-16 to 11-10-17.	Nil	†11-10-17
77122	Private	Private	DOWLING, John Wm.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-6-17.	Comm., R.N.A.S., 19-11-17.	
129083	Private A/Sgt.	Private	DOWNMAN, Claude R.	72nd Bn., 10-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 28-7-16, 31-8-17 to 28-5-18.	Comm., R.A.F., 22-11-18.	*21-7-16
719008	Corporal	Corporal	DOWNIE, Alexander W.	107th Bn., 29-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 22-8-17. Cpl., 2-7-17.	Res. Units, England, 23-8-17 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 20-2-19.	*15-9-17
524412	Private	Private	DOWNIE, Gordon Robt.	C.A.M.C., 2-4-17	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
420297	Private A./L. Cpl.	Private A./L./Cpl.	DOWNIE, James Campbell	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 1-1-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
721078	Corporal	Corporal	DOWNES, Joseph Harry	108th Bn., 27-11-15	France, 7-3-17 to 16-7-17, 7-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28941	Corporal	Corporal	DOWNES, John Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
29092	Private	Private	DOWNS, Percy	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Nil	†3-5-15
29168	Sergeant	Sergeant	DOWSETT, Ernest Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France 9-2-15 to 13-6-16. Sgt., 3-1-16.	Nil	†13-6-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
721130	Private	Private	DOYLE, Henry	108th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 3-5-17 to 31-5-17.	Reg. Units, England, 1-6-17 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 15-3-19.	*8-9-16 *2-9-18
737148	Private	Private	DOZIER, John Ausley	113th Bn., 5-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 20-3-17.	Discharged in England, 9-7-17.	
628130	Private	Private	DRAFFEN, Wm. Pitt	47th Bn., 1-8-15	France, 20-4-16 to 15-9-18.	Reg. Units, England, 16-9-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	
887608	Private	Private	DRAPER, Norman Wm. David	188th Bn., 15-2-16	France, 13-6-18 to 1-4-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	4th Lab. Bn., & 2nd Cdn. Inf. Works Bn., France, 18-12-17 to 13-6-18.	†14-4-23
186089	L/Cpl.	Private	DRAYTON, Harold Ralph	90th Bn., 26-11-15	France, 17-7-18 to 10-9-16.	C.R.T., France, 13-3-17 to 4-2-19. L/Cpl., 17-2-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*4-9-16
192731	Private	Private	DREANY, Gordon Henry	92nd Bn., 24-8-15	France, 15-3-16 to 15-6-16.	19th Bn., France, 8-4-17 to 10-8-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*3-6-16 *8-8-18
718685	Private	Private	DRENNAN, Andrew Gordon	107th Bn., 29-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 14-4-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 5-9-17 to 27-2-18. S.O.S., 5-4-18.	*9-4-17
429551	Private	Private	DRINKWATER, Joseph Grey	47th Bn., 7-4-15	France, 29-2-16 to 28-5-16.	1st D.S.C., France, 29-5-16 to 14-4-18. 1st Div. Motor Transport Coy., France, 15-4-18 to 9-4-19. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	
1000303	Private	Private	DRURY, Wallace	226th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19. M.M.	Nil	
737163	Private	Private	DRYDEN, William	113th Bn., 18-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 23-11-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-3-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	
49400	Corporal	Corporal	DRYSDALE, George R.	Remount Depot, 9-4-15	France, 8-4-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Remount Depot & No. 1 Cdn. Vet. Hosp., France, 4-6-15 to 8-4-17.	
22991	Private	Private	DUCHARME, Raymond	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-4-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
721715	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DUCHARME, Joseph	108th Bn., 26-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 5-9-18. L/Cpl., 26-8-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19. M.M.	Nil	*28-7-18 *16-8-18 *16-8-18 *12-12-18
1000906	Private	Private	DUCHARME, Harry Geo. G.	226th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 31-6-17 to 16-8-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1000518	Private	Private	DUCHARME, Walter James	226th Bn., 1-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 5-3-19. S.O.S., 31-8-19.	Nil	*12-9-17 *4-3-18
1000907	Private	Private	DUCHARME, Wm. James	226th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 30-9-18.	*9-11-17 *27-9-18
28966	Lieut.	L/Cpl.	DUCHESNAY, Frank Alex.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-9-15.	1st D.S.C., France, 3-9-15 to 6-4-16. Lieut., C.A.S.C., Training Depot, 7-4-16. C.A.S.C., France, 1-5-17 to 28-6-18. C.A.S.C., England, 27-6-18 to 25-3-19.	‡25-3-19
426224	Sapper	Private	DUDLEY, John William	46th Bn., 1-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 6-8-16.	C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 6-10-17, 11-12-17 to 25-2-19. S.O.S., 24-7-19.	*4-8-16
718033	C.S.M.	Private	DUFF, Kenneth Gordon	107th Bn., 13-8-15	France, 28-11-16 to 28-11-17.	Ret'd. to Canada, 23-12-17. Served in Canada, from 23-12-17 to 28-1-19. C.S.M., 1-11-18. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	
29174	Private	Private	DUFF, Walter David	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	*12-3-15 ‡23-4-15
29437	Private	Private	DUFFY, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	‡23-4-15
420043	Private	Private	DUFFELL, Charles	43rd Bn., 7-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 12/14-6-16.	Nil	*25-11-15 ‡12/14-6-16
737235	Private	Private	DUFTY, Herbert John	113th Bn., 8-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 25-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*27-12-16
420047	Sapper	Private	DUKE, Wm. John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., 27-1-17 to 8-5-17, 10-4-18 to 3-3-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	
29438	Private	Private	DUNBAR, Hugh M.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	‡23-4-15
736760	Sapper	Private	DUNBAR, Robert	113th Bn., 29-3-16	France, 27-11-16 to 2-5-18.	C.E., England, 23-9-18 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*28-4-18
29439	Private	Private	DUNBAR, Robert Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-11-15, 7-3-16 to 15-6-16, 31-8-17 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 9-3-19.	Nil	*18-5-15 *12-6-16
718241	Private	Private	DUNCAN, Adam	107th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77300	Sergeant	Sergeant	DUNCAN, Alexander	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 14-5-16, 25-4-17 to 16-8-17. Sgt., 11-12-16.	Nil	*22-5-15 *1-5-16 †16-8-17
859059	Private	Private	DUNCAN, Arthur	179th Bn., 4-8-15	France, 21-6-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
427584	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DUNCAN, Arthur Norman	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 8-11-16, 25-4-17 to 30-8-17, 7-4-18 to 2-9-18. L/Cpl., 19-8-18.	Nil	12-9-18
700237	Sapper	Private	DUNCAN, Alfred Stanley	101st Bn., 11-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 30-9-16, 25-4-17 to 23-11-17.	2nd Tramway Coy., C.E., 24-11-17 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*25-9-16
524093	Private	Private	DUNCAN, Bruce Vincent	C.A.M.C., 16-8-16	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
718675	Private	Private	DUNCAN, Firth	107th Bn., 26-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
28968	Private	Private	DUNCAN, John C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-9-15, 19-1-16 to 6-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 7-7-16 to 30-1-18. Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 19-3-18.	*12-6-16
2022452	Private	Private	DUNCAN, John Cameron	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 3-4-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
737065	Private	Private	DUNCOMBE, Ernest	113th Bn., 10-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-2-17.	Res. Units, England, 27-2-17 to 12-2-18. C.A.S.C., England, 13-2-18 to 22-10-18. C.A.M.C., England, 23-10-18 to 3-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 4-3-19.	
150366	Private	Private	DUNHAM, Ernest Wm.	79th Bn., 16-11-15	France, 28-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	
186552	Private	Private	DUNHAM, Walter Bruce	90th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 25/28-9-16.	Nil	
2129086	Private	Private	DUNKLEY, Stephen	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 26-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	†25/28-9-16
28723	Cornet A/L/Sgt.	Sergeant	DUNLOP, Charles Mitchell	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-11-15. Sgt., 14-6-15, 15-6-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	C.F.A., France, 22-11-15 to 14-8-17. Reverted to Pte., 1-12-18.	

Regl- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29090	Private	Private	DUNLOP, Raymond	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
129148	Private	Private	DUNLOP, Robert John	72nd Bn., 11-8-15	France, 18-6-16 to 23-2-17, 20-3-18 to 10-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-18 to 2-5-19. S.O.S., 18-5-19.	*2-9-18
29089	Private	Private	DUNN, Douglas Arthur J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
29088	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DUNN, Eric J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
808829	Private	Private	DUNN, Edward Thomas	113th Bn., 9-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
401255	Private	Private	DUNN, James	33rd Bn., 30-1-15	France, 8-3-16 to 22-7-16.	Discharged in England, Medically Unfit, 17-11-16.	
426844	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	DUNN, James Hewitt	46th Bn., 17-4-15	France, 16-6-16 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 20-12-16. A/Sgt., 30-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28726	Private	Private	DUNN, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 9-8-16 to 23-2-18. No. 11 Dist. Depot, 11th Bn., C.G.R., Canada, 28-3-18 to 7-10-19. S.O.S., 8-10-19.	*4-8-16
718402	Private	Private	DUNN, William	107th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 18-4-17.	Nil	†18-4-17
33678	Private	Private	DUNN, Joseph	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-5-16.	C.A.M.C., France, 1-6-16 to 29-7-16. C.A.M.C., England, 30-7-16 to 24-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 25-4-19.	
23383	Private	Private	DUNNETT, William	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 3-5-15 to 22-5-16.	Inv. to Can., 29-9-16. S.O.S., 30-11-16.	*5-10-15
722112	Private	Private	DUNNING, Ernest Sydney	108th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 15-6-18. M.I.	1st Cdn. Div. Emp. Coy., 24-10-18 to 6-2-19. 8th Bn., France, 7-2-19 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
77585	Private	Private	DUNNING, Warren Edward	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	†20-5-15
151627	Private	Private	DUNSTAN, Samuel Francis	79th Bn., 13-8-15	France, 28-10-17 to 26-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 5-5-19. S.O.S., 25-7-19.	*2-9-18
28319	Private	Private	DUSTAN, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-11-15.	Inv. to Can., 19-10-16. S.O.S., 1-3-17.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
718652	Private	Private	DUPAS, David	107th Bn., 26-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 13-4-17.	C.A.V.C., France, 28-12-17 to 23-4-18. Cdn. Lab. Pool & C.F.C., France, 24-4-18 to 18-12-18. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	*9-4-17
718293	Private	Private	DUPAS, Henry	107th Bn., 18-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 7-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 24-9-18. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*28-4-17
718294	Private	Private	DUPAS, Joseph	107th Bn., 18-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 15-4-17.	Nil	†15-4-17
49096	Private	Private	DUPLAIN, Richard Henry	Remount Depot, 22-9-14	France, 16-1-18 to 11-4-18, 3-10-18 to 4-2-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	Remount Depot & C.A.V.C., France, 15-5-15 to 16-1-18.	*6-4-18
23719	Private	Private	DUPRE, Henri	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 27-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 25-11-15. S.O.S., 14-6-16.	*1-10-18
625041	Corporal	Corporal	DURHAM, Walter Frank	151st Bn., 28-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 2-5-17, 18-11-17 to 19-2-19. Cpl., 1-9-18. M.M. S.O.S., 16-4-19.	Nil	
625100	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	DURNIN, Wm. Henry	151st Bn., 8-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 4-5-17, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 10-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*28-4-17 *2-9-18
198264	Private	Private	DUSANG, Hilliard Rusted	94th Bn., 4-11-15	France, 22-9-16 to 15-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 9-4-17.	†9-4-17
29207	Private	Private	DUTHOIT, Albert Gill	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-12-18.	Res. Units, 19-12-18 to 1-4-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	
420042	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	DWINNELL, Wilfred	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-7-9-16. A/L/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
700376	Sergeant	Private	DYER, John	101st Bn., 21-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 19-12-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 20-12-16 to 25-3-19. Sgt., 30-9-18. Ord. Room Sgt., 1st M.G. Bn., 24-2-19. M.S.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
1001217	Private A/Cpl.	Private	DYER, Leonard Arthur	228th Bn., 11-4-16	France, 3-5-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 8-1-19. C.M.G. Depot & C.M.G. Depot, 9-1-19 to 19-9-19. A/Cpl., 8-5-19. S.O.S., 4-10-19.	
2021636	Private	Private	DYKE, Gordon Edward	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Rest., 18-2-16	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Hold 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Column for Details)
130011	Private A/Cpl.	Private	EADIE, John	72nd Bn., 7-10-15	France, 18-6-16 to 3-11-16.	Res. Units, England, 4-11-16 to 22-11-18. A/Cpl., 19-3-18. S.O.S., 14-3-19.	*25/28-9-16
721380	Private	Private	EAMES, Albert	108th Bn., 15-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 30-4-17.	Cdn. Corps Camp Coy., France, 1-5-17 to 15-6-17. Y.M.C.A., France, 16-6-17 to 7-6-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	†8/9-10-16
151632	Private	Private	EARDLEY, Albert Edward	79th Bn., 14-8-15	France, 7-9-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*15-8-17
736406	Private	Private	EARLES, Charles Fred'k	113th Bn., 31-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 19-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 27-2-18. S.O.S., 19-5-18.	
229334	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	EARWAKER, Frank Edward	61st Bn., 11-8-15	France, 17-7-16 to 26-3-19. C.O.M.S., 4-2-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
2381320	Private	Private	EAST, James August	1st Depot Bn., Men. Regt., 15-3-18	France, 20-9-18 to 22-1-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	Nil	
427468	Private	Private	EAST, Benjamin Hicks	46th Bn., 2-8-15	France, 16-6-16 to 28-4-17.	Nil	†28-4-17
427291	Private	Private	EASTGATE, John	46th Bn., 16-6-15	France, 16-6-16 to 8-12-16, 26-4-17 to 6-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-6-18. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	*6-12-16 *9-7-17
737067	Private	Private	EASTO, George	113th Bn., 7-6-16	France, 27-11-16 to 18-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 19-10-18 to 2-6-19. S.O.S., 14-6-19.	*12-10-18
47346	Private	Private	EASTWOOD, Daniel	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 23-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 24-5-15 to 7-6-16. Discharged in England Medically Unit, 8-6-16.	*18-5-15
736557	Private	Private	EBY, Daniel Martin	113th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 27-11-16 to 5-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 9-4-19.	*2-9-18
1000364	Private	Private	ECCLES, John	226th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 4-5-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*14-8-18
77863	Private	Private	EDDIE, James Alexander Ross	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-5-15.	15th Bn., France, 3-5-15 to 26-7-15. Inv. to Can., 20-11-16. Served in Canada, "J" Unit, M.H.C.C., Victoria, & Dist. Depot No. 11. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*6-7-15
427614	Corporal	Corporal	EDDY, Walter Allan	46th Bn., 16-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4-10-18. Cpl., 2-9-18.	Nil	*8-10-16 *8-8-18 †4-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420390	Sergeant A/C.S.M. A/W.O. 2	Sergeant	EDGAR, John P.	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 11-4-17. Sgt., 6-4-17.	14th, 11th & 18th Res. Bns., England, 15-6-17 to 15-3-19, A/C.S.M., 10-5-18. S.O.S., 8-4-19.	*12-6-16 *9-4-17
28969	Private	Private	EDGAR, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-1-16.	Rcs. Units, England, 14-1-16 to 12-7-16. C.A.S.C., England, 13-7-16 to 29-9-17. C.A.M.C., England, 30-9-17 to 4-10-19. S.O.S., 25-3-20.	
2129845	Private	Private	EDKINS, Wm. James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-5-18	France, 8-11-18 to 9-2-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	Nil	
429741	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	EDMONDSTONE, Benjamin	47th Bn., 23-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 9/9-10-16. A/L/Cpl., 28-9-16.	Nil	18/9-10-16
2380455	Corporal	Corporal	EDNEY, Louis Treboux	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-8-17	France, 21-8-18 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 26-10-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
28526	L/Cpl.	Private	EDWARDS, Andrew	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 25-4-18. Served in Canada with No. 11 Dist. Depot & C.M.P.C., No. 11 Det. L/Cpl., 23-8-18. S.O.S., 3-1-19.	*15-8-17
859170	Private	Private	EDWARDS, Duncan	179th Bn., 26-10-15	France, 20-4-17 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
527	Private	Private	EDWARDS, Daniel Bertram	6th Fid. Coy, C.E., 29-1-15	France, 4-1-17 to 30-4-17, 18-11-17 to 8-4-18.	1st Army Troop Coy., C.E., 3-10-16 to 3-1-17. Res. Units, England, 9-4-18 to 14-7-19. S.O.S., 25-10-19.	*3-4-18
29062	Private	Private	EDWARDS, Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
29209	Lieut.	Private	EDWARDS, Henry Julian	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 17-5-15 to 24-9-16. L/Cpl., 6-3-16. Pay Office, London, 25-9-16 to 4-7-17. Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 2-9-17. Inv. to Can., 3-6-18. S.O.S., 8-7-18.	*22-4-15
859215	Private	Private	EDWARDS, James	179th Bn., 1-11-15	France, 21-6-17 to 5-3-18.	Res. Units, England, 6-3-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 14-2-19.	*25-2-18
871292	Private	Private	EDWARDS, John	183rd Bn., 26-2-16	France, 7-3-17 to 11-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 10-12-18. S.O.S., 12-3-20.	*28-4-17 *28-7-18

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
460494	Sapper	Private	EDWARDS, Jack Hezack	61st Bn., 29-6-15	France, 17-7-16 to 12-10-16.	3th C.R.T., Franco, 24-2-17 to 1-2-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	*9-10-16
29211	Private	Private	EDWARD, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-15.	NII	†21-5-15
150072	Private	Private	EDWORTHY, John Henry	79th Bn., 24-7-15	France, 24-3-16 to 4/7-9-16.	NII	†4/7-9-16
183243	Private	Private	EGEN, Barney	89th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 26-2-18 to 8-8-18.	No. 1 Cdn. Vet. Hosp., Franco, 27-9-16 to 29-12-17. C.M.G. Pool, Franco, 30-12-17 to 25-2-18.	†8-8-18
721913	Private	Private	EINARSON, Asmundur	108th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 15-6-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool & 1st Cdn. Inf. Works Coy., France, 16-6-18 to 13-12-18. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	*8-8-18
718378	Private	Private	EIRIKSON, Ludrik Johann	107th Bn., 31-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Record List, Franco, 27-3-19 to 20-4-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	*1-5-15
29095	Private	Private	EKMAN, Oscar	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-5-15.	Dept. of Gen. Audits, London, 1-10-16 to 22-11-18. A/Sgt., 10-8-18 to 21-11-18. S.O.S., 15-1-19.	*18-8-18 †16-8-18 ‡12-1-19
722090	Private	Private	ELIASSON, Elias	108th Bn., 11-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 20-1-19 to 14-7-19. S.O.S., 23-9-19.	*9-4-17
1001120	Sergeant	Sergeant	ELLIS, John Wm. Andrew	228th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 11-5-17 to 8-3-19. Sgt., 1-10-18. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 9-3-19 to 13-8-19. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	
736710	Private	Private	ELLIS, Robert Esly	113th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 13-12-17, 16-1-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 12-3-19.	NII	
737055	Private	Private	ELLIS, William James	113th Bn., 20-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, Franco, 16-1-17 to 6-11-17. Inv. to Can., 25-3-18. S.O.S., 27-7-18.	†22-6-24
420844	L/Cpl.	Private	ELLIOTT, Herbert	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 27-4-16.	C.F.C., Franco, 12-5-17 to 22-12-18. L/Cpl., 9-7-17. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	*24-4-16
77940	Private	Private	ELLIOT, Kenneth Robt.	30th Bn., 18-1-15	France, 26-4-15 to 26-8-15.	Res. Units, England, 27-8-15 to 7-9-16. Discharged in England Medically Unfit, 8-9-16.	*9-4-17
736655	Private A/Sgt.	Private	ELLIOT, Robert	113th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 21-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 22-4-17 to 25-2-18. Inv. to Can., 26-2-18. S.O.S., 20-4-18.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29318	Private	Private	ELLIOTT, Samuel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-9-15.	C.A.M.C. France, 2-9-15 to 31-5-18. C.A.M.C., England, 1-6-18 to 1-2-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	†1-10-18
2021979	Private	Private	ELLIOTT, Wm. John	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 8-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 1-10-18.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
2488514	Private	Private	ELIZER, Samuel Harold	C.F.C., 12-6-17	France, 10-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	C.F.C., France, 15-10-17 to 9-10-18.	
198259	Private	Private	ELMER, Rudolf	94th Bn., 20-11-15	France, 21-9-16 to 22-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	*9-10-16
169027	Private	Private	ELPHINSTON, John Wm. Robert	17th Res. Bn., 24-6-16	France, 7-9-16 to 13-10-16.	C.R.O., London, 10-3-17 to 14-1-18. Discharged in England Medically Unfit, 31-8-18.	
77390	Private	Private	ELWOOD, John	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 22-6-15 to 11-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-6-16 to 7-6-17. Inv. to Can., 8-6-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*7-6-16
216902	Lieut.	Private	EMARD, James William	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-8-15.	C.A.M.C., England, 9-7-16 to 31-5-17. C.A.M.C., France, 1-6-17 to 21-5-18. Lieut., 11th Res. Bn., 23-11-18. S.O.S., 6-1-19.	*16-8-15
46832	Private	Private	EMBREE, Wm. Anderson	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 14-5-15. 28-8-15 to 13-12-15.	Inv. to Can., 31-3-16. S.O.S., 24-12-16.	*22-4-15
426941	Private	Private	EMERSON, George Gordon	46th Bn., 29-4-13	France, 16-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 29-11-18 to 4-3-19. S.O.S., 18-3-19.	88/9-10-16 829-11-18
420845	Private	Private	EMERY, Matthew Harris	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 30-10-15, 15-3-16 to 16-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-2-17. S.O.S., 31-7-17.	*11/14-6-16
77862	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ENSCH, John Phillip	30th Bn., 23-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-11-15. L/Cpl., 20-8-15.	Nil	†16-11-15
75146	Private	Private	ENDERSBY, Charles	29th Bn., 10-3-15	France, 11-7-18 to 1-10-18.	29th Bn., France, 17-9-15 to 4-11-15. 27-8-16 to 8-12-17. Cdn. Vet. Hosp., France, 7-12-17 to 11-7-18.	†1-10-18
701265	Private	Private	ENNESS, William	101st Bn., 6-4-16	France, 28-8-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-6-19.	Nil	

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737030	Private	Private	ENNIS, Cleveland Grover	113th Bn., 28-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 24-3-17.	Nil	*3-10-17
77125	Private	Private	ENTWISLE, Ralph Wm.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-15, 26-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*18-5-15 †8/9-10-16
428579	Private	Private	EPPS, Edgar Vivian	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 2-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-1-17. S.O.S., 30-6-17.	*29-6-16
442062	Private	Private	ERRANT, Philip Francis	54th Bn., 25-5-15	France, 24-3-16 to 20-6-16.	C.M.P. England, 21-11-16 to 5-12-18. S.O.S., 13-3-19.	*12-6-16
77643	Private	Private	ERWIN, Adam Edward	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 24-6-15 to 9-8-15.	Cdn. Vet. Hosp., France, 10-8-15 to 14-6-17. Inv. to Can., 15-9-17. S.O.S., 20-10-17.	*14-9-17
400418	Private	Private	ESLER, Andrew	C.A.M.C., 13-8-15	France, 17-8-16 to 29-9-17.	C.F.C. England, 3-4-18 to 7-5-19. S.O.S., 21-5-19.	†23-4-15 *9-4-17
29210	Private	Private	ESPLIN, Stewart	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
737957	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ESPLIN, Samuel Stanley	113th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 22-4-17. 6-6-18 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 20-12-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*14-9-15
77970	B.Q.M.S.	Private	EVANS, Alder	30th Bn., 13-2-15	France, 2-5-15 to 28-11-15.	2nd D.A.C., France, 29-11-15 to 20-10-18. B.Q.M.S., 16-4-17. S.O.S., 15-2-19.	*13-6-16
28614	Private	Private	EVANS, Henry Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-9-15.	Nil	†4-9-15
28856	Private	Private	EVANS, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 17-6-16. H.Q., O.M.F. of C., London, 24-2-17 to 22-5-17. Ret'd. to Can., 2-10-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*13-6-16
77824	Private	Private	EVEREST, Cyril Fielding	30th Bn., 17-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
1031141	Private	Private	EVERETT, Ernest	236th Bn., 2-7-17	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18, 23-9-18 to 29-10-18. S.O.S., 21-7-19.	*1-10-18
709710	Private	Private	EVANS, David	101st Bn., 10-1-16	France, 4-10-16 to 14-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 25-2-18.	*9-4-17
736669	Sergeant	Sergeant	EWART, Alexander P.	113th Bn., 11-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-3-18. Sgt., 8-11-17. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 13-3-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 12-3-19.	*4-3-18
152382	L/Cpl.	Private	EWER, Wilfred Daniel	78th Bn., 23-8-15	France, 3-9-16 to 10-11-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-11-16 to 12-12-18. L/Cpl., 15-2-18. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	*28-9-16
29212	Private	Private	EVANS, Robt. E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15, 16-3-16 to 7-11-16. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	Nil	*5-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease; Presumed Dead. ‡Prisoner of War. §Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
129763	Private	Private	EWINGS, John Samuel	72nd Bn., 1-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 10-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-16, to 18-6-17. Inv. to Can., 18-6-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*8-10-16
420049	C.S.M. W.O. 2	C.S.M. W.O. 2	EYDEN, Frederick	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-4-17. C.S.M., W.O. 2, 9-10-16.	Nil	*19-7-16 *7-7-16 19-4-17
28615	Private	Private	FAHRNI, Walter Wesley	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-9-15.	1st D.S.C., 3-9-15 to 12-1-17. S.O.S., 11-3-17.	
29548	Lieut.	A/Sgt.	FAIL, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-3-17.	Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 28-4-17. Res. Units, England, 28-4-17 to 20-9-18. Inv. to Can., 20-9-18. S.O.S., 15-3-19.	
256835	Private	Private	FAIR, Norman McLaughlin	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 8-1-18	France, 26-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	11-10-18
420509	Private	Private	FAIRBAIRN, Robert	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-9-16.	Nil	14-9-16
2021830	Private	Private	FALLOWFIELD, Charles Thomas	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 25-2-18	France, 21-9-18 to 28-12-18. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
420608	Corporal	Corporal	FANCY, George H.	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 6-12-15.	Nil	16-12-15
2381590	Private	Private	FANNING, Arthur	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 29-3-18	France, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 12-5-19. S.O.S., 24-8-19.	
700759	Private	Private	FARMER, Joseph Henry	101st Bn., 12-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 5-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	Nil	
152394	Private	Private	FARRAR, Frankland	79th Bn., 9-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 24-10-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 3-10-17 to 26-2-18. S.O.S., 11-4-18.	*4-9-16 *9-10-16
628508	Sapper A/L/Cpl.	Private	FARRELL, John	47th Bn., 11-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 23-9-16.	5th C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 13-2-19. A/L/Cpl., 26-8-18. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	*4-8-16
811798	Private	Private	FARRELL, Robert	113th Bn., 19-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
736355	Private	Private	FAULKNER, Harry	113th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 21-6-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil	
736361	Private	Private	FAUTLEY, James John	113th Bn., 2-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 6-8-18. Nil	Nil	18-8-18

Regt- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77825	Private	Private	FAWCETT, Miles O'Dowda	30th Bn., 17-11-14	France, 27-5-15 to 20-12-15.	Nil	†20-12-15
737094	Private A/Sgt.	Private	FAWCETT, Robert Cecil	113th Bn., 16-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 27-3-19.	Att. 1st Cdn. Div. H.Q., 1-8-18 to 29-4-19. A/Sgt., 1-8-18. S.O.S., 27-5-18.	
602038	Private	Private	FAWCETT, Willie	34th Bn., 18-1-15	France, 7-5-16 to 16-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 8-9-17. S.O.S., 3-2-18.	*12-6-16
415490	Private	Private	FEAR, James	40th Bn., 2-4-15	France, 30-5-17 to 4-7-17.	1st Pnc. Bn. & 9th C.R.T.; France, 9-3-16 to 29-5-17. Pnc. Units, England, 5-7-17 to 23-9-18. S.O.S., 12-11-18.	*28-6-17
420393	Private	Private	FEARNLEY, Wm. Walker	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 23-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-6-17. S.O.S., 28-8-18.	*20-9-16
420609	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	FEGAN, Edward Joseph	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-1-15 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	*20-1-16 †4/7-9-16
256843	Private	Private	FEILBERG, Henning Frederick	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 8-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
2476610	Private	Private	FELKER, William Alex.	C.A.M.C., 10-11-17	France, 2-10-18 to 29-10-18. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	Nil	*21-10-18
701176	Private	Private	FELLOWS, Alfred	101st Bn., 18-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 8-8-19. S.O.S., 27-10-19.	*8/9-10-16 *8/9-10-16 *7-12-18
420396	Private	Private	FENN, Charles	43rd Bn., 4-1-14	France, 17-7-15 to 20-12-15, 27-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*8-11-17
722089	Private	Private	FENN, George	108th Bn., 25-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 28-8-18. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	Nil	*15-8-17 *16-8-18
129350	Private	Private	FENNELL, MILLS	72nd Bn., 13-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 27-9-16.	Nil	†27-9-16
700187	Private	Private	FENWICK, Thomas	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 15-11-16, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
736452	Private	Private	FERENS, John Charles	113th Bn., 11-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	Nil	*2-9-18 *1-10-18 *13-1-19

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29097	Private	Private	FERGUSON, Arthur John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-9-15, 21-12-15 to 12-1-16, 15-3-16 to 22-7-16, 22-8-18 to 26-3-19.	France, 1st Lab. Bn., 8-1-17 to 21-8-18, Res. Units, England, 27-3-19 to 3-10-19, S.O.S., 17-10-19.	*23-8-15 *6-1-16 *12-6-16
736937	Private	Private	FERGUSON, Andrew Malcolm	113th Bn., 8-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17, 7-4-18 to 7-9-18, S.O.S., 7-4-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *2-9-18
2503364	Private	Private	FERGUSON, Douglas John	Rly. Const. Depot, 16-2-18	France, 10-8-18 to 27-8-18, S.O.S., 18-2-19.	11th C.R.T., France, 9-7-18 to 9-8-18.	*28-7-18
420512	Private	Private	FERGUSON, David	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 30-9-15, 31-8-17 to 8-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-18. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	
28616	Private	Private	FERGUSON, James Gillon	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 8-12-14.	†23-4-15
28953	Private	Private	FERGUSON, John R.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	*8-10-16 †31-3-18
129795	Private	Private	FERGUSON, Robert	72nd Bn., 2-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 11-10-16, 18-11-17 to 31-3-18.	Nil	
150385	Private	Private	FERGUSON, Wm. Henry	79th Bn., 16-10-15	France, 28-6-16 to 7-9-16.	Nil	†7-9-16
874012	Sergeant	Sergeant	FERGUSON, Wm. McM.	184th Bn., 3-2-16	France, 12-1-17 to 28-7-18, Sgt., 18-8-17.	Nil	†28-7-18
420510	Private	Private	FERNIE, Robt. Todd	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 22-9-17, M.M.	Ret. to Can. for duty, 6-11-17, S.O.S., 29-3-19.	*12-6-16
29549	Private	Private	FERREY, Eustace Meade	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 24-12-15.	*22-4-15
29320	Sergeant	Private	FERRIER, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-9-15.	1st Div. Train., France, 1-10-15 to 28-3-19, Sgt., 12-12-17. D.C.M. S.O.S., 1-5-19.	*22-4-15
722259	Private	Private	FESSEY, Wm. Henry	108th Bn., 15-4-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-9-17.	Nil	†16-9-17
628147	Private	Private	FETHERSTON, Wm. Henry	47th Bn., 18-8-15	France, 20-4-16 to 28-9-16, 26-4-17 to 28-3-18.	Res. Units, England, 26-3-18 to 2-1-19, S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*4-9-16
428003	Private	Private	FEWSON, Edward	46th Bn., 18-12-14	France, 16-8-16 to 28-4-17.	Nil	*9-10-16 †26-4-17
77789	Private	Private	FEWTRELL, Sidney	30th Bn., 17-11-14	France, 24-6-15 to 14-10-16.	C.M.O. Corps, England, 26-4-17 to 24-2-19, S.O.S., 2-8-19.	*8-10-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28845	Sapper	Private	FIDDES, Wm. F.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-8-15 to 3-6-16, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	C.O.R.C.C., France, 4-6-16 to 19-12-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*22-4-15
737103	Private	Private	FIELD, John	113th Bn., 21-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17, 24-11-17 to 2-9-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 †2-9-18
29321	Private	Private	FIELD, Judson Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 14-1-16. S.O.S., 25-10-16.	*22-4-15
736261	Private	Private	FILGAS, Joseph	113th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 28-3-18. S.O.S., 28-8-18.	*15-8-17
77392	Private	Private	FINCH, John	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 25-8-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 21-5-17 to 24-1-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*18-7-16
151661	Private	Private	FINCH, Roy	79th Bn., 11-9-15	France, 7-9-16 to 1-3-17.	Inv. to Can., 30-9-17. S.O.S., 19-11-18.	*12-2-17
526856	Private	Private	FINDLATER, Frank	C.A.M.C., 28-11-16	France, 28-2-18 to 28-8-18.	C.A.M.C., France, 1-6-17 to 27-2-18. Inv. to Can., 13-1-19. S.O.S., 26-8-19.	*3-8-18
29440	Private	Private	FINDLATER, Nicol	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16/22-5-15.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
736919	Private	Private	FINDLATER, Wm. Irvine	113th Bn., 10-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17, 17-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 †1-10-18
420511	Private	Private	FINDLATER, Wm. M.	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 25-6-16.	4th Lab. Bn. & 4th Cdn. Inf. Wks. Coy., France, 14-3-17 to 30-1-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*12-6-16
420846	L/Cpl. A/Sgt.	L. Cpl.	FINDLAY, Aubrey	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16. L/Cpl., 18-2-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 13-6-17. C.F.C., England, 14-6-17 to 21-6-19. A/Sgt., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	*12-6-16
420361	Private	Private	FINDLAY, Albert Edward	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 7-6-16, 17-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*4-6-16 19/9-10-16
718686	Corporal	Corporal	FINLAY, Claude	107th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 7-9-18. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
737116	Sergeant	Private	FINLAY, David Geo.	113th Bn., 3-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 24-11-16.	C.F.C., France, 12-5-17 to 22-12-18. A/Sgt., 18-9-17. Sgt., 8-3-18. S.O.S., 24-3-18.	
29547	Private	Private	FINDLAY, Hamilton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77127	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal A/Sgt.	FINDLEY, Harold H.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 8/9-10-16. Cpl., 25-7-16. A/Sgt., 7-9-16.	Nil	19-10-16
420515	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	FINDLAY, John Robt.	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 1-10-16. L/Cpl., 10-7-16. A/Cpl., 7-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 2-10-16 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	*28-9-16
421070	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	FINDLAY, William	43rd Bn., 5-5-15	France, 26-10-15 to 17-8-16, 21-8-18 to 23-3-19. L/Sgt., 26-2-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	2nd Lab. Bn., France, 8-2-17 to 21-11-17. 1st Lab. Bn. & 1st Cdn. Inf. Wks. Bn., France, 22-11-17 to 21-8-18.	*12-6-16
33677	Private	Private	FINDLAY, Thomas W.	C.A.M.C. att. 16th Bn., 22-9-14	C.A.M.C., Att. 16th Bn., 9-2-15 to 26-3-18.	C.A.M.C., France, 29-5-18 to 26-2-19. S.O.S., 5-5-19 in Brit. Isles.	127-9-18
2380347	Private	Private	FINLAY, Wm. Malcolm	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 30-1-18.	France, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 27-9-18.	
2129984	Private	Private	FINLAY, Wm. Robt. James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-5-18	France, 18-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
129691	Private	Private	FINLAYSON, Alexander	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 12-11-16 to 15-4-17, 20-3-18 to 12-8-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 112-8-18
737059	Private	Private	FINLAYSON, Ninlan	113th Bn., 12-6-16	France, 9-2-15 to 16-7-16.	2nd Fld. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 20-8-18, C.A.S.C., England, 21-8-18 to 11-4-19, S.O.S., 28-4-19.	*11-5-16
28617	Private	Private	FISH, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-11-16 to 2-5-17. France, 27-8-16 to 11-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18, S.O.S., 19-8-18. Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 8-6-18. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	*21-4-17 *9-4-17
736659	Private	Private	FISHER, Harry	113th Bn., 10-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 13-8-17.	Nil	113-8-17
700165	Private	Private	FISHER, Harry	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-6-19.	
1001188	Private	Private	FISHER, James Anderson	226th Bn., 1-4-16			
2137533	Private	Private	FISHLOCK, Harry	1st Depot Bn., S.O.S., 11-17			

Regl. Unit and No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77338	Private	Private	FITTON, Edmund	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-6-16.	Nil	*12-6-16 †29-7-16
420159	Corporal	Corporal	FITTON, Norman V.	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 8-8-18. Cpl., 6-5-18, M.M.	Nil	†8-8-18
700055	Private	Private	FITZGERALD, Frederick	101st Bn., 3-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 19-12-16.	C.M.G.C., France, 20-12-16 to 25-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 19-4-19.	
29566	Lieut.	Sergeant	FITZGERALD, Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-6-15. Sgt., 8-3-15.	43rd Bn., France, 29-2-16 to 16-10-18. R.Q.M.S., W.O. 2, 20-7-16, Res. Units, England, 11-10-16 to 25-1-18, D.O.M. Lieut., 11th Res. Bn., 26-1-18, Red'd, to Can., 22-6-18, S.O.S., 17-10-19.	*8-10-16
737224	Private	Private	FITZGERALD, Wm.	113th Bn., 8-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 22-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 28-3-18, S.O.S., 24-5-18.	*9-4-17
256544	Private	Private	FITZMAURICE, Wm.	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 8-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 28-8-18.	†1-10-18
4070311	Private	Private	FITZPATRICK, Frank	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 6-12-17	France, 29-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
859417	Private	Private	FITZPATRICK, Joseph	179th Bn., 28-11-15	France, 20-4-17 to 8-11-17.	Nil	†8-11-17
2378939	Private	Private	FITZPATRICK, James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18
2378752	Private	Private	FITZPATRICK, Thomas	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-18	France, 20-9-18 to 2-1-19.	Res. Units, England, 9-1-19 to 8-9-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 4-9-19.	
736895	Private	Private	FITZSIMMONS, Joseph	113th Bn., 13-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 16-11-17 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	
420398	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	FITZWATER, John E.	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 29-10-15, 16-10-16. 16-5-16 to 16-10-16. L/Cpl., 2-9-16. A/Cpl., 12-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-10-16 to 13-9-17. Inv. to Can., 13-9-17, S.O.S., 16-4-18.	*18-10-15 *9-10-16
693308	Private	Private	FLAHERTY, Patrick J.	174th Bn., 3-1-17	France, 31-8-17 to 4-3-18.	Nil	†4-3-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action: Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
700217	Sapper	Private	FLAY, Ernest	101st Bn., 10-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 11-10-16.	5th C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 27-1-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*9-10-16
700842	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	FLEMING, Matthew	101st Bn., 17-1-16	France, 28-10-17 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 1-10-18. M.M. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	NII	
524299	Private	Private	FLEMING, William	C.A.M.C., 30-1-17	France, 20-3-18 to 14-8-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	NII	*11-8-18
28618	Private	Private	FLETCHER, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 27-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 15-10-15. S.O.S., 31-10-15.	*22-5-15
77118	Capt.	Private	FLEWIN, Walter Ross	30th Bn., 17-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-6-15.	Lieut. 3rd Par. Bn., 25-1-16. 3rd Pnr. Bn., France, 9-3-16 to 8-5-17. 7th Bn., France, 9-5-17 to 6-4-17. Cdn. Corps Survey Sect., 7-4-17 to 1-3-19. A/Capt., 30-12-16 to 7-4-17. Capt., 14-5-18. M.C. S.O.S., 21-9-19.	*20-5-15
429200	Corporal	Corporal	FLINT, William	47th Bn., 17-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 19-6-16. 24-11-17 to 21-2-19. Cpl., 4-10-18.	Res. Unit, England, 21-2-19 to 13-8-19. S.O.S., 13-8-19.	*11-6-16
2381388	Private	Private	FLODIN, Alfred	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 19-3-18	France, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	
29441	Private	Private	FLOOK, Frederick G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15.	NII	*22-5-15 †16-8-15
77327	Sergeant	Sergeant	FLOYD, Alfred	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 7-10-18. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	NII	*4-9-16 *1-10-18
256786	Private	Private	FOGARTY, John Francis	113th Bn., 26-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 8-9-19.	*9-4-17
624598	Sapper	Private	FOOKS, Jesse Richard	151st Bn., 25-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 13-4-17.	1st Tunn. Coy, France, 17-11-17 to 11-7-18. 8th Bn., C.E., France, 12-7-18 to 13-4-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	*9-4-17
760372	Private	Private	FORBES, Arthur W. W.	101st Bn., 20-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 11-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 1-7-5-18. C.F.C., England, 18-5-18 to 1-8-19. S.O.S., 16-8-19.	*8-10-16
258100	Private	Private	FORBES, Thomas G.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 20-1-18	France, 27-8-16 to 3-12-16. S.O.S., 13-3-19.	5th Bn., France, 10-8-18 to 26-8-18.	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29518	Private	Private	FORBES, Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 27-4-15.	NII	†27-4-15
101	Private	Private	FORBES, Harry	2nd Div. Cye., 14-11-14	France, 10-7-16 to 7-9-16.	2nd Div. Cye. & Cdn. Corps Cye. Bn., France, 15-9-15 to 9-7-16.	†7-9-16
420286	Private	Private	FORBES, John	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 18-11-15 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	NII	
420395	Private	Private	FORBES, James	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 11-8-15.	Ret'd. to Canada, 29-10-15. S.O.S., 5-11-15.	†22-4-15
51155	Private	Private	FORBES, James Kenneth	P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 8-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	NII	
72144	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	FORBISTER, Gordon	27th Bn., 3-3-15	France, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 26-2-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	27th Bn., France, 17-9-15 to 5-10-16, 18-4-17 to 8-11-18.	*†5-9-16
700214	Corporal	Corporal	FORBISTER, John Alexander	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 11-4-17. 18-11-17 to 1-10-18. Cpl., 1-10-18. M.M.	NII	*25-9-16 *9-4-17 †1-10-18
29442	L/Cpl.	Private	FOORD, Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-2-18.	Ret'd. to Canada, 27-2-18. Served with C.M.P.C. S.O.S., 4-11-19.	*†7-9-16 *†1-9-18
130079	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	FORD, Herbert Ashley	72nd Bn., 18-10-15	France, 18-6-16 to 14-9-16, 31-8-17 to 6-9-18. L/Cpl., 8-8-18. M.M. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	NII	
420392	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	FORD, John	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 23-5-16. Cpl., 11-2-16.	C.R.O., London, 20-7-17 to 29-2-20. A/Sgt., 1-2-20. S.O.S., 25-6-20.	*†7-5-16
28535	Private A/Cpl.	Private	FORD, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-5-17.	C.M.G.C., France, 28-5-17 to 18-2-18. C.M.G. Depot, England, 19-2-18 to 10-2-19. A/Cpl., 7-11-18. S.O.S., 13-3-19.	
2183421	Private	Private	FOREMAN, Herve Joseph	C.F.C., 11-4-17	France, 26-9-18 to 17-3-19. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	NII	
28857	Private	Private	FORREST, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 8-7-15.	Discharged in England Medically Unfit, 7-12-15.	
77785	Private	Private	FORREST, William H.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 19-8-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 25-1-17.	
*†	†Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.						

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Lieut.		FORREST, William H.	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 9-9-16 S.O.S., 23-5-19	Nil	Nil	
28619	Private A S Sgt.	Private	FORSTER, John Geo.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	C.M.P., England, 15-9-15 to 1-7-19. A/S/Sgt., 4-1-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	*22-4-15
28620	Private	Private	FORSTER, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	17th Res. Bn., 29-4-15 to 9-8-15. C.A.S.C., 10-8-15. C.A.S.C., France, 13-10-15 to 5-4-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	*11-11-20
28826	Private	Private	FORSYTH, Alexander A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-12-15 to 16-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 5-11-17. Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 18-3-18.	*24-4-16 *12-5-16 *12-6-16
28728	Corporal	Corporal	FORSYTH, James McAustin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-1-17. S.O.S., 29-5-17.	*3-6-16
420052	Sergeant A/S/Sgt.	Sergeant	FORSYTH, James	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16. Sgt., 3-1-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 6-5-17 to 11-10-19. A/S/Sgt., 16-5-19. S.O.S., 23-10-19.	*12-6-16
427633	Private	Private	FORSYTHE, William	46th Bn., 15-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
427992	Private	Private	FORTH, Forth Francis Edmond	46th Bn., 21-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 24-7-17.	Nil	†24-7-17
28858	Private	Private	FORWARD, Charles Brown	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
721211	Private	Private	FOSTER, Andrew	108th Bn., 13-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 27-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 20-9-18. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	*15-8-17
198837	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	FOSTER, Henry	94th Bn., 12-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 22-3-19 L/Sgt., 22-2-19 S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	*8-11-17
420516	Private	Private	FOSTER, Harry	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 7-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-2-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*29-6-16
420051	Sergeant	Sergeant	FOSTER, James	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*14-3-16 †8/9-10-16
736303	Sapper	Private	FOSTER, John	113th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 29-12-17.	C.E., England, 23-9-18 to 31-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 1-4-19.	
2203976	Private	Private	FOSTER, Max	C.F.C. & Biv. Troop Depot, 12-6-17	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18. France, 22-1-16 to 26-6-16, 23-9-18 to 2-11-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.		

Recl-mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
198268	Corporal	Corporal	FOSTER, Percy Samuel	94th Bn., 19-11-15	France, 21-9-16 to 22-10-17 16-10-18 to 22-3-19. Cpl., 21-11-16. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	
701107	Private	Private	FOSTER, William	101st Bn., 10-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Ret. to Canada, 27-3-19. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	*8/9-10-16 *8/9-10-16 *4-12-18
488802	Private	Private	FOOTE, George W.	63rd Bn., 27-11-15	France, 3-9-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	†16-8-17
150388	Corporal	Corporal	FOTHERINGHAM, Edward	79th Bn., 28-7-15	France, 27-11-16 to 16-8-17. Cpl., 30-6-17.	Nil	
2020844	Private	Private	FOUND, Wm. Archibald	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 10-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 9-10-18.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18. Inv. to Can., 23-5-19. S.O.S., 9-1-20.	*1-10-18
2378418	Private	Private	FOUDEN, James Edwin	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 25-11-17	France, 5-9-18 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	Nil	
420513	Private	Private	FOWLER, Henry	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-6-16.	Nil	†4-6-16
1000406	Private	Private	FOWLER, Thomas	226th Bn., 31-12-15	France, 21-6-17 to 14-6-18.	Ret. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 7-11-18.	
77129	Private A/Sgt.	Private	FOWLER, Alfred	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 25-5-15.	Ret. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 7-11-18. Res. Units, England, 26-5-15 to 26-4-17. C.M.G. Corp., England, 27-4-17 to 2-1-19. A/Sgt., 4-6-16. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*18-5-15
147810	Private	Private	FOX, Charles Richard	78th Bn., 12-7-15	France, 7-5-15 to 16-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 14-10-16. S.O.S., 16-6-17.	*12-6-16
192499	Private	Private	FOX, John	92nd Bn., 13-8-15	France, 7-5-16 to 28-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 8-12-16. S.O.S., 12-2-17.	
229499	Private	Private	FOX-RIVETT, Claude	C.F.C., 2-8-17	France, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	C.F.C., England, 2-8-17 to 2-6-18.	
2379735	Private	Private	FRAINE, Melvin James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-1-18	France, 2-10-18 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	Nil	
489212	Private	Private	FRALICK, Arnold	No. 1 Independent Coy., 26-2-17	France, 20-3-19 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 11-3-19.	Nil	*31-8-18
28729	Private	Private	FRAMPTON, Basil Edgar	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-4-15. 17-3-18 to 2-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 7-4-15 to 17-3-18.	†2-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. *Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420514	Private	Private	FRAMPTON, William	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-5-16.	NII	†16-5-16
1000719	Private	Private	FRANCIS, Allan Sidney	226th Bn., 8-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 8-11-17.	NII	†8-11-17
36022	Private	Private	FRANCIS, Norman B.	1st Div. Sup. Col., Motor Transport, 22-9-14	Alt. 16th Bn., France, 22-9-15 to 14-1-16.	1st D.S.C., France, 3-2-15 to 25-1-16. Comm., Imp. Army, 23-10-16.	*4-1-16
718449	Private	Private	FRANCIS, Pryce	107th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 28-1-16 to 8-11-17.	NII	*28-4-17 *2-8-17 †8-11-17
1018571	Corporal	Corporal	FRANKLIN, John James	C.A.M.C., 2-7-16	France, 20-3-16 to 26-3-19. Col. 31-12-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	*1-10-18
721774	Sapper	Private	FRANKLIN, Thomas	108th Bn., 22-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 15-10-17.	5th C.R.T., France, 11-6-18 to 22-1-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 16-5-19.	
2375309	Private	Private	FRASER, Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 13-4-17	France, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	NII	
420986	Private	Private	FRASER, Alexander	43rd Bn., 3-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 7-9-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	NII	*30-8-18
721221	Private	Private	FRASER, Alexander	108th Bn., 10-12-15	France, 16-10-17 to 11-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 12-5-18 to 19-2-19. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	
2379253	Private	Private	FRASER, Donald George	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-1-16	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	NII	
2183351	Private	Private	FRASER, Donald Haig	196th Bn., 9-5-17	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 27-9-18.	†27-9-18
29214	Sergeant	Sergeant	FRASER, George Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-6-16.	NII	†13-6-16
527204	Private	Private	FRASER, Harry	C.A.M.C., 23-8-17	France, 13-2-18 to 30-3-18.	No. 2 Fld. Amb., France, 20-12-17 to 12-2-18. Cdn. Lab. Pool & 7th Cdn. Area Emp. Coy., France, 1-4-18 to 17-10-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 28-8-19.	
256716	Private	Private	FRASER, Henry W.	113th Bn., 29-7-16	France, 12-11-16 to 2-1-18. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	NII	*28-4-17
2021787	Private	Private	FRASER, James	1st Depot Bn., S.O. Regt., 22-9-14	France, 2-10-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29322	Gunner	Private	FRASER, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Trans., Cdn. Art., 13-2-15. 1st D.A.C., France, 13-5-15 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	*22-8-18
28512	Lieut.	Sergeant	FRASER, James Chisholm	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-9-15. Sgt., 6-4-15.	C.R.O., London, 21-2-16 to 24-1-17. Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 10-3-17. C.M.G. Corps, England, 21-9-18. Asst. Instr., Cdn. M.G. Sch., 1-10-18 to 14-12-18. Lieut., Man. Regt., 10-6-19 to 14-8-19. S.O.S., 1-9-19.	*22-4-15 †11/14-6-16
46059	Private	Private	FRASER, James Warren	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 11/14-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 8-8-19. S.O.S., 16-1-20.	*8-10-18
2379736	Private	Private	FRASER, Kenneth James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-1-18	France, 21-8-18 to 12-10-18.	Nil	†18-4-16
420284	Private	Private	FRASER, Wm. B.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 26-10-15 to 18-4-16.	Nil	
429559	Private	Private	FRASER, Samuel	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28970	Private	Private	FRASER, Wilfred Douglas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-7-15.	C.A.S.C., France, 5-7-15 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 14-3-19.	
29213	Lieut.	Corporal A/Sgt.	FRASER, William Brydone Jack	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-6-16. Cpl., 3-1-16. A/Sgt., 5-4-16.	Ret'd. to Can., 20-6-16. Lieut., 203rd Bn., 22-8-16. Served with 203rd Bn., 1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., & Dist. Depot No. 5. S.O.S., 20-7-19.	*28-9-16 †8-8-18
2379515	Private	Private	FREDITTE, Euclid	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18, 12-11-18 to 14-12-18. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	22nd Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 11-11-18.	
130029	Lieut.	L./Cpl.	FREE, Wilfred Walter	72nd Bn., 12-10-15	France, 18-6-16 to 13-4-17. L/Cpl., 9-10-16.	Lieut., 11th Res. Bn., 28-4-18. Inspector of Catering, H.Q. Seaford, 1-6-19. Ret. to Can., 10-10-19. S.O.S., 25-10-19.	*9-4-17
461066	Private	Private	FREEMAN, Alfred	61st Bn., 26-6-15	France, 20-1-16 to 9-8-16.	Nil	†9-8-16
28519	Private	Private	FREEMAN, Clement James William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	C.A.M.C., France, 13-5-15 to 20-5-18. C.A.D.C., France, 21-5-16 to 23-5-17. Ret. to Can., 23-3-18. S.O.S., 28-5-18.	†11-1-19
130262	Private	Private	FREEMAN, Frank Eric	72nd Bn., 4-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 4-10-16. 25-4-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	*8-8-16 *28-9-16 †8-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regl. mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29096	Lieut.	Private	FREEMAN, Stephen J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 18-8-15. Lieut., C.A.S.C., England, 11-4-16 to 6-4-17. Lieut., C.M.G. Corps, 7-4-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-11-17 to 2-2-19. M.C. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	*14-9-17
29127	Private	Private	FRISBY, Robert Owen	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15.	C.A.S.C., France, 22-5-15 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 25-2-19.	
21307	Private	Private	FRITH, Lawrence E. C.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Ret. to Can., 9-4-15. S.O.S., 25-4-15.	
874051	Private	Private	FRITH, Lawrence E. C.	184th Bn., 8-2-16	France, 3-4-17 to 26-9-17, 2-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
420397	Private	Private	FROOME, Thomas Henry	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-7-16.	C.A.S.C., France, 19-7-16 to 12-6-18. C.A.S.C., England, 13-8-18 to 15-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 16-7-19.	
624947	Private	Private	FROST, Arthur Lewellyn	151st Bn., 17-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 13-4-17.	Nil	†13-4-17
77111	Private	Private	FROST, John	30th Bn., 14-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 4-9-15.	Inv. to Can., 15-6-16. S.O.S., 16-3-17.	*30-8-15
2139409	Private	Private	FRY, Thomas Dean	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	*1-10-18
1000475	Private	Private	FRY, Thomas Henry	226th Bn., 11-12-15	France, 11-5-17 to 16-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	
409707	Private	Private	FUDGE, William	37th Bn., 25-8-15	France, 4-10-16 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	‡26-10-22
742884	Gunner	Private	FULFORD, John Edward	145th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 19-3-17.	C.F.A., France, 20-3-17 to 1-5-17, 27-12-17 to 11-5-19. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	*28-4-17
408612	Private	Private	FULLER, Frank	37th Bn., 11-9-15	France, 27-8-16 to 27-11-16.	Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*9-10-16
420849	Private	Private	FULLER, John C.	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 9-3-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 10-3-18 to 3-12-18. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	*1-12-15
737097	Private	Private	FULLER, Melton	113th Bn., 28-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 15-11-17. S.O.S., 31-3-18.	*10-4-17
1000282	Private	Private	FULTON, Donald James	226th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 21-9-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
111551	Private	Private	FULTON, Lawrence	6th C.M.R., 4-2-15	France, 19-7-17 to 1-10-18.	F.G.H., & C.C.B., M.G.S., France, 21-5-16 to 19-7-17.	†1-10-18
29215	Private	Private	FULTON, William Ramsay	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15, 27-8-16 to 14-10-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 6-5-17 to 1-8-19. S.O.S., 16-8-19.	*22-4-15 *8-10-16
81269	Private	Private	FYALL, Andrew	32nd Bn., 12-12-14	France, 20-3-18 to 17-8-18.	2nd Bn., France, 5-5-15 to 19-9-16.	†17-8-18
26730	Private	Private	FYFFE-JOHNSON, Alexander John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 6-12-14.	
29546	Private	Private	FYSON, Oliver	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
26575	Private	Private	FYSON, Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Nil	†3-5-15
26589	Sgt.-Major. W.O. I	Sergeant	FYVIE, David	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-1-16.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., 15-1-16 to 24-5-19. C.R.O. and C.F.C., England, 25-5-19 to 1-8-19. S.M., W.O., I., 1-3-18. Desp. S.O.S., 24-8-19.	*22-4-15
26621	Private A/Cpl.	Sergeant	FYVIE, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 12-6-15, 22-12-15 to 22-2-18. Sgt., 22-2-15,	Reverted to Pte., 14-1-16. Att. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., 10-2-16 to 23-5-16. C.C.R.C., 23-2-18 to 21-2-19. A/Cpl., 21-1-19. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	*22-5-15
721606	Private	Private	GABRIELS, Peter	108th Bn., 12-1-16	France, 7-3-17 to 20-8-17, 29-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*15-8-17 *30-8-18 †1-10-18
2379737	Private	Private	GABOURY, Joseph	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-1-18	France, 21-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18
2129043	Private	Private	GAGE, Wm. George	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 22-5-19.	Nil	
4090174	Private	Private	GAGNON, Edward	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 11-11-17	France, 26-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
26732	Sergeant	Sergeant	GAHAN, Alfred G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-1-17. Sgt., 14-12-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 26-12-17. C.M.G. Depot, England, 28-12-17 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 10-9-19.	
799252	Private	Private	GAIRNS, Wm.	134th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 5-5-18 to 16-7-18.	47th Bn., France, 17-7-18 to 27-4-19. S.O.S., 6-6-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action: Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2136382	Private	Private	GALBRAITH, Donald Roy	No. 1 Ind. Coy., 21-4-17	France, 20-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18
420151	Private	Private	GALBRAITH, Robert	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
151683	Private	Private	GALE, Norman	79th Bn., 2-11-15	France, 3-9-16 to 2-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 3-5-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*28-4-18
721243	Private	Private	GALL, Alexander	108th Bn., 14-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 4-8-17.	Nil	†4-8-17
29175	Private	Sergeant	GALL, Edmund	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-12-15. Sgt., 22-4-15 to 10-8-15.	C.A.S.C. France, 23-12-15 to 3-11-17. Ret'd. to Can., 18-2-18. S.O.S., 10-4-18.	*18-5-15
736660	Corporal	Corporal	GALL, Glen Ramsay	113th Bn., 9-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-3-18.	7th & 8th Area Emp. Coys., France, 16-3-18 to 28-12-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*27-4-17
700925	Corporal	Corporal	GALL, James Russell	101st Bn., 22-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 28-3-19. Cpl., 25-1-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
29443	Corporal	Corporal	GALLAGHER, Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15, 28-6-15 to 20-8-17. Cpl., 9-4-17. M.M.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 10-10-18 to 22-12-18. S.O.S., 16-3-19.	*22-4-15 *15-8-17
736422	Sergeant	Sergeant	GALLAGHER, Patrick	113th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 26-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
461355	Private	Private	GALLINGER, Samuel Phillip	61st Bn., 22-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 25/26-9-16.	Nil	†25/26-9-16
2129362	Private	Private	GALLOWAY, Peter	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
29445	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GALLOWAY, Robert N.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8/9-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 24-12-18 to 24-6-19. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	†8/9-10-16 †8/9-10-16
230080	Private	Private	GAMACHE, Ovide	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 24-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	†1-10-18
150400	Private	Private	GAMBLE, Fred. Wm.	70th Bn., 23-8-19	France, 28-6-18 to 13-8-18.	Discharged in England. Medically Unfit for Service.	*4-8-18

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28538	Gunner	L/Cpl.	GAMBLE, Robbina Beattie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-11-15. L/Cpl., 22-7-15 to 11-10-15.	C.F.A., France, 22-11-15 to 20-2-18. Leave to Canada, 27-2-18 to 22-5-18. Retained. S.O.S., 15-2-19.	†23-4-15
51167	Private	Private	GAMBLE, Vernea Francis G.	30th Bn., 17-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	*12-10-18
2021874	Private	Private	GAME, Thomas Arthur	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 26-2-18	France, 21-9-18 to 21-10-18. S.O.S., 20-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	*22-4-15
28908	Private	Private	GAMES, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	Pay Office, London, 6-1-16 to 16-4-17. Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 3-4-18.	*3-6-16
28731	Private	Private	GAMMON, Karl Webber	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-6-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 7-7-16.	
446684	Private A/Cpl.	Private	GANTON, John W. A.	56th Bn., 7-5-15	France, 19-1-16 to 6-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 7-6-16 to 8-2-19. S.O.S., 15-3-19.	*3-6-16
2022263	Private	Private	GARD, Walter	1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 19-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	7th Bn., France, 13-9-18 to 20-9-18.	
466609	Private	Private	GARDEN, George	63rd Bn., 17-7-15	France, 21-9-16 to 19-12-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 20-12-16 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	†20-5-15
28623	Private	Private	GARDENER, Alan James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	*15-8-17
700638	Private	Private	GARDINER, Alexander Paterson	183rd Bn., 6-1-16	France, 25-4-17 to 23-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 9-4-18.	*16-9-17
718673	Private	Private	GARDINER, Carman Henry	107th Bn., 28-8-15	France, 28-11-16 to 28/30-4-17.	Nil	†28/30-4-17
718066	Private	Private	GARDINER, David Weldon	107th Bn., 18-8-15	France, 28-11-16 to 8-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 28-3-18.	*18-5-15
28909	Corporal	Corporal	GARDINER, Frederik	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 31-12-16.	*16-8-17
736749	Private	Private	GARDINER, John	113th Bn., 29-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 6-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 16-12-18.	
860040	Private	Private	GARDINER, Joseph Leslie	179th Bn., 16-5-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
736729	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GARDINER, Francis Forsyth	113th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-8-17. L/Cpl., 1-4-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
443250	Private	Private	GARLAND, Charles David	54th Bn., 21-8-15	France, 23-4-16 to 26-3-19.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-8-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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832342	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GARLAND, Harry Alliston	145th Bn., 15-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 23-12-17.	Res. Units, England, 23-12-17 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	
460517	Private A/Sgt.	Private	GARLAND, Henry Bath	61st Bn., 7-8-15	France, 21-6-17 to 26-1-18.	42nd Bn., France, 27-1-18 to 8-1-19. H.Q., O.M.F.C., London, 3-4-19 to 9-8-19. A/Sgt., 22-5-19. S.O.S., 22-8-19.	*9-10-16 *9-4-17 *8-8-18
700100	Private	Private	GARLAND, Thomas Cyril	101st Bn., 5-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 11-8-18. S.O.S., 4-5-19.	Nil	*28-4-17
736081	Private	Private	GARNER, Wm. Henry	113th Bn., 27-11-15	France, 28-11-16 to 29-5-17.	C.F.C., England, 11-7-17 to 24-3-19. S.O.S., 19-9-19.	
77008	Private	Private	GARNON, Martin	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 17-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-6-16 to 5-1-17. inv. to Can., 6-1-17. S.O.S., 20-6-17.	*12-6-16
46308	Private	Private	GARON, Joseph A.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-15 to 31-5-15.	14th Bn., France, 1-9-15 to 18-9-15. 14th Bn., France, 23-4-16 to 11-10-16.	*18-5-15 †11-10-16
420056	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	GARRETT, Johnston	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
736699	Private	Private	GARRISON, Walter Samuel	113th Bn., 21-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 3-6-18.	3rd C.T.M. Bty, France, 4-6-18 to 27-9-18.	†27-9-18
624317	Private	Private	GATEMAN, William Martin	151st Bn., 7-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 10-4-17.	Nil	†10-4-17
420222	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	GATES, Joseph	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 23-3-19. C.S.M., 1-10-18. M.M. & Bar. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
628059	Private A/Cpl.	Private	GATLIFFE, John Alfred	47th Bn., 17-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 8-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 9-10-16 to 9-4-19. A/Cpl., 29-3-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 10-4-19.	*22-6-16
261308	Private	Private	GAUD, James Frederick	1st Independ. Coy., 1-3-16	France, 20-3-18 to 16-11-18. S.O.S., 13-2-19.	Nil	
256923	Private	Private	GAUDET, Ludger	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Rest., 10-1-16	France, 27-8-18 to 26-10-16. S.O.S., 22-3-19.	Nil	
721307	Private	Private	GAUTHIER, Francis	10th Bn., 16-12-15	France, 7-5-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*1-10-18

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129518	Private	Private	GAY, Charles James	72nd Bn., 20-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	*22/28-9-16
46147	Sergeant	Private	GAZELEY, George William	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 12-5-15 to 10-1-16. Wt Cdn. Lab. Bn., & 3rd Cdn. Inf. Works Coy., France, 8-1-17 to 6-3-19. Sgt., 14-9-18. S.O.S., 22-3-19.	*27-12-15
628509	Private	Private	GEEKIE, Peter	47th Bn., 12-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	18/9-10-16
701014	Private A/Sgt.	Private	GELLER, John	101st Bn., 31-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 13-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-10-16 to 31-3-19. A/Sgt., 26-7-18. S.O.S., in Brit. Isles, 1-4-19.	*8-10-16
420055	Lieut.	Sergeant	GEMMEL, Henry Walter R.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 15-6-16.	Lieut., 17th Res. Bn., 3-7-16. 72nd Bn., France, 21-9-16 to 30-12-16. 43rd Bn., France, 3-12-16 to 10-10-17. R.C. Ret'd. to Canada, Mstr. PWD, 6-1-17. Served in Canada with 1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5th Bn., C.G.R. & Dist. Depot, No. 10. S.O.S., 3-5-19.	*14-1-16
29444	Sergeant	A/C.S.M.	GEMMELL, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-15, 28-8-15 to 5-10-16, 3-5-17 to 28-7-18. Sgt., 26-4-16. A/C.S.M., 14-9-17 to 18-10-17.	Nil	*22-4-15 *23-9-16 128-7-18
420162	Private	Private	GEORGE, Charles	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 22-7-16.	Nil	122-7-16
737016	Private	Private	GEORGE, Charles Joseph	113th Bn., 23-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-9-17.	Nil	†14-9-17
47861	Sergeant	Private	GERMON, William Hugh	37th Bn., 26-5-15	France, 16-5-16 to 13-9-16.	15th Bn., France, 17-7-15 to 29-12-15. Inv. to Canada, 19-2-17. Served with C.A.M.C. in Canada. Sgt., 8-11-19. S.O.S., 27-3-20.	*13-12-15 *4-9-16
225805	Private	Private	GERVIS, Jack Delmer	C.M.R. Depot, 10-5-16	France, 5-10-17 to 20-4-18.	Res. Units, England, 21-4-18 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 27-1-19.	
150086	Private	Private	GIBB, Alexander C.	79th Bn., 27-7-15	France, 24-3-16 to 10-9-16, 7-4-18 to 28-4-18.	Nil	*7-9-16 128-4-18
77361	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	GEORGE, Stanley Wm.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 23-5-16.	Cdn. Pay Office, London, 17-5-17 to 16-4-19. A/S/Sgt., 1-9-18. S.O.S., 5-6-19.	*18-5-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Regestrated. †Died.

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420479	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	GIBB, James	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 28-10-18. A/C.S.M., 6-7-17. C.S.M., 19-11-17. D.C.M., M.M. S.O.S., 14-2-19.	Nil	*12-6-16
29550	Private A/Sgt.	Private	GIBB, James Bute	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	17th Res. Bn., 13-2-15 to 3-7-15. Cdn. Pay Office, London, 4-7-15 to 23-5-18. Res. Bde., C.F.A., 24-5-18 to 8-12-18. Cdn. Pay Office, London, 9-12-18 to 3-9-19. A/Sgt., 1-6-19. S.O.S., 17-10-19.	*18-5-15
29664	Corporal	Corporal	GIBBS, Harold Charles St. Clair	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-5-15. Cpl., 22-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 24-5-15 to 3-2-18. Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 15-7-18.	*18-5-15
624801	Private	Private	GIBBONS, John Hazen Perry	151st Bn., 15-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
51169	L/Cpl. A/Sgt.	L/Cpl.	GIBSON, Frank	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 30-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15, 21-12-15 to 15-6-18. L/Cpl., 27-5-16.	C.M.P. Corps, England, 2-11-16 to 17-11-19. A/Sgt., 25-6-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 18-11-19.	*18-5-15 *12-6-16
129165	Private	Private	GIBSON, George Wm.	72nd Bn., 2-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 16-9-17.	Nil	*25-9-16 †18-9-17
700746	Sergeant	Sergeant	GIBSON, James	101st Bn., 12-1-16	France, 10-9-16 to 26-10-18. Sgt., 2-10-18. M.M. & Bar.	Res. Units, England, 27-10-18 to 5-5-19. S.O.S., 30-8-18.	*1-10-18
4070127	Private	Private	GIBSON, James Ross	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-11-17	France, 29-8-18 to 7-10-18. S.O.S., 14-2-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
1001224	Private	Private	GIBSON, Joseph Rolfe	226th Bn., 17-4-16	France, 11-7-18 to 2-9-18.	Nil	12-9-18
21702	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GIBSON, Sam.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 28-5-16, 26-4-17 to 9-2-18. L/Cpl., 13-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 24-9-18. S.O.S., 21-1-19.	*18-5-16
2136396	Private	Private	GIBSON, William	No. 1 Independ. Coy., 31-5-17	France, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
706477	Private	Private	GIBSON, Robert	101st Bn., 29-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 1-10-18.	Enton's Motor M.O.B., France, 24-6-17 to 2-7-17. S.O.S., 2-7-17.	*29-9-16 *10-1-16

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420614	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GIBSON, Wm. Henry	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 26-10-15 to 11-10-16. Inv. to Can., 2-2-17. S.O.S., 30-6-17.	Nil	*9-6-16 *9-10-16
28549	Capt.	Arm. S.M.	GIBSON, Percy Bunce	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Trans., C.O.C., Feb. 1915. Lieut., C.O.C., 23-8-15. Capt., C.O.C., 22-2-16. C.O.C., England, Feb. 1915, to 14-10-17. Sec'd. Imp. Army, Att. Controller of Salvage, 3rd Army, France, 15-10-17 to 3-2-19. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	*9-6-16 *19-2-17
420399	Private	Private	GIDLOW, Ernest	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 2-3-17. 7-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
721694	Private	Private	GILBERT, Albert	108th Bn., 24-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 28-7-18.	Nil	†28-7-18
28624	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	GILBERT, Charles Albert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-6-15.	C.A.M.C., England, 4-10-15 to 13-9-17. A/S/Sgt., 2-3-16. Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. S.O.S., 18-5-18.	*22-5-15
736945	Private	Private	GILBERTSON, Charles	113th Bn., 20-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
228257	Private	Private	GILCHRIST, George Steele	C.M.R. Depot, 23-5-16	France, Att. 29-10-18 to 23-2-19.	C.L.H., France, 11-7-17 to 1-3-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	
29446	Private	Private	GILES, Frederick	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 24-6-19.	*22-4-15 *22-4-15 *15-2-19
420053	Corporal	Corporal	GILES, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 30-1-19. Cpl., 10-11-16. D.C.M. S.O.S. in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	Nil	*21-5-16 *30-7-20
429024	Private A/Cpl.	Private	GILES, Samuel	47th Bn., 11-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 21-5-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 6-5-17 to 15-11-18. A/Cpl., 30-6-17. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	*17-5-16
2128997	Private	Private	GILES, Frederick	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 16-11-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	Nil	
701205	Private	Private	GILKIE, Arthur	101st Bn., 23-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 7-9-16.	C.C., H.Q. & 8th Area Emp. Coy., France, 8-9-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
859336	Private	Private	GILLANDERS, William G.	179th Bn., 19-11-15	France, 21-6-17 to 20-1-19.	Inv. to Can., 10-6-19. S.O.S., 31-7-19.	
29216	Private	Private	GILLESPIE, Donald S.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 3-2-15.	
2129853	Private	Private	GILLESPIE, Gibson Robt.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-5-18	France, 8-11-18 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	Nil	
29326	Private	Private	GILLESPIE, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-5-15, 31-8-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 20-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	*18-5-15
426118	Private	Private	GILLESPIE, Fred Andrew Wilson	46th Bn., 21-12-14	France, 16-6-16 to 21-1-19.	Reserve Units, England, 22-1-19 to 5-7-19. S.O.S., 15-7-19.	
722043	Private	Private	GILLESPIE, Jack	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 6-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-19. S.O.S., 21-7-19.	
28979	Sergeant	Sergeant	GILLESPIE, Robert M.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-9-16, 31-8-17 to 18-3-19. Sgt., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	Nil	*4-9-16
29099	Private	Private	GILLIS, John Ronald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-5-15, 8-6-16 to 16-1-19. S.O.S., 30-3-19.	Nil	*22-4-15
420521	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	GILLIS, John Rufus	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 28-1-16, 16-5-16 to 8-10-16. A/L/Cpl., 28-9-16.	Nil	*23-1-16 †8-10-16
736786	Private	Private	GILLIS, William	113th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
258957	Private	Private	GILLIES, John Henderson	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 8-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
2129497	Private	Private	GILL, Thomas William	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 11-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 12-9-18 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 13-5-19.	*31-8-18
718679	Private	Private	GILLILAND, John	107th Bn., 25-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 10-8-16.	Nil	†10-8-18
1000901	Private	Private	GILLMAN, Eipher Andrew	226th Bn., 10-3-16	France, 4-5-17 to 11-4-18.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-18 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	*5-8-17 †6-4-18

Regi- men- tal No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
73662	Corporal	Corporal	GILMOUR, Duncan J. McK.	113th Bn., 9-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 19-9-17. 8-8-18 to 1-10-18. A-Cpl., 8-8-18. Cpl., 8-9-18. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 6-12-18 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*14-9-17 †1-10-18 ‡6-12-18
722101	Private	Private	GILMOUR, John	108th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 14-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 15-5-18 to 19-11-18. S.O.S., 28-12-18.	*25-9-16 *14-8-18
130294	Private	Private	GILMOUR, John	72nd Bn., 7-4-16	France, 18-6-16 to 28-9-16, 20-3-18 to 28-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 24-2-19. S.O.S., 5-8-19.	*18-5-15
77131	Private	Private	GILMOUR, Thomas	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 12-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 13-6-15 to 11-5-17. Inv. to Can., 11-5-17. S.O.S., 31-8-18.	
258079	Private	Private	GINGRAS, Joseph	1st Depot Bn., 52nd Regt., 24-1-16.	France, 27-8-18 to 17-3-19. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	8th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
150930	Private	Private	GINN, Arthur Henry	79th Bn., 22-7-15	France, 17-8-16 to 11-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 29-1-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	*4-10-18
105522	Private	Private	GIRDEN, Roy Edgar	68th Bn., 6-12-15	France, 6-8-16 to 10-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-16 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 8-2-19.	*8-10-18
294532	Private	Private	GJERDI, John	223rd Bn., 24-6-16	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	*28-5-18
28977	Private	Private	GLANVILLE, Jack C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 5-12-14.	
420730	Private	Private	GLASS, Andrew	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 18-6-16, 26-4-17 to 30-7-17.	Inv. to Canada 9-4-18. S.O.S., 25-5-18.	*14-8-18 *28-6-17
738631	Private	Private	GLASS, Charles	113th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-4-17, 28-3-18 to 19-11-18.	Nil.	*9-4-17 †19-11-18
722078	Private	Private	GLASSFORD, Richard A.	108th Bn., 4-3-16	France, 7-3-17 to 9-4-17.	Nil.	19-4-17
28881	Private	Private	GLEGG, Robert Crew E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 22-5-15.	Pay Office and Dept. of Gen. Audits, London, 3-11-15 to 23-2-17, 27-9-17 to 7-8-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*18-5-15
28978	Sergeant	Sergeant	GLENCROSS, Frederick A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 30-3-17, 29-3-18 to 30-8-18. Sgt., 11-2-17. M.M.	Nil.	*17-3-17 *27-7-18 †27-11-18
28559	Private A. Sgt.	Private	GLENDINNING, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 14-8-18.	Cdn. Postal Corps, France, 15-8-16 to 29-3-19. A/Sgt., 15-8-16. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
624244	Private	Private	GLENN, Francis James	151st Bn., 4-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 19-3-17, 24-11-17 to 4-2-18.	C.A.S.C., England, 30-5-18 to 24-9-18. S.O.S., 8-12-18.	*23-7-17
718716	Private	Private	GLOVER, James	107th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil.	*18-5-16 *13-6-16 *19-10-16
28625	Private	Private	GLOVER, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 1-9-15 19-1-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil.	*29-3-17 †1-10-18
871710	Private	Private	GODDARD, Alfred	183rd Bn., 8-4-16	France, 28-11-16 to 11-4-17, 20-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil.	†2-10-18
268221	Private	Private	GODDARD, Walter John	1st Depot Bn., Saak. Regt., 28-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 2-10-18.	8th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
77134	Captain	Private A/Sgt.	GODENRATH, Percy Francis	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-9-16.	Ret. to Can., 30-9-16. Comm., 238th Bn. 7-10-16. Proceeded to England, 30-10-17. Cdn. War Records, London, 9-9-18 to 2-5-19. S.O.S., 31-12-19.	
105501	Private	Private	GODKIN, Wilbur A.	68th Bn., 2-12-15	France 6-8-16 to 12-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 16-12-17. S.O.S., 1-2-18.	*9-10-16
29447	Sergeant	Private	GOFFIN, Fred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	C.A.V.C., England, 14-9-15 to 29-6-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-6-19.	*22-4-15
736154	Sapper	Private	GOKICH, Vuiko	113th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 19-10-17.	4th C.R.T., France, 20-10-17 to 17-1-18.	*30-11-17 †18-1-18
420944	Private	Private	GOLD, Alexander White	43rd Bn., 18-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 16-5-16.	Nil.	†16-5-16
1000304	Private	Private	GOLDY, Hughes Clarence	226th Bn., 30-12-15	France, 26-10-17 to 24-8-18. S.O.S., 22-2-19.	Nil.	*14-8-18
736404	Private	Private	GOLDIE, William	113th Bn., 31-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil.	
718325	Sapper	Private	GOLDSTEIN, Samuel	107th Bn., 24-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 28-12-16	3rd Lab. Bn. and 11th Bn. C.R.T., France, 9-6-17 to 27-11-18. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	
152428	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GOLL, William	76th Bn., 7-5-15	France, 26-6-16 to 3-10-16, 28-4-17 to 9-5-17. L/Cpl. 20-12-17.	Nil.	*4-9-16 †26-9-16
422688	Private	Private	GOOCH, John	64th Bn., 27-8-15	France, 24-3-16 to 20-9-16.	Res. Unit, England, 21-9-16 to 14-9-17. Inv. to Can., 15-9-17. S.O.S., 23-12-17.	*4-6-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29100	O. M. S. A. S. M., W. O. T.	Corporal	GOODALL, Gordon B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-5-15.	G. H. Q., 3rd Ech., France, 17-6-15 to 13-3-17. H. Q., O. M. F. of C., London, 16-3-17 to 9-9-17. Cdn. Report Centre, Paris, 6-11-17 to 28-6-19. O. M. S. 5-6-18. A/S. M., W. O. T. 30-4-17. M. S. M., Deep. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 7-9-19.	*9-4-17 †1-10-18
832877	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	GOODALL, Edward Kitchener	145th Bn., 19-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 1-10-18.	Nil.	
480067	Private	Private	GOODERHAM, George	61st Bn., 9-8-15	France, 17-7-16 to 4-7-16.	Nil.	†4-7-9-16
2115392	Private	Private	GOODHAND, Bruce Cam- eron	C. A. M. C., 3-7-17	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S. O. S., 28-4-19.	Nil.	
736317	Private	Private	GOODING Cyril Arthur	113th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 27-10-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil.	†9-4-17
28734	Private	Private	GOODLET, Ronald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. S. O. S., 21-17-19.	Nil.	
722036	Private	Private	GOODMAN, Gumundur R.	106th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 14-2-17 to 9-6-17, 2-10-18 to 3-1-19. S. O. S., 28-3-19.	Nil.	*4-6-17
77133	Private	Private	GOODRICH, Clarence A.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-18 to 8-6-18.	Res. Units, England, 9-6-15 to 14-4-18. Inv. to Can., 16-4-18. S. O. S., 14-2-19.	*29-6-15
29551	Private	Private	GOODSIR, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil.	†22-4-15
624340	Private	Private	GOODWIN, Alan	151st Bn., 8-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 10-1-17, 7-4-18 to 29-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-9-18.	Nil.	
832330	Private	Private	GOODWIN, Cecil Rhodes	145th Bn., 11-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 20-6-17, 20-3-18 to 2-9-18.	Nil.	*16-6-17 †2-9-18
266953	Private	Private	GOODWIN, Frank	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 10-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 21-2-19. S. O. S., 14-6-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
626705	Private	Private	GOODWIN, Howard K.	47th Bn., 26-10-15	France, 20-4-16 to 20-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 21-6-16 to 15-11-17. Cdn. Lab. Pool and C. F. C., France, 16-11-17 to 11-4-18. Inv. to Can., 24-9-18. S. O. S., 31-12-18.	*14-6-18
780020	Private A/Cpl.	Private	GOODYEAR, Albert Thos. W.	30th Bn., 26-2-16	France, 6-6-16 to 10-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-16 to 21-1-19. A/Cpl., 31-1-19. S. O. S., 17-2-19.	*14-6-18 *7-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
628091	Private	Private	GORDON, Alexander	47th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 11-9-16, 26-4-17 to 28-7-17.	Res. Units, England, 30-7-17 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 16-2-19.	*12-6-16 *7-9-16 *28-7-17
77690	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GORDON, Alexander	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 4-6-16.	Nil.	14-6-16
628199	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	GORDON, Alexander	47th Bn., 7-8-15	France, 20-4-16 to 26-3-19. L. Sgt., 26-10-18. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	
198544	Corporal	Corporal	GORDON, Alexander	94th Bn., 23-12-15	France, 27-8-18 to 19-4-17, 8-11-18 to 30-4-19. Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	Nil.	*9-4-17
971332	Private	Private	GORDON, Alanzo Prebble	163rd Bn., 2-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 20-1-18.	Nil.	120-1-18
420519	Private	Private	GORDON, George	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil.	*13-6-16
693209	Private	Private	GORDON, Gilbert Don	174th Bn., 27-10-16	France, 31-8-17 to 28-2-18. S.O.S., 8-2-19.	Nil.	*13-2-18
1000508	Private	Private	GORDON, John	226th Bn., 22-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil.	18-8-18
18554	Private	Private	GORDON, James	7th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 6-6-15 to 28-8-15.	Discharged in England, 14-10-15.	
3689	Private	Private	GORDON, James	C.A.S.C., 19-10-16	Nil	C.M.P., England, 26-10-16 to 21-3-17. C.A.M.C., England, 22-3-17 to 8-8-19. S.O.S., 8-9-19.	
420058	Private	Private	GORDON, Leith	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 21-9-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 6-5-17 to 22-11-18. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	*4-9-16
256960	Private	Private	GORDON, Roy Richard	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 10-1-18.	France, 26-9-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	11-10-18
859939	Private	Private	GORDON, Samsel	179th Bn., 8-4-16	France, 20-4-17 to 6-5-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
426929	Private	Private	GORDON, William	46th Bn., 8-4-15	France, 16-8-16 to 4/7-9-16	Nil.	14/7-9-16
420516	Private	Private	GOVE, James	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-6-16.	Nil.	14-6-16
716755	Private	Private	GORRIE, John	107th Bn., 9-3-16	France, 26-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil.	19-4-17
442681	Private	Private	GOSB, Albert Edward	84th Bn., 11-8-15	France, 20-3-16 to 16-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 16-12-16. S.O.S., 31-6-17.	*12-6-16
70113	Private	Private	GOTZE, Frederick C.	101st Bn., 6-12-16	France, 27-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil.	16-10-16

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693229	Private	Private	GOUGH, George Henry	174th Bn., 10-11-16	France, 31-6-17 to 17-1-18.	Nil.	*10-11-17 14-2-18
150092	Private	Private	GOUGH, James	79th Bn., 13-8-15	France, 24-3-16 to 29-9-16, 26-4-17 to 22-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-6-18. S.O.S., 9-6-19.	*25-9-16 *15-8-17
718980	Private	Private	GOULD, John Henry	107th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 14-5-18.	H.Q., 2nd C.I.B., France, 16-6-18 to 24-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	
420294	Private	Private	GOULD, Leslie James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 7-6-16 to 13-4-17, 24-11-17 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
461216	Private	Private	GOULDIE, James Albert	61st Bn., 10-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 13-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 8-5-19.	Nil	*20-9-16
77374	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	GOULDING, Joseph Eli	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 8/9-10-16. L/Sgt., 31-7-16. M.M.	Nil	18/9-10-16
77324	Private	Private	GOULDING, John S.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 30-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 24-3-16. S.O.S., 15-6-16.	*19-5-15
428269	Private	Private	GOURLAY, Patrick	47th Bn., 31-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 18-6-16, 27-9-16 to 23-4-17, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil	*12-6-16 *18-4-17
28542	Lieut.	Private	GOULT, Harry George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-18 to 23-1-16.	Lieut., 7th Bn., France, 23-1-16 to 13-6-16.	13-6-16
701292	Private	Private	GOWAN, Raymond	101st Bn., 1-6-16	France, 27-11-16 to 2-3-18, 8-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	11-10-18
183420	Private	Private	GOWANS, Stewart	113th Bn., 20-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 13-4-17, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
29533	Private	Private	GOWER, Mark Fraser	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-15 to 25-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 27-8-15. S.O.S., 30-6-17.	*18-6-15
736657	Private	Private	GOWLLAND, Richard Archie	113th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 18-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-6-18. S.O.S., 7-12-18.	*16-6-17
420617	Private	Private	GOWLER, Clifford Roy	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
718068	Private	Private	GRACE, Edwin Joseph	107th Bn., 12-8-15	France, 28-11-16 to 11-4-17, 26-3-18 to 6-10-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *26-7-18 *1-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (-See footnote for Details)
427287	Sergeant	Sergeant	GRACIE, Harry	46th Bn., 19-6-15.	France, 16-6-16 to 6-8-16, 27-10-16 to 16-11-17. Sgt., 15-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-6-18. S.O.S., 17-9-18.	*4-6-16 *8-11-17
1000700	Private	Private	GRAHAM, Bruce	228th Bn., 19-2-16	France, 4-5-17 to 8-6-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 12-3-18.	*2-6-17
736772	Private	Private	GRAHAM, Duncan	113th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 27-11-16 to 28-9-17, 29-3-18 to 8-8-18.	Nil	*1-9-17 18-6-18
2129856	Private	Private	GRAHAM, Geo.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-5-18.	France, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
186579	Corporal	Corporal	GRAHAM, George	90th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 12-9-16, 31-6-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*4-9-16
2379252	Private	Private	GRAHAM, John	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 6-5-19.	Nil	
736409	Private	Private	GRAHAM, Joseph	113th Bn., 31-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 24-2-17.	Nil	
736594	Private	Private	GRAHAM, John	113th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28504	Sergeant	Sergeant	GRAHAM, James Hunter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-3-19. S.O.S., 6-5-19.	Nil	
199109	Private A/Sgt.	Private	GRAHAM, Robert Richardson	94th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 29-8-16 to 10-11-18. S.O.S., 20-2-19.	A/Sgt., 11th Res. Bn., 10-11-18.	
15373	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	GRAHAM, Robert Sandford	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 27-6-15 to 17-6-16, 18-11-17 to 7-8-16. L/Sgt., 12-6-16. M.M.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 8-8-18 to 20-6-18. S.O.S., 10-1-19.	*7-12-15 *12-6-16 *28-4-18
420186	Private	Private	GRAHAM, Robert Selby	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 17-2-16, 27-10-16 to 12-4-17.	Nil	*9-4-17 114-4-17
1000779	Private	Private	GRAHAM, Thomas	226th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 4-5-17 to 26-9-17.	Ret. to Can., 24-4-18. S.O.S., 28-6-18.	*15-6-17
426832	Private	Private	GRAHAM, William	46th Bn., 23-3-16	France, 16-6-16 to 29-9-16	Nil	128-9-16
2126244	Private	Private	GRAHAM, William Frank	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-16	France, 8-11-16 to 21-2-19. S.O.S., 18-5-19.	Nil	

Regi-mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2378742	Private	Private	GRAHAM, William	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-1-18.	France, 8-11-18 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	Nil	
625194	Private	Private	GRAHAM, William Henry	151st Bn., 17-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 6-11-17. Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*9-4-17
718188	Private	Private	GRAHAM, Murdo	107th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 5-12-16 to 11-4-17.		
2129763	Private	Private	GRAINGER, Stanley	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 24-4-18.	France, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 26-5-18.	*9-4-17
871805	Private	Private	GRANDBOIS, Alfred	183rd Bn., 15-3-16	France, 14-2-17 to 17-8-17.		†17-8-17
29816	Private	Private	GRANT, Alfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 12-5-19.		
420164	Private	Private	GRANT, Alexander	43rd Bn., 19-12-14	France, 17-7-16 to 19-4-18.		†19-4-18
700582	Private	Private	GRANT, Charles	101st Bn., 4-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 23-3-17.	3rd Lab. Bn., and 1st Lab. Bn., and 1st C.I.B., France, 17-7-17 to 1-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	
152430	Corporal	Private	GRANT, Evan Alexander	79th Bn., 7-10-15	France, 7-9-16 to 6-6-18.	1st M.G. Bn., France, 7-5-18 to 8-8-18. Cpl., 1-5-18.	18-8-18
460505	Private	Private	GRANT, Frederick Charles	81st Bn., 25-6-15	France, 17-7-16 to 7-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-17. S.O.S., 21-6-17.	*4-9-16
28927	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	GRANT, Geo. Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-8-16. A. Cpl., 19-4-16.	Nil.	†18-6-16
442386	Private	Private	GRANT, George Peter	54th Bn., 7-6-15	France, 24-3-16 to 9-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 10-9-16 to 13-12-17. C.A.M.C., England, 14-12-17 to 28-4-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	*4-9-16
28859	Private A/Sgt.	Private	GRANT, Humphrey	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 15-6-15. (13th Bn.)	H.Q. O.M.F. of C. London, 23-9-16 to 2-5-17. C.A.P.C., London, 3-5-17 to 23-6-19. A/Sgt., 1-11-18. S.O.S., 6-11-19.	
29171	Captain	Sergeant	GRANT, Ian	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-1-16. Sgt., 18-6-16.	C.A.S.C., England 4-3-16 to 1-7-16. Ret. to Can., on leave, 1-7-16. Retained, 12-8-16. Lieut., 174th Bn., 13-10-16. Served in Canada, 174th Bn., 2nd Quebec Regimental Depot, Clearing Svc. Command. and 8th Bn., C.G.H., S.O.S. 28-3-20. Rank, Captain.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
721352	Private	Private	GRANT, Joseph	108th Bn., 21-12-15	France, 7-3-17 to 12-2-19.	Res. Unit, England, 12-2-19 to 3-7-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	*18-9-17 *22-4-18 *2-8-18
420852	Private	Private	GRANT, John	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil.	†12-4-17
428958	Private	Private	GRANT, John C.	48th Bn., 21-4-15	France, 16-8-16 to 12-4-17.	Nil.	*18-5-15
21687	Private	Private	GRANT, Kenneth	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-6-15.	C.A.M.C., England, 13-4-16 to 8-8-19. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	*22-4-15 *22-4-15 *19-12-18
28976	Private	Private	GRANT, Peter Martin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. Deap.	Ret. to Can., 1-4-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*22-4-15 *22-4-15 *5-6-16 *17-8-18
77633	Private	Private	GRANT, Robert	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 28-5-15, 13-12-15 to 8-8-16, 28-4-17 to 19-8-18.	Inv. to Canada, 13-1-19. S.O.S., 28-10-19.	*22-4-15
28881	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GRANT, Robert M.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-5-15.	Comm. Imp. Army, 17-8-15.	
722141	Private	Private	GRASSICK, Robert	108th Bn., 13-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	
28733	Sergeant	Sergeant	GRAVLIN, George Albert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-2-19. M. M., Sgt., 20-12-18.	Nil.	
481328	Private	Private	GRAY, Auly	61st Bn., 29-12-15	France, 17-7-16 to 14-12-16, 26-4-17 to 21-8-18. M. M.	Inv. to Can., 26-11-18. S.O.S., 26-9-19.	*25-9-18 *16-8-18
2129278	Private	Private	GRAY, Ernest William	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18.	France, 21-6-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*1-10-18
28904	Sergeant A/S.M. A/W.O. 1.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	GRAY, George Kennedy	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-15.	C.A.M.C., England, 23-11-15 to 21-7-19. Sgt., 1-6-16. A/S.M., W.O. 1, 12-3-17. Brought to notice of Sec. of State for War. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 22-7-19.	*22-4-15
190886	Private	Private	GRAY, George William	94th Bn., 13-3-16	France, 27-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil.	†8/9-10-16
700804	Private	Private	GRAY, John	101st Bn., 5-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 10-4-17.	Nil.	*10-4-17
889244	Private	Private	GRAY, James Atchinson	176th Bn., 9-11-16	France, 20-4-17 to 10-8-18. S.O.S., 23-1-18.	Nil.	*8-8-18
28874	Private	Private	GRAY, John Hanton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-8-16.	Inv. to Canada, 11-8-17. S.O.S., 4-1-18.	*7-8-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
36007	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	GRAY, James Speers	1st D.S.C., M.T., 22-9-14	France, 4-1-16 to 9-4-16, 25-8-16 to 12-4-17. L./Cpl., 14-3-17.	1st D.S.C., France, 3-2-16 to 3-1-16. C.O.R.C.C., France, 10-4-16 to 24-9-16. Inv. to Canada, 14-9-17. S.O.S., 23-3-16.	*9-4-17 *26-9-16
420401	Private	Private	GRAY, John William	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 5-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 6-9-16 to 26-5-17. Inv. to Canada, 28-8-17. S.O.S., 30-9-17	†12-12-20
29218	Private	Private	GRAY, Robert Baxter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-5-15 4-10-16 to 26-3-18. S.O.S., 6-5-18.	Nil	*22-5-15
2379264	Private	Private	GRAY, Robert James	1st Depot Bn., Men. Regt., 7-1-18	France, 21-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 15-12-18. S.O.S., 15-3-19.	†1-10-18 †21-11-18
693059	Private	Private	GRAY, William	174th Bn., 4-7-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil.	
442072	Sergeant	Private	GRAY, William Henry	54th Bn., 29-5-15	France, 15-3-16 to 10-9-16.	Inv. to Canada, 2-10-17. Served in Canada with Dist. Depot No. 11, and C.A.M.C. Sgt., 12-4-19. S.O.S., 13-10-19.	*7-9-16
700872	Private	Private	GRAY, William Thomas	101st Bn., 17-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 11-10-16.	C.A.S.C., England, 20-8-17 to 28-9-19. A/Cpl., 19-11-17. A/Sgt., 1-12-17 to 31-12-17. Reverted to Pte., 22-11-18. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	
29814	Private	Private	GRAVES, Lionel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm. Imp. Army, 19-2-15.	†25-7-18
29323	Private	Private	GREAVES, Bernard W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-10-15, 18-11-17 to 25-7-18.	Res. Units, England, 9-10-15 to 18-11-17.	
29324	Private	Private	GREEN, Archibald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	Inv. to Canada, 22-10-15. S.O.S., 29-2-18.	*22-4-15
77135	Private	Private	GREEN, Alben	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18-5-18.	C.A.S.C., France, 19-5-18 to 3-10-17. Comm., R.A.F., 22-2-18.	
628618	Private	Private	GREEN, Alfred Albert	47th Bn., 28-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 22-7-16.	Inv. to Canada, 11-8-16. S.O.S., 6-9-16.	
266976	Private	Private	GREEN, Albert Benton	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 10-1-18.	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	8th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*8-10-16 †8-10-16 †12-1-18
105339	Private	Private	GREEN, Arthur Charles	68th Bn., 23-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 15-4-19.	
721440	Private	Private	GREEN, George Howard	108th Bn., 29-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 20-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28972	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GREEN, Herbert B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil.	123-4-15
189885	Private	Private	GREEN, James Richard	94th Bn., 17-2-16	France, 21-9-16 to 12-3-17, 20-3-18 to 18-4-19.	Ret. to Canada, 25-7-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	
40652	Private	Private	GREEN, Karl Rogers	1st Bde, C.F.A., 22-9-14	Nil	1st Bde, C.F.A., France, 9-2-15 to 9-5-15. Liaison, C.F.A., 4-2-16. C.F.A., France, 12-7-16 to 17-10-16, 19-7-17 to 11-4-18. S.O.S., 2-5-18.	*5-5-15
40852	Private	Private	GREEN, Karl Rogers	11th Res. Bn., 10-3-16	France, 2-10-18 to 21-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil.	
129519	Private	Private	GREEN, Louis Theodore	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France 18-6-16 to 1-11-17.	Cdn. Labour Pool and C.F.C., France, 2-11-17 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	
150425	Sapper	Private	GREEN, Percy A. Russell	79th Bn., 14-8-15	France, 21-9-16 to 8-2-17.	1st Divl. Sig. Coy., France, 9-2-17 to 28-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	118-8-17
480734	Private	Private	GREEN, Reginald Horace	179th Bn., 18-8-15	France, 20-4-17 to 16-9-17.	Nil.	
2383416	Private	Private	GREENLAND, Brian Walter	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-1-18.	France, 29-8-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil.	
2129361	Private	Private	GREENLAY, William E.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 16-10-18.	Inv. to Canada, 23-5-19. S.O.S. 28-8-19.	*1-10-18
46151	Sapper	Private	GREENOUGH, Lowell M.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-15 to 11-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 12-5-15 to 16-1-16. 14-2-17, Canada, 28-9-16. S.O.S., Enlisted, C.R. Troop, 20-4-17. Served in England, C.R.T., 18-5-17 to 28-2-18. S.O.S., 28-4-18.	130-8-18
1001024	Private	Private	GREENTREE, Bernhard	226th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 30-6-18.	Nil.	
871428	Private	Private	GREENWOOD, Ralph	163rd Bn., 8-3-16	France, 7-3-17 to 4-5-17.	C.F.C., England, 3-4-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 16-3-19.	*28-4-17
736962	Private	Private	GREENWOOD, Fred	113th Bn., 26-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-12-16.	Res. Unit, England, 16-12-16 to 16-2-18. S.O.S., 12-8-18.	11-10-18
2126691	Private	Private	GREGORIE, Rosario	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 21-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil.	
77268	Private	Private	GREGORY, William	20th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-18 to 10-6-18.	Res. Unit, England, 11-6-18 to 6-11-17. S.O.S., 7-2-18.	*3-6-18

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28219	Private	Private	GREIG, Herbert Glen	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-8-16.	NII.	†18/22-5-15
70056	Private	Private	GREIG, George Irwin	101st Bn., 3-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 17-10-16, 24-11-17 to 13-10-18.	Inv. to Canada, 2-2-19. S.O.S., 30-6-19.	*9-10-18 *1-10-18
22571	Private	Private	GREARSON, Henry J.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-6-15 to 17-6-16.	Inv. to Canada, 19-1-17. S.O.S., 19-9-18.	*14-6-16
29325	Private	Private	GRIERSON, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15	Comm., Imp. Army, 15-7-15.	*22-4-15
721803	Private	Private	GRESLUK, Semen	108th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 20-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 14-10-18. S.O.S., 18-1-19.	*15-6-17 *3-11-17
2379286	Private	Private	GREWAR, James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	NII	
400054	Sergeant	Sergeant	GREY, Donald	No. 1 Fid. Amb., 24-7-15	France, 23-11-15 to 15-3-16, 7-9-16 to 21-8-18. Sgt., 30-8-18. M.M. S.O.S., 21-1-19.	NII	*9-3-16 *16-8-18
420854	Corporal	Corporal	GREY, William	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 12-9-18, 31-8-17 to 3-6-18. Cpl., 19-2-18.	Res. Units, England, 4-5-18 to 2-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 3-4-19.	*28-4-18
151715	Private	Private	GRIFFIN, Charles F.	79th Bn., 25-10-15	France, 28-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	NII	†4/7-9-16
871680	Private	Private	GRIFFIN, Henry	183rd Bn., 5-4-16	France, 9-12-16 to 28/30-4-17.	NII	†28/30-4-17
28975	Private	Private	GRIFFIN, Stanley	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-16. S.O.S., 12-4-16.	*22-4-15
28626	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	GRIFFITHS, Joseph O.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 5-2-19, C.S.M., W.O. 2, 26-10-18. Desp. S.O.S., 5-6-19.	NII	*12-6-16
77714	L. Cpl.	Private	GRIFFITHS, Robert T.	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 2-3-16 to 22-6-16, 27-9-16 to 19-11-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 10-6-17 to 28-2-18. Ret. to Can., 27-2-18. Served in Can. until S.O.S., 22-12-19. L/Cpl., 28-3-19.	
460338	Private	Private	GRIFFITHS, William H.	61st Bn., 15-6-15	France, 27-9-16 to 14-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	*9-4-17
429021	Private	Private	GRIFFITHS, William J.	47th Bn., 15-9-15	France, 2-3-16 to 16-6-17, 28-3-18 to 29-12-18. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	NII	*1-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regi- men- tal No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77288	Lieut.	Private	GRIMSHAW, John	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-15, 27-8-16 to 23-2-17.	Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 28-4-17. R.A.F., 11-7-17. Seconded from 4-1-18 to 30-1-19. Flying Officer, 4-1-18. R.A.F., France, 14-2-18 to 3-6-18. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	*18-5-18 *4-5-18
29327	Sergeant Pipe Major	Sergeant Pipe Major	GROAT, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-9-18. Sgt., 29-10-16. D.C.M., M.M. and Bar.	Inv. to Can., 23-5-19. S.O.S., 8-7-20.	*2-9-18
314	Private	Private	GROSLOUIS, Desire	5th Fid. Co., C.E., 28-2-15	France, 2-9-17 to 16-4-19.	2nd Fid. Co., C.E., France, 10-12-15 to 1-9-17. Res. Unit, England, 17-4-19 to 27-12-19. S.O.S., 8-1-20.	18-8-18
1000263	Private	Private	GROVER, George Barrett	226th Bn., 28-12-15.	France, 28-10-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	
105038	Private	Private	GROVES, Stanley Claude	68th Bn., 28-10-15	France, 8-8-16 to 11-10-16.	H.Q., O.M.F.C., London, 20-8-17 to 4-7-19. S.O.S., 29-7-19.	*9-10-16
736349	Private	Private	GROVES, John	113th Bn., 19-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-1-17.	Cdn. Corps Composite Coy., 9-1-17 to 11-5-19. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	19-10-16
105238	Private	Private	GRUCHY, Charles Herbert	68th Bn., 12-11-15	France, 6-6-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	
911317	Private	Private	GUDGEON, Francis H.	198th Bn., 11-3-16	France, 27-8-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 28-8-18.	
460508	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	GUDGEON, William H.	61st Bn., 1-7-15	France, 17-7-16 to 5-6-17.	Nil	15-6-17
721816	Private	Private	GUDZENKO, T.	108th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 14-2-17 to 8-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 9-4-18 to 15-2-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	123-4-15 *20-5-16
29217	Private	Private	GULLIFORD, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	
77137	Private	Private	GUINEY, W. J.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 8-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 28-5-19. S.O.S., 12-1-17.	
1000971	Private	Private	GULLECKSON, Martin G.	226th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 31-8-17 to 11-10-17, 8-11-18 to 20-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
871248	Private	Private	GULLON, John H.	183rd Bn., 22-2-16	France, 21-6-17 to 23-10-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 14-11-17 to 16-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	123-4-15 *20-5-16
28927	Private	Private	GUILBRIDE, Samuel A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	123-4-15 *1-10-18
2380805	Private	Private	GUNN, James	1st Depot Bn., 25-1-16.	France, 5-8-16 to 18-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 21-8-19. S.O.S., 8-3-21.	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
781438	L. Sgt. A. Sgt.	L. Sgt. A. Sgt.	GUNN, John	107th Bn., 15-12-15	France, 28-11-16 to 19-11-17. 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. L/Sgt., 1-10-18. A/Sgt., 4-2-19. M. M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*8-11-17
28860	Private	Private	GUNNING, John St. C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15	Nil	122-4-15
2378604	Private	Private	GUSTAFSON, Reuben	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 19-12-17	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
480134	Private	Private	GUTHRIE, Archibald H.	61st Bn., 8-6-15	France, 17-9-16 to 4-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 5-10-16 to 25-2-18. Ret. to Can., 26-2-18. Enlisted, 260th Bn., 13-10-18. Siberia, 28-12-18 to 5-6-19. S.O.S., 28-6-19.	*25-9-16
718482	Private	Private	GUTHRIE, Redvers John	107th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 28-12-18. S.O.S., 12-3-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
28735	Sergeant	Private	GUTHRIE, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	17th Res. Bn., 1-2-15 to 23-6-16. C. M. G. Corps, England, 24-6-16 to 2-4-19. Sgt., 4-1-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 3-4-19.	
700982	Private	Private	GUY, William Henry	101st Bn., 28-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 29-9-16. 31-8-17 to 10-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 11-8-18 to 18-12-18. S.O.S., 30-1-19.	*25-9-16 *8-8-18
22579	Private	Private	HACQUOIL, John P.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 8-9-16. 23-3-18 to 2-10-18. S.O.S. in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	Res. Units, England, 6-9-16 to 29-3-18.	*1-10-18
2381080	Private	Private	HADALLER, Otto	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-8-18 to 4-5-19. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	
420063	Private	Private	HADDED, John Campbell	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-9-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 8-8-17 to 6-12-17. Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 14-12-18.	
129527	Private	Private	HADDON, Thomas	72nd Bn., 23-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 7-9-16.	Nil	17-9-16
77901	Private	Private	HADDON, Thomas R.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
2476554	Private	Private	HADFIELD, Leonard A.	C.A.M.C., 1-10-17	France, 2-10-18 to 18-2-19.	Res. Units, England, 19-2-19 to 20-5-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	*8-10-16
105295	Private	Private	HADNER, George Fred	68th Bn., 16-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 14-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-5-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*4-3-18 122-6-18
683081	Private	Private	HAGENSEN, James	174th Bn., 1-8-16	France, 31-8-17 to 22-6-18.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Repatriated. §Died.

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294013	Private	Private	HAGEVIKEN, Ole Olsen	223rd Bn., 7-3-16	France, 21-6-16 to 20-9-18.	44th Bn., France, 21-9-18 to 19-10-18. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*1-10-18
2129391	Private	Private	HAGYARD, Clifton W.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28873	Private	Private	HUGGARD, Ernest	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	1st D.S.C., France, 9-2-15 to 20-2-18. C.A.S.C. Pool, France, 1-10-18 to 28-10-18. S.O.S., 15-8-19.	
77339	Private	Private	HAIG-SMELLIE, H. H.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 3-12-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 26-1-16.	†23-4-15
29222	Private	Private	HAIN, David	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	
29223	Private	Private	HAINES, Edward E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-7-16.	No. 2 Fid. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 3-3-19. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	
22749	Private	Private	HAINES, Daniel B.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 25-7-18.	No. 9 Cdn. Area Emp. Coy. and Y.M.C.A., France, 26-7-18 to 20-4-19. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	
700133	Private	Private	HAIRSINE, Maurice Reginald	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 27-9-16 to 3-11-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. Served in Can. with M.H.C.C., No. 10 Dist. Depot and C.A.M.C., from 8-7-18. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	*8-10-16
718206	Sapper	Private	HALCROW, Richard Alfred	107th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 5-12-16 to 4-2-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 16-12-17 to 3-3-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	*1-2-17
28543	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	HALL, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15, 27-8-17 to 11-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 27-4-15 to 27-8-17.	*22-4-15 †11-8-18
859136	Private A./Cpl.	Private	HALL, Arthur	179th Bn., 18-10-15	France, 14-2-17 to 24-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 25-4-17 to 6-5-19. S.O.S., 18-6-19.	*18-5-15
28628	Gunner	Corporal	HALL, Charles John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 23-10-15. Cpl., 9-10-14 to 23-10-15.	1st Bde. C.F.A., France, 24-10-15 to 20-2-19. Cpl., 4-8-17 to 9-12-17. S.O.S., 9-6-18.	*4-9-16 *28-9-16
420527	Private	Private	HALL, James	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 28-11-15, 8-6-16 to 26-9-16.	Nil	†1-10-18
2363483	Private	Private	HALL, James Palmer	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-1-16	France, 11-7-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	
188767	Private	Private	HALL, Percival James	94th Bn., 12-1-16	France 27-8-16 to 1-10-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 12-9-17 to 24-1-19. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	*26-9-16
442092	Private	Private	HALDANE, Robert	94th Bn., 6-6-16	France, 20-2-16 to 11-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-17. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	*16-4-16

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721829	Private	Private	HALLDORSON, Fred	108th Bn., 10-2-16	France, 28-4-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	115-16-8-17
426592	Private	Private	HALLETT, George Ashfield	46th Bn., 17-3-15.	France, 16-5-16 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	Nil	
1001040	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HALLEWELL, Bertram Cecil	228th Bn., 7-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 10-10-18. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
718906	Private	Private	HALLIDAY, Adam	107th Bn., 21-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 31-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 26-3-18.	*4-8-17
420402	Private	Private	HALLIDAY, David	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 11/14-8-16.	Nil	†11-14-8-16
624957	Private	Private	HALLIDAY, Frederick James	161st Bn., 23-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
160774	Private	Private	HALLIDAY, John	82nd Bn., 21-10-15	France, 3-4-17 to 18-9-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
77594	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HALLIDAY, John	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 8-9-10-16. L/Cpl., 10-3-16.	Nil	†8-9-10-16
77363	Private	Private	HALLIDAY, John F. T.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 26-1-18.	Comm., Imp. Army, 9-3-18.	
2129333	Private	Private	HALLS, Orville Orlando	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18.	France, 8-11-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	Nil	
29448	Private	Private	HAMILTON, Albert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 18-3-16 to 10-6-18. C.F.C., England, 20-3-18 to 1-8-19. S.O.S., 13-8-19.	Nil	*16-7-15 †9-11-17
28910	Corporal	Corporal	HAMILTON, Alexander F.	16th Bn., 22-9-14.	France, 9-2-15 to 22-7-15, 23-12-15 to 24-12-15, 27-10-16 to 9-11-17. Cpl., 18-8-17. M.I.M.	Nil	
51227	Private	Private	HAMILTON, Frederick Ord.	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 6-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-5-15, 26-4-17 to 2-11-17, 7-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*1-5-15 *16-8-18
28629	Private	Private	HAMILTON, Harry Edge	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Ret. to Can., 2-6-19. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	*22-4-15 †22-4-15 †7-1-19
628961	Private	Private	HAMILTON, Herbert	47th Bn., 18-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 9-10-18.	Nil	†8-10-16
29256	Private	Private	HAMILTON, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29449	Private	Private	HAMILTON, John E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-5-15, 28-8-15 to 22-9-15. Inv. to Can., 5-1-15.	S.O.S., 6-5-16.	
736559	Private	Private	HAMILTON, James	113th Bn., 28-2-16.	France, 9-2-15 to 19-4-17, 7-4-18 to 11-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 13-1-19. S.O.S., 16-9-19.	*9-4-17 *2-9-18
460799	Private	Private	HAMILTON, James	61st Bn., 14-6-15	France, 19-1-16 to 10-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 18-6-17. S.O.S., 29-9-17.	*7-6-16
150109	Private	Private	HAMILTON, Robert	79th Bn., 2-8-15	France, 26-4-16 to 16-10-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 10-6-17 to 25-2-18. Ret. to Can., 28-2-18. S.O.S., 8-4-18.	*9-10-16
29555	Private	Private	HAMILTON, Robert Peat	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
2128880	Private	Private	HAMBLETON, James	1st Depot Bn., Men. Regt., 20-10-17.	France, 29-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18
105976	Private	Private	HAMLIN, Lester Thomas	68th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 7-8-16 to 24-8-17, 21-8-18 to 10-9-18. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	Nil	*15-8-17 *2-9-18
77938	Private	Private	HAMMILL, Norman	30th Bn., 11-1-15	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
47148	Private	Private	HAMON, Peter Charles	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-8-15.	Res. Unite, England, 12-8-15 to 14-9-17. Inv. to Can., 15-9-17. S.O.S., 12-10-17.	
1000813	Private	Private	HAMMOND, Cyril	228th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 21-6-17 to 8-11-17.	Res. Unite, England, 9-11-17 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	
736253	Private	Private	HAMMOND, Herbert James	113th Bn., 30-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 20-2-19. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	Nil	
77094	C.S.M.	C.S.M.	HAMMOND, James Edward	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-15.	H.O. Cdn. Tro., London, 15-2-17 to 25-8-17. F/R.O.M. 8-16-17, 25-8-17 C.O.C. 21-9-17, 2-9-17 to 12-6-18. A/S.O.M.C., 21-9-17. O.M.G. Inspector, Depot, London, 13-6-18 to 8-2-19. S.O.S., 19-7-19.	*18-5-15
1000566	Private	Private	HAMP, Ernest Alfred	228th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 14-8-18. S.O.S., 23-1-19.	Nil	*9-8-18
721701	Private	Private	HAMSHEY, Mike	108th Bn., 25-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 18-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 19-4-18 to 13-2-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	
29556	Private	Private	HANSCOMB, Edward Wm. C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Res. Unite, England, 29-1-15 to 30-7-16. Inv. to Can., 31-7-16. S.O.S., 30-6-17.	†8-8-22
469199	Private	Private	HANCOX, William	Comp. Bn., 12-11-16	France, 17-6-16 to 26-6-17.	Res. Unite, England, 27-6-17 to 14-4-18. Inv. to Can., 16-4-18. S.O.S., 13-7-18.	

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421045	Private	Private	HANDYSIDE, Joseph	43rd Bn., 24-3-15	France, 17-7-15 to 27-7-17.	C.F.C., England, 18-10-17 to 8-8-18. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	*15-8-17 *2-8-18
871270	Sergeant	Sergeant	HAND, Albert Henry	183rd Bn., 24-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 26-10-18. Sgt., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 26-2-19.	Nil	*2-4-18 *10-9-18
1001190	Sapper	Private	HANEY, George James	228th Bn., 28-3-16.	France, 11-5-17 to 4-3-18.	2nd Tramway Co., C.E., 5-3-18 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	*9-6-16 *9-4-17
473045	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	HANGERUD, Millard B.	65th Bn., 6-7-16	France, 8-3-16 to 17-6-16, 27-9-16 to 12-4-17, 24-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-18.	Nil	*4-8-16
150953	Private	Private	HANLON, Joseph	79th Bn., 16-2-16	France, 29-6-16 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	*12-6-16
22876	Private	Private	HANSON, Earle	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 16-6-16, 20-3-16 to 26-2-18.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 20-3-18.	*7-9-16 *1-10-18 *18-12-18.
180959	Private	Private	HANSON, Henry Charlie	88th Bn., 10-12-15	France, 6-8-16 to 14-9-16, 20-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 18-12-18 to 6-5-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	
737133	Private	Private	HANNA, Gordon Clement	113th Bn., 5-7-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-3-17.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-17. S.O.S., 4-3-18.	
2363367	Private	Private	HARDICK, Charles Wm.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 1-5-19. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	
893241	Sergeant	Private	HARDIE, Robert Iversch	174th Bn., 17-11-16.	France, 31-8-17 to 6-5-18. M.M.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 28-3-19. Sgt., 10-9-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
428946	Private	Private	HARDIE, Wm. Hope	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	France, 18-11-15 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
721840	Private	Private	HARDING, Albert	108th Bn., 24-1-16	France, 16-10-17 to 6-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 7-9-18 to 14-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 18-3-19.	
700486	Private	Private	HARDING, Harry James	101st Bn., 29-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 22-1-17.	3rd Lab. Bn. and 12th Bn. C.R.T. France, 17-2-17 to 5-2-18. C.R.T. Depot, England, 6-2-18 to 13-7-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-7-18.	
28630	Lieut.	Private	HARDING, Wilson Murray	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-6-16.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 17-8-16 to 12-6-16. Lieut., C.E., 26-7-16. 3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 23-10-16 to 14-11-17. Preceded to Can., 8-1-18. S.O.S., 14-6-18.	*5-6-16 *8-11-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. †Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28738	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HARDMAN, Gerald Walton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-7-15.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., 17-7-15 to 22-2-16. Comm., Imp. Army, 24-2-16.	*18-5-15
28751	Private	Private	HARDWICK Edward Farran	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 5-7-15 to 16-12-16.	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 4-7-15. C.F.C., England, 14-11-17 to 14-5-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	*13-2-18 *10-8-18 *1-10-18.
700716	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HARDWICK, George Wm.	101st Bn., 11-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
430863	Private	Private	HARDY, Charles James	48th Bn., 31-3-16	France, 16-11-17 to 9-10-18. S.O.S., 27-3-19.	29th Bn., France, 15-9-15 to 18-11-15.	*13-2-18 *1-10-18.
700198	Private	Private	HARDY, Charles Robinson	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 13-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-10-16 to 16-2-18. Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 25-3-18.	*9-10-16
2363415	Private	Private	HARDY, Frank	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-1-18.	France, 21-8-18 to 8-10-18.	S.O.S., 25-2-19.	*1-10-18
28699	Sergeant	Sergeant	HARDY, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
737167	Private	Private	HARGRAVE, Benjamin	113th Bn., 21-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 1-3-17.	Inv. to Can., 15-9-17. S.O.S., 15-5-18.	
708112	Private	Private	HARGRAVE, Claude Harry	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 11-10-16, 28-4-17 to 5-5-18.	Inv. to Can., 26-6-18. S.O.S., 24-8-18.	*9-10-16
28914	Private	Private	HARKNESS, Harold Thos. B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	
628072	Private	Private	HARLING, James N.	47th Bn., 26-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 16-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 20-2-17. S.O.S., 12-6-18.	*7-9-16
736868	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HARLEY, William Inchee	113th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-1-17, 6-9-18 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
192519	Private	Private	HARMAN, Robert Charles	92nd Bn., 16-8-15	France, 15-3-18 to 28-5-16, 7-9-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	*17-5-16 18-10-16
426403	Lieut.	Private	HARRAGIN, Albert Reginald T.	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 12-10-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 29-2-16 to 6-7-16. Lieut., 17th Res. Bn., 7-7-16. C.A.P.C. and Estates France, London, 2-10-16 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	
736769	Private	Private	HARRIS, Alfred	113th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 26-9-18.	*9-4-17

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28653	Private A/Sgt.	Private	HARRIS, Alexander D.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	H.Q., Shoreham, 30-12-16 to 31-10-17. H.Q., O.M.F., of C., London, 15-12-17 to 8-8-18. C.F.C., England, 7-8-18 to 31-7-19. A/Sgt., 21-11-18. Brought to Notice of Sec. of State for War. S.O.S., 19-8-19.	*22-4-15 †14-12-23
129031	Private	Private	HARRIS, Bertram John	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 8-9-16.	Cdn. Corps Comp. Coy., 7th Area Emp. Coy. and 8th Area Emp. Coy., France, 9-8-16 to 13-12-16. S.O.S., 14-7-19.	*24-9-16 *12-10-16 †9-4-17
29063	Capt.	L./Cpl.	HARRIS, Claude Llewelyn	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-1-16.	Lieut., 7th Bn., France, 23-1-16 to 9-4-17. Capt., 23-7-16. A/Major, 11-9-16 to 22-11-16.	
2382369	Private	Private	HARRIS, David Herbert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-18.	France, 20-9-18 to 8-2-19. S.O.S., 20-5-19.	Nil	
700213	Private	Private	HARRIS, Fred	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 15-6-18. 7-2-19 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and 1st Div. Emp. Coy., France, 18-6-18 to 6-2-19.	
628077	Private	Private	HARRIS, Frederick Geo.	47th Bn., 26-9-15	France, 20-4-16 to 16-6-16. 28-4-17 to 6-6-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 12-4-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	*14-6-16
420035	Private	Sergeant	HARRIS, Geo. Fred'k.	43rd Bn., 18-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 9-3-19. Sgt., 10-4-17 to 24-8-17. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	Nil	
700382	Private	Private	HARRIS, Herbert Edward	101st Bn., 20-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	†8-10-16
29101	Lieut.	Private A/Cpl.	HARRIS, Henry John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-17. 1-3-18 to 1-6-18.	Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 2-9-17. 43rd Bn., France, 8-11-17 to 1-3-18. C.M.G. Corps, France, 2-4-18 to 25-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 22-7-19.	*9-6-15
181729	Private	Private	HARRIS, Wm.	79th Bn., 2-11-15	France, 28-6-16 to 22-4-17. 16-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	3rd C.I.B., H.Q., 22-4-17 to 15-11-18.	*4-9-16
1000009	Private	Private	HARRIGAN, Patrick	226th Bn., 23-11-15	France, 28-10-17 to 16-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 28-12-18. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*28-7-18
420856	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	HARRIMAN, Frederick	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 21-10-18. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	Nil	
1000574	Private	Private	HARRINGTON, Josiah	226th Bn., 29-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 20-9-18. S.O.S., 20-2-19.	Nil	*8-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2381042	Private	Private	HARRISON, Earl W.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 8-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 1-5-19. S.O.S., 12-9-19.	14/7-9-18
130193	Private	Private	HARRISON, David C.	72nd Bn., 3-1-18	France, 18-6-16 to 4/7-9-18.	Nil	*18-5-15 113-6-16
77041	Private	Private	HARRISON, Frederick	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-15, 21-12-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	
721959	Private	Private	HARRISON, Harry	108th Bn., 19-2-16	France, 7-3-17 to 11-6-17.	C.F.C., England, 11-2-18 to 10-8-19. Dis- charged in Brit. Isles, 11-8-19.	*18-5-15 111-4-17
77297	Lieut.	Sergeant	HARRISON, Wm.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 27-5-15.	Lieut., 17th Res. Bn., 21-8-18. 54th Bn., France, 21-9-18 to 11-4-17.	*10-8-18
736901	Private	Private	HARRISON, Wm.	113th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 17-4-17, 24-11-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 14-8-18. S.O.S., 9-2-19.	*12-8-18
20986	Private	Private	HARRADENCE, Charles Henry	11th Res. Bn., 7-9-17	France, 7-4-18 to 7-10-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 26-5-19.	Nil	128-1-16
29238	Private	Private	HARROLD, David	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-1-18.	Nil	*7-5-15 *9-4-17
28981	Private	Private	HARROLD, Francis Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-5-15, 5-3-17 to 15-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 16-4-17 to 23-7-19. S.O.S., 11-8-18.	
422857	Private	Private	HARROW, Alexander	44th Bn. 5-5-15	France, 23-9-18 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 19-5-19.	C.A.S.C., France, 16-2-16 to 22-9-18.	
151725	Private	Private	HARPER, Frank H	79th Bn., 10-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 13-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-9-16 to 30-1-18. Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 13-3-18.	*7-9-16
871022	Private	Private	HARPER, George James	183rd Bn., 31-1-16	France, 7-3-17 to 6-11-17.	Nil	18-11-17
722256	Private	Private	HARPER, Reginald David	108th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 14-2-17 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
152480	Private	Private	HARPER, Samuel Lewis	79th Bn., 25-7-15	France, 28-6-16 to 11-9-16.	4th Lab. Bn. and 11th Bn., C.R.T., France, 14-3-17 to 16-12-18.	*7-9-16 116-12-18
736681	Private	Private	HART, Charles	113th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17, 7-4-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
700269	Private	Private	HART, Edward Stanford	101st Bn., 18-12-16	France, 12-11-16 to 22-4-17.	Reg. Units, England, 23-4-17 to 21-9-19. Inv. to Can., 21-9-19. S.O.S., 31-2-18.	*9-4-17

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C. E. F.	Highest Rank 10th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 10th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
198898	Private	Private	HART, Henry	94th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 16-7-17.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	*8-10-16 *28-8-17
28747	Private A. Sgt.	Private	HART, Robin Cheney	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-4-15 to 28-3-16.	Pay Office, London, 27-4-16 to 9-8-18. C.O.C., England, 10-12-16 to 22-5-19. A. Sgt., 1-11-18.	*9-10-16
428832	Private	Private	HART, Wm.	48th Bn., 5-4-15	France, 16-6-16 to 24-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-3-17. S.O.S., 30-4-17.	
488678	Corporal	Corporal	HARTLEN, Lorenzo	63rd Bn., 18-10-15	France, 27-11-16 to 12-11-17. Cpl., 9-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 13-11-17 to 18-12-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19.	
871281	Private	Private	HARTLEY, Alfred	183rd Bn., 22-2-16	France, 7-3-17 to 28-3-19.	S.O.S., 8-8-19.	*8-8-17 *16-8-17 *1-10-18
736299	L. Cpl.	L. Cpl.	HARTLEY, Wm. Hubert	113th Bn., 26-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 22-8-17. 8-8-16 to 9-10-16. S.O.S., 21-2-18.	NII	
151722	Private	Private	HARVIE, George	79th Bn., 31-12-15	France, 28-6-16 to 14-10-16. 28-4-17 to 22-2-19. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	NII	*8-10-16
736206	Private	Private	HARVIE, John	113th Bn., 20-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	NII	†9-4-17
832787	Private	Private	HARVEY, Charles	145th Bn., 16-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 30-4-18.	*9-4-17
701223	Private	Private	HARVEY, John	101st Bn., 25-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-6-17.	NII	†8-6-17
721316	Private	Private	HARWOOD, Victor	108th Bn., 17-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 27-12-17.	Ret. to Can., 12-11-18. S.O.S., 18-1-19.	*7-11-17
602133	Corporal	Corporal	HASKINS, Wm. Henry A.	34th Bn., 12-1-15	France, 27-11-16 to 28-7-18. Cpl. 20-8-17.	NII	†28-7-18
2129281	Private	Private	HASSARD, Edwin Steele	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18.	France, 2-10-18 to 14-2-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	NII	
77140	L. Cpl.	L. Cpl.	HASTINGS, Alfred H.	30th Bn., 30-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-9-16. L. Cpl., 20-5-16. M. M. and Bar.	NII	†2-9-18
736176	Private	Private	HASTINGS, Frank	113th Bn., 13-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 16-8-18.	NII	†16-8-18
700798	Private	Private	HASTINGS, Fred'k. Geo.	101st Bn., 14-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 30-4-17.	NII	*27-12-16 †30-4-17
130215	Private	Private	HATCH, Howard Russell	72nd Bn., 18-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 10-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-16 to 11-3-18. Inv. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 27-8-18.	*8-10-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
73666	Private	Private	HATSON, Ethelbert Edmund	113th Bn., 21-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 2-12-16.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-16. S.O.S., 30-1-17.	
1000010	Corporal	Private	HATT, Wilfred	228th Bn., 23-11-15	France, 11-6-17 to 6-6-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 17-3-19. Cpl., 6-10-18. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	
77663	Private	Private	HATTER, John	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 26-3-18. S.O.S., 30-5-18.	Nil	
693318	Private	Private	HAVARD, Hubert Douglas	174th Bn., 18-1-17	France, 31-8-17 to 6-6-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 6-5-18 to 8-6-18.	18-8-18
736103	Private	Private	HAWKINS, Arthur Johnson	113th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 27-10-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
718257	Private	Private	HAWKINS, Albert Lumax	107th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 25-12-16, 14-2-17 to 14-5-17.	Cdn. Corps H.Q., Comp. Coy., France, 25-12-16 to 13-2-17. C.A.M.C., England, 13-4-18 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	
28707	Corporal	Corporal	HAWLEY Ernest Samuel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
860073	Private	Private	HAWN, Ernest Laverne	179th Bn., 5-6-16	France 20-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
2129190	Private	Private	HAY, Andrew	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-16.	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29105	Private	Private	HAY, Andrew Lees	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-7-15, 21-12-16 to 6-7-16, 31-8-17 to 6-8-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	Nil	*14-6-16 *8-8-18
29225	Private	Private	HAY, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 17-6-19.	Nil	
721046	Private	Private	HAY, Robert James	108th Bn., 24-11-15	France, 20-4-17 to 6-6-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 26-7-18. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	
692573	Private	Private	HAY, William John	190th Bn., 18-7-16	France, 12-7-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	C.A.V.C., France, 23-11-17 to 11-7-18.	
420667	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HAYDEN, Derrick Arthur	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-16 to 16-6-16, 27-10-16 to 24-4-17. L/Cpl., 14-12-16.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 25-10-18.	*14-6-16 *9-4-17
832661	Private	Private	HAYES, Frank Comler	148th Bn., 12-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-4-17.	C.F.C., England, 17-5-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	*9-4-17
28631	Corporal S/Act.	Corporal	HAYHURST, Douglas John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-6-16. Cpl., 26-3-14.	C.O.C., England, 19-4-15 to 15-5-20. C.A. Arm. S/Act., 26-3-18. S.O.S., 2-20-20.	*18-6-15

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See foot- note for Details)
28632	Arm.S./Sgt.	Arm.S./Sgt.	HAYHURST, Stanley G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-10-15.	C.O.C., France, att. 16th Bn., 15-10-15 to 8-2-19. C.O.C., France, 9-2-19 to 27-4-19. Arm. S. Sgt., 1-9-17. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	†16-4-17
700109	Private	Private	HAYLETT, Frank	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 19-12-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 20-12-16 to 16-4-17.	
28407	Private	Private	HAYNES, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 29-1-16.	C.O.C., France, 30-1-16 to 19-2-18, 23-9-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	*22-4-15
228765	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HAYNES, Otto Irwin	Depot Regt., C.M.R., 29-5-16	France, 3-4-17 to 22-3-19. L.Cpl., 7-10-18. M.M. and Bar. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil	*28-4-17
108636	Private	Private	HAYSMAN, Wm. Henry	68th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 6-8-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-9-19.	Nil	†23-4-15
241 and 51231	Private	Private	HAYWARD, Arthur Chas.	P.C.L.I. Rein- forcement, 6-11-14.	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	
28633	Private	Private	HAYWOOD, Harold B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 24-12-18 to 9-5-19. S.O.S., 26-6-19.	‡23-4-15 ‡24-12-18
628050	Private	Private	HAYWOOD, Abraham Willett	47th Bn., 17-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 28-5-16, 17-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
1000871	Private	Private	HAYWOOD, Percy Arthur James	228th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 31-8-17 to 12-8-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
129221	Private	Private	HEADS, Thomas Laing	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 14-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 22-3-17. S.O.S., 31-10-17.	*20-9-16
28746	Private	Private	HEAL, Frederick George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Nil	‡24-1-15
2381547	Private	Private	HEALEY, Benjamin Franklin	1st Depot Bn., Wan. Regt., 2-4-16.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 24-10-18. S.O.S., 30-6-19.	
700873	Private	Private	HEAPS, Frank	101st Bn., 16-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 8-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 9-3-19 to 31-7-19. S.O.S., 15-8-19.	*11-6-18
427167	Private	Private	HEARN, Arthur Frederick	46th Bn., 11-5-16	France, 16-6-16 to 16-7-16.	Nil	†16-7-16
721775	Private	Private	HEARNE, William	108th Bn., 27-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 17-8-17, 26-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*15-6-17 *8-8-18
47149	Private	Private	HEARSON, John	17th Bn., 1-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 30-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 1-10-15. S.O.S., 10-1-16.	*25-5-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Reimmental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Reimmental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2173463	Private	Private	HEASLIP, John	C.A.M.C., 9-7-17	France, 2-10-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	122-4-15
29524	Corporal	Corporal	HEATH, Gerald C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. Desp.	Nil	14/7-9-16
460520	Private	Private	HEATH, Bertie Joseph	61st Bn., 8-7-15	France, 17-7-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	*22-4-15
29460	Private A.Sgt.	Private	HEATH, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15.	C.P.O., London, 1-9-15 to 29-2-20. A/Sgt., 1-9-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 13-4-20.	*11-5-16
429034	Private	Private	HEATH, William Henry	47th Bn., 13-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 11-5-16.	Nil	115/16-9-17
602207	Private	Private	HEATHFIELD, Harold	34th Bn., 11-1-15	France, 5-11-17 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	14th Bn., France, 20-4-17 to 4-11-17.	*30-4-17
859289	Private	Private	HEATLEY, Wm. Smith	179th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 14-2-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	*4-9-16
736776	Private	Private	HEATON, Thomas Eustace	113th Bn., 30-3-16	France, 27-10-16 to 22-7-17.	Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 27-9-18.	*6-11-17
420824	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HECTOR, James Glen	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 10-9-16 to 9-4-18. Inv. to Can., 9-4-18. S.O.S., 12-6-18.	
1000308	Private	Private	HEFFREN, Bertram Lindsay	226th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 16-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 7-12-18. S.O.S., 24-1-19.	
1000309	Private	Private	HEFFREN, Edwin Alex.	226th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 16-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420407	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HELLIER, Ernest George	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-9-16. L/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-9-16 to 31-1-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 1-2-18.	*7-9-16
420060	Private	Private	HEMPHILL, James	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 17-7-16 to 15-2-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and 9th Cdn. Area Emp. Coy., France, 16-2-18 to 17-12-18. S.O.S., 26-4-18.	*12-6-16
420817	Private	Private	HEMPHILL, John McG.	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 1-1-16 to 16-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 10-5-17. Inv. to Can., 11-5-17. S.O.S., 26-3-18.	*4-9-16
420089	Private	Private	HEMPHILL, William	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-16 to 15-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-8-17. S.O.S., 20-1-18.	
700188	Corporal	Corporal	HENSTOCK, George	101st Bn., 9-12-16	France, 27-6-16 to 8-6-18. Cpl., 19-4-17. D.C.M.	Nil	14-3-16 16-8-16
130060	L/Cpl.	Corporal	HENDERSON, David	72nd Bn., 12-10-16	France, 19-6-16 to 29-12-16. Cpl., 9-2-16 to 16-2-16. S.O.S., 2-10-16. D.C.M.	Nil	16-4-16 18-4-16 19-4-16 23-4-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29173	Lieut.	Sergeant	HENDERSON, David	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-2-17. Sgt., 4-11-15.	Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 28-4-17. Alt., R.A.F., 4-7-17 to 28-2-19. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	*18-5-15
29557	Private A /Sgt.	Private	HENDERSON, George D.	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-5-15.	D.M.S. Office, London, 28-8-15 to 6-10-15. Res. Units, England, 6-10-15 to 15-1-18. Dept. of Gen. Auditor, London, 16-1-18 to 18-8-19. A /Sgt., 15-7-19. S.O.S., 28-9-19.	*5-9-18 18-10-18
130251	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Ivan	72nd Bn., 26-1-16	France, 18-8-16 to 27-7-18.	13th Bn., France, 28-7-16 to 8-10-16.	
718115	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Melville	107th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 28-11-16 to 24-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 24-5-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	
1000975	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Nelson	226th Bn., 10-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 18-8-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*8-8-18
427358	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Robert	48th Bn., 2-7-15	France, 15-6-16 to 29-7-18.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-17. S.O.S., 27-3-18.	*19-7-16
14674	Private A /Sgt.	Private	HENDERSON, Roy	8th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-4-15 to 6-6-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 5-5-17 to 13-8-19. A /Sgt., 8-3-18. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	*3-6-16
722135	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Robert	108th Bn., 4-3-16	France, 29-3-18 to 8-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 9-4-18 to 9-12-18. Res. Units, England, 10-12-18 to 3-9-19. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	*9-4-17
736672	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Robert Buchanan	113th Bn., 10-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 8-11-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	
736127	Corporal	Corporal	HENDERSON, Roy Robert	113th Bn., 3-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 13-4-17. Cpl., 9-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. S.O.S., 7-3-18.	*9-4-17 12-7-22
105644	Private	Private	HENDERSON, William Arthur	88th Bn., 22-12-15	France, 6-8-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
2129280	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Wilbert Duncan	1st Depot Bn., Mar. Regt., 12-1-18.	France, 11-7-18 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	Nil	11-10-18 22-11-18
426654	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Walter Graham	46th Bn., 29-3-15	France, 18-8-16 to 25-8-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 30-8-16 to 15-8-19. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	*18-9-17 120-5-18
219463	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Wm. Henry	80th Bn., 7-8-15	France, 7-3-17 to 20-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 29-5-16 to 7-3-17.	
29454	Private	Private	HENDERSON, Wm. James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 14-1-18. S.O.S., 29-2-18.	*28-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
718250	Private	Private	HENDRY, John	107th Bn., 10-1-18	France, 5-12-18 to 3-6-17, 18-11-17 to 6-9-18, S.O.S., 25-10-19.	Nil	*28-4-17 *2-9-18
442682	Private	Private	HENLY, Lionel Frank	54th Bn., 11-5-15	France, 24-3-16 to 11-5-16.	Nil	111-5-16
701291	Private	Private	HENRY, Percival	101st Bn., 25-5-16	France, 27-8-16 to 11-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 26-5-18. C.A.M.C., England, 29-5-18 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 15-8-20.	*8-10-16
473249	Private A/Cpl.	Private	HENRY, James Hinman	65th Bn., 31-8-15	France, 8-3-16 to 11-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-9-16 to 21-1-18, Corps of C.M.P., England, 22-1-18 to 13-2-20. A/Cpl., 25-8-19. S.O.S., 1-3-20.	*12-6-18 *7-9-16
472179	Private	Private	HENRY, Orval	65th Bn., 17-7-15	France, 8-3-16 to 4-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-1-17. S.O.S., 31-10-17.	*13-5-16
473167	Private A/Cpl.	Private	HENRY, Paul Napoleon	65th Bn., 5-8-15	France, 8-3-16 to 14-5-16, 17-7-16 to 25-2-17.	C.F.C., England, 20-2-18 to 26-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 26-7-19.	*11-5-16 *16-2-17
77263	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	HENRY, Robert Williamson	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-6-15.	Nil	116/22-6-15
1000867	Private	Private	HEPPENSTALL, John	226th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 31-8-17 to 19-11-17.	C.F.C., England, 26-7-18 to 23-1-19. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	*3-11-17
28662	Private	Private	HERALD, Ralph Ewart	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
28634	Private	Private	HERAPATH, Hamilton Claude	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 8-12-14.	*9-4-17
36118	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HERBERT, Arthur J.	1st Div. Sup. Col., 22-9-14	France, 21-9-16 to 11-4-17, 8-8-16 to 14-5-18, 2-10-16 to 23-3-19, S/Opt., 9-2-19, S.O.S., 9-5-19.	1st D.S.C., France, 9-2-15 to 12-4-16.	*14-7-16 *8-10-16
429283	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	HERD, Robert	47th Bn., 30-3-16	France, 2-3-16 to 11-10-16, L/Sgt., 26-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 12-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*14-7-16 *8-10-16
28706	Private	L/Sgt.	HERDMAN, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-5-15, 31-1-14 to 31-3-16.	2nd D.S.C., France, 18-9-15 to 24-1-17. S.O.S., 30-6-19.	*16-5-15
28692	Private A/Sgt.	Private	HERRMAN, Frank Augustus	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-6-15.	C.M.P., England, 24-11-15 to 19-1-17, 14-1-16, 20-1-16, 28-1-16, 28-2-17 to 28-2-17.	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28911	Private A/Sgt.	Private	HERMON, James Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-8-15.	No. 1 Cdn. Gen. Hosp., France, 15-8-15 to 21-10-15. C.A.M.C., England, 22-10-15 to 26-1-19. A/Sgt., 21-10-16. S.O.S., 6-3-19.	
29558	Private	Private	HERNE, Alan Dudley C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 19-1-15.	*8-10-16
105702	Private	Private	HERRING, John Douglas	68th Bn., 3-1-18	France, 6-8-16 to 26-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 1-6-18.	
28521	Corporal	Private	HERRIOTT, Arthur Milnes	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-12-17.	C.A.S.C., France, 24-12-17 to 9-6-19. Cpl., 8-2-19. S.O.S., 10-8-19.	
722085	Private	Private	HERSON, Ernest	108th Bn., 1-3-18	France, 14-2-17 to 23-4-17. 19-11-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
51024	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	HERYET, William	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 9-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-5-15. 28-8-15 to 16-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-16. S.O.S., 20-10-17.	*7-5-15 *12-6-16
427679	Private A./Cpl.	Private	HETHERINGTON, Herbert A.	46th Bn., 17-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 12-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 13-10-16 to 29-8-18. A/L/Cpl., 23-8-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-8-18.	*9-10-16
105545	Sapper	Private	HETHERINGTON, Ralph Scott	68th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 6-8-16 to 2-10-16.	C.E. France, 3-10-16 to 29-4-19. S.O.S., 6-7-19.	
426619	Sgt.	Sgt.	HEWITT, Charles R.	46th Bn., 22-3-15	France, 16-6-16 to 26-10-18. Sgt., 1-9-18. M.M. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	Nil	*7-9-16
28742	Private A./Cpl.	Private	HEYLAND, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-1-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-1-16 to 26-4-17. C.M.G. Corps, England, 27-4-17 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 17-1-19.	*18-5-15 *6-1-16 *19-1-22
736926	Private	Private	HIBBS, Henry Charles	113th Bn., 18-4-16	France 24-10-16 to 13-7-17.,	Inv. to Can., 19-9-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	
28635	Private	Private	HICK, Thomas John White	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-12-15. 3-2-16 to 19-3-16.	C.O.C., England, 10-12-16 to 2-6-19. S.O.S., 9-7-19.	
29451	Private	Private	HICKMOTT, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-6-16.	No. 1 Cdn. Vol. Hosp., France, 22-6-16 to 22-12-16. C.A.V.C., England, 23-12-16 to 8th Res. Bn., 23-1-18. 1st-2-18. Cdn. Record List. France duty in connection with Dominion Elections, 17-12-17 to 19-3-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19.	*22-4-15
1000391	Private	Private	HICKS, Ernie Egerton	228th Bn., 17-1-16	France, 28-10-17 to 17-3-18.	S.O.S., 9-11-18.	*4-3-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
722039	Private	Private	HICKS, Robert	108th Bn., 17-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S. 6-5-19.	Nil	*23-4-18 †14-6-18
472263	Private	Private	HIGHAM, Edward Wm.	85th Bn., 11-8-15	France, 8-3-16 to 14-6-16.	Nil	†14-6-16
420177	Private	Private	HIGGINS, Thomas	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 14-6-16.	Nil	*31-3-16
420736	Private	Private	HIGH, Gordon	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 6-4-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*31-3-16
420735	L/Cpl. A. Cpl.	L/Cpl. A. Cpl.	HIGH, John	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 8-10-16.	Nil	†8-10-16
48306	Private	Private	HILLSHEY, Frank	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 26-5-15.	C.A.S.C. and 10th Fid. Amb., France, 3-4-16 to 6-11-17.	*5-5-15 †5-11-17
28743	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HILL, Bertram Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Ret. to Can., 13-5-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	†23-4-15 †27-12-19
51224	Private	Private	HILL, George Alexander	P.P.C.L.I., Rein- forcements, 11-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-4-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 13-6-15.	
28739	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HILL, Charles Haydock	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	Nil	†28-4-15
700141	Private	Private	HILL, Ernest Douglas	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 27-11-15 to 17-4-17.	Cdn. Corps Comp. Coy., 1st Div. Emp. Coy., France, 18-4-17 to 27-3-18. Ret. to Can., 13-5-18. S.O.S., 19-6-18.	
2476542	Private	Private	HILL, Henry John	C.A.M.C. 21-9-17	France, 2-10-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
199163	Private	Private	HILL, John Harrison	94th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 27-8-16 to 2-9-18.	Nil	*25-9-18 †2-9-18
51230	Private A/Sgt.	Private	HILL, John Stanley	P.P.C.L.I., Rein- forcements, 9-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-9-15.	C. M. G. Corps, England, 13-9-16 to 15-4-19. A/Sgt., 19-2-17. Discharged in Brit. island, 16-4-19.	*14-9-15
28744	Private	Private	HILL, Leslie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	Nil	†27-4-15
28737	Corporal A.C.M.S. A.W.O., 2	Corporal A/Sgt.	HILL, Percival John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-5-16, 9-16 to 10-10-16. A/Sgt., 22-4-16.	H.O., Shoreham, 71th and 18th Reg. Bns., A.W.O., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	
718391	Private	Private	HILL, Richard	48th Bn., 29-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-16.	Nil	
1000765	Private	Private	HILLIER, Wm. Frank	229th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 11-8-17 to 18-1-18.	N.S.I. Cdn. Gen. Hosp., France, 29-1-18 to 19-5-18.	†18-1-18

Regl- ment No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
427582	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HILTON, Geo. Alfred	48th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 16-9-16 to 7-10-18. L/Cpl., 6-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 8-10-18 to 11-4-19. S.O.S., 26-4-19.	*1-10-18
28748	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HINCKS, Bertram	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-2-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 6-7-16.	†25-28-9-16
428229	Private	Private	HINES, Thomas	48th Bn., 2-1-15	France, 16-9-16 to 25-28-9-16.	Nil	*28-9-18
4040119	Private	Private	HIPSON, Ambrose	1st Depot Bn., 2nd Q.R., 1-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18, 23-9-18 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 21-1-19.	*4-6-16 *29-9-18
77976	Private	Private	HIRST, Frederick Basil	30th Bn., 13-8-15	France, 24-3-18 to 7-8-16, 27-8-16 to 29-9-16.	C.F.C., England, 10-11-17 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 14-7-19.	*6-6-17 116-8-18
29224	Private	Private	HISLOP, William R.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-11-16, 12-9-16 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	1st Bde., C.F.A., France, 26-11-15 to 11-9-16.	†12-9-16
736259	Private	Private	HIXSON, Claude James	113th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 30-1-17.	Res. Units, England, 31-1-17 to 19-11-17. Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	*6-6-17 116-8-18
721771	Private	Private	HJORLEIFSSON, Gunnugar Byron	108th Bn., 25-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-18.	Nil	†12-9-16
483299	Private	Private	HOARE, David	62nd Bn., 30-7-15	France, 6-8-16 to 12-9-16.	Nil	†12-9-16
2383677	Private	Private	HOBBS, Herbert Samuel	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 16-2-18.	France, 6-8-16 to 12-9-16. France, 6-8-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 2-5-19. S.O.S., 23-6-19.	*10-3-18 *1-10-18
871080	Private	Private	HOBBS, Harold	183rd Bn., 7-2-18	France, 20-4-17 to 10-10-18. S.O.S., 8-4-19.	Nil	†23-4-15 *25-11-18
29330	Private	Private	HOBBS, Selwyn	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15. M.I.	Res. Units, England, 25-11-18 to 14-6-19. S.O.S., 24-8-19.	*18-5-15
77369	Private	Private	HOBBS, Shirley M.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-5-16.	Res. Units, England, 25-5-15 to 3-8-16. Comm., Imp. Army, 4-8-16.	†25-28-9-16
420618	Sapper	Private	HOCKETT, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 26-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 27-1-17 to 3-3-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	†25-28-9-16
28741	Private A/Sgt.	Private	HODDER, Edward William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15.	1st D.S.C. France, 25-5-15 to 23-1-18. 1st Div. H.O. France, 24-1-18 to 22-3-19. A/Sgt., 8-8-17. M.S.M. S.O.S., 24-5-19.	*8-10-16
151738	Private A/Cpl.	Private	HODGES, James Richard	78th Bn., 6-9-15	France, 26-8-16 to 17-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-10-16 to 12-12-18. A/Cpl., 29-5-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action: Died of Wounds: Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1000480	Private	Private	HODGSON, George	226th Bn., 11-12-15	France, 11-5-17 to 6-11-17.	Nil	16-11-17
700025	Private	Private	HODGSON, James Price	101st Bn., 1-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 24-5-18.	C.F.C., France, 25-5-18 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*2-11-16
150951	Private	Private	HODGSON, Robert	79th Bn., 27-11-15	France, 26-6-16 to 11-9-16, 28-4-17 to 4-10-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-2-18. S.O.S., 2-4-18.	*7-9-16 *16-9-17
150952	Private	Private	HODGSON, John Wm.	79th Bn., 27-7-15	France, 26-6-16 to 6-10-16, 24-11-17 to 26-2-18.	Nil	†26-2-18
420858	Private	Private	HODKINSON, George	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-16 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	Nil	
420619	Private	Private	HOGAN, Victor	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 18-10-16 to 16-6-16. Inv. to Can., 20-10-16. S.O.S., 31-10-17.	Nil	*12-6-16
30458	Private A/Cpl.	Private	HOGARTH, William	C.A.S.C., 22-9-14	France, 30-7-17 to 23-9-17.	1st Div. Train, France, 9-2-15 to 30-7-17. C.F.C., England, 20-2-18 to 29-3-19. A/Cpl., 17-12-18. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	*14-9-17
29106	Private	Private	HOGGARTH, Thomas Emanuel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 1-1-19 to 3-6-19. S.O.S., 18-5-19.	*22-4-15 ‡22-4-15 ‡1-1-19
129798	Private	Private	HOGG, Harry	72nd Bn., 6-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 11-7-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-7-17 to 13-5-19. S.O.S., 28-6-19.	*7-9-16
737111	Private	Private	HOGG, James	113th Bn., 23-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 23-4-17. Inv. to Can., 16-12-17. S.O.S., 6-2-18.	Nil	*9-4-17
130306	Private A/Cpl.	Private	HOGG, Robert	72nd Bn., 1-4-16	France, 18-6-16 to 8-8-16.	C.M.P., England, 23-3-17 to 29-2-20. A/Cpl., 28-6-19. S.O.S., 14-4-20.	
718982	Private	Private	HOGG, William	107th Bn., 17-3-16	France, 5-12-16 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	
722122	Private	Private	HOGUE, Joseph	108th Bn., 4-3-16	France, 14-3-17 to 29-4-18.	Ret. to Can., 22-6-18. S.O.S., 23-10-18.	
701110	Private	Private	HOGUE, James Patrick	101st Bn., 10-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-3-17.	Res. Units, England, 10-3-17 to 16-1-19. S.O.S., 7-4-19.	
150424	Private	Private	HOLBECK, Louis Henry	79th Bn., 10-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 11-10-16. France, 25-2-16 to	C.O.C., England, 7-7-17 to 4-10-19. S.O.S., 16-10-19.	*8-10-16 †16 22-5-15
28912	Private	Private	HOLDBROOK, Gerald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 25-2-16 to	Nil	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2379432	Private	Private	HOLBROOK, Ray	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18.	France, 2-10-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	*14-9-17 *8-8-18
721182	Private	Private	HOLBURN, Robert	108th Bn., 9-12-15	France, 26-4-17 to 20-9-17. 29-3-18 to 13-8-18. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	Nil	*10-4-17
29103	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	HOLDER, James Burroughs	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-4-17. A.C.S.M., 24-1-17. C.S.M., W.O. 2, 9-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	
2380899	Private	Private	HOLDERSHA W, Wilbur Allister	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 26-2-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 3-3-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	
77793	Private	Private	HOLDRIDGE, Sidney	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 27-12-15.	7th Bn., France, 28-12-15 to 4-3-19. S.O.S., 20-7-19.	*4-9-18
442094	Private	Private	HOLDSWORTH, Charles Theodore	54th Bn., 20-5-15	France, 9-9-16 to 27-9-18. 5-9-18 to 9-10-18.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-6-19.	*12-6-18 *1-10-18
472382	Private	Private	HOLGATE, Dennis	66th Bn., 24-9-15	France, 9-3-16 to 22-9-18.	No. 3 Cdn. Gen. Hosp., France, 23-9-16 to 27-3-19. S.O.S., 24-7-19.	*12-6-16
77139	Corporal	Corporal	HOLMBERG, Alexander	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 25-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-15. S.O.S., 15-5-16.	*18-9-15
29331	Private	Private	HOLMES, Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-7-17.	1st Cdn. Div. Emp. Coy., France, 12-7-17 to 6-2-19. 8th Bn., France, 7-2-19 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-6-19.	*22-4-15
421026	Private	Private	HOLMES, Arthur	43rd Bn., 18-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 30-4-17. M.M.	Nil	*8-9-16 †30-4-17
29104	Private	Private	HOLMES, Alfred Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
718783	Private	Private	HOLMES, Daniel Barton	107th Bn., 11-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 14-9-18.	*9-4-17
198880	Corporal	Private	HOLMES, John Gilbert	94th Bn., 1-2-16	France, 21-9-16 to 22-5-18.	G.H.Q. 3rd Ech., 23-5-18 to 1-7-19. Cpl., 1-4-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	
2129760	Private	Private	HOLMES, Maurice Wendall	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 22-4-18.	France, 9-11-18 to 27-1-19. S.O.S., 22-6-19.	Nil	*7-9-18
129529	Private	Private	HOLMES, Thomas	72nd Bn., 23-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
77153	Private	Private	HOLMES, Thomas	30th Bn., 18-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 14-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 16-12-18. S.O.S., 9-6-18.	*6-6-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1000124	Private	Private	HOLMES, Vivian Charles Bernard	226th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 31-8-17 to 11-3-18.	Res. Units, England, 12-3-18 to 15-2-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	
51226	Private	Private	HOLMES, William	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 9-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-9-15.	3rd Fid. Coy., C.E., France, 9-9-15 to 17-4-17.	117-4-17
150439	Private	Private	HOLMWOOD, Henry	79th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
421006	Private	Private	HOLLIDAY, Clifford W.	43rd Bn., 3-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 9-11-16.	Res. Units, England, 10-11-16 to 9-6-17. C.O.C., England, 10-6-17 to 12-9-19. S.O.S., 28-9-19.	*3-6-16 *27-10-16
700344	Private	Private	HOLLAMBY, George	101st Bn., 18-12-15	France, 21-9-16 to 17-4-17, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
420171	Private	Private	HOLLAND, James	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
28587	Private	Private	HOLLETT, Frederick Lewis	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Res. Units, England, 6-2-15 to 1-2-17. C.F.C., England, 2-2-17 to 12-3-18. S.O.S., 28-8-18.	14-6-19
420406	Private	Private	HOLLEY, Theodore	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 13-3-18.	Res. Units, England, 14-3-18 to 12-12-18. S.O.S., 10-2-19.	*4-3-18
77660	Sergeant	Private	HOLROYD, James Ernest	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 16-6-16.	5th Siege Bty. and 2nd Bde., C.G.A., France, 19-4-17 to 16-12-17, 2-4-18 to 30-3-19. Sgt., 5-4-19. S.O.S., 15-5-19.	*12-6-16 *8-12-17
28748	Private	Private	HOLT, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Discharged in England, 25-1-15.	
28562	Private	Private	HOMAN, James S.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 21-1-15.	
77651	Private	Private	HOMEWOOD, Charles	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 25-1-16.	C.O.C., England, 3-7-16 to 16-12-17. Comm., R.N.A.S., 17-12-17.	*10-6-15
77662	Private	Private	HOMEWOOD, Edward	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 30-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 18-10-15. S.O.S., 30-10-15.	*19-5-15
33499	Private	Private	HONEYMAN, Edgar Hall	No. 3 Fid. Amb., 22-9-14	France, 4-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	No. 3 Fid. Amb., France, 9-2-16 to 4-9-16.	19/9-10-16
2176349	Private	Private	HONOUR, William Henry	1st Depot Bn., 28-9-17	France, 7-4-18 to 1-6-19.	Inv. to Can., 28-12-18. S.O.S., 29-9-19.	*17-6-19

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Field 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
860097	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HOOK, Harry Wm.	179th Bn., 2-9-16	France, 20-4-17 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl. 31-12-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*16-8-17 *18-8-18
424632	Private	Private	HOOPER, Matthew	45th Bn., 30-3-15	France, 6-8-16 to 30-9-16, 17-3-18 to 9-8-18.	C.F.C., England, 16-8-16 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 18-1-19.	*25-9-16
736880	Private	Private	HOOPER, Walter Harold	113th Bn., 30-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
77296	Corporal	Corporal	HOPWOOD, John	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 27-5-15, 17-3-18 to 10-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-18 to 17-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 18-7-19.	*18-5-15 *1-10-18
736522	Private	Private	HORN, David	113th Bn., 21-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	Nil	
154616	Private	Private	HORNBY, Ernest Lister	1st Pnr. Bn., 14-10-15	France, 17-3-17 to 5-4-18. M.M.	1st Pnr. Bn., France, 9-3-16 to 17-3-17. Res. Units, England, 7-4-18 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 26-2-19.	*1-4-18
700199	Private	Private	HORNBY, Thomas	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 21-9-16 to 28-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 9-4-18. S.O.S., 18-5-18.	
718791	Private	Private	HORNSBY, Louie John	107th Bn., 3-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 28-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 29-9-18 to 18-4-19. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	*31-8-18
737149	Private	Private	HORNE, James	113th Bn., 5-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 31-6-17.	Nil	*27-12-18 †12-7-17
428223	Private	Private	HORNE, John	47th Bn., 18-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 18-6-16.	Cdn. Corps Comp. Coy., Cdn. Base Depot and 6th Area Emp. Coy., France, 19-6-16 to 22-7-18. Ret. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 18-11-18.	†20-5-15 *2-9-18
28637	Private	Private	HORNE, William G. F.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	
130263	L/Cpl.	Private	HORREX, Richard Robert	72nd Bn., 21-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 8-9-18. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	Nil	
77325	Private A/Sgt.	Private	HORSWILL, Alfred S.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 28-2-16, 17-3-18 to 8-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 28-10-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	*9-4-17
625042	Private	Private	HOSKIN, Spencer	151st Bn., 25-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 1-2-18.	Inv. to Can., 6-6-18. S.O.S., 20-5-19.	
859459	Corporal	Corporal	HOSSACK, Donald James	179th Bn., 3-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 9-3-19. Cpl. 11-9-18. S.O.S., 26-5-18.	Nil	
225886	Private	Private	HOUGH, Norman	Depot Regt., C.M.R., 25-7-16	France, 29-5-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18 ‡2-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
13096	L. Cpl.	L. Cpl.	HOUGHTON, Harold	113th Bn., 2-2-15	France, 12-11-16 to 11-4-17. 18-11-17 to 6-3-18. L. Cpl., 14-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 7-3-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*9-4-17
152896	Private	Private	HOULDEN, Horace Richard	79th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 3-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	*25-4-18
718505	Private	Private	HOUSTON, Charles	107th Bn., 11-2-16	France, 29-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	‡23-4-15 *24-11-18
29332	Private	Private	HOUSTON, Richard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Ret. to Can., 11-5-19. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	
29333	Private	Private	HOUSTON, Walter Broadfoot	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Ret. to Can., 25-3-15. S.O.S., 11-4-15.	
153596	Private	Private	HOUSTON, Walter Broadfoot	79th Bn., 5-8-15	Nil	43rd Bn., France, 26-2-16 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	
701154	Private	Private	HOWARD, Albert Thompson	101st Bn., 15-2-16	France, 4-10-16 to 16-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	‡16-8-18 *30-11-18
212979	Private	Private	HOWARD, Edward Henry	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 1-5-18.	France, 8-11-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29452	Private	Private	HOWARD, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 5-7-15 to 23-11-15.	13th Bn., France, 2-5-15 to 4-7-15. Res. Units, England, 24-11-15 to 20-12-17. C.F.C., England, 21-12-17 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19.	*18-5-15
77921	Private	Private	HOWARD, Patterson Alfred	30th Bn., 11-1-15	France, 2-5-15 to 29-5-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-11-15.	
28506	Sergeant	Sergeant	HOWARD, R. C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 19-8-15.	*4-9-16
129029	Private A/Sgt.	Private	HOWARTH, Eleazar T.	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 13-9-16.	C.A.M.C. England, 11-5-17 to 12-9-17. C.A.P.C., England, 13-9-17 to 18-9-18. Gen. Post Office, England, 17-9-18 to 18-7-19. S.O.S., 9-6-19	18-11-17
1000801	Private	Private	HOWE, Edward Alexander	228th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 8-11-17.	Nil	
105416	Private	Private	HOWE, Edward	68th Bn., 18-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 14-8-16.	C.R.O., London, 30-9-16 to 28-6-17. C.A.P.C., London, 28-7-17 to 28-8-18. S.O.S., 10-1-19.	123-4-16
29483	Private	Private	HOWE, Gilbert F. T.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	
2476304	Private	Private	HOWES, William Clyde	C.A.M.C., 14-6-17	France, 21-5-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-6-19.	Nil	
130194	Private	Private	HOWELL, Hugh Oliver	72nd Bn., 3-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 14-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 18-9-17. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	*7-9-18

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
628188	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	HOWIE, James	47th Bn., 7-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 16-6-16, 27-9-16 to 9-4-17. L/Cpl., 14-12-16.	Nil	*14-6-16 †9-4-17
28638	Private A/Sgt.	Private	HOWIE, Robert John	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-5-15	Res. Units, England, 28-5-15 to 20-12-16. A.D.M.S. Office, London, 22-12-16 to 28-7-18. A/Sgt., 1-4-19. S.O.S., 30-9-19.	*18-5-15
2380538	Private	Private	HOWSON, Charles Fredk.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-2-18.	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
625371	Private	Private	HOWSE, Geo. Robert	151st Bn., 13-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 18-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 19-4-17 to 23-2-18. S.O.S., 15-5-18.	*9-4-17
721798	Private	Private	HRECHKA, William	108th Bn., 20-1-18	France, 14-2-17 to 18-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 19-4-18 to 20-4-19. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	
29521	Private	Private	HUBBARD, Thomas S.	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 21-4-15.	Nil	†21-4-15
198686	Private	Private	HUCKER, Thomas John	94th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 21-9-16 to 1-5-17.	Res. Units, England, 2-5-17 to 23-11-18. S.O.S., 31-12-18.	*28-4-17
28730	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	HUDSON, Arthur Fredk.	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
736779	Private	Private	HUDSON, Andrew LeRoy	113th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 7-7-17.	Ret. to Can., 23-12-17. S.O.S., 12-2-18.	
463301	Private	Private	HUDSON, Clement Watson	62nd Bn., 30-7-15	France, 8-8-16 to 27-9-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 9-5-17 to 3-6-18. S.O.S., 24-7-18.	*7-9-16
736325	Private	Private	HUDSON, Jesse	113th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 27-10-16 to 15-4-17. 7-4-18 to 11-10-18. S.O.S., 18-4-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
29227	Sergeant	Private	HUDSON William Palmer N. Marsh	18th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	H.Q., Shorncliffe, 24-4-15 to 26-4-16. Pay Office, London, 18-5-16 to 1-10-16. Dept. of Gen. Audits, London, 1-10-16 to 18-3-17. Sgt., 9-7-16. Comm., R.A.F., 28-8-17.	
1000941	Private	Private	HUDDLESTONE, Davis Marsh	226th Bn., 10-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 3-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 4-10-18 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 13-5-19.	*1-10-18
701105	Private	Private	HUFFMAN, Frank Leslie	101st Bn., 10-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 8-9-10-16.	Nil	18. 9-10-16
147844	Private	Private	HUGHES, Charles	78th Bn., 17-7-15	France, 7-5-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
871266	Private	Private	HUGHES, David	183rd Bn., 23-2-16	France, 14-2-17 to 9-2-18.	Res. Units, England, 10-2-18 to 14-7-19. S.O.S., 28-7-19.	18-9-10-18
700087	Private	Private	HUGHES, Hugh Richard	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.		*27-8-16 11-12-17
426102	Private	Private	HUGHES, Joseph	48th Bn., 20-12-14	France, 16-6-16 to 5-7-16. 28-4-17 to 1-12-17.		*23-11-15 *12-8-16
30393	Private A/Cpl.	Private	HUGHES, Thomas A.	1st Div. Train, 22-9-14	France, 19-8-16 to 17-6-16 21-8-17 to 8-6-18.	1st Div. Train, France, 9-2-15 to 14-4-15, 15-6-15 to 18-8-15. C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-8-18 to 25-3-19. A/Cpl., 30-10-18. S.O.S., 5-6-19.	*9-10-15 113-6-16 12-9-18
420859	Private	Private	HUGHES, William	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-16 to 9-10-16, 6-6-16 to 13-6-16.		
129126	Private	Private	HUGHES, William Arthur	72nd Bn., 10-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 10-4-17, 8-4-18 to 2-9-18.		
29107	Sergeant	Private	HUGGETT, George Ernest	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	H.Q., Shorncliffe, 5-8-15 to 3-4-18. Sgt., 2-12-15. A/Sgt., 3-7-17 to 3-4-18. Res. Units, England, 3-4-18 to 28-3-19. Brought to the notice of Sec. of State for War. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	*22-4-15
29220	Private	Private	HULL, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-3-15.		119-3-15
1084341	Private	Private	HULLEY, Robert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 2-2-17.	France, 29-3-18 to 8-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 9-4-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	*1-10-18
198726	Private	Private	HULMES, Harry	94th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 30-4-17.		*19-4-17
701296	Private	Private	HUMMERSTON, Henry J.	101st Bn., 2-9-16	France, 27-8-16 to 21-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 1-6-17 to 22-2-18. Inv. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 22-6-18.	*9-4-17
477438	Private	Private	HUMPHREY, Charles	R.C.R., 23-8-15	France, 18-3-18 to 12-4-18.	Inv. to Can., 23-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	*1-10-18
736529	Private	Private	HUMPHREY, Ivor Percy	113th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 7-8-17.	R.C.R., France, 1-11-15 to 30-3-16. 43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., S.O.S., 14-4-18.	*9-4-17 129-8-23
22876	Private	Private	HUNT, Arthur John	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-6-16 to 19-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 8-8-17 to 1-4-19. S.O.S., 14-4-18.	
716733	Private	Private	HUNT, Arthur Winter	107th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 9-4-17.	1st Div. sig. Coy., 19-8-18 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 22-4-16.	18-6-17

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77352	Corporal	Corporal	HUNT, Ernest Edward	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 12-6-15.	C.M.P., England, 19-8-15 to 2-4-18. Ret. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 14-11-18.	17-2-17
718986	Private	Private	HUNT, Frank	107th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 7-2-17.	Nil	
420172	Sergeant	Sergeant	HUNT, Henry Herbert	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 22-10-16, 7-4-16 to 13-10-18. Sgt., 8-10-18. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 14-10-18 to 1-8-19. S.O.S., 16-8-19.	
421069	Lieut.	Private	HUNT, Joseph	43rd Bn., 29-4-15	France, 21-12-15 to 4-4-16.	43rd Bn., France, 5-4-16 to 7-3-17. Lieut., 14th Bn., 28-4-17. Ret. to Can., 18-10-17. Served with 1st Depot Bn., Men. Regt., and 34th F.G.H. S.O.S., 28-8-18.	
28899	Private	Private	HUNT, Ronald Francis	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 17-1-15.	*1-10-18
871678	Private	Private	HUNT, Stanley	183rd Bn., 4-4-15	France, 28-11-16 to 28-4-17, 24-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420173	Private	Private	HUNT, William Arthur	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 14-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 15-12-16. S.O.S., 15-1-17.	
2129312	Private	Private	HUNT, William James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 28-4-18.	France, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29102	Private	Private	HUNTER, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14.	France, 9-2-15 to 14-3-15.	Nil	114-3-15
428091	Private	Private	HUNTER, Allan Brown	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 30-4-19. S.O.S., 26-8-19.	Nil	
29334	Private	Private	HUNTER, Alexander J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-7-16.	Ret. to Can., 9-8-16. S.O.S., 21-8-16.	*18-5-15
859186	Private	Private	HUNTER, David Archibald	179th Bn., 1-11-15	France, 7-4-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
29335	Private	Private	HUNTER, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-3-15.	Nil	127-3-15
198704	Private	Private	HUNTER, George	94th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 27-9-16 to 31-1-17.	No. 1 Cdn. Vet. Hosp., France, 1-2-17 to 4-3-19. S.O.S., 7-6-19.	
28528	Lieut.	Private	HUNTER, Harry Davidson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	C.A.P.C., London, 3-8-15 to 29-9-19. A.S.M., A.W.O. 1, 1-10-18. Lieut., 26-11-18. Brought to notice of Sec. of State for War. Retired in Brit. Isles, 30-9-19.	
832824	Private	Private	HUNTER, John James	148th Bn., 3-5-16.	France, 12-11-16 to 17-3-19. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	Nil	*22-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
46307	Sergeant	Sergeant	HUNTER, Robert	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 13-6-16. Sgt., 26-2-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
420525	Private	Private	HUNTER, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 6-8-16.	C.F.C., England, 11-7-17 to 2-6-19. S.O.S., 13-6-19.	*3-8-16
28980	Private	Private	HUNTER, William A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-12-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 10-12-15.	*18-5-15
721268	Private	Private	HUNTER, William	108th Bn., 15-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 20-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 21-8-18 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 13-3-19.	*15-8-17
738384	Private	Private	HUNTLEY, Wilson West	113th Bn., 26-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17. 28-5-18 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and 4th Cdn. Lab. Bn., France, 17-12-17 to 27-5-18.	*9-4-17 *2-9-18
29221	Private	Private	HUSTON, Orville Alex.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 23-7-15. Lieut., 30th Cdn. Inf. Bn., 4-1-16. Ret. to Can., 28-1-16.	
129030	Lieut.	Lieut.	HUSTON, Orville Alex.	Sask. Riv. Const. Coy., 24-2-17.	Nil	27th Bn., France, 1-5-17 to 16-9-17. Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. S.O.S., 4-8-18.	
700387	Private	Private	HUTCHEON, John	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 10-9-16, 28-4-17 to 13-8-18.	Nil	*7-9-16 *16-8-17 *6-8-18 †17-9-18
737054	Private	L/Cpl.	HUTCHEON, William	101st Bn., 21-12-15	France, 3-9-16 to 18-8-17.	Nil	†18-8-17
1000724	Private	Private	HUTCHEON, William	113th Bn., 25-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17. 20-3-18 to 4-10-16. A/L/Cpl., 6-8-18. L/Cpl., 1-10-18. Reverted to Pte., 2-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 23-5-19. S.O.S., 16-1-20.	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
1000880	Private	Private	HUTCHINGS, Charles	228th Bn., 21-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 29-7-17, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 20-2-16. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*12-7-17
77171	Private	Private	HUTCHINSON, David	228th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 3-5-17 to 8-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 1-9-18. Inv. to Can., 8-5-19. S.O.S., 18-3-20.	*15-8-17 *8-8-18
51229	Private	Private	HUTCHINSON, John	30th Bn., 16-11-14	France, 26-4-16 to 17-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 19-9-18 to 12-1-17. Inv. to Can., 13-1-17. S.O.S., 30-6-17.	*12-6-16
	Private	Private	HUTCHINSON, Joseph Forster	P. C. I. I. Rein- forcement, 10-11-14.	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-16.	Nil	123-4-15
	Private	Private	HUTCHINSON, William John				

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2129317	Private	Private	HUTCHINS, William Jackson	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 7-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 28-11-18. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	*2-9-18
489243	Private	Private	HUTT, Martin William	66th Bn., 3-12-16.	France, 7-9-16 to 21-1-17.	Res. Units, England, 22-1-17 to 16-2-18. S.O.S., 8-5-18.	*1-10-18
736393	Private	Private	HUTTON, Archie	113th Bn., 27-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 10-10-18. S.O.S., 20-5-19.	Nil	
889614	Private	Private	HUTTON, Robert	179th Bn., 27-12-16	France, 21-6-17 to 1-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 13-10-16 to 21-6-17. A/C.S.M., 23-11-16 to 21-6-17.	*1-10-18
29560	Private	Private	HYATT, Percy	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 16-10-15.	*22-4-15
21708	Private A. Cpl.	Private	HYNDS, George Fred'k.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 6-6-15.	C.M.P. England, 27-8-15 to 29-4-19. A/Cpl., 14-10-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 19-5-19.	*18-5-15
722228	Private	Private	HYNES, Edward	108th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-9-17.	Nil	116-9-17
77620	Corporal	Corporal	IBBOTSON, Thomas	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-8-15 to 3-1-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 21-1-16.	
77362	Private A.S.Q.M.S., A/W.O. 2	Private	IDENS, Albert Wm.	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 23-5-16.	C.A.P.C., London, Estates Branch, 23-10-16, to 20-5-19. A.S.Q.M.S., 15-12-18. A/W.O. 2, 21-2-17. S.O.S., 18-8-19.	*18-5-15
427365	Private	Private	IMRIE, George	46th Bn., 6-7-15.	France, 16-6-18 to 14-1-19.	Res. Units, England, 15-1-19 to 3-5-19.. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	*7-9-16 *6-4-17
722245	Private	Private	INGMUNDARSON, Ingberg	106th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 31-8-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
420989	Sapper	Private	INGLE, Fred	43rd Bn., 18-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 1-5-16, 28-8-16 to 4-3-16.	2nd Tram. Coy, C.E., France, 5-3-18 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 4-4-18.	*2-4-16
28977	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	INGLIS, Gordon John	16th Bn., 26-1-15	France, 9-2-15 to 23-5-16, 12-11-16 to 13-5-18. L. Cpl., 28-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 14-5-18 to 21-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 22-4-19.	*20-10-15 *17-5-16
29336	Private	Private	INGLIS, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-17.	Ret. to Can., 16-8-17. S.O.S., 22-9-17.	
28953	Private A. Cpl.	Private	INGLES, William L.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	C.R.O., London, 11-10-15 to 27-4-17, 11-7-17 to 9-9-19. A/Cpl., 31-3-19. Brought to notice of Sec. of State for War. S.O.S., 25-10-18.	*22-4-15
420064	Sapper	Private	INGRAM, George	43rd Bn. 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 6-12-16.	1st Pnr. Bn. and 9th Bn., C.R.T., France, 7-12-16 to 28-12-18. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank and C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28532	Private	Private	INGRAM, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	13th Bn., France, 26-5-15 to 6-9-15. Inv. to Can., 16-1-16. S.O.S., 12-5-16.	
29228	Hon. Capt. and Q.M.	Private	INGRAHAM, William St. Clair	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-7-15	1st Div. Sig. Coy., France, 6-7-15 to 24-1-16. Lieut., 16-1-16. 25th Bn., France, 24-1-16 to 21-8-17. Q.M., 4-4-18. Hon. Capt., 14-9-18. Inv. to Can., 18-8-17. Served with 1st Depot Bn., Nova Scotia Regt. S.O.S., 1-5-19.	†6-3-18 *30-4-16
718191	Private	Private	INNES, Fred	107th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 28-2-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	Nil	†11-8-18 †1-10-18
29108	Private	Private	INNES, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-3-15.	Nil	
29561	Private	Private	INNES, William John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-16	Res. Units, England, 4-5-18 to 22-12-17. Inv. to Can., 23-12-17. S.O.S., 4-2-18.	
409730	Private	Private	INSON, Charles Clifford	37th Bn., 31-8-15	France, 10-6-16 to 11-8-18.	Nil	
1001140	Private	Private	INSTANCE, Fred. James	228th Bn., 11-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 1-10-18.	Nil	
29455	Corporal	Private	IRELAND, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 19-2-18. Res. Units, England, 20-2-18 to 22-11-18. S.O.S., 23-12-18.	
420622	Private	Private	IRELAND, James Henry	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 14-9-18. 31-8-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 13-8-18. S.O.S., 12-3-19.	*4-9-18 *12-8-18
258785	Private	Private	IRONS, John	113th Bn., 26-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 21-4-17. 20-3-18 to 12-3-18. S.O.S., 7-7-19.	Nil	
151754	Private A/Cpl.	Private	IRONMONGER, Robert	79th Bn., 22-11-15	France, 26-6-16 to 10-9-16.	H.Q., O.M.F. of C., London, 11-5-17 to 11-3-19. A/Cpl., 27-9-18. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	*7-9-16
420623	Private	Private	IRVING, Gavin	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 28-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 29-9-16. S.O.S., 20-12-16.	*27-6-16
29466	Private	Private	IRVING, George Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Discharged in England, 24-3-15.	
29337	Private	Private	IRVINE, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-9-15.	1st Div. Train, France, 1-10-15 to 17-10-18. C.A.S.C., England, 18-10-18 to 7-5-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	
420588	Private	Private	IRVING, John James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-18 †9-10-18 †18-10-22
105548	Sergeant	Sergeant	IRVING, Joseph Maxwell	6th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 26-5-16 to 26-3-18. 18-8-16. S.O.S.	Nil	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
192739	Private	L. Cpl.	IRWIN, Henry	92nd Bn., 1-9-15	France, 15-3-16 to 12-9-16, 26-4-17 to 16-8-17, L/Cpl., 1-9-16 to 20-12-16.	Nil	*7-9-16 †16-8-17
700876	Private A/Sgt.	Private	JACK, Alexander	101st Bn., 10-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 21-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 22-10-16 to 10-4-18, Cpl. Army Gymn. Staff, England, 10-4-18 to 5-8-18, A/Sgt., 10-4-18, S.O.S., 8-7-18.	*9-10-16
29467	Private	Private	JACKSON, Arthur C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15, 7-5-16 to 2-7-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 8-11-15 to 25-2-16, 20-8-17 to 17-7-17, 43rd Bn., France, 7-12-17 to 20-10-18, S.O.S., 23-12-18.	*22-4-15 *4-6-16
871	Private A/Sgt.	Private	JACKSON, Edward	R.C.D., 22-9-14	France, 28-4-15 to 23-5-15.	H.Q., O.M.F. of C., London, 20-10-16 to 2-5-19, A/Sgt., 26-3-17, S.O.S., 15-8-19.	*18-5-15
871240	Private	Private	JACKSON, Edwin	183rd Bn., 21-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	†15/16-8-17
180074	Corporal	Corporal	JACKSON, Harold	88th Bn., 15-12-15	France, 6-8-16 to 26-3-19, Cpl., 6-2-19, S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	*7-9-16
2136391	Private	Private	JACKSON, Hugh Greenwood	No. 1 Ind. Coy., 21-8-17	France, 20-3-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 8-8-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
889390	Private	Private	JACKSON, James	179th Bn., 26-11-15	France, 20-4-17 to 8-11-17.	Nil	†8-11-17
922020	Private	Private	JACKSON, Robert	108th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 6-5-19.	Nil	†16-6-16
420474	C.S.M.	C.S.M.	JACKSON, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 14-5-16.	Nil	*4-9-16 *1-10-18 †1-10-18 †5-12-18
29406	Sergeant	Sergeant	JACKSON, William H.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-10-18, L/Sgt., 10-7-18, Sgt., 30-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 22-2-19, S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*8-11-17 *2-9-18
718077	Private	Private	JACKSON, William Templeton	107th Bn., 18-8-15	France, 28-11-16 to 14-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 15-9-18 to 22-3-19, S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*8-8-18
1000014	Private	Private	JACOBSON, Martin	226th Bn., 20-11-15	France, 21-6-17 to 14-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 14-8-18 to 12-1-19, S.O.S., 3-3-19.	*2-10-18
2129506	Private	Private	JACOBSON, Mills Florentine	1st Depot Bn., Min. Regt., 4-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 2-10-18, S.O.S., 17-2-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2381388	Private	Private	JACOBSON, Oscar	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-3-18	France, 5-8-18 to 11-8-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 30-8-18.	130-9-18
151783	Private	Private	JACQUES, John Edward	78th Bn., 5-8-15	France, 28-6-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-18.	Nil	*2-9-18
736735	Private	Private	JAKOBSEN, Adin August Westerlund	113th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 13-4-17.	Nil	113-4-17
28890	Sergeant	Sergeant	JAMES, Alexander	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15. 6-6-18 to 13-6-18. Sgt., 18-3-18.	Nil	*22-4-15 113-6-18
427481	Private	Private	JAMES, Charles H.	48th Bn., 14-8-15	France, 16-6-18 to 27-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 28-8-17 to 25-11-18. Inv. to Can., 28-11-18. S.O.S., 30-6-18.	*16-8-17
408469	Private	Private	JAMES, George Thomas	37th Bn., 3-6-15	France, 7-5-18 to 11-10-18.	8th Bn., C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 22-1-19. S.O.S., 16-7-18.	*7-9-16 *8-10-16
154238	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	JAMES, Harry E.	1st Par. Bn., 20-9-18	France, 9-4-17 to 28-6-18. L/Cpl., 9-4-17.	1st Par. Bn., France, 9-3-18 to 6-4-17. Res. Units, England, 28-6-18 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	*15-9-17
1048841	Private	Private	JAMES, Harold Wentworth	242nd Bn., 13-9-16	France, 22-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	C.F.C., France, 1-1-17 to 21-4-18.	*16-8-17
737145	Private	Private	JAMES, Sydney George	113th Bn., 3-8-16.	France, 12-11-16 to 22-8-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 2-5-18 to 30-3-19. Inv. to Can., 31-3-19. S.O.S., 15-5-18.	130-4-17 *22-4-18
718941	Private	Private	JAMES, William	107th Bn., 17-3-16	France, 5-12-18 to 30-4-17.	Nil	
29058	Sergeant	Corporal	JANES, Walter Joseph	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 27-4-15.	C.P.O., London, 28-12-15 to 22-3-17. Syrac Party, N.R.E.F., 26-6-18 to 16-9-18. Sgt., 26-8-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 20-8-18.	*9-4-17
738971	Private	Private	JAMES, Walter Henry	113th Bn., 26-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 21-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 22-4-17 to 24-1-18. F.G.H., France, 16-4-18 to 16-4-18. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	
722280	Private	Private	JAMIESON, Archie	108th Bn., 7-4-16	France, 20-4-17 to 1-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 2-11-17 to 22-9-18. S.O.S., 8-11-18.	
693207	Private	Private	JAMIESON, David	174th Bn., 27-10-18	France, 31-8-17 to 10-8-18.	Nil	110-8-18
61245	Private	Private	JAMIESON, John	P.P.C.L.I. Rein- forcement, 8-11-14	France, 9-2-16 to 23-4-16.	Nil	123-4-18

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
701293	Private	Private	JAQUES, William Norre	101st Bn., 1-6-16	France, 27-8-16 to 8-10-16.	C.A.S.C., England, 30-5-17 to 30-1-18. Ret. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 13-3-18.	†4/7-9-16
129039	Private	Private	JARDINE, John	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†6-11-17
1001066	Private	Private	JEANNOTTE, George Alex.	226th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 31-8-17 to 6-11-17.	Nil	*9-4-17
2378488	Private	Private	JEFFRIES, Charles C.	1st Depot Bn., Men. Regt., 30-11-17.	France, 20-9-18 to 2-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	Nil	*12-6-16
196368	Private	Private	JEFFREY, George Henry	94th Bn., 3-11-15	France, 27-10-16 to 13-4-17. 18-11-17 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	*2-11-17
421021	Corporal	L. Cpl.	JEFFERY, Percy William	43rd Bn., 16-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 6-7-16.	5th Army Troop Coy., C.E. France, 30-6-17 to 3-3-19. Cpl., 19-8-18. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	*12-6-16
871659	Private	Private	JENN, Edward Philip	183rd Bn., 26-4-16	France, 21-6-17 to 10-11-17, 3-10-18 to 27-3-19.	Cdn. Records, List, France, 27-3-19 to 8-8-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-8-19.	*2-11-17
104335	Private	Private	JENNER, Harold Albert	68th Bn., 24-8-15	France, 6-9-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil	†28-9-16
2380937	Private	Private	JENNINGS, Fred	1st Depot Bn., Men. Regt., 7-3-16	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn. France, 12-8-18 to 4-6-19. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	†28-9-16
152493	Private	Private	JENNINGS, William R.	79th Bn., 13-11-15	France, 17-8-16 to 26-9-16.	Nil	*8-10-16
28827	Private	Private	JENKINS, Frank	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 8-11-15.	Res. Units, England, 9-11-15 to 26-9-16. Inv. to Can., 26-9-16. S.O.S., 5-3-17.	*26-2-18
151765	Private A. Cpl.	Private	JENKINS, Fred'k. Geo. Hayes	79th Bn., 24-8-15	France, 27-8-16 to 13-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-10-16 to 13-1-19. A. Cpl., 1-7-18. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	*14-6-16
106649	Private	Private	JENKINS, Herbert Edward	208th Bn., 23-12-15	France, 3-4-17 to 2-4-18.	Inv. to Can., 20-9-18. S.O.S., 2-12-18.	*11-10-18 Escaped.
150235	Private	Private	JENKINS, John	79th Bn., 22-7-15	France, 24-3-16 to 23-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 23-8-16 to 12-8-19. S.O.S., in Brit. Isles, 13-8-19.	†20-11-18
2136376	Private	Private	JENKINS, James R.	No. 1 Ind. Co., 21-4-17	France, 20-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 10-3-19. S.O.S., 25-4-19.	†18/8-10-16
700159	Private	Private	JENKINSON, Robert	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 8, 9-10-16.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed In Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2129183	Private	Private	JENSEN, Louis Christian	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 8-11-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-18.	Nil	
2136401	Private	Private	JENSSEN, Wm. Ludvig	1st Ind. Coy., 13-8-17	France, 20-3-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-18.	Nil	*25-9-16 *2-9-18
700090	Private	Private	JEPHSON, Wilfred John	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 27-8-18 to 28-9-18, 20-3-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
488798	Private	Private	JESS, Arthur Berton	83rd Bn., 29-11-15	France, 8-8-18 to 12-4-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 22-11-17 to 25-4-19. S.O.S., 18-9-19.	*9-4-17
420738	L. Cpl.	L./Cpl.	JESSIMAN, Duncan McPhee	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 28-10-18 to 11-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 12-9-18 to 3-5-17. Inv. to Can., 14-5-17. S.O.S., 18-7-18.	*7-9-18
859234	Private	Private	JESSIMAN, Thomas	179th Bn., 8-11-15	France, 20-4-17 to 18-8-17.	Nil	118-8-17
51277	Private	Private	JESSUP, Alan Elsey	P.P.C.L.I. Rein- forcement, 11-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	Nil	128-4-15
420528	Private	Private	JESSOP, John Walter	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*12-8-16
721320	Private	Private	JESSOP, William	108th Bn., 20-12-15	France, 26-4-17 to 14-11-17.	C.A.S.C., England, 18-5-18 to 28-8-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	*8-11-17
150974	Sapper	Private	JESSOP, William Henry	79th Bn., 24-12-15	France, 28-8-18 to 28-9-16.	8th Bn., C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 22-1-19. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	*20-9-16
2802853	Private	Private	JEWELL, Frank	C.F.C., 23-8-17	France, 20-9-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
48311	Corporal	Private	JODRIE, Albert Arthur	17th Bn., 22-8-14	France, 28-4-15 to 7-8-15	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 30-5-16. 8th Bn., C.G.R., and C.M.P. Corps, Can., 18-11-18 to 2-3-19.	*16-8-17
722010	Private A./L./Cpl.	Private	JOHANNSON, Helgi	108th Bn., 21-2-18	France, 20-4-17 to 31-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 1-9-17 to 31-7-19. A./L./Cpl., 10-12-18. S.O.S., 15-8-19.	
77588	Private A./L./Cpl.	Private	JOHNS, Clarence Robert Charles	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 10-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 10-10-18 to 14-4-19. Inv. to Can., 18-4-18. S.O.S., 12-8-18.	*28-9-18
700281	Private	Private	JOHNSON, Albin Eugen	101st Bn., 18-12-15	France, 27-8-18 to 9-10-18.	C.O.C., England, 14-12-16 to 27-9-17. S.O.S., 10-3-17. Inv. to Can., 8-8-18.	
77141	L./Cpl.	Private	JOHNSON, Arthur Stanley	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 28-4-18 to 28-4-18.		

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
2128931	Private	Private	JOHNSON, Aaron Walker	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18.	France, 21-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18
721966	Sergeant	Sergeant	JOHNSON, Barney	108th Bn., 12-2-18	France, 20-4-17 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 13-10-18. M.M. and Bar. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
420409	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Charles	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 24-12-16. S.O.S., 12-3-18.	*12-6-16
15077	Private	Private	JOHNSON, George	79th Bn., 1-11-15	France, 28-6-16 to 26-9-16.	2nd Bn., C.R.T., France, 10-8-17 to 15-1-19. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*26-9-16
2380738	Private	Private	JOHNSON, John	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 28-2-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 5-6-19. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	
2380939	Private	Private	JOHNSON, John A.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 6-3-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 4-5-19. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	
420411	Private	Private	JOHNSON, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 29-2-16.	Inv. to Can., 14-10-16. S.O.S., 6-3-18.	†1-12-18
420528	Private	Private	JOHNSON, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-10-15, 28-6-18 to 9-4-17.	Nil	*7-9-16 *9-4-17
722187	Private	Private	JOHNSON, John August	108th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 14-2-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-6-18.	Nil	
865634	Private	Private	JOHNSON, Charles E.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 31-9-18.	France, 7-4-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*28-7-18 †1-10-18
26228	Private A.C.S.M.	Corporal	JOHNSTON, James McPherson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-10-15. L/Cpl., 7-3-15 to 1-2-16. Cpl., 1-2-16 to 13-9-16.	C. M.G. Corps, England, 23-6-16 to 22-3-19. A.C.S.M., 5-2-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*23-10-15
722188	Private	Private	JOHNSON, Mathias August	108th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 20-9-17, 9-9-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	Nil	*16-8-17 *1-10-18
28929	L Cpl.	L Cpl.	JOHNSTON, Peter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. L. Cpl., 10-3-16.	Nil	†22-4-15
2381601	Private	Private	JOHNSON, John Adolf Valentine	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 2-4-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 4-5-19. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	
719098	Private	Private	JOHNSON, Paul	107th Bn., 6-4-16	France, 28-11-16 to 28-3-17.	Nil	†29-3-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
700197	Private	Private	JOHNSON, Sydney	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 27-9-16 to 25 28-9-16	Nil	†26/28-9-16
28863	Private	Private	JOHNSON, Swan Birger	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 18-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 19-8-16 to 12-4-16. Inv. to Can., 13-4-16. S.O.S., 19-1-17.	
294786	Private	Private	JOHNSON, Theodore	223rd Bn., 15-10-16	France, 3-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28913	Sergeant	Sergeant	JOHNSON, William A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14.	France, 9-2-16 to 12-3-19. Sgt., 15-1-19. M.M. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	Nil	*7-9-16 *25-9-16
828063	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Arthur	47th Bn., 17-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 8-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-1-17. S.O.S., 11-8-18.	*7-9-16
77142	Corporal	Corporal	JOHNSTON, Arthur H.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 25-5-16. Cpl., 3-1-16.	Nil	†25-5-16
29109	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Charles Crosby	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-4-16.	Nil	†19-4-16
192799	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Charles Gordon	92nd Bn., 21-8-15	France, 15-3-16 to 30-4-16.	Nil	†30-4-16
2128979	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, David	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18.	France, 29-8-18 to 11-11-18. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	Nil	*20-10-18
700039	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Frederick James Harold	101st Bn., 3-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 2-11-16, 24-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 6-5-19.	Nil	*9-10-16
718076	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Garth Fraser	107th Bn., 29-9-15	France, 28-11-16 to 12-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 3-6-18. S.O.S., 16-7-18.	*9-4-17 *15-8-17
1331	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Herbert Dillon	8th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 11-4-15.	†11-12-17
721600	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Herbert Dillon	108th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 11-12-17.	Nil	
2476568	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, John	C.A.M.C., 28-10-17	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil	
29230	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, James Hogarth	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
29458	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Archibald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-8-16, 29-8-16 to 18-7-16.	2nd Fid. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 5-3-19. S.O.S., 26-4-19.	*18-8-15
718342	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Reginald	107th Bn., 19-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 18/16-8-17.	Nil	†16/16-8-17
77143	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Robert B.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 26-6-19. France, 16 to 26-4-16.	Inv. to Can., 21-9-16. S.O.S., 30-12-16.	*15-8-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
859228	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Richard Ed.	179th Bn., 5-11-15	France, 20-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	Nil	
77920	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Thomas	30th Bn., 11-11-15	France, 26-4-15 to 28-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 29-5-15 to 25-10-15. C.R.O., London, 26-10-15 to 9-1-17. C.M.G. Corps, England, 15-8-17 to 7-10-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 8-10-18.	*4-4-18 *28-7-18
718211	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, Walter	107th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 6-12-16 to 23-8-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19.	Nil	†30-4-17
700665	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, William H.	101st Bn., 10-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 30-4-17.	Nil	
736251	Private	Private	JOHNSTON, William	113th Bn., 30-12-15.	France, 12-11-16 to 7-2-17.	Res. Units, England, 8-2-17 to 5-11-19. S.O.S., 9-2-20.	
150457	Private	Private	JOHNSTONE, Charles	79th Bn., 28-10-15	France, 28-6-16 to 14-9-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
420625	Private	Private	JOHNSTONE, George	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 29-8-18, 27-8-17 to 12-10-17.	Nil	†12-10-17
29049	R.Q.M.S., W.O., 2	R.Q.M.S., W.O., 2	JOHNSTONE, Douglas McNaught	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 26-10-18. R.Q.M.S., 22-8-16. D.C.M. Desp.	Res. Units, England, 26-10-18 to 2-6-19. S.O.S., 15-6-19.	
426198	Private	Private	JOHNSON, Robert	48th Bn., 29-12-14	France, 16-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
29562	Private	Private	JOLLIE, Robert Oswald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15.	Nil	†22-5-15
427474	Private	Private	JOLLY, Herbert	48th Bn., 2-8-15	France, 16-6-16 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 13-5-19. S.O.S., 26-7-19.	
29563	Private	Private	JONES, Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 9-4-15.	
420410	Sapper	Private	JONES, Alfred Ernest,	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 3-2-16.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 4-2-16 to 10-3-19. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	*4, 7-9-16
180076	Private	Private	JONES, Arthur Edwin	88th Bn., 9-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil	
426011	Private	Private	JONES, Albert Henry	48th Bn., 18-12-14	France, 16-6-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	†8-10-16
1001193	Private	Private	JONES, Arthur Venard	226th Bn., 30-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil	*28-6-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28870	Private	Private A / Sgt.	JONES, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Pay Office, London, 28-4-16 to 30-7-17. D.M.S. Office, London, 31-7-17 to 29-9-18. A Sgt., 18-10-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 18-10-19. Brought to notice of Sec. of State for War.	
874387	Corporal	Corporal	JONES, David James	184th Bn., 2-3-18	France, 12-1-17 to 13-5-17, 24-11-17 to 6-5-18. Cpl., 12-1-17 to 12-2-17.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, 7-5-18 to 25-3-19. Cpl., 9-8-18. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
130282	Private	Private	JONES, Daniel R.	72nd Bn., 17-2-18	France, 18-6-18 to 28-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 29-8-18.	
77870	Sergeant	Sergeant	JONES, Denzil	30th Bn., 8-11-14	France, 28-4-18 to 8-4-17.	Nil	18-4-17
907188	Private	Private	JONES, Frederick Wm.	198th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 14-2-17 to 9-3-19.	Rep. Units, England, 10-3-19 to 4-9-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*29-3-17
225589	Private	Private	JONES, Gillam	Depot Regt., C.M.R., 2-12-15	France, 20-7-17 to 18-8-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 24-12-18 to 19-7-17.	†18-8-18
420088	Private	Private	JONES, Herbert	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-9-15, 18-5-16 to 3-8-16.	Rep. Units, England, 4-8-16 to 12-9-17. Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 12-4-18.	*19-7-16
480172	Private	Private	JONES, Harry	81st Bn., 10-6-15	France, 4-10-18 to 15-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19, in the Brit. Isles.	
29338	Private	Private	JONES, Herbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	Rep. Units, England, 2-5-15 to 9-10-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 10-10-16.	
77890	Private A. S./Sgt.	Private	JONES, Henry Stanley Hopwood	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 28-6-18 to 25-8-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 3-6-16 to 17-6-16, 18-1-17 to 14-11-17. A S.Sgt., 19-4-17. Inv. to Can., 18-11-17. S.O.S., 28-5-18.	*4-8-16
150983	Lieut.	Sergeant	JONES, Henry Thomas	79th Bn., 8-9-15	France, 28-6-16 to 1-9-18. Sgt., 9-4-17. D.C.M.	Lieut., 11th Res. Bn., 23-11-18 to 5-12-18. S.O.S., 1-1-18.	
119019	Private	Private	JONES, Joshua Donovan	Cdn. Cyclists, 28-6-15	France, 21-5-16 to 11-2-17.	3rd Div. Cyc. and Cdn. Corps Cyc. Bn., France, 24-3-16 to 20-6-16. Comm., Imp. Army, 18-8-17.	*13-9-17 *3-11-17
1000481	Private	Private	JONES, John Franklin	228th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 11-6-17 to 10-11-17.	Rep. Units, England, 11-11-17 to 17-2-19. S.O.S., 18-3-19.	
1000725	Private	Private	JONES, John Walter	228th Bn., 17-1-18	France, 11-6-17 to 8-11-17.	Nil	18-11-17
472360	Private	Private	JONES, John William	98th Bn., 6-6-15	France, 8-3-16 to 10-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 28-1-17. S.O.S., 6-9-17.	
77294	Sapper	Private	JONES, Richard	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 28-4-16 to 3-2-16.	No. 3 Tunn. Coy., France, 4-2-16 to 10-8-19. Inv. to Can., 2-1-20. S.O.S., 1-6-16 to 28-3-19.	*7-9-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
730950	Private	Private	JONES, Richard	113th Bn., 22-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 2-10-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and C.A.M.C., France, 3-10-18 to 1-1-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*8-8-18
700793	Private	Private	JONES, Robert Evan	101st Bn., 14-1-16	France, 21-9-16 to 28-2-17.	Nil	†26-2-17
130231	Private	Private	JONES, Thomas Alfred	72nd Bn., 31-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 14-9-16.	Nil	†14-9-16
77686	Private	Private	JONES, Thomas Howell	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 18-5-15.	Nil	†18-5-15
420178	Private	Private	JONES, Thomas Walter	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 20-6-16, 5-9-16 to 1-10-16.	C.O.C., England, 5-10-16 to 24-9-17. Res. Units, England, 2-10-16 to 20-9-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 21-8-16.	*5-6-16 *27-9-16
427200	Private	Private	JONES, Walter	46th Bn., 14-5-15	France, 16-6-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
722147	Sergeant	Private	JONES, William	108th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 4-2-19. Sgt., 10-10-18. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	*28-9-18
700684	Private	Private	JONES, Wilfred	101st Bn., 10-1-16	France, 4-10-16 to 13-12-16, 29-3-18 to 6-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 7-9-18 [†] to 10-12-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19.	*2-9-18
152483	Private	Private	JOPLING, Charles	79th Bn., 12-8-15	France, 17-8-16 to 19-12-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 20-12-16 to 8-5-19. C.M.G. Corps, England, 8-5-19 to 6-9-19. S.O.S., 21-9-19.	
420860	Private	Private	JORDAN, Frederick Albert	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 12-2-17.	Cdn. Corps Comp. Coy. and 8th Area Emp. Coy., France, 13-2-17 to 13-3-18. Alt. R.A.F., England, 28-5-18. S.O.S., on appointment to R.A.F., 16-8-18.	‡16-8-18 ‡11-12-18
1001191	Private	Private	JORDAN, Harold John	226th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 11-5-17 to 16-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 15-2-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	†16-6-18
1001192	Private	Private	JORDAN, Walter Charles	226th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 11-5-17 to 16-9-18.	Nil	
28984	Private	Private	JORGENSEN, Peter O.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-2-16.	Cdn. Base Depot, France, 4-2-16 to 5-6-17. 1st Lab. Bn., and 1st Cdn. Inf. Wks. Bn., France, 6-7-17 to 10-1-19. S.O.S., 15-3-19.	*18-5-15
721832	Private	Private	JOSEPH, Charles	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 21-8-17, 8-11-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 6-5-19.	Nil	*18-6-17
443022	Private	Private	JOYCE, Patrick J.	54th Bn., 13-5-15	France, 24-3-16 to 4-6-16.	Nil	†4-6-16
420881	Private	Private	JOYNER, James Ewart	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 29-12-18.	Res. Units, England, 30-12-18 to 14-5-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
5227	Private	Private	JUBB, Frank	C.A.S.C., 21-11-16.	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 9-10-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*28-8-18 *2-10-18
28752	Sergeant	Sergeant	JULIER, Leslie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
871306	Private	Private	JUFFS, Robert Ernest	183rd Bn., 28-2-16	France, 18-11-17 to 8-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 18-10-16 to 18-11-17.	18-8-18
871949	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	JUFFS, Stuart John T.	183rd Bn., 10-5-16	France, 14-2-17 to 12-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 13-5-18 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 28-1-19.	19-10-16
700872	Private	Private	JUNIPER, Cyril Osmonde	101st Bn., 8-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	19-10-16
51287	R.S.M.	Private	KAISERGRUBER, Herman	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 9-11-14	France, 12-3-15 to 15-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 18-8-17. Served in Can. with No. 11 Spec. Service Coy, 11th Bn., C.G.R., and Clearing Services Command, Prov. R.S.M., 1-4-19. S.O.S., 14-10-19.	*17-5-16 *1-10-16
420827	Private	Private	KANE, Francis William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 21-12-15 to 23-5-16. 21-8-16 to 30-10-18 Discharged in Brit. Isles, 22-4-19.	Nil	120-5-15
48280	Corporal	Corporal	KANE, George W.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-5-15. Cpl., 16-11-14.	Nil	*22-4-15
48314	Private	Private	KANE, James Henry	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 27-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 28-4-15 to 20-3-16. Inv. to Can., 21-3-16. S.Q.S., 24-8-16.	127-9-18 17-9-16
514346	Private	Private	KANE, James Henry	C.A.S.C., 12-4-17	Nil	C.A.S.C., England, 21-5-17 to 13-5-19. S.O.S., 29-8-19.	113-6-16
1031189	Private	Private	KANE, William Joseph	236th Bn., 6-7-17	France, 27-8-18 to 27-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*9-4-17
150991	Private	Private	KANEEN, Philip	79th Bn., 7-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 7-9-16.	Nil	19-7-18 8-8-19. S.O.S., 19-9-16.
429218	Private	Private	KARR, John Lendrum	47th Bn., 15-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	113-6-16
871740	Private	Private	KATZEVICH, John	183rd Bn., 12-4-16	France, 28-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 13-4-17 to 16-4-18. Cdn. Ry. Troop, England, 19-4-18 to 19-7-18. C.F.C., England, 19-7-18 to 8-8-19. S.O.S., 19-9-16.	*9-4-17
506900	Private	Private	KAUFMANN, Sidney Henry	C.E., 17-8-16	France, 7-2-19 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 25-4-19.	C.E., France, 8-3-18 to 6-2-19.	
20651	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	KAY, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm. Imp. Army, 2-12-14.	

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29166	R.S.M., W.O., 1	R.S.M., W.O., 1	KAY, James	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-2-18, 21-9-18 to 4-10-18, 19-12-18 to 19-2-19. A/R.S.M., 11-7-19. R.S.M. W.O. 1, 4-11-15. M.C., D.C.M., M.M. Desp.	Nil	*1-10-18 †18-2-19
700328	Private	Private	KAY, William Henry	101st Bn., 17-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	*22-4-18
77911	Private	Private	KEAN, Edward	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 24-3-16 to 24-6-18.	1st Div. H.Q., France, 25-6-18 to 28-2-17. Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 6-7-18.	*22-4-18
28459	Private	Private	KEAN, William	18th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	13th Bn., France, 28-4-15 to 1-6-18. Inv. to Can., 10-12-15. S.O.S., 20-5-19.	*22-5-15
628237	Private	Private	KEAN, John Franklin	47th Bn., 28-8-15	France, 20-4-16 to 28-10-17.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 27-10-17 to 24-12-17. Inv. to Can., 28-3-18. S.O.S., 17-7-18.	*28-7-18
104351	Private	Private	KEARNEY, James Morris	68th Bn., 28-8-15	France, 6-8-16 to 30-7-18.	Ret. to Can., 15-2-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	*28-7-18
180881	Private A. Sgt.	Private	KEARNS, Harry	88th Bn., 3-1-15	France, 6-8-16 to 16-12-18. M.M. and Bar.	Res. Units, England, 17-12-18 to 14-6-19. A. Sgt., 29-4-19.	†28-7-18
859543	Private	Private	KEDDIE, John	179th Bn., 4-1-18	France, 28-10-17 to 29-7-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 †21-7-17
781154	Private	Private	KEELER, Albert	101st Bn., 3-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 21-4-17	Nil	*28-7-18
105348	Private	Private	KEEN, Rupert	68th Bn., 24-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 8-11-17.	1st Can. Div. Emp. Coy., France, 9-11-17 to 6-2-19. 5th Bn., France, 7-2-19 to 31-3-19. S.O.S., 28-4-19, in Brit. Isles.	*7-9-18
129789	Private	Private	KEENAN, Edward	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 18-8-16 to 14-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*18-5-15
28460	Private	Private	KEETON, Sydney	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 31-3-18. S.O.S., 5-1-17.	†23-4-15
28619	Private	Private	KEETON, Horace	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	*22-4-15
29461	Private	Private	KEETON, Ronald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 26-4-15 to 13-3-17. 4th Lab. Bn. and 2nd Cdn. Inf. Works Bn., France, 14-3-17 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 16-7-19.	*22-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

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420531	Sergeant A/R.S.M.	Private	KEILLER, Richard	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8-3-16.	3rd Can. M.G. Coy., France, 9-3-16 to 4-10-17. S.I., 15-9-16. D.C.M. Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. Served with 1st Depot Bn., 2nd Quebec. Regt. and Dist. Depot No. 5. S.O.S., 30-6-20.	†4/7-9-16
130216	Private	Private	KEITH, Harvey Alex.	72nd Bn., 6-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	
429219	Private	Private	KEITH, James	47th Bn., 17-3-15	France, 19-1-16 to 1-9-18. S.O.S., 13-3-19.	Nil	
15471	Private	Private	KEITH, James	8th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 1-7-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 28-8-19.	8th C.M.R., France, 24-10-15. 5th C.M.R., France, 3-1-16. 1st D.A.C., France, 16-1-16 to 6-2-17. 21-6-17 to 30-6-18.	
428022	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	KEITH, Roy H.	46th Bn., 18-12-14	France, 16-6-16 to 9-7-16. C.Q.M.S., 20-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 10-7-16 to 10-6-17. Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 25-6-18.	
427598	Private	Private	KEARS, Robert	46th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 11-4-17. 18-11-17 to 6-5-18. S.O.S., 21-1-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *28-4-18
420414	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	KELL, John	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 17-8-16. L/Cpl., 10-7-16. A/Cpl., 25-7-16.	Nil	†17-8-16
701228	Private	Private	KELLETT, Reginald Campbell	101st Bn., 19-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 12-2-17. 18-11-17 to 21-2-18. 22-8-18 to 23-3-19.	1st Div. H.Q. France, 22-2-18 to 21-8-18. A/Cpl., 1-7-16 to 21-8-18. Cdn. Records List, France, 24-3-19 to 7-4-18. S.O.S., 27-9-18.	
29339	Private	Private	KELLY, David	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 25-4-15 to 28-5-15.	C.A.V.C., France, 13-7-16 to 15-10-17. C.E. and Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Co., C.E., France, 16-10-17 to 9-3-19. C.E., England, 10-3-19 to 28-7-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	
29462	Private	Private	KELLY, John	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-7-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 16-4-16. C.M.P. Corps and 2nd Bn., C.G.R., 28-10-17 to 7-1-18. S.O.S., 8-1-18.	
2381886	Private	Private	KELLY, William	1st Depot Bn., Mar. Regt., 30-3-16	France, 6-9-16 to 11-9-18.	76th Bn., France, 12-9-16 to 4-6-19. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	*2-11-18
420742	Private	Private	KELLMAN, George	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 16-10-16 to 1-12-16.	Nil	11-12-16

Casualty

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
25851	Private	Private	KENNEDY, James	14th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 5-8-15	14th Bn., France, 8-8-15 to 13-12-15, 18th Bn., France, 25-5-16 to 8-7-16, 14th Bn., France, 9-7-16 to 2-10-16. Inv. to Can., 22-3-17. S.O.S., 10-9-17.	*28-9-18
77343	Private	Private	KENNEDY, Harold Ed.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 15-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 16-12-16. S.O.S., 30-6-17.	*12-6-16
47014	Private	Private	KENNEDY, John	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 9-4-17.	Nil	*13-6-16 19-4-17
77272	Private	Private	KENNEDY, James	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 13-12-15.	Res. Units, England, 14-12-15 to 13-9-17. Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. S.O.S., 13-3-16.	*17-5-16
420744	Private	Private	KENNEDY, John Donaldson	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 26-10-15 to 23-5-16, 24-17 to 26-3-16. S.O.S., 7-8-16.	Nil	
488666	Private	Private	KENNEDY, John Joseph	63rd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 27-9-16 to 26-12-16.	Cdn. Corps Comp. Coy., 8th and 6th Area Emp. Coys., Cdn. Lab. Pool and No. 7 Sta. Hoop, France, 26-12-16 to 17-3-19. S.O.S., 1-5-19.	19-11-17
718636	Private	Private	KENNEDY, Keith	107th Bn., 21-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 20-1-17.	2nd and 4th D.A.C., France, 21-1-17 to 9-11-17	
26753	Private	Private	KENNEDY, Nigel Augustus	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 17-3-15.	
14768	Private	Private	KENNEDY, Norman Herbert	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 15-10-17 to 6-5-18.	L.S.H., France, 13-10-15. M.G. Squad, C.C.B., 20-2-16 to 14-10-17. 1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-8-16 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
693152	Private	Private	KENNEDY, Peter McGill	174th Bn., 21-9-16	France, 27-9-17 to 9-11-17.	Nil	18-11-17
420412	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	KENNEDY, Robert	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-2-15 to 11-10-16, 11-8 to 1-11-16, and 2 Bars. C.S.M., 8-11-17.	Nil	*7-9-18 *8-10-16 11-10-18
429265	Private	Private	KENNEALLY, Edward P.	30th Bn., 6-4-15	France, 2-3-16 to 12-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 23-4-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*7-9-18
130081	Sergeant	Sergeant	KENNING, Frank	72nd Bn., 12-10-15	France, 18-6-16 to 30-1-16, 26-9-16 to 23-10-16. Sgt., 15-8-17. M.M. S.O.S., 25-2-16.	Nil	*21-10-18
28987	Private	Private	KENT, Herbert Stanley	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 23-12-15.	*22-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatricated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28988	Corporal	Corporal	KENT, John S.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-10-16, 21-9-16 to 20-8-17. Cpl., 14-2-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-6-18. S.O.S., 16-9-18.	*16-8-17
718973	Private	Private	KENNY, Leo Edward	107th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 14-4-17, 18-11-17 to 18-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 10-12-18. S.O.S., 23-2-20.	*9-4-17 *2-9-18
2129118	Private	Private	KENNY, Rupert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 20-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
28524	Private	Private	KENTLEY, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-4-15.	C.A.S.C., France, 11-4-15 to 21-12-15. C.A.S.C., England, 22-12-15 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 16-4-19.	*28-9-16
180489	Private	Private	KERMODE, Edward	88th Bn., 12-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 29-9-16, 28-4-17 to 29-3-19. Dis- charged in Brit. Isles, 23-4-19.	Nil	
152509	Private	Private	KERR, John	79th Bn., 9-10-15	France, 28-8-16 to 26-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 27-10-16 to 18-11-17. Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*4-8-16
1000482	Private	Private	KERR, James Percival	226th Bn., 14-1-16	France, 28-10-17 to 22-2-18.	Res. Units, England, 23-2-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 21-1-19.	
738913	Private	Private	KERR, Paul Hunter	113th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	*4-11-17
738912	Sapper	Private	KERR, Stephen Robt.	113th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 23-11-17.	2nd Tramway Coy., C.E., France, 24-11-17 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	
29231	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	KERR, WILSON, Robt. Hugh	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-4-16.	Nil	15-4-16
28642	Private	Private	KERSEY, Alexander H.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 30-5-15, 30-3-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-9-19.	C.A.D.C., England, 5-3-16 to 6-9-17.	*18-5-15
420413	Private	Private	KESWICK, John Charles	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-8-18. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	*10-8-18
1001121	Private	Private	KILBORN, John Oscar	228th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 4-5-17 to 18-10-18. S.O.S., 20-3-19.	Nil	
832135	Private	Private	KILCUP, Hubert Lanedown	146th Bn., 14-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
129271	Corporal	Corporal	KILMINSTER, Charles	72nd Bn., 17-9-16	France, 18-6-16 to 5-1-19. Cpl., 9-11-17. W.M. S.O.S., 18-3-19.	Nil	*1-10-15

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28565	Corporal	Corporal	KILOH, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15	Reg. Units, England, 27-12-18 to 6-9-18. S.O.S., 24-8-19.	622-4-15 627-12-18
33680	Private	Private	KILPATRICK, Samuel Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-6-18. (Alt. from C.A.M.C.)	No. 3 Field Amb., France, 28-6-18 to 27-9-18.	†27-9-18
420862	Sergeant	Sergeant	KIMM, John J.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 30-8-16. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	*11-10-17 *7-10-18
718792	Lieut.	Corporal	KINES, Alvin Thomas	107th Bn., 9-3-16	France, 28-11-18 to 19-5-18. Cpl., 21-8-17. M.M.	Lieut., 23rd Res. Bn., 23-11-18 to 26-6-19. S.O.S., 10-7-19.	
628618	Private	Private	KINDLAN, Arthur	47th Bn., 13-10-15	France, 20-4-18 to 23-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 17-7-19.	Nil	
77910	Private	Private	KING, Albert Edward	30th Bn., 14-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 11-8-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 8-8-17 to 31-9-17. 11-4-18 to 12-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 10-5-19.	*7-8-16
420067	Private	Private	KING, Alexander S.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 20-11-16.	Nil	†20-11-15
628238	Private	Private	KING, Edgar Oliver	47th Bn., 26-8-15	France, 20-4-18 to 4-8-16.	Nil	†4-8-16
181207	Private	Private	KING, Henry	88th Bn., 27-5-16	France, 6-8-16 to 30-10-16.	Nil	*4-9-16 †30-10-16
81485	Private	Private	KING, John Fred	32nd Bn., 12-2-15	France, 18-5-18 to 4-9-18.	5th Bn., France, 2-6-15 to 8-6-15. C.A.S.C., France, 28-9-15 to 17-5-18. S.O.S., 10-2-19.	*2-9-18
150458	Driver	Private	KING, Frederick	79th Bn., 1-11-15	France, 28-6-18 to 8-10-16.	C.A.S.C., France, 22-10-17 to 10-4-19. S.O.S., 13-5-19.	†4-9-16 *9-4-17
460551	Private	Private	KING, Maxwell Mintell	61st Bn., 6-7-15	France, 17-7-16 to 15-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 16-12-17. S.O.S., 22-4-18.	*12-6-16 †28-9-18
429008	Corporal	Corporal	KING, Walter	47th Bn., 15-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 28-3-19.	S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
3080272	Private	Private	KING, Wm. John	1st Depot Bn., 1st Quebec Regt., 28-10-17.	France, 27-8-18 to 28-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 28-9-18.	
1000529	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	KINGDON, Philip	228th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 21-6-17 to 12-10-18. L/Cpl., 20-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 24-2-19. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	*1-10-18
160081	Private	Private	KINGHAM, Joshua R.	88th Bn., 1-12-15	France, 6-8-16 to 13-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-1-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*4-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1000483	Private	Private	KINGSMILL, Alfred	228th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 4-5-17 to 18-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*16-8-17 *2-9-18
737207	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	KINGSMILL, Henry Leslie	113th Bn., 6-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-16-17. L/Cpl., 28-6-17.	Nil	115/16-8-17
1000484	Private	Private	KINGSMILL, John	228th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 4-5-17 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil	
182829	Private	L/Cpl.	KINGSWELL, Wm. Charles	70th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 29-6-16 to 8-9-16, 29-4-17 to 28-3-19. L/Cpl., 13-2-18 to 14-9-18. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	*7-9-16 *18-8-17
28986	Sergeant	Sergeant	KINRED, Spencer Walpole	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-5-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 3-8-15.	*18-5-15
28985	Private	Private	KINNEAR, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
288269	Private	Private	KINNEY, Hiram	211th Bn., 18-5-16	France, 15-6-18 to 8-9-18. S.O.S., 20-1-19.	8th C.R.T., France, 17-4-17 to 15-8-18.	*2-9-18
441883	Private	Private	KINNEY, Paris McLachlan	53rd Bn., 28-2-16	France, 29-5-18 to 13-8-18. S.O.S., 1-8-19.	R.C.R., France, 8-6-16 to 27-9-16. C.A.M.C., England, 13-9-17 to 26-3-18.	*25-9-16 *8-8-18
719172	Private	Private	KIPPEN, John Alexander	107th Bn., 31-5-16	France, 8-12-16 to 12-3-17, 17-3-18 to 19-8-18.	Nil	*10-3-17 119-8-18.
737186	Private	Private	KIRBY, Albert	113th Bn., 29-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 1-1-17.	Inv. to Can., 22-3-17.	18-5-17
718249	Private	Private	KIRBY, Alfred James	107th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
77048	Private	Private	KIRBY, Percival	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 7-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 31-7-16. S.O.S., 31-5-18.	*18-5-15
28989	Private A/Cpl.	Private	KIRBY, William Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15, 22-12-15 to 29-3-16.	C.O.C., England, 7-11-16 to 11-12-18. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*22-4-15
77826	Private	Private	KIRCHIN, Charles Henry	30th Bn., 17-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 12-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 13-6-15 to 2-8-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 3-8-16.	*18-5-15
28764	Private	Private	KIRK, Jack	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-8-15.	Inv. to Can., 29-10-15. S.O.S., 16-8-16.	*18-5-15
2129568	Private	Private	KIRK, Norman Mark	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-16.	France, 21-6-18 to 3-9-18.	Nil	13-9-18
77146	Private	Private	KIRK, William Henry	20th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 4-8-16.	Nil	14-8-16

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1105196	L Cpl.	L/ Cpl.	KIRKCALDY, Robt. M.	258th Bn., 1-8-17	France, 11-7-18 to 17-3-19, L. Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
150451	Private	Private	KIRKCONNELL, John	78th Bn., 6-9-15	France, 28-8-16 to 7-9-16, 21-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 15-1-20.	*4-9-18 *1-10-18 *1-10-18 *18-12-18
2128993	Private	Private	KIRKPATRICK, John	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18.	France, 21-6-18 to 26-12-18. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
29110	Private A/Sgt.	Private	KIRKWOOD, Archie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-16.	Cdn. H.Q., London Area, 13-5-16 to 22-3-17. C.R.O., London, 13-3-17 to 28-10-19. A. Sgt., 1-2-18. S.O.S., 24-11-19.	*18-5-15
130141	Sergeant	Sergeant	KITTSOON, Robert Edward	72nd Bn., 25-10-15	France, 16-6-16 to 27-9-16, 24-9-17 to 26-1-19. Sgt., 26-2-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	11-10-18
871125	Corporal	Corporal	KIVELL, Harvey Thomas	183rd Bn., 10-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 1-10-18.	Nil	
722025	Private	Private	KLAN, Edmund	108th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 14-2-17 to 8-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 9-4-18 to 18-12-18. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	
2378549	Private	Private	KNAGGS, Wm. Herbert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
428821	Corporal	Corporal	KNATT, Wm. John	46th Bn., 1-4-15	France, 16-6-16 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 9-7-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
77471	Private	Private	KNIGHT, George Wm.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 24-8-15 to 29-7-16, 24-11-17 to 9-8-19.	Nil	19-8-18
29554	Private	Private	KNIGHT, Alfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Returned to Can., 25-3-15. S.O.S., 11-4-15.	
628195	Sapper	Private	KNIGHT, Reed	47th Bn., 17-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 11-9-16.	4th Bn., C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 19-10-17.	*7-9-18 *19-10-17
701300	Private	Private	KNOWLTON, Stanley Roscoe (alias William Stanley)	101st Bn., 30-5-16	France, 29-9-16 to 11-6-17.	Inv. to Can., 18-11-17. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	*8-10-18 *4-6-17
21719	Private	Private	KNOX, Harvey	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-6-15	Inv. to Can., 29-9-16. S.O.S., 30-4-17.	*21-5-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action: Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
738145	Private	Private	KNUTSEN, Victor	113th Bn., 7-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 1-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 2-11-17 to 5-7-19. S.O.S., 19-7-19.	
893154	Private	Private	KOLHEK, Albert	174th Bn., 23-9-16	France, 21-6-17 to 23-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 24-8-17 to 12-3-18. S.O.S., 22-6-18.	
893244	Private	Private	KOOSE, Jacob	174th Bn., 18-11-16	France, 31-8-17 to 11-11-17.	Nil	†11-11-17
721783	Private	Private	KOWHANKO, Peter	108th Bn., 25-1-16	France, 14-2-17 to 18-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 19-4-18 to 13-2-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	
721777	Private	Private	KRAWCHUCK, Philipp	108th Bn., 31-1-16	France, 14-2-17 to 13-4-17. Cross of St. George, 4th Class, Russia.	7th Bn., C.R.T., 30-4-18 to 26-1-19. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	*9-4-17
722021	Private	Private	KRINKE, Reinhold	108th Bn., 23-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 8-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 9-4-18 to 20-4-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	
27748	Private	Private	KRITZER, Harry	15th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 25-4-16.	Inv. to Can., 2-11-15. S.O.S., 23-2-16.	*22-4-16
721815	Private	Private	KUSMICH, Wasil	108th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 18-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 19-4-18 to 26-1-19. S.O.S., 22-5-19.	
144313	Private	Private	LABRIE, Arthur	77th Bn., 5-8-15	France, 20-4-17 to 2-9-18.	Nil	†2-9-18
736002	Private	Private	LACKENBY, Joseph Wardle	113th Bn., 17-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 17-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 18-4-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	
2129406	Private	Private	LADEROUTE, Albert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-1-18.	France, 11-7-18 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
77279	Private	Private	LaFLECHE, Camille	30th Bn., 6-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 24-9-15. S.O.S., 15-4-16.	
48693	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	LaFLEUR, Maxime	Remount Depot, 27-4-16.	France, 9-4-17 to 1-10-18.	Remount Depot and C.A.V.C., France, 7-7-18 to 8-4-17.	*15-8-17 *19-7-18 †1-10-18
427197	Private	Private	LAFONTAINE, Joe	46th Bn., 10-6-15	France, 16-6-16 to 15-8-17. 26-3-18 to 17-3-19. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	Nil	*6/9-10-16 *9-4-17
150480	Private	Private	LaFOURNIE, Edmund J.	79th Bn., 30-11-15	France, 26-6-16 to 15-9-16. S.O.S., 6-2-19.	Nil	*7-9-16 †1-10-18
25267	Private	Private	LAIDLAW, William J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 26-2-19.	Inv. to Can., 26-1-16. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	*22-4-19

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record Date of 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
169026	Private	Private	LAING, Andrew	17th Rep. Bn., 26-6-16.	France, 6-6-16 to 7-10-16.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 11-4-17.	
28993	Private	Private	LAING, Andrew	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 7-12-14.	
2381249	L/Cpl.	Private	LAING, Chas. Henry	1st Depot Bn., Men. Regt., 12-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-6-18 to 3-6-19. L/Cpl., 26-11-18. S.O.S., 6-6-19.	
161779	Private	Private	LAING, George R.	79th Bn., 23-6-15	France, 3-9-16 to 8-11-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-4-17. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	*9-10-16
420863	Private	Private	LAIRD, James	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
737142	Private	Private	LAKE, Fred	113th Bn., 22-7-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-4-17.	Nil	†14-4-17
29463	Private	Private	LAKE, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Discharged in England, 7-3-15.	
896998	Private	Private	LAKIE, Peter	179th Bn., 16-1-16	France, 7-6-16 to 9-5-18.	1st Lab. Bn., France, 8-1-17 to 6-6-17. Res. Units England, 10-5-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 8-2-19.	*1-5-18
871823	Private	Private	L'AMI, Charles Earnest	183rd Bn., 21-4-16	France, 14-2-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-9-19.	Nil	
29340	Private A Cpl.	Private	LAMB, Thomas John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-2-18.	Ret. to Can., 12-3-18. Served with 10th Bn. C.G.R. A Cpl., 26-7-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*1-10-18
77147	Private	Private	LAMB, Malcolm Manson	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	Nil	
29464	Private	Private	LAMBE, John Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 4-6-16.	†4-6-16
29667	Private	Private	LAMBART, Oliver	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 8-3-15.	
420746	Private	Private	LAMOND, Drummond K.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 28-9-16.	Nil	†28-9-16
693227	Private	Private	LAMONT, Adam	174th Bn., 9-11-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19.	S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
1089367	Private	Private	LAMONT, William	249th Bn., 22-1-17	France, 27-8-19 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-9-18.	*1-10-18
896098	Private	Private	LAMONTE, Charles	179th Bn., 15-9-15	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18. 2-10-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 26-8-19.	22nd Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 1-10-18.	
420071	Private	Private	LANDELLS, Gavin Ball	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 23-10-15.	Res. Units, England, 24-10-15 to 26-11-18. Inv. to Can., 26-11-18. S.O.S., 26-8-20.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28829	Arm. Cpl. A/Arm.Sgt.	Arm. Cpl.	LANDREY, Harry Leslie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-7-16, Arm. Cpl., 22-9-14.	C.O.C., England, 9-5-16 to 11-6-19. A/Arm: Sgt., 24-8-18. S.O.S., 10-1-20.	*22-4-15
420633	Private	Private	LANE, Frank	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 18-11-15 to 15-1-16.	NII	115-1-16
737024	Private A/Cpl.	Private	LANE, William	113th Bn., 17-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 15-11-17 to 2-2-19. A.Cpl., 7-10-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	*28-4-17 *4-11-17
701026	Private	Private	LANE, William Henry	101st Bn., 31-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 5-7-17.	1st Div. Emp. Coy., France, 6-7-17 to 13-12-17. F.G.H., France, 15-9-18 to 18-4-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	
1000663	Private	Private	LANG, Robert Thompson	226th Bn., 8-2-16	France, 20-9-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	NII	
718637	Private	Private	LANGFORD, James George	107th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 6-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 25-3-18.	
420419	Private	Private	LANGHAM, Thomas Henry	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 17-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-6-16 to 4-10-18. C.A.D.C., England, 5-10-18 to 29-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 29-7-19.	*14-8-16
151782	Sapper	Private	LANGRIDGE, Fred'k Wm.	79th Bn., 21-10-15	France, 27-8-16 to 13-2-18.	5th Bn., C.R.T., France, 14-2-18 to 22-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	
1030447	Private	Private	LANGTHORNE, Osborne James	1st Depot Bn., 1st Q.R., 5-6-17	France, 17-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 23-9-18 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	
28567	Private	Private	LANGHORN, Harold James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-3-19. S.O.S., 7-7-19.	NII	
700577	Sergeant	Sergeant	LANGTRY, John Harold	101st Bn., 12-1-16	France, 10-9-16 to 26-10-18. Sgt., 26-8-18. D.C.M., M.M., Medaille Militaire, S.O.S., 18-2-19.	NII	*16-8-18
4070220	Private	Private	LAPIERRE, Hector	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 23-11-17.	France, 5-9-18 to 17-3-19. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	NII	
198642	Private	Private	LAPPAGE, Fred'k Geo.	94th Bn., 1-1-16	France, 27-9-16 to 23-3-17. 18-11-17 to 22-3-18. S.O.S., 11-6-19.	NII	
1001162	Private	Private	LaQUETTE, Toussent	226th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 11-6-17 to 28-4-18.	NII	128-4-18
427573	Private	Private	LARGE, Wilfred Howard	46th Bn., 11-9-15	France, 10-6-18 to 9-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	
1001043	Private	Private	LARIVIERE, Albert	226th Bn., 23-3-16	France, 31-6-17 to 6-11-17.	NII	16-11-17

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (see footnote for Details)
722160	Private	Private	LARKIN, Stephen	10th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 16-10-17 to 8-3-18.	Cdn. Sig. Pool and 1st Cdn. Div. Sig. Coy., France, 9-3-18 to 28-3-18. S.O.S., 18-5-18.	*18-8-17
700719	Private	Private	LARMAN, William Arthur	101st Bn., 11-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	†1-10-18 *7-12-18
2129176	Private	Private	LARSON, Guttorn	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Returned to Can., 28-1-18. S.O.S., 12-3-19.	*1-10-18
2129085	Private	Private	LARSON, Nils Leonard	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 8-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 3-10-18. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
2380788	Private	Private	LARIVIERE, Joseph	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 28-2-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18, 7-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	22nd Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 6-11-18.	*15-4-18
428344	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	LATIMER, Archibald	48th Bn., 12-1-15	France, 15-6-16 to 9-4-17. L. Cpl., 14-12-16.	Nil	*17-11-15
73	Private A/Cpl.	Private	LATTIMER, Edwin James	R.C.D., 9-11-14	France, 20-7-17 to 15-4-18.	R.C.D., France, 21-5-18 to 25-7-18. M.G. Squad, C.C.B., France, 26-7-18 to 19-7-17. Res. Units, England, 15-4-18 to 5-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 8-3-19.	*12-8-18
420183	Private	Private	LAUDER, Charles	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-16 to 25-11-15.	Discharged in England, Medically Unfit, 21-10-16.	*12-8-18
420533	Private A/Sgt.	Private	LAUDER, Thomas	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-16 to 16-6-18.	C.M.P., England, 28-1-17 to 28-1-20. A/Sgt., 27-12-18. S.O.S., 1-3-20.	*116-8-17
2381534	Private	Private	LAUX, George Allen	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 27-3-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	76th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 8-6-19.	*2-6-17
737074	Private	Private	LAVERS, Frederick Husband	113th Bn., 24-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 10-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 19-3-18.	118, 22-6-15
700442	Private	Private	LAW, David	101st Bn., 27-12-15	France, 27-11-16 to 16-8-17.	Nil	17-9-18
701131	Private	Private	LAW, George Durno	101st Bn., 14-2-16.	France, 27-11-16 to 7-6-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*4-6-18
28758	Private	Private	LAW, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18, 22-5-15.	Nil	
129537	Private	Private	LAW, Jack	72nd Bn., 18-8-15	France, 18-6-16 to 7-9-16.	Nil	
28465	Private	Private	LAW, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil.	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 16-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
424364	Private A./L./Sgt.	Private	LAW, Oval Woodman	45th Bn., 10-5-15	France, 7-5-16 to 1-7-16.	H.Q. O.M.F. of C.; London, 13-1-17 to 26-9-18. C.A.M.C., England, 14-10-18 to 17-7-19. A./L./Sgt., 18-8-19. S.O.S. 20-8-19.	*7-8-18
625099	Private	Private	LAWLIS, John	151st Bn., 6-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 20-3-19. D.C.M. S.O.S., 14-7-19.	Nil	
151016	Private A./L./Cpl.	Private A./L./Cpl.	LAWLOR, James Walter	79th Bn., 16-8-15	France, 27-8-16 to 9-10-18.	Nil	†9-10-18
29232	Arm. S./Sgt.	L./Cpl.	LAWRIE, Hugh	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-10-15. L./Cpl., 18-6-15.	C.O.C., France, 19-10-15 to 28-9-16. C.O.C., England, 28-9-16 to 19-10-18. C.O.C., France, 19-10-18 to 3-5-19. Arm. Staff Sgt., 16-10-18. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	
624638	Private A./Sgt.	Private	LAWRENCE, Hardy John	151st Bn., 15-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 22-2-17.	Res. Units, England, 23-2-17 to 29-3-19. A./Sgt., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	
2129407	Private	Private	LAWRENCE, Joseph	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18.	France, 21-9-18 to 21-9-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
129196	Private	Private	LAYCOCK, Henry	72nd Bn., 11-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*20-7-16
721884	Sergeant	Sergeant	LAWS, Alfred William	108th Bn., 1-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 15-1-19. Sgt., 26-10-18. S.O.S., 16-9-18.	Nil	*15-8-17
150463	Private	Private	LAWSON, Frederick Henderson	79th Bn., 28-7-15	France, 26-6-16 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	Nil	*7-9-16 *1-10-18
700022	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	LAYCOCK, William W.	101st Bn., 1-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
2129149	Private	Private	LAYTON, James Osborne	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18.	France, 21-6-18 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
420418	Private	Private	LEAD, Albert Edward	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 9-3-16. S.O.S., 12-7-18.	C.A.S.C., England, 1-9-16 to 2-7-19.	
46113	L./Cpl. A./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	LEAK, Reginald Ed.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-15 to 28-5-16.	Res. Units, England, 27-5-16 to 23-5-18. C.A.S.C., England, 24-5-16 to 23-7-16. S.O.S., 10-8-16.	*18-6-15
2128945	Private	Private	LEAMING, Charles Wm.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 8-1-16.	France, 21-5-16 to 12-9-16. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	Nil	*2-9-18

NO.	U.C.F.	10th Bn.	Service	Enlistment	with distinction	101 DETAILS
71987	Private	Private	LEAMING, John Robert	107th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 28-1-16 to 12-4-17, 7-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 24-6-18.	Nil *9-4-17
77308	Private	Private	LEAMY, Russell Louis	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 12-11-15. 26-6-16 to 16-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 31-7-18. *8-10-16
871408	Private	Private	LEAR, Arthur Fred'k.	183rd Bn., 7-3-16	France, 21-6-17 to 10-8-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	Nil *8-8-18
718023	Private	Private	LEAR, Herbert	107th Bn., 20-12-16.	France, 28-11-16 to 27-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 15-1-18. *9-4-17
420634	Private	Private	LEASK, George	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 9-11-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil †13-6-16
427800	Corporal	Corporal	LEAVER, Robert Edwin H.	46th Bn., 16-8-15	France, 16-6-16 to 10-19-18. Cpl., 26-8-18. S.O.S., 16-4-19.	*16-4-17 *1-10-18
871448	Private	Private	LeCOUNT, Henry Oscar	183rd Bn., 10-3-16	France, 26-4-17 to 12-8-18. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	Nil *28-7-18
420534	Private	Private	LEE, Alfred E.	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 7-10-15.	Inv. to Can., 17-3-16. S.O.S., 28-1-17.
420072	Private	Private	LEE, Charles	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 18-8-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 23-11-15.
1001235	Private	Private	LEE, Frank	226th Bn., 25-4-16	France, 11-5-17 to 1-2-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and C.F.C., France, 2-2-18 to 30-1-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.
1000929	Private	Private	LEE, Thomas	226th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 4-5-17 to 21-8-17, 7-4-18 to 26-3-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil *15-9-17
736971	Private	Private	LEES, Adam	113th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 22-1-17.	Res. Units, England, 22-1-17 to 27-3-18. Inv. to Can., 28-3-18. S.O.S., 12-8-18.
420186	Private	Private	LEES, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 11-5-16. 17-8-16 to 25/26-9-16.	Nil *1-5-16 †25/26-9-16
28994	Private	Private	LEESE, Archibald R.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-6-15.	Nil †18-6-15
29570	Private A/Sgt.	Private	LEGATE, Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 5-12-16 to 2-5-18. C.O.C., England, 3-5-18 to 24-9-20. A/Sgt., 14-7-19. S.O.S., 10-10-20.
859885	Private	Private	LEGGAT, John	179th Bn., 29-3-18	France, 20-4-17 to 3-11-17.	Nil *16-9-17 †3-11-17
28756	Private	Private	LEIGH, Claude Fred'k.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-9-15.	Inv. to Can., 12-10-15. S.O.S., 22-6-16.

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28814	Corporal	Corporal	LEIGHTON, Alonzo	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 4-7-16.	*18-5-15
359983	Private	Private	LEIPER, James	179th Bn., 18-4-16	France, 25-4-17 to 9-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 10-5-18 to 10-12-18. S.O.S., 23-1-19.	*1-5-18
1000898	Private	Private	LEISHMAN, Wm. Alexander	226th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 16-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 18-3-18.	*22-4-15 18/9-10-16
29241	Private A./L. Cpl.	Private A. L. Cpl.	LEITCH, Leslie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-5-16, 17-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	
29239	Private	Private	LEITCH, Samuel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 31-12-15. S.O.S., 29-11-16.	
736651	Private	Private	LEITCH, Sandford W.	113th Bn., 10-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	
28817	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	LEMAITRE, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-6-17. C.Q.M.S., 22-9-16. D.C.M., Desp.	Returned to Can., 10-7-17, Served with 1st Depot Bn., B.C. Regt., 11th Bn., C.G.R., S.O.S., 13-2-19.	*6-6-16
46638	Private	Private	LEMMON, Charles Robt.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 8-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 17-9-15. S.O.S., 29-9-15.	*18-5-15
28985	Private	Private	LEMESURIER, Andrew S.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-5-15.	Nil	*22-4-15 119-5-15
871482	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	LEMOTTE, Harold Huelin	183rd Bn., 11-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 17-3-19. L./Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 20-4-19.	Nil	
718080	Private	Private	LEONARD, James	107th Bn., 30-7-15	France, 28-11-16 to 14-4-17, 7-4-18 to 19-9-18. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	Nil	
46029	Sapper	Private	LEONARD, Robert	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 3-4-15 to 26-6-15.	1st Div. Sig. Coy., France, 27-6-15 to 28-1-17. C.E. England, 30-1-17 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	*9-4-17 *2-9-18
28462	Sergeant	Corporal	LEPINE, Eugene	14th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 5-6-15.	14th Bn., France, 6-6-15 to 26-9-16. Sgt., 4-7-15.	*3-1-18 *26-9-18
74066	Private	Private	LEPINE, Louis Stanley	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-1-16.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18, 7-11-18 to 4-2-19. S.O.S., 9-9-19.	22nd Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 6-11-18.	
23204	Private	Private	LEMOILL, Gabriel Ernest	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 12-6-15.	Trans., French Army, 27-10-18.	
420311	Corporal A./Sgt.	Corporal	LESLIE, Andrew Thos.	43rd Bn., 16-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 24-6-16. A./L./Sgt., 24-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 25-6-16 to 21-12-18. A./L./Sgt., 24-6-16. S.O.S., 30-1-19.	
28616	Sergeant	Sergeant	LESLIE, Charles W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-12-15. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	Returned to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S.	*12-12-15 *12-9-19

Regi- men- tal No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
628044	Private	Private	LESLIE, Duncan	47th Bn., 12-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	*14-6-16 14/7-9-16
51020	Private	Private	LESLIE, David Reginald	P. P. C. L. I. Rein- forcements, 11-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-1-16.	H. Q. Staff, France, 7-1-17 to 6-1-18. 43rd Bn., France, 7-1-16 to 10-4-18. Returned to Canada, 13-8-18. S.O.S., 26-1-19.	
77839	Sergeant	Sergeant	LESTER, John Joseph	30th Bn., 18-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 9-10-16. Sgt., 10-7-16.	Chinese Lab. Corps, France, 20-7-17 to 29-12-18. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	*28-9-18
736925	Private	Private	LETOURNEAU, Joseph K.	113th Bn., 14-4-16	France, 12-11-15 to 12-4-17. 20-3-18 to 6-10-18. S.O.S., 20-2-19.	Nil	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
736252	Private	Private	LOVEQUE, Patrick	113th Bn., 30-12-15.	France, 27-11-18 to 29-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 28-3-18. S.O.S., 20-7-18.	*15-8-17
23203	Corporal	Private	LEVESQUE, Alfred F.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 2-6-15.	14th Bn., France, 3-6-15 to 14-9-16. 28-10-17 to 13-6-18. Cpl., 1-5-18. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	*6-6-18
180091	Private	Private	LEVINGS, Herbert	88th Bn., 8-11-15	France, 6-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	19/9-10-18
29237	Private	Private	LEWIS, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Discharged in England, 29-3-15.	125/28-9-16
129167	Private	Private	LEWIS, Frederick Chas.	72nd Bn., 7-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 28/28-9-16.	Nil	
700300	Private	Private	LEWIS, Harry	101st Bn., 16-12-15	France, 3-9-16 to 7-1-17.	Inv. to Can., 18-6-17. S.O.S., 4-2-18.	
628075	Private	Private	LEWIS, John	47th Bn., 28-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 4-6-16.	Nil	14-6-16
427890	Sergeant	Sergeant	LEWIS, James	46th Bn., 22-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 1-10-17, 18-11-18 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	3rd C. Lt. T. M. Bty., France, 2-10-17 to 17-11-18.	
420635	Private	Private	LEWIS, L. Nelson	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil.	113-6-16
29341	Sergeant	Private	LEWIS, Percy Edwin	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-9-15.	3rd C.I.B. H.Q., France, 26-8-15 to 26-4-16. H.Q., O.M.F. of C., London, 18-10-16 to 11-8-17. Ret. to Can., 12-8-17. Served with No. 11 Special Service Coy., 11th Bn., C.G.R. Sgt., 1-6-18. S.O.S., 21-7-19.	
442115	Corporal	Corporal	LEY, Robt. Walter	54th Bn., 28-5-15.	France, 24-3-16 to 20-10-16 Cpl., 28-9-16.	Inv. to Can. 18-11-17. S.O.S., 18-5-18.	*9-10-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
701093	Private A Cpl.	Private	LIBBY, Frederick Thomas	101st Bn., 8-2-16	France, 21-9-16 to 24-10-16.	Res. Units, Eng., 25-10-16 to 4-1-19. A/Cpl. 5-11-16. S.O.S., 14-2-19.	*24-4-16
420185	Private	Private	LICKLEY, James	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 28-5-16	Res. Units, Eng., 27-5-16 to 21-6-17. C.A.M.C., England, 22-6-17 to 20-5-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	*22-4-15
622628	Private	Private	LIDDLE, Bruce	44th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 25-11-18 to 29-3-19.	C.R.O., London, 24-4-19 to 12-9-19. S.O.S., 23-9-19.	*22-4-15
29342	Private	Private	LIDDLE, Charles Desson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15, 21-6-17 to 9-3-19.	C.R.O., London, 24-4-19 to 12-9-19. S.O.S., 23-9-19.	*22-4-15
29111	Private	Private	LIDIARD, Frederick Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil.	*22-4-15
859498	Private	Private	LIGHTHEART, John	179th Bn., 10-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 9-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*22-4-15
737173	Private	Private	LINDGREN, Albert	113th Bn., 24-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 11-6-17.	Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 27-7-18.	*8-4-17 (acc.)
475132	Private	Private	LINDSAY, Andrew	90th Bn., 10-8-15	France, 24-3-16 to 8-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-2-17. S.O.S., 12-6-18.	*4-8-16
29343	Private	Private	LINDSAY, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 15-10-15. S.O.S., 30-4-16.	*22-4-15
420535	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	LINDSAY, David D.	43rd Bn., 31-12-14.	France, 17-7-15 to 3-10-16, 27-8-17 to 26-3-19. C.Q.M.S., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*28-9-16
628174	Private	Private	LINDSAY, Joseph	47th Bn., 28-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 16-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 22-3-17. S.O.S., 21-2-18.	*12-6-16
721919	Private	Private	LINDSAY, James	108th Bn., 3-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-11-17, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 23-3-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*8-11-17 *1-10-18 *1-10-18 *11-12-18
2476623	Private	Private	LINDSAY, John Andrew	C.A.M.C., 12-1-18	France, 8-11-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-6-19.	Nil.	*22-4-15 *1-10-18 *1-10-18 *13-6-16
29344	Private	Private	LINDSAY, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15, 28-9-16 to 9-4-18.	Res. Units, England, 7-4-16 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*22-4-15 *1-10-18 *1-10-18 *13-6-16
721091	Private	Private	LINDSAY, Wm.	106th Bn., 4-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 2-4-19.	Nil.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28785	Private A/Cpl.	Private	LINGE, Wm. George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 2-5-15 to 13-6-15. A/Cpl., 1-9-15. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-6-15.	*19-4-15
198593	Private	Private	LINKLATER, Hugh	94th Bn., 28-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 13-10-16.	1st Bn., C.R.T., France, 26-2-17 to 14-1-18. S.O.S., 31-3-18.	*8-10-18
736391	Private	Private	LINNING, William	113th Bn., 27-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 13-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 25-5-18. S.O.S., 27-7-18.	*9-4-17
1000636	Sapper	Private	LINTICK, John Atkins	226th Bn., 31-1-18	France, 11-5-17 to 4-3-18.	C.E., France, 5-3-18 to 28-1-18. S.O.S., 3-4-18.	*15-8-17 *2-9-18
1001219	Private	Private	LINTICK, Robert S.	226th Bn., 8-4-16	France, 4-5-17 to 9-9-18. S.O.S., 18-5-19.	Nil.	
2129674	Private	Private	LIPSEY, Fred	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 8-1-16	France, 26-5-16 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil.	
700021	Corporal	Corporal	LIPSEY, John	101st Bn., 1-12-15	France, 27-9-16 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 1-1-19. M.M. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil.	*12-8-18
700120	Private	Private	LIPSEY, Theodore	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 27-11-16 to 31-12-16. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	Nil.	*29-11-17 *2-9-18
295689	Private	Private	LIPSHAM, Cecil Watts	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	Nil.	†1-5-15
29240	Private	Private	LISNEY, Ernest	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	Nil.	
33387	Private	Private	LISNEY, Frederick J.	No. 3 Fid. Amb., 22-9-14	France, 14-9-17 to 28-5-18. (Attached).	C.A.M.C., France, 9-2-15 to 13-5-17. 29-5-18 to 28-2-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 5-4-19. Deep.	
77149	Corporal	Corporal	LITTLE, Arthur	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 20-8-16. Cpl., 7-1-16.	Inv. to Can., 22-3-17. S.O.S., 31-3-18.	*12-6-16
889092	Private	Private	LITTLE, Harry	179th Bn., 8-9-15	France, 20-4-17 to 6-4-18.	Nil.	*6-4-18
2129315	Private	Private	LITTLE, Joseph	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 8-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 6-9-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	†1-10-18 ‡27-11-18
736286	Private	Private	LITTLE, James	113th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 17-7-17.	Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	
29235	Sergeant	Sergeant	LITTLE, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-1-18. Sgt., 17-2-18. M.M.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 22-1-18 to 31-3-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*7-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
721851	Private	Private	LITTLE, Wm. Alexander	108th Bn., 6-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 3-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 13-1-19. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	*15-8-17 *1-8-18
701289	Private	Private	LITTELL, Albert	101st Bn., 19-4-16	France, 21-9-16 to 9-3-18.	Inv. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 3-12-18.	*8-10-16
152915	Private	Private	LIVINGSTONE, Andrew J.	79th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 3-9-16 to 10-10-16, 25-4-17 to 9-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*1-9-18
212896	Private	Private	LIVINGSTONE, Dugald	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*1-10-18
721534	Private	Private	LIVINGSTONE, John	108th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 3-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	1st Lab. Bn., and 1st Cdn. Inf. Wks. Bn., France, 18-1-18 to 25-4-18.	*1-10-18 *1-10-18 *12-12-18
2173564	Private	Private	LIVINGSTON, Wesley Oliver	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 2-10-17	France, 29-3-18 to 8-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 9-4-18 to 5-10-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*1-10-18 *1-10-18 *12-12-18
871437	Private	Private	LLEWHELLIN, Geo. Warren	183rd Bn., 9-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 14-5-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	127-9-18
2129216	Private	Private	LLOYD, Richard Hamilton	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 27-9-18.	*12-6-16
29238	Private	Private	LLOYD, Sidney John T.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 23-6-16 to 2-9-19. S.O.S., 14-9-19.	*8-8-18
28643	Private	Private	LLOYD, Sidney Victor	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-8-18. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	Nil.	*8-8-18
1000371	Private	Private	LOBB, William Harvey	226th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 21-6-17 to 14-8-18. M.M. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	Nil.	*8-8-18
718282	Private	Private	LOBBAN, John	107th Bn., 17-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 5-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 6-9-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 6-5-19.	*2-9-18
28868	Private	Private	LOCKERBY, John E.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-16. S.O.S., 31-5-17.	*22-4-15
77150	Corporal A./Sgt.	Corporal A./Sgt.	LOCKHART, Herbert F.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 17-6-18.	Ret. to Can., 20-9-16. Granted Commission.	*14-6-18 *10-8-18
871167	Lieut. Private	Private	LOCKHART, Herbert F.	246th Bn., 12-5-17	Nil	86th Bn., France, 11-11-17 to 10-6-18.	126-6-17
721116	Private	Private	LOCKWOOD, Edgar John LOCKER, Henry	183rd Bn., 11-2-16 10th M.M., 2-12-16	France, 25-4-17 to 28-6-17. France, 20-4-17 to 26-7-17.	Inv. to Can., 15-11-17. S.O.S., 28-9-18.	

28757 and 303	Private	LOGAN, David	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	P.P.C.L.I., 14-11-14. France, 20-12-14 to 11-3-15.	†11-3-15
701283	Private	LOGAN, Wm. Blackwood	101st Bn., 15-5-16	France, 10-9-18 to 8/ 9-10-18.	Nil.	†8 9-10-16
28644	Private	LONG, Ewart Elliot	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Ret. to Can., 9-4-15. S.O.S., 28-4-15. Re-enlisted C.A.P.C. England, 23-6-15. Record Office, London, 23-8-15 to 9-2-17. C.A.P.C. London, 26-3-17 to 10-1-19. S.O.S., 3-6-19.	{23-4-15 57-12-15
28113	L/Cpl.	LONG, Fred.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 15-9-18. S.O.S., 7-12-18.	†11-7-18
28112	Private A./L/Cpl.	LONG, Frank William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-7-15.	Nil.	*4-9-16 *15-8-17
151797	Sergeant	LONG, Wm. John	79th Bn., 7-12-15	France, 28-6-18 to 21-8-17. Sgt., 9-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 25-2-18.	*18-5-18
77010	Sergeant	LLOYD, Athol Sydney	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 24-5-15.	C.A.S.C., England, 10-11-15 to 27-12-15. C.A.S.C., France, 27-1-16 to 12-9-18. S.O.S., 23-8-19. Sgt., 28-2-19. M.M.	
2389947	Private	LONGSTAFFE, Wm.	1st Depot Bn., Mun. Regt., 7-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 4-5-19. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	
722000	Private	LOPUSHANSKY, Konon	108th Bn., 21-2-18.	France, 20-4-17 to 18-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 19-4-18 to 16-2-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	
420990	Private	LORD, John William	43rd Bn., 4-2-15	France, 26-10-15 to 28-1-16.	Inv. to Can., 4-7-16. S.O.S., 1-2-17.	*22-4-15
28990	Private	LORING, Robert Nels	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm. Imp. Army, 28-11-14.	
28054	Private	LOUGHNAN, David	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 7-2-16.	
22601	Private	LOVE, Cecil John D.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 27-4-15 to 11-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 12-5-15 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	
29345	Private	LOVE, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 17-9-15. S.O.S., 28-12-15.	*22-4-15
77828	Private	LOVE, Matthew	30th Bn., 14-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 29-3-16, 27-8-18 to 1-3-18, 14-9-18 to 8-3-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 2-3-18 to 13-9-18. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	
524411	Private	LOVELL, Cecil Jeffrey	C.A.M.C., 2-4-17	France, 3-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 6-5-19.	Nil.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Died of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
129210	Private	Private	LOVELL, Stanley Charles	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 16-9-16 to 4-2-19. S.O.S., 17-4-19.	Nil.	
104367	Private A. Cpl.	Private	LOVETT, Alexander M.	88th Bn., 20-8-15	France, 7-8-16 to 17-8-16.	C. A. P. C., London, 4-2-17 to 21-1-19. A. Cpl., 1-10-17. S.O.S., 27-3-19.	
29234	Major	L/Cpl.	LOVETT, James Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-12-15.	Lieut. 13th Bn., France, 5-12-15 to 25-4-16. 6-7-16 to 11-9-16. Rec. Units, England, 12-9-16 to 21-9-16. Captain, 27-6-16. A. Major, 1-8-16 to 6-9-16. A. Major, 23-9-17. A. Lt.-Col. 20-12-18 to 28-4-19. Major, 16-1-19. M.C. S.O.S., 3-9-19.	*19-4-16 *20-7-18 *5-9-16
428645	Sergeant	Sergeant	LOVIS, Thomas Steeman H.	46th Bn., 25-3-15	France, 16-6-16 to 10-9-16. Sgt., 26-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 22-3-17. S.O.S., 29-10-18.	*7-9-16
420415	Private	Private	LOW, Arthur Chapman	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 23-7-17.	Res. Units, England, 24-7-17 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 30-1-19.	
718182	2/Cpl.	Private	LOW, Donald	107th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 23-11-17.	2nd Tram. Coy, C.E. France, 23-11-17 to 26-1-19. 2d Cpl., 24-11-17. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	
29233	Private	Private	LOW, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-9-15	Nil.	118 22-5-15
874552	L/Cpl.	Private	LOWE, Albert	184th Bn., 23-12-15	France, 12-1-17 to 22-9-17.	Res. Units, England, 23-9-17 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*15-8-17
420070	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	LOW, Alexander, S.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 7-3-16.	Comm. Imp. Army, 4-8-16.	
420416	Corporal	Corporal	LOWE, Douglas G.	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 11-10-16, 25-4-17 to 19-9-18. Cpl., 12-9-16.	Nil.	*25-11-15 *4-9-16 *9-10-16 *19-8-18
29236	Private	Private	LOW, James Moir	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 10-11-16. S.O.S., 5-5-16.	*22-4-15
420187	Private	Private	LOWE, Robert A. F.	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 27-5-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	*14-6-16 *29-4-18
859035	Sergeant	Sergeant	LOWDON, David	179th Bn., 5-7-15	France, 3-12-17 to 8-3-19. Sgt., 6-9-18. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	Nil.	
129536	Private	Private	LOWRY, William Robt.	72nd Bn., 21-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 14-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 7-4-17. S.O.S., 16-2-18.	*7-9-16 12-9-17
721732	Private	Private	LUNDWOL, Fred	10th Bn., 9-2-14	France, 30-3-17 to 2-9-17.	Nil.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C. E. F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420184	Corporal	Private	LUMSDEN, George	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 10-9-16.	5th C. R. T., France, 24-2-17 to 19-12-17, 12-4-18 to 28-12-18, Cpl., 31-10-18, S.O.S., 23-3-19.	*7-9-16
700361	Private	Private	LUNAN, George	101st Bn., 20-12-15	France, 27-8-15 to 13-10-16, 20-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 10-2-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	*8-10-16 †1-10-18 85-12-18
28982	Private	Private	LUND, Oscar	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-6-15.	Nil.	†23-6-15
77342	Private	Private	LUMDEEN, Oscar Leonard	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 27-5-15 to 17-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-8-16 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 17-4-19.	*14-8-16
420532	Private	Private	LUNDY, Leon L.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 19-4-16.	Nil.	†19-4-16
29519	C.S.M.	C.S.M.	LUNN, Bernard Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-9-16. C.S.M., W.O. 2, 26-4-16. D.C.M.	Res. Units, England, 9-9-16 to 3-8-19. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	*7-9-16
737183	Private	Private	LUNN, Robert	113th Bn., 26-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 1-10-18.	Nil.	†1-10-18
47016	Private	Private	LUSCOMBE, John Thomas	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-15 to 25-4-15	C. A. P. C. and Estates Branch, London, 30-1-15 to 31-3-17. Brought to notice Sec. of State for War. Comm., Imp. Army, 26-3-18.	*22-4-15
736510	Private	Private	LUSK, Charles Peter	113th Bn., 21-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-11-17.	Nil.	†8-11-17
737154	Private	Private	LUSH, John Thomas Roy	113th Bn., 12-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 20-1-17.	Res. Units, England, 30-1-17 to 23-12-17. S.O.S., 4-2-18.	
1000681	Private	Private	LYALL, David	226th Bn., 16-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 5-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 6-5-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	†4, 7-9-16
182537	Private	Private	LYALL, William	79th Bn., 17-11-15	France, 28-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil.	
475136	Private	Private	LYE, Leonard Sydney	90th Bn., 6-9-15	France, 26-3-16 to 13-5-16.	Nil.	†13-5-16
2129243	Private	Private	LYE, Gordon Henry	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil.	†1-10-18
77276	Private A/Sgt.	Private	LYMBERY, Arthur Wm.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 10-10-17.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-17 to 2-7-19. A. Sgt., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 14-7-19.	*18-5-15
2381325	Private	Private	LYNSON, Arthur Austin	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 15-3-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	*26-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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626078	Private	Private	LYON, Ira Paul	47th Bn., 28-6-15.	France, 20-4-16 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 7-6-19.	Nil.	*8/9-10-16
721174	Private	Private	LYONS, Charles Edward	108th Bn., 10-12-15	France, 14-2-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil.	18-8-18
1000460	Private	Private	LYONS, David	228th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil.	18-8-18
1001234	Private	Private	LYONS, George	228th Bn., 17-4-16	France, 31-8-17 to 13-4-18, 8-11-18 to 20-3-19. S.O.S., 30-5-18.	Nil.	*6-4-18
420954	Private	Private	LYONS, Morris	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-16 to 11-5-16, 17-7-16 to 22-8-17.	6th Area Emp. Coy., France, 23-8-17 to 17-8-18. Ret. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 9-11-18.	*7-9-16
420640	Private	Private	LYONS, William	43rd Bn., 12-2-15	France, 21-12-15 to 11-9-16.	C.F.C., England, 8-11-17 to 8-8-19. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	
29114	Private	Private	LYNCH, Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 4-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 8-11-16. S.O.S., 15-4-16.	
29466	Private	Private	LYTLE, Samuel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	Nil.	
1000646	Private	Private	MABLEY, John Garman C.	226th Bn., 12-2-16	France, 27-8-17 to 10-8-18. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil.	*8-8-18
429661	Private	Private	MACK, Peter	47th Bn., 19-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 24-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 8-11-17. S.O.S., 2-3-18.	*9-4-17
486649	Sergeant	Sergeant	MACKIE, Arden	37th Bn., 5-10-15	France, 17-8-16 to 16-6-18. Sgt., 26-9-17. D.C.M.	Reg. Units, England, 17-8-18 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*14-9-17
186647	Private	Private	MACKIE, George	90th Bn., 22-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 18-11-16, 18-11-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*8-9-16 *8-10-16 *8-11-16
2381470	Private	Private	MACKIE, James Robertson	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 27-3-16.	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	78th Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 30-9-18. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	*29-2-18
28644	C. Q. M. S.	Private	MACKIE, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 8-10-15.	A/Sgt. Cdn. Base Depot, 19-10-15. A/R. Q.M.S., 8-10-16 to 20-6-17. Cdn. Gen. Base Depot, 20-6-17. C. Q. M.S., 20-5-17. A/R. Q.M.S., 1-3-18 to 16-1-18. 18-11-16. To England, 12-2-19. M.I.S.M.	
421099	Private	Private	MACRAE, Hector K.	43rd Bn., 16-9-15	France, 17-7-16 to 26-1-16. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	Nil.	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2178322	Private	Private	MADILL, Ross	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 10-3-17	France, 28-8-18 to 14-10-18. S.O.S., 28-3-18.	Nil.	*1-10-18
1000625	Private	Private	MADILL, Cecil	228th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 4-5-17 to 20-8-17, 7-4-18 to 6-11-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	Nil.	*15-8-17 *1-10-18
722072	Private	Private	MADLEY, Frank Ernest	108th Bn., 29-2-16	France, 28-10-17 to 7-9-18. S.O.S., 14-2-18.	Nil.	*2-9-18
524488	Private	Private	MADORE, Joseph Alfred	C.A.M.C., 9-5-17	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 10-2-18. S.O.S., 24-3-18.	
420551	Private	Private	MAGEE, Thomas	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-18 to 8-3-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-18 to 19-4-18. Res. Unit, England, 18-4-18 to 18-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 19-3-19.	
420680	Private A/Cpl.	Private	MAGNUS, Einer	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 17-7-18 to 26-9-18, 21-9-18 to 18-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 22-4-17, 11-4-18 to 28-3-18. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	*28-4-17
721538	Private	Private	MAGNUSSON, Hallur E.	108th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 7-3-17 to 1-6-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 18-1-18.	
721886	Private	Private	MAGNUSSON, Lafer	108th Bn., 5-2-16	France, 31-8-17 to 30-9-17, 8-11-18 to 2-2-19. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	Nil.	*25-8-18 *30-8-18
186627	Private	Private	MAHER, Richard	90th Bn., 6-11-15	France, 17-7-18 to 30-8-18, 7-4-18 to 1-9-18. S.O.S., 15-2-19.	Nil.	*18-5-15 *28-7-18 *1-10-18
29583	Private	Private	MAHON, Theodore C. G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-6-15, 17-3-18 to 6-10-18. S.O.S., 2-4-19.	C.A.P.C., London, 2-12-15 to 26-5-17.	
2129148	Private	Private	MAILER, George Henry	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 26-9-18 to 14-1-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	Nil.	*1-10-18
2379791	Private	Private	MAIN, George Knowles	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-1-18.	France, 29-8-18 to 14-10-18. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	Nil.	*28-6-18 *4-9-18
129551	Private	Private	MAIN, James Mein	72nd Bn., 23-9-15	France, 18-6-18 to 7-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 11-5-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*8-10-18
628520	Private	Private	MAIN, Thomas	47th Bn., 29-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 11-10-16, 24-11-17 to 17-3-18. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	Nil.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28841	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	MAIN, William Sutherland	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 18-10-17. S.O.S., 5-4-18.	116-7-18
473101	Private	Private	MAIR, Percy Grandon	65th Bn., 19-7-16	France, 8-3-16 to 16-7-16.	Nil.	*24-5-16 *8-11-16
77276	Private	Private	MAIRS, Alexander	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 18-11-16.	Inv. to Can., 31-3-16. S.O.S., 20-5-16.	*20-5-15 *12-6-16 *28-9-16 18-8-18
77346	Sergeant	Sergeant	MAIRS, Norman Francis	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 24-8-15, 3-8-15 to 5-10-16, 26-4-17 to 8-8-18, Sgt., 28-7-18, M.M. and Bar.	Nil.	
420313	Sergeant	Sergeant	MAITLAND, James	43rd Bn., 16-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26/28-9-16, Sgt., 19-4-16.	Nil.	125 28-9-16
77276	Private	Private	MAJOR, Cyril Biabee	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-12-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 6-12-15.	
420426	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	MAKER, Charlie	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 8-6-19.	Nil.	*12-6-16
51367	Sgt. Major W.O. 1.	Private	MAKIN, Leonard Walter	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 6-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-16.	C.R.O., London, 26-2-16 to 29-2-20. S.M. W.O. 1 and Supt. Clerk, 16-9-19. S.O.S., 16-4-20.	*22-4-15
700015	Private A/Sgt.	Private	MAKIN, Thomas	101st Bn., 1-12-15	France, 27-11-16 to 15-7-17.	Res. Units, England, and C.T.S., 16-7-17 to 12-1-19. A/Sgt., 15-4-18. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	*2-7-17
420670	Private	Private	MAUCLINE, John	47th Bn., 16-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 14-9-16.	8th C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 18-7-18. Cdn. Lab. Pool, 7th and 8th Cdn. Area Emp. Coy., France, 19-7-18 to 30-11-18. S.O.S., 14-9-19.	*13-5-16
21743	Private	Private	MALCOLM, James	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 29-5-15, 28-8-16 to 9-6-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 15-8-16 to 23-5-19. S.O.S., 17-8-19.	*18-5-15 *3-6-16
28936	Private	Private	MALCOLM, Ernest Cole	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil.	122-4-15
183764	Corporal	Corporal	MALCOLM, Roy Andrew	89th Bn., 1-12-15	France, 26-4-17 to 23-3-19, S.O.S., 8-10-16.	Nil.	
180528	Sapper	Private	MALONE, Michael John	76th Bn., 30-11-16	France, 9-8-16 to 3-11-16.	2nd Lab. Bn., 2-17-19, 24-19. S.O.S., 20-3-19.	
428644	Private	Private	MALONEY, Harry Wm.	46th Bn., 26-3-16	France, 16-16 to 1-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-1-17. S.O.S., 26-1-17.	

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461232	Private	Private	MALLORY, Arthur Burnham	61st Bn., 16-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 7-9-16.	Nil.	†7-9-16
461412	Private	Private	MALLORY, Phillip Ezra	61st Bn., 15-2-16	France, 17-7-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil.	†8-10-16
77364	Private	Private	MALPASS, Thomas Vernon	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 10-9-15. S.O.S., 24-9-15.	*18-9-15
28916	Private	Private	MALTBY, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 12-5-17. S.O.S., 23-8-18.	†8-8-18
1000873	Private	Private	MALTBY, Robert	268th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 27-8-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil.	†14-1-16
77344	Private	Private	MANN, James	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-3-16.	Inv. to Can., 12-6-16. S.O.S., 2-12-17.	†8-4-17
718699	Private	Private	MANNING, Francis James	107th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil.	†29-4-16
420075	Private	Private	MANNING, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 28-4-16.	Nil.	*15-8-15 †8-12-15
701276	Private	Private	MANNIX, James	101st Bn., 2-8-16	France, 27-11-16 to 12-5-17.	Cdn. Corps Comp. Coy., and 8th Cdn. Area Emp. Coy. France, 13-5-17 to 1-12-18. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	†30-4-17
51354	Private	Private	MANS, Jairns	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement 7-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-15.	Nil.	*7-2-17
28761	Private	Private	MANSFORD, Denzil George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 13-1-16, 27-9-16 to 30-4-17.	Nil.	*16-6-15
718182	Sergeant	Private	MANSON, George	107th Bn., 30-9-16	France, 28-11-16 to 17-2-17.	C.F.C. France, 21-9-17 to 18-1-19. Sgt., 15-11-16. S.O.S., 13-8-19.	†7-4-17
28358	A Sgt.	Private	MANSON, George C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-8-15.	C.A.S.C. France, 18-8-15 to 9-9-15. C.A.S.C. England, 10-9-15 to 16-12-16. Inv. to Can., 17-12-16. A. Sgt., 20-6-16. S.O.S., 2-3-17.	*16-6-15
424407	Private	Private	MANSON, James	46th Bn., 31-12-14	France, 7-5-16 to 18-8-17, 20-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*7-9-16 *15-6-17
21724	Private	Private	MANTLE, Bertrand	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 24-11-17 to 7-4-18.	Res. Units, England, 7-2-15 to 23-11-17, 8-4-18 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 15-2-19.	*1-4-18
77083	Gunner A. Sgt.	Private	MANCOR, Claude Alex.	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-8-15.	Cdn. Art., England, 19-8-15 to 9-2-18. Cdn. Art., France, 7-2-18 to 4-11-18. Cdn. Art., England, 4-11-18 to 29-3-19. A/Sgt., 3-11-16. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	*7-8-16
420641	Private	Private	MANZI, Louis	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 1-1-16 to 17-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 29-9-16. S.O.S., 21-12-16.	*7-8-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Died of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1001180	Private	Private	MARCHANT, Herbert O.	226th Bn., 13-4-16	France, 4-5-17 to 12-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 23-8-19. S.O.S., 11-7-19.	*18-8-17 *8-9-18
922590	Private	Private	MARGETTS, Charles	200th Bn., 12-6-16	France, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18	Nil.	*1-10-18 *1-10-18 †28-10-18
28004	Private	Private	MARGETSON, Phillip R.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 16-11-14.	
2381621	Private	Private	MARION, Alphonse	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 4-4-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	
252407	Private	Private	MARKELL, Gail	209th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 5-10-17 to 13-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 13-9-18 to 20-6-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	*2-9-18
736615	Private	Private	MARQUIS, Euclide	113th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 2-10-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	
718254	Private	Private	MARSHALL, Alexander	107th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 6-6-18.	Inv. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 7-11-18.	
721521	Private	Private	MARSHALL, Bertram	108th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 31-8-17 to 24-8-18.	Nil.	†24-8-18
721490	Private	Private	MARSHALL, Ernest	108th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 11-3-18 to 13-6-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	Nil.	*8-8-18
737084	Private	Private	MARSHALL, Ernest E.	113th Bn., 12-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 24-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	*9-4-17
28508	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	MARSHALL, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15	C.R.O., London, 9-7-18 to 29-7-19. A/S/Sgt., 1-10-17, S.O.S., 30-8-19.	*22-4-15
700652	Private	Private	MARSHALL, Gordon C.	101st Bn., 7-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil.	19-10-18
129470	Private	Private	MARSHALL, John A.	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 10-5-17, 29-3-19 to 2-9-18.	Nil.	*7-9-16 12-9-18
23087	Private	Private	MARSHALL, James L.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 19-4-16.	Nil.	†19-4-16
28115	Private A/Sgt.	Private	MARSHALL, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-9-16 to 27-12-18. A/Sgt., 28-8-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*7-9-16
736825	Private	Private	MARSHALL, William N.	113th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	
2379685	Private	Private	MARTELL, Leonard	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 9-11-18 to 23-2-19. S.O.S., 23-6-19.	Nil.	
23726	Private	Private	MARTIN, Alphonse	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-8-16 to 9-6-16.	14th Bn., 6-9-16 to 20-8-19. 15th Bn., 20-8-19 to 20-8-19.	*26-8-19

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922406	Private	Private	MARTIN, Colin Eric	200th Bn., 9-5-16	France, 16-11-18 to 11-3-19.	C.A.P.C. and Res. Units, England, 14-5-17 to 16-11-18. C.A.P.C., London, 2-4-18 to 28-7-19. S.O.S., 18-9-19.	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
736573	Private	Private	MARTIN, David	113th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 12-11-18 to 16-4-17. 26-3-18 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 28-3-18.	Nil.	11-10-18
77778	Gunner	Private	MARTIN, Edward	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-5-15	13th Bn., France, 12-5-15 to 8-6-15. C.F.A., England, 11-9-15 to 18-1-16. C.F.A., France, 18-1-16 to 4-5-17. 2-4-18 to 1-10-18.	
719142	Private	Private	MARTIN, Ernest Truax	107th Bn., 20-4-16	France, 28-11-18 to 26-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 12-6-18.	*8-4-17
400693	Private	Private	MARTIN, George	33rd Bn., 15-2-15	France, 23-9-18 to 12-9-17.	C.A.M.C., France, 12-5-18 to 22-9-18.	112-8-17
2383702	Private	Private	MARTIN, George Arthur	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-3-18.	France, 3-10-18 to 18-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 18-10-18 to 7-5-19. S.O.S., 18-5-18.	*12-10-18
152853	Private	Private	MARTIN, George Edward	79th Bn., 14-3-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil.	*17-8-17
426014	Private A Cpl.	Private	MARTIN, James	46th Bn., 18-12-14	France, 16-6-18 to 20-8-17.	C.F.C., England, 6-3-18 to 3-5-19. A/Cpl., 4-11-18. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	*27-9-16 *18-8-17
737001	Private	Private	MARTIN, John Burns	113th Bn., 3-5-16	France, 12-11-18 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 21-7-17. S.O.S., 12-4-19.	*8-4-17
420428	Private	Private	MARTIN, Peter John	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-18.	Inv. to Can., 19-1-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*7-6-16
1000622	Private	Private	MARTIN, Robert C.	226th Bn., 10-1-18	France, 11-5-17 to 12-4-18.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 12-3-18.	*8-11-17
420081	Private	Private	MARTIN, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 17-6-18. England, 1-4-19 to 26-4-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	C.A.M.C., England, 3-10-17 to 1-4-18.	*12-6-16
628043	Private	Private	MARTIN, William	47th Bn., 12-6-15	France, 20-4-18 to 24-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-2-17. S.O.S., 31-10-17.	*12-6-16
28540	Private	Private	MARTIN, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-9-15.	1st Div. Train, France, 15-9-15 to 28-8-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 30-8-17 to 28-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 3-5-19.	*22-4-15
2476487	Private	Private	MARTINSON, John M.	C.A.M.C., 28-8-17	France, 9-10-18 to 2-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	Nil.	
446580	Private	Private	MARR, Gordon	56th Bn., 4-5-15	France, 17-8-17 to 8-8-18.	31st Bn., France, 3-2-16 to 20-4-16. 2nd Lab. Bn., France, 8-2-17 to 16-9-17.	*14-9-17 *18-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Died of Disease. ¶Prisoner of War. *Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28655	Private	Private	MARRS, Geldort Lionel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-6-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 11-7-15.	*20-5-15
721824	Private	Private	MARRINER, Frederick	108th Bn., 31-1-16	France, 14-2-17 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 15-3-18.	*9-4-17
33705	Private	Private	MARRIOTT, Thomas	C.A.M.C., 22-9-14, Att. L.S.H.	France, 1-4-16 to 19-6-16, Attached.	C.A.M.C. Att. L.S.H., France, 4-5-15 to 31-3-16. C.A.M.C., England and Man. Regt. Depot, 20-8-16 to 20-8-19. Inv. to Can., 21-5-19. S.O.S., 30-4-20.	*12-6-16
472211	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	MASON, Charles	68th Bn., 31-7-15	France, 8-3-16 to 14-9-16, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. C.S.M., W.O. 2, 5-2-19. M.M.	Nil.	*2-9-18
77014	Gunner	Private	MASON, Joseph	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 13-1-16.	1st Bde, C.F.A., France, 14-1-16 to 26-2-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	*17-9-16
28767	Sergeant	Sergeant	MASON, John Francis	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 5-12-15.	
47018	Private	Private	MASON, Leslie	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-8-16.	1st Bn. C.R.T., France, 27-2-17 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	*25-6-16 *4-8-16
472245	Private	Private	MASSEY, Cyril Heywood	68th Bn., 9-8-15	France, 8-3-16 to 16-3-19. S.O.S., 7-9-19.	Nil.	*4-9-16 *15-6-17
700204	Corporal	Corporal	MASSON, James Gregor	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 13-10-16, 24-11-17 to 8-5-19. Cpl., 1-10-18. M.M. S.O.S., 26-6-19.	Nil.	*9-10-16
28503	Sergeant A/S.M.	Sergeant	MASSON, John Strachan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	C.R.O., London, 4-2-15 to 27-2-18. Ret. to Can., 24-4-18. Supt. Clerk and Acting W.O. 1, 1-11-15 to 27-2-18. 3rd Bn., C.G.R., 30-4-18 to 5-8-18. Record Office, Ottawa, 6-8-18. A/R.S.M., 31-5-18. H.O. Siberia, 11-10-18 to 1-3-19. A/S.M. and Supt. Clerk, 1-10-18. Brought to notice Sec. of State for War. S.O.S., 23-6-19.	
2383494	Private	Private	MASTERTON, Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-1-16	France, 16-11-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	Nil.	
428615	Corporal	Corporal	MATHER, John L.	46th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 16-9-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 16-8-19.	Nil.	
928109	Private	Private	MATHERS, Henry Joshua	162nd Bn., 26-1-16	France, 14-2-17 to 17-2-19. S.O.S., 12-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 13-10-16 to 14-2-17.	*30-4-17

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29359	Sergeant	L./Cpl.	MATHESON, Colin S.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-6-15, 25-4-17 to 30-6-17.	6th Bn., C.R.T., France, 1-7-17 to 10-2-19. Sgt., 8-9-17. S.O.S., 25-4-18.	*22-4-15
29360	Private	Private	MATHESON, Edgar Hugh	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-1-18.	Comm., Imp. Army, 26-1-18.	*7-9-16
28882	Private	Private	MATHISON, Peter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-2-15.	*30-9-17
128083	Sapper	Private	MATHESON, William	72nd Bn., 10-9-15	France, 18-6-18 to 7-9-18.	5th Bn., C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 30-5-18. S.O.S., 31-3-18.	*22-4-15
51368	Private A.Cpl.	Private	MATHESON, William A.	P.P.C.L.I. Rein- forcement, 11-11-14.	France, 9-2-15 to 1-6-15.	C.A.V.C., France, 13-6-18 to 26-4-19. A/Cpl., 19-2-18. Desp. S.O.S., 10-6-18.	*4-9-16 *31-8-18
421016	Private	Private	MATHIESON, William C.	43rd Bn., 12-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 10-9-18, 31-8-17 to 20-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 20-9-18 to 24-7-19. S.O.S., 9-9-19.	19-10-18
700132	Private	Private	MATHIESON, Alexander	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 27-8-18 to 9-10-18.	Nil	*18-5-15
29487	Private	Private	MATTHEWS, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-6-15, 2-8-16 to 9-10-18. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
77012	Private	Private	MATTHEWS, Albert Edward	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18-22-9-15.	Nil	†† 22-5-15
15155	Private	Private	MATTHEWS, Charles J.	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 27-4-15 to 6-12-15, 12-4-18 to 16-8-18. Dis- charged in Brit. Isles, 5-4-19.	Res. Units, England, 7-12-15 to 12-4-18.	*8-8-18
448257	Corporal	Corporal	MATTHEW, John R.	56th Bn., 28-4-15	France, 29-2-18 to 24-8-17, 12-4-18 to 16-8-18. Cpl., 9-4-17. M.M.	Nil	*16-8-17 †16-8-18
736057	Private	Private	MATHEWS, Richard	113th Bn., 23-11-16	France, 27-11-18 to 22-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*9-4-17
871434	Private	Private	MATTHEWMAN, Robbie	183rd Bn., 8-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
28764	Private	Private	MATTHEWSON, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-15.	Nil	†2-5-15
29118	Arm. Cpl.	Arm. Cpl.	MATTATALL, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-7-18.	Ret. to Can., 1-8-18. S.O.S., 21-8-18.	
28842	Private	Private	MATTIX, Douglas James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	†8/9-10-16
1000084	Private	Private	MAXWELL, John Halliday	226th Bn., 10-12-15	France, 11-5-17 to 10-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 11-5-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 24-1-19.	*14-8-17 *28-4-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
151050	Private	Private	MAXWELL, Thomas Andrew	79th Bn., 16-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 1-10-16, 21-8-17 to 11-8-18, S.O.S., 26-1-19.	Nil.	*28-9-16 *8-8-18
29117	Private	Private	MAY, Percy Beauchamp	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 3-5-15.	Nil.	13-5-15
737223	Private	Private	MAY, James Wm.	113th Bn., 10-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 5-8-18.	*9-4-17
29119	Private A./S./Sgt.	Private	MAYES, Frank Richard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 30-6-15, 12-4-16 to 9-9-16, 30-9-18 to 27-1-19.	Cdn. Base Depot, 30-6-15 to 11-4-16. A/Provost Sgt. 2-1-16 to 11-4-16. C.C.H.Q. and 5th Area Emp. Coy., France, 9-9-16 to 29-9-18. C.Q.M.S., 14-11-17 to 28-9-18. H.Q., C.C.C. Witley, 28-1-19 to 9-6-19. A./S./Sgt., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	*15-9-17
718984	Private	Private	MAYHEW, Douglas Yule	107th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 30-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 12-3-18.	
77863	Private	Private	MAYNARD, Ernest H.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 26-3-16. S.O.S., 4-9-16.	
1013072	Private	Private	MAYNARD, Ernest H.	230th Bn., 7-11-16	Nil	C.F.C., England, 16-3-17 to 26-6-18, C.F.C., France, 27-6-18 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 15-6-19.	
718278	Private	Private	MAYNARD, Miles	107th Bn., 16-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 5-6-18.	Inv. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 4-11-18.	
700013	Private	Private	MAYRS, Joseph Charles	101st Bn., 1-12-15	France, 27-6-16 to 17-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 12-3-18.	
29124	Private A. S. Q. M. S. A. W. O. 2.	Private	MEADOWS, Ernest George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 20-12-16.	Att. 3rd C.I.B. H.Q., 15-7-16 to 20-12-16. C.R.O., London, 20-7-17 to 22-12-19. A. S. Q. M. S., A. W. O. 2, 15-8-19. S.O.S., 15-1-20.	*24-1-16 16-10-16
420882	Corporal	Corporal	MEARNS, George	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 5-2-16, 28-8-16 to 9-10-16, Cpl., 7-9-16.	Nil.	*7-9-16 16-9-17 *8-8-16
192744	Corporal	Corporal	MEATH, John Arthur	92nd Bn., 26-6-15	France, 18-2-16 to 16-8-18. Cpl., 20-12-17. S.O.S., 12-4-19.	Nil.	*7-8-16 16-9-16
429881	Private	Private	MEECH, Henry Austin	47th Bn., 16-3-15	France, 28-2-16 to 8-9-16.	Reg. Unit, England, 9-9-16 to 2-1-18.	*16-9-16
77181	Private	Private	MEDCALF, Hubert	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 28-4-16 to 23-6-16.	Reg. Unit, England, 24-6-16 to 10-10-17.	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77160	Private	Private	MEDCALF, Harold Christie	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 19-5-15	Nil.	*19-5-15
701193	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MEDLICOTT, Oscar R. R.	101st Bn., 21-2-16	France, 21-9-18 to 10-6-17, 18-3-18 to 1-10-18 L/Cpl., 16-8-18.	Returned to Can., 14-6-18. S.O.S., 24-6-19	*20-4-17 *1-10-18 *6-12-18
701170	Private	Private	MEEHAN, Walter Henry	101st Bn., 21-2-16	France, 27-8-18 to 3-5-17.	Res. Units, England, 3-5-17 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	*8-10-16 *28-4-17
428324	Private	Private	MELBOURNE, Arthur	46th Bn., 11-1-15	France, 18-6-16 to 13-5-18.	Res. Units England, 14-5-18 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	*5-9-16
1000280	Corporal	Corporal	MELDRUM, William	228th Bn., 22-12-15	France, 21-8-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 26-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*1-10-18
24516	Private	Private	MELL, Walter	13th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 27-4-15 to 25-7-15.	13th Bn., France, 26-7-15 to 7-9-15. 13th Bn., France, 20-10-15 to 2-1-16. Res. Units, England, 3-1-16 to 10-5-17. Inv. to Can., 11-5-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*26-8-16 *1-12-15
722017	Private	Private	MELSTED, Oscar	108th Bn., 23-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 19-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 24-2-19. S.O.S., 2-5-19.	*1-10-18
420427	Private	Private	MELVIN, David	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-4-16.	Nil.	126-4-16
420856	Private	Private	MELVIN, Harry Robert V. W.	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 17-6-16, 12-4-18 to 30-7-18. S.O.S., 30-1-19.	Nil.	*14-6-16 *23-7-18
130143	Private	Private	MENELAWS, Thomas	72nd Bn., 14-10-15	France, 18-6-16 to 3-10-16.	C.F.C., France, 25-5-17 to 25-12-18. S.O.S., 11 4-19	*28-9-16
428222	Private	Private	MENMUIR, David Gibson	47th Bn., 17-3-16	France, 28-2-16 to 25-6-16.	Nil.	*12-6-16 125-6-16
28533	Private	Private	MENNIE, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-12-15, 6-5-16 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 1-5-19. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	
130281	Private	Private	MENZIES, Alexander T.	72nd Bn., 16-3-16	France, 18-6-16 to 14-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 22-3-17. S.O.S., 15-1-18.	*7-9-16
420080	A/L/Cpl.	A/L/Cpl.	MENZIES, David William	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 25/26-9-16.	Nil.	125/28-9-16
21732	Private	Private	MENZIES, John	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 15-1-16	Nil.	115-1-16
130298	Private	Private	MENZIES, James	72nd Bn., 10-4-16	France, 18-6-16 to 4-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 5-7-16 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	*2-7-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29249	Arm. Cpl.	Arm. Cpl.	MENZIES, Ian	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-10-15, 23-6-16 to 17-8-18. Cpl., 22-9-14. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	C.O.C., France, 15-10-15 to 22-6-16.	*22-4-15 *11-8-18
29571	Private	Private	MENZIES, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 10-10-16. S.O.S., 30-11-16.	*18-5-15
116088	Private	Private	MERCER, James Wm.	11th C.M.R., 26-3-15	France, 20-7-17 to 26-3-19.	F.G.H. and M.G. Squad France, 24-2-16 to 19-7-17. Cdn. Records List, France, 26-3-19 to 7-4-19. S.O.S., 2-8-19.	*9-1-16
77600	Corporal	Corporal	MEREDITH, Robert Ellaby	30th Bn., 3-12-14	France, 3-5-15 to 6-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-15. S.O.S., 14-2-16.	113-6-16
420885	Private A/Sgt.	Private	MEREDITH, William Henry	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 24-1-16.	C.A.M. Corps, England, 5-5-17 to 14-4-19. A/Sgt., 29-3-17. S.O.S., 20-5-19.	*25-9-16 *2-9-18
420428	Private	Private	MERRIAM, Frederick Charles	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil.	*7-9-16
199033	Private	Private	MERRICK, Roy	94th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 27-8-16 to 8-10-16, 24-11-17 to 8-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 8-9-18 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 11-7-19.	*1-10-18
442142	Private	Private	MERRETT, Wm. Henry	54th Bn., 31-5-15.	France, 26-3-16 to 15-9-16.	3rd Lab. Bn., 6th and 7th Area Emp. Coy., France, 3-5-17 to 13-12-18. S.O.S., 7-4-19.	*7-4-17
832613	Private	Private	MERRITT, Allan Parry	145th Bn., 28-4-16	France, 15-2-17 to 12-9-17, 26-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 5-5-19.	Nil.	*7-4-17
625043	Private	Private	METCALF, Joseph Banks	151st Bn., 25-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 16-4-17, 7-4-18 to 29-5-18. S.O.S., 13-3-19.	Nil.	*7-4-17
29361	Private	Private	METCALF, James Harris	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-2-19.	Cdn. Corps Survey Section, 19-2-19 to 31-3-19. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	*7-7-16 *2-9-18
22614	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	METCALFE, Wm. Henry	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 6-9-18. L/Cpl. 11th and Bar. V.C. 11th and Bar.	Res. Units, England, 7-9-18 to 24-8-19. S.O.S., 5-5-19.	16-2-19 16-2-19
29257	C.S.M. W.O.2.	C.S.M. W.O.2.	MIDDLEMASS, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-6-19. C.S.M. 16th Bn. 19-2-19. C.S.M. 16th Bn. 19-2-19.	Nil.	16-2-19 16-2-19

NO.	U. S. F.	10th BN.	SERVICES	10th BATTALION	10th BATTALION		
26882	Private	Private	MIDDLETON, Alfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-5-15.	C. A. P. C., London, 20-7-15 to 25-8-17. A/S/Sgt., 4-4-17 to 25-8-17. Comm., R. A. F., 18-11-17. Brought to notice Sec. of State for War.	*18-5-15 *1-10-18
77162	Lieut.	Corporal	MIDDLETON, George R.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-6-15, 22-12-15 to 13-9-16. Cpl., 10-7-18.	Res. Units, England, 14-9-16 to 23-12-18. Lieut., 11th Res. Bn., 23-11-18. Att. H. Q., O. M. F. of C., London (Dept. S. C. R.), 24-12-18 to 26-9-19. S. O. S., to Dept. S. C. R., 30-9-19.	*18-5-15 *4-9-16
100097	Private	Private	MIDDLETON, Joseph John	226th Bn., 23-11-16	France, 21-6-17 to 3-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S. O. S., 9-7-18.	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
721684	Private	Private	MIDDLETON, Stephen	108th Bn., 20-1-16	France, 14-2-17 to 15-4-17, 5-9-18 to 4-10-18. S. O. S., 18-3-19.	Nil.	
859888	Private	Private	MIDGELEY, Robert D.	174th Bn., 29-3-16	France, 31-8-17 to 7-11-17	Nil.	17-11-17
472347	Private	Private	MIHAS Athanasios	65th Bn., 3-8-15	France, 8-3-16 to 12-6-16	✓ M. C., England, 27-6-17 to 6-12-17. Ret. to Can., 7-12-17. S. O. S., 23-8-18.	*3-6-16
77163	Sergeant	Sergeant	MILBURN, Colin	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15. Sgt., 1-3-15.	Nil.	†18/22-5-15
23679	Private	Private	MILES, Frederick	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-8-15.	Inv. to Can., 3-8-15. S. O. S., 7-8-18.	
28364	Sergeant	Sergeant	MILLAR, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-16. Sgt., 1-4-15.	C. A. M. C., England, 21-9-17 to 25-6-18. A/S/Sgt., 23-1-17 to 25-6-18. S. O. S., 8-10-18.	11-10-18 21-11-18
2128971	Private	Private	MILLAR, George S.	1st Depot Bn., Man Regt., 5-1-16	France, 21-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 24-6-19. S. O. S., 5-7-19.	
7879	Private	Private	MILLER, George	2nd Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 15-10-15.	No. 2 Stationary Hosp., France, 16-10-15 to 2-12-15. Inv. to Can., 21-3-16. S. O. S., 23-5-18.	
29363	Private	Private	MILLER, Roy Max	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-11-15.	Res. Units, England, 5-11-15 to 11-12-17. C. A. M. C., England, 12-12-17 to 27-2-18. S. O. S., 18-5-18.	
721417	Private	Private	MILLIGAN, John	108th Bn., 27-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 5-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 5-9-18 to 17-2-19. S. O. S., 20-3-19.	*31-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. §Died of Disease. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2129397	Private	Private	MILLIONS, Arley Petro	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 21-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*27-8-18
28762	Private	Private	MILLOY, Cecil Angus	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15,	Inv. to Can., 15-10-15. S.O.S., 30-10-15. 8th C.R.T., France, 20-4-17 to 8-8-17.	*18-4-15
28762	Private	Private	MILLOY, Cecil Angus	211th Bn., 6-6-16	France, 6-6-17 to 30-3-18, 2-10-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19. M.M.		
193327	Private	Private	MILLS, Albert Edward	92nd Bn., 2-9-15	France 6-6-16 to 18-7-16.	2nd Flid. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 1-4-19. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	†17-8-15
420424	Private	Private	MILLS, Samuel	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 17-8-15.	Nil.	
115782	Private	Private	MILSOM, Ronald	4th Div., Cav., 3-1-16	France, 28-10-17 to 22-12-17.	Res. Units, England, 23-12-17 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	
427586	Private	Private	MILNE, William J.	48th Bn., 11-9-15	France, 18-6-18 to 9-4-17. V.C.	Nil.	†9-4-17
421082	Private	Private	MILNE, Alexander	43rd Bn., 6-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 29-2-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 5-5-17 to 30-5-19. S.O.S., 30-6-19.	
721326	Private	Private	MILNE, Alexander	108th Bn., 18-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 23-11-17 8-9-16 to 10-10-16.	Nil.	*8-11-17 *1-10-18
420759	Private	Private	MILNE, William	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 20-10-15 to 8-1-16, 7-5-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil.	*28-12-15 †13-6-16
2373359	Private	Private	MILTON, Alfred Ernest	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 31-8-17	France, 29-8-18 to 23-9-18.	Nil.	†23-9-18
427757	Sapper	Private	MILTON, Cecil W.	48th Bn., 4-9-15	France, 16-6-18 to 11-10-16, 30-3-18 to 16-6-18.	C.E., France, 16-6-18 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	*8-10-18 *1-10-18
28040	Corporal	L/Cpl.	MINCHIN, Alfred Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-15, 28-8-15 to 28-4-16. M.M., Desp.	1st Div. Sig. Coy, France, 29-4-16 to 11-6-17. C.C.H.Q. Sig. Coy., 12-6-17 to 30-3-18. S.O.S., 14-7-18.	*18-6-18
721821	Private	Private	MINER, Arthur Wm.	108th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 20-2-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	Nil.	

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Field 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
23780	Private A. Cpl.	Private	MINNIS, Gerald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-6-17.	C.C.H.Q., France, 9-6-17 to 21-4-19. S.O.S., 5-12-17. M.S.M.	*22-4-18 -18-5-18.
1000909	Sergeant	Sergeant	MINNIS, William James	226th Bn., 7-3-16	France, 7-4-18 to 1-10-18. Sgt., 28-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 26-12-18 to 7-4-18. A/R.S.M., 18-12-16 to 17-10-17. A/C.S.M., 17-10-17 to 7-4-18.	11-10-18
700209	Private	Private	MINTY, Robert	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 27-9-16 to 12-10-16. 31-8-17 to 6-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 6-9-18 to 10-2-18. S.O.S., 21-4-18.	*9-10-18 *2-8-18
737102	Private	Private	MIRON, Henry	113th Bn., 28-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 28-2-18.	Nil.	*18-8-17 †13-6-18
29305	Private	Private	MICHIE, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil.	†23-4-15
421075	Private	Private	MITCHELL, Andrew	43rd Bn., 5-3-15	France, 17-7-15 to 27-7-16. 10-8-18 to 26-3-19.	C.C.H.Q., France, 28-7-16 to 22-8-17. 7th and 6th Emp. Coy., 23-8-17 to 9-8-18. Cdn. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 11-8-19. S.O.S., 6-8-19.	*9-4-16
1031134	Private	Private	MITCHELL, Frederick S.	236th Bn., 2-7-17	France, 26-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18. 23-9-18 to 16-3-19. SOS., 20-4-19.	†18/22-5-15
29400	Sergeant	Sergeant	MITCHELL, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19/22-5-15.	Nil.	*22-4-15 †1-12-15
28656	Private	Private	MITCHELL, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-12-15.	Nil.	
28631	Private	Private	MITCHELL, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-3-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	Nil.	*12-6-16
47156	Private	Private	MITCHELL, Robert	17th Bn., 1-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-6-16. 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 29-5-19.	Nil.	
1000181	Private	Private	MITCHELL, Robert Chas.	226th Bn., 28-12-15	France, 11-5-17 to 28-11-17. 21-6-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*2-11-17 *1-10-18
1000697	Private	Private	MILLAR, James	226th Bn., 12-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 4-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 8-10-18 to 18-6-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*14-9-17 *1-10-18
22186	Private	Private	MILLER, Oliver Lyle	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-9-15.	Res. Units, England, 21-9-15 to 15-9-17. Inv. to Can., 15-9-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*15-9-15
426616	Private	Private	MILLARD, Thomas Henry	46th Bn., 22-3-15	France, 16-6-16 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 29-6-18.	*9-4-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
738809	Sapper	Private	MILLEN, Francis A.	113th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 13-7-17.	1st Tunn. Coy., France, 14-7-17 to 3-11-17. C.E., England, 4-11-17 to 4-3-19. S.O.S., 14-3-19.	*30-9-17
871402	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MILLER, Carey Oregon	183rd Bn., 7-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 10-10-18. L/Cpl., 5-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-18 to 16-4-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	*15-8-17 *1-10-18
108862	Private	Private	MILLER, Edward	68th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 6-8-16 to 15-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 18-5-17. S.O.S., 22-1-18.	*9-10-16
871377	Private	Private	MILLER, Hugh	183rd Bn., 4-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 27-9-17.	Res. Units, England, 28-9-17 to 16-2-19.	:16-2-19
473173	Private	Private	MILLER, James	88th Bn., 6-8-16	France, 6-3-16 to 22-7-16, 18-11-17 to 9-7-18.	Res. Units, England, 7-7-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	*9-7-16
420887	Corporal	Corporal	MILLER, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 3-5-17. Cpl., 14-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 4-5-17 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*28-4-17
420991	Private	Private	MILLER, John	43rd Bn., 10-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 24-12-15, 17-8-16 to 9-5-17.	Nil.	19-5-17
420541	Private	Private	MILLER, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 20-8-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 29-5-17 to 27-2-18. S.O.S., 28-1-20.	*12-6-16
2422	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MILLER, Louis Eugene	L.S.H., 22-9-14	France, 18-8-17 to 19-11-17 20-9-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 10-8-19, L/Cpl., 1-10-18.	L.S.H. France, 8-6-16 to 19-2-16. M.G. Squad, C.C.B., 20-2-16 to 17-8-17.	
46320	Private	Private	MITCHELL, William	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-16 to 2-5-16.	19th Bn., France, 3-5-16 to 10-6-16. Res. Units, England, 11-6-16 to 31-1-18. Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 10-4-18.	*4-6-16
420543	Private	Private	MITCHELL, Wm. Taylor	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 22-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 18-7-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*12-6-16
28688	Private	Private	MOFFAT, Arthur H.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-3-16.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-16 to 25-3-18. S.O.S., 11-5-18.	
2378991	Private	Private	MOFFAT, George	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18.	France, 28-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	Nil.	
420189	Corporal	Corporal	MOFFAT, John McKinnon	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 14-6-16.	Nil.	114-6-16
28687	Private	Private	MOFFAT, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-16.	Nil.	122-4-16
28687	Private	Private	MOFFAT, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-16.	Engaged in France, medically unft.	122-4-16

Original Unit and

Casualty

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Regimental Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	(See footnote for Details)
22779	Private	Private	MOFFORD, Cuthbert L.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 11-2-16. S.O.S., 26-6-16.	*18-5-15
700871	Private	Private	MOGGEY, Cecil Gordon	101st Bn., 7-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 10-6-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-8-17 S.O.S., 29-12-17.	*25-9-16
29368	Private	Private	MOIR, Benjamin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	NIL.	†23-4-15
1000556	Private	Private	MOLL, Isaac Franklin	226th Bn., 20-1-16	France, 31-8-17 to 12-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-11-18. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	*8-11-17
28632	Private	Private	MOILLIET, Theodore	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15.	Discharged in England, medically unfit, 1-5-16.	*22-4-15
625373	Private	Private	MOLINEUX, Cecil John S.	151st Bn., 18-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 30-10-18. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	NIL.	
420422	Private	Private	MONDIN, Bertie	42nd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-11-15.	Inv. to Can., 10-11-16. S.O.S., 21-4-17.	
77346	Private A/Sgt.	Private	MONDOUX, Pedro Antonio	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-10-16.	C.E., France, 21-10-16 to 27-7-17. C.E., England, 28-7-17 to 21-12-18. A/Sgt., 8-8-18. S.O.S., 24-1-19.	*22-7-17
77347	Sapper	Private	MONDOUX, Jules	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-2-16.	C.E. France, 21-2-16 to 11-5-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	
722303	Private	Private	MONKMAN, Gaspaïrd	108th Bn., 20-5-16	France, 20-4-17 to 31-12-18. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	NIL.	*15-8-17 *1-10-18
700862	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MONKMAN, Louis	101st Bn., 26-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 1-3-18. L/Cpl., 23-12-17.	NIL.	†1-3-18
910796	Private	Private	MONTETH, Roper G.	198th Bn., 6-3-16.	France, 27-8-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-9-18 to 26-8-18.	
460779	Private	Private	MONTFORD, Charles H.	108th Bn., 22-6-15	France, 28-3-18 to 8-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 9-4-18 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	
426340	Private	Private	MONTGOMERY, Fred	46th Bn., 12-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 15-4-17. 7-4-18 to 13-3-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	NIL.	
420314	Private	Private	MONTGOMERY, Hugh S.	43rd Bn., 13-2-15	France, 21-10-15 to 11-12-17.	43rd Bn., France, 18-10-15 to 20-10-15. C.F.C., England, 11-5-18 to 8-9-19. S.O.S., 21-9-19.	* 4-9-16 †16-8-17
420082	Sergeant	Sergeant	MONTGOMERY, Robert	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 21-9-16, 20-4-17 to 16-8-17. Sgt., 30-6-17.	NIL.	
151086	Private	Private	MONTGOMERY, John A.	79th Bn., 24-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 16-9-17.	NIL.	†16-9-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of War. §Repatriated. ¶Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
421836	Corporal	Corporal	MONTGOMERY, Leslie B.	43rd Bn., 25-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 28-9-16. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil.	
14770	Private	Private	MOODY, Harry John	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil.	123-4-15
700823	Private	Private	MOONEY, John Albert	101st Bn., 21-1-16	France, 21-9-16 to 15-4-17, 4-5-18 to 18-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 19-8-18 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	*9-4-17 *14-8-18
28765	Private	Private	MOORE, Frederick E.	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Nil.	*3-5-15
871371	Private	Private	MOORE, Frederick E.	183rd Bn., 4-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 26-12-18. S.O.S., 18-3-19.	Nil.	*1-10-18
721025	Private	Private	MOORE, George	108th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 20-4-17 to 14-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 15-8-18 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*29-7-18
426289	Sergeant	Sergeant	MOORE, George	48th Bn., 6-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 18-8-17. Sgt., 9-4-17. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 19-8-17 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*9-4-17 *16-8-17
28630	Private	Private	MOORE, John	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-15 to 29-4-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 20-12-16 to 30-9-19. S.O.S., 24-4-20.	*23-4-15
427215	Private	Private	MOORE, Julius	48th Bn., 27-5-15	France, 16-6-16 to 14-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-2-17. S.O.S., 19-2-18.	*7-9-16
27100	Private	Private	MOORE, James Alexander	15th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 24-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 31-12-15. S.O.S., 1-10-16.	*16-5-15
427381	Private	Private	MOORE, Purl	46th Bn., 5-7-15	France, 16-6-16 to 11-4-17, 24-11-17 to 15-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 16-9-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*8-9-16 *8-10-16 *9-4-17 *2-9-18
721482	Private	Private	MOORE, Peter Lawrence	108th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 7-3-17 to 30-4-17, 24-11-17 to 12-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 13-8-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*28-4-17 *8-8-18
738911	Corporal	Corporal	MOORE, Richard	113th Bn., 17-4-16	France, 27-11-16 to 1-5-17, 8-4-18 to 26-3-19. M.M., 1-1-17. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*28-4-17
428873	Private	Private	MOORE, Russell Alex.	47th Bn., 18-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil.	*13-5-16 19-9-10-16
28766	Private	Private	MOORE, Robert James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-7-18 to 17-6-16. M.M., 1-1-17. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	13th Bn., France, 27-9-16 to 24-7-16. S.O.S., 1-1-17. S.O.S., 1-1-17. S.O.S., 1-1-17.	*12-8-16
28767	Private	Private	MOORE, Robert John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-7-18 to 17-6-16. M.M., 1-1-17. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	

Casualty

Original Unit and

Private

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
28917	Bombardier	Corporal	MOORE, Sylvester V.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-11-15. Cpl., 14-6-15.	R.C.H.A., France, 3-11-15 to 10-6-17. Bombdr., 25-11-16.	†10-6-17
150512	Private	Private	MOORE, Wm. Henry	79th Bn., 14-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 16-8-16, 24-11-17 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil.	*7-8-18 *26-2-18 *1-9-18
257534	Private	Private	MORETON, Edwin Henry	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 17-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 15-3-19, S.O.S., 23-4-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*16-8-18 †27-9-18
1000980	Private	Private	MORGAN, Arthur John	226th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 27-8-17 to 6-9-18.	Nil.	†16-8-17
105946	Private	Private	MORGAN, Adam	68th Bn., 17-3-16	France, 6-9-16 to 16-8-17.	Nil.	†14-7-9-16
129099	Private	Private	MORGAN, Edward	72nd Bn., 10-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 4-7-9-16.	Nil.	*18-5-15
21731	Private	Private	MORGAN, Harry Edward	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 24-5-15.	Res. Unite, England, 25-5-15 to 6-12-17. Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 16-8-18.	*14-9-17
871672	Private	Private	MORGAN, John	183rd Bn., 3-4-16	France, 20-4-17 to 6-3-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	†30-9-18
1030878	Private	Private	MORGAN, James Francis	236th Bn., 21-6-17	France, 27-8-18 to 30-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
3031649	Private	Private	MORIARTY, Harold P.	1st Depot Bn., 2nd Quebec Regt., 3-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18. 23-9-18 to 14-1-19. S.O.S., 8-4-19.	
28659	Lieut.	L/Cpl.	MORLEY, Henry Arnold	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 25-7-15.	1st Div. H.Q., 26-7-15 to 18-12-17. A/Sgt., 25-7-15. Lieut. C.M.G. Corps, England, 28-4-18. Ret. to Can., 3-12-18. Desp. S.O.S., 6-1-19.	*22-4-16
420537	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	MORONEY, William J.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-2-19. C.Q.M.S., 28-10-18. M.M. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	Nil.	†1-10-18
1072189	Private	Private	MORRISEAU, James	249th Bn., 28-12-16	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
700780	Private	Private	MORRELL, Joseph Wm.	101st Bn., 13-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 25-12-16.	C.C.H.Q., Comp. Coy., 1st Div. Emp. Coy., 2nd Cdn. Inf. Wks. Coy., France, 25-12-16 to 13-12-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 4-4-19.	
2129170	Private	Private	MORRIS, Arthur Gordon	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil.	†1-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
51269	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MORRIS, Francis	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-10-15.	Comm. Imp. Army, 28-10-15.	*18-5-15
29248	Private	Private	MORRIS, Fred'k. Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 12-7-16. S.O.S., 14-3-18.	*29-8-18
420420	Private	Private	MORRIS, Frank	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 20-11-15.	8th Bn., France, 21-11-15 to 5-3-17, 29-3-18 to 3-3-19. Inv. to Can., 12-7-19. S.O.S., 22-9-19.	
628074	Private	Private	MORRIS, Phillip	47th Bn., 26-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 14-8-16, 25-4-17 to 10-7-17.	Inv. to Can., 25-5-18. S.O.S., 5-9-18.	*6-6-16 *27-6-17
420647	Private	Private	MORRIS, Robert H.	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 9-11-15 to 29-12-15.	C.O.C., England, 28-5-17 to 24-5-18, Inv. to Can., 25-8-18. S.O.S., 18-7-18.	
721346	Private	Private	MORRIS, Thomas	108th Bn., 20-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 20-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 15-4-18. S.O.S., 31-7-18.	*15-8-17
29468	Private	Private	MORRISON, Angus	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil.	†18/22-5-15
77635	Corporal	Corporal	MORRISON, Alexander J.	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 8-6-16, 16-2-18 to 11-8-18.	4th Lab. Bn., France, 14-3-17 to 15-2-18. Cpl., 21-7-17.	*3-6-16 †11-8-18
859018	Corporal	Corporal	MORRISON, Donald	79th Bn., 28-6-15	France, 17-3-18 to 5-10-18, Cpt., 16-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 13-10-16 to 17-3-18, A/R.Q.M.S., 5-2-17 to 17-1-18, A/C.Q.M.S., 17-1-18 to 8-2-18. Brought to notice of Sec. of State for War.	*1-10-18
29116	Private	Private	MORRISON, David Angus	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-5-15.	Nil.	†8-5-15
17039	Private	Private	MORRISON, John H.	7th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 27-5-15 to 29-7-15.	C.A.S.C., France, 13-5-16 to 30-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 3-6-19.	*18-7-15
420538	Private	Corporal	MORRISON, Duncan	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 27-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 28-5-18 to 10-12-18. S.O.S., 21-1-18.	
420758	Driver	Private	MORRISON, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-11-15 to 14-5-16.	2nd D.A.C., France, 15-5-16 to 15-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 13-5-19.	*10-4-18 *18-2-18
859753	Private A/Sgt.	Private A/Sgt.	MORRISON, John	179th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 20-3-18 to 14-4-18, 21-7-16 to 27-8-18.	Nil.	
420688	Private	Private	MORRISON, Robert	43rd Bn., 10-1-16	France, 17-7-15 to 20-3-19, P.C.S., 11-8-16.	Nil.	

Regi- men- tal No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
700690	Private	Private	MORSON, Wm. Henry	101st Bn., 4-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-10-17 26-3-19.	Can. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 18-10-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-11-19.	*18-8-17
736098	Private	Private	MORTENSON, Alfred	113th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 26-10-17 26-3-19 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.		18 9-10-16
461487	Private	Private	MORTIMER, Charles N.	61st Bn., 2-3-16	France, 17-7-16 to 6 9-10-16.		
198548	Private	Private	MORTON, Fred'k. Harold	94th Bn., 23-12-15	France, 21-9-16 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.		†13-6-16
420648	Private	Private	MORTON, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-11-15 to 13-6-16.		†1-9-18
427577	Corporal	Corporal	MORTON, Louis Milton	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 1-9-18. Cpl., 5-1-18. M.M.		*22-4-15 *18-5-15
29002	Private	Private	MOSSE, Wm. Shorland	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-16 to 26-5-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 6-10-15.	*7-9-16 *8-10-16
429760	Corporal	Corporal	MOSSMAN, George	47th Bn., 31-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 10-10-16. Cpl., 28-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*22-4-15
28918	Private	Private	MOSSMAN, John Newton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15	Inv. to Can., 28-1-16. S.O.S., 31-12-16.	*9-4-17
737180	Private	Private	MOXLEY, James Mandley	113th Bn., 26-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 19-9-17. S.O.S., 22-2-18.	*8-8-18
1001033	Private	Private	MOTT, John Joseph	226th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 26-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 24-2-19. S.O.S., 25-9-20.	†4 7-9-16
8570	Private	Private	MOUGHTON, Arthur	2nd Bn., 22-9-14	France, 25-6-15 to 24-9-15, 21-12-15 to 4 7-9-16.	1st Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 24-6-15.	*25-9-16 *1-10-18
29369	Sergeant A. C.S.M.	Sergeant A. C.S.M.	MOWAT, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-5-15, 13-12-15 to 2-10-16, 25-4-17 to 26-3-19. M.M. and Bar. S.O.S., 6-5-19.		†8-6-16
29243	Private	Private	MOWAT, Alexander B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-6-16.		*7-9-16
29684	Private	Private	MOWAT, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*22-4-15 *16-5-15 *8-8-16
29244	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	MOWAT, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-5-15, 28-3-16 to 26-3-16. M.M. L/Sgt., 22-2-19. M.M. S.O.S., 6-9-19.	C.A.M.C., England, 8-11-15 to 9-12-17.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi-mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
420539	Sergeant	Sergeant	MOWAT, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 18-6-16. 20-4-17 to 14-8-18. Sgt., 20-12-17. M. M. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	Res. Units, England, 19-6-16 to 20-4-17.	*12-6-18 *8-8-18
28763	Private	Private	MOYSEY, John Stanley	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-5-15.	1st D.S.C., France, 24-5-15 to 26-2-18. Comm., R.A.F., 9-8-18.	*8-10-18 *1-10-18
21733	Private	Private	MUDGE, Albert B.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 10-10-16. 8-9-18 to 4-10-18. M. M. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	Nil.	
29123	Private	Private	MUIR, Frank Victor	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-9-15.	Cdn. Mil. Police, England, 9-2-16 to 19-11-17. Inv. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 19-9-19.	
18865	Private	Private	MUIR, John Livingstone	9th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-11-16 to 11-4-17.	C.A.V.C., France, 9-2-15 to 20-7-16. Inv. to Can., 26-8-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*9-4-17
1000600	Private	Private	MUIR, John Todd	226th Bn., 3-2-16	France, 31-8-17 to 7-11-17.	Nil.	17-11-17
624391	Private	Private	MUIR, William	C.A. M.C., 3-4-17	France, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	Nil.	
129050	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MULHOLLAND, Alexander	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil.	18-10-16
2379331	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MULLEN, Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-1-18	France, 31-8-18 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	Nil.	
113032	Private	Private	MULLEN, Norman James	8th C.M.R., 30-12-14	France, 9-4-17 to 9-11-17, 7-4-18 to 13-8-18.	C.A.V.C. France, 5-9-18 to 9-4-17. Res. Units, England, 14-8-18 to 28-7-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	*8-8-18
28546	Lieut.	L/Cpl.	MULVIN, Vernon Wallace	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-12-16. L/Cpl., 17-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-12-16 to 18-9-18. Lieut., Man. Regt., 30-6-19. Cdn. Air Force, London, 30-6-19 to 12-11-19. S.O.S., 24-11-19.	
51361	Lieut.	Private	MUNDY, Clarence Reg.	P. P.C.L.I. Placement, 19-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	Pay Office, London and Res. Units, Eng-land, 26-4-15 to 27-4-17. Lieut., 14th Res. Bn., 26-4-17. R.A.F., 6-8-17 to 23-11-18. Flying Officer, 30-11-17.	*24-4-15 *23-11-18 *1-10-18 *1-10-18
28537	Private	Private	MUNGO, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-8-17.	Nil	
28366	Corporal	Corporal	MUNRO, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-2-19. S.O.S., 2-8-19.	Nil	

Original Unit and Date of Enlistment Previous or Subsequent Service Casualty (See Footnote for Details)

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	(See footnote for Details)
420423	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	MUNRO, Donald	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 9-10-16. L/Sgt., 7-9-18.	NII	19-10-16
429226	Private	Private	MUNRO, George McLean	47th Bn., 15-3-15	France, 28-6-16 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	*4-9-18 *1-10-18 *1-10-18 *18-12-18
427758	Corporal	Corporal	MUNRO, James	46th Bn., 4-10-15	France, 16-6-16 to 12-9-16, 28-4-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	*10-9-16
693178	Private	Private	MUNRO, Alexander	174th Bn., 7-10-16.	France, 31-8-17 to 26-2-18.	Res. Units, England, 27-2-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	*13-2-18
18375	Private	Private	MUNROE, Donald	9th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-3-15 to 25-4-15, 25-4-17 to 10-4-18.	H.Q., O.M.F. of C., London, 5-6-18 to 5-12-18. S.O.S., 30-3-19.	*22-4-15
151832	Private	Private	MUNRO, Malcolm	79th Bn., 19-11-15	France, 28-6-16 to 30-3-17, 18-7-18 to 23-1-19. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	Cdn. Corps Comp. Coy. and 8th Area Emp. Coy., France, 2-4-17 to 17-7-18.	
1001255	Private	Private	MURCHISON, Clifford A. L.	226th Bn., 28-5-16	France, 21-6-17 to 20-8-18. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	NII	*17-8-18
420196	Private	Private	MURDIE, Robert	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 8/9-10-16.	NII	18/9-10-16
420428	Private	Private	MURDOCK, George C.	43rd Bn., 28-12-14.	France, 17-7-15 to 8/9-10-16.	NII	18/9-10-16
736703	Private	Private	MURDOCK, John Law	113th Bn., 21-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 1-10-17, 18-1-16 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	3rd Cdn. Lt. Trench Mir. Bty., France, 2-10-17 to 17-11-18.	
871217	Private	Private	MURDOCH, Robert	183rd Bn., 19-2-16.	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-18. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	*14-9-17 *8-11-17 *8-8-18
700144	Sergeant	Sergeant	MURPHY, Elijah Leaburn	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 21-9-16 to 17-3-19. Sgt., 26-10-18. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	NII	
721540	Private	Private	MURPHY, James	108th Bn., 5-1-15	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-18.	NII	116-8-18
420318	Private	Private	MURPHY, Maurice	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 1-11-15.	Res. Units, England, 2-11-15 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 3-5-19.	*26-10-15
420078	Private	Private	MURPHY Patrick	43rd Bn., 7-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 10-11-15.	Inv. to Can., 19-2-17. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	*17-10-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28680	Private	Private	MURPHY, William T.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	120-5-15
736603	Private	Private	MURRAY, Albert	113th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 12-11-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 26-8-19.	Nil	
420192	Private	Private	MURRAY, Alexander	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
428343	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MURRAY, David Stanley	46th Bn., 12-1-15	France, 17-8-16 to 9-10-16. L/Cpl., 26-9-16.	Nil	*4-9-16 19-10-16
41054	Private	Private	MURRAY, George W.	2nd Bde., C.F.A., 22-9-14	France, 12-4-15 to 23-4-15.	2nd Bde., C.F.A., France, 9-2-15 to 12-4-15.	123-4-15
1060181	Private	Private	MURRAY, Hedley	246th Bn., 13-11-16	France, 28-5-18 to 1-10-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, 4th Lab. Bn. and 2nd Inf. Wks. Bn., France, 16-12-17 to 27-8-18. Ret. to Can., 27-3-19. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	31-10-18 1-1-19
420754	Private	Private	MURRAY, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-11-15 to 24-12-16, 16-5-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	*20-12-15 *4-9-16 14/7-9-16
29585	Private	Private	MURRAY, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	C.A.S.C., France, 12-5-16 to 26-3-19. C.A.S.C., England, 27-3-19 to 26-5-20. S.O.S., 9-6-20.	124-11-15 113-6-16
29370	Private	Private	MURRAY, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-11-15.	Nil	
421080	Private	Private	MURRAY, Keith	43rd Bn., 6-5-15	France, 1-1-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	
1069933	Private	Private	MURRAY, Michael G.	249th Bn., 5-1-18	France, 27-9-18 to 3-2-19. S.O.S., 17-8-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
77164	Gunner	Private	MURRAY, Norman	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 23-10-15.	1st Bde., C.F.A., France, 24-10-15 to 20-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 3-5-19.	11-10-18
2379123	Private	Private	MURRAY, Norman Newton	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	
628469	Private	Private	MURRAY, Randolph	47th Bn., 14-7-15	France, 20-4-16 to 18-6-16.	C.A.V.C., England, 9-10-16 to 12-5-17. C.B.T., France, 2-11-17 to 26-12-16. S.O.S., 16-5-16.	*9-8-16
267604	Private	Private	MURRAY, Thomas Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 27-8-16 to 1-10-16.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-16 to 26-8-16. Ret. to Can., 27-3-19. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	32-9-17

(See footnote for Details)

Previous or Subsequent Service

Regimental Record 16th Battalion

Original Unit and Date of Enlistment

NAME

Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.

Final Rank C.E.F.

Regimental No.

Serial No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Date of Enlistment	Regimental Service 16th Battalion	for Details)
700049	Private	Private	MURRAY, Wm. Gladstone	101st Bn., 1-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 16-8-18.	Nil
2129047	Private	Private	MUSTARD, Ernest Hugh	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 15-12-18. S.O.S., 25-1-19.
446593	Private	Private	MUSTARD, Thomas	56th Bn., 4-5-15	France, 24-3-16 to 7-5-18.	C.F.C., France, 8-5-18 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 12-4-19.
186630	Private	Private	MYALL, George Wm.	90th Bn., 24-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 9-10-18.	Nil
628685	Private	Private	MYERS, Philip	47th Bn., 12-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 18-6-18.	Nil
29003	Private	Private	MYSON, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil
29572	Private	Private	McADAM, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil
288192	Private	Private	McADAM, Robert	221st Bn., 25-3-16	France, 3-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 29-4-17 to 2-10-18.
721671	Private	Private	McADAMS, Charles	108th Bn., 20-1-16	France, 14-2-17 to 28-30-4-17.	Nil
192807	Private	Private	McALISTER, George	92nd Bn., 30-8-15	France, 15-3-16 to 17-6-18.	Inv. to Can., 13-5-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.
722278	Private	Private	McALLISTER, Cyril A.	108th Bn., 1-8-16	France, 14-4-17 to 29-12-17.	Nil
628521	Private	Private	McALLISTER, Duncan	47th Bn., 13-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 12-9-18, 25-4-17 to 3-7-17.	Nil
23586	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	McALLISTER, Harvard L.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-6-16, 31-8-17 to 6-8-18. L. Cpl., 11-8-18.	Nil
192761	Private	Private	McALISTER, James	92nd Bn., 17-8-15	France, 16-3-16 to 16-6-16, 27-10-16 to 6-3-17.	C.A.S.C., France, 7-3-17 to 7-1-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.
466703	Private	Private	McALLISTER, John W.	63rd Bn., 16-7-15	France, 4-10-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil
77350	Private	Private	McALMAN, David John	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 27-3-18.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-17. S.O.S., 31-5-17.
77928	Private	Private	McANALLY, Alan Roland	30th Bn., 13-1-15	France, 28-4-15 to 16-4-18.	Comm., Imp. Army, 24-10-18.
151092	Private	Private	McANDREW, John	79th Bn., 14-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 9-10-18.	Nil

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28776	Sapper	Private	McARTAIR, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	1st Div. Sig. Coy., France, 9-2-15 to 4-4-16. D.C.M. Comm., Imp. Army, 8-4-16.	*28-4-17
719017	Private	Private	McARTHUR, Charles Wm.	107th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	Nil	
721794	Private	Private	McARTHUR, Dugald	108th Bn., 29-1-16	France, 14-4-17 to 20-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 21-8-17 to 22-11-18. S.O.S., 31-12-18.	*15-8-17
2383374	Private	Private	McARTHUR, Hugh Lindsay	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-16	France, 26-8-18 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Records List, France, 26-3-19 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	
475158	Private	Private	McARTHUR, John	90th Bn., 10-8-15	France, 24-3-16 to 3-5-16. 21-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19	Nil	*19-4-16 *1-5-16
1000988	Private	Private	McARTHUR, John Alex.	226th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 3-5-17 to 2-9-18	Nil	12-9-18
23029	Private	Private	McAULEY, Malcolm A.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 27-12-18 to 25-7-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	22-4-15 27-12-18
628593	Private	Private	MacAULAY, Roderick Ronald James	47th Bn., 26-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 4-8-16.	Nil	*8-8-16 14-8-16
29258	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	MacAULAY, Frank G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 6-6-15 to 4-6-16. L/Sgt., 5-4-16.	Nil	14-8-16
442021	Private	Private	McAULAY, William	84th Bn., 16-5-15	France, 24-3-16 to 4-8-17.	Nil	14-8-17
721714	Private	Private	McBAIN, Kenneth	108th Bn., 26-1-16	France, 14-4-17 to 5-12-17. 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
183192	Private	Private	McBETH, Hugh	113th Bn., 9-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
859087	Private	Private	McBRIDE, Adam	179th Bn., 18-8-15	France, 14-4-17 to 10-6-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 6-2-18 to 13-7-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*4-6-17
28693	Private	Private	MacBRYER, James W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	No. 1 Gen. Hosp., France, 13-5-15 to 21-11-16. C.A.M.C., England, 21-11-16 to 26-2-18. Inv. to Can., 27-2-18. S.O.S., 9-5-18.	
282821	Private	Private	McCABE, John	C.A.M.C., 16-7-17	France, 2-10-16 to 16-10-18. R.O.S., 31-3-16.	Nil	*12-10-18

Casualty

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
736869	Sergeant	Sergeant	MCCAIG, Gordon Keith	113th Bn., 16-9-16.	France, 12-11-16 to 17-3-19. Sgt., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	Nil	
429687	Private	Private	MCALL, John	47th Bn., 17-3-16	France, 29-2-16 to 15-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-16. S.O.S., 30-1-17.	*12-6-16
429687	Private	Private	MCALL, John	Cdn. For. Corps, 13-4-17.	Nil	C.F.C., France, 30-6-18 to 4-4-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	
257332	Private	Private	MCCALLUM, Alex. B.	1st Depot Bn., Sack. Regt., 16-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 27-3-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*1-10-18
859088	Private	Private	MCCALLUM, Alex. M.	179th Bn., 6-9-15	France, 14-4-17 to 14-7-17.	Res. Units, England, 15-7-17 to 24-4-18. S.O.S., 25-6-18.	
420094	Private	Private	MCCALLUM, Peter	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 22-6-16. 27-11-16 to 17-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 11-4-18.	*16-6-16 *9-4-17
77646	Private A. Sgt.	Private	MCCALLUM, Rae Bruce	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 19-3-16.	C.P.C., France, 19-3-16 to 10-10-16. A. Sgt., 29-1-16. Comm., Imp. Army, 27-3-17.	
257338	Private	Private	MCCALLUM, Thomas	1st Depot Bn., Sack. Regt., 16-1-16.	France, 27-8-16 to 23-10-18. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*23-10-18
737159	Private	Private	MCCALLUM, William A.	113th Bn., 12-8-16.	France, 12-11-16 to 23-1-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-4-17. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	19-4-17
736171	Private	Private	MCCANDLESS, Thomas	113th Bn., 11-12-15.	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	*11-10-17 *1-10-18
1001282	Private	Private	MCCANN, John	226th Bn., 15-6-16	France, 27-8-17 to 18-10-17. 9-6-18 to 10-10-18. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	Nil	
129724	L/Cpl.	Private	MCCARDELL, Percy D.	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 7-9-16, 25-4-17 to 22-1-18.	72nd Bn., France, 23-1-18 to 3-10-18. Special Guard, C.M.P. Corps, Can., 9-1-19. L/Cpl., 16-1-19. S.O.S., 22-12-19.	*4-9-16 *30-9-18
28648	Sergeant	Private	MCCARTER, Duncan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-6-15.	Cdn. O/Seas Base Pay Office, France, 14-3-16 to 6-8-17. Sgt., 15-8-16. Comm., R. F. C., 7-11-17.	*18-5-15
737049	Private	Private	MCCARTHER, Sidney Smith	113th Bn., 24-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 6-10-18. S.O.S., 14-2-19.	Nil	*15-8-17 *1-10-18
722255	Private	Private	MCCARTHY, Daniel Joseph	108th Bn., 30-3-16	France, 14-4-17 to 4-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 4-9-18 to 23-4-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	*1-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
700776	Private	Private	MCCARTNEY, Alexander T.	101st Bn., 13-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 28-3-17, 18-11-17 to 21-9-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
721873	Private	Private	MCCAULEY, Robert	108th Bn., 2-2-16	France 14-4-17 to 11-8-18. S.O.S., 3-2-19.	Nil	*30-8-18
1000447	Private	Private	MCCAULEY, Roy Roderick	228th Bn., 22-1-16	France, 27-8-17 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 21-1-19.	Nil	*1-5-12
859796	Private	Private	MCCLAY, Robert Stewart	179th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 18-11-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	14/7-9-18
427578	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	MCCLELLAND, George R.	46th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 16-8-16 to 4/7-9-16. A/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Nil	18/9-10-18
427922	Private	Private	MCCLELLAND, Norman L.	46th Bn., 12-8-15	France, 16-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	14/7-9-18
461450	Private	Private	MCCLELLAN, James Irvine	61st Bn., 26-2-16	France, 17-7-16 to 4/7-9-16	Nil	
294689	Private	Private	MCCLENAGHAN, John	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-12-15	C.A.V.C.; France, 30-12-15 to 24-5-17, 8-11-17 to 6-5-19. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	
2128655	Private	Private	MCCLINTOCK, Samuel	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 16-11-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	Nil	
420013	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	MCCLURE, John Burrows	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 30-10-15. C.Q.M.S., 10-8-15	Res. Units, England, 30-10-15 to 23-2-18. Inv. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 22-4-18.	*28-10-15
23031	Lieut.	L/Cpl.	MCCOOL, Charles Justin	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-1-16	Lieut., 19-1-16. C.A.S.C., England, 19-1-16 to 5-6-17. C.F.C., England, 6-6-17 to 4-1-19. S.O.S., 1-2-19.	*28-7-18
871310	Sergeant	Sergeant	MCCOLL, Andrew	183rd Bn., 28-2-16	France, 14-4-17 to 28-3-19. Sgt., 22-2-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 6-5-19.	Nil	
1000544	Private	Private	MCCOMB, John Russell	226th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	18-8-18
193339	Private	Private	MCCOMB, James Stitt	92nd Bn., 2-9-15	France, 15-3-15 to 22-6-16. 25-4-17 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 5-8-19.	Nil	*4-6-1f
1000376	Private A/Cpl.	Private	MCCONEGHY, Gordon	226th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 31-8-17 to 22-2-18.	Young Soldiers' Bn., England, 23-2-18 to 30-3-19. S.O.S., 23-1-19.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank - C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420957	Private	Private	McCURDY, Martin E.	43rd Bn., 21-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16.	5th C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 4-4-17.	*12-6-16 †4-4-17
28934	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McCURRACH, Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-4-17.	G.H.Q., 2nd Ech., France, 19-4-17 to 2-8-18. G.H.Q., 1st Ech., France, 3-8-18 to 1-2-19. S.O.S., 14-7-19.	
21739	Private	Private	McCUTCHEON, Earl P.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 17-11-15, 28-4-17 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	Nil	*15-11-15
21726	Private	Private	McCUTCHEON, Roy	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	†20-5-15
736477	Private	Private	McDADE, John	113th Bn., 17-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 9-5-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*1-5-18
29255	Private	Private	McDERMOTT, Charles G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
51325	Private	Private	McDIARMID, James	P. P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 9-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-5-15.	Nil	*19-5-15 †8-6-15
29256	Private	Private	McDERMID, Alfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
420996	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	MacDONALD, Alexander	43rd Bn., 2-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 17-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-16. S.O.S., 12-4-17.	*12-6-16
420202	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Archibald W.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
420058	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Daniel	43rd Bn., 7-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 24-4-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 5-9-18.	*19-4-16
29245	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	MacDONALD, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-6-15, 18-11-17 to 18-9-16. Cpl., 8-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 16-8-18 to 4-3-19. A/Sgt., 18-10-18. S.O.S., 18-3-18.	*22-4-15 *8-8-18
420649	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	MacDONALD, Finlay	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 1-1-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4-7-9-16
28700	Sergeant	Sergeant	MacDONALD, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15, 28-3-18 to 10-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 11-5-18 to 18-6-19. S.O.S., 1-6-19.	*22-4-15 *3-6-18
722196	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Archibald	108th Bn., 11-3-16	France, 14-4-17 to 7-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 10-12-18. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	*2-9-18
29348	C.S.M. W.O.2.	C.S.M. W.O.2.	MacDONALD, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-6-16, 7-3-17 to 19-9-17, 17-3-18 to 10-2-19. D.C.M., W.M.	Res. Units, England, 19-9-18 to 4-1-19. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	*4-8-18 *18-9-17 *8-6-18

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
737089	Sergeant	Sergeant	MacDONALD, Lorne Ray	113th Bn., 26-8-16	France, 12-11-16 to 18-3-19. Sgt., 10-10-18. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	Nil	*30-8-15
21742	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Malcolm	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 6-9-15. 15-4-17 to 26-7-17. 12-4-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28548	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Neil	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-3-17.	9th C.I.B. H.Q. and 1st Div. H.Q., France, 15-3-17 to 6-4-19. S.O.S., 23-7-19.	
859100	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Robert	179th Bn., 13-3-15	France, 21-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*9-10-16
420320	A/Sgt. L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MacDONALD, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 11-10-16, 18-11-17 to 22-2-18.	Cdn. Corps Reinf. Camp, France, 22-2-18 to 27-2-19. A/Sgt., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	*9-4-17
736740	Private	Private	MacDONALD, William D.	113th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-4-17.	2nd Cdn. Inf. Wks. Coy., France, 3-10-18 to 10-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*9-4-17
29346	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Archie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-9-15	1st Div. Train., France, 1-10-15 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	
736245	Private	Private	McDONALD, Alexander	113th Bn., 28-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 15-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 16-4-17 to 9-1-18. C.A.S.C., England, 10-1-18 to 11-9-19. S.O.S., 19-10-19.	*9-4-17
130036	Private	Private	McDONALD, Angus	72nd Bn., 6-10-15	France, 18-6-16 to 20-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 18-6-17. S.O.S., 23-3-18.	*4-9-16
718763	Private	Private	McDONALD, Angus	107th Bn., 10-3-16	France, 28-1-16 to 12-3-17.	C.F.C. England, 3-10-17 to 4-4-19. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	*22-2-17
29122	Driver	Private	MacDONALD, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15.	1st D. S. C., France, 24-5-15 to 19-3-16. Inv. to Can., 11-4-17. S.O.S., 24-8-18.	18-8-18
693283	Private	Private	McDONALD, Angus D.	174th Bn., 15-12-16	France, 31-8-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	*12-6-16
420204	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Allan D M.	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 31-12-15 to 16-8-16.	C.A.S.C., France, 30-9-18 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 30-3-19.	*18-5-15 *21-10-16 ‡18-5-18
29006	Private Lieut	Private Lieut	MacDONALD, Alexander G. MacDONALD, Alexander G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14 102nd Bn., 1-5-16	France, 9-2-15 to 25-5-15. Nil	Ret. to Can., 10-12-15. S.O.S., 30-4-16. 102nd Bn., France, 11-8-16 to 23-10-16. Inv. to Can., 19-11-17.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Presumed Dead. §Prisoner of War. °Repatricated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
150145	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Alexander J.	78th Bn., 26-7-15	France, 24-3-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
105597	Sergeant	Sergeant	McDONALD, Alexander M.	68th Bn., 11-12-15	France, 6-8-16 to 7-3-18, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 10-9-18. M.M. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	*13-2-18
420543	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McDONALD, Duncan	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 27-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-16, S.O.S., 1-6-17.	*15-8-16
426015	Sapper	Private	McDONALD, Donald	46th Bn., 18-12-14	France, 16-6-16 to 9-9-16.	5th C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 1-2-19. S.O.S., 15-6-19.	*4-9-16
29347	Private A/Sgt.	Private	McDONALD, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15. 28-6-16 to 26-10-16.	C.M.P., England, 4-12-17 to 1-6-19. A/Sgt., 4-1-19. S.O.S., 28-7-19.	*22-4-15 *8-9-16
29650	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
420760	Sergeant	Sergeant	McDONALD, Donald E.	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 21-12-15 to 27-3-16, 18-8-16 to 19-11-17, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 10-9-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	98-11-17 *1-10-18
130146	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McDONALD, Daniel Wm.	72nd Bn., 20-10-15	France, 18-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*7-9-16 18/9-10-16
402578	Private	Private	McDONALD, Franklin W.	34th Bn., 19-1-15	France, 29-2-16 to 29-9-16, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles., 19-8-19.	Nil	
420663	L/Cpl.	Private	McDONALD, Gavin	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 26-10-15 to 17-8-16.	C.F.C., France, 12-5-17 to 22-12-18. L/Cpl., 11-12-17. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*12-6-16
28559	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Hugh	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-9-15.	13th Bn., 8-9-15 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 25-5-19.	
21787	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Hugh	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 31-6-15.	C.A.M.C. England, 8-12-15 to 27-9-17. C.A.M.C. France, 27-9-17 to 16-3-18. S.O.S., 2-8-19.	*18-5-15

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
489286	Private	Private	McDONALD, Donald H.	66th Bn., 14-12-15	France, 4-10-16 to 12-5-17.	Cdr. Corp. Comp. Coy., 8th, 7th and 5th Cdn. Area Emp. Coys., France, 13-5-17 to 1-1-19. S.O.S., 12-4-19.	*16-8-18
420431	Private	Private	McDONALD, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 19-3-18.	Inv. to Can., 24-9-18. S.O.S., 19-11-18.	
693275	Private	Private	McDONALD, John	174th Bn., 4-12-16	France, 31-8-17 to 19-8-18. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	NII	
77154	Private	Private	MacDONALD, John A.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 7-9-16.	NII	17-9-16
1009599	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McDONALD, John James	226th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 3-5-17 to 18-3-19. L/Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	NII	
29349	Private	Private	MacDONALD, John A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-1-16.	Comm. Imp. Army, 18-1-16.	*22-4-15
29000	Corporal	Private	McDONALD, John W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 2-9-15.	C.A.S.C., France, 3-9-15 to 18-5-19. Cpl., 15-4-18. S.O.S., 18-8-19.	
19098	Private	Private	McDONALD, Macintosh Farquharson	9th Bn., 22-9-14	NII	1st Bn., France, 15-7-15 to 2-8-15. S.O.S., 4-8-15. Comm. Imp. Army.	
625384	Private A/Sgt.	Private	McDONALD, Macintosh Farquharson	151st Bn., 24-9-16	France, 12-11-16 to 26-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 26-10-18 to 17-1-19. A/Sgt., 26-10-18. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	*28-4-17
28900	Private	Private	MacDONALD, Nelson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-5-16.	1st Div. H.Q., France, (C.O.C.), 11-5-16 to 11-2-17. C.A.S.C., England, 12-2-17 to 24-8-17. S.O.S., 24-8-17.	
28558	Sergeant	Sergeant	MacDONALD, Ronald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 5-9-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	NII	
427179	Private	Private	McDONALD, Robert	46th Bn., 8-5-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4-8-16.	NII	14-8-16
722061	Private	Private	McDONALD, Roderick S.	108th Bn., 15-2-16	France, 14-4-17 to 20-8-17, 7-4-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	*16-8-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420432	Private	Private	McDONALD, Stephen A.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14.	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 25-6-19.	NII	*5-9-16
22769	S.Q.M.S.	Private	McDONALD, Thomas Jardine	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 17-2-17.	Ret. to Can., on leave, 21-3-17. Retained for duty 1-7-17. S.Q.M.S. No. 7th Det. C.G.R. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	
129170	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	MacDONALD, Roy Gordon	72nd Bn., 1-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 11-10-16. A/L/Cpl., 2-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-2-17. S.O.S., 31-3-18.	*7-9-16
736993	Private	Private	McDONALD, Walter Joseph	113th Bn., 29-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 27-12-16.	NII	127-12-16
29001	Private	Private	McDONALD, William J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 18-3-15 to 26-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 2-7-16.	(Acc.) *22-4-15
871890	Private	Private	McDONALD, William Neil	183rd Bn., 17-4-16	France, 14-4-17 to 6-6-17. 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 20-6-19.	NII	*2-6-17
859591	Private	Private	MacDONALD, John	179th Bn., 12-1-16	France, 17-3-18 to 6-9-18. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	NII	*2-9-18
722211	Private	Private	McDONALD, William G.	108th Bn., 23-3-16	France, 14-4-17 to 24-3-18.	Res. Units, England, 24-3-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 23-1-19.	*4-3-18
633179	Private	Private	MacDONELL, Archie	154th Bn., 18-1-16	France, 30-9-17 to 27-3-19.	2nd Bn., France, 17-4-17 to 29-9-17, Cdn. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 7-5-19. S.O.S., 23-6-19.	
29128	Private	Private	McDONNELL, Duncan J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-3-15.	NII	17-3-15
29135	Private	Private	MacDONNELL, Edward G.R.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-4-15.	Comm. Imp. Army, 8-6-15.	
420548	Private	Private	McDONNELL, Edward M.	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 17-5-16.	NII	*19-4-16 17-5-16
719174	Private	Private	MacDOUGALL, Neil A.	107th Bn., 31-5-16	France, 28-11-16 to 19-4-17, 24-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	*9-4-17
28835	L/Cpl. A/S/Sept.	L/Cpl.	MacDOUGALL, Charles N.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15.	C.A.P.C. London, 31-5-16 to 9-5-20. A/S/Sept., 30-6-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles., 10-5-20.	*18-5-15

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737128	Private	Private	McDUGALL, Donald	113th Bn., 9-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 24-4-18.	Inv. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 27-11-18.	
427372	Private	Private	McDOWALL, John	46th Bn., 6-7-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4-8-16.	NII	†4-8-16
922038	Private	Private	McDOWELL, Walter	200th Bn., 3-3-16	France, 16-4-18 to 5-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 5-9-18 to 29-1-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	*2-9-18
28651	Private	Private	McEACHERN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-5-15 to 2-6-15.	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 6-5-15. Discharged in England, Medically unfit, 10-6-16.	*18-5-15
700389	Private	Private	McEACHERN, William	101st Bn., 21-12-15	France, 27-11-16 to 19-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 19-3-18.	*16-8-17
420872	Private	Private	McEANEANEY, John A.	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 13-1-16.	NII	†13-1-16
28514	Private	Private	McEWAN, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	NII	1st Div'l Cyclists and C.C.Cyc. Bn., France, 25-6-15 to 14-1-19. S.O.S., 21-5-19.	*10-4-17
11670	Private	Private	McEWEN, Ralph R.	Remount Depot, 22-9-14	France, 19-5-15 to 6-4-18.	Res. Units, England, 6-4-18 to 18-2-18. Inv. to Can., 19-2-18. S.O.S., 8-4-18.	*31-3-18
1000730	Private	Private	McFADDEN, Edward	226th Bn., 16-2-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	NII	
420757	Private	Private	McFADDEN, Joseph	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 1-5-16.	C.M.G.Corps, France, 11-5-17 to 30-9-18. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	*28-9-18
420087	Corporal	Corporal	McFADZEAN, Gavin	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 18-6-16, 21-9-16 to 12-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 7-5-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	*14-6-16 *9-4-17
77321	Private	Private	McFARLAND, George R.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	Cpl., 14-2-17. France, 26-4-15 to 22-5-15.	NII	†22-5-15
420200	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal A/Sgt.	McFARLANE, Matthew	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 7-6-16. A/Sgt., 30-4-16.	NII	†7-6-16
420430	Sergeant	Sergeant	McFARLANE, Robert	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 25/28-9-16. Sgt., 31-8-16.	NII	*14-6-16 125/28-9-16
29471	Private	Private	McFARLANE, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15. L/Cpl., 26-11-14.	NII	†23-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi-mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2129120	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McFARLANE, Charles E.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 4-11-18. L/Cpl., 4-10-18. S.O.S., 13-6-19.	NII	*11-10-18
192289	Sergeant	Private	MacFARLANE, George	92nd Bn., 13-8-15	France, 7-5-16 to 19-6-18.	R.C.D., 20-6-18 to 23-4-19. Sgt., 10-4-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*4-9-16
420873	Private	Private	McFARLANE, George A.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 24-11-15.	Discharged in England, Medically Unfit, 5-5-16.	
859948	Private	Private	MacFARLANE, John	179th Bn., 10-4-16	France, 14-4-17 to 16-8-18.	NII	*17-8-17 *16-8-18
29472	Private	Private	MacFARLANE, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-3-15.	Res. Units, England, 27-3-15 to 6-9-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*20-3-15
28919	Sergeant	Sergeant	McFARLANE, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-10-16. 20-4-17 to 20-8-17. 20-3-18 to 19-8-18. Sgt., 31-8-18. S.O.S., 17-4-19.	NII	*4-6-16 *8-10-16 *15-8-17 *16-8-18
872081	Private	Private	McFARREN, Eugene	183rd Bn., 15-7-16	France, 14-4-17 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	NII	*16-8-17 *2-9-18
28580	Private	Private	McFITRIDGE, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	NII	123-4-15
28574	Lieut.	Private	McGAAN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 28-5-16.	C.F.C., England, 31-6-17. Lieut., C.F.C., 4-5-18. Retired in Brit. Isles, 5-8-19.	
49141	Private	Private	McGALL, William	Remount Depot, 23-4-15	France, 17-1-18 to 5-9-18. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	Remount Depot and C.A.V.C., France, 20-5-15 to 16-1-18.	*2-9-18
77601	Sergeant	Sergeant	McGARRY, Wilby Paul	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 9-10-16. Sgt., 10-6-16.	NII	*12-6-16 *9-10-16
21740	Private	Private	McGILL, Arthur Lewis	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	NII	123-4-15
427899	Private	Private	McGILL, Robert	48th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4-8-16.	NII	14-9-16
28857	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McGILLIVRAY, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 19-9-17. L/Cpl., 10-3-16. M.W.	NII	*16-8-17
420874	Private	Private	McGILLIVRAY, Duncan R.	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-16.	NII	113-6-16

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633524	Private	Private	McGILLIVRAY, Lawrence D.	154th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 20-10-17 to 20-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	2nd Bn., France, 21-4-17 to 19-10-17.	*15-9-17
738596	Private	Private	McGRATH, Louis	113th Bn., 3-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 25-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 29-6-18.	*17-4-17
1000314	Private	Private	McGRATH, Jeha	228th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 8-11-17.	Nil	18-11-17
625136	Private	Private	McGRAY, Herbert Joyce	151st Bn., 10-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
420753	Sapper	Private	McGREGOR, Alexander	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-11-15 to 20-3-19.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 27-1-17 to 12-6-17. C.E., England, 12-6-17 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*9-6-17
28778	Private A./Cpl.	Private	McGREGOR, David	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	C.F.C., England, 2-2-17 to 21-2-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*22-4-15
77156	Lieut.	L/Cpl.	McGREGOR, Daniel	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 17-4-16.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 18-4-16 to 24-1-18. Sgt., 10-7-18. Lieut. C.E., England, 28-4-18 to 19-2-19. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	*10-5-18 *27-9-17 †15-3-23
28999	Arm. S/Sgt.	Arm. Cpl.	McGREGOR, Donald G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-10-15.	C.O.C., France, 15-10-15 to 5-2-16. C.O.C., England, 6-2-16 to 23-9-18. C.O.C., France, 24-9-18 to 12-2-19. Arm. Staff Sgt., 1-12-18. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	
799580	Private	Private	McGREGOR, James	134th Bn., 22-1-16	France, 4-5-18 to 16-7-18.	47th Bn., France, 17-7-18 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 8-6-19.	*9-4-18
29134	Private	Private	MacGREGOR, James C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-6-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 20-6-18 to 21-9-18. Discharged in England, Medically Unfit, 23-12-18.	
859941	Private	Private	MacGREGOR, Wm.	147th Bn., 6-4-16	France, 7-4-18 to 9-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
129193	Private	Private	McGUIRE, Edgar H.	72nd Bn., 11-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 22-2-18.	C.C.R.C., France, 23-2-18 to 15-2-19. S.O.S., 4-6-19.	*19-7-16
859772	Private	Private	McGURK, George	179th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 14-2-17 to 22-4-17, 24-11-17 to 12-5-18.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-18. S.O.S., 7-6-19.	*28-4-18
871980	Private	Private	McGURR, John	183rd Bn., 19-5-16	France, 28-4-17 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 1-5-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	†1-10-18 ‡13-1-19

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28775	Private	Private	McHATTIE, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-4-15. 1-3-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 28-7-19.	1st Div. Train, France, 2-4-15 to 29-2-16.	*5-11-17
48569	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McILROY, John	C.A.V.C., 22-9-14	France, 9-4-17 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 28-2-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	C.A.V.C., France, 9-2-15 to 8-4-17.	*22-4-15 16-5-16
28652	Private	Private	McILROY, Samuel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15. 21-12-15 to 6-5-16.	Nil	*4-9-16
192752	Private	Private	McILVENNY, Frank	92nd Bn., 20-8-15	France, 7-5-16 to 16-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 29-1-18.	*4-9-16
426613	Private	Private	McILWAINE, John	46th Bn., 22-3-15	France, 16-6-16 to 11-9-16, 31-8-17 to 1-2-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and C.F.C., France, 2-2-18 to 15-1-19. C.F.C., England, 15-1-19 to 21-5-18. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	*4-9-16
28570	Private	Private	McILWAINE, Joseph B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-3-16. M.M.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-16 to 12-11-17. 31-8-18 to 24-11-18. Bar to M.M. S.O.S., 11-7-19.	*18-5-15 *5-11-17
859667	Private	Private	McINDOE, Matthew	179th Bn., 17-2-16	France, 14-4-17 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 17-7-19.	Nil	*15-8-18
466910	Private	Private	McINROY, David Allan	63rd Bn., 15-7-15	France, 12-8-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
77280	Private	Private	MacINNES, Charles G. G.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 31-7-15.	Inv. to Can., 15-10-15. S.O.S., 29-10-15. Res. Units, England, 20-11-16 to 13-9-17. S.O.S., 8-3-16.	
931303	A/Sgt.		MacINNES, Charles G. G.	158th Bn., 25-4-16	Nil		
472135	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	McINNES, Elmer	65th Bn., 28-7-15	France, 8-3-16 to 18-9-16, 26-4-17 to 4-9-18. Cpl., 19-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 4-9-18 to 8-8-19. A/Sgt., 30-4-19. S.O.S., 21-8-19.	*4-8-16 *30-8-18
420877	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	McINNES, John H.	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 4-8-16.	Nil	14-8-16
129631	Private	Private	McINNES, John Hugh	72nd Bn., 21-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 15-9-16. 14-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	3rd Lab. Bn., and 11th C.R.T., France, 9-2-17 to 18-9-18.	*7-9-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
736637	Corporal A/Sgt.	Private	McINNES, Percival S.	113th Bn., 11-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 3-2-17.	C.P.C., France, 4-2-17 to 14-3-19. Cpl., 10-3-16. A/Sgt., 4-2-17. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	
700123	Private	Private	McINTOSH, Fergus	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 27-8-16 to 8-9-16. 15-12-16 to 27-2-17. 18-11-17 to 7-9-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	C.C.H.Q., France, 8-9-16 to 14-12-16.	*2-9-18
29470	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McINTOSH, Wilbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-7-15.	Inv. to Can., 23-6-16. S.O.S., 8-8-16.	
420433	Sergeant	Private	McINTOSH, Wm. McLeod	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 31-5-16.	5th Bde, C.F.A., France, 1-6-16 to 14-4-19. Sgt., 2-3-19. S.O.S., 3-6-19.	
29473	Private	Private	McINTYRE, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	118/22-5-15
736639	Private	Private	McINTYRE, Hugh	113th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 17-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	Nil	
859230	Private	Private	McINTYRE, Harry	179th Bn., 6-11-15	France, 21-6-17 to 20-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 22-8-18 to 17-2-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	*8-8-18
718572	Private	Private	McINTYRE, Henry	107th Bn., 16-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 2-9-18.	Nil	12-9-18
29253	Private	Private	McINTYRE, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-8-18.	H.Q., O.M.F. of C., London, 30-5-19 to 20-11-19. S.O.S., 6-12-19.	*22-4-15 *8-8-18
429759	Private	Private	McINTYRE, Lindsay A.	47th Bn., 24-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 19-8-17. 20-3-18 to 4-9-18. S.O.S., 15-2-19.	Nil	*16-8-17 *2-9-18
721690	Private	Private	McINTYRE, William J.	108th Bn., 19-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 9-7-17.	Res. Units, England, 10-7-17 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	
2129181	Private	Private	McISAAC, Hugh Daniel	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-16	France, 21-6-18 to 1-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 15-12-18. S.O.S., 16-1-19.	*31-10-18 *22-11-18
160367	Private	Private	Mac IVER, Norman	82nd Bn., 2-10-15	France, 13-2-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	10th Bn., France, 27-8-16 to 13-2-17.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29118	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	McIVOR, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-7-15, 27-8-16 to 26-9-16, 29-8-17 to 12-9-18, L/Sgt., 16-8-18. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 13-9-18 to 9-8-19. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	*25-9-16 *29-9-18
472096	Private	Private	McIVOR, Napoleon Wm.	65th Bn., 14-6-15	France, 8-3-16 to 14-8-16, 24-11-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G.Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 17-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*4-6-16
46319	Private	Private	McIVOR, Percy	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
28779	Private	Private	McIVOR, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-5-15.	Nil	*22-4-15 †11-5-15
11436	Private	Private	MACK, James	4th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 15-6-15.	4th Lab. Bn., France, 14-3-17 to 7-8-17. Inv. to Can., 16-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	†23-4-15
29286	Private	Private	McKANE, Adam	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	
472184	Corporal	Corporal	MacKAY, Angus	65th Bn., 20-7-15	France, 8-3-16 to 13-4-17. Cpl., 8-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-4-17 to 2-1-19. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*9-4-17
420089	Private	Private	MacKAY, George Wm.	43rd Bn., 7-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 30-7-16.	Nil	†30-7-16
49097	Private	Private	MacKAY, Hugh	Remount Depot, 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15, 27-8-17 to 4-3-18.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-18. S.O.S., 31-7-19.	*22-4-15 *14-9-17 *13-2-18
420440	Sapper	Private	McKAY, Hector Wm.	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 8-9-16.	7th C.R.T., France, 15-1-18 to 26-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	*2-12-15 *4-9-16
29573	Private	Private	MacKAY, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 8-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 9-6-15 to 11-5-18. C.F.C., England, 12-5-18 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 5-2-19.	*30-5-15
29259	S/Sgt.	Private	McKAY, James Quinton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	C.A.M.C. England, 6-3-15 to 2-8-17. C.A.M.C., France, 3-8-17 to 6-3-18. C.A.M.C., England, 8-3-18 to 3-5-19. S/Sgt., 10-5-15. S.O.S., 26-8-19.	
29474	Private	Private	MacKAY, Marcus	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 21-1-16. S.O.S., 13-10-16.	*22-4-15
2886304	Private	Private	MacKAY, Norman	1st Depot Bn., 5-4-17	France, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18

R-ol-mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
718810	Private	Private	MacKAY, Robert James	107th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 3-7-18 to 15-9-18.	107th Bn., and 2nd Bn., C.E., France, 25-2-17 to 2-7-18. Inv. to Can., 10-12-18. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	*2-9-18
736139	Private	Private	McKAY, Angus	113th Bn., 7-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 5-1-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	
15331	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	McKAY, Archibald A. S.	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 17-10-15 to 5-9-16 to 10-10-16. Cpl., 14-11-14.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-16 to 22-3-19. A/Sgt., 20-10-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*8-10-16
130196	Private	Private	McKAY, Carman	72nd Bn., 3-1-16	France, 18-6-16 to 17-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-9-16 to 26-2-18. S.O.S., 26-8-18.	*7-9-17
77151	Major	L/Cpl.	MacKAY, Donald M.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 14-6-15.	C.O.C., France, 15-6-15 to 30-5-19. Sub. Conductor, W.O. 1., 24-12-16. Capt., 13-1-17. A/Major, 13-4-18. Major, 15-1-19. D.A.D.O.S., 13-4-18. O.B.E., Dimp (3 times). S.O.S., 27-7-19.	
151852	Sergeant	Private	McKAY, George	79th Bn., 21-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 8-10-16.	4th C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 26-1-19. Sgt., 1-6-18. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	*7-9-16
871451	Corporal	Corporal	McKAY, Hugh	183rd Bn., 10-3-16	France, 14-4-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	Nil	
472035	Private	Private	McKAY, John	65th Bn., 17-7-15	France, 8-3-16 to 24-4-16.	Nil	†24-4-16
2503129	Private	Private	McKAY, John	C.F.C., 3-12-17	France, 16-11-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	Nil	
77055	Private	Private	McKAY, Leslie Alexander	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 3-3-16.	Nil	†3-3-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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420875	2/Cpl.	Private	McKAY, Norman	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-12-15.	1st Fld. Coy., C.E., France, 17-12-15 to 11-6-16. And Fld. Coy., C.E., France, 18-9-16 to 10-4-18. 2/Cpl., 19-9-17. M.M. S.O.S., 2-4-19.	*12-8-16 *10-8-17 *2-4-18
736402	Private	Private	McKAY, Spurgeon	113th Bn., 29-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
721027	Sapper	Private	McKAY, William	108th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 14-4-17 to 14-11-17.	13th C.R.T., France, 28-3-18 to 3-1-19. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	*15-8-17 *8-11-17
420321	Sapper	Private	MacKAY, Robert J.	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 26-10-15 to 19-4-16.	5th Army Troops Coy., C.E., France, 29-6-17 to 10-3-19. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	*9-4-17 18-8-18
737088	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MacKINTOSH, Albert	113th Bn., 13-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-8-18. L/Cpl., 9-11-17.	Nil	128-4-18
737070	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MacKINTOSH, Archie	113th Bn., 13-6-16	France, 12-11-16 to 28-4-18. L/Cpl., 28-9-17.	Nil	
29252	Private	Private	McKEAN, Harlow Alex.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 18-10-17. S.O.S., 20-12-17.	*22-4-15
420655	Private	Private	McKEAN, Thomas	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 8-8-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 9-8-16 to 16-11-17. Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	
29254	Private	Private	McKEAND, Stephen Boyce	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Discharged in England, Medically Unfit 27-3-15.	
28580	Private A/Sgt.	Private	McKELLAR, Hugh	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-7-17.	Res. Units, England, 31-7-17 to 2-1-19. A/Sgt., 6-7-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	14/7-9-16
481469	Private	Private	McKELLAR, Donald R.	61st Bn., 29-2-16	France, 17-7-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	
28525	Private	Private	McKENNA, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 13-7-15.	
721357	Private	Private	McKENNA, John	108th Bn., 21-12-15	France, 14-4-17 to 1-9-18. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	Nil	
29247	Private	Private	MacKENZIE, Angus	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 18-11-16 to 28-3-17. C.A.M.C., England, 20-11-17 to 21-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles., 22-7-19.	*18-5-15
420751	Private	Private	MacKENZIE, Allan A.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 21-12-15 to 16-3-16.	Nil	116-3-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
429279	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	McKENZIE, Alexander J.	47th Bn., 26-4-15	France, 29-2-16 to 2-7-16.	C.A.P.C., London, 4-4-17 to 13-8-19. A/S/Sgt., 3-3-19. S.O.S., 10-9-19.	*27-6-16
29350	Private	Private	MacKENZIE, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-7-16.	2nd Fld. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 15-4-19. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	†22-4-15
28997	Private	Private	MacKENZIE, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	*2-6-17
700124	Private	Private	MacKENZIE, John	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 27-11-16 to 7-6-17.	C.F.C., England, 3-10-17 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	
446455	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MacKENZIE, Keneor John S.	56th Bn., 1-5-15	France, 16-10-17 to 17-3-19. L/Cpl., 26-2-19. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	Nil	
420439	Corporal A/L/Sgt.	Corporal A/L/Sgt.	MacKENZIE, Thomas C.	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 26-7-16. A/L/Sgt., 25-7-16.	Comm. Imp. Army, 18-12-16.	
288260	Private	Private	McKENZIE, Alexander	221st Bn., 31-3-16	France, 7-4-18 to 10-8-18. S.O.S., 26-2-19.	Nil	*28-7-18
47035	Private	Private	McKENZIE, Allen	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 3-11-15.	Inv. to Can., 30-11-15. S.O.S., 6-1-16.	*18-5-15
859451	Private	Private	McKENZIE, Donald	179th Bn., 3-12-15	France, 14-4-17 to 9-1-18.	Res. Units, England, 10-1-18 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	
625348	Private	Private	McKENZIE, Donald	151st Bn., 10-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 8-11-17.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and C.F.C., France, 9-11-17 to 22-12-18. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	*11-10-17
28998	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McKENZIE, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-5-15. 21-12-15 to 13-1-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 16-3-17 to 6-11-17. C.A.M.C., France, 7-11-17 to 19-4-19. Brit. Isles., 23-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles., 23-3-19.	*18-5-15
47056	Sapper	Private	McKENZIE, Dan Hugh	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 26-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy, France, 27-1-17 to 18-6-17. C.E. England, 19-6-17 to 8-8-19. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	
152575	Private	Private	McKENZIE, Gordon	79th Bn., 29-10-15	France, 28-6-16 to 12-10-16. 18-11-17 to 26-11-17.	4th Lab. Bn., France, 14-3-17 to 17-11-17. Can. Lab. Pool and C. F. C., France, 27-11-17 to 12-4-18. Can. Lab. Pool, 8th and 7th Can. Area Emp. Coy., 13-4-18 to 4-12-18. S.O.S., 22-3-19.	*8-10-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29125	Private	Private	McKENZIE, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-9-15.	C.A.S.C., France, 3-9-15 to 22-2-19. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	125/28-9-16
429680	Private	Private	McKENZIE, John	47th Bn., 19-3-15	France, 29-2-16 to 25/28-9-16.	Nil	*22-4-15 *9-10-16
28770	Private A/Sgt.	Private	MacKENZIE, John Kenneth	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15. 17-8-16 to 12-10-16.	C.O.C., England, 22-6-17 to 31-1-20. A/Sgt., 13-6-19. S.O.S., 15-3-20.	*4/7-9-16
100328	Private	Private	McKENZIE, John McLeod	66th Bn., 3-7-15	France, 29-2-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*19-4-16
77289	Private	Private	McKENZIE, James	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 1-5-16.	Res. Units, England, 2-5-16 to 1-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Camp, 2-4-19.	*18-5-15 *13-2-16
77076	Private	Private	McKENZIE, Earl Lawrence	30th Bn., 23-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 23-2-16.	Inv. to Can., 24-9-18. S.O.S., 17-11-19.	*9-4-17
151842	Private	Private	McKENZIE, Murdoch	79th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 12-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 28-6-18.	123-4-15
29287	Private	Private	MacKENZIE, Norman J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	*8-8-18
258422	Private	Private	McKERVEY, Harry	211th Bn., 1-6-16	France, 30-11-17 to 25-10-18.	8th Bn., C.R.T., France, 20-4-17 to 29-11-17. Inv. to Can., 21-5-19. S.O.S., 19-1-20.	11-10-18
257498	Private	Private	MacKEY, Edmund Roy	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 17-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*3-6-16 *25-9-16
420188	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	MACKEY, Sinclair	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 25-10-16. L/Sgt., 7-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 3-6-18. S.O.S., 31-12-20.	*1-10-18
29132	Private	Private	McKEOWN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 21-8-19.	*27-12-16 111-8-16
736870	Private	Private	McKIE, Walter Herbert	113th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 11-8-18.	Nil	116-8-17
736067	Private	Private	McKIM, William L.	113th Bn., 23-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 16-8-17.	Nil	
28871	Private	Private	MacKINLAY, James G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 29-1-15.	

Resi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
737010	Private A/Cpl.	Private	McKINNON, Alexander	113th Bn., 9-5-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-8-17, 16-11-18 to 17-1-19.	Res. Units, England, 17-1-19 to 28-6-19. A/Cpl., 21-1-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	*28-6-17
181108	Private	Private	McKINNON, Alexander C.	88th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 6-8-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
47023	Private	Private	MacKINNON, Dan H.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 9-10-16.	Nil	*1-12-15 19-10-16
633237	Private	Private	McKINNON, Duncan Angus	154th Bn., 18-1-16	France, 30-9-17 to 14-10-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	2nd Bn., France, 21-4-17 to 29-9-17.	*30-7-17 *1-10-18
420816	C.S.M. W.O. 2	C.S.M. W.O. 2	MacKISSOCK, Wm. Black	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-4-17. C.S.M., 9-4-17. M.M.	Nil	*12-6-16 19-4-17
427173	Private	Private	McLACHLAN, Alexander	46th Bn., 8-5-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4-8-16.	Nil	14-8-16
199025	Private	Private	McLACHLAN, Collin	94th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 20-4-18.	*9-4-17
198772	Private	Private	McLAREN, John McKay	94th Bn., 6-11-15	France, 4-10-16 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	18/9-10-16
151121	Private	Private	McLAREN, Thomas Ewing	79th Bn., 7-12-15	France, 7-9-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*7-9-16 115/16-8-17
47622	Private	Private	McLAUGHLIN, Archie	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 11-3-15 to 15-10-15. 7-5-16 to 11-9-16. 25-4-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	*22-4-15 *3-4-17 17-11-17
29353	Private	Private	McLAUGHLAN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	C.A.M.C., France, 18-6-16 to 11-4-17. C.E., France, 29-6-17 to 19-11-17. S.E., England, 18-11-1 to 7-3-19. S.O.S., 19-9-19.	122-4-15 123-4-15
46321	Private	Private	McLAUGHLIN, Robert	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	
47021	Private	Private	McLAUGHLIN, Wm.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	
2379095	Private	Private	McLAUGHLIN, Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 20-9-18 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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2129024	Private	Private	McLAUGHLIN, Melvin	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 8-10-18. S.O.S., 11-3-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
721565	Private	Private	McLAUGHLIN, Patriok	108th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 14-4-17 to 21-8-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 13-6-18 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 11-7-19.	*16-8-17
46322	Private	Private	McLAUGHLIN, Sumner	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 29-12-17.	Res. Units, England, 30-12-17 to 12-12-18. S.O.S., 1-1-19.	*21-12-17
24856	Private	Private	McLAURIN, Douglas C.	13th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 22-10-15 to 5-4-16.	13th Bn., France, 9-2-15 to 21-10-15.	*22-4-15 15-4-16
48370	Private	Private	McLAURIN, Neil	C.A.V.C., 22-9-14	France, 9-4-17 to 15/16-8-17.	C.A.V.C., France, 9-2-15 to 8-4-17.	†15/16-8-17
34975	Private	Private	McLAY, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-9-15.	Res. Units, England, 25-9-15 to 9-8-19. S.O.S., 19-8-19.	*2-9-15
29250	Sergeant	Private	MacLEAN, Colin Finlay	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-1-16.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 13-1-16 to 21-3-18. Spt., 1-12-16. Desp. Inv. to Can., 10-12-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*10-6-15 †(Date Unknown)
420547	Private A/Sgt.	Private	McLEAN, Donald	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 31-7-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 15-2-17 to 16-9-19. A/Sgt., 28-10-18. S.O.S., 6-11-19.	*1-12-15 *16-7-16
29352	S/Sgt. Farrier	Private	MacLEAN, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-6-15.	1st Div. Train., France, 9-6-15 to 28-3-19. S/Sgt. Farrier, 24-1-17. S.O.S., 11-3-19.	*24-4-15
1000206	Private	Private	McLEAN, Kenneth	226th Bn., 14-12-15	France, 31-8-17 to 15-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 15-4-18. S.O.S., 3-10-18.	*31-10-17
420550	Private	Private	McLEAN, George	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 3-2-16.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 4-2-16 to 25-3-16.	†25-3-16
189348	Private	Private	McLEAN, Harry	91st Bn., 11-11-15	France, 27-9-17 to 26-3-19.	1st Bn., France, 28-7-18 to 26-9-17. Cdn. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 23-6-19.	
737176	Private	Private	McLEAN, John	113th Bn., 15-7-16	France, 12-11-18 to 10-6-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	Nil	*8-8-18
420339	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McLEAN, John	47th Bn., 13-3-15	France, 19-1-18 to 4-7-16. 26-4-17 to 26-3-19. S/O. Cdn., 7-3-19.	Nil	*27-8-18 *16-8-17 *16-3-16

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420544	Private	Private	McLEAN, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-8-16.	Nil	*27-4-15 *12-6-16 14-8-16
1000597	Private	Private	MacLEAN, John Thos.	226th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 11-5-17 to 26-3-18.	Res. Units, England, 27-3-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*4-3-18
693354	Private	Private	McLEAN, Martin	174th Bn., 26-3-17	France, 31-8-17 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
736896	Private	Private	McLEAN, Peter Kenneth	113th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 12-11-16 to 18-8-17 8-11-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
871968	Private	Private	McLEAN, John	183rd Bn., 11-5-16	France, 14-4-17 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 12-5-19.	Nil	
1000393	Private	Private	McLELLAN, Dougall	226th Bn., 17-1-16	France, 21-6-17 to 6-8-18.	Nil	19-8-18
150498	Private	Private	McLELLAN, Frederick C.	79th Bn., 14-8-15	France, 11-7-18 to 8-11-18. S.O.S., 18-1-19.	Nil	12-9-18
721823	Private	Private	MacLENNAN, James	108th Bn., 3-2-16	France, 25-4-17 to 1-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 10-6-19. S.O.S., 22-10-19.	*15-8-17 *6-11-17 *1-10-18 11-10-18 *30-1-19
427178	Private	Private	McLEMAN, Alexander	46th Bn., 9-5-15	France, 16-6-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
701263	Private	Private	McLENNAN, Alexander	101st Bn., 28-3-16	France, 27-8-16 to 11-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-5-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*8-10-16
29130	Private	Private	McLENNAN, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-1-17.	3rd C.I.B.H.Q., C.C.H.Q., 6th C.I.B.H.Q., France, 31-1-17 to 12-4-19. S.O.S., 24-5-19. S.O.S., 8-3-15.	
28864	Private	Private	McLENNAN, Andrew	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Nil	
28505	Sergeant	Sergeant	MacLENNAN, Duncan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 15-4-16. M.M., Desp. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
47020	Private	Private	McLENNAN, Fred	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 30-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 9-1-17. S.O.S., 6-12-17.	*14-6-16
28883	Private	Private	McLENNAN, Harrington	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
426252	Sergeant	Sergeant	McLENNAN, Hugh S	46th Bn., 4-1-15	France, 16-6-16 to 11-10-18. Sgt., 24-8-17. D.C.M.	Nil	*10-10-16 †11-10-18
721551	Corporal	Corporal	MacLENNAN, John	108th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 14-4-17 to 24-8-17, 26-3-19. Cpl., 26-2-19. S.O.S., 8-6-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
130186	Private	Private	McLENNAN, John	72nd Bn., 28-12-15	France, 19-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
29582	Private	Private	McLENNAN, Kenneth B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
736220	Private	Private	McLENNAN, Roderick	113th Bn., 15-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 13-4-17, 18-11-17 to 7-10-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 *1-10-18 †14-10-18
2381446	Private	Private	McLENNAN, Roderick H.	1st Depot Bn., Men Rest., 26-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	†29-8-17
722238	Private	Private	MacLENNAN, Colin A.	108th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 14-4-17 to 29-8-17.	Nil	*1-10-18
799259	Private	Private	MacLEOD, Geo. H.	134th Bn., 27-12-15	France, 4-5-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 10-5-19.	Nil	
1051644	Private	Private	MacLEOD, John	243rd Bn., 3-4-17	France, 26-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
736112	Private	Private	MacLEOD, Murdo	119th Bn., 30-11-15	France, 12-11-16 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 13-5-19. S.O.S., 10-8-19.	
28645	Private	Private	McLEOD, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-5-15, 4-10-16 to 15-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 15-4-17 to 31-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 1-4-19.	*22-4-15

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28646	Dvr.	Private	McLEOD, Angus	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 25-7-15 to 25-12-15.	13th Bn. France, 26-5-15 to 25-7-15, 1st Bde. C.F.A. France, 26-12-15, to 1-8-18. Res. Art. England, 2-8-18 to 14-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 15-3-19.	15-6-16 *20-12-16
442160	Private	Private	McLEOD, Angus	54th Bn., 31-3-15	France, 19-1-16 to 5-6-16.	Nil	*22-4-16 128-6-17
756140	Private	Private	McLEOD, Angus Mabeim	113th Bn., 7-12-15	France, 12-11-16 to 29-12-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-8-17. S.O.S., 26-8-18.	*22-4-16 128-6-17
77631	Corporal	Corporal	McLEOD, Duncan	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 2-5-15 to 16-6-16, 27-8-16 to 28-6-17. Cpl., 10-4-17.	Nil	120-5-15 *8-4-17
21730	Private	Private	McLEOD, Dugan	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 15-3-18.	120-5-15 *8-4-17
198687	Private	Private	McLEOD, Duncan	94th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 12-11-16 to 15-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 15-3-18.	120-5-15 *8-4-17
28556	Sergeant	Sergeant (Pipe-Maj.)	McLEOD, Donald London	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-10-15. Sgt., 14-10-14.	Res. Units, England, 30-10-15 to 13-8-17. A/Sgt., 26-6-16 to 13-8-17. C.R.O., London, 14-8-17 to 20-10-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 21-10-19.	120-5-15 *8-4-17
186828	Private	Private	McLEOD, Ernest	90th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 17-7-16 to 13-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 16-12-16. S.O.S., 20-9-18.	120-5-15 *8-4-17
28574	Private A/Cpl.	Private	McLEOD, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 26-4-15 to 29-10-17. A/Cpl., 12-2-16.	*22-4-15
1000487	Private	Private	McLEOD, Cyrus Edward	226th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 3-5-17 to 15-11-17.	Comm. Imp. Army, 30-10-17.	*22-4-15
28872	Sgt.-Maj., W.O.I.	Sergeant	McLEOD, George Alex. M.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-5-15, Sgt., 10-5-15 to 3-10-15.	C.F.C. England, 20-7-18 to 19-2-19. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	*22-4-15
512107	Private	Private	McLEOD, George M.	C.A.S.C., 7-10-15	France, 24-6-16 to 6-8-16, 20-3-16 to 5-9-18.	Cdn. Cav. Bde., France, 12-2-16 to 24-6-16. Inv. to Can., 6-8-19. S.O.S., 20-6-21.	*4-8-16 *6-8-18
28647	Private	Private	McLEOD, Henry James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-5-15.	Nil	120-5-15 *12-6-16
475081	Private A/Cpl.	Private	McLEOD, John	68th Bn., 16-7-15	France, 8-3-16 to 13-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-6-16 to 19-1-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	120-5-15 *12-6-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
46867	Private	Private	McLEOD, John	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 19-5-15 to 26-1-17. 2-5-18 to 16-8-18.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 27-1-17 to 1-7-17, 10-4-18 to 1-5-18.	*20-6-17 116-8-18
1001105	Private	Private	McLEOD, John Robert	226th Bn., 30-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 1-12-17. 4-9-18 to 26-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 4-6-19.	*4-11-17
737152	Private	Private	McLEOD, Nerman	113th Bn., 9-8-16	France, 27-11-16 to 29-4-17. 29-3-18 to 1-10-18.	NII	11-10-18
693287	Private	Private	McLEOD, Thomas John	174th Bn., 1-12-16	France, 31-8-17 to 22-6-18. S.O.S., 16-11-18.	NII	
29578	Private	Private	McLEOD, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 15-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 21-1-16.	
420084	Sapper A/L/Cpl.	Private	McLETCHE, William	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-1-16.	C.E., France, 9-1-16 to 13-4-17. C.E., England, 14-4-17 to 22-6-18. A/L/Cpl., 1-10-17. Inv. to Can., 22-6-18. S.O.S., 20-8-18.	*28-4-17 *28-4-18
736456	Private	Private	McLUCKIE, Matthew	113th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 12-5-18.	Inv. to Can., 14-10-18. S.O.S., 16-12-18.	
860046	Private	Private	McMAHON, Elmer E.	179th Bn., 17-5-16	France, 14-4-17 to 10-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	*2-9-18
29260	Private	Private	McMANUS, Patriok A.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-5-15.	NII	119-5-15
718847	Private	Private	McMARTIN, William	107th Bn., 17-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	NII	19-4-17
29476	Corporal	Corporal	MacMILLAN, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 10-11-15 to 1-10-18. Cpl., 19-3-16.	C.A.V.C., France, 9-2-15 to 9-11-15. Inv. to Can., 23-9-19. S.O.S., 29-12-19.	*1-10-18 *1-10-18 *17-12-18
28772	Private A/Sgt.	Corporal	MacMILLAN, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-12-15, 13-8-18. S.O.S., 1-1-19. Cpl., 30-8-19 to 20-12-15. M.M.	1st Bde; C.F.A., France, 20-12-15 to 13-9-16. Art. Pool, and 4th Bde. C.F.A. France, 17-7-17 to 19-3-18. A/Sgt., 1st Bde, 19-3-18 to 2-7-19. A/Sgt., 20-11-16. S.O.S., 28-7-19.	*22-4-15 *8-8-18
28771	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MacMILLAN, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-5-16, 19-7-16 to 1-11-16. L/Cpl., 7-9-16.	res. Units, England, 12-11-16 to 15-12-18. A/Cpl., 31-12-17. S.O.S., 15-1-19.	*8-10-16

Final Rank Highest Rank Held Previous or Subsequent Service Casualty (See footnote for Details)

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
420328	Private	Private	McMILLAN, Charles	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-11-15 to 11/14-6-16.	Nil	11/14-6-16
796019	Private	Private	McMILLAN, John	113th Bn., 19-11-15	France, 27-11-16 to 30-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 1-5-17 to 20-9-18. S.O.S., 3-11-18.	*28-4-17
29477	Private A/C.S.M., A/W.O. 2	Private	McMILLAN, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-4-17.	Cdn. Army Gym Staff, England, 24-10-18 to 3-7-19. A/W.O. 2, 8-5-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	*22-4-15 *4-6-16
28984	Private	Private	McMILLAN, John Cannon	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-2-18.	Ret. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 31-7-18.	116-9-17
1000223	Private	Private	McMILLAN, James Hugh	226th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 16-9-17.	Nil	*4-3-18
736602	Private	Private	McMILLAN, Lachlan	113th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 13-3-18, 8-11-18 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	
420091	Private	Private	McMILLAN, Robert	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 30-6-16.	Nil	130-6-16
152821	Private	Private	McMILLAN, Robert D. A.	79th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 6-6-18 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Records List, France, 27-3-19 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 1-8-19.	*14-6-16
420327	Private	Private	McMINN, James	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 19-6-16 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	11/14-6-16
420959	Private	Private	McMINN, Samuel	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 11/14-6-16.	Nil	
871183	Private	Private	McMUNN, John Ross	183rd Bn., 16-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	Nil	*16-8-17 *17-8-18 *1-10-18
29354	Private A/C.Q.M.S.	Private	McMURDY, Archie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-15, 18-11-15 to 5-4-17.	C.F.C., England, 6-6-17 to 14-7-19. A/C.Q.M.S., 1-8-18. S.O.S., 22-8-19.	
29048	Corporal	Corporal	MacNABB, Allan Cameron	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. M.M., S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	128/30-4-17
736572	Private	Private	MacNABB, Duncan	113th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 12-11-16 to 28/30-4-17.	Nil	*12-6-16
29577	Private	Private	MacNAIR, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-6-16.	C.R.O. London, 1-9-16 to 2-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420921	Private	Private	MCAUGHTON, Angus	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 12-10-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 6-5-19.	NII	
150493	Private	Private	MCAUGHTON, James E.	79th Bn., 12-8-15	France, 28-6-16 to 8-9-16, 17-3-18 to 10-5-18.	Inv. to Can., 20-9-18. S.O.S., 18-11-18.	*4-9-16 *28-4-18
721583	Corporal	Corporal	MCAUGHTON, Malcolm	108th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 14-4-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	
105443	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MENEICE, Thomas G.	68th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 28-10-17. L/Cpl., 9-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 28-10-17 to 12-12-18. S.O.S., 10-1-19.	
41850	Private	Private	MNEILL, George	2nd Bde., C.F.A., 22-9-14	France, 14-4-15 to 22-6-15.	NII	†22-5-15
28246	Sapper	Corporal A/Sgt.	MNEIL, James Clark	10th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-5-15, 8-5-16 to 12-10-16. Cpl., 1-9-16. A/Sgt., 7-9-16. M.M.	8th Bn., C.R.I., France, 30-3-18 to 23-12-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	*18-5-15 *12-6-16 *8-10-16
77159	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	MNEILL, Allan J.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 9-10-16. A/L/Cpl., 7-9-16.	NII	†9-10-16
28766	Private A/Sgt.	Private	MNEILL, John	10th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 5-7-15 to 21-9-15.	13th Bn., France, 26-4-15 to 4-7-15. C.A.M.C., England, 21-5-17 to 24-4-16. A/Sgt., 14-11-16. Inv. to Can., 24-4-18. S.O.S., 6-7-18.	*4-9-15
429770	Private A/Sgt.	Private	MNEIL, Samuel Giles	47th Bn., 9-4-15	France, 29-2-16 to 24-4-16.	C.A.S.C., England, 19-1-17 to 29-8-17. C.E. England, 30-8-17 to 19-9-18. A/Sgt., 7-8-18. Comm., R.A.F., 21-9-18.	*24-4-16
29121	Sergeant A/C.S.M.	Corporal	MNEIL, William B.	10th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-9-16. Cpl., 31-7-16.	4th Bn., C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 15-1-19. Sgt., 29-4-18. A/C.S.M., 1-8-18. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	*25-9-16
420549	Private	Private	MONEILAGE, Hugh	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-9-16. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	*14-6-16
420526	Private	Private	MONROE, Simon	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 28-10-16	C.A.S.C., France, 21-8-18 to 11-9-19.	

Casualty

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Hold 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28653	Private	Private	McNICOLL, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Ret. to Can., 12-4-19. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	*22-4-15 918-12-18
718887	Private	Private	McNICOL, Walter S.	107th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
29581	Lieut.	Private	McNUTT, Clarence	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	Ret. to Can., 15-1-16. Appt'd Lieut., 25-2-16. Served in Canada with 85th Bn., 1938rd Bn., 246th Bn. S.O.S., 9-5-18.	*22-4-15
28355	Private	Private	McONIE, Ronald James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
28356	Private	Private	McPHAIL, Earle	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 25-4-15 to 10-5-16. Inv. to Can., 11-5-16. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	*22-4-15
420437	Sapper	Private	McPHAIL, John	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 10-8-15.	C.E., France, 11-8-15 to 15-8-17. Inv. to Can., 26-8-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	†23-4-15
28774	Private	Private	McPHAIL, Malcolm C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-1-17.	Res. Units, England, 21-1-17 to 3-2-18. Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 30-5-18.	*22-4-15
426601	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	McPHAIL, Robert	46th Bn., 18-3-15	France, 16-6-16 to 9-4-17. L/Cpl., 14-12-18.	Nil	*12-9-16 †9-4-17
28920	Private	Private	McPHEE, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
28773	Private	Private	McPHEE, Duncan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
28654	Private	Private	MacPHEE, John	16th Bn., 28-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 1-12-16 to 16-1-18. A/Sgt., 4-4-17 to 15-1-18. Inv. to Can., 15-4-18. S.O.S., 31-7-18.	*22-4-15
693036	Private	Private	McPHEE, Neil	179th Bn., 16-6-16	France, 14-4-17 to 23-2-18.	Inv. to Can., 14-10-18. S.O.S., 3-2-19.	*15-8-17
77092	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	MacPHERSON, Donald	30th Bn., 18-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 15-8-18. L/Sgt., 20-12-17.	Nil	†16-8-18
29129	Private	Private	MacPHERSON, Ian	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Comm. Imp. Army, 31-3-15.	†23-4-15
28695	Private	Private	MacPHERSON, Duncan M.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm. Imp. Army, 31-3-15.	†23-4-15
28764	Private A/Sgt.	Private	McPHERSON, Joseph E. P.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 31-7-15 to 13-8-20. A/Sgt., 1-1-20. S.O.S., 29-8-20.	*22-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
47032	Private	Private	MacPHERSON, John Thomas	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 2-11-16.	Cdn. Corps Officers Sch. and C. C. Inf. Sqn., France 3-11-16 to 16-1-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	*22-4-15 *14-8-18
29169	Sergeant	Sergeant	MacPHERSON, Ronald Alex.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-3-16, 13-5-17 to 19-8-18. S.O.S., 4-4-19. Sgt., 22-9-14.	Cdn. Base Depot, France, 5-3-16 to 12-5-17. A/Sgt.-Maj., 25-8-16 to 12-5-17.	*22-4-15 *14-8-18
722221	Private	Private	McPIKE, Edward	108th Bn., 24-3-16	France, 7-3-17 to 19-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 28-9-18.	*8-8-18
1001017	Private	Private	McQUARRIE, Edward Allan	228th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 10-8-18. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	Nil	
626626	Corporal	Corporal	McQUILLIAM, Henry	47th Bn., 29-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 15-7-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29126	Private	Private	McQUOID, Urell	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
28769	Private	Private	McRAE, Donald Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Ret. to Can., 16-4-15. S.O.S., 3-5-15.	
28507	Private	Private	McRAE, Gordon Albert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-7-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 31-12-15.	*20-5-15
420876	Private	Private	McRAE, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 5-6-16.	C.F.C. England, 10-1-18 to 22-7-19. S.O.S., 10-8-19.	
51322	Private	Private	McRAE, James	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 18-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	†20-5-15
77015	Sergeant	Sergeant	McRAE, Thomas	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 1-10-16, 25-4-17 to 2-8-18. Sgt., 9-9-16. M.M. and Bar.	Ret. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 2-12-18.	*25-9-18
426606	Private	Private	MacRAE, Wm. Murray	46th Bn., 19-3-15	France, 16-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
721681	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	MACREADY, James	108th Bn., 18-1-10	France, 25-4-17 L/Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29478	Corporal	Private	McRITCHIE, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-12-15.	C.A.V.C. France, 31-12-15 to 8-2-18. Cpl., 6-1-18. Ret. to Can., 27-2-18. S.O.S., 28-11-18.	91-10-18
2115021	Private	Private	McROBERTS, Paul R.	C.A.S.C., 17-2-17	France, 12-4-18 to 9-10-18. S.O.S., 2-4-19.	Nil	92-4-15 916-8-18
28885	Private	Private	MacROBERTS, Neel deP.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-11-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 15-12-15.	
29357	Private	Private	McSLOY, Wm. K.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15, 19-1-16 to 22-8-18. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	Nil	
420554	Private A/Cpl.	Private	McSWAIN, Angus	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 11-9-16.	Reg. Units, England, 12-9-16 to 12-7-17. S/Opl., 24-10-16. Inv. to Can., 13-7-17. S.O.S., 28-3-18.	914-6-16 97-9-16
29575	Private	Private	McSWEYN, Duncan G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 4-10-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 31-3-16.	918-5-15
29578	Private	Private	MacTAVISH, Ian Fergan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-10-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-11-15.	
700721	R.S.M., W.O.I.	Private	McVEY, Arthur Roy	101st Bn., 11-1-16	France, 27-8-16 to 12-12-16.	1st Div. H.O., France, 13-12-16 to 20-3-19. R.S.M., W.O. I., 22-4-18. M.S.M. S.O.S., 9-3-19.	98-10-16
199222	Private	Private	McVEIGH, Charles Henry	94th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 21-9-16 to 11-4-17, 18-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	99-4-17
29292	Sergeant	Sergeant	McVICAR, Donald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-8-16. Sgt., 4-11-15. France, 20-1-19 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	1st Div. H.O., France, 24-8-16 to 27-2-18. Gas Services, France, 28-2-18 to 20-1-19.	
718526	Private	Private	McWILLIAMS, Henry	107th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
420989	Private	Private	NABBS, Alfred James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-9-15, 20-1-16 to 27-2-16.	Inv. to Can., 10-8-16. S.O.S., 31-7-18.	
721108	Sapper	Private	NACKLIISKI, Stif.	108th Bn., 7-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 29-4-17.	Reg. Units and C.R.T., England, 30-4-17 to 30-4-18. 7th Bn., C.R.T., France, 1-3-18 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
722038	Private	Private	NAGDIMON, Abe	108th Bn., 26-2-16	France, 23-8-17 to 30-5-18.	3rd Lab. Bn., France, 17-5-17 to 22-8-17. C.F.C., France, 31-5-18 to 17-4-19. S.O.S., 1-8-19.	22-9-18 115-9-18
489290	Private	Private	NAGLE, Edward Albert	66th Bn., 1-11-15	France, 5-9-16 to 15-9-18. M.M.	Nil	27-8-16 26-9-16 28-4-17 22-9-18
429129	Private	Private	NAIRN, George	47th Bn., 23-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 4-9-18.	Ref. to Can., 14-5-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	
736453	Private	Private	NAISMITH, Archie	113th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	Nil	
180366	Private	Private	NANKIVELL, Herbert	88th Bn., 17-12-15	France, 7-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	18-10-16
114354	Sergeant	Sergeant	NAPIER, Campbell	9th C.M.R., 30-12-14	France, 28-9-16 to 26-3-19. Sgt. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420211	Private	Private	NAPIER, Hugh Jameson	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 13-10-15 to 8-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 16-12-16. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	25-9-16
628046	Private	Private	NASH, David	47th Bn., 3-6-15	France, 21-4-16 to 4-6-16.	Nil	14-6-16
624790	Private	Private	NASH, Richard James	151st Bn., 14-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	21-10-18
28907	Private	Private	NEALE, Aubrey Richard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 20-1-15.	
77285	Sergeant	Sergeant	NEAL, George Raymond	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 23-3-16. Sgt., 27-11-15.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 28-11-17.	28-1-16
257659	Private	Private	NEALE, William	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 16-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 8-1-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ref. to Can., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	
736095	Private	Private	NEIL, Elmore Harris	113th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 26-11-16 to 2-3-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-5-17. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
403016	Sergeant	Private	NEIL, Robert	34th Bn., 20-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 9-9-16.	C.A.P.C., France, 10-9-16 to 17-7-19. Sgt., 1-11-18. Ret. to Can., 9-8-19. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	*4-8-16
46330	Private	Private	NEARING, Mark	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 24-2-16.	Nil	†24-2-16
1000556	Private	Private	NEELY, Ray	226th Bn., 13-1-16	France, 13-5-17 to 8-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 19-3-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*1-10-18
628566	Private	Private	NEELEY, Robert Henry	47th Bn., 13-8-15	France, 21-4-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*13-6-16 19/9-10-16
28661	Private	Private	NEILSON, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15.	Res. Units, and C.M.G.Corp., England, 25-5-15 to 15-12-16. S.O.S., 1-2-19.	*20-5-15
442165	Private	Private	NELSON, Bernard	54th Bn., 29-5-15	France, 26-3-16 to 9-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 28-7-19. S.O.S., 14-8-19.	*11-7-15
28501	R.S.M., W.O.I.	R.S.M., W.O.I.	NELSON, David	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-8-15.	Res. Units, England, 5-8-15 to 8-3-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 8-3-18.	*20-12-16 (Rec.) *10-8-18
736958	Private	Private	NELSON, Matthew Edwin	113th Bn., 24-4-16	France, 13-11-16 to 4-1-17, 28-8-17 to 26-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 28-7-19. S.O.S., 13-6-19.	*27-9-18
4040124	Private	Private	NELSON, John	1st Depot Bn., 2nd Quebec Regt., 1-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 29-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 25-1-19.	†4/7-9-16
429801	Private	Private	NELSON, Swan	47th Bn., 16-11-14	France, 20-1-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	*5-8-16
628553	Private	Private	NESBITT, Fred	47th Bn., 13-6-15	France, 21-4-16 to 19-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 20-8-16 to 21-6-19. S.O.S., 7-7-19.	
427655	Private	Private	NESBITT, James Alexander	46th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 22-12-16.	Cdn. Corps Wireless Sect., France, 23-12-16 to 17-6-17. 1st Div. Sig. Coy., France, 18-6-17 to 18-10-17. 46th Bn., France, 19-10-17 to 26-12-18. Rec. Units, England, and C.R.O., London, 27-12-18 to 19-11-19. S.O.S., 5-12-19.	
256233	Private	Private	NESBITT, James Clyde	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 21-11-17	France, 27-8-18 to 16-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 8-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*1-10-18
442169	Private	Private	NEVEN, Alexander	54th Bn., 29-5-15	France, 2-3-16 to 5-6-16.	Nil	*13-5-16 19-6-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
77165	Sergeant	Sergeant	NEVILLE, James	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 22-4-16. Sgt., 1-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 12-5-16. S.O.S., 2-3-17.	*15-9-15
1000613	Private	Private	NEVILLE, John	226th Bn., 20-1-16	France, 13-5-17 to 16-10-17.	Inv. to Can., 3-6-18. S.O.S., 18-7-18.	*12-9-17
420555	Private	Private	NEWBIGGING, Bertram	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-3-16.	Res. Units, England, 10-3-16 to 26-4-18. Inv. to Can., 14-4-18. S.O.S., 24-7-18.	*8-9-18
28529	Sergeant	Sergeant	NEWLING, Archibald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-12-16. Sgt., 23-10-18. M.M.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-5-19.	
267939	Private	Private	NEWMAN, Fred	214th Bn., 12-5-16	France, 27-8-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
420097	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	NEWMAN, George	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 12-6-16. L/Sgt., 1-2-16.	Nil	*11-5-16 120-8-16
718873	Private	Private	NEWMAN, George	107th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 4-7-17.	Inv. to Can., 25-5-18. S.O.S., 20-8-18.	*28-6-17
29136	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	NEWSON, Percy Harold	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-2-18, 9-11-18 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 26-2-19.	Res. Units, England, 27-3-19 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 14-7-19.	*8-6-15
257442	Private	Private	NEWSTEAD, John Charles	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 17-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 15-12-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19.	§1-10-18 *22-11-18
1069344	Private	Private	NEWTON, Francis Ewart	249th Bn., 13-1-17	France, 27-8-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
28515	Sergeant A/C.S.M., A/W.O. 2	Sergeant A/C.S.M., A/W.O. 2	NEWTON, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-12-17. Sgt., 12-7-18 to 8-3-19. Sgt. Cpl., 11-1-18 to 18-1-18. M.M. and Bar. Desp.	Ret. to Can., 14-5-19. S.O.S., 25-5-19.	
871506	Private	Private	NICKELS, Howard	163rd Bn., 16-3-16	France, 28-10-17 to 4-1-18.	Res. Units, England, 5-1-18 to 22-9-19. S.O.S., 7-11-18.	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77166	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	NICOL, James Cochran	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 3-5-16. L/Cpl., 12-8-15.	Res. Units, England, 4-5-16 to 23-3-17. Inv. to Can., 23-3-17. S.O.S., 9-10-17.	*19-4-16
29372	Private	Private	NICOLLE, Reginald John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm. Imp. Army, 5-5-15.	
721689	Private	Private	NICHOLS, Obroy William	108th Bn., 21-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 10-8-18.	110-8-18
700012	Private A/Cpl.	Private	NICHOLLS, Harold Thomas	101st Bn., 1-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 11-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 21-12-18. A/Cpl., 31-12-17. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*9-4-17
33422	Private	Private	NICKERSON, Allie L.	C.A.M.C., 22-9-14	France, 26-8-18 to 18-12-18.	C.A.M.C., France, 7-2-15 to 22-1-16. C.M.P., France, 23-1-16 to 21-7-16. C.M.P., England, 28-7-16 to 28-12-17. C.M.P., France, 26-12-17 to 23-5-18. Ret. to Can., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	
48787	Private	Private	NICKLE, James	C.A.V.C., 22-9-14	France, 18-12-15 to 14-6-16.	C.A.V.C., France, 9-2-15 to 17-12-15.	114-6-16
2476457	Private	Private	NICHOLSON, Arthur Stanley	C.A.M.C., 4-8-17	France, 9-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
257449	Private	Private	NICOLSON, Donald	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 17-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
721229	Private	Private	NICHOLSON, George Henry	108th Bn., 10-12-15	France, 13-5-17 to 22-1-18, 3-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420096	Private	Private	NICHOLSON, Herbert Edw.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	*1-10-18
28938	Private	Private	NICHOLSON, Nathaniel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-8-15, 14-7-16 to 27-1-16, 21-3-19 to 6-9-18. Sgt., 29-9-16. Revtd., 9-7-18.	C.A.S.C., France, 11-8-15 to 13-7-16. Res. Units, England, 28-1-16 to 29-3-18. Inv. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 28-5-19.	*24-4-15 *5-9-16 *8-10-16 *1-9-18
736599	Private	Private	NISBET, James	113th Bn., 4-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 8-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*9-4-17 *8-8-18
722257	Private	Private	NISSEN, Hans	109th Bn., 7-4-16	France, 21-4-17 to 24-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 24-4-18. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	*15-8-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
718706	Sapper	Private	NIVEN, George Burns	107th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 14-4-17.	Res. Units and C.R.T., England, 15-4-17 to 21-5-18, 6th Bn., C.R.T., France, 22-5-18 to 25-12-18. S.O.S., 10-3-19.	*9-4-17
420095	Private	Private	NIVEN, George Campbell	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 27-2-16.	Res. Units, England, 28-2-18 to 12-9-19. S.O.S., 23-9-19.	*14-2-18
29479	Private	Private	NIVEN, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-5-15, 22-12-15 to 22-8-19.	Ret. to Can., 29-4-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	*2-5-15
737211	Private	Private	NIX, Alfred Edward	113th Bn., 8-8-16	France, 13-11-16 to 27-12-17.	Cda. Lab. Pool, France, 28-12-17 to 3-3-18. C.F.C., France, 4-3-18 to 5-3-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	*28-4-17
129557	Private	Private	NIXON, Frank Strenor	72nd Bn., 21-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 15-9-16, 26-4-17 to 6-10-18.	Nil	*7-9-16 16-10-18
28662	Sergeant A/C.S.M., A/W.O. 2	Sergeant	NIXON, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-5-16. Sgt., 6-12-15.	Res. Units, England, 20-5-16 to 6-9-18. C.A.G.S., England, 7-9-18 to 12-4-19. A/C.S.M., 15-10-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 12-4-19.	*8-11-17
722167	Private	Private	NIXON, John Clarence	108th Bn., 13-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 27-11-17, 6-9-18 to 23-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 29-4-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	
420098	Corporal	Corporal	NIXON, Thomas	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 17-9-16, 26-4-17 to 11-9-18. Cpl., 20-12-17.	Ret. to Can., 20-2-19. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	*6-9-16 *26-7-18
27938	Private	Private	NOKES, Albert	15th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 30-9-15.	1st Div. Train, France, 1-10-15 to 9-5-19. S.O.S., 15-8-19.	*22-5-15
259414	Private	Private	NOBLE, Alexander John	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 19-2-16	France, 27-9-18 to 28-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
2178307	Private	Private	NOBLE, George Archibald	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 8-3-17	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 19-8-18. Ret. to Can., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*16-8-18
420928	Private	Private	NOBLE, John	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 22-12-15 to 28-4-16.	Res. Units, England, 29-4-16 to 17-10-17. Inv. to Can., 17-10-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	*19-4-16

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1000852	Private	Private	NOBLE, Raymond Heywood	226th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 13-5-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G.C., France, 7-5-18 to 11-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 6-6-19.	*1-10-18
859914	Private	Private	NOKES, George	179th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	
420890	Private	Corporal	NORMAN, Charles Arthur	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 6-5-18. Cpl., 15-6-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-8-18 to 25-3-19. Reverted, 29-10-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 17-5-19.	*13-6-16 *8-9-16 *15-8-17
77904	Private	Private	NORMAN, William Ernest	36th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 19-5-15.	Nil	119-5-15
420770	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	NORRIE, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 21-10-15 to 10-10-16, 19-11-17 to 5-1-19. L/Cpl., 19-8-18.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 3-3-19.	*3-6-16 *9-10-16
33045	Private	Private	NORRIS, Frank	C.A.M.C., 22-9-14	France, 3-6-16 to 18-1-18. Att.	C.A.M.C., France, 9-2-15 to 2-6-16, 19-1-18 to 1-4-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*28-4-17
130148	L/Sgt. A/C.Q.M.S.	L/Sgt.	NORRIS, Eric Gunn	72nd Bn., 20-10-15	France, 19-6-16 to 39-4-17. L/Sgt., 25-9-16.	Res. Units and C.T.S., England, 1-5-17 to 9-8-19. A/C.Q.M.S., 11-1-19. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	14/7-9-16
151139	Private	Private	NORRIS, Victor Albert	79th Bn., 2-12-15	France, 29-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	
28781	Corporal	Corporal	NORTH, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-5-16. Cpl., 22-7-15.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 17-7-16.	*30-4-16
28693	Private	Private	NORTON, Robert Percy Prston	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Can. Eng., France, 1-12-15 to 18-2-16.	*18-2-16
77291	R.S.M. W.O. I	Private	NORTON, Stanley Melean	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 4-10-15	1st Div. H.Q., France, 5-10-15 to 23-3-19. R.S.M., 30-3-18. M.S.M. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	
721574	Private	Private	NORTON, William Ceol	168th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 2-9-18.	Nil	12-9-18
871232	Private	Private	NORVELL, Walter James	183rd Bn., 18-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*7-9-17 *14-9-17
77642	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	NOTMAN, James	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 17-5-16. L/Cpl., 26-2-16.	Nil	*17-5-16
718904	Private	Private	NOYDAHL, Arne	107th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 28/30-4-17.	Nil	128/30-4-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

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426827	Private	Private	NUTTAL, David James	46th Bn., 3-4-15	France, 17-6-16 to 22-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 29-4-19 S.O.S., 11-5-19.	
150821	Private	Private	OBEE, Reuben	79th Bn., 4-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 13-7-16.	C.A.M.C., England, 20-7-16 to 17-9-19. S.O.S., 28-9-19.	†1-10-18 †1-10-18 †6-12-18 †9-10-16
2379605	Private	Private	OGDEN, James Leroy	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18.	France, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 3-5-19. S.O.S., 21-7-19.	
105179	Private	Private	ODLAND, Thomas	68th Bn., 9-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	
2383335	Private	Private	ODMARK, Ira Erick	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-18.	France, 2-8-18 to 20-9-18.	44th Bn., France, 21-9-18 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	
28836	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	OGILVY, Ralph W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-7-16. A/Cpl., 30-10-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 26-10-16 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 26-4-19.	*21-7-16
722035	Private	Private	OLASON, Oll	108th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
420659	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	OLD, Harvey	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 1-1-16 to 14-10-16. L/Cpl., 7-9-16.	Nil	†16-10-16
51370	Private	Private	OLLIFF, Wm.	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 7-11-14.	France, 8-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
28572	Sergeant A/C.Q.M.S.	Private	OLIVE, Gilbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	4th D. S. C., France, 11-9-16 to 18-1-18. C.A.S.C., England, 9-1-18 to 2-3-20. A/C.Q.M.S., 21-3-18. S.O.S., 20-3-20.	*22-4-15
874672	Private	Private	OLIVE, Wm. Edward	184th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 12-1-17 to 27-7-17.	Res. Units, England, 28-7-17 to 4-2-18. Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 11-3-18.	
77647	Private	Private	OLIVER, Alfred	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 9-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 15-12-16 to 16-6-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 17-6-19.	†9-10-16 †15-12-16
472017	Corporal	Corporal	OLIVER, Ernest	65th Bn., 12-7-15	France, 8-3-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	
736843	Private	Private	OLIVER, Frank	113th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 28-11-16 to 3-5-17.	C.A.M.C., England, 26-9-17 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	†13-6-16

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737078	Corporal	Corporal	OLIVER, Orville	113th Bn., 14-6-16	France, 13-11-16 to 29-12-17 5-9-18 to 1-10-18. Cpl., 15-8-17. M.M.	Nil	†1-10-18
28664	Private	Private	OLIVER, Philip	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 17-6-16, 7-4-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*13-6-16
29138	Private	Private	OLLIVER, Thomas Herbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 6-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 7-6-15 to 16-12-16. S.O.S., 10-4-17.	*22-5-15
129730	Private	Private	O'BRIEN, Charles	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 18-6-16 to 13-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-8-16 to 8-6-17. Inv. to Can., 9-6-17. S.O.S., 18-3-18.	*7-8-16
236339	Private	Private	O'BRIEN, George	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-18	France, 21-6-18 to 10-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-18 to 7-5-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	*1-10-18
792	Private	Private	O'BRIEN, Jack	8th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 29-6-18 to 18-8-18. S.O.S., 18-1-19.	8th Bn., France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15. Com. Base Depot and C.A.S.C., France, 29-9-15 to 28-8-18.	*22-4-15 *14-8-18
4090129	Private	Private	O'BRIEN, Michael	1st Depot Bn., Sekt. Regt., 11-11-17	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. 1866, 30-4-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 28-8-18.	
700865	Private	Private	O'BOYLE, James	101st Bn., 18-1-16	France, 27-11-16 to 16-12-18. S.O.S., 11-3-19.	Nil	
859397	Private	Private	O'CONNOR, Jeremiah Joseph	179th Bn., 27-11-15	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*16-8-17 *18-8-18 *6-12-18
420891	Gunner A/Bombdr.	Private	O'CONNOR, Edward	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 19-12-15.	1st Bde., C.F.A., France, 20-12-15 to 9-11-16. C.F.A., England, 10-11-16 to 1-1-19. A/Bombdr., 15-10-18. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	*6-11-16
721552	Private	Private	O'CONNOR, John	108th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 7-3-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	†15/16-8-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- men- tal No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
401782	Private	Private	O'CONNOR, Thomas	33rd Bn., 13-4-15	France, 29-2-16 to 23-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 2-1-17. S.O.S., 24-6-18.	*13-6-16
701071	Private	Private	O'DONNELL, Thomas	101st Bn., 5-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 14-4-17 24-11-17 to 8-4-18.	Ret'd. to Can., 7-12-18. S.O.S., 15-1-19.	*11-4-17 *3-4-18
77058	Private	Private	O'HARA, Patrick	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-15. S.O.S., 30-6-16.	*22-4-15
28573	Sergeant	Private	O'SULLIVAN, Patrick	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-6-16,	C.A.S.C., England, 27-11-15 to 11-8-16, 4th D.S.C., France, 12-8-16 to 14-5-19, Sgt., 14-4-18. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	*14-8-17
871564	Private	Private	OAKES, Thomas	183rd Bn., 22-3-16	France, 29-4-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 3-2-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	*26-4-15 *13-6-16
29586	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	OAKLEY, Frank Ellsworth	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-6-16, 10-9-16 to 7-9-18. Cpl., 11-2-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-9-18 to 17-1-19. A/Sgt., 16-11-18. S.O.S., 4-3-19.	127-9-16 18-9-18 *25-4-15 *9-9-17 *8-11-17 116-8-16
105122	Private	Private	OAKLEY, Harold	66th Bn., 4-11-15	France, 6-8-16 to 27-9-16.	Nil	
2476554	Private	Private	OAKLEY, James Fordyce	C.A.M.C., 31-5-17	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 8-8-18.	
46284	Private	Private	OLSON, Emil	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-15 to 7-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 23-11-15.	
721300	L/Cpl.	Private	OLSEN, John Wilfred	106th Bn., 11-12-15	France, 20-4-17 to 22-9-17.	Res. Units, England, 23-9-17 to 10-12-18. L/Cpl., 5-10-18. S.O.S., 27-1-19.	
722230	Private	Private	OLSON, Pete	108th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 20-4-17 to 16-8-18.	Nil	
718910	Private	Private	OLSON, Ole	107th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	118/22-5-15
77348	Private	Private	OMAN, Herbert	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	
871004	Private	Private	OMAND, George Albert	183rd Bn., 28-1-16	France, 7-3-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	
722001	Private	Private	ONUFREEV, John	108th Bn., 19-2-16	France, 7-3-17 to 9-4-18.	44th Coy, C.F.C., France, 10-4-18 to 19-12-18. S.O.S., 4-3-19.	116-8-17
152805	Private	Private	OPENSHAW, George	79th Bn., 4-12-15	France, 7-8-16 to 27-9-18.	Nil	
152602	Private	Private	OPPERMAN, Lawrence B.	79th Bn., 3-8-15	France, 29-6-16 to 8/9-16-16.	Nil	*29-7-18 18-9-10-16

Regl- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
28865	Private	Private	ORCHARD, Frederick Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-9-15.	1st D.S.C., France, 3-9-15 to 10-1-17. S.O.S., 11-3-17.	
420962	Private	Private	ORR, Alexander	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	France, 12-10-15 to 2-7-16.	C.A.S.C., England, 17-9-16 to 12-9-19. S.O.S., 23-9-19.	*6-6-16
46909	Private	Private	ORR, Charles	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 17-9-15.	Res. Units, England, 18-9-15 to 6-4-16. S.O.S., 27-10-16.	
719040	Private	Private	ORVIS, William	107th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 29-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29137	Private	Private	OSBORNE, Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
23038	Sergeant	Sergeant	OSBORNE, James Arthur	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-5-15.	Att. U.S.A. Army, as Instructor, 19-1-18 to 7-9-18. Ref. to Can., 27-12-18. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*25-4-15 *18-5-15
971871	Private	Private	OSLAND, Eugene	183rd Bn., 28-4-16	France, 20-4-17 to 1-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 2-11-17 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 23-1-19.	*15-8-17 *11-10-17
2476375	Private	Private	OSMOND, Bertram Oscar	C.A.M.C., 11-6-17	France, 22-8-18 to 4-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 5-16-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 26-2-19.	*4-10-18
29038	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	OUGHTON, Burchell O.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 22-10-15. S.O.S., 31-7-16.	*20-5-15
700222	Private	Private	OUSEY, John Percival	101st Bn., 10-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 9-5-19. S.O.S., 13-5-19.	*8-10-16 *12-1-19
420833	Private	Private	OUTERSON, Robert C.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 16-6-16, 26-4-17 to 12-4-18, 12-7-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	Nil	*13-6-16
602777	Private	Private	OVERTON, William Gee.	34th Bn., 7-8-15	France, 18-8-16 to 31-12-18. S.O.S., 18-3-19.	Nil	*31-8-18
420444	Private	Private	OWEN, Arthur H.	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 8-8-15, 8-3-16 to 11-10-16.	C.A.M.C., France, 27-11-15 to 7-5-16. Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 23-4-18. C.A.P.C., London, 24-4-18 to 11-8-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 11-8-19.	*10-10-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action: ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
859684	Private	Private	OWEN, Robert	178th Bn., 23-2-16	France, 14-2-17 to 9-4-17.	NII	19-4-17
28886	Private	Private	OWEN, William Price	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	NII	123-4-15
234052	Private	Private	OWERS, Albert Edward	203rd Bn., 23-2-16	France, 26-8-18 to 12-10-18.	Reg. Units, England, 13-10-18 to 17-2-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*1-10-18
180112	Private	Private	OXLEY, Victor N.	88th Bn., 8-11-15	France, 7-8-16 to 4/7-9-16.	NII	14/7-9-16
488870	Private	Private	PADDOCK, Arthur	63rd Bn., 30-11-15	France, 5-9-16 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	NII	
4035074	Private	Private	PAIGE, Charles John	2nd Depot Bn., Quebec Regt., 4-12-17	France, 26-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 23-9-18 to 16-2-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-4-19.	
77540	Private	Private	PAILTHORPE, Alexander F.	30th Bn., 17-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 27-8-15.	NII	127-8-15
171183	Private	Private	PAILTHORPE, Chas. H.	83rd Bn., 9-4-15	France, 10-9-17 to 19-10-17, 22-2-18 to 6-2-19. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	2nd D.S.C., France, 25-9-16 to 9-9-17.	*10-10-17
255787	Private	Private	PAINTER, Peril H.	1st Depot Bn., Saak. Regt., 19-2-18	France, 26-8-18 to 1-10-18.	NII	11-10-18
408512	Private	Private	PALMER, Cyril Ower	37th Bn., 3-6-15	France, 17-5-16 to 15-9-16, 4-5-17 to 16-8-17.	NII	*6-9-16 116-8-17
420100	Private	Private	PALMER, Joseph	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-7-15 to 20-7-16.	NII	120-7-16
722091	Private	Private	PALSSON, Sveinbjorn	108th Bn., 11-2-16	France, 15-2-17 to 13-4-17, 29-3-18 to 1-10-18.	NII	*9-4-17 *8-8-18 11-10-18
721849	Private	Private	PANAZIUK, Maksim	108th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 14-3-17 to 9-4-18.	44th Coy., C.F.C. France, 10-4-18 to 16-1-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	
2380598	Private	Private	PANISCO, Micohey	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 30-1-16	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	NII	

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
429135	Sergeant	Sergeant	PANK, Thomas C.	47th Bn., 22-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 25-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 26-8-17 to 19-9-19. S.O.S., 7-10-19.	*16-8-17 *15-8-17
721634	Private	Private	PAPPS, Fred Garland	108th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 26-4-17 to 14-12-18. S.O.S., 27-2-19.		†2-5-17
721709	Private	Private	PARAZINSKI, Mike	108th Bn., 26-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 2-5-17.		
718084	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	PARCHER, Scott S.	107th Bn., 3-8-15	France, 29-11-16 to 22-8-17, 7-4-18 to 13-10-18. L/Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 31-3-19.		*16-8-17 *8-10-18
721860	Private	Private	PARHUMOVICH, Alexander	108th Bn., 8-2-16	France, 14-3-17 to 21-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 22-8-17 to 31-5-18. Inv. to Can., 31-5-18. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	*15-8-17
28561	Private	Private	PARK, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-10-16.		
872025	Private	Private	PARKS, Bruce	163rd Bn., 31-5-16	France, 21-4-17 to 8-11-17.		†9-10-16
29141	Corporal	Private	PARK, Stewart Gray	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-6-15.		*14-9-17 †8-11-17
420587	Private	Private	PARKS, William James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 21-11-15.	Res. Units, England, 2-6-15 to 10-3-19. Cpl., 15-2-18. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	
721305	Private	Private	PARK, Henry George	108th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 14-3-17 to 22-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 22-11-15 to 20-9-16. Ret'd. to Can., 21-9-16. S.O.S., 16-4-17.	*22-5-15
721109	Private	Private	PARK, James	108th Bn., 4-12-15	France, 14-3-17 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-7-19.	C.F.C., England, 26-10-17 to 12-3-18. S.O.S., 11-4-18.	*15-8-17
420894	Private	Private	PARKER, Arthur	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-16.		*3-9-18
29281	A/Sgt L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	PARKER, Fred W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-7-15.		†13-6-16
602225	Private	Private	PARKER, Josiah	34th Bn., 18-1-15	France, 8-9-16 to 6-3-17. Russian Cross of St. George, 4th Class.	Res. Units, England, 22-7-15 to 14-9-17. C.R.O., London, 16-9-17 to 22-10-19. A/Sgt., 15-3-18. S.O.S., 8-11-19.	*12-2-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29142	Private	Private	PARKER, Wm. B. H.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 11-2-15.	11-10-18
2129113	Private	Private	PARKMAN, John Allen	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 4-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	
28665	Private	Private	PARRY, Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-5-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 30-5-15.	11-10-18
871052	Arm. Cpl.	Arm. Cpl.	PARRY, Edwin B.	183rd Bn., 4-2-16	France, 28-10-17 to 1-10-18. Arm. Cpl., 18-2-18.	Nil	
859277	Private	Private	PARRY, John	179th Bn., 15-11-15	France, 14-2-17 to 14-4-17. 8-4-18 to 11-10-18. S.O.S., 18-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 15-4-17 to 7-4-18.	*9-4-17 *3-10-18
29480	Private	Private	PARSONS, Albert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 22-6-16.	*26-1-17 (Acc.) 19-4-17
624593	Private	Private	PARSONS, Alfred Harold	151st Bn., 25-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	14/7-9-16
427195	Private	Private	PARSONS, Wallace	46th Bn., 12-5-15	France, 17-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	
51590	Private	Private	PARTRIDGE, Reginald W.	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 6-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	120-5-15
130280	Private	Private	PARTRIDGE, Wm.	72nd Bn., 16-3-16	France, 19-6-16 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
2378951	Private	Private	PASICH, Tony	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 4-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 7-1-19 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	51-10-16 27-1-19
421064	Private	Private	PATON, George	43rd Bn., 6-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 11-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-9-16 to 6-11-17. Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 25-2-18.	*11-9-16
129790	Private	L/Cpl.	PATON, George Jack	72nd Bn., 8-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 10-9-16. 28-4-17 to 16-10-17.	Res. Units, England, 17-10-17 to 2-1-19. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*10-9-16 *4-10-17
21748	Private	Private	PATERSON, Andrew	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 8-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 10-6-16 to 27-6-19. S.O.S., 10-7-19.	*17-5-16

Regi- mental No.	First Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
151866	Private	Private	PATERSON, Alexander	79th Bn., 9-11-15	France, 29-9-16 to 16-6-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
29373	Sergeant	Sergeant	PATTERSON, Frank D.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-4-15, 19-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 1-5-15 to 18-11-17.	*25-4-15 *25-7-18
2476594	Private	Private	PATERSON, Peter	C.A.M.C., 1-11-17	France, 3-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-3-19.	Nil	
722003	Private	Private	PATTERSON, Carl	108th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 14-3-17 to 11-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-11-17 to 24-4-18. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	
1006488	Private	Private	PATTERSON, David	226th Bn., 26-12-15	France, 4-5-17 to 26-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 14-6-18.	*18-8-17
28293	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	PATTERSON, Duncan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-3-15.	Nil	†14-3-15
150540	Private	Private	PATTERSON, Henry O.	79th Bn., 18-10-15	France, 29-9-16 to 11-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 10-12-16. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*9-10-16
832354	Private	Private	PATERSON, Norman	145th Bn., 6-4-16	France, 30-11-16 to 28-3-17, 16-8-18. S.O.S., 1-2-19.	Nil	*17-3-17 *8-6-18
29374	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	PATERSON, Norman Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-11-15. 6-7-16 to 15-8-18.	Cdn. Base Depot and G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 19-11-15 to 6-7-16. Res. Units, England, 16-8-18 to 29-12-18. Inv. to Can., 29-12-16. S.O.S., 27-3-19.	*25-4-15 *13-8-16
693329	Private	Private	PATERSON, Walter	174th Bn., 1-1-17	France, 1-9-17 to 11-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 12-9-18 to 2-2-19. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	*3-9-18
832738	Private	Private	PATERSON, William J.	145th Bn., 30-5-16	France, 13-11-16 to 14-10-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-5-18. S.O.S., 9-9-18.	*16-9-17
150544	Private	Private	PATTISON, George Robt.	79th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 29-6-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	†8-10-16
718269	Private	Private	PATTISON, Robert	107th Bn., 13-1-16	France, 29-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
150541	Private	Private	PATTON, George Edward N.	79th Bn., 26-7-15	France, 13-11-16 to 21-4-16.	Cdn. Lab. Pool France, 21-4-16 to 19-8-16. Res. Units, England, 20-8-18 to 12-11-18. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2128826	Private	Private	PATTON, Roydon P.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 16-4-17	France, 6-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*1-10-18 *1-10-18 *12-10-18
420964	Private A/Sgt.	Private	PATRICK, Alfred	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 13-10-15 to 23-12-15.	Res. Units, England, 24-12-15 to 17-9-19. A/Sgt., 11-4-17. S.O.S., 28-9-19.	
28782	Private A/Sgt.	Private	PAUL, Alexander S.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 4-5-15 to 18-1-19. A/Sgt., 15-12-16. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	*29-4-15
151874	Private	Private	PAUL, Joseph	79th Bn., 30-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
429603	Private	Private	PAUL, George Firth	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 8-8-18. M.M.	Nil	18-8-18
427572	Corporal	Corporal	PAUL, George Gordon	46th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 29-10-16. S.O.S., 26-2-19.	Nil	*8-9-18
1051156	Private	Private	PAUL, Robert Cameron	243rd Bn., 11-8-16	France, 27-8-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	
27083	Private	Private	PAULINE, John	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-7-18 to 2-9-18.	No. 1 Cdn. Vet. Hosp., 9-2-15 to 11-7-18.	12-9-18
736620	Private	Private	PAULSON, Paul Theodore	113th Bn., 9-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
2478565	Private	Private	PANSER, Claude George Alexander	C.A.M.C., 10-10-17 to 26-3-18. S.O.S., 8-8-19.	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 27-4-15 to 15-2-19. S.O.S., 25-4-19.	*22-10-18
28816	Sergeant A/R.S.M., A/W.O. 1	Sergeant	PAWSEY, Alfred Joseph	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-3-19. Desp. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*26-4-15
29481	Corporal	Corporal	PAYNE, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 17-8-16 to 2-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-1-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	
526512	Private	Private	PAYNE, Henry Norman	46th Bn., 22-3-15	France, 17-7-15 to 30-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 1-10-16 to 29-3-18. 19-9-16 to 5-1-19. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*30-9-16
420089	Corporal	Corporal	PAYNE, James	43rd Bn., 7-1-15	France, 30-3-16 to 18-6-18. M.M., 10-8-16.		

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
28666	Private	Private	PAYZE, Archer Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 3-6-15.	NII	†3-6-15
426063	Private	Private	PAYZE, Percy Owen	46th Bn., 19-12-14	France, 17-6-16 to 20-7-16.	NII	†20-7-16
624472	Private	Private	PEACHEY, Wm. George	151st Bn., 15-1-16	France, 13-1-16 to 15-4-17, 22-3-19. S.O.S., 9-3-19.	NII	*10-4-17
736339	Private	Private	PEACOCK, Thomas	113th Bn., 15-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 15/16-8-17.	NII	†15/16-8-17
700647	Private	Private	PEARCE, Sidney James	101st Bn., 7-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 28-9-16.	NII	†28-9-16
1000459	Private	Private	PEARSON, Arthur	226th Bn., 24-1-16	France, 13-5-17 to 16-3-18.	Res. Units, England, 17-3-18 to 23-9-18. S.O.S., 25-11-18.	*25-2-18 (acc.)
736197	Private	Private	PEARSON, Cecil	113th Bn., 17-12-15	France, 13-11-16 to 14-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 15-4-17 to 22-11-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*9-4-17
701171	Private	Private	PEARSON, George Clough	101st Bn., 21-2-16	France, 28-8-16 to 25/28-9-16.	NII	†25/28-9-16
2183317	Private	Private	PEARSON, Harold Enos	C.F.C., 23-2-17	France, 22-8-18 to 12-10-18. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	NII	*1-10-18
46276	Sergeant	Sergeant	PECK, Charles	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-15 to 25-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 26-5-15 to 29-11-18. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	*19-5-15
29012	Private	Private	PEARSON, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 10-11-16. S.O.S., 24-3-17.	
2380890	Private	Private	PEARSON, Karl Anton	1st Depot Bn., Mun. Regt., 4-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 8-4-19.	NII	†1-10-18 *9-12-18
153594	Corporal	Corporal	PEASNELL, Arthur	79th Bn., 5-8-15	France, 17-5-16 to 21-12-18. Col., 15-10-18. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	NII	
29008	Private	Private	PEDEN, Hugh Al	16th Bn., 22-9-14	NII	NII	†16-12-14
28648	Private A/Sgt.	Private	PEEL, Arthur Ernest	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 4-5-15 to 20-6-17. A/Sgt., 1-6-16. Comm. Imp. Army, 20-6-17.	*27-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
63703	Private	Private	PEET, Alliot	23rd Bn., 25-1-15	France, 21-8-16 to 11-10-16.	3rd Bn., France, 3-5-15 to 10-6-15. Res. Units, England, 20-6-15 to 20-8-16, 12-10-16 to 12-9-17. Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 7-2-18.	*17-6-15 *9-10-16
628569	Private	Private	PELKEY, William	47th Bn., 13-6-15	France, 21-4-16 to 16-6-16 8-9-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*13-6-16 18/9-10-16
154954	Private	Private	PELLERIN, Raymond	1st Par. Bn., 5-7-15	France, 18-3-17 to 14-4-17.	1st Par. Bn., France, 9-3-16 to 17-3-17. Res. Units, England, 14-4-17 to 26-6-18. C.P.C., France, 27-6-18 to 29-1-19. S.O.S., 1-6-19.	*9-4-17
2380803	Private	Private	PELISSIER, George Wm.	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 2-3-18	France, 27-9-18 to 1-12-18. S.O.S., 14-3-19.	Nil	
29569	Private	Private	PENBERTHY, Fred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-9-15.	Comm. Imp. Army, 24-10-15.	
721648	Private	Private	PENDREIGH, Thomas	108th Bn., 13-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 16-9-17.	Nil	†16-9-17
721681	Private	Private	PENSTON, Wilfred Robert	108th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 22-8-18 to 19-10-18. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	Nil	*13-10-18
420772	Corporal	Corporal	PENNIE, Archibald M.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 27-10-15 to 8-9-16, 26-3-19, 2-10-19 to 26-3-19, 2-11-22 to 2-19-23. S.O.S., 1-9-19.	Res. Units, England, 9-9-16 to 2-10-18.	*7-9-16
460819	Private	Private	PENNIE, William	61st Bn., 8-6-15	France, 18-7-16 to 8-9-16.	Nil	18-9-16
2383633	Private	Private	PENNY, George Phillip	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 25-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 12-5-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	Nil	
736929	Private	Private	PENNOCK, John Albert	113th Bn., 17-4-16	France, 13-11-16 to 15-8-17.	Nil	115-8-17
420445	Private	Private	PENROSE, John Cameren	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 23-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 24-10-16 to 26-2-18. S.O.S., 12-6-18.	*9-10-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
199356	Private	Private	PERRAULT, Edeuard	94th Bn., 27-4-16	France, 28-8-16 to 13-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-10-16 to 11-6-17. Inv. to Can., 12-6-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*10-10-16
2129680	Private	Private	PERCIVAL, Herbert Everard	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 4-3-18	France, 8-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	
2129164	Private	Private	PERRAULT, Ernest Joseph	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 13-9-18 to 5-3-19. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	Nil	
29013	Private A/Cpl.	Private	PERKS, Arthur Wm.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 27-4-15 to 22-5-19. A/Cpl., 1-12-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-3-19.	*25-4-15
29010	Private	Private	PERKINS, Gerald G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm. Imp. Army, 6-1-15.	
628173	Private	Private	PEROWNE, George Thos. J.	47th Bn., 1-9-15	France, 8-5-16 to 22-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 23-9-16 to 1-8-17. Inv. to Can., 1-8-17. S.O.S., 31-10-17.	
77365	Private	Private	PERROTT, Rowland Hyde	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 3-6-15 to 21-10-15. Inv. to Can., 22-10-15. S.O.S., 30-6-16.	*21-5-15
29009	Private	Private	PERRY, Alexander Steen	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 15-3-15.	
2381562	Private	Private	PERRY, Donald Sheldon	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 1-4-18	France, 6-9-18 to 21-3-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	Nil	
77367	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	PERRY, James Wm.	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-7-15, 22-12-15 to 3-4-19.	Res. Units, England, 4-4-19 to 15-7-19. S.O.S., 30-7-19.	*5-9-16 *16-9-17 *10-8-18
475177	Private	Private	PETERS, William	90th Bn., 26-7-15	France, 26-3-16 to 22-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 23-6-16 to 25-2-18. Inv. to Can., 26-2-18. S.O.S., 15-4-18.	*14-6-16
3155066	Private	Private	PETERSON, Christian	2nd Bn., Quebec Regt., 26-11-17	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18, 23-9-18 to 16-3-19. S.O.S., 21-4-19.	
736868	Private	Private	PETERSON, Jehn	113th Bn., 8-4-16	France, 28-11-16 to 13-4-17, 24-11-17 to 16-8-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 116-8-18
257596	Private	Private	PETERSON, John	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
147573	Sapper	Private	PETERSON, Peter Andrew	78th Bn., 4-7-15	France, 7-8-16 to 29-4-17.	5th Bn., C.R.T., France, 2-10-17 to 22-1-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	*27-9-16
257593	Private	Private	PETERSON, Victor	1st Bn., Sask. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
29586	Private A/Cpl.	Private	PETTIT, John William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-6-15.	C.R.O., London, 4-7-17 to 12-9-19. A/Cpl., 31-3-19. S.O.S., 22-9-19.	*25-4-15
871303	Private	Private	PETTITT, William	183rd Bn., 26-2-16	France, 7-3-17 to 4-11-17.	Nil	14-11-17
700954	Private	Private	PHELAN, Andrew	101st Bn., 25-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 4-3-18.	Nil	14-3-18
29140	Private	Private	PHILBIN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 1-6-15 to 25-7-16. C.A.P.C., and C.A.S.C., London, 26-7-16 to 22-6-17. Comm., Imp. Army, 28-6-17.	*22-4-15
420102	Lieut.	Sergeant	PHILIP, Alexander	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 29-9-16. 18-3-18 to 27-8-18. Sgt., 10-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 30-9-16 to 17-3-18. Comm., Man. Regt., 23-11-18 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	
28590	Sergeant	Private	PHILIP, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	13th Bn., France, 2-5-15 to 1-1-16. Cdn. Base Depot, France, 2-1-16 to 7-5-16. Overseas Base Pay Office, 8-5-16 to 23-10-17. Sgt., 15-8-16. Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 29-10-18.	
859798	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, Arthur	179th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 20-9-18 to 14-2-19.	C.A.P.C., London, 28-3-19 to 12-9-19. S.O.S., 26-9-19.	*15-8-17 *8-8-18
721178	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, David Garfield	108th Bn., 11-12-15	France, 14-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
105741	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, Frank Vernon	68th Bn., 5-1-15	France, 7-8-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
420337	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, George	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 1-1-16 to 18-6-16. 28-8-16 to 28-9-16.	Nil	*13-6-16 128-9-16
151875	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, Harry	79th Bn., 14-10-15	France, 29-6-16 to 15-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 16-9-16 to 31-1-16. Inv. to Can., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 18-6-16.	*7-9-16
71212	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, Joseph Edward	27th Bn., 25-10-14	France, 18-11-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	27th Bn., France, 17-9-15 to 17-11-16.	

Regl- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
2380404	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, Lloyd Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Men. Regt., 30-1-16	France, 5-9-18 to 21-2-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	Nil	
420101	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	PHILLIPS, Roy	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
701051	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, Samuel Henry	101st Bn., 2-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 20-2-19.	Nil	*11-8-18 *1-10-18
1030916	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, Samuel Richard	236th Bn., 22-6-17	France, 26-8-18 to 23-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 24-9-18 to 2-1-19. S.O.S., 4-6-19.	*1-10-18
1069922	Private	Private	PHILLIPS, Thomas	249th Bn., 3-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 6-10-18. S.O.S., 12-4-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*1-10-18
420218	Private A/Sat.	Private	PHILLIPS, William David	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 13-10-15 to 17-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-6-16 to 24-10-16. C.A.P.C., London, 25-10-16 to 6-9-19. A/Sgt., 12-2-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 6-9-19.	*12-6-16
427650	Private	Private	PHILLIPSON, James	46th Bn., 17-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 5-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 6-9-16 to 25-2-16. C.F.C., England, 26-2-18 to 5-5-19. Inv. to Can., 5-5-19. S.O.S., 16-6-19.	
267951	Sergeant	Sergeant	PHIPPS, John	108th Bn., 1-5-16	France, 4-5-17 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28764	Private	Private	PICKARD, Robin Pym	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
257588	Private	Private	PICKEN, John	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
229314	Private A/Cpl.	Private	PICKERING, Edwin George	61st Bn., 23-8-15	France, 18-7-16 to 13-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 14-10-16 to 10-9-18. C.A.P.C., London, 11-3-18 to 4-7-19. A/Cpl., 10-10-18. S.O.S., 18-7-19.	*20-9-16
820671	Private	Private	PICKERING, Robert	141st Bn., 25-4-16	France, 30-5-18 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	
722180	Private	Private	PICKERSGILL, Frank Alias	108th Bn., 26-2-16	France, 7-3-17 to 30-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 1-12-17 to 22-9-18. S.O.S., 30-11-18.	*15/16-8-17
910772	Private	Private	PICKETT, Lewis Sherwood	196th Bn., 30-3-16	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	†1-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Prisoner of War. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Services	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29482	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	PICTON, Ernest J.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-10-16, 30-8-17 to 19-1-17. C.S.M., 30-9-17. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 7-10-16 to 29-8-17, 20-11-17 to 5-3-18. S.O.S., 31-10-19.	*22-4-15 *1-5-16 *6-10-16 *8-11-17
12002	Private	Private	PIGOU, Henry LaTroupe	5th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-9-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 13-9-15.	
253341	Private	Private	PIKE, Charles Edward Cyril	210th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Inv. to Can., 8-8-19. S.O.S., 18-11-19.	81-10-18 85-12-18
260592	Private	Private	PIKE, Frederick Lawrence	61st Bn., 3-7-15	France, 18-7-16 to 10-9-16.	Nil	110-9-16
718638	Private	Private	PILBEAN, William Alfred	107th Bn., 26-2-16	France, 29-11-16 to 13-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 14-4-17 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	89-4-17
420213	Private	Private	PILGRIM, Albert	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 14-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 15-8-16 to 9-6-17, 4th Div. Emp. Coy., France, 10-6-17 to 21-1-19. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*3-6-16
403128	Private	Private	PINNEGAR, James	34th Bn., 14-4-15	France, 1-3-16 to 8-6-16, 28-8-16 to 13-4-17.	Res. Units, and C.A.M.C., England, 14-4-17 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	*3-6-16 *11-4-17 14/7-9-16
420895	Private	Private	PINNOCK, George	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	19-4-17
738967	Private	Private	PIPER, George Brown	113th Bn., 26-4-16	France, 27-10-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	
718912	Private	Private	PIRIE, Charles Wilson	107th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 6-12-16 to 26-8-17, 20-3-18 to 16-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 17-8-18 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	*15-8-17 *10-8-18
718562	Private	Private	PIRIE, John	107th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 6-12-16 to 14-7-17, 26-11-17 to 12-1-18, 22-6-18 to 31-8-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 *31-8-18
129563	Private	Private	PITHIE, Alexander Taylor	72nd Bn., 21-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 28-12-16, 24-11-17 to 9-1-19.	Res. Units, England, 10-1-19 to 11-7-19. S.O.S., 26-7-19.	*17-12-16 *19-8-16
420342	Private	Private	PITT, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 16-7-16.	2nd Fld. Bakery, France, 16-7-16 to 5-3-19. S.O.S., 27-4-16.	
722189	Corporal	Corporal	PJETURSON, Christian Ludwig	108th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 7-3-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 22-2-16. S.O.S., 7-5-16.	Nil	*31-8-18

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77894	Private	Private	PLANT, George	36th Bn., 6-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-4-16.	Nil	124-4-16
426628	Private	Private	PLANT, Joseph Alfred	46th Bn., 23-3-15	France, 17-6-16 to 5-8-16, 1-9-17 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*4-8-16 *30-8-16
2381123	Private	Private	PLANTE, Joseph Ovide	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18.	22nd Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 16-10-18. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	*9-10-18
15320	Private	Private	PLAYFOOT, Sydney	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 23-1-16.	1st Div. Train, France, 24-1-16 to 8-6-17. C.A.S.C., England, 9-6-17 to 22-9-18. S.O.S., 22-11-18.	*20-5-15 *5-6-17
51260	Sergeant	Sergeant	PLUNKETT, Algernon V.	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 6-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-4-15. Sgt., 27-2-15.	Nil	119-4-15
1606603	Private	Private	PLUNKETT, Otway Randall	226th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 22-6-17 to 17-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-2-18. S.O.S., 4-4-18.	12-9-18
736860	Private	Private	POKE, William	113th Bn., 7-4-16	France, 13-11-16 to 2-9-18.	Nil	
2476392	Private	Private	POLSON, Hugh Gladstone	C.A.M.C., 21-6-17	France, 3-10-18 to 5-3-19. S.O.S., 7-4-19.	Nil	
47038	Private	Private	POLLARD, Henry E.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-5-15.	15th Bn., France, 3-5-15 to 3-6-15.	13-6-15
29375	Private	Private	POLLLOCK, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 28-5-15 to 3-11-16. C.A.P.C., London, 4-11-16 to 17-7-18.	*18-5-15 *17-7-18
198144	Private	Private	POOL, Arthur Henry	94th Bn., 11-11-15	France, 13-11-16 to 11-4-17.	Nil	111-4-17
2379854	Private	Private	POOLE, Kingsley	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*1-10-18 18-10-18
77960	Private	Private	POMEROY, Stanley Clark	30th Bn., 11-2-18	France, 3-5-15 to 14-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 15-4-17 to 19-11-17. Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 8-7-18.	
152620	Private	Private	POND, Hedley	79th Bn., 2-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 17-6-16, 13-5-18 to 6-10-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	1st Cdn. Inf. Works Bn., France, 17-7-17 to 12-3-18.	*1-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29014	Private	Private	POPHAM, John Christopher	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-9-15.	1st D.S.C., France, 17-9-15 to 9-4-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*8-6-15
478603	Sapper	Private	POPILUCK, Karl	R.C.R. (Draft) 29-9-15	France, 18-7-16 to 26-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 27-10-16 to 30-4-18. 7th Bn., C.R.Y., France, 1-5-18 to 27-1-19. S.O.S., 5-3-19.	*6-9-16
721088	Private	Private	PORANO, Marcus	108th Bn., 1-12-15	France, 7-3-17 to 30-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 31-8-17 to 5-9-18. 27th Bn., France, 6-9-18 to 12-4-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	
420477	R.S.M., W.O. I	R.S.M., W.O. I	PORTER, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. R.S.M., W.O. I, 4-10-18. D.C.M. S.O.S., 8-3-19	Nil	
2128934	Private	Private	PORTER, William George	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 12-7-18 to 1-10-18.	S.O.S., 9-4-18.	31-10-18 01-1-19
2379620	Private	Private	POSPISHIL, James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	
29483	Private	Private	POTTER, Orlando	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 30-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 12-7-16. Enlisted 173rd Bn., 5-10-16. C.F.C., France, 25-5-17 to 23-12-18. S.O.S., 4-7-18.	*22-4-15
624639	Private	Private	POTVIN, Henry	151st Bn., 15-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 19-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-6-18. S.O.S., 16-12-18.	*9-4-17
2363341	Private	Private	POULIN, Frederick Eugene	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 11-9-18, 7-11-18 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	22nd Bn., France, 12-9-18 to 6-11-18.	
721436	Private	Private	POULOS, Thomas	108th Bn., 22-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 13-6-17.	Res. Units, England, 14-6-17 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*4-6-17
736047	Private	Private	POULTER, Stanley	113th Bn., 22-11-15	France, 13-11-16 to 1-5-17, 20-3-18 to 20-1-19.	Res. Units, England, 21-1-19 to 2-9-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*28-4-17
625304	Private	Private	POUTRE, Edward Alexander	151st Bn., 31-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 22-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 6-3-19.	*15-6-17

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
51381	Private	Private	POWELL-JONES, James Walter	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 6-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-11-15.	Comm. Imp. Army, 29-11-15.	
1001211	Private	Private	POWELL, Alfred Edward	226th Bn., 26-3-16	France, 31-8-17 to 16-8-18.	S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*16-8-18 *17-8-18 *6-12-18
29139	Private	Private	POWELL, Cyril	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 26-5-15 to 27-9-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 28-9-16.	*19-5-15
737084	Private	Private	POWELL, Levi George	113th Bn., 12-6-16	France, 13-11-18 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†9-4-17
718451	Private	Private	POWER, Ernest Albert	107th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 29-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
152619	Private	Private	POWER, Charles	76th Bn., 29-8-15	France, 29-6-16 to 7-9-16.	C.M.G. Corps, England, 1-3-17 to 28-10-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 29-10-17 to 1-10-18. S.O.S., 1-3-19.	*4-9-18 *30-9-18
2128986	Private	Private	POWERS, William LaFontain	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 26-10-18. S.O.S., 20-4-19.	Nil	
420216	Private	Private	POWIS, Oliver Ward	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 6-4-16. 25-11-17 to 4-4-18. Inv. to Can., 30-10-18. S.O.S., 10-5-19.	Res. Units, and C.A.P.C., England, 7-4-16 to 24-11-17.	
420774	Sergeant	Sergeant	POWRIE, Charles	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 19-11-15 to 28-1-19. Sgt., 28-8-18. Inv. to Can., S.O.S., 24-6-19.	Nil	
721728	Private	Private	POZNIAK, Anton	108th Bn., 27-1-16	France, 7-3-17 to 18-4-18.	79th Coy, C.F.C., France, 19-4-18 to 25-12-18. S.O.S., 11-3-19.	*15-8-17
420448	Private	Private	PRATT, Frederick	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 22-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 17-11-16. S.O.S., 5-6-17.	
429695	Private	Private	PRATT, Joseph John	47th Bn., 12-8-15	France, 2-3-16 to 23-5-16. 13-11-16 to 17-4-17.	Nil	*17-5-16 †17-4-17
77858	Private	Private	PRATT, James Wesley	30th Bn., 23-11-14	France, 27-5-15 to 13-12-15.	Res. Units, and C.A.M.C., England, 14-12-15 to 11-3-19. S.O.S., 3-5-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28887	Private	Private	PRENTICE, Arthur Hugh	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 18-6-15 to 16-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 6-1-19.	*14-7-16
420220	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	PRICE, Charles	43rd Bn., 7-1-15	France, 1-1-16 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
628116	Private	Private	PRICE, Erwin	47th Bn., 17-6-15	France, 20-4-16 to 4-7-9-16.	Nil	14-7-9-16
23044	Private	Private	PRICE, Henry John	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-5-15.	Nil	35-5-15
	Private	Private	PRICE, John	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 26-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 27-1-16 to 12-4-18. 1st Cin. Gen. Hosp., France, 13-4-18 to 1-1-19. S.O.S., 3-5-19.	
420219	Private	Private	PRICE, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 18-10-15 to 22-5-16.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 23-5-16 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	*17-5-16
420339	Private	Private	PRICE, Victor John	107th Bn., 15-1-16	France, 29-11-16 to 28/30-4-17.	Nil	128/30-4-17
33675	Private	Private	PRICE, William Joseph B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-5-18. (Att. from C.A.M.C.).	C.A.M.C., France, 29-5-18 to 23-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 24-4-19.	
871660	Private	Private	PRIDDLE, Henry	183rd Bn., 1-4-16	France, 4-5-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	116-8-17
427480	Private A/Sgt.	Private	PRIME, Charles William	46th Bn., 11-5-15	France, 17-6-16 to 28-8-17.	1st Div. Imp. Coy., France, 29-8-17 to 21-1-19. A/Sgt., 1-7-18. S.O.S., 21-5-19.	
721128	Private	Private	PRIME, Frank	108th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 15-2-17 to 28/30-4-17.	Nil	128/30-4-17
255493	Private	Private	PRIME, James Thomas	210th Bn., 12-4-16	France, 26-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
21507	Sergeant	Sergeant	PRINCE, Frederick John	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-3-16 to 2-10-16. Sgt., 2-8-16. M.M.	Nil	12-10-18
721386	Private	Private	PRINCE, Roland	108th Bn., 23-12-15	France, 31-8-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*21-8-19
1001052	Private	Private	PRINGLE, George William	226th Bn., 21-3-16	France, 13-5-17 to 1-1-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*5-1-17 -22-10-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Services	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
693254	Private	Private	PRINGLE, James Douglas	174th Bn., 23-11-16	France, 31-8-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	18-8-18
420664	Private	Private	PRINGLE, James Smith	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 21-10-15 to 4-6-16. Inv. to Can., 8-12-16. S.O.S., 24-4-18.	Nil	*10-2-16
49485	Private	Private	PRINGLE, Richard W.	Remount Depot, 13-4-15	France, 12-7-18 to 12-1-18. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	Remount Depot, France, 4-6-15 to 27-10-15. C.A.S.C., England, 28-10-15 to 6-6-17. 1st Cdn. Vet. Hosp., 7-6-17 to 11-7-18.	
427581	Private	Private	PRITCHARD, Alfred	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 9-9-16. Inv. to Can., 9-1-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	Nil	*4-9-16
420775	Private	Private	PRITCHARD, Angus Donald	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 10-11-15 to 23-2-17.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 26-2-17 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	*18-2-17 (Acc.)
421102	Private	Private	PRITCHARD, Archibald Hugh	43rd Bn., 21-4-15	France, 10-11-15 to 26-6-16. 22-9-16 to 7-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 8-8-18 to 8-8-19. S.O.S., 29-11-20.	*14-6-16 *28-4-18 *21-7-18 (Acc.)
722016	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	PROCTER, Gilbert	108th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 26-4-17 to 11-2-18.	Res. Units, England, 12-2-18 to 22-3-19. A/L/Cpl., 7-8-18. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	125/28-9-16
709971	Private	Private	PROCTER, Harris	101st Bn., 27-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 25-28-9-16.	Nil	*9-4-17
151171	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	PROCTOR, Herbert	79th Bn., 6-8-15	France, 29-6-16 to 15-4-17. Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. L/Cpl., 31-1-17. S.O.S., 25-1-18.	Nil	
2381486	Private	Private	PROCTOR, John James Edward	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 28-3-18	France, 5-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
443070	Sergeant	Sergeant	PROCTOR, John Thomas	54th Bn., 18-5-15	France, 26-3-16 to 14-9-16. 28-4-17 to 20-3-19. Sgt., 17-9-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	Nil	*6-9-16 *16-8-17
721545	Private	Private	PROCTOR, William Bryson	108th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 7-11-17.	Nil	17-11-17
420338	Private	Private	PROST, Sydney	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 1-1-16 to 17-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-10-16 to 15-10-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 16-10-18.	*4-6-16 *9-10-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

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700939	Private	Private	PROTHEROE, John Guy	101st Bn., 24-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 6-4-18.	Res. Units, England, 7-4-18 to 15-5-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	*4-3-18
1070047	Private	Private	PROUT, Arthur Harold	249th Bn., 24-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 17-10-18. S.O.S., 12-4-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
2378350	Private	Private	PROVOST, Joseph	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-11-17	France, 29-8-18 to 13-10-18. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	NII	
77366	Private A/Sgt.	Private	PROWSE, Richard James	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 26-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 27-10-16 to 8-8-19. A/Sgt., 1-6-18. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	*8-9-16
721965	Private	Private	PRUDEN, John	108th Bn., 12-2-16	France, 26-4-17 to 22-9-17.	Res. Units, and C.F.C., England, 23-9-17 to 30-8-18. C.F.C., France, 31-8-18 to 6-4-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	*16-9-17
152821	Private	Private	PUDDLE, Albert Richard	79th Bn., 3-8-15	France, 28-8-16 to 11-10-16. 26-4-17 to 16-10-17. Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 31-5-18.	NII	*8-10-16
29011	Private	Private	PUDDY, Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-2-16. Ret. to Can., 22-5-18. S.O.S., 21-10-18.	NII	
129566	Private	Private	PULLEN, Edward Daniel	72nd Bn., 20-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 12-9-16. Inv. to Can., 13-3-17. S.O.S., 13-2-18.	NII	*6-9-16
629109	Private	Private	PULLINGER, Harry Alfred	47th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 21-4-16 to 11/14-6-16.	NII	†12/14-6-16
26783	Private	Private	PUNNETT, Schuyler	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-7-15.	Res. Units, England, 28-7-15 to 29-12-16. S.O.S., 9-3-17.	*7-7-15
871309	Private	Private	PURGER, Jack Irwin	163rd Bn., 28-2-16	France, 26-4-17 to 8-8-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19. Ret. to 26-6-15.	NII	*16-8-17 *8-8-18
29484	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	PURCHASE, Bertram	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-6-15	Res. Units, England, 27-6-15 to 3-1-16. Comm. Imps. Army, 4-1-16.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnotes for Details)
29821	Private	Private	PURDIE, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-5-15.	Nil	†8-5-15
700987	Private	Private	PURNELL, Walter	101st Bn., 26-1-15	France, 28-11-16 to 9-4-17.	43rd Bn., France, 12-11-16 to 27-11-16.	†9-4-17
29376	Private	Private	PURVES, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-5-15.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 27-5-15 to 13-6-16. C.A.S.C., France, 14-8-16 to 12-5-18. 10th Bde, C.F.A., France, 13-5-18 to 9-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 5-4-19.	*21-5-15
426591	Corporal	Private	PURVIS, George	46th Bn., 17-3-15	France, 17-9-16 to 31-1-17.	1st Cdn. Vet. Hosp., France, 1-2-17 to 4-4-19. Cpl., 15-2-18. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	*8-9-16
420446	L/Cpl.	L/Col.	PUTNAM, William Blair	43rd Bn., 18-2-14	France, 22-12-15 to 17-6-16. L/Cpl., 27-3-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-6-16 to 10-5-17. Inv. to Can., 11-5-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*14-6-16
151884	Private	Private	PUTTERRILL, John Joseph	79th Bn., 22-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 13-10-16. Inv. to Can., 15-11-17. S.O.S., 8-2-17.	Nil	*9-10-16
198461	Private	Private	PYOTT, Robert	94th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 4-2-17. Inv. to Can., 19-9-17. S.O.S., 16-9-18.	Nil	*27-1-17
737120	Private	Private	QUANCE, William John	113th Bn., 10-7-16	France, 13-11-16 to 30-4-17. Inv. to Can., 19-9-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	Nil	*29-4-17
859971	Private	Private	QUELCH, Ashley	179th Bn., 16-4-16	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*1-9-18
1030884	Private	Private	QUIGLEY, Maurice	236th Bn., 21-6-17	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18, 23-9-18 to 16-3-19. S.O.S., 20-4-19.	
737012	Private	Private	QUIGLEY, James Steven	113th Bn., 16-5-16	France, 28-11-16 to 10-6-17.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 11-6-17 to 17-11-17. S.O.S., 17-4-18.	*3-6-17
77316	Private	Private	QUINN, Robert	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 28-3-15. Ret. to Can., 15-10-15. S.O.S., 29-10-15.	Nil	*21-5-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28547	Corporal A/S/Sgt.	Corporal	RABJOHN, George S.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-1-17, 3-10-18 to 17-3-19. Cpl., 2-2-19.	H.Q., London, and Res. Units, England, 23-1-17 to 2-10-18. H.Q., London, 18-3-19 to 21-12-20. A/S/Sgt., 1-9-19. S.O.S., 31-1-21.	116-9-18
719042	Private	Private	RABOUR, Sidney	107th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 7-4-18 to 16-8-18.	NII	*16-9-17 *1-10-18
721738	Private	Private	RADFORD, William Carter	108th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 20-4-17 to 4-10-18. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	NII	*20-4-15
29143	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	RAE, Andrew Struthers	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Res., Units and C.M.F., England, 4-5-15 to 5-9-19. A/S/Sgt., 13-9-18. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	*25-5-15
41861	Private	Private	RAE, George	2nd Bde., C.F.A., 22-9-14	France, 14-4-15 to 27-5-15. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 10-7-15.	NII	*27-9-18
871127	Private	Private	RAE, William	183rd Bn., 8-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 3-10-18. Inv. to Can., 10-12-18. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	NII	\$22-4-15 14-5-15
28866	Private	Private	RAGBOURN, Herbert William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	NII	*11-1-16 128-9-16
29004	Sergeant	Sergeant	RAINE, Samuel James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-2-19. Sgt., 12-7-16. S.O.S., 31-5-19.	Res., Units, and 2nd Cdn. Vet. Hosp., Eng- land, 9-2-16 to 8-11-17. 1st Cdn. Vet. Hosp., France, 8-11-17 to 9-2-18. 37th Coy. C.F.C., France, 10-2-18 to 11-11-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*15-8-17 *8-8-18
420451	Private	Private	RAINEY, John	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 24-1-16, 18-8-16 to 28-9-16.	NII	19-10-16
420104	Private	Private	RAINFORD, Frederick	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 13-10-15 to 8-2-16.	NII	
736232	Private	Private	RAISBECK, George	113th Bn., 26-12-15	France, 13-11-16 to 20-8-17, 25-11-17 to 12-8-18. S.O.S., 26-2-19. France, 10-9-19.	NII	
160745	Private	Private	RAK, Ivan	82nd Bn., 28-10-15	France, 10-9-19.	NII	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
625045	Private	Private	RALSTON, Benjamin Stuart	151st Bn., 26-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 1-6-19.	Nil	
625327	Private	Private	RALSTON, Robert	151st Bn., 6-4-16	France, 13-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	†22-4-15
26932	C.S.M.	C.S.M.	RAMSAY, Henry Vincent	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. C.S.M., 11-2-15.	Nil	†9-4-17
736849	Private	Private	RAMSAY, Robert	113th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 13-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†1-10-18 †1-1-19
2128921	Private	Private	RAMSEY, Westall	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-16	France, 12-7-18 to 1-10-18.	S.O.S., 5-4-19.	†22-4-16
51397	Private	Private	RAMSHAW, Robinson William	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 20-11-14	France, 12-3-15 to 18-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 12-3-18. Inv. to Can., 13-3-18. S.O.S., 8-7-18.	†2-11-16 †23-4-18
151179	Private	Private	RAND, Lyman Harold	79th Bn., 27-11-15	France, 22-9-16 to 5-5-18. Inv. to Can., 20-9-18. S.O.S., 4-3-19.	Nil	†8-10-16
442250	Sergeant	Sergeant	RANDALL, Alfred Frank	54th Bn., 16-5-15	France, 20-1-16 to 8-10-16. Sgt., 1-9-16.	Nil	
718086	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	RANDLE, William Harry A.	107th Bn., 30-7-15	France, 6-12-16 to 20-8-17. L/Cpl., 30-4-17. Inv. to Can., 3-6-18. S.O.S., 31-7-18.	Nil	†15-8-17
130202	Private	Private	RANGLES, Robert	72nd Bn., 18-1-16	France, 19-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	†8/9-10-16
719082	Private	Private	RANICHE, Jacob	107th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 29-11-16 to 21-2-17.	Nil	†21-2-17
427385	Private	Private	RANKEL, Albert John	46th Bn., 7-7-15	France, 17-6-16 to 16-2-19. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; †Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. †Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
180122	Corporal	Corporal	RANKIN, Stewart Marshall	88th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 7-8-16 to 3-11-16, 21-4-17 to 15-8-18, Cpl., 8-8-18, M.M. Inv. to Can., 13-1-19, S.O.S., 25-2-19.	Nil	*8-8-18 *20-11-22
51401	Private	Private	RAPIER, Frank	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 6-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
718864	Private	Private	RAPLEY, David Horace	107th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 6-12-16 to 22-5-17.	Nil	†22-5-17
420896	Private	Private	RATELL, Israel	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 23-2-16.	Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 30-2-16 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	*5-8-16
151181	Private	Private	RAWSON, Louis	79th Bn., 6-8-15	France, 29-6-16 to 7-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 8-8-16 to 22-9-18. S.O.S., 12-11-18.	*3-11-17
859713	Private	Private	RAY, Michael	179th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 24-6-19.	Nil	
700844	Private	Private	RAYMENT, George	101st Bn., 18-1-16	France, 26-11-16 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
736810	Private	Private	RAYMOND, Charles Edward	113th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 16-9-17, Ret. to Can., 28-10-17, S.O.S., 6-3-18.	Nil	
736439	Private	Private	RAYMOND, Emile Henry	113th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 14-1-17, Inv. to Can., 23-9-17, S.O.S., 10-2-18.	Nil	
737147	Private	Private	RAYNER, Arthur	113th Bn., 4-8-16	France, 13-11-16 to 26-10-17.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 27-10-16 to 26-3-18, C.F.C., France, 12-7-18 to 4-12-18, S.O.S., 10-2-19.	
29146	Private	Private	RAYNER, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Ret. to Can., 6-3-15, S.O.S., 17-3-15.	*12-6-17
1000737	Private	Private	READ, Henry	226th Bn., 20-1-16	France, 12-5-17 to 14-11-17.	Cdn. Vet. Hosp., France, 15-11-17 to 4-3-19, S.O.S., 27-4-19.	*12-6-15 {400.}
29485	Private	Private	READ, Sydney H.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-7-19, S.O.S., 6-10-16.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (Six footnote for Details)
77330	Corporal	Corporal	READY, William	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 21-8-17 to 8-8-19. Cpl., 9-4-17. S.O.S., 23-8-19.	*15-8-17
21750	Private	Private	REARDON, Blake	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15		118/22-5-15
77329	Sergeant	Corporal	REBURN, Ernest	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 15-7-18. Cpl., 14-9-16.	C.C.H.Q., France, 16-7-18 to 11-5-19. Sgt., 20-4-19. S.O.S., 21-6-19.	
28016	Private	Private	REDMOND, Charles Dairymple	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-5-15.		121-5-15
29147	Corporal	L/Cpl.	REDMOND, Frederick	16th Bn., 22-9-14	NII	Res. Units, England, 1-12-15 to 31-3-16. Cpl., 15-6-15. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 31-3-16.	
488688	Private	Private	REDMOND, James Joseph	63rd Bn., 19-10-15	France, 12-8-16 to 10-2-18. S.O.S., 12-3-18.		
51402	Private	Private	REDPATH, Robert	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 7-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 2-6-15 to 27-2-18. Ret. to Can., 28-2-18. S.O.S., 25-4-18.	
1001109	Private	Private	REED, Edward	226th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 1-9-17 to 23-11-17.		*8-11-17
129809	Corporal	Private	REED, Stephen	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 26-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 28-1-17 to 26-1-19. Cpl., 11-12-18. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	
77840	Corporal	Corporal	REES, Hugh Arthur	30th Bn., 23-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 18-6-16. Cpl., 26-2-16. M.M.		*13-6-16 112-8-16
29486	Private	Private	REES, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	NII	1st Cdn. Sanitary Sect., France, 9-2-15 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	
28697	Private	Private	REES, Lewis Austin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-12-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 11-12-15.	14-3-18
104960	Private	Private	REEVE, Richard Russell	68th Bn., 4-10-15	France, 7-8-16 to 4-3-18.		
77017	Private	Private	REEVES, George	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 19-5-15.		119-5-15
28668	Private	Private	REID, Andrew	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-12-15	4th Div. Train, France, 3-12-15 to 13-1-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 13-6-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease; §Prisoner of War. †Died. ‡Repatriated.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77832	Sergeant	Sergeant	REID, Alexander	30th Bn., 14-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-6-16, 20-4-17 to 6-9-18, Sgt., 20-12-17, D.C.M. and M.M. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	Nil	†13-6-18 ‡2-9-18
718773	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	REID, George	107th Bn., 5-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 2-9-18, L/Cpl., 8-8-18.	Nil	12-9-18
860095	Private	Private	REID, John	179th Bn., 25-8-16	France, 17-3-18 to 26-3-19, S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
721065	Private	Private	REID, John	108th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 21-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
2379629	Private	Private	REID, Robert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 22-3-19. S.O.S., 8-4-19.	†1-10-18 ‡6-12-18
420559	Private	Private	REID, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-4-16.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 5-4-16 to 11-3-18. Inv. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 13-4-16.	‡31-3-16
693037	Private	Private	REILLY, Arthur Alexander	174th Bn., 16-6-16	France, 28-8-17 to 7-12-17, 5-9-18 to 11-12-18. S.O.S., 2-4-19.	Nil	
693068	Private	Private	REILLY, Ernest Lawrence	174th Bn., 11-7-16	France, 28-8-17 to 11-9-17.	Nil	†11-9-17
718600	Private	Private	RILEY, William Martin	107th Bn., 19-2-16	France, 29-11-16 to 15-4-17.	Nil	†15-4-17
15174	Private	Private	REISDORF, Harold V.	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 28-5-15, Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 31-12-15.	Nil	
420129	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	REITH, William John Franklin	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 17-8-16, 19-3-18 to 15-2-19. C.S.M. W.O. 2, 24-10-18. M.M. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 18-6-16 to 17-3-18.	‡13-6-16

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
150352	Private	Private	REMBER, Robert McNeil	79th Bn., 7-11-15	France, 28-8-16 to 18-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 19-10-16 to 29-6-17. C.A.S.O., France, 30-6-17 to 26-4-19. S.O.S., 16-9-19.	*9-10-16
871502	Private	Private	RENCH, Sydney George	183rd Bn., 9-3-16	France, 26-4-17 to 19-8-17, 6-9-18 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 20-8-17 to 5-9-18.	*15-8-17
871473	Private	Private	RENDALL, George Reid	183rd Bn., 11-3-15	France, 21-4-17 to 14-5-18.	Res. Units, England, 15-5-18 to 23-3-19.	
2380027	Private	Private	RENNELS, Ernest George	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 4-12-18. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	Nil	
258687	Private	Private	RENNISON, Charles Swinton H.	211th Bn., 21-7-16	France, 20-8-17 to 18-9-17.	8th Bn., C.R.T., France, 20-4-17 to 19-6-17.	*17-8-17 118-9-17
700172	Private	Private	REVELL, Robert George	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 13-11-16 to 11-11-18. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 12-11-18 to 2-6-19. S.O.S., 11-6-19.	*26-4-18
624834	Corporal	Corporal	REVIE, Thomas Millar	151st Bn., 14-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 28-2-18. Cpl., 20-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 29-2-18 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 25-2-19.	
427600	Private	Private	REYNOLDS, Edward	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 28-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 29-9-16 to 22-12-17. 4th Lab. Bn., and 2nd Inf. Works Bn., France, 23-12-17 to 9-9-18.	*26-9-16 19-9-18
489256	Private	Private	RHYNO, Clayton LeRoy	Draft, Composite Bn., 8-1-16	France, 18-8-16 to 2-10-16, 1-9-17 to 2-2-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 3-10-16 to 31-8-17.	*26-9-16
152640	Sergeant	Sergeant	RICE, Cecil Thurling	79th Bn., 12-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 30-6-17, Sgt., 14-12-16. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 1-7-17 to 1-4-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	*7-6-17
152639	Private	Private	RICE, John Thurling	79th Bn., 12-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 19-4-17, Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	Nil	*25-2-17
2380238	Private	Private	RICHARDS, Harry	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 16-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 10-10-18. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	Nil	*1-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
782071	Corporal	Corporal	RICHARDS, John Griffith	128th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 27-8-18 to 25-10-18. Cpl., 5-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-9-18 to 26-8-18. Res. Units, England, 26-10-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 22-3-19.	18-9-16
151193	Private	Private	RICHARDS, William Stanley Charles	79th Bn., 9-8-15	France, 29-6-16 to 8-9-16.	Nil	*18-5-15 *9-4-17
51404	L/Cpl. A/Sgt.	L/Cpl.	RICHARDSON, Arthur William	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 11-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-4-17, 18-3-18 to 6-5-18. L/Cpl., 14-2-17.	Res. Units, England, 16-4-17 to 17-3-18. 1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 7-10-18. C.M.G. Depot, England, 8-10-18 to 1-2-19. A/Sgt., 7-10-18. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	
77063	Private	Private	RICHARDSON, Edward Charles	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 27-5-15. Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 18-11-16.	Nil	
29377	Corporal	Corporal	RICHARDSON, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-9-15. Cpl., 22-4-15. Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 2-12-15.	Nil	
1000170	Private	Private	RICHARDSON, George Albert	226th Bn., 20-12-15	France, 1-9-17 to 15-2-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and 80th Coy., C. F. C., France, 16-2-18 to 22-12-18. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	
460892	Private	Private	RICHARDSON, Harry	61st Bn., 2-6-15	France, 12-8-16 to 28-4-17. M.M.	Nil	128-4-17
28930	Private	Private	RICHARDSON, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-10-16. V.C.	Nil	19-10-16
26788	Private A/Cpl.	Private	RICHARDSON, John Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15.	Res. Units, and C.A.M.C. England, 30-4-15 to 26-8-16. 5th Cdn. Gen. Hosp., Salonika, 12-9-16 to 4-9-17. 5th Cdn. Gen. Hosp., England, 5-9-17 to 19-8-19. A/Cpl., 29-12-18. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	*24-4-15
282213	Private	Private	RICHARDSON, Ivie	222nd Bn., 1-3-16 to 6-10-16.	France, 27-8-18 to 6-10-18.	Res. Units, and C.A.M.C. England, 7-10-18 to 14-7-19. S.O.S., 26-7-19.	*1-10-18
442120	Private	Private	RICHARDSON, Redford	54th Bn., 21-5-15	France, 7-6-16 to 7-10-17. Inv. to Can., 9-2-18. S.O.S., 26-2-19.	Nil	*6-9-16

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
701285	Private	Private	RICHES, Arthur	101st Bn., 18-5-16	France, 13-11-16 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
421068	Private	Private	RICHMOND, Frank	43rd Bn., 6-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-8-15.	L.S.H., France, 19-8-15 to 15-4-18. Res. Units, England, 16-4-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 27-1-19.	*2-4-18
442182	Private	Private	RICHMOND, James Henry	54th Bn., 31-5-15	France, 2-3-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
2379631	Private	Private	RICHTIK, John	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 6-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
1001046	Private	Private	RIEHL, John Henry	226th Bn., 13-3-16	France, 28-10-17 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	Nil	*12-2-18
420107	Private	Private	RICKETTS, Charles Henry	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 18-7-15 to 5-12-15. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 24-4-16.	Nil	
28787	Private	Private	RICKETTS, Floyd Oliver	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15.	Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 25-5-15 to 27-2-18. S.O.S., 24-8-18.	*18-4-15
28786	Private	Private	RICKETTS, Sidney Laurence	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 24-8-16.	Nil	
28669	Private	Private	RIDEOUT, Robert Leslie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 3-7-15.	Res. Units, England, 4-7-15 to 10-8-16. Inv. to Can., 11-8-16. S.O.S., 27-7-17.	*1-7-15
29491	Private	Private	RIDLEY, Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-2-17.	9th C.I.B., H.Q., France, 5-2-17 to 18-9-17. 1st Div. H.Q., France, 19-9-17 to 3-2-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 16-4-19.	
29285	Sergeant	Sergeant	RIDGE, Murdo	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-10-15.	Res. Units, England, 7-10-15 to 11-3-16. Inv. to Can., 12-3-16. S.O.S., 26-3-16.	
29591	Private	Private	RIGG, Basil H.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 24-4-15 to 6-1-16, 2-12-17 to 15-6-18, 6-2-19 to 23-3-19.	C.O.C., France, 7-1-16 to 1-12-17. Cdn. Lab. Bn., 16-6-18 to 6-2-19. Res. Units, Eng- land, 24-3-19 to 20-9-19. S.O.S., 3-10-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Prisoner of War. §Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
1000208	Private	Private	RIGGS, Ray Howard	226th Bn., 13-12-15	France, 12-5-17 to 20-2-18, 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*4-9-16
129810	Private	Private	RILEY, Harry Smith	72nd Bn., 30-8-15	France, 19-6-16 to 13-9-16, Inv. to Can., 18-6-17. S.O.S., 5-6-18.	Nil	*4-9-16 *15-8-17
193192	Private	Private	RILEY, James Francis	92nd Bn., 1-9-15	France, 16-3-16 to 20-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 21-8-17 to 4-1-19. S.O.S., 15-2-19.	*23-4-15 *27-9-18
29379	Private	Private	RIMMELL, Andrew	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15, 7-8-18 to 7-10-18.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 26-4-15 to 6-8-18, 8-10-18 to 7-5-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	*6-3-17
736113	Private	Private	RISK, Duncan	113th Bn., 30-11-15	France, 28-11-16 to 13-4-17, 25-11-17 to 22-4-18. Ret. to Can., 22-6-18. S.O.S., 18-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 14-4-17 to 24-11-17.	
129572	Private	Private	RISLEY, James	72nd Bn., 20-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 23-7-16.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 24-7-16 to 28-12-18, Inv. to Can., 29-12-18. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	†4/7-9-16
420560	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal A/Sgt.	RITCH, David	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 4/7-9-16 Cpl., 10-7-16. A/Sgt., 1-9-16.	Nil	
420783	Sergeant	Sergeant	RITCHIE, Daniel Robertson	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 22-12-15 to 4-10-16, 25-11-17 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 30-8-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 4-10-16 to 24-11-17.	*25-9-16 *2-9-18
29488	Private	Private	RITCHIE, Albert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15, 29-8-15 to 17-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-6-16 to 25-5-17. Inv. to Can., 26-5-17, S.O.S., 31-8-17.	*6-6-16
29620	Private	Private	RITCHIE, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-16, Inv. to Can., 1-7-18. S.O.S., 10-4-18.	Nil	
77822	Private	Private	RITCHIE, James Kerr Tod	30th Bn., 11-1-15	France, 3-5-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	120-5-15
29487	Private	Private	RITCHIE, Stephen	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-3-15.	Nil	114-3-15

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
46334	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	RITCHIE, Wylie	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 30-9-16. L/Sgt., 7-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 1-10-16 to 11-5-17. Ret. to Can., 12-5-17. S.O.S., 20-8-16.	*25-9-16
1001117	Private	Private	RIVERS, Isaso	226th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 1-9-17 to 8-12-17. Inv. to Can., 22-6-18. S.O.S., 31-8-18.	Nil	
429637	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	ROACH, Albert	47th Bn., 19-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 9/9-10-16. L/Cpl., 1-9-16. A/Cpl., 7-9-16.	Nil	*4-9-16 16/9-10-16
859223	Private	Private	ROBERTS, William Ewart	179th Bn., 27-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-3-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
736861	Private	Private	ROBB, Alexander	113th Bn., 3-4-16	France, 13-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 25-6-19.	Nil	
26891	Private	Private	ROBB, Arthur Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
29384	Private A/Sgt.	Private A/Sgt.	ROBB, Harry Foreman	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-11-17. A/Sgt., 7-4-16.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and C.F.C., France, 16-11-17 to 14-12-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 4-4-19.	
718240	Private	Private	ROBB, James	107th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 29-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29818	Private	Private	ROBB, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15	Res. Units, England, 30-4-15 to 15-10-15. Ret. to Can., 15-10-15. S.O.S., 24-4-16.	*23-4-15
29818	Private	Private	ROBB, John	231st Bn., 6-9-16	Nil	72nd Bn., France, 23-5-17 to 28-6-17.	128-6-17
420454	Private	Private	ROBERTS, Edwards John	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 7-9-15. 26-4-17 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 27-6-19.	Res. Units, England, 9-9-15 to 25-4-17.	*2-9-15
29489	Corporal	Corporal	ROBERTS, Dudley T.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 15-10-15. S.O.S., 26-1-16.	*2-15-15
129237	Private	Private	ROBERTS, George	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 9-6-16 to 19-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-6-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*5-9-16
718244	Private	Private	ROBERTS, John	107th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 29-11-16 to 1-3-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-9-17.	127-4-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
871206	Private	Private	ROBERTS, Jack	183rd Bn., 17-2-16	France, 31-8-17 to 22-8-18. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	Nil	*16-8-18
420897	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	ROBERTS, John	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 15-10-16. 1-9-17 to 26-3-19. C.Q.M.S., 1-10-18. M.M. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*8-9-16
871897	Private	Private	ROBERTS, John	183rd Bn., 1-5-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
700707	Private	Private	ROBERTS, John Hughes	101st Bn., 10-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 26-1-17.	Nil	†26-1-17
721371	Private	Private	ROBERTS, Ivor	108th Bn., 22-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	†15/16-8-17
420898	Sergeant	L/Cpl.	ROBERTS, Leslie Mitchell	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 13-5-16. L/Cpl., 1-1-18.	3rd Bn., France, 14-5-18 to 25-3-19. C.R.O., London, 7-4-19 to 3-8-19. Sgt., 14-3-18. S.O.S., 19-8-19.	*4-1-16 *19-4-16 *12-6-16
871511	Private	Private	ROBERTS, Owen	183rd Bn., 16-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 9-9-18. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	Nil	*2-9-18
700283	Corporal	Corporal	ROBERTSON, Alexander	101st Bn., 10-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 18-8-17. Cpl., 17-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 22-4-18.	*15-8-17
467573	Private	Private	ROBERTSON, Alexander Stewart	63rd Bn., 8-2-16	France, 5-10-16 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
693164	Private	Private	ROBERTSON, Arthur William	174th Bn., 3-10-16	France, 30-5-18 to 3-10-18. S.O.S., 13-6-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
722103	Private	Private	ROBERTSON, Charles Robert	108th Bn., 3-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 6-9-17.	Res. Units, England, 7-9-17 to 19-3-19. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	†19-4-16
442177	Private	Private	ROBERTSON, David	54th Bn., 9-6-15	France, 21-1-16 to 19-4-16.	Nil	*1-12-15
420364	Sergeant	Sergeant	ROBERTSON, David Straviok	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 15-7-15 to 16-12-15.	Res. Units, England, 11-12-15 to 17-12-16. Comm. Imp. Army, 18-12-16.	*1-12-15

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29594	Private	Private A/Sgt.	ROBERTSON, William (Correct Name "KITSON")	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-6-15.	Res. Units and C.M.P., England, 5-6-15 to 23-3-19. A/Sgt., 18-10-17.	
28530	Private	Private	ROBERTSON, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-2-19 S.O.S., 13-8-19.	Nil	
420226	Private A/Sgt.	Private	ROBERTSON, Walter Scott	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 13-11-15.	Res. Units and H.Q., London, 14-11-15 to 15-3-19. A/Sgt., 23-5-17. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	
2129138	Private	Private	ROBBINS, Ernest Frank	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 12-7-18 to 10-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 13-1-19. S.O.S., 9-6-19.	*2-9-18
151205	Private	Private	ROBBINS, William Thornycroft	79th Bn., 4-11-15	France, 12-7-16 to 12-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 21-4-17. S.O.S., 30-9-17.	*8-10-16 †11-12-21
28945	S/Sgt.	Private	ROBINSON, William James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-5-15.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 19-5-15 to 24-8-18. G.H.Q., 1st Ech., France, 25-8-18 to 23-5-19. S/Sgt., 3-9-18. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	*18-4-15
429702	Private	Private	ROBINSON, George Augustus	47th Bn., 20-3-15	France, 29-6-16 to 11-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-18 S.O.S., 11-6-18.	
23045	Private	Private	ROBINSON, Peter Herman	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-5-15.	Ret. to Can., 16-2-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	§14-5-15 §25-12-18
700653	Private	Private	ROBINSON, Thomas Davison	101st Bn., 5-1-16	France, 22-9-16 to 17-4-17 20-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
129294	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	ROBINSON, William	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 12-9-16.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 13-9-16 to 9-4-19. A/L/Cpl., 1-8-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 10-4-19.	*6-9-18
77170	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ROBINSON, Leslie Fergus	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 19-9-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 6-3-17.	
51395	Private	Private	ROBINSON, Walter Ernest	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 9-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
237708	Private	Private	ROBSON, Albert George	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 19-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 3-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 10-8-18 to 28-8-19. Ret. to Can., 17-2-19. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	*1-10-18

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Date of Original Unit Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420166	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ROBSON, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 13-4-17, 8-11-18 to 26-12-18.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 14-4-17 to 6-11-18. L/Cpl., 1-3-18, S.O.S., 22-4-19.	
1885	Private	Private	ROCHE, William Edward	1st Div. Hdq., 22-9-14	France, 28-8-17 to 12-8-18. M.M.	1st Div. H.Q., France, 9-2-15 to 16-5-16. G.C.H., France, 17-5-16 to 27-8-17. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	*4-3-18 *8-8-18
2380447	Private	Private	RODD, William John	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 2-2-18	France, 6-9-18 to 22-1-19.	S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*1-10-18
736718	Private	Private	RODGER, Hugh	113th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
28922	Lieut.	Private	RODGER, William Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-5-17.	Temp. Lieut. Man. Regt., 2-9-17, 78th Bn., France, 7-12-17 to 20-6-18, Sec'd to R.A.F., 21-6-18. R.A.F., France, 6-10-18 to 10-11-18.	†10-11-18
28785	Private	Private	RODOLPH, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-4-15.	Nil	‡20-4-15
77331	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal A/Sgt.	ROE, Harold Holton	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 8/9-10-16. Cpl., 10-7-16. A/Sgt., 1-9-16.	Nil	*6-9-16 ‡8/9-10-16
51252	Private	Private	ROE, Robert G.	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 9-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-3-15.	1st Div. Sig. Coy., France, 12-3-15 to 27-11-15. Comm., Imp. Army, 28-11-15.	
871603	Private	Private	ROGERS, Aubrey Allen	183rd Bn., 21-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 18-8-17.	Nil	†18-8-17
700805	Private	Private	ROGERS, Christopher Edgar Wyon	101st Bn., 4-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	†8-10-16
443077	Private	Private	ROGERS, Ernest	54th Bn., 16-5-15	France, 26-3-16 to 28-5-16, 28-8-16 to 11-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 10-11-17. C.F.C., England, 11-11-17 to 2-6-19. S.O.S., 15-8-19.	*14-5-16 *9-4-17
420784	Private	Private	ROGERS, George	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 22-12-15 to 5-8-16.	Nil	*3-6-18 ‡5-8-16
700711	Private	Private	ROGERS, Herbert	101st Bn., 10-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 20-10-16, 25-11-17 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*8-10-16 †1-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Date of Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
47043	Private	Private	ROGERS, Norman Walter	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 22-3-15.	Res. Units, England, 23-5-15 to 13-5-17. Ret. to Can., 14-5-17. S.O.S., 11-4-18.	*18-5-15
461292	Private	Private	ROGERS, Thomas Joseph	61st Bn., 15-11-15	France, 18-7-16 to 7-9-16.	C.R.T., England, 17-4-17 to 17-10-17. Inv. to Can., 18-10-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*4-9-16
100990	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ROGERS, Virgil	226th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 22-6-17 to 26-3-19. M.M. L/Cpl. 1-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*11-10-17 *28-7-18
700806	Private	Private	ROGERS, William George	101st Bn., 4-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
18682	Private	Private	ROGGEVEEN, Paul Adrian	9th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-4-17 to 14-9-18.	No. 1 Vet. Hosp., France, 9-2-15 to 8-4-17. Inv. to Can., 23-5-19. S.O.S., 30-9-19.	*8-8-18
722124	Private	Private	ROGNVALDSON, Jon Gunnar	108th Bn., 7-3-16	France 4-5-17 to 18-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 19-8-17 to 12-3-18. Inv. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 20-8-18.	*15-8-17 †11-9-21
427418	Private	Private	ROLFE, Arthur	46th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 17-6-16 to 29-10-16. 26-4-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	†8-8-18
832638	Private	Private	ROLFE, Roy Edward	145th Bn., 10-5-16	France, 13-11-16 to 11-4-17. 23-11-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn. C.M.G.Corp., France, 7-5-18 to 30-9-18. S.O.S., 22-3-19.	*9-4-17 *30-9-18
737185	Private	Private	ROLLINSON, Arthur	113th Bn., 27-7-16	France, 13-11-16 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G.Corp., France, 7-5-18 to 29-12-18. S.O.S., 7-7-19.	*15-8-17
29060	Private A/Sgt.	Private A/Sgt.	ROLSTON, Leonard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. A/Sgt., 24-6-16. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
1000626	Private	Private	RONEY, Albert	226th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 12-5-17 to 25-1-18. 22-6-18 to 9-10-18. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	Nil	*8-11-17 *1-10-18
130032	Private	Private	ROSE, George	72nd Bn., 11-10-15	France, 19-6-16 to 22-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 18-10-17. S.O.S., 25-2-18.	*9-4-17
25072	Private	Private	ROSS, Archibald	13th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-4-15 to 1-6-16.	13th Bn., France, 2-6-16 to 10-7-16.	*20-5-15 †10-7-16
28944	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	ROSS, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. L/Sgt., 15-2-15.	Nil	122-4-15

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Date of Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29380	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	ROSS, Angus	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15. A/Cpl., 13-10-14.	Nil	123-4-15
1000942	Private	Private	ROSS, Alexander Hunter	226th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 29-10-17 to 21-3-18. M.M.	Inv. to Can., 20-9-18. S.O.S., 15-3-19.	*4-3-18
47046	Private	Private	ROSS, Alex. Roderic	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 30-9-15. 19-6-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 25-5-19.	3rd C.I.B.H.Q., France, 1-10-15 to 16-1-16. 1st Div. H.Q., France, 17-1-16 to 16-11-16. 3rd C.I.B.H.Q., France, 19-11-16 to 18-6-17.	14-9-16
628873	Private	Private	ROSS, Benjamin	47th Bn., 11-3-15	France, 21-4-16 to 4-9-16.	Nil	*15-8-17
871390	Private	Private	ROSS, Clayton	183rd Bn., 6-3-16	France, 15-2-17 to 21-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 22-8-17 to 22-11-18. S.O.S., 14-1-19.	
29262	Corporal	Corporal	ROSS, Dunean Stewart	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-2-18. Cpl., 9-4-17.	Ret. to Can., 25-2-18, 1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 26-2-18 to 14-3-19. S.O.S., 14-3-19.	
29149	Private	Private	ROSS, Gordon	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29381	Private	Private	ROSS, George Oliver	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-8-15.	3rd C.I.B.H.Q., France, 25-8-15 to 31-5-15. 1st Div. H.Q., France, 1-6-16 to 25-3-19. Discharged, Brit. Isles, 25-4-19.	
736986	Private	Private	ROSS, James	113th Bn., 7-4-16	France, 13-11-16 to 29-12-17.	Res. Units, England, 30-12-17 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	*21-5-15
29382	Private	Private	ROSS, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-10-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	
420222	Sergeant	Sergeant	ROSS, John Archer	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 12-8-18. M.M. Sgt., 9-4-17.	Nil	*15-8-17 †12-8-18
29383	Private	Private	ROSS, John Munro	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15. Nil		*22-4-15 †116-5-15
77747	Private	Private	ROSS, John Norman	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 25-6-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420453	Private	Private	ROSS, Mark	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 17-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 9-1-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*†1-5-16 *†3-6-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. §Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Date of Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1069196	Private	Private	ROSS, Norman	249th Bn., 4-12-16	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
256401	Private	Private	ROSS, Sylvester George	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 19-2-18	France, 27-8-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
29017	Private	Private	ROURKE, Malcolm Walker	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
29593	Private	Private	ROURKE, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-8-15.	Gen. Base Depot, France, 30-8-15 to 27-1-16. Res. Units, England, 28-1-16 to 24-9-17. C.A.S.C., England, 25-9-17 to 6-11-17. Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 8-2-16.	
28923	Private	Private	ROUSE, Albert Ernest	94th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 9-2-15 to 18-7-16. 17-5-17 to 16-8-17.	2nd Fld. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 16-5-17.	†16-8-17
198948	Private	Private A/Sgt.	ROWE, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 29-8-18 to 8-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 9-12-16 to 11-7-17. C.F.C., England, 12-7-17 to 22-7-19. A/Sgt., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 7-8-19.	*8-10-16
29490	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ROWLAND, Sydney Selby	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15. L/Cpl., 15-2-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 3-10-15.	*22-4-15
718419	Private	Private	ROWLES, Stanley Boote	107th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 28/30-4-17.	Nil	†28/30-4-17
721496	Private	Private	ROWLES, Walter Thomas	108th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 12-6-17.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-17. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	*4-6-17
1030751	Private	Private	ROWLEY, Mathew James	238th Bn., 16-6-17	France, 27-8-18 to 1-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 18-8-18 to 26-8-18.	†1-9-18 (Acc.)
736437	Private	Private	ROWLING, Gilbert Herbert	113th Bn., 11-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 12-5-17.	Res. Units and C.O.C., England, 13-5-17 to 8-4-18. Inv. to Can., 13-5-18. S.O.S., 29-6-18.	*3-5-17
2379386	Private	Private	ROY, Aubrey Rutherford	1st Depot Bn., Manx Regt., 7-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	†1-10-18 †2-1-19
420781	Private	Private	ROY, John Helm	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 19-11-15 to 22-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-5-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*13-6-16
104882	Private	Private	ROYCE, Edward	68th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 7-8-16 to 20-10-16.	Nil	†20-10-16

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
736441	Private	Private	ROYER, Arestide	113th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 16-8-17.	1st Lab. Bn., France, 17-8-17 to 13-9-17. Inv. to Can., 9-1-18. S.O.S., 13-10-18.	
77676	Private	Private	ROYLE, Albert	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 6-6-15 to 20-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 6-9-15. S.O.S., 21-10-15.	§22-4-15 Escaped 15-4-18
29015	Private	Private	ROYSTON, Richard Cuthbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. M.M.	Comm., Imp. Army, 9-3-19.	§7-8-16
129645	Private	Private	RUARK, James	72nd Bn., 21-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 1-2-17.	Reg. Units, England, 2-2-17 to 3-5-17. 3rd Lab. Bn., France, 4-5-17 to 30-1-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 5-4-19.	§22-4-15 Escaped 15-4-18
417984	Private	Private	RUD, Alekeel	41st Bn., 21-7-15	France, 18-7-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	§7-8-16
416457	Private	Private	RUDUK, Mark	41st Bn., 30-7-15	France, 18-7-16 to 2-4-18.	C.F.C., France, 3-4-18 to 16-1-19. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	§26-9-16 19-4-17
129200	Private	Private	RUDDOCK, Arthur Forbes	72nd Bn., 11-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	§8-9-16
2379637	Private	Private	RUDOLPH, Arthur James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	19-4-17
1069679	Private	Private	RUGGLES, Arthur Perry	249th Bn., 3-4-17	France, 27-8-18 to 27-9-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	127-9-18
77295	Corporal	Private	RUDNICKI, Vincent	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 14-6-16.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 15-6-16 to 18-8-17. Res. Units, England, 19-8-17 to 15-12-18. Cpl., 1-3-17. S.O.S., 3-2-19.	
475195	Private	Private	RUSHWORTH, George Henry	90th Bn., 26-7-15	France, 26-3-16 to 5-6-16	Nil	15-6-16
29595	Sapper	Private	RUSSELL, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-2-16.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 4-2-16 to 16-12-18. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	
29059	Lieut. A/Capt.	Arm/Sgt.	RUSSELL, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-10-15.	C.O.C., France, 17-10-15 to 26-8-16. App. Lieut., 17th Res. Bn., England, 3-2-17. A/Capt., 11-9-18. Retired in Brit. Isles, 11-4-19.	
29492	Private	Private	RUSSELL, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-3-15.	Nil	118-3-15
460153	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	RUSTIGE, Harry	61st Bn., 3-6-15	France, 18-7-16 to 15-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 16-11-17 to 8-2-19. A/L/Cpl., 5-10-18. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	
701246	Private	Private	RUTHERFORD, George	101st Bn., 13-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 18-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 12-6-18.	§15-8-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Date of Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29596	Lieut.	Sergeant	RUTHERFORD, Mackenzie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-6-15, 28-8-17 to 27-8-18. Sgt., 21-8-18. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 11-6-15 to 27-8-17. Lieut., Man. Regt., 23-11-18. S.O.S., 29-12-18.	*20-5-15 *16-9-17
738540	Private	Private	RUTHERFORD, John Telfer	113th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 28-11-16 to 14-4-17. 20-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
2129663	Private	Private	RUTHERFORD, Thomas	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*1-10-19 *1-1-19
29522	Corporal	Corporal	RUTTLE, Richard Arthur C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 19-3-15.	14-6-16
420999	Private	Private	RYAN, Andrew	43rd Bn., 3-2-15	France, 21-10-15 to 4-6-16.	Nil	116-8-17
719063	Private	Private	RYAN, John	107th Bn., 1-4-16	France, 29-11-16 to 16-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-2-15. S.O.S., 17-3-15.	
29408	Corporal	Corporal	RYDER, Alfred Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Nil	
2380180	Private	Private	RYDER, George Edward	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 12-5-15 to 14-6-16. Ret. to Can., 15-6-16. Re-Arr. in England, 23-2-17. Cdn. Pnr. School, in England, 21-7-17 to 10-11-17. To be Temp. Lieut., Man. Regt., 26-1-18. Res. Units, England, 27-1-18 to 23-1-19. S.O.S., 6-6-19.	*27-4-15
29144	Lieut.	Corporal	RYDER, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-5-15.	Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 12-5-15 to 20-10-18. C.A.S.C., France, 30-10-18 to 26-4-19. S.O.S., 11-7-19.	*11-5-15
28569	Private	Private	RYDER, James Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-5-15.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-16 to 19-3-19. S.O.S., 5-5-16.	
29493	Private	Private	RYDER, William George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-3-16.		
28797	Sapper	Private	SALT, Tyrrel	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-6-15.	3rd C.I.B., France, 24-6-15 to 9-11-15. Res. Units, 10th C.A.S.C. and C.R.T., England, 9-11-15 to 2-10-17. 8th Bn., C.R.T., France, 3-10-17 to 22-1-19. S.O.S., 26-9-19.	

Regl- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Date of Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
77173	Sergeant	Sergeant	SALTER, Frank	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 5-8-15, 7-8-16 to 15-9-16. Sgt., 22-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 6-8-15 to 6-9-16, 16-9-16 to 13-10-18. Inv. to Can., 14-10-18. S.O.S., 28-6-19.	*18-5-15 *9-9-16
2380038	Private	Private	SAMPSON, Edward John	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	NII	
420899	Private	Private	SANDERS, William	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 8-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 9-8-16 to 9-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 10-4-19.	*17-8-16
257774	Private	Private	SANDERS, Arthur Bernard	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 19-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 13-1-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 28-8-18. Inv. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 16-8-19.	
874608	Private	Private	SANDERS, Edward	184th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 13-1-17 to 22-3-18.	Inv. to Can., 13-5-18. S.O.S., 5-10-18.	
28889	Sergeant	Sergeant	SANDERS, Frank	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-5-15, 21-12-15 to 16-6-17, 1-9-17 to 21-9-18. Sgt., 18-10-17.	Inv. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 11-11-18.	*20-5-15 *13-6-16 *8-11-17
130068	Corporal	Corporal	SANDERS, Walter Chisholm	72nd Bn., 10-11-15	France, 19-6-16 to 21-4-17. Cpl., 14-12-16.	NII	*8-9-16 *16-4-17 †3-5-17
718754	Private	Private	SANDERSON, David	107th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 13-4-17, 25-11-17 to 2-6-18.	Res. Units, England, 3-5-18 to 10-12-18. S.O.S., 25-1-19.	*9-4-17 *28-4-18
718472	Private A/Cpl.	Private	SANDERSON, James	107th Bn., 8-2-16	France, 29-11-16 to 6-9-17.	Res. Units, England, 17-9-17 to 15-5-19. A/Cpl., 21-11-18. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	*5-9-17
192594	C.S.M.	Private	SANDERSON, John Thomas	92nd Bn., 31-8-15	France, 29-6-16 to 6-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 7-9-16 to 22-9-18. Ret'd to Can., 22-9-18. C.A.G.S., Can., 23-9-18 to 22-2-19. C.S.M. Instructor, 1-1-19. S.O.S., 22-2-19.	*4-9-16
1000024	Private	Private	SANDGRAM, Ernest	226th Bn., 22-11-15	France, 12-5-17 to 4-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	*29-8-18
101033	Private	Private	SANDLAND, Conrad	66th Bn., 27-7-15	France, 4-4-17 to 19-10-17	Res. Units, England, 20-10-17 to 29-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Date of Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
871674	Private	Private	SANDO, Olaf	183rd Bn., 23-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 19-5-18.	Inv. to Can., 14-10-18. S.O.S., 21-1-19.	
28796	Private	Private	SANDY, William Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 10-7-16. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*13-6-16
22630	Private A. Sgt.	Private	SANSOM, Herbert K.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 8-3-16.	3rd Bde, M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-16 to 17-8-16. C.M.G. Corps, England, 16-6-16 to 18-1-19. A/Sgt., 4-6-18. S.O.S., 22-2-19.	*14-6-16
22631	Sergeant	Private	SANSOM, Herbert Raymond	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 8-3-16.	3rd Bde, M.G. Corps, France, 9-3-16 to 17-8-16. Res. Units and C.M.G. Corps, England, 17-8-16 to 14-8-18. 4th Bn. C.M.G. Corps, France, 15-8-18 to 27-1-19. Sgt., 17-8-18. S.O.S., 10-5-19.	*29-1-17
737168	Private	Private	SANDWICH, Melbourne	113th Bn., 19-8-16	France, 13-11-16 to 4-2-17.	Res. Units, England, 5-2-17 to 26-9-17. C.F.C., England, 27-9-17 to 19-9-18. Inv. to Can., 20-9-18. S.O.S., 17-1-19.	†22-4-15 *22-4-15 †10-5-15
29019	Private	Private	SAREL, Charles W.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	NII	
29039	Private	Private	SAREL, Ian Douglas Wentworth	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	NII	
129781	Private	Private	SARGENT, Edward	72nd Bn., 20-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	NII	
721485	Private	Private	SARGENT, Fred John	108th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 2-9-18.	NII	*2-6-17 †2-9-17
721489	Corporal	Corporal	SARGENT, Harry	108th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 25-8-18. Cpl., 8-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 26-8-18 to 20-2-19. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	*18-8-18
722062	Private	Private	SASKO, Steve	108th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 15-2-17 to 19-4-17.	NII	†19-4-17
15177	Private	Private	STANBRIDGE, Percy Clair	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-4-15 to 6-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 7-5-15 to 17-1-16. 5th Bde, C.F.A., France, 18-1-16 to 7-6-17. Cdr. Art., England, 8-6-17 to 24-4-18. 4th Bde, C.F.A., France, 25-4-18 to 17-3-19. S.O.S., 6-6-19.	*29-4-15 *17-4-16

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Date of Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
718243	Private	Private	CAATHERTHWAITE, William	107th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 29-11-16 to 10-4-18, 2-10-18 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 3-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 11-4-18 to 1-10-18.	*6-4-18
199003	Private	Private	SAUERBREL, Claude	94th Bn., 12-2-16	France, 22-9-16 to 23-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 24-10-18 to 18-7-19. S.O.S., 31-7-19.	
198975	Private	Private	SAUERBREL, John W.	94th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 22-9-16 to 25-2-17.	3rd Bde, M.G. Corps, France, 26-2-17 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 5-5-19.	
700391	Private	Private	SAUNDERS, Clement Estridge	101st Bn., 20-12-15	France, 4-5-17 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
700546	Private	Private	SAUNDERS, Dorval Augustus	101st Bn., 31-12-15	France, 22-9-16 to 11-4-17.	Nil	†11-4-17
28888	Private	Private	SAVAGE, Cuthbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 20-1-15.	
524471	Private	Private	SAVAGE, George Robert	C.A.M.C., 30-4-17	France, 3-10-18 to 12-12-18.	Ret. to Can., 13-3-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	
46343	Private	Private	SAVARD, Frank	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 15-4-15 to 1-1-16.	1st Bde, C.F.A., France, 2-1-16 to 19-4-19. S.O.S., 21-8-19.	*19-5-15
737177	Private	Private	SAVINO, Frank	113th Bn., 26-5-16	France, 13-11-16 to 10-3-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-3-18 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 13-1-19.	*4-3-18
151220	Private	Private	SAWYER, Herman	79th Bn., 24-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 28-9-16.	Nil	†28-9-16
28949	Private A/Cpl.	Private	SAWYER, William P.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-5-15.	C.A.M.C. H.Q., London, 15-5-15 to 25-10-19. A/Cpl., 21-3-19. S.O.S., 13-11-19.	*9-5-15
461427	Private	Private	SAWLE, Harry Kenner Ryan	61st Bn., 22-2-16	France, 16-7-16 to 9-9-16.	Nil	†9-9-16
1000667	Private	Private	SCHARF, Herbert	226th Bn., 5-2-16	France, 4-5-17 to 20-8-17, 30-3-18 to 13-6-18.	Res. Units, England, 14-8-18 to 8-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*15-8-17 *8-8-18
1000982	Private	Private	SCHELL, Charles	226th Bn., 14-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 16-12-18.	Ret. to Can., 20-2-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	
288880	Private	Private	SCHLEIR, Albert Bernard	221st Bn., 12-10-16	France, 10-10-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	C.F.C., France, 6-9-17 to 9-10-18.	
28789	Private	Private	SCHLOSSER, Albert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Date of Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
1051081	Private	Private	SCHOFIELD, Hugh Wortley	243rd Bn., 14-7-16	France, 27-8-18 to 6-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	
152667	Private	Private	SCHRAM, Lot	79th Bn., 13-8-15	France, 8-9-16 to 3-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-5-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	*9-4-17
737022	Private	Private	SCHURMAN, Frank Clyde	113th Bn., 18-5-16	France, 13-11-16 to 11-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 2-4-19. S.O.S., 12-4-19.	†9-9-16
129813	Private	Private	SCOBIE, John	72nd Bn., 4-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 9-9-16.	Nil	*†3-6-16
420566	Private	Private	SCOTT, Archibald Johnson	43rd Bn., 31-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 17-6-16 to 9-4-18. Ret. to Can., 10-4-18. Served in Can. with C.M.P.C. S.O.S., 15-6-20.	*6-10-16 †30-9-17
28795	Lieut.	Private	SCOTT, Charles Dalkeith	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-1-16.	Comm. 15th Bn., France, 16-1-16 to 10-10-16. Res. Units, England, 11-10-16 to 19-8-17. Served to R.F.C., England, 20-8-17. R.F.C., France, 15-9-17 to 30-9-17.	†7-7-15
29273	Private	Private	SCOTT, Duncan James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-7-15.	Nil	†11-8-18
832544	Private	Private	SCOTT, Frederick Bowes	145th Bn., 4-4-16	France, 13-11-18 to 7-2-17, 24-11-17 to 11-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 8-2-17 to 23-11-17.	
4090144	Private	Private	SCOTT, Thomas Frederick	1st Depot Bn., Sack. Regt., 11-11-17	France, 27-8-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*8-8-18 *†10-18
722208	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SCOTT, Francis William	108th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 7-10-18. L/Cpl., 19-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 29-1-19. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	†22-4-15
28156	Private	Private	SCOTT, Guy	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	*28-4-17
737200	Private A/Cpl.	Private	SCOTT, Harry	113th Bn., 4-9-16	France, 13-11-16 to 22-5-17.	Res. Units, England, 23-5-17 to 6-6-19. A/Cpl., 28-9-18. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*25-9-16
512133	Private	Private	SCOTT, John	C.A.S.C., 15-10-15	France, 25-6-16 to 28-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 29-9-16 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	*4-7-17
77284	Private	Private	SCOTT, John	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 8-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 9-10-16 to 18-7-17. Ret. to Can., 19-7-17. S.O.S., 26-6-18.	
420568	Private A/Cpl.	Private	SCOTT, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 5-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 6-8-17 to 24-7-19. A/Cpl., 22-8-18. S.O.S., 9-8-19.	

† - Repatriated. † - Repatriated. † - Repatriated.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
421081	Private	Private	SCOTT, John Aney	43rd Bn., 6-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 4-8-16.	Nil	†4-8-16
28670	Sergeant	Sergeant	SCOTT, John Clarence	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-6-16, 28-8-16 to 4-10-16, 6-9-18 to 3-10-18, Sgt., 10-9-18.	C.A.P.C., London, 19-12-16 to 11-7-18.	*19-4-15 *4-6-16 *25-9-16 †1-10-18 †3-10-18
427366	Corporal	Corporal	SCOTT, John Gordon	46th Bn., 6-7-15	France, 17-6-16 to 1-10-17, Cpl., 2-2-17.	3rd Lt. T.M.B., France, 1-10-17 to 21-12-17. M.M.	†21-12-17
29385	Capt.	Private	SCOTT, James Peter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	C.A.M.C. London, 25-4-15 to 16-5-19. Brought to the notice of the Sec. of State for War. App. Capt. and Q.M., 7-8-17.	*22-4-15 †16-5-19
14846	Sergeant	Sergeant	SCOTT, William	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-4-15 to 8-5-15.	15th Bn. France, 9-5-15 to 24-6-15. Res. Units, England, 25-6-15 to 28-9-16. Inv. to Can., 28-9-16. S.O.S., 13-12-16.	
28837	Private	Private	SCOTT, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	3rd Div. Cyc., France, 24-3-16 to 2-7-16. Inv. to Can., 29-11-16. S.O.S., 31-7-17.	
152771	Private	Private	SCOTT, Robert	79th Bn., 21-1-16	France, 29-9-16 to 13-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 14-4-17 to 31-1-18. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	*8-10-16 *9-4-17
892116	Private	Private	SCOTT, Reginald Redvers	101st Bn., 26-3-16	France, 4-5-17 to 19-7-17.	Res. Units, England, 20-7-17 to 7-12-17. Ret. to Can., 6-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	
420671	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SCOTT, Stuart	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 1-1-16 to 7-6-16. 18-8-16 to 9-10-16. L/Cpl., 28-9-16.	Nil	*3-6-16 †9-10-16
2383363	Private	Private	SCOTT, Samuel Clifford	1st Depot Bn., Manc. Regt., 3-1-16	France, 16-11-18 to 9-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 20-2-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	
701261	Sergeant A/S/Sgt.	Private	SCOTT, Stanley	101st Bn., 27-3-16	France, 11-9-16 to 29-10-16.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 30-10-16 to 23-2-19. Sgt., 21-12-18. C.M.O., London and Withey, 24-2-19 to 14-7-19. A/S/Sgt., 30-3-19. S.O.S., 28-7-19.	*6-9-16
628181	Private	Private	SCOTT, Wilfred	47th Bn., 28-6-15	France, 21-4-16 to 7-6-16.	3rd Lab. Bn., France, 3-5-17 to 31-12-18. S.O.S., 18-3-19.	*6-9-16
150211	Private	Private	SCOTT, William Fisher	79th Bn., 3-8-15	France, 26-3-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action: Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29020	Private	Private	SCOTT, William Raymond	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 28-11-14.	*2-5-15
296	Private		SCOTLAND, Alexander Munro	8th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	8th Bn., France, 9-2-15 to 4-5-15. Inv. to Can., 22-10-15. S.O.S., 6-11-15.	*15-8-18
860014	Private	Private	SCOTLAND, Alexander Munro	C.A.M.C., 3-5-16	France, 30-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*21-5-15
14879	Private	Private	SCRIMES, Harold S.	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-3-15 to 24-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 25-5-15 to 18-9-17. Inv. to Can., 19-9-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	12-9-18
149	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SCUDAMORE, William	2nd Div. Cyc., 4-12-14	France, 10-7-16 to 2-9-18. L/Cpl., 12-8-18.	2nd Div. Cyc., France, 15-9-15 to 9-7-16.	
2380451	Private	Private	SCULLARD, Reginald Valentine	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 4-2-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-12-18.	Ret. to Can., 7-2-19. S.O.S., 18-3-19.	*2-9-18
722019	Private	Private	SCYRUP, Alfred	108th Bn., 21-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 19-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 3-5-19. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	128/30-4-17
700079	Private	Private	SEABORN, Earl Elgin	101st Bn., 4-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 26/30-4-17.	Nil	12-5-17
721802	Private	Private	SERGEENKO, Pete	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 2-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 22-8-16. S.O.S., 1-4-17.	
420461	Private	Private	SEAMER, Charles Henry	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 25-5-16.	Nil	*8-3-17 19-4-17
736486	Private	Private	SEARLE, Charles Barnibus	113th Bn., 18-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 15-10-16 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 25-1-19.	*8-1-16 *8-10-16
421000	Private	Private	SEATH, David	43rd Bn., 23-10-14	France, 17-7-15 to 14-1-16, 5-9-16 to 14-10-16.	13th Bn., France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18.	*1-10-18
1030684	Private	Private	SEATH, Charles	236th Bn., 1-5-17	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 5-9-19. S.O.S., 17-8-19.	*1-10-18
2129186	Private	Private	SEAL, Thomas Edward	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-16	France, 30-8-18 to 8-10-18.	Ret. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 15-11-17 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 12-7-19.	*8-11-17
1000867	Private	Private	SEAR, Wilfred Harold	226th Bn., 6-3-16	France, 12-5-17 to 14-11-17.		

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
199107	Private	Private	SEABROOK, Charles Frederick	94th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 3-7-18.	Ret. to Can., 7-2-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	
2380975	Private	Private	SEABROOK, Merlin	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-3-16	France, 9-11-18 to 21-2-19.	Ret. to Can., 3-5-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19	
859362	Private	Private	SEDGWICK, Mark	179th Bn., 23-11-15	France, 11-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
736246	Private	Private	SELATICH, Anton	113th Bn., 28-12-15	France, 13-11-16 to 18-4-18.	79th Coy., C.F.C., France, 19-4-18 to 5-3-19. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	
150580	Private A/Sgt.	Private	SELLERS, Howard Kirlian	78th Bn., 22-7-15	France, 28-9-16 to 11-12-16.	Res. Units and C.P.C., England, 12-12-16 to 9-1-19. A/Sgt., 1-1-18. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	
718903	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SELLMAN, William Henry	107th Bn., 17-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 8-11-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*17-8-18 *4-9-18
417661	Private	Private	SEMSHIN, Grifori	41st Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-7-16 to 18-4-18.	79th Coy., C.F.C., France, 19-4-18 to 13-2-19. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	*8-9-16
700127	Sapper	Private	SETH, John George	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 28-9-16 to 12-10-16.	3rd Lab. Bn., France, 3-5-17 to 31-12-18. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	*9-10-16
721713	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SETTLE, Colen	108th Bn., 26-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 12-7-17. 25-11-17 to 5-9-18. L/Cpl., 28-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 6-9-18 to 15-3-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*3-7-17 *22-2-16 *2-9-16
1001104	Private	Private	SEVERN, John Edward	226th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 17-4-18 to 4-10-18.	Nil	14-10-18
442194	Private	Private	SEVER, E. Clifford	54th Bn., 10-6-15	France, 26-3-16 to 3-5-18.	Nil	13-5-16
428273	Private	Private	SEXSMITH, Fletcher	226th Bn., 28-12-15	France, 28-9-17 to 14-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 15-4-18.	*8-11-17
1000182	Private	Private	SHACKLADY, William	46th Bn., 5-1-15	France, 17-6-16 to 20-8-17.	Ret. to Can., 23-9-18. S.O.S., 12-11-18.	*22-11-16 *15-8-17
722192	Private	Private	SHANNON, James	108th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 5-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 3-5-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	*2-9-18
721070	Private	Private	SHANNON, Thomas Louis	108th Bn., 1-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 7-12-17.	Res. Units, England, 8-12-17 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Died. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
421047	Private	Private	SHAND, Alexander T.	43rd Bn., 29-3-15	France 17-7-15 to 8-10-16.	NII	*8-10-16 *8-10-16 *25-10-16
46557	Private	Private	SHARMAN, William	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-4-17 to 28-8-15.	Res. Units, England, 29-8-15 to 11-5-17. 1st Bn., C.R.T., France, 12-5-17 to 8-1-18. 1st Inf. Bn., France, 9-1-18 to 8-1-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	
693342	Corporal	Corporal	SHARP, James	174th Bn., 10-2-17	France, 28-8-17 to 26-3-19. Can., 15-1-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	NII	
2129543	Private	Private	SHARP, Thomas	1st Depot Bn., Main Regt., 9-1-18	France, 12-7-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	NII	*30-8-18
442208	Private	Private	SHARP, John Lament	54th Bn., 20-5-15	France, 20-1-16 to 20-4-16.	NII	120-4-16
721604	Private	Private	SHARPE, Andrew	108th Bn., 11-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 30-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 9-1-18. S.O.S., 13-3-18.	
23583	Private	Private	SHARPE, Thomas Fred.	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 5-5-15 to 25-8-15.	15th Bn., France, 26-8-15 to 14-9-16. Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 15-9-16 to 10-3-19. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	*9-9-16 (Acc.)
859421	Private	Private	SHARP, John	178th Bn., 30-11-15	France, 21-4-17 to 21-10-17. 21-8-18 to 4-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	*4-6-17 *1-10-18
152674	Private	Private	SHARPE, William James	79th Bn., 5-8-15	France, 29-6-16 to 25/28-9-16.	NII	125/28-9-16
256224	Private	Private	SHARPIN, George Edward	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 19-11-17	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 27-8-18.	
128083	Private	Private	SHARRAD, David Henry	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	NII	14/7-9-16
721549	Private	Private	SHARRATT, George William	108th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 4-5-17 to 3-6-17.	NII	13-6-17
28793	Private	Private	SHARROCK, Jack William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-7-16.	2nd Fid. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 20-8-18. C.A.S.C. Command, 21-8-18 to 8-6-19. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	

Regl. mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
701235	Private	Private	SHAUGHNESSY, Cyril John	101st Bn., 6-3-16	France, 11-9-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	18/9-10-16
871202	Private	Private	SHAVER, William James	183rd Bn., 17-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 31-1-18.	Res. Units, England, 1-2-18 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 30-1-19.	
29495	Private	Private	SHAW, Archie McKeivie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 21-1-16. S.O.S., 30-9-16.	*23-4-15
451430	Private	Private	SHAW, Charlie V.	37th Bn., 30-7-15	France, 13-8-16 to 24-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 25-10-16 to 16-11-17. Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 13-8-18.	*8-10-16
428019	Private	Private	SHAW, David	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 1-3-16 to 10-6-16, 28-4-17 to 28-3-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*13-6-16
1070089	Private	Private	SHAW, Edward Barry	249th Bn., 26-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 23-9-18 to 1-10-18.	11-10-18
28794	Private	Private	SHAW, Hugh Alfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-2-17.	Inv. to Can., 14-11-17. S.O.S., 25-1-18.	
466739	Private	Private	SHAW, Joseph	63rd Bn., 20-7-15	France, 6-10-17 to 21-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 25-2-19.	*14-8-18
420233	Private	Private	SHAW, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 15-11-15.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 16-11-15 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 24-7-19.	
77685	Sergeant	Private	SHAW, Phillip	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 28-4-15 to 19-8-15.	1st Div. Sig. Coy., France, 20-8-15 to 29-3-19. Sgt., 9-10-18. W.M. and Two Bars. S.O.S., 21-5-19.	*15-11-15 114-8-16
420788	Private	Private	SHAW, Robert	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 13-10-15 to 14-6-16.	Nil	
28671	Lieut.	Corporal	SHAWYER, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15. Cpl., 12-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 26-4-15 to 9-6-16. 67th Bn., England, 10-6-16 to 14-8-16. 10th Temp. Lieut., 67th Bn., England, 22-7-16. 67th Bn., France, 15-8-16 to 28-10-16. 4th P.M. Bn., France, 9-2-17 to 5-17. 34th Bn., France, 2-5-17 to 23-7-17. Res. Units, England, 26-7-17 to 4-9-19. S.O.S., 19-9-19.	*22-4-15 *25-10-16
420796	Private A/Sgt.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	SHEARER, David Watson	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 23-12-15 to 13-9-16.	Res. Units and Can. Engrs., England, 14-9-16 to 14-7-19. A/Sgt., 8-12-18. S.O.S., 14-8-19.	*6-9-16
186693	Private	Private	SHEARER, James	90th Bn., 16-10-15	France, 18-7-16 to 25-28-9-16.	Nil	125/28-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29153	Private	Private	SHEARER, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-5-15.	1st D.S.C., France, 24-5-15 to 12-10-16. Ret. to Can., 5-11-16. S.O.S., 25-11-16.	
420567	Private	Private	SHEARER, Robert S.	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 17-8-18 to 10-3-19. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	
257740	Private	Private	SHEARER, Sinclair Swanson	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 1-1-16	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.		*4-3-18 †21-3-18
693281	Private	Private	SHEARER, William	174th Bn., 27-11-16	France, 28-8-17 to 21-3-18.	Nil	*1-7-17
33450	Private	Private	SHEARING, John Alexander	C.A.M.C., 22-9-14	France, 14-7-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	C.A.M.C., France, 9-2-15 to 13-7-16.	
426507	Private	Private	SHEFFIELD, Ernest	46th Bn., 3-4-15	France, 17-6-16 to 19-6-16.	13th Bn., France, 20-6-16 to 5-9-18. Inv. to Can., 7-12-18. S.O.S., 28-1-19.	*3-9-18
718833	Private	Private	SHEDDEN, John Boyd	107th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 24-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420569	Private	Private	SHIELDS, Robert Allan	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
420459	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SHEPHERD, James	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 9-5-16. 26-17 to 14-8-18. L/Cpl., 28-4-18. M.M.	Ref. to Can., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	*1-5-16 *8-8-18
421074	Private	Private	SHEPHERD, Joseph F.	43rd Bn., 5-5-15	France, 21-10-15 to 7-9-16.	Nil	†7-9-16
429708	Private	Private	SHEPHERD, Richard	47th Bn., 19-3-15	France, 1-3-16 to 4-7-9-16.	Nil	†4-7-9-16
77865	Sergeant	Sergeant	SHEPHERD, William Sidney	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 22-5-16. Sgt., 30-3-15.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 23-5-16 to 13-3-19. S.O.S., 31-8-16.	
420463	Private	Private	SHEPHERD, Thomas R.	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-9-19.	Nil	
420354	Private	Private	SHEPHERD, William	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 21-10-15 to 31-12-15.	2nd Cdn., Div. Sig. Coy., France, 1-1-16 to 10-1-16. Inv. to Can., 16-12-16. S.O.S., 31-7-17.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
70069	Private	Private	SHERBY, Joseph John	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 28-9-16 to 3-7-17.	Res. Units and C.F.C. England, 4-7-17 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 20-2-19.	*28-6-17
41765	Private	Private	SCHERBAUK, Peter	41st Bn., 13-9-15	France, 18-7-16 to 8-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 10-3-19. S.O.S., 20-3-19.	*8-10-16 *8-10-16 *12-1-19
628109	Private	Private	SHERIDAN, Frank James	47th Bn., 8-7-15	France, 21-4-17 to 18-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 4-8-19.	*12-10-18 *7-4-21
186695	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SHERITT, Robert	90th Bn., 25-10-15	France, 18-7-16 to 14-4-17, 25-11-17 to 1-10-18. M.M.	Nil	*9-4-17 *1-10-18
721699	Private	Private	SHERWIN, George Richard	108th Bn., 21-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 18-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 23-4-18.	*15-8-17
29496	Private	Private	SHERWOOD, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 1-4-16.	*23-4-15
29496	Private A/Sgt.	Private	SHERWOOD, John	173rd Bn., 22-8-16	Nil	Res. Units, England, 20-11-16 to 28-8-19. A/Sgt., 24-2-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 29-8-19.	
105505	Private	Private	SHIPWAY, John Edward	68th Bn., 3-12-15	France, 4-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
193169	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	SHIRKIE, Alexander	92nd Bn., 26-8-15	France, 16-3-16 to 22-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 23-7-16 to 21-12-18. A/L/Cpl., 9-3-17. S.O.S., 29-1-19.	*19-7-16
161207	Private	Private	SHLAPAK, Petro	82nd Bn., 3-1-16	France, 18-7-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
427199	Private	Private	SHOPLAND, William Henry	46th Bn., 12-5-15	France, 17-6-16 to 12-3-17.	Res. Units, England, 13-3-17 to 21-2-19. S.O.S., 27-3-19.	*1-3-17
45602	Sergeant	Sergeant	SHORE, George Rockland	A.M.G. Bde., 22-9-14	France, 18-9-16 to 18-2-16, 6-9-16 to 20-3-19. Sgt., 7-10-18. M.M.	Auto Machine Gun Bde, France, 18-6-15 to 17-8-16. Ret. to Can., 29-4-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	*15-8-17
737157	Private	Private	SHORT, Albert Foster	113th Bn., 12-8-16	France, 13-11-16 to 14-5-18.	Res. Units and C.F.C. England, 15-5-18 to 15-4-19. S.O.S., 2-5-19.	*2-3-18
1001216	Private	Private	SHORT, Robert	226th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 12-5-17 to 16-8-16.	Nil	†16-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed In Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. ¶Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28672	Private	Private	SHREWSBURY, William Bryce	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 10-5-15 to 11-3-16.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C. England, 11-3-16 to 3-8-19. S.O.S., 26-9-19.	*10-8-15
77174	Sapper	Private	SHRUBSALL, Harold	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 29-3-16.	Res. Units and Cdn. Engrs., England, 30-3-16 to 14-5-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 15-5-19.	*10-8-15
721956	Private	Private	STUCKENBERG, Holger	108th Bn., 10-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 17-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 3-7-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	*10-8-18
29497	Private	Private	SHUTT, Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 10-4-16.	*23-4-15
721653	Private	Private	SHYK, Stanley	108th Bn., 17-1-16	France, 7-3-17 to 4-5-17.	Res. Units and C.F.C. England, 5-5-17 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*28-4-17
29268	Private	Private	SIBERRY, Richard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	*23-4-15 *23-4-15 16-5-15
2129158	Private	Private	SIBBITT, Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-16	France, 30-8-18 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Record List, France, 27-3-19 to 8-5-19. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	
292022	Private	Private	SICKNER, Willard Eager	222nd Bn., 11-1-16	France, 27-8-18 to 9-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Inv. to Can., 23-3-19. S.O.S., 31-9-20.	*1-10-18
29022	Corporal	Corporal	SIDDALL, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-9-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 29-9-15.	*22-5-15
2383601	Private	Private	SIGURDSON, Edward	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 23-1-16	France, 27-9-18 to 22-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 29-4-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	
420871	Private	Private	SIGURDSON, Halmar	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 2-2-16, 5-9-16 to 25/28-9-16.	Nil	†25/28-9-16
721475	Private	Private	SIGURDSON, John	108th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 9-6-17.	Res. Units and C.R.T., England, 10-6-17 to 12-12-18. S.O.S., 8-2-19.	*2-6-17
420480	Private	L/Cpl.	SIGURDSON, Oscar Paulson	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 28-4-16, 22-10-16 to 16-4-18. L/Cpl., 14-12-17. M.M.	Inv. to Can., 16-11-18. S.O.S., 26-2-19.	*7-2-17 (Acc.)
786706	Private	Private	SIMPKINS, Harry	113th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 13-1-18.	Res. Units, England, 14-1-18 to 12-12-18. S.O.S., 17-2-18.	†16-4-23
701241	Private	Private	SIMPKINS, Howard	101st Bn., 11-9-15	France, 22-9-16 to 27-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 19-3-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*9-4-17

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
719043	Private	Private	SIMMONS, Louis Henry	107th Bn., 31-3-16	France, 6-12-16 to 12-4-17.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 13-4-17 to 21-6-19. S.O.S., 6-7-19.	*9-4-17
77175	Private	Private	SIMMONS, Bernard Ellis	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18-7-16.	2nd Fid. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 8-8-18.	†8-8-18
77309	Sergeant	Sergeant	SIMMONS, Irwin Howard	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 9-4-17.	Nil	*5-9-16 †9-4-17
736075	Private	Private	SIMMONDS, George Henry	113th Bn., 27-11-15	Sgt., 14-12-16.	Nil	†9-4-17
421001	Corporal	Corporal	SIMPSON, David Lilburn	43rd Bn., 2-2-15	France, 13-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	†8-10-16
46276	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	SIMPSON, Frederiot C.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8-10-16. Cpl., 10-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 22-6-17. A/Sgt., 15-4-17. S.O.S., 9-1-18.	*12-6-16
2129147	Private	Private	SIMPSON, Henry	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 22-6-16 to 2-9-16.	Nil	†2-9-18
104009	Private	Private	SIMPSON, James	68th Bn., 12-4-16	France, 7-8-16 to 14-11-16.	Res. Units, England, 15-11-16 to 21-1-19. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	
109718	Private	Private	SIMPSON, James E.	8th C.M.R., 12-4-15	France, 20-7-17 to 21-8-18.	Machine Gun Coy, C.C. Bde, France 2-4-16 to 19-7-17. Res. Units, England. 22-8-18 to 14-6-19. S.O.S., 23-6-19.	*16-8-18
151918	Private	Private	SIMPSON, Lyle	79th Bn., 6-11-15	France, 29-10-17 to 18-3-18.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 19-3-18 to 2-4-19. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	
722287	Private	Private	SIMPSON, Samuel	108th Bn., 9-5-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*4-6-17
77274	Sergeant	Private	SIMS, Percy	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 30-5-15.	Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 31-5-15 to 9-4-16. C.A.S.C., France, 10-4-16 to 13-8-19. Sgt., 23-5-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*19-5-15
736719	Private	Private	SIMS, Alexander	113th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 2-10-17.	Nil	*29-4-17 *12-9-17 †2-10-17
721147	Private	Private	SINCLAIR, Angus	108th Bn., 6-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 10-3-18.	Res. Units, England, 11-3-18 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 2-4-19.	*4-3-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29151	Private	Private	SINCLAIR, Frank Leslie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 9-4-15.	*9-4-17 *20-7-18
442200	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	SINCLAIR, George	54th Bn., 27-5-15	France, 26-3-16 to 15-4-17 8-4-18 to 20-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 21-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	
719856	Private	Private	SINCLAIR, John Andrew	107th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 19-4-17 30-3-18 to 29-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-18. S.O.S., 23-1-19.	*1-10-18 *23-1-19
21782	Private	Private	SINCLAIR, William T.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-4-15 to 18-5-15.	Nil	†18-5-15
1001122	Corporal	Corporal	SINGER, Robert Arthur	228th Bn., 4-3-16	France, 12-5-17 to 7-10-18. Cpl., 14-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 15-4-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	*1-10-18
426675	Private	Private	SINGLEHURST, Robert Lenard	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 10-11-15 to 16-5-16.	Inv. to Can., 15-9-16. S.O.S., 15-3-17.	*6-5-16
1070104	Private	Private	SINGLETON, John	249th Bn., 19-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 4-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 12-1-19. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	*1-10-18
540032	Private	Private	SIVITER, Arthur Thomas	33rd Bn., 19-3-15	France, 3-7-16 to 19-9-16; 22-8-17 to 11-8-18.	3rd Div. Cyc., France, 24-3-16 to 2-7-16. Inv. to Can., 20-1-19. S.O.S., 3-3-19.	*4-9-16 *8-8-18
28800	Sergeant	Sergeant	SKAE, Arthur Malcolm	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-6-15, 20-1-16 to 22-5-16, 19-11-17 to 12-3-19. Sgt., 6-11-18. M.M.	Ret. to Can., 21-6-19. S.O.S., 7-7-19.	*25-4-15 *18-5-16
2373328	Private	Private	SKARDAL, Chris.	No. 1 Ind. Coy., 10-7-17	France, 22-6-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	
1000425	Private	Private	SKEET, Frank	228th Bn., 19-1-16	France, 12-5-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	†8-8-18
899856	Private	Private	SKELLY, Joseph Benedict	179th Bn., 11-4-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	Nil	
420117	Private	Private	SKIDMORE, Reginald	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 17-6-17.	Nil	*15-6-17 †17-6-17
2378344	Private	Private	SKILLINGS, Dwight	1st Depot Bn., Man. Rept., 13-12-17	France, 22-6-18 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Record List, France, 27-3-19 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	*1-10-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead.

Prisoner of War. *Repatriated. †Died.

Regl- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
426627	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	SKINNER, Cuthbert Henry	46th Bn., 23-3-15	France, 17-6-16 to 9-9-16, 22-2-18. 21-4-17 to 22-2-18. Cpl., 9-4-17.	C.C.R.C., France, 23-2-18 to 4-4-19. A/Sgt., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	*7-9-16
150593	Private	Private	SKINNER, Sidney John	79th Bn., 23-8-15	France, 28-8-16 to 7-3-18.	Cdn., Lab. Pool, France, 8-3-17 to 21-4-18. Inv. to Can., 13-5-18. S.O.S., 22-6-18.	*8-8-18
1006698	Private	Private	SLATER, George	226th Bn., 18-2-16	France, 12-5-17 to 28-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	
427557	R.S.M., W.D. i	Private	SLATER, Thomas	46th Bn., 12-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 20-3-17.	C.C.H.Q., France, 21-3-17 to 15-4-19. R.S.M. W.D. i, 23-3-18. S.O.S., 5-10-19.	*8-10-16 *8-10-16 †10-10-16
29402	Sergeant	Sergeant	SLESSOR, George H.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-3-15, 29-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	*4-9-16
478843	Private	Private	SLIVKA, Michael	R.C.R. (Draft), 7-12-15	France, 18-7-16 to 6-12-16.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 7-12-16 to 7-6-19. S.O.S., 18-6-19.	†4/7-9-16
417662	Private	Private	SLIWKA, Timofel	41st Bn., 9-9-15	France, 18-7-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	*18-5-15
29154	Private	Private	SLOAN, Alexander Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-11-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 30-11-15 to 21-10-19. S.O.S., 31-3-21.	*15-8-17
721126	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	SLOAN, George Elmer Victor	106th Bn., 6-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 20-6-17.	Res. Units, England, 21-8-17 to 22-11-18. A/L/Cpl., 5-7-18. S.O.S., 30-1-19.	†3-10-18
660387	Private	Private	SLOMAN, Herbert	148th Bn., 1-3-16	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18, 23-9-18 to 3-10-18.	*22-4-15
51428	Private	Private	SMAIL, James Alexander	P.P.C.L.I., Reinforcement, 24-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 16-12-16. S.O.S., 24-2-17.	
150680	Private	Private	SMALE, William Roland	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 22-9-16 to 8-4-18.	Ret. to Can., 13-5-18. S.O.S., 3-12-18.	†4-3-18
693288	Private	Private	SMALES, John Eric	174th Bn., 13-12-16	France, 28-8-17 to 4-3-18.	Nil	
2376837	Private	Private	SMALLMAN, John Taylor	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 16-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29498	Private	Private	SMART, James Alfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 13-4-16.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Date of Original Unit and Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
130103	Corporal	Private	SMEATON, James Murray	72nd Bn., 13-10-15	France, 19-6-16 to 11-10-16.	Res. Units and C.M.G. Corps, England, 12-10-16 to 15-11-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-11-17 to 16-10-18. Cpl., 1-5-18. Inv. to Can., 10-8-18. S.O.S., 5-9-19.	*8-10-16 *26-9-18
100655	Private	Private	SMEETON, Walter Leaf	226th Bn., 21-1-16	France, 12-5-17 to 15-9-17.	C.A.P.C., London, 26-10-17 to 14-5-19. S.O.S., 7-6-19.	*28-6-17
736383	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SMELTZER, Sylvester	113th Bn., 26-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 16-2-19. L/Cpl., 20-10-17.	Ret. to Can., 14-6-19. S.O.S., 26-4-19.	*5-8-17
700106	Private	Private	SMITH, Arthur	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 23-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 24-10-16 to 18-11-17. Inv. to Can., 19-11-17. S.O.S., 20-2-18.	*8-10-16
420565	Sergeant	Sergeant	SMITH, Alexander	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-4-17. Sgt., 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
28791	Private A/Sgt.	Private	SMITH, Albert Merton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15. to 9-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 27-4-15 to 20-7-15. C.A.P.C., London, 20-7-15 to 28-4-20. A/Sgt., 1-1-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 28-4-20.	*24-4-15
291988	Private	Private	SMITH, Arthur Albert	222nd Bn., 4-1-16	France, 27-8-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
1001196	Private	Private	SMITH, Albert John	226th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 12-5-17 to 23-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 7-12-18. S.O.S., 16-1-19.	*19-8-18
29266	Private	Private	SMITH, Ambrose Tristram	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-4-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-9-16.	*20-3-15
6087	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SMITH, Blanchard E.	R.C.H.A., 22-9-14	France, 29-2-16 to 8-10-16. L/Cpl., 7-9-16.	R.C.H.A., France, 18-7-15 to 28-2-16.	18-10-16
700823	Private	Private	SMITH, Charlie Thompson	101st Bn., 17-1-16	France, 22-9-16 to 1-1-17, 7-4-18 to 4-9-18.	Cdn. Lab. Bn., France, 5-9-18 to 4-2-19. Y.M.C.A., France, 5-2-19 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
718091	Private	Private	SMITH, Collin Webster	107th Bn., 2-8-15	France, 6-12-16 to 14-11-17.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 15-11-17 to 20-2-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*8-11-17
28536	C.Q.M.S.	Private	SMITH, David	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15, 7-6-16 to 18-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 19-6-16 to 17-11-17. A/C.Q.M.S., 8-9-17. Ret. to Can. 17-11-17. Siberia, 26-12-16 to 21-4-19. S.O.S., C.Q.M.S., 21-9-18. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	*14-6-16

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
428657	Private	Private	SMITH, David	46th Bn., 30-3-15	France, 17-8-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
28838	Private	Private	SMITH, David Phillip	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
624245	Private	Private	SMITH, Ernest Kerland	151st Bn., 4-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 21-2-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 22-4-18.	
29388	Private	Private	SMITH, Frederick B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
24400	Private	Private	SMITH, Frank Charles	13th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-3-15 to 11-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 15-4-18. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	
420910	Private	Private	SMITH, George	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 24-9-16.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 25-9-16 to 28-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 28-4-19.	*28-4-15
26517	Private A/R.S.M., A/W.O.†	Private	SMITH, Gilbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-15.	Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 13-10-16 to 24-4-18. Inv. to Can., 24-4-18. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	*4-9-16
446085	Private	Private	SMITH, George Harry	56th Bn., 26-4-15	France, 20-1-16 to 12-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 7-9-16 to 14-9-17. Inv. to Can., 14-9-17. S.O.S., 16-1-18.	
409402	Private	Private	SMITH, George Albert	37th Bn., 10-6-15	France, 29-6-16 to 6-9-16.	Res. Units and C.A.P.C., England, 8-5-15 to 23-9-19. A/Sgt., 1-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-9-19.	*2-9-18
29270	L/Cpl. A/Sgt.	L/Cpl.	SMITH, George White	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-5-15. L/Cpl., 22-4-18.	Ret. to Can., 28-7-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	*12-9-17
721404	Private	Private	SMITH, Harry	108th Bn., 27-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19.	Inv. to Can., 6-5-18. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	
1000561	Private	Private	SMITH, Horace Augustus	226th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 26-9-17 to 19-9-17.	Nil	*5-9-16 18-9-16
29023	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SMITH, Hubert Douglas Arden	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-9-16. L/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 18-4-16. Comm., Imp. Army, 28-6-15.	
29265	Private	Private	SMITH, Herbert Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-6-15.		
29604	Private	Private	SMITH, Herbert Westbrook	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil		

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease; §Presumed Dead; †Died of War. †Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
339616	Gunner		SMITH, Herbert Westbrook	C.F.A., 20-3-17	Nil	4th Bde., C.F.A., France, 26-9-17 to 7-11-17. 5th Bde., C.F.A., France, 24-10-18 to 15-4-19. S.O.S., 3-6-19.	*30-10-17
193010	Private	Private	SMITH, William Jonas	92nd Bn., 20-8-15	France, 16-3-16 to 16-7-16.	Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 17-7-16 S.O.S., 28-1-18.	*5-6-16
420561	Gunner	Private	SMITH, Joseph	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 9-9-16 to 20-4-17. 5th Siege Bty., France, 21-4-17 to 21-11-18.	*1-5-16 *7-9-16 ‡21-11-18
420677	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	SMITH, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 1-1-16 to 11-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-9-16 to 2-1-19. A/L/Cpl., 6-3-18. S.O.S., 22-2-19.	*4-9-16
420902	Private	Private	SMITH, James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8-7-16.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 9-7-16 to 9-4-19. S.O.S., 25-4-19.	*28-5-16
420903	Private	Private	SMITH, John	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 12-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 13-10-16 to 31-10-18.	‡31-10-18
736167	Private	Private	SMITH, John	113th Bn., 11-12-15	France, 13-11-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
721107	Private	Private	SMITH, Joseph	108th Bn., 6-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 18-8-17.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 19-8-17 to 26-6-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	*15-8-17
4097063	Private	Private	SMITH, James	1st Depot Bn., Sect. Engr., 11-11-17	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	†1-10-18
512166	Private	Private	SMITH, Joseph	C.A.V.C., 14-1-16	France, 19-8-18 to 2-10-18.	C.A.V.C. and C.A.P.C., England, 14-2-16 to 11-2-18. C.A.V.C., France, 12-2-16 to 18-6-18.	‡2-10-16
871649	Private	Private	SMITH, John	163rd Bn., 3-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 10-2-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	‡1-10-18 ‡3-12-18
700080	Private	Private	SMITH, John Albert	101st Bn., 4-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	*8-10-16 ‡8-10-16 †1-11-16
152677	Private	Private	SMITH, John Albert	79th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 6-9-16 to 29-6-17.	Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*19-4-14
28934	C.S.M., W.O., 2	C.S.M., W.O., 2	SMITH, James Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-9-16. C.S.M., W.O. 2, 22-4-16.	Res. Units, England, 28-9-16 to 26-8-17. S.O.S., 17-9-16.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28830	Private	Private	SMITH, John Hewison	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-4-15, 29-8-15 to 7-6-16, 1-9-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 18-8-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-8-19.	*25-4-15 *9-6-16 *10-8-18 *25-4-23
718618	Private	Private	SMITH, James Learmont	107th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 29-1-16 to 12-4-17.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 13-4-17 to 19-2-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*9-4-17
2380047	Private	Private	SMITH, John McMaster	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
1000025	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	SMITH, James Russell	226th Bn., 16-11-15	France, 28-8-18 to 28-3-19. C.S.M., W.O. 2, 22-2-19.	Coln. Record List, France, 27-3-19 to 28-4-19. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	
77302	Private	Private	SMITH, Jack Stace	30th Bn., 1-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-11-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*8-10-16
77313	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	SMITH, Joseph Terland	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 15-7-16. L/Cpl., 27-11-15. A/Cpl., 10-6-16.	2nd Fid. Bakery, France, 16-7-16 to 8-9-16. C.A.S.C., England, 9-9-16 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 14-7-19.	*5-9-16
420791	Corporal	Corporal	SMITH, John Taylor	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 22-12-15 to 11-10-16. Cpl., 7-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	*18-9-16 *8-10-16
700383	Private A/Sgt.	Private	SMITH, Joseph William	101st Bn., 21-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Res. Units and C.A.G.S., England, 9-10-16 to 28-6-19. A/Sgt., 16-4-18. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	
29613	Private	Private	SMITH, John Yuill	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 9-8-19. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	
180317	Private	Private	SMITH, Llyod	88th Bn., 6-12-15	France, 7-8-16 to 8-9-16.	Res. Units and C.A.P.C., England, 9-9-16 to 28-7-19. S.O.S., 15-8-19.	
128284	Private	Private	SMITH, Leonard Charles	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 7-10-16.	C.A.M.C., France, 8-10-16 to 21-5-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	*25-4-17
464362	Private	Private	SMITH, Percy	62nd Bn., 28-9-15	France, 7-2-19 to 15-3-19	1st Div. Emp. Coy., France, 9-6-17 to 6-2-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	
420229	Private	Private	SMITH, Robert	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 13-10-15 to 29-8-16.	C.A.M.C. and C.I.B.D., France, 30-8-16 to 3-11-16. Res. Units and C.P.C., England, 4-11-16 to 23-5-17. C.S.C., France, 26-5-17 to 24-12-18. S.O.S., 25-6-19.	
420678	Private	Private	SMITH, Robert	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 21-10-15 to 30-3-16.	Inv. to Can., 16-12-16. S.O.S., 1-7-17.	*14-3-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29272	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SMITH, Richard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
105554	Private	Private	SMITH, Reginald Arthur	68th Bn., 10-12-15	France, 7-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 24-6-19. S.O.S., 6-7-19.	†8-10-16 †8-10-16 †12-12-18
628574	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SMITH, Reginald George	47th Bn., 13-6-15	France, 21-4-16 to 16-4-17. L/Cpl., 14-12-16.	Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 11-2-18.	†8-9-16 †9-4-17
2129308	Private	Private	SMITH, Robert James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 16-12-18. S.O.S., 25-1-19.	†1-10-18 †22-11-18
2379862	Private	Private	SMITH, Sidney James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	†1-10-18 †1-10-18 †13-10-18
77019	Corporal	Corporal	SMITH, Sidney Herbert	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 10-6-15. Cpl., 30-3-15.	Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 11-6-16 to 18-9-18. C.A.S.C., France, 19-9-18 to 5-4-19. S.O.S., 1-6-19.	†20-5-15
426604	Private	Private	SMITH, Thomas	46th Bn., 19-3-15	France, 17-6-16 to 12-10-16, 1-9-17 to 2-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 13-10-16 to 31-8-17.	†9-10-16 †2-9-18
23056	Sergeant	Sergeant	SMITH, Thomas	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-9-18. Sgt., 5-1-18.	Nil	†1-9-18
420604	Sapper	Private	SMITH, Wilfrid	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 4-7-16.	Res. Units and C.R.T.D., England, 5-7-16 to 24-2-17. 4th Bn., C.R.T., France, 23-2-17 to 24-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	†6-6-16
428025	Private	Private	SMITH, William	47th Bn., 11-3-15	France, 29-1-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
28489	Private	Private	SMITH, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 31-12-15.	†2-4-15
701222	Corporal	Corporal	SMITH, William	101st Bn., 25-2-16	France, 22-9-16 to 16-8-18. Cpl., 25-2-18. M.M.	Nil	†16-8-18
420780	Private	Private	SMITH, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 1-1-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16
151920	Corporal	Corporal	SMITH, William	76th Bn., 12-11-15	France, 29-7-16 to 20-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 12-6-18.	†9-4-17

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
129338	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SMITH, William	72nd Bn., 10-9-15	France, 29-6-16 to 8-9-16, 13-4-16 to 12-3-19. L/Cpl., 4-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 9-9-16 to 12-4-18. Ret. to Can., 31-7-19. S.O.S., 18-8-19.	*6-9-16
29025	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	SMITH, William Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-11-16. A/L/Cpl., 7-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	*26-9-16
129604	Private	Private	SMITH, William Cermack	72nd Bn., 24-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 8/9-10-16.	NII	18/9-10-16
77637	Corporal A/S/Sgt.	Corporal	SMITH, William John	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 24-5-15. Cpl., 30-3-15.	Res. Units and C.R.O., England, 25-5-15 S.O.S., 10-8-20.	*18-5-15
420583	Private	Private	SMITH, William Henry	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 17-6-16 to 11-8-17. C.F.C., France, 12-8-17 to 24-12-18. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	*13-6-16
26673	Private	Private	SMITH, William Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	NII	Ret. to Can., 7-3-15. S.O.S., 17-3-15.	*7-1-17
504851	L/Cpl.	Private	SMITH, William Henry	Can. Engrs., 4-3-16	NII	12th Fid. Coy., C.E., France, 12-8-16 to 12-11-17, 3-7-18 to 16-4-19. L/Cpl., 18-8-18. S.O.S., 19-8-19.	*28-3-15
28545	Private	Private	SMITH, William James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	NII	NII	129-3-15
29600	Private	Private	SMITH, Walter M.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-5-15.	NII	
730388	Private	Private	SMITH, William Thomas	113th Bn., 18-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 22-5-18.	Cdn., Lab. Pool, France, 23-5-18 to 29-6-18. Inv. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 8-12-18.	*2-9-18
624208	Private	Private	SMYLY, Philip Austin	151st Bn., 3-1-16	France, 20-3-18 to 5-9-18.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-6-19.	
718092	Private	Private	SMEDDON, Charles Campbell	107th Bn., 17-9-15	France, 29-11-16 to 16-4-17.	Res. Units and Cav. Res. England, 17-4-17 to 14-12-17. S.O.S., France, 15-12-17 to 17-4-18. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	*9-4-17
624477	Private	Private	SNELGROVE, Thomas Alban	151st Bn., 14-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 9-4-17.	NII	19-4-17
28267	Private	Private	SNETH, William Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-12-15. 26-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 10-12-15 to 25-4-17.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
151923	Private	Private	SNIDER, Nathan	79th Bn., 18-8-15	France, 25-11-17 to 7-5-18.	43rd Bn., France, 29-6-16 to 22-10-16. Res. Units, England, 23-10-16 to 24-11-17. Inv. to Can., 20-9-16. S.O.S., 19-12-16.	*23-10-16 *26-4-18
420109	Corporal	Corporal	SNOW, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 5-7-16. 22-9-16 to 1-4-17. Cpl., 14-2-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 18-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 18-3-19.	*9-4-17
28624	Private	Private	SNIDER, Ronald Manning	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-9-15.	1st D.S.C. France, 3-9-15 to 17-2-16. C.A.S.C. England, 18-2-16 to 21-3-17. Comm., Imp. Army, 21-3-17.	*23-4-15
540056	Sapper A/Sgt.	Private	SNYDER, Walter Willeughby	Cyc. Corps, 6-5-15	France, 26-5-16 to 16-10-16.	Cdn. Corps Cyc. Bn., France, 24-3-16 to 25-5-16. Res. Units and C.R.T., England, 11-10-16 to 23-2-17. 5th Bn., C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 30-5-18. C.R.T. Depot and R.A.F., England, 31-5-18 to 10-2-19. A/Sgt., 7-9-18. S.O.S., 13-3-19.	*8-10-16
28674	Private	Private	SODEN, James Bowden	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 27-4-15 to 18-5-15.	Nil	118-5-15
28790	Private	Private	SOL, Dirk	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
718954	Private	Private	SOMERS, Alfred Llewellyn	107th Bn., 18-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 9-5-18 to 3-9-18. 4th Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 8-11-18 to 1-5-19. S.O.S., 18-6-19.	*1-9-18
426336	Private	Private	SONGHURST, Arthur Reg.	46th Bn., 12-1-15	France, 17-6-16 to 1-10-17.	3rd Lt. T.M.B., France, 2-10-17 to 9-7-18. Ret. to Can., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	
152685	Private	Private	SONGHURST, William Ronald	79th Bn., 19-9-15	France, 28-11-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29608	Private	Private	SOULE, William Mountford	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-5-15.	Cdn. Inf. Base Depot, France, 17-5-15 to 25-8-17. A/Sgt., 11-4-16 to 10-4-17. C.O.C., France, 26-8-17 to 7-2-19.	17-2-19
28675	Private	Private	SOUPER, Noel Beaumont	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 9-1-15.	122-4-15
28676	Private	Private	SOUTHERN, Howard Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 9-2-15 to 22-12-16. Lieut. 17th Res. Bn., 25-1-16. Ret. to Can., 22-12-16. S.O.S., 29-4-17.	
29024	Lieut.	Private	SOUTHERN, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil		

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29517	Sergeant	Sergeant	SOUTHEY, William Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 22-6-15.	1st D.S.C., France, 23-6-15 to 7-7-17. Ret. to Can., 14-8-17. S.O.S., 7-6-18.	*6-11-17 *28-7-18
871212	Private	Private	SOUTHON, Oliver	183rd Bn., 18-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-3-19.	Nil	*13-5-16 *29-4-17
442201	Private	Private	SOUTHWORTH, William Este	54th Bn., 29-5-15	France, 20-1-16 to 19-5-16; 29-4-17, 22-10-16 to 29-4-17, 19-11-17 to 31-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 1-8-18 to 1-9-19. S.O.S., 3-3-18.	*15-8-17
466642	Private	Private	SOWDEN, Joseph	63rd Bn., 20-7-15	France, 21-4-17 to 22-8-17.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 23-8-17 to 27-2-18. Inv. to Can., 27-2-18. S.O.S., 13-5-18.	*4-9-16
130102	Private	Private	SPAIN, Arthur Bernard	72nd Bn., 13-10-15	France, 19-6-16 to 9-3-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 3-4-18.	19-4-17
874376	Private	Private	SPALDING, James	184th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 13-1-17 to 9-4-17.	Nil	
1000539	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SPARLING, Percival Dunselth	226th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 1-9-17 to 22-3-19. L/Cpl., 21-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 23-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	
1000280	Private	Private	SPARR, Duitrie James	226th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420353	Private	Private	SPARROW, Thomas Frank	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 22-12-15 to 26-19-16.	Res. Units, England, 27-10-16 to 29-12-18. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	
28935	Sergeant	Sergeant	SPEAR, Wilfred Edgar	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-7-15.	Ret. to Can., 20-4-16. Retained in Canada for Duty, 3-7-16.	*18-8-17
28935	L. Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SPEAR, Wilfred Edgar	158th Bn., 17-7-16	Nil	France, 7th Bn., 22-4-17 to 4-2-18. L/Cpl., 19-5-17. S.O.S., 10-8-18.	11-12-17
198381	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SPEARS, Verner Orlando	94th Bn., 1-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 1-12-17. L/Cpl., 15-8-17.	Nil	
29598	Private	Private	SPEARS, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-5-15.	Nil	119-5-15
152869	Private	Private	SPEERS, Joseph Henry	78th Bn., 2-12-15	France, 29-6-16 to 2-11-16.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 3-11-16 to 22-2-19. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	*8-10-16
28867	Private A/Sgt.	Private	SPIERS, Lewis Maurice	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 9-5-18 to 17-1-19. A/Sgt., 17-9-18. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	128-4-15 England, 3-3-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. ¶Died of Disease. ††Died of War. †††Repatriated. ††††Died.

Regl. No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
421051	Private	Private	SPEIRS, Alexander	43rd Bn., 3-4-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-2-17. S.O.S., 14-7-17.	*8-10-16
420564	Private	Private	SPEERS, Harold Frederick	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 29-4-16, 18-7-16 to 4-7-9-16.	Nil	*19-4-16 14/7-9-16
151927	Private	Private	SPENCE, James	79th Bn., 26-10-15	France, 29-6-16 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	*8-10-16 *9-4-17
29150	Private	Private	SPENCER, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
420462	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SPINDLER, Eustace	43rd Bn., 2-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 23-4-16. L/Cpl., 1-2-16.	Nil	123-4-16
258633	Private	Private	SPRATT, Gordon Stanley	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 4-3-18	France, 27-8-18 to 10-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*1-10-18
859873	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SPRING, Charles Edward	179th Bn., 29-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 6-10-18. L/Cpl., 6-8-18. M.M.	Ret. to Can., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	*1-10-18
922533	Private	Private	SPRING, John Gottlieb	200th Bn., 27-6-16	France, 30-5-18 to 21-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	
420996	Private	Private	STABLES, John George	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 21-3-16.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 22-3-16 to 17-11-17. Inv. to Can., 17-11-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	
28843	Private	Private	STACEY, Frank Wendall	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 29-1-15.	
51408	Private	Private	STACKPOLE, Everett Birney	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 13-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-6-15.	7th Bn., France, 7-6-15 to 2-9-15. Inv. to Can., 17-12-15. S.O.S., 4-9-16.	*27-8-15
51409	Private	Private	STAFFORD, Christopher	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcements, 10-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
420905	Private	Private	STAFFORD, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 13-10-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	113-6-16
29268	Lieut.	Private	STAFFORD, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	C.A.S.C., France, 21-5-15 to 5-11-16. C.A.P.O., France, 6-11-16 to 10-10-18. Land, 22-10-18 to 5-7-19. S.O.S., 30-9-19.	

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
871510	Private	Private	STAFFORD, John Herbert	183rd Bn., 16-3-16	France, 15-2-17 to 1-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 9-11-18.	*15-8-17
46341	Private	Private	STAFFORD, W.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 3-4-15 to 29-5-15.	Nil	*22-5-15 12-7-15
693004	Sapper	Private	STAMELEN, Alfred	174th Bn., 1-6-16	France, 28-8-17 to 20-9-17.	10th Fid. Coy., Can. Engrs., France, 21-9-17 to 19-3-19. S.O.S., 18-8-19.	
29494	Private	Private	STAMFORD, Albert Reginald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 8-3-15.	
1000702	Private	Private	STAMP, Thomas Alfred	226th Bn., 19-2-16	France, 12-5-17 to 8-8-18. M.M.	Nil	18-8-18
700327	Private	Private	STANBURY, Sydney	101st Bn., 17-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	19-10-16
719187	Private	Private	STANDING, Sidney Albert	107th Bn., 19-8-16	France, 29-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28901	Corporal A/S/Sgt.	Corporal	STANFORD, Percy Norman	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15. Cpl., 22-3-15.	Res. Units and C.A.P.C., London, 30-4-15 to 23-8-20. A/S/Sgt., 1-6-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-8-20.	*23-4-15
700661	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	STANLAKE, Russell	101st Bn., 10-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 9-10-16. A/Cpl., 28-9-16.	Nil	19-10-16
871928	Private	Private	STANLEY, Edward	183rd Bn., 1-5-16	France, 7-3-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
29155	Private	Private	STANILAND, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-2-19.	Ret. to Can., 3-9-19. S.O.S., 19-9-19.	*28-4-17
721472	Private	Private	STANNIS, George	108th Bn., 31-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 18-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 19-8-17 to 12-1-19. S.O.S., 20-2-19.	*15-8-17
420684	Private	Private	STANTON, Michael Alfred	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 13-10-15 to 14-6-16. 5-9-16 to 12-1-17.	3rd C.M.G. Corps, 13-1-17 to 9-4-17.	19-4-17
105010	Private	Private	STAPLEFORD, Howard C.	68th Bn., 13-10-15	France, 7-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	*25-9-16 18/9-10-16
719148	Private	Private	STEAD, Gilbert	107th Bn., 28-4-16	France, 29-11-16 to 20-5-18.	Nil	120-5-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
700170	Private	Private	STEEDS, Leslie Arthur	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 10-6-19. S.O.S., 25-6-19.	*8-10-16 *8-10-16 *2-1-19
1000380	Private	Private	STEEL, Archibald	226th Bn., 12-1-16	France, 12-5-17 to 22-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 28-3-18. S.O.S., 20-5-18.	*27-4-15 *23-2-16 *8-10-16
77177	Private	Private	STEELE, Joseph Gordon	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 1-5-15, 21-12-15 to 3-3-16, 18-7-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	
29618	R.S.M., W.O.I.	Sergeant	STEELE, George William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-6-16.	3rd Ech., G.H.Q., France, 15-6-16 to 15-5-19. C.R.O., France, 16-5-19 to 14-7-19. C.R.O., London, 15-7-19 to 4-9-19. R.S.M., W.O.I., 14-6-16. Deep. S.O.S., 19-9-19.	
420116	Private	Private	STEELE, Hugh	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 11-11-15.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 12-11-15 to 24-4-18. Inv. to Can., 24-4-18. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	*8-11-15
29264	Private A/Sgt.	Private	STEELE, Herbert Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-7-15.	Res. Units, England and H.Q. O.M.F. of C., London, 1-8-15 to 24-12-18. A/Sgt., 26-4-17. S.O.S., 18-2-18.	*4-6-15
288596	Private	Private	STEELE, Joseph Michael	221st Bn., 9-5-16	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 22-8-18. Ret. to Can., 3-5-19. S.O.S., 15-5-19.	*16-8-18
28494	Sergeant	Sergeant	STEELE, John T.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-15.	Nil	12-5-15
29389	Private	Private	STEELE, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
29288	R.O.M.S., W.O. 2	Sergeant	STEELE, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-4-17. Sgt., 3-3-15.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 10-4-17 to 25-3-19. R.O.M.S., W.O. 2, 22-2-18. Deep. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
874405	Private	Private	STEELE, Weston Emery	164th Bn., 19-2-16	France, 13-1-17 to 12-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 28-3-18. S.O.S., 31-5-18.	*9-4-17
46194	Private	Private	STEEVES, Harold Ernest	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 23-8-15. S.O.S., 26-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-17. S.O.S., 23-2-18.	*18-5-15 *14-8-17
28677	Private	Private	STEIN, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 8-9-15.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 9-9-15 to 26-4-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	
29021	ARM/Sgt.	ARM/Sgt.	STENFORD, George Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 9-9-15 to 26-4-18. S.O.S., 8-5-19. C.O., Att. L.S.M., France, 4-9-15 to 2-11-15. Discharged in France, 2-4-16.	*30-8-15

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2378891	Private	Private	STEPHEN, George Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-16	France, 26-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	NII	
21764	Sergeant	Sergeant	STEPHEN, James	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 10-9-16, 2-4-17 to 2-9-18. Sgt., 19-11-17. D.C.M.	NII	*13-6-16 †2-9-18
2378892	Private	Private	STEPHEN, James Thomas	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 3-1-16	France, 26-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	NII	
2129134	Private	Private	STEPHEN, William	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 12-7-18 to 4-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 29-1-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	*1-10-18
718623	Private	Private	STEPHENSON, Arthur Llewellyn	107th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 6-12-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	NII	*21-9-17
1000656	Private	Private	STEPHENSON, Frederick G.	226th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 4-5-17 to 26-6-18.	Ret. to Can., 5-5-19. S.O.S., 30-6-19.	*3-5-18
28924	Private	Private	STEPHENSON, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 17-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-7-16 to 13-9-17. Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	
722302	Private	Private	STEPHENSON, John Smart	108th Bn., 19-5-16	France, 28-8-17 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	NII	
129400	L./Cpl.	Private	STEVENS, Austin	72nd Bn., 15-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 14-9-16.	Ret. to Can., 12-3-18. Served with No. 11 Special Service Coy. and 11th Bn., C.G.R. L/Cpl., 13-12-18. S.O.S., 9-7-19.	†20-5-15
77649	Sergeant	Sergeant	STEVENS, D. Vernon	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 20-5-15.	NII	
29602	Conductor, W.O.I.	Private	STEVENS, Fred Stanley	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 8-5-16.	C.O.C. France, 9-5-16 to 6-3-19. Conductor, W.O. I., 1-11-19. M.S.M. S.O.S., 2-5-19.	
78013	Private	Private	STEVENS, Howard Henry	30th Bn., England, 19-11-15	France, 2-3-16 to 13-6-16.	NII	
700167	Private	Private	STEVENS, Joe	101st Bn., 8-12-15	France, 26-8-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	NII	†13-6-18 *29-3-17
291986	Private	Private	STEVENS, William Frank	222nd Bn., 27-12-15	France, 27-8-18 to 9-1-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 16-4-19. S.O.S., 27-4-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
2379383	Private	Private	STEVENSON, Henry	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 29-9-18.	Inv. to Can., 23-5-19. S.O.S., 11-7-19.	*25-9-18
29152	Sergeant	Sergeant	STEVENSON, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-16, 9-11-18 to 12-3-19. Sgt., 9-3-16.	Res. Units and C.M.P., England, 30-4-16 to 8-11-18. Ret. to Can., 14-5-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	*19-4-16
77617	Private	Private	STEVENSON, James Hall	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 30-5-15, 20-1-16 to 21-2-16, 12-7-17 to 1-3-18.	Cdn. Inf. Base Depot and C.C.H.Q., France, 22-2-16 to 11-7-17.	*21-5-15 †1-3-18
420562	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	STEVENSON, William James	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8/9-10-16. A/L/Cpl., 9-9-16.	Nil	19/9-10-16
437129	Private	Private	STEVELY, William Robert	65th Bn., 29-7-15	France, 9-3-16 to 28-5-16, 26-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*17-5-16 *15-8-17 *2-9-18
77941	Private	Private	STEWART, Reggie G.	30th Bn., 18-1-15	France, 26-4-15 to 26-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 27-5-15 to 6-4-16, Inv. to Can., 6-4-16. S.O.S., 7-5-16.	*20-5-15
77941	Private	Private	STEWART, Reggie G.	Yukon Inf. Coy., 4-1-17	Nil	7th Bn., France, 5-9-18 to 20-2-19. Ret. to Can., 12-7-19. S.O.S., 26-7-19.	*28-9-18
628528	Private	Private	STEWART, Colin	47th Bn., 13-6-15	France, 21-4-16 to 18-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 23-6-17. S.O.S., 26-9-18.	*12-6-16
700133	Sapper	Private	STEWART, Chester Campbell	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 3-10-16.	Res. Units and C.R.T., England, 4-10-16 to 10-3-17. 3rd Bn., C.R.T., France, 11-3-17 to 6-1-19. S.O.S., 30-3-19.	*25-9-16
28510	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	STEWART, Duncan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-12-16, 5-2-17 to 19-6-17. L/Cpl., 10-5-15, M.M.	Inv. to Can., 15-9-17. S.O.S., 14-10-17.	
420108	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	STEWART, George James	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 7-8-16, L/Sgt., 10-7-16.	Nil	17-8-16
46031	Private	Private	STEWART, Frederick	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 3-4-15 to 1-8-16.	C.F.A., France, 2-8-16 to 19-2-18, Ret. to Can., 27-2-18. S.O.S., 28-9-18.	
472014	Private	Private	STEWART, Frederick David	65th Bn., 12-7-15	France, 9-3-16 to 18-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 5-1-17. S.O.S., 30-4-17.	*14-6-16 †23-4-15
28300	Private	Private	STEWART, Gilbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnotes for details)
29401	C.S.M., W.O. 2	C.S.M., W.O. 2	STEWART, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-9-15. C.S.M., W.O. 2, 10-8-15.	Res. Units, England, 25-9-15 to 13-9-17. Inv. to Can., 13-9-17. S.O.S., 22-1-18.	*1-10-18
2379384	Private	Private	STEWART, James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 7-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 17-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 20-5-19.	*18-5-15 *15-5-16 †4/7-9-16
77178	Private	Private	STEWART, James	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 1-6-15, 22-12-15 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	*15-9-17
700210	Private	Private	STEWART, James Arthur	101st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
426126	Private	Private	STEWART, James Alphonse Hardine	46th Bn., 21-12-14	France, 17-6-16 to 9-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 10-9-16 to 23-1-19. S.O.S., 23-1-19.	*4-9-16
29805	Private	Private	STEWART, John Hector Angue	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-1-16.	G.H.Q. 3rd Ech, France, 12-1-16 to 25-7-16. Res. Units, England, 26-7-16 to 25-9-17. Ret. to Can., 25-9-17. S.O.S., 25-9-17.	
29291	Corporal	Corporal	STEWART, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 11-5-15 to 26-7-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 26-7-16.	*23-4-15
28977	Private	Private	STUART, Robert B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 31-5-15.	Ret. to Can., 15-11-15. S.O.S., 21-1-16.	
28977	Private	Private	STUART, Robert B. (Bird, Robert Barelay, Alias)	57th Bn., 25-4-16	Nil	Res. Units, England, 8-6-16 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 19-7-19.	
140194	Private	Private	STEWART, Rey Henry	35th Bn., 23-7-15	France, 19-7-16 to 6-11-16.	Res. Units, England, 7-11-16 to 27-2-18. 3rd Fld. Coy., Cdn. Engrs., France, 31-5-16 to 18-7-16. Ret. to Can., 27-2-18. S.O.S., 22-4-18.	*8-9-16
29056	Sergeant	Sergeant	STEWART, Robert McLean	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-6-15, 9-8-16 to 14-9-16. Sgt., 31-8-16.	1st Div. H.Q., France, 4-6-15 to 23-8-15. 1st Div. Cav., France, 24-8-15 to 8-8-16. Inv. to Can., 22-3-17. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	*13-5-16
420458	Private	Private	STEWART, Samuel	43rd Bn., 5-1-16	France, 17-7-15 to 28-5-16.	Res. Units, England, 29-5-16 to 21-8-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 21-8-16.	
129286	Private	Private	STEWART, Thomas George	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 4-8-16.	Nil	†4-8-16
130197	Corporal	Private	STEWART, Walter	72nd Bn., 28-12-15	France, 19-6-16 to 14-10-16.	Res. Units and C.R.T., England, 15-10-16 to 24-2-17. 4th Bn., C.R.T., France, 23-2-17 to 15-1-19. Cpl., 9-2-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	*9-10-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420786	Private	Private	STEWART, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 21-10-15 to 6-6-16, 22-9-16 to 2-9-18.	Nil	*5-6-16 *28-4-17 12-9-18
721804	Private	Private	ST. GODARD, Maxim Joseph Albert	108th Bn., 2-2-16	France, 14-3-17 to 26-10-18.	Nil	*1-10-18 126-10-18
871317	Private	Private	STICKLER, William	183rd Bn., 29-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	115/16-8-17
624062	Private	Private	STINSON, Ralph	151st Bn., 9-12-15	France, 4-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28792	Private	Private	STINSON, Russell George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-9-15.	1st D.S.C., France, 3-9-15 to 9-4-19. S.O.S., 21-5-19.	
28839	Private	Private	STIRLING, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-7-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-5-17. S.O.S., 8-1-18.	*6-6-16
2379653	Private	Private	STIRLING, John Franklin	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 6-9-18 to 11-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 30-3-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	
29603	Private	Private	STIRLING, James Henderson	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 31-12-15.	*23-4-15 *18-5-15
77683	Private	Private	STIRRUP, Arthur	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	118/22-5-15
871250	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	STITT, Samuel Jackson	183rd Bn., 22-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 22-10-17.	Ret. Units, England, 23-10-17 to 18-1-19. A/L/Cpl., 5-18-18. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	
421101	Lieut.	Private	ST. LOUIS, Archie Remuaid	43rd Bn., 17-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 18-8-15.	8th Bn., France, 19-8-15 to 9-8-16. Cdn. Engrs., France, 10-8-16 to 1-6-18. Cdn. Engrs., England, 2-6-18 to 8-8-19. Lieut., Cdn. Engrs., 9-12-18. S.O.S., 22-8-19.	
77334	Private	Private	STOBO, Robert Edgar	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	113-6-16
29271	Private	Private	STOCKS, George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-4-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 5-8-15.	*23-4-15
427392	Private	Private	STOCKWELL, Arthur Hallgath	46th Bn., 5-7-15	France, 17-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
77370	Sergeant	Private	STODDART, Percy	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-5-15.	Ret. Units, England, 22-5-15 to 22-6-16. Brevet with 4th Bn. 1st Det., 20th Bn. C. 19-5-16 to 31-12-16. Det., 16-7-16. S.O.S., 31-12-16.	*18-5-15

Regi- men- tal No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
628108	Private	L/Cpl.	STOKES, Charles	47th Bn., 17-6-15	France, 21-4-16 to 7-9-16, 20-4-17 to 18-8-17. L/Cpl., 13-8-17.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 19-8-17 to 15-5-18. C.F.C., France, 16-5-18 to 26-1-19. Reverted to Pte., 29-1-18. S.O.S., 14-8-19.	*6-9-16 *15-8-17
922385	Private	Private	STOKES, Charles	108th Bn., 17-6-16	France, 21-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
36187	Private	Private	STOKES, Douglas H.	1st D.S.C., 22-9-14	France, 6-2-16 to 19-10-16.	1st D.S.C. France, 25-3-15 to 5-2-16. Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 12-10-17.	*8-10-16
510289	Private	Private	STOKES, William	C.A.S.C., 30-8-15	France, 30-8-17 to 14-11-17.	C.A.S.C. France, 25-9-16 to 29-8-17. Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 15-11-17 to 3-1-19. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	*6-11-17
29500	C.O.M.S.	C.O.M.S.	STOKES, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-3-19. C.Q.M.S., 22-3-17. M.S.M., Croix de Guerre, (Belgique)	Ret. to Can., 24-6-19. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	*20-5-15
28678	Corporal A.Q.M.S.	Corporal	STONE, John Reginald	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-9-15. Cpl., 15-3-15. M.S.M.	3rd C.I.B.H.Q., France, 1-10-15 to 22-3-19. A/Q.M.S., 6-11-16. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	*15-8-17 *30-8-18
721724	Private	Private	STONEY, Andrew	108th Bn., 15-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 21-8-17, 30-3-18 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Record List, France, 27-3-19 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	*16-8-17
28799	L 'Cpl.	L/Cpl.	STONOR, Ambrose Francis	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 3-3-15.	
871944	Private	Private	STORDEUR, Harry	183rd Bn., 9-5-16	France, 21-4-17 to 19-6-17, 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28798	Private	Private	STORER, Samuel Alfred	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
1000959	Private	Private	STOREY, Charles Clifford	226th Bn., 2-3-16	France, 12-5-17 to 8-11-17.	Nil	†8-11-17
1000216	Private	Private	STOREY, Thomas	226th Bn., 29-12-15	France, 23-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	3rd Lab. Bn., France, 4-5-17 to 22-8-17.	*8-8-18 *1-10-18
77616	Private	Private	STORK, Cecil Henry	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 19-12-15.	Comm. Imp. Army, 1-1-16.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
871813	Private	Private	STOTT, Charles Henry	183rd Bn., 8-4-16	France, 29-11-16 to 14-9-17.	Nil	†14-9-17
859357	Private	Private	STOTT, David	179th Bn., 22-11-15	France, 22-8-17 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 27-8-19.	Nil	
28679	Lieut.	Private	STRAKER, Charles Edward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-6-15.	Res. Units and C.A.P.C., England, 10-6-15 to 30-6-15. App. Lieut., C.M.G. Corps, 1-7-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 22-4-18 to 17-3-18. Res. Units and C.R.O., London, 18-5-18 to 10-10-19. S.O.S., 25-10-19.	*6-6-15
859974	Private	Private	STRACHAN, Andrew Ritchie	179th Bn., 17-4-16	France, 21-4-17 to 22-2-18.	C.C.R.C., France, 23-2-18 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 17-7-19.	
420111	Corporal	Corporal	STRACHAN, Benjamin	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 2-4-16. Cpl., 27-11-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 25-9-16.	
700103	Private	Private	STRACHAN, Robert	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 12-4-17. 8-4-18 to 22-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 24-1-19. S.O.S., 23-4-19.	*9-4-17 *17-8-18
420114	Private	Private	STRACHAN, Robert S.	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 7-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 8-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*19-6-16 *9-4-17 *1-10-18
28891	Private	Private	STROYAN, Hugh C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
2380132	Private	Private	STRANGE, Archibald	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 16-1-16	France, 30-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 18-5-19. S.O.S., 30-3-19.	†1-10-18 †1-10-18 †1-1-19
2379652	Private	Private	STANGER, Andrew	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 21-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 18-5-19. S.O.S., 30-3-19.	*1-10-18
1263521	Private	Private	STRETCH, Joseph Buxley	1st Depot Bn., Sack. Regt., 3-1-18	France, 27-9-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 4-3-19.	†1-10-18 *4-12-18
625303	Private	Private	STRICKLER, Joseph Marks	151st Bn., 31-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17

Regl- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regl-mental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
2129654	Private	Private	STROUD, John Clarence	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 12-1-19. S.O.S., 16-3-19.	§1-10-18 *25-11-18
860009	Private	Private	STUART, Edward Charles	179th Bn., 2-5-16	France, 21-4-17 to 8-6-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	*2-6-17
33264	Private	Private	STUART, John	C.A.M.C., 24-9-14	France, 31-9-15 to 8-9-16. M.M.	C.A.M.C., France, 8-2-15 to 30-9-15.	*13-6-16 18-9-16
700026	Private	Private	STUART, James Clifford	101st Bn., 1-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	19-10-16
721776	Private	Private	STUART, William Crompton	108th Bn., 17-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 17-8-17. 5-5-18 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
420973	Sergeant	Sergeant	STUART, William Roy	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 2-11-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 5-11-15.	
1069931	Private	Private	STUBBLEFIELD, Robert Wesley	249th Bn., 4-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 22-3-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	§1-10-18 *1-12-18
129197	Private	Private	STUBBS, Frederick, James	72nd Bn., 11-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 10-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 16-1-17. S.O.S., 17-6-18.	*8-10-16
721178	Private	Private	STUBBS, James	108th Bn., 9-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 4-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 6-6-18. S.O.S., 20-12-18.	*15-8-17
105286	Private	Private	STUDERUS, John	68th Bn., 17-11-15	France, 7-8-16 to 16-10-18. M.M.	Nil	116-10-18
187174	Private	Private	SUGARMAY, Alexander	90th Bn., 12-11-15	France, 18-7-16 to 14-4-17.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 15-4-17 to 23-5-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-5-19.	*2-5-15
29501	Private	Private	SUGDEN, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 7-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 8-5-15 to 21-7-17. Inv. to Can., 21-7-17. S.O.S., 13-9-18.	*2-5-15
628223	Private	Private	SULLIVAN, William	47th Bn., 1-9-15	France, 21-4-16 to 10-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-16 to 23-4-18. Dept. of Gen. Auditors, London, 24-4-18 to 10-10-19. Ret. to Can., 10-10-19. Dept. of Gen. Auditors, Ottawa, 10-10-19 to 23-5-20. S.O.S., 23-5-20.	*7-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
700261	Private	Private	SUMMERS, Algernon Wilfred	101st Bn., 10-12-15	France, 22-9-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*9-4-17
718967	Private	Private	SUMNER, Frederick	107th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 5-9-18. D.C.M., M.M.	Ret. to Can., 29-1-19. S.O.S., 6-10-19.	*2-9-18
700945	Private	Private	SURTEES, Lawrence Elmer	101st Bn., 24-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 14-11-16.	Inv. to Can., 22-6-17. S.O.S., 30-12-17.	*2-11-16
129741	Private	Private	SUTCLIFFE, Young	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 2-9-17.	Ret. to Can., 18-10-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	
1001221	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, Alexander James	226th Bn., 13-4-16	France, 29-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28902	Sergeant	Sergeant	SUTHERLAND, Benjamin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15. 16-3-16 to 27-4-16.	Res. Units, England, 28-4-16 to 4-3-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*23-4-15 *19-4-16
28840	Corporal	Corporal	SUTHERLAND, Forbes	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-10-15. Cpl., 11-8-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 30-10-15.	
421100	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, George	43rd Bn., 17-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-16.	Comm., R.N.R., 24-4-16.	
262711	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, Hector McBain	Rly. Const. Draft, 19-2-18	France, 27-10-18 to 23-5-19.	4th Bn., C.R.T., France, 11-6-18 to 26-10-18. Ret. to Can., 26-4-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	
28381	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	1st D.S.C., France, 3-2-15 to 13-1-17. Ret. to Can., 1-2-17. S.O.S., 4-3-17.	
2129210	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, John Alexander	1st Depot Bn., 12-1-18	France, 12-7-18 to 29-12-18.	Ret. to Can., 1-5-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	
77180	Lieut.	Private	SUTHERLAND, John Henry	30th Bn., 23-1-15	France, 26-4-15 to 8-9-15. 3-7-16 to 12-3-17.	C.A.M.C., France, 9-9-15 to 2-7-16. Res. Units, England, 13-3-17 to 5-8-17. Lieut. M.B. Regt., 28-4-17. Lieut. C.F.C., 6-6-17. C.F.C., England, 6-6-17 to 23-6-19. S.O.S., 4-7-19	*5-9-15.
240583	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, William	126th Bn., 11-5-16	France, 5-5-18 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Record List, France, 27-3-19 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 18th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 18th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
16691	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, Walter	7th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 16-7-15.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 17-7-15 to 26-11-15. C.A.M.C., France, 27-11-15 to 9-4-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 19-5-19.	*25-4-15
718159	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, William	107th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 29-11-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*29-8-18
2383446	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, John James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 10-1-16	France, 12-7-18 to 5-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 12-1-19. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	*2-9-18
151930	Private	Private	SUTHERLAND, William Patterson Smith	79th Bn., 9-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 28-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 29-9-16 to 8-1-18. 4th Lob Bn., France, 9-1-18 to 27-12-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 28-8-19.	*26-9-16
28581	Major	C.S.M. W.O. 2	SUTTON, Arthur Christopher	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15.	Ret. to Can., 31-12-15. Major, 67th Bn. (Canada). 67th Bn., France, 13-8-16 to 24-6-17. D.S.O. and Desp. Inv. to Can., 28-3-18. British Military Mission, U.S.A., 24-4-18 to 17-9-18. 11th Bn., C.G.R., Canada, 18-9-18 to 14-11-18. Siberia Expeditionary Force, 15-11-18. Siberia, 26-12-18 to 19-5-19. S.O.S., 28-6-19.	*24-4-15 *13-2-17
29269	Private	Private	SUTTON, Benjamin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
29045	Private	Private	SUTTON, Fred.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	
28680	Lieut.	Sergeant	SWANNELL, Charles Edgar	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-9-16. Sgt., 31-7-16. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-16 to 19-7-18. Att. R.A.F., 9-5-18 to 19-7-18. Lieut., Man. Regt., 28-4-17.	*15-11-15 *14-5-16 *7-9-16 †19-7-18 (Acc.)
77947	Private A/Sgt.	Private	SWANNELL, Frank Cyril	30th Bn., 2-2-15	France, 26-4-15 to 22-9-15.	C.C.H.Q., France, 23-9-15 to 10-11-15. Comm., Imp. Army, 10-11-15.	
2380219	Private	Private	SWAIN, Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
28892	Private	Private	SWANSTON, Charles Bortram	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 19-1-15.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease §Prisoner of War. *Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29599	Private	Private	SWANSTON, James Bothwick	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-6-15.	Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 14-6-15 to 3-4-16, C.A.S.C., France, 4-4-16 to 28-1-17. 3rd Div. Sig. Coy., France, 29-1-17 to 14-1-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*13-6-15
421002	Private	Private	SWANSTON, Peter Barrie	43rd Bn., 8-2-15	France, 19-10-15 to 4-10-16. 21-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*28-9-16
473075	Private	Private	SWEDBERG, Martin	65th Bn., 14-7-15	France, 9-3-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
721805	Private	Private	SYIKO, George	108th Bn., 3-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 15/16-8-17.	Nil	†15/16-8-17
1000670	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	SYLVESTER, John Edward	231st Bn., 15-2-16	France, 28-8-17 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 9-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
151936	Private	Private	SYME, William Johnston	79th Bn., 17-11-15	France, 12-8-16 to 11-10-16. 28-8-17 to 26-6-18.	Inv. to Can., 14-10-18. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	*10-10-16
29065	Private	Private	SYMES, Harry Hayward	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-16 to 15-9-17. Ret. to Can., 15-9-17. S.O.S., 28-3-18.	
443096	Private	Private	SYMES, William Keith	54th Bn., 26-5-15	France, 26-3-16 to 18-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-1-17. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	*4-6-16
21765	Private	Private	SYMON, George	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-8-15.	Res. Units, England, 6-8-15 to 12-3-18. Ret. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 17-4-18.	*25-4-15
426611	Private	Private	TACKABERRY, George Frederick	46th Bn., 22-3-15	France, 17-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
859466	Private	Private	TAGGART, Henry	179th Bn., 4-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 8-10-17.	Res. Units, England, 9-10-17 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 22-1-19. Served with No. 7 Det., C.M.P.C., Can., 26-2-19 to 31-7-19.	
28893	Corporal A/Segt.	Private	TAIT, Donald Bowater	18th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-5-16.	1st Div. H.Q., France, 10-5-16 to 25-6-17. A/Segt., 24-10-16. 1st Div. Emp. Coy., France, 26-6-17 to 13-1-19. Cpl., 11-9-18. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	
77181	Private	Private	TAIT, John May	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-3-16. 16-7-16 to 13-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-12-17. S.O.S., 20-6-18.	*6-9-16 *9-4-17

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
420120	Sapper	Private	TAIT, John McKay	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 22-11-15, 13-11-16 to 7-3-18.	1st Tram. Coy., France, 8-3-18 to 8-5-18. Ret. to Can., 24-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*15-11-15
1000352	Private	Private	TALL, Charlie Thomas	226th Bn., 8-1-16	France, 11-5-17 to 15-11-17.	Inv. to Can., 13-5-18. S.O.S., 22-6-18.	*9-11-17
859301	Private	Private	TALLMAN, Albert Eliery	179th Bn., 16-11-15	France, 15-2-17 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
28801	Private	Private	TANNER, Robert Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 13-5-15.	
700828	Private	Private	TAPLEY, William Henry	101st Bn., 17-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 12-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 21-4-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*8-10-16
129336	Private	Private	TARLTON, Robert Augustus	72nd Bn., 13-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
29827	Private	Private	TASKER, Frederick Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 18-11-15.	*19-5-15
700089	Private	Private	TAYLER, George Leslie	101st Bn., 6-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 19-6-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 20-6-18 to 13-7-18. C.A.M.C., France, 14-7-18 to 4-3-19. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	
421092	Private	Private	TAYLOR, Alexander	43rd Bn., 7-5-15	France, 17-7-15 to 28-3-19.	Cdn. Record List, France, 27-3-19 to 3-4-19. S.O.S., 22-6-19.	25-7-19 Drowned Winnipeg
488686	Private	Private	TAYLOR, Albert Edward Milne	63rd Bn., 18-10-15	France, 18-8-16 to 23-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 4-9-18.	*5-10-16 (Acc.)
421061	Private A/Sgt.	Private	TAYLOR, Alfred George	43rd Bn., 21-4-15	France, 17-7-15 to 23-5-16.	Res. Unit, England, 24-5-18 to 18-10-18. A/Sgt., 7-9-18. Trans. to R.A.F., 18-10-18.	
871046	Private	Private	TAYLOR, Albert	183rd Bn., 3-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*15-5-16
29028	Lieut.	Sergeant	TAYLOR, Alexander Ritchie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-8-18. Sgt., 15-8-17. D.C.M.	Res. Units, England, 28-8-18 to 22-8-19. Lieut. Man. Regt., 23-11-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 22-8-19.	
420121	Private	Private	TAYLOR, Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
28894	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	TAYLOR, Charles	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 7-9-16. A/L/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 8-9-16 to 18-7-19. S.O.S., 1-8-19.	
472349	Private	Private	TAYLOR, Daniel Livingstone	65th Bn., 4-8-15	France, 9-3-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	Nil	

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Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29159	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	TAYLOR, Edmund Fellows	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Nil	*125-4-15
100198	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	TAYLOR, Edmund Thomas	226th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 11-5-17 to 29-8-18. L/Cpl., 11-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 12-1-19. S.O.S., 26-2-19.	*16-8-18
129652	Private	Private	TAYLOR, Frank Sidney	72nd Bn., 24-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 12-1-17.	3rd C.M.G. Corps, France, 13-1-17 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 10-5-19.	*13-6-16
29503	Private	Private	TAYLOR, Fred William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-4-15 to 16-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-6-16 to 31-1-18. Ret. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 1-11-18.	
540058	Private	Private	TAYLOR, George Alexander Morris	Cdn. Cyc. Corps, 8-1-15	France, 3-7-16 to 19-2-18.	3rd Div. Cyc. Coy, France, 24-3-16 to 2-7-16. Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 20-2-18 to 6-10-18. C.O.C., France, 7-10-18 to 9-2-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	
100401	Private	Private	TAYLOR, George Burns	66th Bn., 3-7-15	France, 16-10-17 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*11-10-18
401429	Private	Private	TAYLOR, Horace	33rd Bn., 22-2-15	France, 2-3-16 to 17-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 10-10-16. S.O.S., 10-12-16.	*14-6-16
421003	Private	Private	TAYLOR, James	43rd Bn., 6-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 1-9-15.	Nil	*11-9-15
721972	Private	Private	TAYLOR, John	108th Bn., 17-2-16	France, 26-4-17 to 2-7-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 3-7-18 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	
420467	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	TAYLOR, John Crosbie	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 11-9-16. L/Sgt., 31-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-9-16 to 22-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 22-3-19.	*4-9-16
29392	Corporal	Private	TAYLOR, Thomas C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-10-15.	1st Div. Train, France, 18-10-15 to 12-3-19. Cpl., 25-1-19. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	
29027	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	TAYLOR, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-6-15, 29-8-15 to 22-2-17, 7-4-18 to 16-3-19. L/Cpl., 1-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 16-3-19 to 21-6-19. S.O.S., 7-7-19.	*10-6-15
29502	Sergeant	Sergeant	TAYLOR, Robert Stewart	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-3-19. M.M., 28-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 14-5-19. S.O.S., 25-5-19.	
718117	Private	Private	TAYLOR, William	107th Bn., 26-12-15	France, 29-11-16 to 6-7-17.	1st Cdn. Lab. Bn., France, 7-7-17 to 30-1-18. Res. Units, C.A.D.C., England, 31-1-18 to 22-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles.	
414102	Private	Private	TAYLOR, Walter	40th Bn., 26-6-15	France, 22-10-16 to 15-1-16.	Ret. to Can., 14-8-19. S.O.S., 27-6-19.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Hold 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
721234	Private	Private	TEALE, William	108th Bn., 4-12-15	France, 16-10-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
2378437	Private	Private	TEARE, Melvin Collins	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 14-11-17	France, 21-9-18 to 27-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 14-5-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	
420118	Private	Private	TENNENT, John Law	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 24-1-16, 18-7-16 to 17-8-16.	10th Fld. Amb. France, 16-9-16 to 9-5-17. C.A.M.C., England, 10-5-17 to 6-9-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	*14-1-16
2129640	Private	Private	TESTER, Albert	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 18-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 9-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 25-2-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	
693348	Private	Private	TEULON, Arthur Henry	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 13-3-17	France, 12-7-18 to 2-9-18.	Nil	12-9-18
420237	Sapper	Private	THAIN, Frank	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 13-10-15 to 28-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 27-1-17 to 10-11-17. Can. Engrs., England, 11-11-17 to 29-5-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 29-5-19.	*1-11-17
442212	Private	Private	THEOBALD, Arthur Joseph	54th Bn., 21-6-15	France, 26-3-16 to 6-9-10-16.	Nil	18/9-10-16
871423	Private	Private	THIRTLE, George	183rd Bn., 8-3-16	France, 8-3-17 to 20-9-17.	Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 6-9-19.	*16-9-17 *19-4-24
29394	Private	Private	THOM, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-9-15.	3rd Fld. Amb. France, 16-9-15 to 3-7-16. 1st Fld. Bakery, France, 4-7-16 to 4-3-19. Ret. to Can., 27-6-19. S.O.S., 10-7-19.	
29609	Private A./L./Cpl.	Private	THOMAS, Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 12-10-16.	A.P.M., London, 23-8-17 to 2-3-18. C.R.O. London, 3-3-18 to 16-5-19. A./L./Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 25-5-19.	
129351	Private	Private	THOMAS, David	72nd Bn., 14-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	19-10-16
871635	L./Cpl.	L./Cpl.	THOMAS, Edward Daniel	183rd Bn., 29-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 19-8-17, 5-9-18 to 28-3-19. L./Cpl., 24-1-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
467294	Private	Private	THOMAS, Frank Herbert	63rd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 16-10-17 to 30-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 10-3-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	*27-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
602086	Private	Private	THOMAS, George Henry	34th Bn., 11-1-15	France, 8-9-16 to 15-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 27-6-18.	*8-10-16 *9-4-17
718759	Private	Private	THOMAS, George Edward	107th Bn., 3-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 10-8-18.	*10-8-18
29393	Corporal	Private	THOMAS, Harold	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	H.Q., Sheroucliffe, 8-2-15 to 31-5-15. C.R.O., London, 1-6-15 to 15-4-17. C.M.G. Corps, England, 16-4-17 to 10-7-17. C.M.G. Corps, France, 11-7-17 to 25-3-19. Cpl., 1-5-18. Brought to the notice of Sec. of State for War. S.O.S., 28-7-19.	*2-8-18
420688	Private	Private	THOMAS, John Saunders	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 10-11-15 to 29-2-16.	Res. Units, England, 1-3-16 to 4-5-17. C.A.M.C., England, 5-5-17 to 6-2-19. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	*22-1-16
721406	Private	Private	THOMAS, Robert Henry	108th Bn., 30-11-15	France, 21-4-17 to 14-11-17, 8-4-18 to 26-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 28-6-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	*4-11-17 *1-10-18
28681	Corporal	Corporal	THOMAS, Sidney Richard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-11-15, Cpl., 8-3-15.	Nil	*13-5-15 *23-11-15
27829	Private	Private	THOMAS, Thomas H.	15th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 30-4-16.	*23-4-15
46650	Private A/Sgt.	Private	THOMAS, William Noland	17th Bn., 15-1-15 (England)	France, 3-4-15 to 25-7-15.	13th Bn., France, 26-7-15 to 28-4-16. C.A.P.C., London, 24-7-16 to 17-3-20. A/Sgt., 20-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 17-3-20.	*19-4-16
701274	Private	Private	THOMPSON, Charles Bradlaugh	101st Bn., 28-4-16	France, 11-9-16 to 12-3-18, 17-10-18 to 13-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 14-6-19. S.O.S., 27-6-19.	*8-11-17
23059	Lieut.	Private	THOMPSON, Frederick Arthur	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 1-3-15.	C.A.P.C., London, 24-6-15 to 28-9-16. Lieut., C.A.P.C., 1-10-17. C.A.P.C., Can., 1-1-19 to 12-4-20. Brought to the notice of Sec. of State for War. S.O.S., 12-4-20.	*26-4-15
425414	Private A/Sgt.	Private	THOMPSON, George Henry	107th Bn., 18-3-15	France, 29-11-16 to 27-9-17.	8th Can. Area Emp. Coy., France, 28-9-17 to 28-12-30-12-17 to 24-1-19. C.A.M.C., A/Sgt., 21-8-18. S.O.S., 2-3-19.	*8-6-16 *8-16-16
46198	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	THOMPSON, Gerald S.	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 15-9-15 A/L/Cpl., 7-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 21-10-18.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
72199	Private	Private	THOMPSON, John	108th Bn., 13-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*14-9-17 †1-10-18
294826	Private	Private	THOMPSON, Johann Arner	223rd Bn., 2-4-17	France, 21-3-18 to 28-5-18.	Ret. to Can., 21-12-18. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	
291080	Private	Private	THOMPSON, Matthew Henry	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-9-16. S.O.S., 4-11-18.	*15-9-17
28694	Private	Private	THOMSON, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
721788	Private	Private	THOMPSON, Peter Gisli	108th Bn., 28-1-16	France, 15-2-17 to 15-4-17.	Reg. Units England, 16-4-17 to 12-3-18. Ret. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 11-4-18.	*9-4-17
291086	Private	Private	THOMPSON, Percy William	222nd Bn., 2-1-16	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
871460	Private	Private	THOMPSON, Wilbert	183rd Bn., 4-3-16	France, 15-2-17 to 12-4-17.	Nil	*9-4-17 †18-6-17
420930	Private	Private	THOMPSON, William Lewther	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 22-6-16.	Nil	*14-6-16 †22-6-16
420465	Private	Private	THOMSON, Alexander	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 24-5-16, 5-9-16 to 17-6-18.	C.F.C., France, 18-6-18 to 28-1-19. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*16-5-16
1000694	Private	Private	THOMSON, Andrew Newton	226th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 4-5-17 to 6-10-17.	Inv. to Can., 20-9-18. S.O.S., 24-1-19.	*3-7-17
859688	Private	Private	THOMSON, James	179th Bn., 25-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 21-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 10-6-19. S.O.S., 15-12-19.	*16-8-18
28940	Sergeant	Sergeant	THOMSON, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-9-15. Sgt., 14-6-15.	Nil	†14-9-15
77328	Corporal	Corporal	THOMSON, John	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-5-15.	Nil	†21-5-15
29295	Corporal	Corporal	THOMPSON, James G.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 10-9-15. S.O.S., 22-12-15.	*22-4-15
151279	Private	Private	THOMSON, John Wood	79th Bn., 29-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 28-9-16.	Nil	*8-9-16 †28-9-16
77650	Sergeant	Sergeant	THOMPSON, John William	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 16-10-16. Sgt., 20-9-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-3-17. S.O.S., 10-4-18.	*8-10-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
426375	Private	Private	THOMPSON, Mark	46th Bn., 15-1-15	France, 17-6-16 to 28-11-18.	Ret. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 17-2-19	*2-8-16 *15-8-17 *14-8-18
427353	Private	Private	THOMSON, Peter Samuel	46th Bn., 3-7-15	France, 17-6-16 to 8-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 3-6-18. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	*8-10-18 *8-10-16 *12-1-18
77371	Private	Private	THOMSON, Robert	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	118/22-5-15
486603	Private	Private	THOMSON, Thomas	37th Bn., 7-9-15	France, 29-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-5-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*19-7-16 *28-9-16
130277	Private	Private	THOMSON, William	72nd Bn., 13-3-16	France, 19-6-16 to 26-10-16.	Res. Units and C.M.P., England, 27-10-16 to 27-2-18. Ret. to Can., 27-2-18. S.O.S., 15-4-18.	*5-9-16
859050	Private	Private	THOMSON, William Brown	179th Bn., 2-7-15	France, 19-11-17 to 21-3-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 22-3-18 to 18-8-18. Ret. to Can., 12-1-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	*11-8-18
28527	Private	Private	THOMSON, Thomas Smith	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-3-19.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 29-4-19.	114-5-16
420464	Corporal	Corporal	THOMSON, Walter	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 14-5-16. Cpl., 16-2-16.	Nil	
718095	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	THORARINSON, Alexander	107th Bn., 6-10-15	France, 6-12-16 to 26-3-19. A/Cpl., 4-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
199202	Private	Private	THORBURN, Albert Henry	94th Bn., 27-3-16	France, 5-9-18 to 13-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 10-5-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	*6-1-16
29274	Private A/Cpl.	Private	THORBURN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-4-15 to 9-1-16.	Res. Units, England, 10-1-16 to 7-7-19. A/Cpl., 30-12-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 7-7-19.	*15-8-17 *11-10-17 *28-4-17 *19-5-16
721789	Private	Private	THORARSON, Ingolfur	108th Bn., 28-1-16	France, 18-2-17 to 20-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 21-8-17 to 21-12-18. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	*15-8-17
722030	Private	Private	THORLEIFSON, Thoralfur	108th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 21-10-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-2-18. S.O.S., 9-4-18.	*15-8-17 *11-10-17 *28-4-17 *19-5-16
722031	Private	Private	THORLEIFSON, Sigfus	108th Bn., 22-2-16	France, 15-2-17 to 16-5-17.	Inv. to Can., 9-1-18.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See Footnote for Details)
700870	Private	Private	THORNE, Arthur	101st Bn., 19-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 1-10-16. M.M.	Nil	†1-10-18
77182	Sergeant	Private	THORNE, Charles John	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 19-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-1-17. 11th Bn., C.G.R., Canada, 19-18 to 18-3-19. 11th Det., C.M.S., 19-3-19 to 9-4-20. Prov. Sgt., 19-4-19. S.O.S., 9-4-20.	*20-5-15
100937	Private	Private	THORNE, William	226th Bn., 31-1-16	France, 12-5-17 to 29-7-17.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-17. S.O.S., 31-5-18.	*1-10-18
106980	Private	Private	THORNHILL, Wilfred	249th Bn., 12-12-17	France, 27-8-18 to 6-10-18.	5th Bn. France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	*1-10-18
150652	Private	Private	THORPE, Edward Howard	79th Bn., 1-12-15	France, 29-6-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†9-10-16
152705	Private	Private	THORP, Gilbert	79th Bn., 20-11-15	France, 18-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 30-3-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	*9-10-16 †9-10-16 *27-12-18
420119	Private	Private	THORSBURG, Albert	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 28-5-16.	Inv. to Can., 22-3-17. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	*15-5-16
722139	Private	Private	THORVALDSON, Helge	108th Bn., 11-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 19-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	*15-8-17
722138	Private	Private	THORVALDSON, Thorvaldur	108th Bn., 5-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 16-4-18.	Nil	*5-4-18 †16-4-18
721342	Private	Private	THROSSELL, Leonard	108th Bn., 28-12-15	France, 4-5-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†16-8-17
77830	Private	Private	TILLEY, Thomas Hernblower	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 25-2-16.	Inv. to Can., 14-10-16. S.O.S., 1-12-16.	†18/22-5-15
77303	Private	Private	TIMMS, William	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	†18/22-5-15
28682	Private	Private	TISSEMAN, Joseph Albert John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
624224	Private	Private	TITLEY, Charles Arthur	151st Bn., 3-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 11-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-11-17 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	
268303	Private	Private	TOAL, Joseph Patrick	221st Bn., 3-4-16	France, 27-9-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
721822	Private	Private	TODD, Jess	108th Bn., 28-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 10-11-18.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 25-4-19.	*15-8-17 *8-9-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. ††Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
28868	Private	Private	TODD, Robert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420570	Sergeant	Sergeant	TODD, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-8-17.	Nil	<p>90-11-16</p> <p>97-12-16</p> <p>16-8-17</p> <p>17-8-17</p>
46197	Private	Private	TOLMEY, James	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-9-15, 16-2-16 to 28-4-16.	Res. Units, England, 29-4-16 to 1-8-16. S.O.S., 1-8-16.	
2129193	Private	Private	TOMALIN, Harold	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 2-9-18.	Nil	12-9-16
420573	Private	Private	TOMLINSON, Frank	43rd Bn., 10-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 6-10-15.	Nil	16-10-15
475224	Private	Private	TOMLINSON, William	90th Bn., 20-7-15	France, 26-3-16 to 18-6-16.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 19-6-16 to 22-6-18. Inv. to Can., 22-6-16. S.O.S., 23-8-18.	919-6-16
77184	Gunner	Private	TOMPKINS, Victor J.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-12-15.	1st Bde, C.F.A., France, 21-12-15 to 18-3-19. S.O.S., 26-7-19.	922-10-15
428039	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	TOPPER, Albert	47th Bn., 11-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 19-7-16. A/L/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Nil	119-7-16
2379660	Private	Private	TORRANCE, Hugh Jamieson	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 10-3-19.	Ref. to Can., 15-5-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	
29296	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	TORRANCE, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
29395	Private	Private	TORRANCE, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-5-15.	Nil	<p>922-4-15</p> <p>115-6-15</p>
46894	Private	Private	TOUCHETTE, Alexander	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 24-5-15.	14th Bn., France, 23-6-15 to 30-9-16, 19-6-17 to 4-9-18. Ret. to Can., 15-2-19. S.O.S., 13-3-19.	<p>926-9-16</p> <p>91-9-18</p>
426303	Sapper	Private	TOUT, George	46th Bn., 7-1-15	France, 17-6-16 to 2-7-16.	Res. Units and C.R.T., England, 9-7-16 to 20-9-17. 5th Bn. C.R.T., France, 24-2-17 to 8-4-17. Inv. to Can., 7-12-17. S.O.S., 22-11-18.	<p>928-6-16</p> <p>94-4-17</p>
427680	L/Capt.	L/Capt.	TOUT, Walter	46th Bn., 20-8-15	France, 17-6-16 to 2-7-16. 22-9-16 to 16-5-16. L/Capt., 30-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 17-3-19 to 21-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 21-7-19.	<p>926-6-16</p>

Mo. mental Regl.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2128255	Private	Private	TOUTANT, Albert Narcisse	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 9-10-18	Ret. to Can., 10-2-19. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	*1-10-18
28504	Private	Private	TOURTEL, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 17-12-15.	Res. Units, England, 10-12-15 to 8-5-16. C.A.P.C. London, 9-5-16 to 27-3-18. Inv. to Can., 22-9-18. S.O.S., 8-11-18.	120-5-15 129-6-18
77336	Private	Private	TOWGOOD, Edward Arthur	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-5-15.	Comm., Imp. Army, 24-3-15.	*5-5-15
427596	Private	Private	TOWNEND, Thomas	48th Bn., 11-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 29-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 26-2-16 to 11-6-17. Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*18-2-16
28026	Private	Private	TOWNSLEY, Bryan Hill	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Inv. to Can., 13-5-18. S.O.S., 26-6-18	*15-8-17
47051	Private	Private	TRAINER, Robert Emmet	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-3-15 to 25-2-16.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 10-11-17 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 25-1-19.	*5-11-17
625080	Private	Private	TRAQUAIR, Thomas Edmond	151st Bn., 3-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 24-8-17.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
1000522	Private	Private	TRIVERS, Sidney Herbert	226th Bn., 1-2-16	France, 12-5-17 to 9-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 17-8-16 to 31-8-17. C.O.C. England, 1-9-17 to 18-10-17.	*13-6-16
257836	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	TRAVES, William	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 22-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 19-10-17 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 11-9-19.	
2129131	Private	Private	TRELOAR, William George	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 8-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 26-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 10-3-19. S.O.S., 23-3-19.	*1-10-18
628161	Private	Private	TRESLOVE, James Thomas	47th Bn., 15-4-15	France, 21-4-16 to 16-6-16.	Nil	118-7-16
2114957	Private	Private	TREWHITT, Philip Claude	C.A.S.C., 25-1-17	France, 13-4-18 to 15-10-18.	Res. Units, England, 12-5-15 to 8-7-16. C.A.M.C., England, 9-7-16 to 1-2-19. A/S/Sgt., 21-9-16. S.O.S., 15-7-19.	*2-5-15
28506	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	TREZISE, William C.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-7-16. A/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 3-3-15.	18-8-18
28505	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	TRIBECK, William George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 11-5-15.		
29607	Private	Private	TRIPP, Harold	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil		

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
736935	Private	Private	TRITES, Louis Mortimer	113th Bn., 21-4-16	France, 27-10-16 to 8-8-18.	Nil	
258517	Private	Private	TROKE, Joba Joseph	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 21-2-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 15-12-18. S.O.S., 17-1-19.	*1-10-18 *22-11-18
737206	Private	Private	TROTT, Garnet James	113th Bn., 2-9-16	France, 27-10-16 to 9-3-17, 21-3-18 to 5-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 6-9-18 to 2-5-19. S.O.S., 15-5-19.	*22-2-17 *2-9-16
1000868	Private	Private	TROTTER, Lionel	226th Bn., 4-3-16	France, 4-5-17 to 8-11-17.	Nil	*15-8-17 18-11-17
152789	Private	Private	TROUT, John	79th Bn., 19-1-16	France, 29-6-16 to 17-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 18-9-16 to 19-6-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 19-6-17.	*4-9-16
28663	Private	Private	TRUIM, Walter George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 19-11-15 to 8-9-16.	Nil	18-9-16
257854	Private	Private	TRUMBLE, Marshall	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 22-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 9-8-19. S.O.S., 25-8-19.	*1-10-18
722191	Private	Private	TRUTHWAITE, Victor	196th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 7-3-17 to 8-8-18.	Nil	18-8-18
922637	Corporal	Corporal	TUBBS, Philip Henry	200th Bn., 1-8-16	France, 21-4-17 to 13-2-19. Cpl., 11-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 2-5-19. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	*2-9-18
28585	Sergeant	Sergeant	TUCK, Edwin Sherman	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	S.O.S., 15-3-15.	
2025191	Corporal	Corporal	TUCK, Edwin Sherman	56th Regt., Draft, 8-2-17	Nil	47th Bn., France, 28-9-17 to 18-1-18. Cpl., 13-11-17.	118-1-18
427576	Sergeant	Private	TUCKER, Adolph William	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 2-10-16.	3rd Ech., G.H.Q., France, 8-10-16 to 3-5-18. Sgt., 21-7-18. Ret. to Can., 28-6-18. S.O.S., 13-7-18.	
77185	L/Cpl. A/Sgt.	L/Cpl. A/Sgt.	TUCKER, George	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 22-7-16. L/Cpl., 23-11-15. A/Sgt., 10-7-16.	Ret. to Can., 16-12-16. Served in Canada with C.A.C.S., 1-10-18 to 4-12-18. S.O.S., 4-12-18.	*19-7-16
1000277	Private	Private	TUCKER, George Alvah	226th Bn., 6-1-16	France, 12-5-17 to 8-10-17.	Inv. to Can., 26-2-18. S.O.S., 15-4-18.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
69394	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	TUCKER, Thomas	174th Bn., 28-12-16	France, 28-8-17 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
922637	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	TUCKER, William George	200th Bn., 24-7-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 30-8-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*22-4-15
29507	Private A/Cpl.	Private	TUGNETT, Francis	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Res. Units and C.A.P.C., England, 26-4-15 to 24-5-19. A/Cpl., 8-9-15. S.O.S., 8-6-19.	*22-4-15
446130	Private	Private	TULL, Walter	56th Bn., 27-4-15	France, 26-3-16 to 23-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 24-6-16 to 9-6-17, 4th Div. Emp. Coy., France, 10-6-17 to 8-2-18. 49th Bn., France, 9-2-18 to 8-2-19. S.O.S., 26-9-19.	*4-6-16
737241	Private	Private	TULLOCH, Hugh	113th Bn., 10-7-16	France, 27-10-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
129569	Sapper	Private	TULLY, Alexander	72nd Bn., 23-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 3-11-16.	Res. Units and Cdn. Engrs., England, 4-11-16 to 29-6-17. Cdn. Engrs., France, 30-7-17 to 16-3-19. S.O.S., 8-7-19.	*22-4-15
77945	Lieut.	Private	TUNSTALL, George Stringer	30th Bn., 1-2-15	France, 26-4-15 to 26-8-15, 22-9-16 to 12-1-17.	Res. Units, England, 13-1-17 to 18-5-19. Lieut. Man. Regt., 1-7-17. Sec'd to R.A.F., 30-8-17 to 18-3-18.	*16-8-15 †18-5-18 (Acc.)
722057	Private	Private	TURLEY, Frederick Josiah	100th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-7-18.	Ref. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 1-3-19.	*6-11-17 *10-2-18
29158	Private	Private	TURNBULL, David William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 15-10-15. S.O.S., 31-3-16.	*22-4-15
130394	Private	Private	TURNBULL, David William	72nd Bn., 14-4-16	Nil	72nd Bn., France, 12-8-16 to 13-1-17, Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 31-12-17.	†19-3-15
29508	Private	Private	TURNBULL, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 19-3-15	Nil	*18-5-15
28895	Private A/Sgt.	Private	TURNER, Andrew Black	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 14-6-16.	C.P.C., France, 15-6-16 to 28-4-19. A/Sgt., 15-8-16. S.O.S., 13-6-19.	*18-5-15
515581	Private	Private	TURNER, George Edwin	C.A.S.C., 6-5-16	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 3-2-19. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnotes for Details)
29029	Lieut.	Private	TURNER, George James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-3-15, 24-6-15 to 10-1-18.	C.A.P.C., London, 15-8-16 to 14-1-17. Res. Units, England, 15-1-17 to 18-10-17. To be Temp. Lieut., Man. Regt., 1-7-17. Sec'd to R.F.C., 21-8-17 to 10-4-18. R.A.F., Egypt, 18-10-17 to 10-4-18.	†10-4-18
420912	Private	Private	TURNER, Harry	49rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 13-7-16, 17-2-17. 5-10-16 to 17-2-17.	Res. Units, England, 18-2-17 to 15-5-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	*2-4-16 *13-6-16 *8-2-17
77402	Private	Private	TURNER, Henry Norman	30th Bn., 7-11-14	France, 6-6-15 to 23-8-15.	15th Bn., France, 24-8-15 to 18-11-16. Res. Units, England, 19-11-16 to 8-9-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	*28-9-16
624381	Private	Private	TURNER, Leonard Jones	151st Bn., 12-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 28-2-17.	Res. Units and C.F.C., England, 27-2-17 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 19-2-19.	18/9-10-16
128195	Private	Private	TURNER, Robert	72nd Bn., 19-8-15	France, 19-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	
22097	Private A/Cpl.	Private	TURNER, John Thomas (Toner, John Thomas— Correct Name.)	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-4-15 to 28-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 27-12-16 to 11-7-17. C.F.C., England, 12-7-17 to 12-3-19. A/Cpl., 24-10-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 12-3-19.	*21-5-15
21789	Private	Private	TURNER, William C.	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	*23-4-15
738642	Private	Private	TURNER, William Edgar	113th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 27-10-16 to 29-9-16.	Ret. to Can., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 18-2-19.	
28602	Private A/S.Q.M.S., A/W.O. 2	Private	TURNERY, John Austwick	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 26-4-15 to 22-11-15. C.A.P.C., London, 23-11-15 to 7-3-19. A/S.Q.M.S., 1-4-18. Brought to the notice of Sec. of State for War. S.O.S., 6-3-19.	*22-4-15
150839	Private	Private	TWEED, John Edward	79th Bn., 2-10-15	France, 22-9-16 to 12-1-17.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, 13-11-17 to 24-1-19. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	
2136424	Private	Private	TWEEDLE, Leonard John	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 4-8-17 S.O.S., 7-5-19.	France, 29-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
738694	Private	Private	TWIDALE, Percy	113th Bn., 20-3-16	France, 28-11-16 to 16-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 23-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	*7-4-17
151878	Private	Private	TWITCHETT, Frank	79th Bn., 11-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	†4/7-9-16

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420571	Private	Private	TYE, Ernest Sedgwick	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 29-6-16, 21-3-18 to 6-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 30-6-16 to 20-3-18.	*3-6-16 *2-9-16 *6-9-16
77290	Private	Private	TYLER, Joseph Aloysius	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 9-3-18, 14-9-18 to 8-3-19.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 10-3-18 to 13-9-18. S.O.S., 22-8-19.	*4-6-16
428038	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	TYLER, Sydney Norman	47th Bn., 10-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 10-6-16, 28-9-16 to 12-3-19.	C.R.O., London, 1-4-19 to 25-11-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 25-11-19.	*5-4-16 *8-10-16
420466	Private	Private	TYRRELL, Arthur Edward	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-4-16, 16-7-16 to 20-3-19, Disch. in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	Nil	
28664	Private	Private	UDEM, Albert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 17-12-16. S.O.S., 30-6-17.	*20-5-15
4090040	Private	Private	UNDERWOOD, Edward	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 11-11-17	France, 27-8-18 to 25-3-19, S.O.S., 8-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 28-8-18.	
225847	Sapper	Private	UTTON, Ronald Covington (Underwood, Robert, Alias)	C.M.R., Draft 22-5-16	France, 16-10-17 to 8-3-18.	Cdn. Sig. Pool, France, 9-3-18 to 15-5-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 21-7-19.	*29-6-16 *4-8-18
427578	Private	Private	UPEX, Joseph Owen	46th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 30-6-16, 28-3-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
832784	Private	Private	UPHAM, Charles Renford	145th Bn., 8-8-16	France, 13-11-16 to 12-4-17.	Nil	*12-4-17
426164	Private	Private	UPPERTON, Charles William	46th Bn., 26-12-14	France, 17-6-16 to 4-12-16.	Res. Units, England, 5-12-16 to 3-5-17. 3rd Lab. Bn., France, 4-5-17 to 6-9-17. Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 18-12-18.	*5-9-16 *5-8-17
199108	Private	Private	URE, Robert	94th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 28-8-16 to 11-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 31-1-18. Ret. to Can., 81-1-18. S.O.S., 15-3-18.	*22-5-15 *26-8-16
28513	Sergeant	Sergeant	URIE, George Vernon	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. Sgt., 21-12-17. D.C.M.	Nil	
150660	Private	Private	URQUHART, Alexander	79th Bn., 6-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 25/28-9-16.	Nil	*25/28-9-16

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29035	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	URQUHART, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-7-15. 14-12-15 to 14-9-16. 21-7-17 to 27-9-17. 8-11-18 to 12-3-19.	3rd C.I.B. H.Q., France, 15-9-16 to 20-7-17. Ret. to Can., 21-8-18. S.O.S., 7-7-19.	*22-4-15 *19-7-15
28759	Corporal	Corporal	URWIN-MANN, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. Cpl., 13-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 23-4-15 to 23-11-18. Comm., Impl. Army, 24-11-18.	*22-4-15
105850	Private	Private	USHER, Frank	68th Bn., 7-1-16	France, 7-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Nil	18-10-16
164034	Private	Private	USHER, William Percy	68th Bn., 15-4-16	France, 7-8-16 to 10-11-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-11-16 to 8-5-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 8-5-19.	*8-10-16
420575	Private	Private	USSHER, Noel	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 12-6-16. 8-9-16 to 8-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 24-6-19. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	*8-10-16 18-10-16 *8-12-18
29599	Private	Private	VALENTINE, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18-7-16	2nd Fid. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 3-3-19. S.O.S., 25-4-19.	
420468	Private	Private	VAN BRUNT, Charles Wesley	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-8-16 to 16-5-17. 3rd Lab. Bn., France, 17-5-17 to 21-11-17. 4th Lab. Bn., France, 22-11-17 to 3-3-18. 7th Emp. Coy., France, 22-7-18 to 6-12-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*12-6-16
1000699	Private	Private	VAN BRUNT, Harry Gilbert	226th Bn., 4-2-16	France, 4-5-17 to 14-11-17. 22-6-18 to 7-9-18.		*8-11-17 *2-9-18 17-9-18
21114	Private	Private	VAN BUSKIRK, Frank	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-4-18 to 13-4-18.	C.M.P., London, 16-4-15 to 6-4-18. 43rd Bn., France, 14-4-16 to 22-2-19. S.O.S., 26-2-19.	*16-8-18
257914	Private	Private	VAN DEN BON, Leon	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 22-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
718752	Sergeant	Sergeant	VANDERBOSH, Frank	107th Bn., 9-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 5-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29160	Private	Private	VAN DER STEGEN, Theodore	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 5-6-16.	Comm., Belgian Army, 11-3-15.	*19-5-15
77166	Private	Private	VAN DYKE, Thomas	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 5-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 29-10-16. S.O.S., 10-2-16.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Services	Casualty (See footnote for details)
258198	Private	Private	VANDAL, Gabriel	1st Depot Bn., 28-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 3-5-19. S.O.S., 14-5-19.	*1-10-18 *10-1-19
4070440	Private	Private	VANDAL, Louis	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-11-17	France, 9-11-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
420801	Sapper	Private	VASS, Andrew	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 21-10-15 to 28-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 27-1-17 to 3-11-17. Cdn. Engrs., England, 4-11-17 to 2-7-18. 8th Bn., C. E., France, 3-7-18 to 13-4-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	*2-11-17
259258	Private	Private	VEITCH, Nathaniel	1st Depot Bn., 28-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 6-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 29-1-19. S.O.S., 25-2-19.	*1-10-18
693226	Private	Private	VEITCH, William McGregor	174th Bn., 8-11-16	France, 28-8-17 to 13-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 21-12-18. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	*1-10-17 *4-3-18 *3-9-18
871805	Private	Private	VEN VELLE, Theophilid	183rd Bn., 20-4-16	France, 29-11-16 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 1-5-19. S.O.S., 18-8-19.	*1-10-18
1031096	Private	Private	VENNER, Bertram	236th Bn., 29-1-17	France, 27-8-18 to 27-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18.	127-9-18
1263522	Private	Private	VENNE, Alain	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 6-2-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
420891	Private	Private	VEY, George	43rd Bn., 5-1-15	France, 13-10-15 to 8-10-16.	Nil	*5-9-16 18-10-16
721509	Private	Private	VIBORG, Barney	108th Bn., 4-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 24-10-17.	Res. Units, England, 25-10-17 to 25-2-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*18-5-15
51468	Private	Private	VICKERS, Douglas Kerr Scott	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 16-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-8-15.	Res. Units, England, 25-8-15 to 17-5-16. Discharged in Britt. Isles, 17-5-16.	
258519	Private	Private	VICKERS, William Barr	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 21-2-18	France, 27-8-18 to 2-1-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 20-2-19. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	*2-9-18
26504	Private	Private	VILLENEUVE, Arthur	14th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 13-9-16. 18-3-18 to 6-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 14-9-16 to 17-3-18. Ret. to Can., 16-4-19. S.O.S., 25-4-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action: Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regl. mental No.	Highest Rank Held 10th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 10th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
2379665	Private	Private	VINCENT, Donald	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 29-8-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*1-10-18
871440	Private	Private	VIVIAN, Charles Lewis	183rd Bn., 9-3-16	France, 7-3-17 to 6-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 25-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	
824782	Private	Private	VOCKINS, Henry Thomas	151st Bn., 11-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 11-4-17, 29-3-18 to 8-3-19.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 10-4-19.	*9-4-17
257871	Private	Private	VOLD, Bernard	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 22-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	†1-10-18
872085	Private	Private	VOORHIS, Robert	183rd Bn., 21-8-16	France, 19-9-17 to 3-5-18, 8-9-18 to 1-10-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 11-5-17 to 16-9-17.	*28-4-18 *1-10-18 †1-10-18 †12-12-18
693224	Private	Private	VOY, James	174th Bn., 8-11-16	France, 28-8-17 to 7-3-18.	Nil	*4-3-18 †7-3-18
257847	Private	Private	VR00MAN, Mark	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 22-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 6-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 16-4-19. S.O.S., 29-4-19.	*1-10-18
478700	Private	Private	VSEMENUK, Selefon	R.C.R. (Draft) 26-10-15	France, 18-7-16 to 30-4-18.	S.O.S., 30-4-18.	*16-4-17
264520	Private	Private	VUKMANOVICH, Sam	173rd Bn., 16-9-16	France, 7-12-17 to 21-4-18.	1st Lab. Bn., France, 8-1-17 to 6-12-17. Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 22-4-18 to 9-7-18. Ret. to Can., 4-3-19. S.O.S., 16-3-19.	
29501	Sergeant	Sergeant	VYSE, Walter	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
721857	Private	Private	WADE, Ernest	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 22-6-17 to 4-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	*2-9-18
448308	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private A/L/Cpl.	WADE, James	58th Bn., 29-4-15	France, 29-2-18 to 25/28-9-18. A/L/Cpl., 14-9-16.	Nil	125/28-9-18
859189	Private	Private	WADE, William Casebourne	179th Bn., 30-10-15	France, 19-11-17 to 18-8-18.	Ret to Can., 6-9-19. S.O.S., 17-9-19.	*18-8-18 *18-12-18 †10-11-17
1008440	Private	Private	WADLAND, Henry Lawrence	226th Bn., 14-1-16	France, 28-9-17 to 16-11-17.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Hold 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28810	Private	Private	WAAGE-MOTT, Robert William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 29-4-15 to 4-4-17. C.A.P.C., London, 5-4-17 to 18-10-17. Comm., R.N.A.S., 18-10-17.	*22-4-15
420122	Private	Private	WAGNER, Frederick	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 18-7-16.	2nd Fld. Bakery, France, 19-7-16 to 20-8-18. C.A.S.C., England, 21-8-18 to 31-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 31-7-19.	*24-4-15
47411	Private	Private	WAIDE, Peter	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-4-15 to 29-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 30-4-15 to 22-6-17. Inv. to Can., 22-6-17. S.O.S., 31-10-17.	
625158	Private	Private	WAINRIGHT, William	151st Bn., 13-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 7-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 8-6-17 to 18-10-17. C.F.C., England, 19-10-17 to 12-3-18. S.O.S., 28-3-19.	
736110	Private	Private	WAKEFIELD, William Cecil	113th Bn., 30-11-15	France, 13-1-16 to 21-6-17, 29-3-18 to 4-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	*2-6-17 *16-8-18 *1-10-18
28757	Private	Private	WALDIE, Adam Short	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-9-15, 27-10-18 to 26-3-19.	3rd C.I.B. H.Q., France, 1-10-15 to 30-7-17. 4th C.I.B. H.Q., France, 31-7-17 to 29-10-18. Com. Report, List, 27-3-19 to 27-4-19. S.O.S., 17-8-19.	51-10-18 53-12-18
257979	Private	Private	WALDIE, Walter	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 23-1-16.	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 17-2-19. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	
187385	Private	Private	WALDON, George Farrell	90th Bn., 11-5-16	France, 21-9-18 to 30-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 15-5-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	*13-10-18
409309	Sapper	Private	WALDREN, John Joseph	37th Bn., 15-7-15	France, 24-6-16 to 24-7-16.	Res. Units and Can. Engrs., England, 25-7-16 to 4-9-17. Can. Engrs., France, 5-9-17 to 2-4-19. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	*7-7-16
28869	Private	Private	WALKER, Donald Blurton	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., R.N.V.R., 22-11-14.	
420473	Private	Private	WALKER, David Lawson	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 5-4-17, 25-11-17 to 24-4-18.	Nil	†24-4-18
150679	Private	Private	WALKER, David Merrill	79th Bn., 30-12-15	France, 12-8-16 to 31-8-17.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 1-9-17 to 3-7-19. S.O.S., 13-7-19.	
624833	Private	Private	WALKER, Frank Meddell	151st Bn., 16-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 23-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 29-4-19. S.O.S., 13-5-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
29031	Private	Private	WALKER, Godfrey William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-15
420123	Sergeant	Sergeant	WALKER, Hugh Cassie	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 6-6-16, 5-9-16 to 4-2-19. Sgt., 20-8-17. M.M.	Reg. Units, England, 5-2-19 to 3-6-19. S.O.S., 14-6-19.	*3-6-16
420243	Private	Private	WALKER, John	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 8-8-16.	Reg. Units, England, 9-8-16 to 9-9-17. Inv. to Can., 9-9-17. S.O.S., 18-6-18.	*5-6-16
28578	Private	Private	WALKER, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	C.A.S.C., France, 26-4-15 to 22-3-19. S.O.S., 15-5-19.	*13-2-18
1001110	Private	Private	WALKER, John James McCreight	228th Bn., 30-3-18	France, 26-8-17 to 9-3-18.	Inv. to Can., 23-9-18. S.O.S., 15-11-18.	*13-2-18
421005	Corporal	Corporal	WALKER, Redfern	43rd Bn., 6-2-15	France, 1-1-16 to 16-6-16, 25-11-17 to 6-5-18. Cpl., 1-5-18.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 18-9-18. Inv. to Can., 23-5-19. S.O.S., 13-9-19.	*13-6-16 *19-8-18
28808	Private	Private	WALKER, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
859029	Private	Private	WALKER, William	179th Bn., 26-6-15	France, 21-4-17 to 5-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 30-11-17. S.O.S., 5-11-18.	
420577	Private	Private	WALKER, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 27-7-18.	Ret. to Can., 20-5-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	
426322	Private	Private	WALKER, William Henry	46th Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-6-16 to 8-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 7-5-19. S.O.S., 21-5-19.	*8-10-16 *8-10-16 *12-1-19
26685	Private	Private	WALKER, William Henry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Ret. to Can., 23-7-19. S.O.S., 1-8-19.	†23-4-15 *7-12-18 †26-6-23
29279	Private	Private	WALKER, William Morris	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-3-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 7-7-16.	
700818	Private	Private	WALMSLEY, Alexander	101st Bn., 15-1-16	France, 11-9-16 to 13-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-3-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	*8-10-16
429721	Private	Private	WALTER, Aberham	47th Bn., 15-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 20-9-16.	Reg. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 21-9-16 to 23-7-18. S.O.S., 1-3-19.	*4-9-16
46108	Corporal	Corporal	WALTERS, Daniel	17th Bn., 25-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 2-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 31-12-15.	*20-5-15
108273	Private	Private	WALTERS, Henry	94th Bn., 13-11-15	France, 5-10-16 to 2-5-18.	Reg. Units, England, 3-5-18 to 9-1-19. S.O.S., 10-2-19.	*28-4-18

Regl- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 10th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 10th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
87169	Private	Private	WALTERS, Richard	163rd Bn., 15-2-16	France, 15-2-17 to 27-9-17.	8th Atka Emp. Coy., France, 28-9-17 to 25-7-18. Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 26-7-18 to 10-1-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	*24-2-22
29276	Private A/Sgt.	Private	WALTON, Herbert	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 25-4-15 to 12-1-18. Dept. of Gen. Auditors, London, 12-1-18 to 17-6-19. A/Sgt., 24-7-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 17-6-19.	*22-4-15
420913	Private	Private	WALTON, Thomas William	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 4-8-16.	Nil	14-8-16
721686	Private	Private	WALTON, William James	108th Bn., 22-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 22-1-18.	Inv. to Can., 24-9-18. S.O.S., 24-1-19.	*11-10-17 *17-1-18
5145	Private	Private	WALLACE, George William	C.A.S.C., 2-11-16	France, 12-7-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	No. 1 Cdn. Vet. Hosp., France, 25-4-17 to 11-7-18.	113-6-16
420578	Private	Private	WALLACE, Mark	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	11-5-15
29398	Private	Private	WALLER, Joseph	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-5-15.	Nil	*13-6-16 *13-8-17
22639	Sergeant	Sergeant	WALLER, John Gray	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 15-6-16, 28-9-16 to 18-3-19. Sgt., 27-8-17.	Ret. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	
252223	Private	Private	WALLER, James Milton	209th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 6-10-17 to 31-12-18.	Reg. Units, England, 1-1-19 to 24-7-19. S.O.S., 12-8-19.	*11-10-18
700657	Private	Private	WALLINGTON, William Henry	101st Bn., 6-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	19-10-16
100999	Private	Private	WALLIS, George Frederick	66th Bn., 22-7-15	France, 6-10-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
29277	Capt.	L/Cpl.	WALLIS, Hugh Macdonell	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-7-15. L/Cpl., 22-4-15.	Lt. Col., 13th Bn., France, 24-7-15 to 26-12-15. Orderly Officer, 7th C.I.B., H.Q., 27-12-15 to 17-4-17. Capt., 28-6-16, 5/Capt., 7th C.I.B., 16-9-16 to 17-9-17. G.S.O. 3, 3rd Cdn. Div., 18-9-17 to 27-2-18. Bde. Major, 4th C.I.B., 28-2-18 to 4-4-19. S.O.S., 24-5-19. D.S.O., M.C., Desp. (2).	*9-4-17
460864	Private	Private	WALLIS, William	101st Bn., 20-8-15	France, 27-10-16 to 24-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 29-12-17. S.O.S., 15-2-18.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. ‡Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held to... Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
47314	Private	Private	WALLACE, William	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 4-5-16. S.O.S., 21-10-16.	*18-5-15
114897	Private	Private	WALLS, James	9th C.M.R., 20-12-14	France, 18-8-17 to 16-9-18.	R.C.D., France, 21-5-16 to 14-8-16. C.C.B., M.G. Sqn., 15-8-16 to 17-8-17. Ret. to Can., 19-3-19. S.O.S., 29-3-19.	316-8-18 *1-12-18
29172	Sergeant A/R.S.M., A/W.O. I.	Sergeant	WANDON, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15. Sgt., 22-4-15.	Res. Units and C.R.T., England, 25-5-15 to 31-3-19. A/R.S.M., 8-11-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 31-3-19.	*18-5-15
129086	Sergeant	Sergeant	WANN, John	72nd Bn., 9-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 11-4-17, 29-3-18 to 30-10-18. Sgt., 14-12-16.	Ret. to Can., 2-1-19. S.O.S., 4-2-19.	*9-4-17 *8-8-18
151321	Private	Private	WANKLING, Gilbert Henry	79th Bn., 20-11-15	France, 28-10-16 to 16-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 18-5-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	
871869	Private	Private	WONSAWITCH, Nicholas	163rd Bn., 28-4-16	France, 21-4-17 to 19-8-17.	Nil	*15-8-17 127-9-17
128285	Private	Private	WARD, Graham Stuart	72nd Bn., 17-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
871362	Private	Private	WARD, John Charles	183rd Bn., 4-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 5-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 8-2-19. S.O.S., 18-3-19.	*14-9-17 *2-9-18
23064	Private	Private	WARD, James Ernest	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 9-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 19-2-17. S.O.S., 18-9-18.	*23-4-15
420914	Private	Private	WARD, John Francis	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 25-11-15.	Nil	125-11-15
436686	Private	Private	WARD, Leonard Ernest	51st Bn., 29-1-15	France, 7-6-16 to 24-7-16.	Cdr. Lab. Pool, France, 25-7-16 to 29-9-18. 1st C.C.S., France, 30-9-18 to 24-2-19. C.A.M.C., England, 25-2-19 to 2-10-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 2-10-19.	
427301	Private	Private	WARD, Richard John	46th Bn., 17-6-15	France, 17-6-16 to 8-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 14-5-19. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	
4040286	Private	Private	WARD, William Wendell	1st Depot Bn., 2nd Quebec Regt. 6-2-18	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18. 23-9-18 to 8-12-18. Ret. to Can., 29-9-19. S.O.S., 7-4-19.	*15-8-17 19-9-10-16
721442	Private	Private	WARDROP, William Henry	108th Bn., 29-12-15	France, 7-3-15 to 22-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 23-8-17 to 7-12-18. S.O.S., 19-1-18.	
427214	Private	Private	WARE, Sidney John	46th Bn., 12-5-15	France, 17-6-16 to 9/9-10-16.	Nil	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held in Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 10th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnotes for Details)
152816	Sapper	Private	WAREHAM, Frank	79th Bn., 28-2-16	France, 18-8-16 to 28-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 29-9-16 to 6-6-17. 4th Bn., English, 7-6-17 to 16-7-17. 25-12-16. Ret. to Can., 17-7-17 to S.O.S., 21-3-18.	*27-9-16
420581	Private A/Cpl.	Private A/Cpl.	WAREHAM, Martin	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 4-6-16. A/Cpl., 5-4-16.	Nil	14-6-16
722244	Private	Private	WARMAN, Arthur Edward	108th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 2-9-18.	Nil	12-9-18
523681	Private	Private	WARMAN, Abram James	C.A.M.C., 18-1-16	France, 20-3-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	*16-8-18 11-10-18
77373	Lieut. A/Capt.	A/Cpl.	WARN, Lancelot Rodney	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 24-1-16. A/Cpl., 11-11-15.	Res. Units, England, 25-1-16 to 4-2-19. Lieut., 30th Bn., England, 25-1-16. Temp. Capt., while spec. employed, 9-1-17. Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting Officer, Bramshott, 9-1-17 to 4-2-18. Inst. C.A.G.S., 5-2-18 to 4-1-19.	34-2-19
28805	Corporal	Corporal	WARNOCK, James Brownlie	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-6-16. Cpl., 1-2-16.	Res. Units, England, 22-6-16 to 20-10-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 20-10-16.	*14-6-16
198439	Private	Private	WARREN, Delbert	94th Bn., 6-11-15	France, 28-8-16 to 7-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 18-6-17. S.O.S., 31-3-18.	*26-9-16
130200	Private	Private	WARREN, John Henry	72nd Bn., 29-12-15	France, 19-6-16 to 19-7-16.	Ret. to Can., 29-3-19. S.O.S., 11-4-19.	19-7-16 9-19-12-18 33-3-24
29315	Private	Private	WARRICK, Ernest	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 7-7-15.	Inv. to Can., 1-10-15. S.O.S., 6-8-16.	9-5-15
29280	Private	Private	WARWICK, Arthur George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15	Ret. to Can., 29-3-19. S.O.S., 10-4-19.	23-4-15 9-13-12-16
420578	Private	Private	WARRLOW, Arthur	43rd Bn., 26-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 5-6-16.	Nil	15-6-16
16831	Private	Private	WACHTER, Peter LeRoy	7th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 6-6-15 to 23-7-15.	7th Bn., France, 24-7-15 to 27-9-15. Res. Units, England, 28-9-15 to 8-3-16. 3rd Par. Bn., France, 9-3-16 to 8-5-17. 123rd Bn., France, 9-5-17 to 26-2-18. Ret. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 6-3-19.	
151998	Private A/S/Sgt.	Private	WATERS, Charles	79th Bn., 23-6-15	France, 4-9-16 to 25-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 26-9-16 to 30-4-17. C.F.C., England, 1-5-17 to 23-3-19. A/S/Sgt., 15-10-17. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	*24-9-16
28686	Private	Private	WATERS, Donald James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 14-1-15.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420358	Private	Private	WATKISS, William	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 13-10-15 to 4-8-16.	Nil	14-8-16
722241	Private	Private	WATMOUGH, Fred	108th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
428106	Private	Private	WATRET, William	47th Bn., 18-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 10-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-1-17. S.O.S., 11-11-18.	*26-9-16
198167	Sergeant	Sergeant	WATSON, Austin	94th Bn., 5-11-15	France, 28-8-16 to 7-10-18. Sgt., 8-8-18. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 8-10-18 to 2-7-19. S.O.S., 11-7-19.	*25-8-16 *9-4-17 *1-10-18
460656	Lieut.	Private A/L/Cpl.	WATSON, Allan Harvey	61st Bn., 7-6-15	France, 18-7-16 to 12-10-16. A/L/Cpl., 1-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 13-10-16 to 14-6-19. Lieut., Man. Regt., 23-11-18. S.O.S., 28-6-19.	*8-10-16
2380141	Private	Private	WATSON, Croft	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 16-1-16	France, 28-8-18 to 1-10-18.	Nil	11-10-18
20610	Private	Private	WATSON, Charles Randolph	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-12-14.	
443105	Corporal A/Sgt.	Corporal	WATSON, David	54th Bn., 10-6-15	France, 26-3-16 to 25-4-17. Cpl., 14-12-18.	Res. Units, England, 26-4-17 to 6-9-19. A/Sgt., 27-2-18. S.O.S., 28-9-19.	*9-4-17
28163	Lieut.	L/Cpl.	WATSON, George Allan	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 15-1-16. L/Cpl., 1-7-15.	15th Bn., France, 16-1-16 to 30-6-16. Lieut., 15th Bn., 16-1-16. Retained in Canada while on leave, 26-8-17. S.O.S., 6-8-18.	*3-6-16
22656	Private	Private	WATSON, John	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 15-6-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 6-12-15.	
152763	Private	Private	WATSON, James	78th Bn., 14-1-16	France, 29-6-16 to 14-4-17.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 15-4-17 to 10-10-15. Inv. to Can., 30-10-18. S.O.S., 19-2-18.	*5-9-16 *9-4-17
420807	Private	Private	WATSON, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 10-11-15 to 25-9-16.	Nil	125-9-16
20397	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	WATSON, James Crawford	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 13-3-15. 28-9-16 to 11-4-17. L/Sgt., 14-2-17.	Inv. to Can., 17-10-17. S.O.S., 12-2-19.	*13-6-16 *8-4-17

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Hold (6th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
721401	Private	Private	WATSON, John Wesley	108th Bn., 27-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 18-8-17.	Res. Units, England, 19-8-17 to 26-4-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	*15-8-17
15442	Private	Private	WATSON, Thomas Johnson	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 7-9-17 to 13-12-17, 5-5-18 to 7-6-18.	R.C.D., France, 5-9-15 to 20-2-16. M.G.S., C.C.B., France, 21-2-16 to 6-9-17. 2nd Cdn. Mounted M.G. Bde., France, 8-6-18 to 7-3-19. S.O.S., 18-5-19.	
2383451	Private	Private	WATSON, William	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 10-1-18	France, 5-9-18 to 28-9-18.	Nil	128-9-18
421034	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.	WATSON, William Douglas	43rd Bn., 24-2-15	France, 27-10-15 to 4/7-9-16. A/Cpl., 10-7-16.	Nil	14/7-9-16
29511	Private	Private	WATSON, Wesley L.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 30-9-18.	Res. Units, England, 1-10-18 to 23-3-19. S.O.S., 1-4-19.	*19-5-15
28803	Private A/Cpl.	Private	WATT, Archibald Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 1-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 2-6-15 to 25-4-16. C.R.O., London, 26-4-16 to 12-3-17. Res. Units and C.A.M.S., England, 13-3-17 to 10-7-10, 19. S.O.S., 17-10-19.	*7-9-16
151992	Sapper	Private	WATT, Adam	79th Bn., 5-11-15	France, 29-6-16 to 19-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-16 to 17-4-17. 8th Bn., C.R.I., France, 18-4-17 to 27-7-17. Ret. to Can., 20-3-19. S.O.S., 2-6-19.	*8-10-16
460414	Private A/Cpl.	Private	WATT, Charles	61st Bn., 8-6-15	France, 28-8-16 to 10-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-10-16 to 26-11-18. C.A.P.C. London, 27-11-18 to 8-11-19. A/Cpl., 1-6-19. S.O.S., 21-11-19.	*13-6-16
77167	Private	Private	WATT, James	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-6-16. 26-4-17 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	Nil	
2129168	Private	Private	WATT, John Roy	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 6-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 12-1-19. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	*1-10-18
29161	Private	Private	WATT, Maurice Jacklin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 3-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 4-5-15 to 12-6-18. Comm., R.A.F., 12-6-18.	*23-4-15
460437	Private	Private	WATT, Victor	61st Bn., 24-8-15	France, 6-10-17 to 5-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 19-3-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*4-3-15
29281	Private	Private	WATTIE, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 30-4-19.	Nil	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Wounds; §Presumed Dead; †Died of Disease. ‡Died of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Det. files)
29611	Private	Private	WAUGH, Alexander	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 21-2-16, 13-4-18 to 11-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 22-2-18 to 12-4-18.	*20-5-15 †11-8-18
29396	Private	Private	WAUGH, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	†23-4-15
420125	Sergeant	Sergeant	WAUGH, Robert	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8/9-10-16. Sgt., 3-1-16.	Nil	†8,9-10-16
700157	Private	Private	WAY, Nicholas	101st Bn., 7-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	†8,9-10-16
721064	Private	Private	WAZZA, Emil	108th Bn., 3-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 27-4-18.	Cdn. For. Corp., France, 28-4-18 to 1-3-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	*28-6-17
77188	Corporal	Corporal	WEARMOUTH, Ernest T.	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 7-9-16. Cpl., 10-7-16.	Nil	†7-9-16
77189	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	WEARMOUTH, Herbert Farrow	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 25-6-16. L/Cpl., 10-4-16.	Inv. to Can., 1-12-16. S.O.S., 16-2-17.	*13-6-16
28523	Private	Private	WEATHERSTONE, Campbell	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-3-19. Dwp. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	Nil	
150682	Private	Private	WEBSTER, Charles	79th Bn., 1-11-15	France, 29-8-16 to 12-9-16.	Nil	*7-9-16 †12-9-16
150691	Private	Private	WEBSTER, Thomas Frank	79th Bn., 17-10-15	France, 29-8-16 to 16-10-16.	Nil	*7-10-16 †16-10-16
2136366	Private	Private	WEBB, Charles	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 16-4-17	France, 21-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
736787	Private	Private	WEBB, Charles Harold Elkin	113th Bn., 25-3-16	France, 13-11-16 to 1-4-17.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 2-4-17 to 27-2-18. S.O.S., 24-5-18.	*15-9-17 *9-8-18
7215693	Private	Private	WEBB, Edgar George	108th Bn., 1-7-15	France, 21-4-17 to 1-9-17, 7-4-18 to 30-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 1-4-19. S.O.S., 13-4-19.	
186276	Private	Private	WEBB, Harold Walter	80th Bn., 9-11-15	France, 18-7-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	†8-10-16
2136353	Private	Private	WEBB, John	No. 1 Ind. Coy., 9-4-17	France, 20-8-16 to 10-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 29-1-19. S.O.S., 11-3-19.	*1-10-18

Casualty

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
859299	Private	Private	WEBB, James	179th Bn., 16-11-15	France, 21-4-17 to 24-10-18.	Inv. to Can., 5-5-19. S.O.S., 5-7-19.	*15-8-17 *4-3-18 *1-10-18
1069961	Private	Private	WEBBER, Joseph George Frederick	1st Depot Bn., 2nd Quebec Regt., 8-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn. France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18, 23-9-18 to 10-10-18. Ret. to Can., 7-5-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	10-10-18 *24-12-18
922502	Private	Private	WEBBER, Thomas	200th Bn., 1-8-16	France, 4-5-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn. C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 10-8-18.	*8-11-17 *10-8-18
29148	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	WEEKS, Ernest	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 23-4-15.	Nil	123-4-15
77372	Driver	Private	WEEKS, John Edward	30th Bn., 10-11-14	L/Cpl., 20-3-15. France, 26-4-15 to 20-5-16.	C.A.S.C., France, 21-5-16 to 30-3-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	
442226	Private	Private	WEETMAN, Edward Francis	54th Bn., 2-6-15	France, 26-3-16 to 5-8-16.	Ret. to Can., 27-10-16. S.O.S., 8-12-16.	
442227	Private	Private	WEETMAN, Wilfred Henry	54th Bn., 2-6-15	France, 26-3-16 to 4-6-16.	Nil	14-6-16
420579	Private A/Sgt.	Private	WEIGHTMAN, William	43rd Bn., 30-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 20-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 21-6-16 to 20-2-19. A/Sgt., 27-11-17. S.O.S., 31-10-19.	*12-6-16
28807	Private	Private	WEIR, David Douglas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	122-4-15
18568	Private	Private	WEIR, Frank	9th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-4-17 to 5-9-18.	C.A.V.C., France, 9-2-15 to 8-4-17. Ret. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 8-3-19.	*2-9-18
832445	Private	Private	WEIR, Harry Robert	145th Bn., 11-3-16	France, 6-10-17 to 17-3-19.	Ret. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 22-4-19.	
169020	Private	Private	WEIR, John Elmer	17th Res. Bn., England, 29-3-16	France, 28-8-16 to 9-10-16.	Nil	*9-10-16
859594	Corporal	Private	WEIR, James Douglas	179th Bn., 12-1-16	France, 19-11-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn. C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 30-9-18. Cpl., 9-8-18. Ret. to Can., 9-1-19. S.O.S., 10-2-18.	*28-9-18
871196	Private	Private	WEIR, Robert	183rd Bn., 17-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 16-5-17.	Nil	116-5-17
427121	Private	Private	WELCH, Eric	46th Bn., 12-5-15	France, 17-8-16 to 10-9-16, 26-4-17 to 19-3-18.	Ret. to Can., 7-12-18. S.O.S., 15-1-19.	*6-9-16 *7-3-18 (Acc.)

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
129654	Private A/Sgt.	Private	WELSH, Clifford Thomas	72nd Bn., 21-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 10-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-16 to 10-3-17. Cdn., T.W.S., England, 11-3-17 to 25-11-17. Cdn. School of Musk., England, 26-11-17 to 31-5-18. Att. R.A.F., England, 1-6-18 to 7-11-18. A/Sgt., 23-2-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 7-11-18.	*8-9-16
1000387	Private	Private	WELCH, Frederiek Charles	226th Bn., 15-1-16	France, 12-5-17 to 14-9-17.	Nil	†14-9-17
2476553	Private	Private	WELHAM, Herbert	C.A.M.C., 31-5-17	France, 7-4-18 to 12-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 13-4-18 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 24-3-18.	†22-4-15
28162	Private	Private	WELSH, Alexander William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†2-5-16
721149	Private	Private	WELSH, Richard	168th Bn., 6-12-15	France, 14-3-17 to 8-11-17.	Res. Units, England, 7-11-17 to 22-9-18. S.O.S., 7-2-19.	*9-4-17
28811	Private	Private	WELSH, William John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 2-5-16.	Nil	†25-28-9-16
461089	Private	Private	WELLARD, Fred Thomas	61st Bn., 12-7-15	France, 13-1-17 to 18-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 28-12-17. S.O.S., 17-9-18.	*12-10-18
199354	Private	Private	WELLINGTON, Arthur Walsley	94th Bn., 4-5-16	France, 28-8-16 to 25/28-9-16.	Nil	*21-10-18
2184520	Private	Private	WELLINGTON, Philip	C.F.C., 2-1-18	France, 21-9-16 to 18-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 16-1-19. S.O.S., 10-2-19.	†16-9-17
20958	Private	Private	WELLER, Albert Victor	11th Res. Bn., England, 24-7-16	France, 21-9-16 to 27-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 2-2-19. S.O.S., 28-4-19.	*12-6-16
420469	Private	Private	WELLS, Peter	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 16-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 27-8-16. S.O.S., 25-3-17.	†26/30-4-17
100871	Private	Private	WELLS, Stanley Arthur	66th Bn., 15-7-15	France, 4-4-17 to 28/30-4-17.	Nil	*2-9-18
28986	Private	Private	WENBOURNE, Frank	11th Res. Bn., England, 2-11-17	France, 20-3-18 to 8-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 12-4-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	*14-2-18
488708	Private	Private	WENTZELL, Spencer Simon	63rd Bn., 26-10-15	France, 28-8-16 to 18-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 5-7-16. S.O.S., 18-7-19.	†16-9-17
721376	Private	Private	WESLEY, Thomas	108th Bn., 22-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 16-8-17.	Nil	†2-6-19
21775	Private	Private	WEST, Edward	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-8-15 to 2-6-16.	Nil	Casualty

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
429615	Private A/Sgt.	Private	WEST, John William	47th Bn., 18-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 26-4-16.	Res. Units, England, 27-4-16 to 29-5-17. C.M.P., London, 30-5-17 to 27-1-20. A/Sgt., 9-9-18. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 27-1-20.	*23-4-16
428056	Private	Private	WEST, Nerham Eugene	47th Bn., 11-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	*24-4-16 †13-6-16
426359	Sapper	Private	WEST, Robert	46th Bn., 14-1-15	France, 17-6-16 to 1-7-16.	Res. Units, England, 2-7-16 to 16-3-18. C.R.T., England, 17-3-16 to 30-4-18. 11th Bn. C.R.T., France, 1-3-18 to 28-12-16. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	*29-6-16
257869	Private	Private	WEST, Frank	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 22-1-16	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	†1-10-18
29067	Private	Private	WESTALL, Dennis	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-6-15.	1st D.S.C., France, 9-6-15 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 15-5-19.	
404239	Private	Private	WEYLAND, Clement	1st Depot Bn., 2nd Quebec Regt., 5-2-18	France, 27-9-18 to 22-9-16.	13th Bn., France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18. 23-9-18 to 10-10-18. Ret. to Can., 10-2-19. S.O.S., 6-11-19.	†10-10-18 *13-12-18
443334	Private A/Cpl.	Private	WHALLEY, Joseph	54th Bn., 21-7-15	France, 7-6-16 to 11-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 18-4-17. C.A.M.C., England, 19-4-17 to 23-4-19. A/Cpl., 12-1-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	*9-10-16
204256	Private	Private	WHEATLEY, Alfred Edgar	101st Bn., 27-11-15	France, 5-9-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	
103186	Private	Private	WHEATON, Clarence Joseph	236th Bn., 10-7-17	France, 27-8-18 to 22-9-16.	13th Bn., France, 20-8-18 to 26-8-18. 23-9-18 to 27-9-16.	†27-9-18
2128924	Private	Private	WHIFFIN, Thomas Alfred	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-16	France, 22-8-18 to 1-10-16.	Ret. to Can., 17-2-19. S.O.S., 30-4-19.	†1-10-16 *7-12-16
29516	Private	Private	WHISKIN, James Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Ret. to Can., 26-3-15. S.O.S., 23-4-15.	
29399	Private	Private	WHITE, Andrew	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 29-3-16, 2-10-16 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	3rd C.I.B. H.Q., France, 29-3-16 to 1-10-16.	*19-5-15
29264	C.Q.M.S.	C.Q.M.S.	WHITE, Adam	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 8-3-19. C.Q.M.S., 22-4-15. Deop.	Ret. to Can., 14-5-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	
426060	Sapper	Private	WHITE, Alfred Ernest	47th Bn., 11-3-15	France, 16-10-17 to 8-3-18.	Cdn. Engrs., France, 9-3-18 to 30-3-19. S.O.S., 6-6-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action. ‡Died of Wounds. §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
721445	Corporal	L/Cpl.	WHITE, Arthur Joseph	108th Bn., 29-12-15	France, 4-5-17 to 23-11-17. L/Cpl., 27-8-17.	Can. Lab. Pool, France, 24-11-17 to 31-1-18. 4th Lab. Bn., France, 1-2-18 to 30-1-19. Cpl., 27-8-18. S.O.S., 18-5-19.	31-10-18 29-11-18
256326	Private	Private	WHITE, Earle Leslie	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 17-12-17	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 15-3-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	
24541	Private	Private	WHITE, Francis E.	13th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 8-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 9-5-15 to 10-8-16. Res. Units, England, 11-8-16 to 16-4-17. Inv. to Can., 16-4-17. S.O.S., 3-7-17.	
129594	Sapper	Private	WHITE, Harry Bird	72nd Bn., 23-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 29-1-17.	Can. Engrs., France, 30-1-17 to 7-2-19. Ret. to Can., 28-6-19. S.O.S., 11-7-17.	
46202	Private	Private	WHITE, Joel	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 20-6-16.	Res. Units, England, 21-6-16 to 6-8-17. C.F.C., England, 7-6-17 to 31-7-19. S.O.S., 10-8-19.	*26-4-15 *13-6-16
1000496	Private	Private	WHITE, Joseph	226th Bn., 28-12-15	France, 12-5-17 to 5-10-17, 20-3-18 to 5-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 21-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*14-9-17 *2-8-18
77337	Private	Private	WHITE, James	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	120-5-15
420915	Corporal	Corporal	WHITE, Robert	43rd Bn., 16-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-10-16. Cpl., 16-7-16.	Nil	19-10-16
472232	Private	Private	WHITE, Richard Lawrence	65th Bn., 6-8-15	France, 9-3-16 to 1-5-16.	Nil	11-5-16
420470	Private	Private	WHITE, William	43rd Bn., 16-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 8-8-16, 21-9-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Res. Units, England, 9-8-16 to 20-9-18.	*17-5-16 *5-8-16
29512	Private A/Sgt.	Private	WHITE, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 28-4-15 to 12-11-19. A/Sgt., 9-3-17. S.O.S., 23-11-19.	*26-4-15
871587	Private	Private	WHITELEY, Fred	163rd Bn., 25-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 16-9-17.	Nil	*15-8-17 118-8-17
22145	Private	Private	WHITLEY, Frederick	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 5-9-16 to 5-1-19.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 27-3-19.	*16-8-17
721611	Private	Private	WHITFIELD, Harold Arthur	108th Bn., 8-11-15	France, 21-4-17 to 16-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 19-3-19. S.O.S., 21-6-19.	*16-8-17

Regl- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 10th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
718692	Private	Private	WHITFORD, Edward	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-16	France, 30-8-18 to 12-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 21-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*1-10-18
27765	Private	Private	WHITEHEAD, Robert Edward	15th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-4-15 to 8-5-15.	15th Bn., France, 9-5-15 to 4-5-16. Inv. to Can., 21-7-17. S.O.S. 5-2-19.	*27-4-16
420805	Private	Private	WHITLAW, John	43rd Bn., 24-12-14	France, 10-11-15 to 23-4-16.	Res. Units, England, 24-4-16 to 5-12-17. C.M.P., England, 6-12-17 to 10-5-19. S.O.S., 20-5-19.	*3-9-18 11-9-18
2178335	Private	Private	WHITNEY, Sylvester	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 26-6-17	France, 22-6-18 to 11-9-18.	Nil	
721820	Private	Private	WHITNEY, Sedate Fletcher	108th Bn., 31-1-16	France, 12-5-17 to 11-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 14-6-19. S.O.S., 24-6-19.	*9-9-17
472201	Private	Private	WHITAKER, Thomas William	65th Bn., 29-7-15	France, 9-3-16 to 10-10-16, 1-9-17 to 26-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 21-12-18. S.O.S., 5-3-19	*25-9-16 *8-10-16 *11-8-18
722109	Private	Private	WHITTAKER, Nathaniel Frederick	108th Bn., 24-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 19-1-18.	Res. Units, England, 20-1-18 to 26-6-18. C.A.M.C., England, 21-8-18 to 12-11-18. S.O.S., 21-1-19.	
28896	Private	Private	WHITTAKER, Roger D'Arcy	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm. Imp. Army, 30-11-14.	
512164	Private	Private	WHITTICK, Thomas William	C.A.V.C., 13-1-16	France, 19-6-18 to 1-10-18.	2nd Vet. Hosp., France, 24-11-17 to 18-6-18. Ret. to Can., 13-3-19. S.O.S., 29-5-19.	*1-10-18 *2-12-18
77191	Private	L/Cpl.	WHITTON, Henry	30th Bn., 11-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 17-5-16, L/Cpl., 6-12-15.	Res. Units, England, 19-5-16 to 1-2-17. C.F.C., England, 2-2-17 to 2-19-17. Reverted to Pte., 11-9-17. S.O.S., 17-3-19.	*15-5-16
152005	Private	Private	WHYTE, Archibald	79th Bn., 15-9-15	France, 29-6-16 to 30-4-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool, 2nd Cdn. Inf. Wks. Bn. and 4th Cdn. Inf. Wks. Bn., France, 1-5-18 to 25-9-18. Ret. to Can., 20-2-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	
736348	Private	Private	WHYTE, James Bowle	113th Bn., 19-1-16	France, 28-10-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
719000	Private	Private	WIATROSKI, Alexander	107th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 18-10-17.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 19-10-17 to 18-5-19. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	
420582	Private	Private	WICKS, Frederick	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 10-10-16, 23-4-18 to 8-3-19.	3rd C.I.B., France, 11-10-16 to 22-4-18. Ret. to Can., 14-5-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action: Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
832305	Private	Private	WIGMORE, Charles Sanford	145th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 19-12-16.	3rd M.G. Coy., France, 20-12-16 to 7-2-17. Inv. to Can., 11-6-17. S.O.S., 28-2-18.	
129974	Private	Private	WILCOX, Ernest	72nd Bn., 7-10-15	France, 19-6-16 to 6-9-16		16-9-16
29282	Private	Private	WILCOX, Frederick Alex.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 2-12-14.	
624196	Private	Private	WILCOX, Harvey	151st Bn., 29-12-15	France, 13-11-16 to 6-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 7-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	*28-7-18
130130	Sapper	Private	WILCOX, John	72nd Bn., 29-11-15	France, 19-8-16 to 13-7-17.	Can. Engrs., France, 14-7-17 to 20-1-19. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	*8-9-16
859565	Private	Private	WILD, Arthur	179th Bn., 5-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 28-6-18.	1st Bn., M.G. Coy., France, 29-6-18 to 12-3-19. S.O.S., 22-6-19.	*14-9-17
24419	L/Cpl. A. Sgt.	Private	WILD, John	13th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 7-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 8-5-15 to 9-7-16. L/Cpl., 27-3-13. Rev. Units, England, 10-7-16 to 2-8-19. A/Sgt., 10-4-18. S.O.S., 12-6-19.	
871193	Private	Private	WILES, Frank Joseph	183rd Bn., 17-2-16	France, 21-4-17 to 4-9-18.	Rev. Units, England, 5-9-18 to 10-5-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 10-5-19.	*2-9-18
28703	Sergeant	Sergeant	WILKINSON, Edgar Austin	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15. Sgt., 30-11-14.		122-4-15
2378313	Private	Private	WILKINSON, George	1st Depot Bn., M.G. Regt., 26-12-17	France, 29-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.		
28688	Sergeant	L/Cpl.	WILKINSON, Harry	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-2-16. L/Cpl., 12-4-15.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 7-2-16 to 9-6-19. Sgt., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 30-8-19.	
420472	Private	Private	WILKINSON, James Samuel	43rd Bn., 28-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 14-12-17. 29-3-18 to 28-3-19. S.O.S., 8-3-19.		
257911	Private	Private	WILKIE, Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Sack. Regt., 22-1-16	France, 27-8-18 to 31-12-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-19. S.O.S., 19-3-19.	
722283	Private	Private	WILLADY, John Pinder	100th Bn., 15-4-16	France, 21-4-17 to 6-6-18.		*16-9-17 16-9-18

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
624339	Private	Private	WILLES, Frederick Charles	151st Bn., 8-1-16	France, 13-1-16 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 29-3-19. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	*1-10-18 †1-10-18 ◦13-1-19
719161	Private	Private	WILLERTON, Joseph	107th Bn., 10-5-16	France, 29-11-16 to 9-4-17.	Nil	19-4-17
1001134	Private	Private	WILLERTON, Thomas Ethelbert	226th Bn., 17-3-16	France, 28-8-17 to 20-8-18.	Inv. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 5-9-19.	*8-8-18
294230	Corporal	Corporal	WILLETTS, James Henry	174th Bn., 14-4-16	France, 28-8-17 to 20-12-18. Cpl., 4-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 17-2-19. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	
216512	Private	Private	WILLIS, James	100th Bn., 14-2-16	France, 16-10-17 to 26-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 27-3-19 to 8-8-19. S.O.S., 20-8-19.	
16832	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Arthur Wynn	7th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 6-6-15 to 29-9-15, 17-3-17 to 8-8-18.	G.H.Q. 3rd Ech., France, 30-9-15 to 16-3-17.	18-8-18
460877	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Reginald	184th Bn., 11-8-15	France, 13-1-17 to 9-5-17.	Res. Units, England, 10-5-17 to 7-8-17. C.A.P.C. London, 8-8-17 to 13-5-18. S.O.S., 22-6-18.	
701022	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Eric	101st Bn., 4-1-16	France, 28-8-16 to 8/9-10-16.	Nil	18/9-10-16
77614	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Edward	30th Bn., 5-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 3-4-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-9-16.	
29032	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Edmund John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	*22-4-15 †22-4-15 †1-5-15
28813	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Frederick James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-4-15.	Res. Units and C.A.S.C., England, 27-4-15 to 12-2-16. C.A.S.C., France, 13-2-16 to 25-6-18.	*23-4-15 †25-6-18
77969	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	WILLIAMS, Frank Raymond	30th Bn., 13-2-15	France, 26-4-15 to 14-9-16. L/Cpl., 20-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 15-9-16 to 23-5-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 23-3-17.	*5-9-16
195089	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Frank Smith	94th Bn., 8-3-16	France, 28-8-16 to 4-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 21-5-17. S.O.S., 25-5-18.	*25-9-16
429614	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, George	47th Bn., 17-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 17-6-16. 13-4-18 to 8-8-18.	Res. Units, England, 18-6-16 to 12-4-18.	*12-6-16 †8-8-18
46809	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Harold Herbert	C.A.V.C., 24-10-14	France, 6-11-18 to 7-1-19.	C.A.S.C., France, 17-10-17 to 5-11-18. Ret. to Can., 13-8-19. S.O.S., 30-8-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action. ‡Died of Wounds. §Presumed Dead. †Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ◦Repatriated. †Died.

Regimental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
150695	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	WILLIAMS, Hubert John	79th Bn., 28-3-16	France, 29-6-16 to 29-4-18. L/Sgt., 1-1-17.	Ret to Can., 3-4-19. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	†18/22-4-15
28689	Sergeant A/C.S.M.	Sergeant A/C.S.M.	WILLIAMS, Hugh Vivian	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 18/22-4-15. Sgt., 9-12-14. A/C.S.M., 22-4-15.	Nil	*15-8-17
871347	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	WILLIAMS, John Maurice	183rd Bn., 3-3-16	France, 15-2-17 to 24-8-17. 7-4-18 to 26-3-19. L/Cpl., 28-2-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*15-8-17
880103	Private A/Sgt.	Private	WILLIAMS, John Richard	14th Res. Bn., England, 20-3-17	France, 4-5-17 to 26-3-19.	H.Q., O.M.F.C., London, 22-4-19 to 27-5-20. A/Sgt., 14-12-19.	*15-8-17
624253	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Sidney	151st Bn., 3-1-16	France, 13-11-16 to 19-2-18.	Cdn. Lab. Pool and Cdn. Inf. Wks. Bn., France, 20-2-18 to 10-1-19. Ret. to Can., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	†18/22-5-15
28687	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, Thomas	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 18/22-5-15.	Nil	
180159	Sergeant	Private	WILLIAMS, Thomas Beethman	88th Bn., 15-12-15	France, 7-8-16 to 15-9-16.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 16-9-16 to 12-10-18. C.F.C., France, 13-10-18 to 15-2-19. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 16-2-19 to 19-5-19. Sgt., 2-2-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 1-8-19.	
29008	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, William	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 29-4-15 to 5-5-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 5-5-16.	*22-4-15
700724	Private	Private	WILLIAMS, William Milfred Chester	101st Bn., 8-1-16	France, 22-9-16 to 15-1-17.	C.M.G. Corps, France, 16-1-17 to 5-6-18. Inv. to Can., 24-2-19. S.O.S., 27-5-19.	†1-12-15
420918	Private	Private	WILLIAMSON, David	43rd Bn., 8-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 1-12-15.	Nil	
187790	Private	Private	WILLIAMSON, Finlay Stewart	90th Bn., 10-12-15	France, 8-10-17 to 30-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 29-3-19. S.O.S., 8-4-19.	*27-9-18
188528	Private	Private	WILLIAMSON, Hector Steart	94th Bn., 20-12-15	France, 22-9-16 to 16-8-17.	1st Lab. Bn. France, 17-8-17 to 21-10-17. Inv. to Can., 11-3-18. S.O.S., 12-10-18.	*27-10-16 *14-10-17
693107	Private	Private	WILLIAMSON, James Fraser	174th Bn., 4-8-16	France, 28-9-17 to 16-9-17.	Nil	*16-9-17

Original Unit and

Casualty

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28541	Private	Private	WILLIAMSON, William George	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 24-8-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 11-3-16. Can. Engrs., France, 12-8-16 to 3-1-17.	
28541	L/Cpl. A/Cpl.		WILLIAMSON, William George	Can. Engrs., 17-3-16	Nil	Can. Engrs., England, 4-1-17 to 14-2-18. C.F.C., England, 15-2-18 to 5-7-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 5-7-19. A/Cpl., 20-4-17.	*6-9-17
707009	Private	Private	WILLOUGHBY, Charles D.	103rd Bn., 23-2-16	France, 19-3-18 to 25-4-18, 17-1-19 to 26-3-19.	54th Bn., France, 4-5-17 to 30-11-17. Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 1-12-17 to 18-3-18. Res. Units, England, 27-3-19 to 15-7-19. S.O.S., 30-7-19.	
2129271	Private	Private	WILLSIE, George Allen	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 20-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 11-5-19. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	†1-10-18
257939	Private	Private	WILSON, Alexander	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 23-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
420240	Sergeant	Sergeant	WILSON, Archibald	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 22-12-15 to 2-7-16, 28-2-19 to 28-11-16, 21-4-19 to 10-8-17, Sgt., 30-4-17.	Nil	*29-6-16 *22-1-16 †16-8-17
875081	Private	Private A/C.O.M.S.	WILSON, Andrew Lawson	164th Bn., 23-3-16	France, 13-1-17 to 26-4-17, A/C.O.M.S., 13-1-17 to 12-2-17.	Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 7-11-18.	
700370	Private	Private	WILSON, Arran William Duncan	101st Bn., 20-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 17-3-17.	Nil	†17-3-17 (Acc.)
427362	Corporal	Corporal	WILSON, Charles	46th Bn., 2-7-15	France, 17-6-16 to 1-10-17, Cpl., 2-7-17.	3rd Lt. T.M.B., France, 2-10-17 to 28-9-18. M.N.	128-9-18
28812	Capt.	Sergeant	WILSON, Charles Ray	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-4-15, Sgt., 12-4-15.	Res. Units, England, 26-4-15 to 25-10-15. C.A.P.C., London, 26-10-15 to 17-10-19. Lieut., C.A.P.C., 28-11-16. Capt., C.A.P.C., 15-1-19. Brought to the Notice of Sec. of State for War. S.O.S., 17-4-20.	*23-4-15
77592	Private	Private	WILSON, Conrad Blackadder	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 28-3-16.	Comm., Imp. Army, 4-8-16.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi-mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
624960	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	WILSON, Ernest Lowe	151st Bn., 24-2-16	France, 13-11-16 to 12-8-17, 7-4-18 to 12-8-18. L/Cpl., 9-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 30-10-18. S.O.S., 30-6-19.	*14-7-18 (Acc.)
186732	Private	Private	WILSON, Fletcher McLaren	90th Bn., 5-11-15	France, 18-7-16 to 11-4-17, 25-11-17 to 3-9-18.	Nil	*9-4-17 *2-9-18 13-9-18
183023	Private	Private	WILSON, George	88th Bn., 3-11-15	France, 13-11-16 to 18-4-17.	Nil	118-4-17
257921	Private	Private	WILSON, Ian	1st Depot Bn., Sack Regt., 23-1-18	France, 26-6-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 25-8-18.	
420817	Private	Private	WILSON, Jack	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 13-2-16.	3rd C.I.B. H.Q., France, 14-2-16 to 29-3-19. S.O.S., 19-5-19.	*13-6-16
420916	Private	Private	WILSON, John	43rd Bn., 6-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 20-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 15-12-16. S.O.S., 30-11-17.	
871005	Corporal	Private	WILSON, John	183rd Bn., 27-1-16	France, 21-4-17 to 6-5-18.	1st Bn., C.M.G. Corps, France, 7-5-18 to 25-3-19. Cpl., 18-9-18. M.I.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	
28690	Private	Private	WILSON, John B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 12-3-15 to 22-5-15.	Inv. to Can., 5-11-15. S.O.S., 18-11-15.	*20-5-15
1049394	Private	Private	WILSON, John B.	242nd Bn., 31-8-16	Nil	C.F.C., France, 2-1-17 to 14-12-18. S.O.S., 8-3-19.	14/7-9-18
428846	Private	Private	WILSON, John Edgar	47th Bn., 12-3-15	France, 2-3-16 to 4/7-9-16.	Nil	
1031319	Private	Private	WILSON, James Kiesel	236th Bn., 19-7-17	France, 28-8-18 to 22-9-18.	13th Bn., France, 20-6-18 to 25-6-18, 23-9-18 to 16-3-19. Rec. Units, England, 17-3-19 to 29-11-19. S.O.S., 12-12-19.	*4-6-16
28806	Private	Private	WILSON, John Leonard	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 6-6-16.	Rec. Units, England, 7-6-16 to 9-5-18. S.O.S., 15-1-19.	113-6-16 115/16-6-17
420241	Private	Private	WILSON, John Miller	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 1-1-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	
722174	Private	Private	WILSON, James Wallington	100th Bn., 16-3-16	France, 21-4-17 to 15/16-6-17.	Nil	

Regi-mental No. Highest Original Unit and Regimental Record Previous or Subsequent Service Casualty (See footnote for Details)

Regl- mental No.	Highest Rank Held i. n. Bn. A/Sgt.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
29042	Private	Private	WILSON, Nathaniel Grant	16th Bn., 23-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 5-6-15.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C. England, 6-6-15 to 22-9-18. A/Sgt., 13-8-17. S.O.S., 30-6-20.	*22-5-15
1263640	Private	Private	WILSON, Ole	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 19-2-18	France, 27-8-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	14-6-17
721062	Private	Private	WILSON, Richard	108th Bn., 27-11-15.	France, 21-4-17 to 4-6-17.	Nil	
721974	Private	Private	WILSON, Ernest	108th Bn., 21-2-16.	France, 8-3-17 to 1-5-17.	Res. Units, England, 2-5-17 to 8-8-18. Cdn. Lab. Pool and 1st Cdn. Inf. Wks. Coy., France, 9-8-18 to 18-12-18. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*26-4-17
737021	Private	Private	WILSON, Robert	113th Bn., 11-5-16	France, 13-11-16 to 25-4-17.	Inv. to Can., 18-2-18. S.O.S., 26-8-18.	*9-4-17
836474	Private	Private	WILSON, Robert Clark	179th Bn., 6-12-15	France, 21-4-17 to 20-8-17.	Inv. to Can., 16-2-18. S.O.S., 6-1-19.	*15-8-17
23201	Sergeant	Private	WILSON, Robert Leeming	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 23-5-16.	G.H.Q., 3rd Ech., France, 24-5-16 to 10-4-19. Sgt., 1-2-19. S.O.S., 11-8-19.	
420696	Sergeant	Sergeant	WILSON, Robert Frances	43rd Bn., 9-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 26-11-15, 23-6-16 to 11-10-16. Sgt., 23-9-16. M.M.	Res. Units, England, 12-10-16 to 22-11-16. S.O.S., 17-1-19.	*17-10-15 *8-10-16
442229	Private	Private	WILSON, George	54th Bn., 1-6-15	France, 26-3-16 to 3-1-16, 28-4-17 to 21-3-19.	Res. Units, England, 4-11-16 to 25-4-17. Ret. to Can., 14-4-19. S.O.S., 24-4-19.	*6-9-16
29513	Private	Private	WILSON, Robert B.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Nil	120-5-15
2115180	Private	Private	WILSON, Stanley	C.A.S.C., 17-4-17	France, 6-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 1-5-19. S.O.S., 16-5-19.	11-10-16 *13-1-19
442230	Private	Private	WILSON, William Jonathan	54th Bn., 28-5-15	France, 20-1-16 to 19-5-16.	Inv. to Can., 24-10-16. S.O.S., 27-11-16.	
77069	Corporal	Corporal	WING, William Arthur	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 25-7-15. Cpl., 26-4-15.	Inv. to Can., 2-6-16. S.O.S., 30-6-16.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; ‡Died of Disease. §Died of Disease. ¶Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 1st Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420124	Private	Private	WINNEY, Harry	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 9-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-2-17. S.O.S., 5-4-17.	*4-8-16
1000987	Private	Private	WINTER, James Walter	226th Bn., 15-3-16	France, 27-8-17 to 4-11-17.	Ret. to Can., 31-1-18. S.O.S., 14-3-18.	
1000224	Private	Private	WINTERS, George Henry	226th Bn., 3-1-16	France, 28-8-17 to 19-9-17, 7-4-18 to 5-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 12-1-19. S.O.S., 17-2-19.	*14-9-17 *30-8-18
2129141	Private	Private	WINTLE, George	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
16372	Sergeant	Sergeant	WISDOM, Colin Matsen	7th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 6-6-15 to 9-4-17. Sgt. M.M., 14-2-17.	Nil	19-4-17
1000108	Private	Private	WISHART, Herbert Scott	226th Bn., 9-12-15	France, 31-8-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
1001263	Private	Private	WISHART, George William	226th Bn., 31-5-16	France, 31-8-17 to 10-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 7-12-18. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*8-8-18
29034	Sergeant	Sergeant	WITHERS, Alec. Kinloch	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-6-16. Sgt., 15-6-15.	Res. Units, England, 10-6-16 to 18-1-19. S.O.S., 25-2-19.	
736205	Private	Private	WITHER, Alexander	113th Bn., 20-12-15	France, 13-11-16 to 13-5-17.	Res. Units, England, 14-5-17 to 20-11-19. S.O.S., 9-12-19.	*9-4-17
120783	Private	Private	WIX, Montague Capon Victor	72nd Bn., 24-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 19-7-16.	Nil	119-7-16
468387	Private	Private	WOLFENDEN, Thomas	62nd Bn., 30-7-15	France, 7-8-16 to 11-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 12-4-17 to 20-2-18. C.F.C., England, 21-2-18 to 8-3-18. S.O.S., 24-3-18.	*9-4-17
29043	Lt.-Col.	Sergeant	WOLFF, Mark Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-4-15.	17th Res. Bn., England, 29-4-15 to 3-4-16. Lieut., 4-4-16. Cdn. R.O., London, 4-4-16 to 31-1-20. Capt., Man. Regt., 21-9-17. Major, 7-8-18. M.C. by the Sec. of State for War, S.O.S., 5-4-20.	*24-4-15
721020	Private	Private	WOLSTENHOLME, Walter	108th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 9-10-17 to 26-12-18.	Ret. to Can., 17-2-19. S.O.S., 25-3-19.	*14-8-18

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
28691	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	WOOD, Andrew	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 16-4-19.	*22-4-15 *22-4-15 *27-12-18
421424	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	WOOD, Arthur	43rd Bn., 18-2-15	France, 17-7-15 to 17-8-16, 26-3-19. L/Sgt., 5-2-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	*14-6-16 *1-10-18
871614	Corporal	Corporal	WOOD, Adam Redpath	183rd Bn., 3-3-16	France, 15-2-17 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 13-2-19 S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
198444	Private	Private	WOOD, Albert Robert	94th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 28-8-16 to 8-11-17.	1st Div. Emp. Coy., France, 9-11-17 to 17-12-18. S.O.S., 16-4-19.	
77756	Private A/Cpl.	Private	WOOD, Clement	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 15-3-15 to 25-5-15.	Res. Units and C.E., England, 26-5-15 to 26-5-17. A/Cpl., 15-6-16. S.O.S., 18-9-17.	*23-5-15
2379904	Private	Private	WOOD, Chester Charles	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 11-1-18	France, 30-8-18 to 9-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 25-2-19. S.O.S., 5-4-19.	
1072122	Private	Private	WOOD, Frank	249th Bn., 28-11-16	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 17-2-19. S.O.S., 21-3-19.	*1-10-18 *6-12-18
421090	Private	Private	WOOD, Frank Ewart	43rd Bn., 7-5-15	France, 22-12-15 to 4-8-16.	C.A.M.C., France, 5-8-16 to 8-3-19. C.A.P.C., London, 9-3-19 to 17-12-19. S.O.S., 3-1-20.	
21783	Corporal	Corporal	WOOD, Lewis Richard	11th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 21-4-16. Cpl., 27-11-15. to 21-5-16.	Inv. to Can., 17-10-17. S.O.S., 18-7-19.	*31-3-16
1000138	Private	Private	WOOD, William	226th Bn., 14-12-15	France, 12-5-17 to 21-5-18.	Nil	‡21-5-18
258016	Private	Private	WOODS, Alfred Robert	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 23-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Inv. to Can., 5-5-19. S.O.S., 2-12-19.	*1-10-18 *1-10-18 *16-12-16
33679	Private	Private	WOOD, Hubert	C.A.M.C. Att. 16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 28-5-18. Att.	C.A.M.C., France, 29-5-18 to 2-10-18. C.A.M.C., England, 3-10-18 to 6-1-20. S.O.S., 6-2-20.	*27-9-18
25526	Private	Private	WOODS, John Henry	14th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-5-15 to 6-6-15.	14th Bn., France, 7-6-15 to 4-12-15. Res. Units, England, 5-12-15 to 15-11-17. 14th Bn., France, 16-11-17 to 2-4-18.	‡2-4-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record Date of 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
77799	Private	Private	WOODS, Sidney	30th Bn., 10-11-14	France, 3-5-15 to 20-10-16.	4th Cdn. Div. H.O., France, 21-10-10 to 7-5-19. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 17-6-19.	
2379675	Private	Private	WOODS, Samuel Lloyd	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 3-10-18 to 26-3-19.	Cdn. Record Lists, France, 27-3-19 to 10-4-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	
1000455	Private	Private	WOODS, Thomas Alexander	226th Bn., 24-1-16	France, 22-6-17 to 9-11-17.	Nil	16-11-17
15196	Corporal	Corporal	WOODS, Walter	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 14-12-15 to 22-7-16. Cpl., 14-12-15.	Inv. to Can., 8-12-16. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	
51500	Private	Private	WOODCROFT, Alfred	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 6-11-14	France, 9-2-15 to 9-6-16.	Inv. to Can., 19-10-16. S.O.S., 30-6-17.	
700238	Private	Private	WOODERY, Gus	101st Bn., 11-12-15	France, 7-4-18 to 13-4-18.	43rd Bn., France, 14-4-18 to 13-5-18, 16-10-18 to 10-2-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	*6-5-18
105876	Private	Private	WOODFINE, James Moore	68th Bn., 12-1-16	France, 7-8-16 to 8-10-16.	Inv. to Can., 26-6-18. S.O.S., 11-2-19.	*8-10-16 *7-1-18 *8-8-18
625352	Private	Private	WOODGATE, Joseph George	151st Bn., 11-4-16	France, 13-11-16 to 11-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 8-2-19. S.O.S., 15-4-19.	*6-9-16
130155	Private	Private	WOODHILL, Arthur Roy	72nd Bn., 22-10-15	France, 19-6-16 to 16-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 17-9-16 to 30-5-18. S.O.S., 18-11-18.	*15-8-17
871522	Private	Private	WOODMAN, Clarence	183rd Bn., 17-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 16-2-19.	Ret. to Can., 15-5-19. S.O.S., 23-5-19.	*15-8-17
871433	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	WOODWARD, Charles	183rd Bn., 8-3-16	France, 15-2-17 to 13-9-16 L/Cpl., 9-7-18.	Ret. to Can., 2-6-19. S.O.S., 13-6-19.	*15-8-17 *8-8-16
23065	Sergeant	Sergeant	WOODWARD, Frederick	12th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 13-5-15 to 22-10-15, 19-1-16 to 13-6-16. Sgt., 5-4-16.	Ret. to Can., 2-6-19. S.O.S., 13-6-19.	*17-10-15 †13-6-16
28278	Private	Private	WOOLLATT, Philip R.	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 7-2-15.	*13-6-16
150147	Private	Private	WOOLGAR, Norman Harold	79th Bn., 22-7-15	France, 26-3-16 to 13-8-16.	Inv. to Can., 13-3-17. S.O.S., 25-2-18.	
721850	Private	Private	WOOLLARD, Robert Benjamin	106th Bn., 7-2-16	France, 24-4-17 to 26-1-19.	Ret. to Can., 15-5-19. S.O.S., 26-5-19.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for D-rails)
51498	Private A/Sgt.	Private	WORTHINGTON, Alfred William	P.P.C.L.I. Reinforcement, 9-11-14	France, 12-3-15 to 3-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 4-5-15 to 14-4-16. C.A.V.C., England, 15-4-16 to 14-8-19. A/Sgt., 29-12-16. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 14-8-19.	*25-4-15
28809	Private A. Sgt.	Private	WRATH, Frederick Charles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 4-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 5-5-15 to 20-3-17. C.A.S.C., England, 21-3-17, to 27-2-18. A/Sgt., 24-7-17. S.O.S., 2-12-16.	*2-5-15
700753	Private	Private	WRAY, Frank	101st Bn., 11-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 19-8-17 5-5-18 to 19-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 24-2-19.	*15-8-17 *16-8-18
466300	Private	Private	WREN, William	63rd Bn., 7-7-15	France, 6-10-17 to 23-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 22-2-19. S.O.S., 26-3-19.	*11-10-18
257962	Private	Private	WRENGH, Harold	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 23-1-18	France, 27-8-18 to 1-10-18.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Ret. to Can., 29-3-19. S.O.S., 4-4-19.	§1-10-18 *24-11-18
2128932	Private	Private	WRIGHT, Arthur Harold	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 5-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 9-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 28-2-19.	*1-10-18
1263368	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	WRIGHT, Edmund Francis	5th Res. Bn., England, 8-4-18	France, 27-8-18 to 8-3-19. L/Cpl., 21-11-18.	Ret. to Can., 21-6-19. S.O.S., 4-7-19.	
77266	Private	Private	WRIGHT, Frederick	30th Bn., 6-11-14	France, 27-5-15 to 17-7-15.	7th Bn., France, 18-7-15 to 7-9-15. Inv. to Can., 31-3-16. S.O.S., 30-6-16.	*16-9-16 (Acc.)
129745	Private	Private	WRIGHT, Frederick	72nd Bn., 27-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 3-11-16.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C., England, 4-11-16 to 4-2-18. Inv. to Can., 4-2-18. S.O.S., 19-4-18.	*21-2-15 *13-6-16 *23-9-16 ‡29-2-20
16722	Private	Private	WRIGHT, Fred. (Correct Name, McDuff, Thomas)	7th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-2-15, 6-8-15 to 16-8-16, 18-8-16 to 3-10-16.	Res. Units, England, 4-10-16 to 9-4-18. S.O.S., 2-12-18.	
2129221	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	WRIGHT, Fred. James	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 26-3-19, L/Cpl., 7-10-18. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
700494	Lieut.	Private	WRIGHT, Frederick Charles	101st Bn., 29-12-15	France, 9-11-16 to 30-8-18. M.M. and Bar.	Res. Units, England, 31-8-18 to 21-8-19. Lieut. Man. Regt., 23-11-18. S.O.S., 2-9-19.	*15-8-17 *19-8-18

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Final Rank NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for details)
629985	Private	Private	WRIGHT, George	47th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 21-4-16 to 24-7-16, 3-11-16 to 26-3-19. M.M. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*17-7-16
257984	Private	Private	WRIGHT, Hoard Thrall	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 23-1-18	France, 27-9-18 to 26-3-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18. Cdn. Record Lists, France, 27-3-19 to 29-3-19. Ret. to Can., 29-4-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	
77801	Private	Private	WRIGHT, James	30th Bn., 14-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 29-5-17.	Res. Units, England, 30-5-17 to 8-8-19. S.O.S., 4-10-19.	
718239	Corporal	Corporal	WRIGHT, John	107th Bn., 10-1-16	France, 29-11-16 to 26-3-19. Cpl., 1-10-18. S.O.S., 6-5-19.	Nil	
198425	Private	Private	WRIGHT, Robert	94th Bn., 3-12-15	France, 22-9-16 to 16-1-18.	Ret. to Can., 23-2-18. S.O.S., 4-4-18.	*9-12-16
29030	R.Q.M.S., W.O. 2	R.Q.M.S., W.O. 2	WRIGHT, Uriah	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 26-3-19. M.S.M.	Res. Units, England, 27-3-19 to 19-3-20. S.O.S., 6-4-20.	
401255	Private	Private	WRIGHT, Waide L.	33rd Bn., 20-5-15	France, 2-3-16 to 26-1-17.	3rd Tunn. Coy., France, 27-1-17 to 23-9-17. Cdn. Engrs., England, 24-9-17 to 28-2-20. S.O.S., 11-3-20.	*19-9-17
77865	Private	Private	WRIGLEY, William Henry	30th Bn., 23-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 2-7-15.	Inv. to Can., 19-11-15. S.O.S., 30-3-16.	*20-5-15
28948	Sergeant	Sergeant	WRIGHTSON, Cyril Barclay	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 20-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 21-5-15 to 9-11-17. Discharged in Brit. Isles, 9-11-17.	*30-4-15
29514	Private	Private	WYATT, Arthur	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 10-5-15.	Res. Units, England, 11-5-15 to 10-10-16. Inv. to Can., 10-10-16. S.O.S., 8-12-16.	†16-8-17
92941	Private	Private	WYATT, Cecil George	C.A.M.C., 23-6-15	France, 22-5-17 to 16-8-17.	C.A.M.C., France, 25-9-15 to 21-5-17.	*12-4-17
46199	Corporal	Private	WYATT, Fred	17th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 11-5-15.	13th Bn., France, 12-5-15 to 15-4-17. Cpl., 25-2-17. Res. Units, England, 16-4-17 to 15-12-18. S.O.S., 15-1-19.	
29164	Corporal	Corporal	WYLIE, James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 25-1-16. Cpl., 9-9-15.	C.O.C. France, 26-1-16 to 22-1-19. S.O.S., 20-9-19.	

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
15194	Private	Private	WYNSBERG, Prosper	6th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 22-11-17 to 23-6-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Cdn. Cav. M.G. Bde., France, 1-4-17 to 21-11-17.	
28814	Private	Private	YARD, Bernard John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 27-4-15, 18-8-16 to 15-10-16.	Res. Units and C.A.M.C. England, 16-10-16 to 12-3-18. Ret. to Can., 12-3-18. S.O.S., 3-2-19.	*22-4-15 *25-9-16
28612	Private	Private	YARDLEY, Frederick	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	Comm., Imp. Army, 30-12-14.	†27-12-16 (Acc.)
737216	Private	Private	YANCHES, Joseph	113th Bn., 7-9-16	France, 3-11-16 to 27-12-16.	Nil	*15-8-17 *1-10-18 *27-11-18
722273	Private	Private	YARRINGTON, Everett	108th Bn., 30-3-16	France, 4-5-17 to 24-8-17, 5-9-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 18-5-19. S.O.S., 30-5-19.	
736989	Private	Private	YATES, David	113th Bn., 3-5-16	France, 3-11-16 to 23-4-17, 30-3-18 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	Nil	*19-4-17
420244	Private	Private	YATES, Eli	43rd Bn., 29-12-14	France, 1-1-16 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-16
257904	Private	Private	YATES, William Martin	1st Depot Bn., Sask. Regt., 23-1-18	France, 27-8-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-3-19.	5th Bn., France, 19-8-18 to 26-8-18.	
737032	Private	Private	YELLOWLEES, George Graham	113th Bn., 12-5-16	France, 3-11-16 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	*28-6-17
28897	Private	Private	YORK, Norman Sprague	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Nil	1st D.S.C. France, 9-2-15 to 24-10-16. S.O.S., 30-11-16.	
719033	Private	Private	YONKHEERE, Arthur	107th Bn., 31-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 7-4-17.	Nil	†7-4-17
130292	Lieut.	Private	YOULD, Noble Curfew	72nd Bn., 24-2-16	France, 19-6-16 to 13-9-16.	Res. Units and Cdn. Engrs. England, 14-8-16 to 18-10-17. Lieut. Cdn. Engrs., 29-9-16. Inv. to Can., 18-10-17. S.O.S., 15-6-19.	*5-9-16
693090	Private	Private	YOUNG, Allan	174th Bn., 25-7-16	France, 28-8-17 to 10-2-18.	Inv. to Can., 26-11-18. S.O.S., 6-2-19.	
49023	Private	Private	YOUNG, David	Remount Depot 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 9-6-16, 8-9-16 to 14-4-17.	Res. Units, England, 15-4-17 to 3-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*5-6-16 *9-4-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Dead.

Regl- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420583	Private A/Sgt.	Private	YOUNG, David Reid	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 23-8-16.	Reg. Units and C.M.P., England, 26-8-16 to 12-1-19. A/Sgt., 20-5-17. S.O.S., 27-2-19.	†14-9-17
700656	Private	Private	YOUNG, Frederick Daniel	101st Bn., 8-1-16	France, 28-11-16 to 14-9-17.	Nil	
721124	Private	Private	YOUNG, George, Ernest	108th Bn., 8-12-15	France, 26-4-17 to 28-8-17.	Y.M.C.A. and Cdn. Lab. Pool, France, 27-8-17 to 19-12-18. S.O.S., 14-4-19.	
461205	L/Sgt.	L/Sgt.	YOUNG, Herbert Grayson	61st Bn., 9-11-15	France, 19-7-16 to 10-10-18. L/Sgt., 30-8-18.	Ret. to Can., 19-3-19. S.O.S., 31-3-19.	*1-10-18
28925	Private	Private	YOUNG, John	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 26-4-15 to 13-1-16.	Discharged in Brit. Isles, 8-4-16.	*20-5-15
420585	Private	Private	YOUNG, John	43rd Bn., 18-12-14	France, 17-7-15 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 8-5-19.	Nil	
2129082	Private	Private	YOUNG, James Alick	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 9-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 17-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 12-1-19. S.O.S., 21-2-19.	*2-9-18
420360	Private	Private	YOUNG, James Ford B.	43rd Bn., 23-12-14	France, 22-12-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	†13-6-19
718979	Private	Private	YOUNG, James Robert	107th Bn., 22-3-16	France, 29-11-16 to 10-5-17.	Reg. Units, England, 11-5-17 to 3-5-19. S.O.S., 17-5-19.	*20-4-17
129784	Private	Private	YOUNG, Kenneth Eades	72nd Bn., 24-9-15	France, 19-6-16 to 19-10-16.	Reg. Units, England, 20-10-16 to 19-3-19. S.O.S., 3-4-19.	*20-9-16 *8-10-16
427656	Corporal	Corporal	YOUNG, Percy Henry Robertson	46th Bn., 14-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 10-1-18. 20-4-17 to 21-11-18. Cpl., 4-10-18. M.M.	Ret. to Can., 10-3-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	*28-9-16
33497	Private	Private	YOUNG, Robert Buchanan	C.A.M.C., 22-9-14	France, 1-4-16 to 16-5-16.	C.A.M.C., France, 9-2-15 to 31-3-16.	†16-5-16
922794	Private	Private	YOUNG, Stanley Alexander	200th Bn., 9-1-17	France, 30-8-18 to 24-3-19. S.O.S., 7-5-19.	Nil	
28992	Private	Private	YOUNG, Thomas James	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 9-2-15 to 22-4-15.	Nil	†22-4-19

Regi- mental No.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	Final Rank C.E.F.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service *	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
420811	Private	Private	YOUNGER, John Wright	43rd Bn., 4-1-15	France, 18-11-15 to 31-8-16.	Res. Units, England, 1-9-16 to 6-11-17. Inv. to Can., 6-11-17. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	†30-8-18
922565	Private	Private	YOUNGER, George Robert	200th Bn., 14-6-16	France, 17-4-18 to 30-8-18.	Nil	
420919	Private	Private	YOUNGSON, George	43rd Bn., 16-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 4-3-16, 28-4-17 to 18-5-18.	Ret. to Can., 21-12-18. S.O.S., 31-1-19.	
420584	Private	Private	YUILL, Campbell	43rd Bn., 11-1-15	France, 17-7-15 to 9-4-16.	Inv. to Can., 8-12-16. S.O.S., 21-9-18.	*†1-4-16
693140	L/Cpl.	L/Cpl.	ZANKEE, Michael Theodore	174th Bn., 20-8-16	France, 28-8-17 to 19-9-18.	Ret. to Can., 18-1-19. S.O.S., 9-5-19.	*‡2-9-18
2129268	Private	Private	ZERBIN, Gustaf	1st Depot Bn., Man. Regt., 12-1-18	France, 22-6-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 15-12-18. S.O.S., 25-1-19.	§1-10-18 ‡22-11-18
427700	Private A/L/Cpl.	Private	ZIMMER, Otto Henry	46th Bn., 13-9-15	France, 17-6-16 to 10-9-16.	Res. Units, England, 11-9-16 to 12-4-17. C.A.P.C., London, 13-4-17 to 12-9-19. A/L/Cpl., 1-9-18. S.O.S., 22-9-18.	*‡5-9-16
693086	Private	Private	ZIMMERMAN, William George	174th Bn., 25-7-16	France, 12-7-18 to 1-10-18.	Ret. to Can., 29-1-19. S.O.S., 12-3-19.	§1-10-18 ‡1-12-18
199260	Sapper	Private	ZIOBROSKI, Tony	94th Bn., 5-4-16	France, 22-9-16 to 3-5-17.	Res. Units and C.R.T., England, 4-5-17 to 30-4-18. 5th Bn., C.R.T., France, 1-5-18 to 22-1-19. S.O.S., 24-3-19.	

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. ¶Repatriated. †Dead.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A

A/	Acting
AAA (in signal messages)	Full Stop
A.A. & Q.M.G.	Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General
Acc.	Accident
A.D.C.	Aide-de-Camp
A.D.M.S.	Assistant Director of Medical Services
Adjt.	Adjutant
A & S	Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders
Amb.	Ambulance
Amm.	Ammunition
A.P.M.	Assistant Provost-Marshal
Appt.	Appointment
App'd.	Appointed
Arm.	Armourer
Arm. Sgt.	Armourer-Sergeant
Art.	Artillery
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps
Asst.	Assistant
Att.	Attached

B

Bde.	Brigade
Bde. Maj.	Brigade Major
B.C.	British Columbia
B.C.R.	British Columbia Regiment
B.I.	British Isles
Bn.	Battalion
Bombr.	Bombardier
B.Q.M.S.	Battery Quartermaster-sergeant
Brig.-Gen.	Brigadier-General
Bde. S.M.	Brigade Sergeant-major
Bty. S.M.	Battery Sergeant-major
B'shott	Bramshott
Bty.	Battery

C

C.A.	Canadian Artillery
C.A.D.C.	Canadian Army Dental Corps
C.A.G.S.	Canadian Army Gym. Staff
C.A.M.C.	Canadian Army Medical Corps
Can.	Canada
C.A.P.C.	Canadian Army Pay Corps
Capt.	Captain
Cas.	Casualty
C.A.S.C.	Canadian Army Service Corps
C.A.V.C.	Canadian Army Veterinary Corps
Cav.	Cavalry
C.B.	Companion of the Order of the Bath
C.B.D.	Canadian Base Depot
C.B.E.	Commander of the Order of the British Empire
C.C.	Canadian Corps
C.C.A.C.	Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre
C.C.B.	Canadian Cavalry Brigade
C.C.R.C.	Canadian Corps Reinforcement Camp
Cdn.	Canadian
Cdn. Bn.	Canadian Battalion
Cdn. Div.	Canadian Division
C.E.	Canadian Engineers
C.E.F.	Canadian Expeditionary Force
C.F.A.	Canadian Field Artillery

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

C.F.C.	Canadian Forestry Corps
C.G.A.	Canadian Garrison Artillery
C.G.R.	Canadian Garrison Regiment
Chap.	Chaplain
C.I.B.	Canadian Infantry Brigade
C.L.H.	Canadian Light Horse
C.M.G.	Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George
C.M.G.C.	Canadian Machine Gun Company
C.M.G. Corps	Canadian Machine Gun Corps
C.M.P.C.	Canadian Military Police Corps
C.M.R.	Canadian Mounted Rifles
C.M.S.	Canadian Military School
C.O.C.	Canadian Ordnance Corps
Comdg.	Commanding
Comd'r.	Commander
Comm.	Commission
Commd.	Command
Comp.	Composite
Condr.	Conductor
Constr.	Construction
C.O.R.C.C.	Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps
Conv.	Convalescent
Cy.	Company
C.P.C.	Canadian Postal Corps
Cpl.	Corporal
C.P.O.	Canadian Pay Office
C.Q.M.S.	Company Quartermaster-sergeant
C.R.O.	Canadian Record Office
C.R.T.	Canadian Railway Troops
C.S.M.	Company Sergeant-major
C.T.S.	Canadian Training School
Cyc.	Cyclists

D

D.A.A.G.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General
D.A.C.	Divisional Ammunition Column
D.A.P.	Divisional Ammunition Park
D.A.P.M.	Deputy Assistant Provost-Marshal
D.A.Q.M.G.	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General
D.C.M.	Distinguished Conduct Medal
Dept.	Department
Desp.	Mentioned in Despatches
Det.	Detachment
Disc.	Discharged
Dist.	District
Div.	Division
Divl.	Divisional
D.M.S.	Director of Medical Services
Docks.	Dockways
D. of W.	Died of Wounds
D.S.C.	Divisional Supply Column
D.S.O.	Companion of the Distinguished Service Order

E

Ech.	Echelon
Emp.	Employment
Empl'd.	Employed
Eng.	England
Engrs.	Engineers
Ent.	Entrenching
En't.	Enlistment
E.O.R.	Eastern Ontario Regiment

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

M.G.	Machine Gun
M.G.S.	Machine Gun Section
M.H.C.C.	Military Hospitals Commission Command
M.H.Q.	Militia Headquarters
Mil.	Military
M.M.	Military Medal
M.O.	Medical Officer
M.P.	Military Police
M.S.M.	Meritorious Service Medal
M.T.	Mechanical Transport
N	
N.C.O.	Non-Commissioned Officer
No.	Number
Nos.	Numbers
N.R.E.F.	North Russia Expeditionary Force
O	
O.B.E.	Officer of the Order of the British Empire
O.C.	Officer Commanding
O.M.F.C.	Overseas Military Force of Canada
O.O.	Operation Order
O.P.	Observation Post
Ord.	Orderly
O. Rs.	Other Ranks (Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, Non-Commissioned Officers and men)
Orig.	Original
P	
P.M.	Paymaster
Pnr.	Pioneer
P. of W.	Prisoner of War
P.P.C.L.I.	Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry
P.Q.	Province of Quebec
Pre. Dead	Presumed Dead
Prov.	Provisional
Pte.	Private
Q	
Q.M.	Quartermaster
Q.M.S.	Quartermaster-sergeant
R	
R.A.F.	Royal Air Force
R.C.D.	Royal Canadian Dragoons
R.C.H.A.	Royal Canadian Horse Artillery
R.C.R.	Royal Canadian Regiment
Ref.	Reference
Regt.	Regiment
Regt'l.	Regimental
Relin.	Relinquished
Res.	Reserve
Ret.	Returned
R.F.C.	Royal Flying Corps
R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery
R.N.A.S.	Royal Naval Air Service
R.N.R.	Royal Naval Reserve
R.Q.M.S.	Regimental Quartermaster-sergeant
R.S.M.	Regimental Sergeant-major
S	
S.A.A.	Small Arm Ammunition
Sask.	Saskatchewan

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

S.B.R.	Small Box Respirator (Gas)
S/Capt.	Staff Captain
Sch.	School
Sec'd.	Seconded
Sgt.	Sergeant
Sig.	Signalling or Signals
S.M.	Sergeant-major
S.O.S.	Struck off Strength
Spec.	Special
Spr.	Sapper
S.Q.M.S.	Staff Quartermaster-sergeant
S/Sgt.	Staff-Sergeant
Svces.	Services

T

T.D.	Training Depot
Temp.	Temporary
T.M. Bty.	Trench Mortar Battery
T.O.S.	Taken on Strength
Tpr.	Trooper
Tps.	Troops
Tram.	Tramways
Trans.	Transferred
T.M.	Trench Mortar
Trg.	Training
Tunn.	Tunnelling
T.W.S.	Trench Warfare School

U

Univ.	University
U.S.A.	United States of America

V

V.C.	Victoria Cross
V.D.	Volunteer Decoration
Vet.	Veterinary

W

Wks.	Works
W.O.	War Office
W.O.C.I.	Warrant Officer, Class I
W.O.R.	Western Ontario Regiment

Y

Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association
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ADDENDA AND ERRATA

- P. 124. Reference heading, for "E" facing page 204 read "E" facing page 202, etc.
- P. 162. Reference heading, for "E" facing page 202 read "F" facing page 234, etc.
- P. 450. 204147, Lieut. DOUGLAS, David. *Under Previous or Subsequent Service, for Nil read Att. H.Q., O.M.F.C., duty with Maple Leaf Club, 10-4-18 to 26-7-18. S.O.S., 1-11-18.*
- P. 575. 29212, Private EVANS, Robert Ellis. *Under Regimental Record 16th Bn. for France, 9-2-15 to 24-5-15, 16-3-16 to 7-11-16. S.O.S., 30-9-17 read France, 9-2-15 to 29-5-15, 21-12-15 to 15-7-16. Under Previous or Subsequent Service, for Nil read 2nd Field Bakery, C.A.S.C., France, 16-7-16 to 13-10-16. S.O.S., 30-9-17.*
- P. 588. 150366, Private DUNHAM, Ernest Wm. *Under Casualty, read †4/7-9-16.*
- P. 604. 28733, Sgt. GRAVLIN, George Albert. *Under Previous or Subsequent Service, for Nil read Ret. to Can. 27-3-19. S.O.S., 12-4-19.*
- P. 604. 700604, Private GRAY, John. *Under Casualty, for *10-4-17 read †10-4-17.*
- P. 617. 28747, Private HART, Robin Cheney. *Under Previous or Subsequent A Sgt. Service, for C.O.C., England, 10-12-16 to 22-5-19 read C.O.C., England, 10-12-16 to 17-1-19. Add S.O.S., 29-3-19. Under Casualty add †20-4-19.*
- P. 622. 28982, Private HERRMANN, Frank Augustus. *Under Previous or Subsequent A Sgt. Service, add S.O.S., 26-6-19.*
- P. 660. 26462, Sgt. LEPINE, Eugene. *Under Casualty, for *26-9-16 read †26-9-16.*
- P. 668. 28544, C.Q.M.S. MACKIE, John. *Under Previous or Subsequent Service, add Ret. to Can. 14-5-19. S.O.S., 31-5-19.*
- P. 706. 29286, Private McKANE, Adam. *Under Final Rank, C.E.F., for Private read Sgt. Under Highest Rank Held 16th Bn. for Private read Sgt.*
- P. 710. 29287, Private MacKENZIE, Norman J. *Under Final Rank C.E.F., for Private read Sgt. Under Highest Rank Held 16th Bn. for Private read Sgt.*
- P. 768. 736540, Private RUTHERFORD, John Telfer. *Under Casualty, for *1-10-18 read †1-10-18.*
- P. 774. 1030684, Private SEATH, Charles. *Under Previous or Subsequent Service add Inv. to Can. 14-7-19. S.O.S., 5-2-20.*