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# The Great War Law Student Memorial Project

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Highlanders Foundation

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*They shall  
grow not old*

THE GREAT WAR LAW STUDENT MEMORIAL PROJECT  
E. Patrick Shea, CS

## For the Fallen

by Laurence Binyon

They went with songs to the battle, they were young.  
Straight of limb, true of eyes, steady and aglow.  
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,  
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,  
We will remember them.





The Law Society of  
Upper Canada

Barreau  
du Haut-Canada

## Message from The Law Society of Upper Canada

This book is a tribute to 59 exceptional young men. Each one of them made a momentous and irreversible decision 100 years ago. We will never know their full reasons for making the choice they did, but we know it was a choice that cost them their lives.

On behalf of The Law Society of Upper Canada, I want to acknowledge the enormous sacrifice these brave young law students made to put their legal studies and their lives on hold to serve and protect their country. We are privileged to be able to recognize their service and their sacrifice through an Honorary Call to the Bar for each of them.

I would like to thank Patrick Shea without whom this tribute and this book would not be possible. Patrick has dedicated himself to this project. He has invested countless hours researching all of the students, not only those who served from Ontario, but from every province across the country. His research has taken him to libraries and archives all over the world to trace their biographies and track their descendants. His dedication and commitment to this project has been astounding and I would like to thank him for his tireless work and effort.

It is also a privilege to share this tribute and the Honorary Call with members of the families of these law students. Every one of us owes a debt of gratitude to these young heroes. Their sacrifice, and that of all the others who gave their lives has enabled and enriched our lives over the years. May this book help us to remember.


Treasurer  
The Law Society of Upper Canada

## The Project

In March of 2012, Captain (ret'd) E. Patrick Shea, C.S., a partner in Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP and a former Reserve Officer in the Canadian Armed Forces, wrote to Thomas G. Conway, the Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada, to propose that honorary calls be provided to the Law Society of Upper Canada students killed in the First World War. Shea's proposal was accepted by the Law Society and he began to research the 59 students listed on the Law Society's WWI Memorial to prepare biographies and locate living descendants.

In conducting research to prepare biographies, Shea discovered that a 60th Law Society of Upper Canada student who had enlisted in WWI and died while on active service, Lieutenant Robert William McBrady, was not listed on the Memorial. McBrady was killed in a domestic incident while in Canada after enlisting, but before going overseas. McBrady's biography is included in this Book.

Had they lived, each of the students would almost surely have been called. In 1914, individuals wishing to be qualified to practise law in Ontario were required to: (a) be admitted into the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student; (b) clerk (article) for either three or five years depending on the persons education; (c) attend lectures at the Law School at Osgoode Hall for three years; (d) pass prescribed examinations; and (e) pay prescribed fees. After the War, the Ontario Legislature passed the Law Society Amending Act, 1919, which permitted the Law Society of Upper Canada to provide calls to any student member who served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the Imperial Expeditionary Force or the Navy and who was honourably discharged.

Two thick, parallel diagonal stripes, one in a medium grey and the other in a dark navy blue, extending from the bottom left towards the bottom right of the page.



## The Committee

Thomas G. Conway (Chair), Former Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada; Captain (ret'd) E. Patrick Shea, CS, Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP; Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Paterson, CD, The Bank of Montreal and former Commanding Officer of the 48th Highlanders of Canada; Hon Stephen Goudge, former Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and Paliare Roland LLP; John Callaghan, Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada and Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP; Janet E. Minor, Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada and Robert G.W. Lapper, QC, CEO of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

## Acknowledgments

The following individuals and organizations have made this project possible: the staff at Library and Archives Canada and the University of Toronto Archives; the staff at St. Andrew's College in Aurora, Ontario especially Dr. Sue Hayter, PhD and Captain (ret'd) Vic Goldman, CD; the staff at Trinity College School, especially Captain The Rev Canon Don Aitchison; the Former Treasurer, Thomas G. Conway, the Treasurer, Janet E. Minor, and Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada and the staff at the Law Society of Upper Canada especially Mary Shena, Amy Costanzo, Paul Leatherdale, and Zelia Pereira; Darlene Warren of the University of Calgary; Major Frank Lamie and Lauren Enquist of Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP, who assisted with the editing of the text; Sonia Mahajan, a student at Branksome Hall in Toronto, who worked on the project as a summer intern and assisted with the biographies; Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP, which funded the production of this book; and the Highlanders Foundation, a charitable foundation co-founded by Shea to perpetuate the history of Canada's Highland Regiments, which funded the printing of this book.

## Introduction

It is, as a practical matter, impossible to provide a comprehensive history of the First World War in the space available and there are numerous sources of readily-available information with respect to the War, Canada's contribution to the War Effort, and the impact of WWI on Canada and Canadian society. The purpose of this short Introduction is to provide some context to the contributions to the War Effort made by the legal profession in Ontario and to provide background information to assist readers understanding the biographies that follow. The sources of the information in this Introduction are varied and include the Canadian War Museum's website, "Canada and the First World War", the Law Society of Upper Canada's website, Veterans Affairs Canada's website and Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson's 1962 text *Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914 - 1919*, the official history of Canada's involvement in WWI.

## The Great War – The Beginning

The chain of events that led to the outbreak of the Great War is complex and rooted in a network of treaties and military alliances that were triggered by the assassination, in June of 1914, of Archduke Franz Ferdinand the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The War began on 28 July 1914, when the Austro-Hungarian Empire, looking for an excuse to prosecute a limited war against Serbia, declared war on Serbia. That event triggered a series of alliance commitments that quickly resulted in the widening of the conflict beyond all expectations. Ultimately, all of the major powers were drawn into WWI with the belligerents assembled in two opposing alliances: the Allies or the Triple Entente centered around Great Britain, France and Russia, and the Central Powers centered around Germany, the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The War was fought primarily on the Atlantic Ocean and three Fronts: the Western Front in France and Belgium, the Eastern Front in Russia and the Southern Front in Serbia.

## The Canadian Contribution to the Great War

Britain entered WWI as a result of the invasion by Germany of Belgium in August of 1914. Britain was bound by a treaty to defend Belgium in the event of an attack. When Germany refused to comply with Britain's demand that it withdraw from Belgium, Britain declared war on Germany on 5 August 1914. This brought the entire British Empire, including the Dominion of Canada, into the War. While Canada was a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire, it did not control its own foreign affairs and Britain's Declaration of War meant that Canada was also at war. Canada was, however, able to establish the nature and extent of its involvement in the Great War.

After Britain declared War, Canada ordered the mobilization of a Canadian Expeditionary Force as its contribution to the War. The Canadian Expeditionary Force, or the CEF, refers to the field force that Canada contributed to WWI. The Canadian Corps – the four Canadian Infantry Divisions Canada put into the field to fight in France and Belgium – was perhaps the most significant part of the CEF, but the CEF included other formations such as the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, the Canadian Machine Gun Corps, the Canadian Railway Troops and the Canadian Forestry Corps. In total, Canada contributed over 600,000 men and women to the War Effort.

Most of the Law Society of Upper Canada students who served with the Infantry or Artillery enlisted and served with the CEF, but a few Law Society students served with the British:

*Major Hugh Ethelred Ince from Toronto  
(Royal Field Artillery – 4 November 1916)*

*Captain Gerald Edward Blake from Toronto*

*(Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry - 23 July 1916)*

*Second Lieutenant Guy Peirce Dunstan from Toronto*

*(Border Regiment - 1 July 1916)*

*Second Lieutenant Thomas Seton Gordon from Owen Sound*

*(Border Regiment - 22 January 1916)*

*Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Lynch-Staunton from Hamilton*

*(13th Hussars - 5 March 1917)*

*Second Lieutenant William Miller Geggie from Truro, Nova Scotia*

*(Machine Gun Corps - 4 October 1917)*

*Second Lieutenant Robert Gordon Hamilton from Toronto*

*(Royal Field Artillery - 27 September 1916)*

In 1914, military aviation was in its infancy, but it expanded rapidly during the War. Canada did not have its own Air Force until 1920, but about 22,000 Canadians served in the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) and the Royal Navy Air Services (RNAS), which ultimately came together at the end of the War to form the Royal Air Force (RAF). In 1917, the RFC set up six training facilities in Southern Ontario and actively recruited Canadians. Many young men wishing to become pilots attended private flight schools in Canada and the United States as a precursor to joining the RFC, the RNAS or, later, the RAF. In addition to enlisting directly with the RFC, men transferred from the CEF, or were seconded by the CEF, to the RFC as pilots or observers.

Thirteen of the Law Society of Upper Canada students lost in WWI served with the RFC, the RNAS or the RAF:

*Captain Hubert Patterson Osborne from Belleville*

*(7 July 1917)*

*Lieutenant William Kay Anderson from Lindsay*

*(7 January 1918)*

*Lieutenant Harold Staples Brewster from Brantford*

*(6 December 1916)*

*Lieutenant Bryce Thomas Davidson from Toronto*

*(2 July 1918)*

*Lieutenant William Neil Hanna from Sarnia*

*(20 November 1918)*

*Lieutenant Harold Gladstone Murray from Toronto*

*(16 December 1916)*

*Lieutenant Stanley Arthur Rutledge from Fort William*

*(16 November 1917)*

*Lieutenant William Keith Swayze from Haldimand County*

*(25 February 1920)*

*Second Lieutenant Roderick MacLennan from Toronto*

*(23 December 1917)*

*Second Lieutenant Ronald McRae from Grey County*

*(28 January 1918)*

*Probationary Flying Officer Lawrence Code from Ottawa*

*(20 August 1917)*

*Cadet Alman Minor Froom from Ottawa*

*(23 September 1918)*

*Cadet Ernest David Swayze from Haldimand County*

*(6 October 1917)*

In 1914, Canada had a small navy and it did not play a significant part in the War.

## Raising the Canadian Expeditionary Force

Canada initially agreed to provide a contingent of 25,000 men to serve with the British in Europe. This, in and of itself, would have represented a significant contribution. In 1914, the authorized establishment of the Permanent Active Militia – the full-time Army – was 3,110 and the authorized establishment of the Non-Permanent Active Militia – the Reserves or the Militia – was 74,213. Rather, however, than implementing plans to mobilize the Militia, the decision was taken to use the Militia to raise Battalions of volunteers, which would be formed into a Division and then sent overseas to serve as part of the British Expeditionary Force.

In August of 1915, the first group of about 30,000 volunteers – the First Contingent – assembled at Valcartier, Quebec. After a period of training in Canada, the First Contingent went overseas to England in October of 1914. In England, the Canadians received further training at Salisbury Plain and then went over to France as the Canadian Division in February of 1915. Shortly after the First Contingent left Canada, the government authorized a second contingent to be formed in England from volunteers arriving from Canada. This second contingent trained at Shorncliffe, England until September of 1915 and then went over to France as the 2nd Canadian Division to join the Canadian Division. On the arrival of the 2nd Canadian Division in France, the Canadian Division was re-named the “1st Canadian Division” and, together with the 2nd Canadian Division, formed the “Canadian Corps.” Over the following 12 months the Canadian Corps was expanded by the addition of the 3rd Canadian Division in January of 1916 and the 4th Canadian Division in August of 1916. The formation of a 5th Division was begun in February of 1917, but the 5th Division was broken up in February of 1918 to provide reinforcements to Canadian Corps in the Field. In general terms, each Division consisted of four Infantry Brigades, which in turn consisted of four Infantry Battalions with about 1,000 officers and men each.

The Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) was formed in August of 1914, largely from ex-regular soldiers of the British Army who had immigrated to Canada. It was raised privately by A. Hamilton Gault,

a Montreal veteran of the South African War, and named after the daughter of Canada's Governor General. In December of 1914, the PPCLI was the first infantry Battalion of Canadians to go over to Europe to fight in the War. Initially, the PPCLI was attached to the British, but joined the Canadian Corps in November of 1915. Privates Thomas William Allen from Millbrook (13 June 1917), George Clemens Ellis from Ravenswood (25 June 1916) and William Melrose Roys from Milles Roches (26 August 1918) were killed while serving with the PPCLI.

The Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR), part of the Permanent Active Militia, was mobilised in August of 1914 and sent to Bermuda to relieve a British Army Battalion that was being sent to France. The RCR joined the Canadian Corps in France in November of 1915. Lieutenant Harold Staples Brewster from Brantford (6 December 1916) served with the RCR for a time before transferring to the RFC, but he was killed while serving with the RFC.

## Recruiting Reinforcements

By the Spring of 1915, the CEF required about 6,000 reinforcements every three months. The process for providing these reinforcements to the CEF was complex, and evolved over time as the War progressed and as it became more difficult to find recruits.

The task of raising the CEF was initially undertaken by Militia Regiments. Militia Regiments would provide groups or drafts of 250 men and five officers. These drafts were formed into Battalions in Canada and then sent over to England. Each Battalion was numbered and by the end of the War, 260 Battalions had been formed. Although most Battalions made it as far as England, only a few served in Europe. Most of the Battalions that came over from Canada remained in England and their personnel were used as reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the Field. By 1917, it was increasingly difficult to recruit full Battalions and the systems of raising Battalions was replaced with a system that involved the creation of Regiments and Depot Battalions in each of the Canadian Military Districts. The system of providing reinforcements also involved Reserve Battalions in England. The history of Reserve Battalions is complex and their role evolved over the course of the War, but the Reserve Battalions operated, essentially, as depots or "clearing houses" that would take recruits coming over to England from Canada and disburse them to the Battalions in the Field as reinforcements.

For reinforcements the PPCLI relied largely on University Companies, which, as the name suggests, recruited at universities across Canada.

The soldiers that served with the CEF were almost all volunteers. While conscription was introduced in 1917, it was only fully implemented near the end of the War. Only about 125,000 men were conscripted for service in WWI, and only about 25,000 conscripts ended up serving at the Front. A final note should be made about the role women played in the War



Effort. While all of the Law Society of Upper Canada students lost in the Great War were male, that is entirely due to the limited number of women entering the legal profession at the time and the role women played in the War Effort. While women did not serve in combat, they did serve in uniform. By 1917, for example, the Canadian Army Nursing Service included over 2,000 uniformed nurses. Many of these young women served very close to the Front and, while not combatants, were certainly in harm's way. At least 45 members of the Canadian Army Nursing Service lost their lives in WWI

## Key Battles for the Canadian Corps

It was initially anticipated, on both sides, that the War would be short and decisive - that the troops would be "home by Christmas" - but within months the Allies and the Central Powers became bogged down along a series of trenches with neither side able to make significant advances against the other. In very general terms, the reason for this is that both the Allies and the Central Powers were much stronger in defending a position than they were in the offensive thereby making advances difficult. It was not until 1917 that the Allies began to successfully coordinate artillery, infantry, armour, machine-guns, combat engineers and aircraft to overcome the advantages enjoyed by an enemy that was fighting on the defensive.



There are a number of excellent sources of information about WWI generally and the Canadian Corps in particular. The object of this portion of the Introduction is to provide a more general overview of some of the more significant Battles on the Western Front and, in particular, some of the Battles in which student members of the Law Society of Upper Canada were killed.

## Second Battle of Ypres (21 April – 25 May 1915)

The Second Battle of Ypres was fought from 21 April to 25 May 1915 for control of Ypres, Belgium. Ypres was vital to the Allies because it protected the French ports on the English Channel. Second Ypres was significant for a number of reasons including the fact that it marked the first mass use by Germany of poison gas on the Western Front. It was also the first time a former colonial force – the 1st Canadian Division – defeated a European power – Germany – in Europe.

The Canadian Corps suffered high casualties at the Second Battle of Ypres including Law Society of Upper Canada students Privates Henry Kelleher from Goderich (3rd Battalion – 24 April 1915), Thomas Kelly of Toronto (4th Battalion – 23 April 1915) and Adam Irving of Sudbury (15th Battalion – 24 April 1915). These three young men were the first Law Society of Upper Canada students killed in WWI.

## Battle of Mont Sorrel (2 – 14 June 1916)

The Battle of Mont Sorrel, also known as the Battle of Hill 62, was an attempt by the Germans to capture the high ground in and around Mount Sorrel near Ypres, Belgium, which was being defended by the Canadian Corps. On the morning of 2 June 1916, the German Army captured Canadian positions at Mont Sorrel. A counterattack by the Canadians on 3 June 1916 failed and three days later, the Germans exploded mines under the Canadian Corps' positions and captured the village of Hooge. Determined to retake the lost ground the Canadian Corps launched a counter-attack during the early hours of 13 June 1916 and ultimately recaptured much of the ground that had been lost.

The Canadian Corps suffered 8,000 casualties at Mount Sorrel. Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenants George Mackenzie from Toronto and Oswald Wetherald Grant, MC from Almont (1st Battalion – 13 June 1916) were both killed during the Battle of Mont Sorrel and Private George Ellis from Ravenswood (PPCLI – 25 June 1916) died of wounds suffered at Mont Sorrel.

## Battle of the Somme (1 July - 18 November 1916)

The Battle of the Somme, also known as the Somme Offensive, was fought over four months from 1 July to 18 November 1916 on both sides of the River Somme. The Allies' objective at the Somme was to relieve pressure on the French defending against the Germans at Verdun by inflicting

heavy losses and drawing German reserves from Verdun into the Somme Offensive.

At 0730 on 1 July 1916, the Somme Offensive was launched by French and British troops advancing toward the German positions in broad daylight. While they largely achieved their objectives that day, the British suffered over 57,000 casualties. It was during this first day of the Somme Offensive, at Beaumont-Hamel, that the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, which was not part of the CEF, was essentially wiped out with only 68 of the 801 men that went into Battle answering the roll call on the next day. The Canadian Corps did not participate in the initial fighting at the Somme. However, the Canadian Corps went to the Somme in August of 1916, and took part in a number of attacks from September through to November of 1916, including the Battle of Flers-Courcelette (15 - 22 September 1916). During that period, the Canadians captured a series of strategic objectives at the Somme. Winter finally brought the Battle of the Somme to an end on 18 November 1916.

After five months' fighting at the Somme, Allied losses were estimated at over 600,000, of whom more than 24,000 were Canadians and Newfoundlanders. During the fighting at the Somme, the Law Society of Upper Canada lost 10 students: Captain Gerald Edward Blake from Toronto (Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry - 23 July 1916), Second Lieutenant Guy Dunstan from Toronto (Border Regiment - 1 July 1916), Second Lieutenant Robert Gordon Hamilton from Toronto (Royal Field Artillery - 27 September 1916), Major Hugh Ince from Toronto (Royal Field Artillery - 4 November 1916), Lieutenant Thomas Sneath from Toronto (3rd Battalion - 9 September 1916), Sergeant Henry Hayes, MM from Carrying Place (Canadian Field Artillery - 2 November 1916), Lieutenant William Douglas Bell from Lindsay (19th Battalion - 15 September 1916), Lieutenant Maurice Wilkes from Brantford (19th Battalion - 15 September 1916), Lieutenant William Hartley Willard (18th Battalion - 15 September 1916) and Lieutenant Samuel Leslie Young from Bruce County (46th Battalion - 11 November 1916).

## Battle of Vimy Ridge (9 – 12 April 1917)

The Battle of Vimy Ridge was fought as part of the Battle of Arras (9 April - 16 May 1917) in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais Region of France. The strategic value of Vimy Ridge lay in its commanding view of the surrounding countryside. The Canadian Corps was tasked to take Vimy Ridge from the Germans to prevent them shelling the Allies from the Ridge during the Arras attack.

At 0530 on 9 April 1917, nearly 1,000 guns opened fire on the enemy positions on Vimy Ridge. Thirty seconds later Allied engineers detonated mine laid under the German trenches. Light field guns then laid down a barrage that advanced in predetermined increments while medium and heavy guns established a series of standing barrages further ahead.

Behind this “creeping barrage”, the Canadian Corps advanced towards the enemy and captured most of Vimy Ridge. By 12 April 1917, the Canadians had captured the remaining portions of the Ridge.

In the four days of fighting at Vimy Ridge, the Canadian Corps suffered 10,600 casualties. Among the Canadian killed were two Law Society of Upper Canada students: Lieutenants Ernest Kappel from Toronto and George May from Ottawa. Both fell on the same day, 9 April 1917, and serving with the same Battalion, the 75th Battalion.

## Battle of Hill 70 (15 – 25 August 1917)

The Battle of Hill 70 was fought near Lens in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais Region of France. The primary objective of the Canadian Corps at Hill 70 was not to make territorial advances, but to inflict casualties and draw German troops away from Passchendaele. The original plan was to attack Lens. However, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie convinced Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig that a better plan would be to capture Hill 70 directly to the north of Lens, rather than attempting to take Lens. Currie believed that the Germans would attempt to retake Hill 70 and, when they did, the Canadians would have the advantage of high ground and would be able to inflict significant losses on the Germans thereby accomplishing the intended objective.

Currie’s plan was approved and on the evening of 14 August 1917 the attack commenced with the bombardment of Hill 70 by Canadian artillery. At dawn on 15 August 1917, the Canadians attacked and captured Hill 70. Over the next four days, the Canadians held their positions against twenty-one German counter-attacks. Probing attacks against Lens on 21 and 23 August 1917 were unsuccessful, but the Canadians inflicted severe casualties on the Germans and gained the high ground overlooking Lens.

The Canadian Corps lost more than 9,000 soldiers at Hill 70, including four Law Society of Upper Canada students: Major Hal Charles Fryer, MC from Fort William (52nd Battalion – 4 September 1917), Captain Grant Mowat from Meaford (21st Battalion – 15 August 1917), Lieutenant Charles Herbert White from Port Hope (20th Battalion – 17 August 1917) and Gunner Grant Douglas from Toronto (Canadian Field Artillery – 23 August 1917).

## Battle of Passchendaele (31 July – 10 November 1917)

The Battle of Passchendaele, also known as the Third Battle of Ypres, took place in and around the village of Passchendaele, Belgium during the period from 31 July to 10 November 1917. Canadian involvement at Passchendaele did not, however, begin until October of 1917.

The Allies’ objective at Passchendaele was to seize Passchendaele Ridge and from there capture the Belgian ports that the Germans were using as bases for their submarines. The British launched the initial attack at Passchendaele on 31 July 1917 and in the months of fighting that followed

realized limited gains while suffering huge casualties. In September of 1917, the Australians and New Zealanders were brought up to support the British, but the situation on the ground at Passchendaele remained the same. Then, in October of 1917, Currie was ordered to move the Canadian Corps to Passchendaele to relieve the Australians and New Zealanders.

After preparing the battlefield, which was in horrible condition, on 26 October 1917, the 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions launched the first of a four-phase plan to take and hold the Ridge. In three days of fighting the Canadians advanced only about 1 kilometre and suffered 2,500 casualties. A second attack was launched on 30 October 1917 and the Canadians gained another kilometre and suffered a further 2,300 casualties. Then on 6 November 1917, the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions launched a third attack and captured the village of Passchendaele, despite some troops having to advance through waist-deep water. In a final assault on 10 November 1917, the Canadians secured the rest of Passchendaele Ridge and then held it despite heavy German shelling. The Canadian Corps' success at Passchendaele gained it a reputation as the best offensive fighting force on the Western Front. This reputation came, however, at a high price. More than 4,000 Canadians died at Passchendaele.

No Law Society of Upper Canada students were killed in the fighting at Passchendaele, but Lieutenant Bernard Stanley Heath, MC (Canadian Machine Gun Corps - 11 November 1917) was killed by an enemy shell on the day following the taking of Passchendaele Ridge.

## The 1918 Spring Offensive (21 March - 18 July 1918)

Also known as the Ludendorff Offensive, the 1918 Spring Offensive was a series of attacks launched by the Germans shortly after Russia withdrew from the War in December of 1917 and signed a Treaty in March of 1918. With Russia out of the War, the German Army could focus all of its efforts and resources on securing victory on the Western Front. The Germans also realised that their only remaining chance of victory was to defeat the Allies before the resources of the United States, which had joined the War on the side of the Allies in April of 1917, could be fully deployed on the Western Front. While the initial attack by the Germans on 21 March 1918 was a success with the German Army achieving a major breakthrough, the 1918 Spring Offensive was not successful in achieving victory and cost the Germans dearly. By July of 1918 the German Army had suffered heavy losses and was significantly weakened.

The Law Society of Upper Canada lost only one student during the 1918 Spring Offensive; private Stanley Smith from Toronto (19th Battalion - 12 May 1918)

## The Hundred Days Offensive (8 August – 11 November 1918) – Canada's Hundred Days

The Hundred Days Offensive was the Allied response to the 1918 Spring Offensive and was the push that ended the War. During this period, the Allies launched a series of offensives on the Western Front, beginning with the Battle of Amiens on 8 August of 1918 and ending with the liberation of Mons, Belgium on 11 November 1918. This period of the War is often referred to as "Canada's Hundred Days" due to the substantial role played by the Canadian Corps. The Canadian Corps spearheaded most of the attacks by the Allies during the Hundred Day Offensive, including the final push to Mons on 10 and 11 November 1918.

The fact that the Canadian Corps took Mons on the last day of the War is of symbolic significance. Mons is where the Great War both began and ended for the British Empire. It was at Mons where, in August of 1914, the British Expeditionary Force had first engaged the Germans at the outbreak of the War and it was a point of pride that it was Canadian Corps that took Mons on 11 November 1918, only hours before the Armistice ended hostilities on the Western Front.

Captain Maurice Roberts MC from Hamilton (19th Battalion – 10 November 1918) was the last Law Society of Upper Canada student to be killed in combat in WWI. He was killed outside of Hyon, Belgium on 10 November 1918, only hours before the Armistice. Over 25 percent of the Law Society of Upper Canada students killed in combat in WWI were killed during the Hundred Day Offensive. Aside from Captain Roberts, 13 other Law Society of Upper Canada students were killed in the fighting during the Hundred Day Offensive:

*Major Jeffrey Bull, DSO from Brampton*

*(75th Battalion – 8 August 1918)*

*Lieutenant James Ignatius McCorkell from Beaverton*

*(116th Battalion – 12 August 1918)*

*Lieutenant Ambrose Harold Goodman from Toronto*

*(116th Battalion – 15 August 1918)*

*Private William Melrose Roys from Milles Roches*

*(PPCLI – 26 August 1918)*

*Lieutenant Arthur Patrick Wilson, MC from Tibury*

*(1st Battalion – 1 September 1918)*

*Private Walter Everard Brown from Toronto*

*(75th Battalion – 4 September 1918)*

*Captain Franklin Walter Ott, MC from Brantford*

*(116th Battalion – 17 September 1918)*

*Lieutenant Reginald Prinsep Wilkins from Wetaskiwin, Alberta*

*(44th Battalion – 27 September 1918)*

*Captain Stanley Howson Brocklebank, MC from Arthur*  
(46th Battalion - 20 September 1918)

*Lieutenant Royland Allin Walter, MC from Goderich*  
(49th Battalion - 29 September 1918)

*Lieutenant John Herbert Stoneman from Hansall*  
(Canadian Machine Gun Corps - 29 September 1918)

*Lieutenant Lloyd Butler Kyles from Toronto*  
(15th Battalion - 2 October 1918)

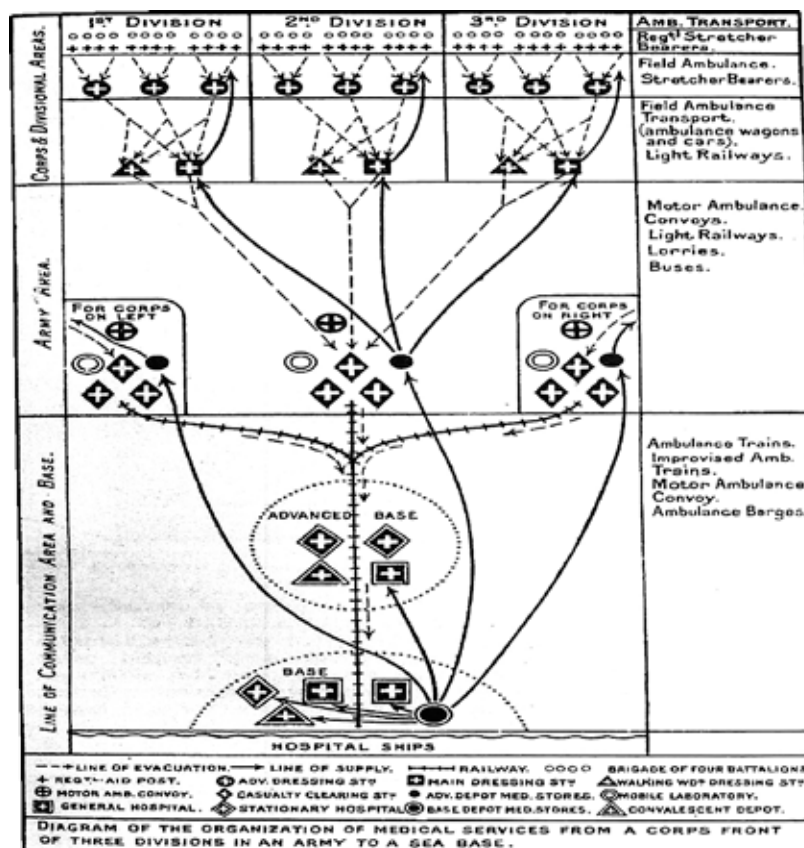
*Lieutenant Matthew Maurice Wilson from Toronto*  
(18th battalion - 10 October 1918).

## The End of the Great War and its Impact

The beginning of the end for WWI was the Russian Revolution in 1917, which resulted in Russia coming to terms with the Central Powers in March of 1918. Subsequently, as the Allies advanced towards Germany, the Central Powers' alliance collapsed. The Ottoman Empire signed an Armistice at the end of October of 1917, the Austro-Hungarian Empire signed an Armistice on 3 November 1918. And finally, after the November 1918 German Revolution, Germany agreed to an Armistice on 11 November 1918. The War formally came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, which, ironically, set the stage for the Second World War.

The Great War had a significant impact on Canada. Over 600,000 Canadians - more than 8 per cent of the population - enlisted. About 420,000 of those that enlisted served overseas and approximately 60,000 - almost 1 per cent of the population and about 10 per cent of those that enlisted - did not survive the War.

There are probably a number of reasons for the high casualty rates in WWI, including the fact that the technology for killing had advanced, but military tactics had not evolved to meet those technological advances. The lack of penicillin was also a factor as many died of infections that today would not be fatal. However, the medical services provided during the War also played a part in reducing fatalities. The sick and wounded generally received initial medical attention at Regimental Aid Posts located at the Front. From the Front, Field Ambulances provided stretcher-bearers and first aid along the route of evacuation. Advanced Dressing Stations were established along the evacuation route to provide more advanced treatment to the wounded before they were sent on to a Casualty Clearing Station at the rear. Advanced Operating Stations were established to treat urgent cases that could not be evacuated to the Casualty Clearing Station quickly enough. Casualty Clearing Stations were relatively permanent medical facilities that: (a) retained and treated wounded men that were unfit for further travel; (b) treated and returned less-seriously injured men to their units; and (c) treated and evacuated all others to hospitals.



150,000 Canadian were wounded in the fighting and countless more were permanently impacted, either physically or mentally, by their service in WWI. In the years that followed, a number of those who served and survived the fighting died in Canada of causes attributable to their service in WWI. Law Society of Upper Canada student Lieutenant William Keith "Pete" Swayze (Royal Air Force - 25 February 1920), for example, died after he returned to Canada of causes attributed to his service in WWI.

## Contribution of the Legal Profession in Ontario

From the outbreak of WWI, the Law Society of Upper Canada supported the War Effort. In addition to providing financial support and permitting Osgoode Hall to be used for training, the Law Society encouraged members of the professional to enlist. In total, about 300 lawyers and more than 200 students served in the CEF during WWI. This is a remarkable number considering that there were probably less than 2,000 lawyers and students in the Province at that time. The losses suffered in WWI by the legal profession in Ontario were equally high. A total of 113 lawyers and students were killed or died as a result of their service in WWI. Over half of this

number were students. Countless other members of the legal profession in Ontario were physically or emotionally scarred.

The members of the legal professional who served in WWI came from all walks of life and from all over the Province. They served in every branch of Her Majesty's Forces and on every Front. There are members of the Law Society of Upper Canada buried, or memorialized, in Canada, England, France, Belgium, Italy and Iraq. Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Lynch-Staunton from Hamilton (13th Hussars – 5 March 1917), for example, is memorialized at the Basra Memorial in Iraq and Lieutenant William Neil Hanna from Sarnia (Royal Air Force – 20 November 1918) is buried in Italy.

## The Great War Memorial at Osgoode Hall

The concept of a WWI Memorial at Osgoode Hall was first raised at Convocation in 1916. Later, in October of 1922, Frederick Weir Harcourt, KC suggested that the proposal that a Memorial be erected “to commemorate those members of the Society who have made the Supreme Sacrifice” be referred to a committee to be named by the Treasurer. Although Harcourt's proposal was accepted at the time, it was not until late in 1924, when Harcourt was the Treasurer, that a committee was struck for the purpose of determining how to commemorate the members of the Law Society of Upper Canada who were killed in WWI.

In 1926, the Law Society commissioned Frances Loring, a well-known Canadian sculptor, to sculpt the Memorial and by mid-October of 1928 the Memorial had been completed and erected in the Great Library at Osgoode Hall. Loring's biographer described the statue at the centre of the Memorial as “a symbolic figure of a youth who had shed the robes of everyday life to offer himself to the cause of humanity.” The Memorial was formally unveiled at a ceremony on 10 November 1928.





Each monument we erect to our fallen heroes is but a visible embodiment of the love and admiration of our hearts. It is the expression in bronze of the yearning for the touch of the vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still - a symbol of the glory and endurance of affection. It leads us beyond the veil, and when we have passed away it will still honour the soldier's stay to coming generations and guard against oblivion for his name.

The Very Rev Dean Edward C. Paget



## PRIVATE THOMAS WILLIAM EDWARD ALLEN (489832)

25 July 1890 – 13 June 1917

Thomas William Edward Allen was born on 25 July 1890 in Millbrook, Ontario. He was the only son of the Reverend Canon William Cartwright and his wife Mary (Linnecar) Allen. He had one sister, Mildred Mary. Their father was the Rector of the Church of St. Thomas in Millbrook for many years. Their grandfather, the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas W. Allen, immigrated to Canada via the United States, and was the first clergyman in the Millbrook area.

Allen grew up in the family home, "Shenley", which was named for the town in England where his father trained and met his mother. Like his father before him, Allen attended Trinity College School in Port Hope, Ontario. After graduating from TCS, again following in his father's footsteps, Allen attended Trinity College at the University of Toronto in 1907-08. He then worked as a teacher and taught at Lakefield Preparatory School (now Lakefield College School) in Lakefield, Ontario.

Allen was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in 1910. He graduated from the Law School in 1914, but had not been called to the Ontario bar when he enlisted. A newspaper clipping announcing his death indicates he was called and practicing in North Battleford, Saskatchewan and when he enlisted his profession was recorded as "Barrister", but he is not listed on the Law Society of Saskatchewan's list of Barristers killed on active service in WWI.

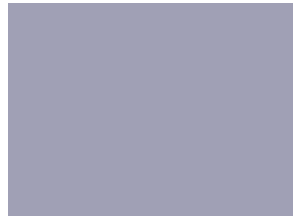
Allen enlisted with the 2nd Draft of the 6th University Company in August of 1916 in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. The University Companies recruited at universities across Canada to provide reinforcements for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The

6th University Company was the last of the University Companies to be raised and, unlike the others, was sent overseas in small Drafts rather than as a complete unit.

The PPCLI was raised by the outbreak of WWI. The Regiment went overseas to England in September of 1914 and to Europe in December of 1914. The PPCLI was the first Canadian infantry unit to arrive on the Western Front and initially served with the British. In December of 1915, however, the PPCLI became part of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division.

Allen went overseas to England from Halifax in November of 1916, arriving at Liverpool on board RMS Mauretania on 30 November 1916. After a time in England, he was taken on strength with the PPCLI in the Field in January of 1917. He served with the PPCLI at Vimy Ridge and through the subsequent fighting in Pas-de-Calais, France. Allen was wounded by a shell on the night of 12 June 1917 when returning with a water party to the Front Lines near Méricourt, France. He died at No. 7 Casualty Clearing Station the next morning at the age of 26.

Allen is buried at Noeux-les-Mines Communal Cemetery (II.A.28) in Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. He is also memorialized by a grave marker in Saint John's Anglican Cemetery in Peterborough County, Ontario with the epitaph "The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God".



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM KAY ANDERSON

22 December 1892 - 7 January 1918

William Kay Anderson was born on 22 December 1892 in Lindsay, Ontario. He was the oldest child of William and Mary Ann (Wasborough) Anderson. He had a younger sister, Jean Rankin, and a younger brother, John Ernest. Their father was a cabinet maker.

Anderson attended McMaster University, which was then located in Toronto, Ontario. He was in the same class as Captain Stanley Howson Brocklebank, MC, another law student killed in WWI. Anderson was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in 1914 and began his studies at the Ontario Law School in the Spring of 1914. Law Society records indicate that he was articling under Charles B. Nasmith of the firm Beaty, Snow & Nasmith in Toronto.

Prior to enlisting with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, Anderson served in the Militia with the 45th Regiment, later the 45th Victoria and Haliburton Regiment. Anderson enlisted in 1915 and was taken on strength with the 109th (Victoria & Haliburton) Battalion in November of 1915. He signed an Officers' Declaration with the 109th Battalion in May of 1916. The 109th Battalion was formed from volunteers from Victoria and Haliburton Counties in Ontario and was headquartered in Lindsay. By the Spring of 1916 the 109th Battalion had reached a strength of 1050 men and embarked for England in July of 1916. When the 109th Battalion arrived in England its strength was re-allocated as reinforcements for other Battalions.

In England, Anderson was taken on strength with 156th Battalion, transferred to the 6th Reserve Battalion and then posted to the Eastern Ontario Regimental Depot at Shorncliffe, England. From the EORD, Anderson was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps. In March of 1915, he was stationed at Royal Flying Corps Aerodrome Reading for training and, in April of 1917, was posted to No. 15 Squadron in France. During the Spring of 1917, No. 15 Squadron operated in support of the offensive at Arras in Pas-de-Calais, France.

After returning from a leave of absence in the Fall of 1917, Anderson was posted to the Home Establishment of the RFC in the Fall of 1917 and then became a flight instructor. On 7 January 1918, Anderson was killed in a training accident at the Royal Flying Corps Aerodrome Harlaxton while acting as an instructor with No. 20 Training Squadron. He was involved in a mid-air collision with another aircraft while flying in poor weather conditions and reduced visibility. He was 25 and is buried at the Riverside Cemetery in Lindsay, Ontario.

Anderson's younger brother, John Ernest Anderson, became a Barrister and practiced in Lindsay.

Anderson's nephew, Warrant Officer First Class Lawton Kay Anderson, served in the RCAF in WWII.





## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM DOUGLAS BELL (55073)

17 April 1892 – 15 September 1916

William Douglas Bell was born 17 April 1892 in Lindsay, Ontario to James Anthony and Katherine (Darach) Bell. He had four older brothers, George, Arthur, Fredrick Archibald and Walter. Their father was a civil engineer. At the time Bell enlisted, his parents were living in St. Thomas, Ontario, but Bell was living in Hamilton, Ontario.

Bell was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in 1910. Law Society records indicate that he was articling under Captain Oswald D. Peat of the firm Lees, Hobson & Stephens in Hamilton, Ontario, who himself enlisted, and survived the War and with the firm McDonald & Boland in Toronto, Ontario.

Before enlisting with the CEF, Bell served in the Militia with The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. In November of 1914, Bell enlisted as a Private with the 19th (Central Ontario) Battalion. The 19th Battalion, which was composed of detachments from various Militia Regiments including The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the 48th Highlanders of Canada, was raised in November of 1914 at Exhibition Park in Toronto, Ontario. The 19th Battalion went overseas to England in May of 1915 on SS Scandinavian. The Battalion went to France in September of 1915, where it was part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division.

Bell was promoted Lance Corporal in England in June of 1915 and to Sergeant in France on 12 November 1915. After undertaking Officer Training, he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in June of 1916 and returned to the 19th Battalion. Law Society of Upper Canada students Captain Maurice Cameron Roberts, MC, Private Stanley Smith and Lieutenant Maurice Fiskens Wilkes also served with the 19th Battalion.

Bell was seconded to the 4th Brigade Machine Gun Company on 12 August 1916 and killed in action the following month, on 15 September 1916 he was killed on the first day of the Battle of Flers-Courcelette, the first battle of the third phase of Battle of the Somme. He was 24. Bell died on the same day as Wilkes and Lieutenant William Hartley Willard, also a Law Society of Upper Canada student.

Bell's body was not recovered and he is one of the many Canadians memorialized at the Vimy Memorial in France. The Vimy Memorial overlooks the Douai Plain from the highest point of Vimy Ridge, about eight kilometres northeast of Arras. The ramparts of the Vimy Memorial are inscribed with the names of over 11,000 Canadians who are missing and presumed to have died in France.

There is little in the official record of the CMGC with respect to their actions on 15 September 1916. According to Lieutenant Colonel C.S. Grafton's history of the CMGC, *The Canadian 'EMMA GEES'*:

*On this day, when Canadian arms won new lustre, reports from many of the Brigade Machine Gun Companies seem to be totally missing.....Apparently the new formations, while they believed they were fighting a war to end all war, had no notion that they were also supposed to do a little writing for posterity.*

Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenant Maurice Fiskens Wilkes, Corporal Stanley Smith and Captain Maurice Cameron Roberts, MC also served with the 19th Battalion.

Bell's brothers, Captain Arthur Robert Bell, Captain George Edward Bell and Walter Andrew Bell, also enlisted. They survived the War.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT ROY WARREN BIGGAR

21 January 1897 – 3 March 1918

Roy Warren Biggar was born on 21 January 1897 in Hamilton, Ontario to Sanford Dennis Biggar, KC and his wife Charlotte Elizabeth (Armstrong) Biggar. He had two sisters, Lina Muriel and Anne Marion, and four brothers, Sanford H. (who drowned as a child), Harold (who died as an infant), Ralph and Sanford Forbes. Sanford Dennis Biggar was a Barrister who practiced in Hamilton as a partner in the Biggar & Treleaven firm. He was also active in local politics, being an Alderman (1901-1904) and then the Mayor (1905-1906) of Hamilton – Biggar Avenue in Hamilton is named for him. Their grandparents were United Empire Loyalists and among the early settlers to the Niagara Peninsula.

Biggar graduated from high school in Hamilton and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in 1914 at the age of 17. He was articling under Freeman F. Treleaven, his father's law partner, when he enlisted in March of 1916 with the 173rd (Canadian Highlanders) Battalion.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Biggar served in the Militia with the 91st Regiment Canadian Highlanders, now The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's, in Hamilton).

Biggar enlisted with the 173rd Battalion in March of 1916. The 173rd Battalion was based in Hamilton and began recruiting during the Winter of 1915/16. Biggar went overseas to England with the 173rd Battalion in November of 1916 on board RMS Olympic. Once in England, Biggar was taken on strength with the 2nd Reserve Battalion, which was designated to supply men for the 116th (Ontario County) Battalion. From the 2nd Reserve Battalion, Biggar was taken on strength with the

165th Battalion in England for a short time and then, in August of 1917, proceeded over to France to serve with the 116th Battalion. The 116th Battalion was authorized in October of 1915, went overseas to England in July of 1916 and then on to France in February of 1917, where it was part of the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division.

In addition to Biggar, Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenants Ambrose Harold Goodman and James Ignatius McCorkell, and Captain Franklin Walter Ott, MC served with the 116th Battalion.

Biggar was wounded in October of 1917 and killed in action on 3 March 1918 while on a patrol through the ruins of Avion, France. He was 21 and is buried in Thelus Military Cemetery (III.E.6.) in Pas-de-Calais, France. He is also memorialized at the grave of his mother, father, and his brothers Sanford and Harold.

Biggar's brother Ralph became a Barrister and the President of Canadian Drawn Steel in Hamilton.



*Division Formation Patch*



## CAPTAIN GERALD EDWARD BLAKE

28 May 1892 - 23 July 1916

Gerald Edward Blake was born on 28 May 1892 in Toronto, Ontario. He was the oldest son of Edward Francis and Ethel Mary (Benson) Blake. He had two younger sisters, Margaret and Constance, and one younger brother, Verschoyle Benson. Their father, a lawyer, died in 1905 at the age of 39. Their paternal grandfather was Hon. Edward Blake, PC, QC, who was, at various times, Premier of Ontario, a Member of Parliament, a Member of the British House of Commons and the Chancellor of the University of Toronto. Edward Blake was also the founder, in 1856, of the law firm now known as Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP. Their maternal grandfather Hon Thomas Moore Benson, QC was a lawyer and later a Judge in Port Hope, Ontario. Thomas Benson served as a Militia officer during the Fenian Raids.

Blake's early education was at St. Andrew's College in Aurora, Ontario and Bishop Ridley College in St. Catharines, Ontario. He was Head Boy at Ridley and graduated in 1910. In the Fall of 1910, he entered University College at the University of Toronto with double scholarship in Classics and Mathematics. He graduated with a BA in 1914.

Blake was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in 1914 and was articling under Major Featherston Aylesworth of the firm Aylesworth, Wright, Moss & Thompson in Toronto. Aylesworth also enlisted and survived the fighting, but died in 1919.

Blake was a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto. In June of 1915, Blake and his cousin Humphrey Hume Wrong went to England to join the British Expeditionary Force. They followed Wrong's brother,

Harold Verschoyle Wrong, who had gone to England to enlist after being refused in Canada for medical reasons. The night before he sailed for England, Blake was engaged to Katherine Ogden Jones and she followed him to England to complete her studies. In a letter to Katherine dated 19 June 1915 he wrote, in part:

*Dear Katherine,*

*I'm a pretty sad little devil today and philosophy doesn't help much. I hope you're all right my dear. I felt wretched leaving you looking so wretched and so we're pretty wretched all round. But some day if I hadn't gone we all would have been ashamed. I would have been a grouch for the rest of my days- and now perhaps I will be only half the time!*

In England, Blake applied for a commission with the 4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant with the "Oxs and Bucks" in the Summer of 1915. After training in England, he went to France where he was, for a period, with the 2nd Canadian Division before joining his Regiment in December of 1915. Blake was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 April 1916 and Temporary Captain on 13 July 1916.

Blake was killed in the Somme Offensive during the Battle of Pozières Ridge. He was killed in action while leading his Company on during a night attack on 23 July 1916, the first day of the Battle. He was found where he had fallen, just short of the enemy trench, facing towards the enemy with a number of his men lying around him. Even though all of the Officers in the Company were killed or wounded in the attack, Blake's men carried on and captured their objective.

Blake was 24 when he died and he is buried in Pozieres British Cemetery (I.A.25.) in Ovillers-La Boisselle, France.

Blake's cousin, Hume Wrong, survived the War, studied at Oxford and became a Professor of History at the University of Toronto before going on to a career in the Canadian Foreign Service. Wrong's brother, Blake's cousin, Lieutenant Harold Verschoyle Wrong, was killed on 1 July 1916. Blake's uncle by marriage, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cochrane Morris, who was married to his maternal aunt, was an RMC graduate and served as an artillery officer with the British Army in Gallipoli and in Europe. He was killed on 25 March 1917. More recently, Blake's nephew, Major Peter Geoffrey Blake Marani, served as a Reserve Officer in the Canadian Army with the Royal Regiment of Canada



## LIEUTENANT HAROLD STAPLES BREWSTER

15 July 1894 - 6 December 1916

Harold Staples Brewster was born on 15 July 1894 in Brantford, Ontario to Willoughby Staples Brewster, KC and his wife Mary (Horning) Brewster. He had an older sister, Constance. Their father was a Barrister who practiced in Brantford in the firm Brewster, Muirhead & Heyd (later Brewster & Heyd). Mary Brewster died in 1896. Willoughby Brewster re-married and had three daughters, Marion, Isabel and Margaret (Madge), and a son, Walter, with his second wife. Willoughby Brewster represented Brant South in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario from 1908 to 1914 and was the President of the Brantford Chamber of Commerce. During his time in the Assembly, Willoughby Brewster played an important role in the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Brewster attended Victoria Public School in Brantford and graduated from Brantford Collegiate Institute. He then went on to study Victoria College at the University of Toronto where he received his BA in Political Science in 1914. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper as a law student in 1914 and Law Society records show that he was articling under Lieutenant Colonel M.F. Muir in Brantford, who also served in WWI.

Brewster was a member of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps at the University of Toronto. The primary purpose of the COTC was to provide university students with standardized military training with a view to qualifying for commissions in the Militia. The first COTC contingent was formed at McGill University in 1912. A COTC contingent was formed at the University of Toronto in 1914.

In May of 1915, Brewster enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 36th Battalion. The 36th Battalion was authorized on 7 November 1914, recruited in and around Hamilton,

Ontario. Once in England, the 36th Battalion provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the Field. From the 36th Battalion, Brewster was taken on strength with The Royal Canadian Regiment in September of 1915. He went to France with the RCR in October of 1915 and served on the Ypres Front.

In August of 1916, Brewster was struck off strength of the RCR, transferred to the Canadian Training Depot at Shorncliffe and from there was attached to the Royal Flying Corps for the purpose of training as a pilot. He was accidentally killed on 6 December 1916 near Dover, England while making his last flight before receiving his wings. Brewster's aircraft nosed into the ground from 200 feet. He was 22 and was to return home to Canada on leave the following day to spend Christmas with his family.

Brewster's body was repatriated to Canada and he is buried at Brantford (Greenwood) Cemetery in Brantford, Ontario.





## CAPTAIN STANLEY HOWSON BROCKLEBANK, MC

19 November 1889 – 20 September 1918

Stanley Howson Brocklebank was born on 19 November 1889 in Arthur, Ontario to David and Mary Catherine (Howson) Brocklebank. He was the youngest son and had two older brothers, Edgar William and Clarence. Their father owned Brocklebank Hardware in Arthur and, in partnership with his brother-in-law, the Arthur Flour Mill. His mother was instrumental in memorializing the men from Arthur who lost their lives in WWI and unveiled the local Cenotaph in 1923.

Brocklebank attended public and high school in Arthur. He then attended the Central Business College in Toronto, Ontario and then worked at The Toronto Star and the Canadian Northern Railway before attending university in Toronto. He entered University College at the University of Toronto in 1910 and attended McMaster University, which was then located in Toronto, for his final year. He graduated from McMaster University with a BA in 1914. He was in the same class as Lieutenant William Kay Anderson.

Brocklebank was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in 1914. He was articling under John D. Bissett of the firm Bissett & Peine in Toronto, Ontario.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Brocklebank served in the Militia with the 30th Wellington Rifles. He enlisted with the CEF in October of 1915 as a Lieutenant with the 71st Battalion. The 71st Battalion was authorized in August of 1915 and recruited in and around Woodstock, Ontario. The 71st Battalion went overseas to England aboard RMS Olympic, arriving in Liverpool on 11 April 1916. In England, the 71st Battalion provided reinforcements to other Battalions until September of 1916, when it was

absorbed by other Battalions. Brocklebank was taken on strength with the 46th (South Saskatchewan) Battalion in May of 1916 and went over to France in August of 1916. The 46th Battalion served with the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Infantry Division and became known as "The Suicide Battalion" because it had a casualty rate of over 91 per cent.

Brocklebank enlisted and served with fellow Law Society of Upper Canada student Lieutenant Samuel Leslie Young. Both young men enlisted with the 71st Battalion, and then fought and died with the 46th Battalion.

Brocklebank served with the 46th Battalion through the Battles of the Somme, Vimy, Hill 70 and Passchendaele, and was wounded a number of times. He was promoted to Captain in November of 1916. Lieutenant Samuel Leslie Young also served with the 46th Battalion.

On 10 August 1918, during a morning attack during the Battle of Amiens, Brocklebank suffered a severe gunshot wound to his left knee. He ultimately succumbed to his injuries at No. 3 General Hospital in Le Treport, France over a month later on 20 September 1918. He was 28.

Brocklebank is buried at Mont Huon Military Cemetery (VII.G.8) in Le Treport, France. He is also memorialized on his parents' grave marker in the Arthur Greenfield Cemetery in Wellington North, Ontario.

Brocklebank was Mentioned in Despatches and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Order. On 10 October 1918, he was awarded the Military Cross for his courage and skill in directing the attack of his Company on 10 August 1918. The Military Cross was created in December of 1914 to recognize "an act or acts of exemplary gallantry during active operations against the enemy on land". The citation for Brocklebank's Military Cross reads:

For conspicuous gallantry during an attack. He directed the formation of one of the assaulting parties, and after personally mopping up some enemy gun emplacements with his company headquarters, he led the assaulting platoons to their objective until he was severely wounded. He displayed courage and leadership of a high order.





## PRIVATE WALTER EVERARD ALWAY BROWN (228550)

28 August 1894– 4 September 1918

Walter Everard Alway Brown was born on 28 August 1894 in Toronto, Ontario. He was the son of Merritt Alpheus and Christina (McCredie) Brown. He had a sister, Ivy Mima (who died as an infant), and two brothers, Carter (who died as a child) and James Nicholas. Their father was a Barrister who died in 1952 at the age of 97, only a few months after retiring from active practice.

In June of 1915, Brown graduated from the Riverdale Collegiate Institute in Toronto and, while studying Arts at the University of Toronto, was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in September of 1915. He was articling under his father.

Prior to enlisting in the CEF, Brown was a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto. The primary purpose of the COTC was to provide university students with standardized military training with a view to qualifying for commissions in the Militia. The first COTC contingent was formed at McGill University in 1912. A COTC contingent was formed at the University of Toronto in 1914.

Brown enlisted in August 1916 with the 201st (Toronto Light Infantry) Battalion. The 201st Battalion was disbanded before departing Canada and, Brown was taken on strength with the 198th (Canadian Buffs) Battalion. Brown went overseas with the 198th Battalion in March of 1917. Once in England, the 198th Battalion was absorbed into the 3rd Reserve Battalion. Brown was taken on strength with the 75th (Toronto Scottish) Battalion in February of 1918. The 75th Battalion was formed in 1915, went overseas in April of 1916 and fought as part of the 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade,

4th Canadian Division. Major Jeffrey Harper Bull, D.S.O, and Lieutenants Ernest Reece Kappel and George Geoffrey May also served with the 19th Battalion.

Brown was killed in action 4 September 1918, shortly after the storming of the German Drocourt-Quéant Line. The 75th Battalion's positions were being subjected to heavy shelling by the Germans. A shell hit Brown's dugout killing him instantly. He had just turned 24.

Brown is buried at Dury Mill British Cemetery (II.D.14.) in Pas-de-Calais, France. Brown is also memorialized on the headstone of his brothers and sister at the Dunboyne Cemetery in Elgin County, Ontario and in Metropolitan United Church in Toronto.



*Division Formation Patch*



## MAJOR JEFFREY HARPER “JOHN” BULL, DSO

2 September 1888 – 8 August 1918

Jeffrey Harper Bull was born on 2 September 1888 in Brampton, Ontario. He was the eleventh, and youngest, child of Bartholomew Hill Bull and Sarah (Duncan) Bull. His father was a very well-known farmer in Brampton who died in 1904. He had six sisters, Florence, Marcia, Lillian, Amelia, Elizabeth and Sarah, and four brothers, Bartley, Duncan, Louis and William.

Bull obtained a BA from the University of Toronto in 1909 and was admitted as a law student in 1910.

Bull was in England when WWI broke out and, according to an account in a book written by his brother after the War, volunteered, and was accepted, for service in England. In July of 1915, Bull enlisted with the 75th (Mississauga) Battalion in Toronto, Ontario. The 75th Battalion was formed in July of 1915 and went overseas at the end of March 1916 on board RMS Empress of Britain, arriving in Liverpool on 9 April 1916. On arrival in England, the 75th Battalion joined the 11th Brigade, 4th Canadian Division and saw their first action in the trenches in Belgium in August 1916. Private Walter Everard Alway Brown and Lieutenants Ernest Reece Kappeler and George Geoffrey May also served with the 75th Battalion.

Bull went overseas to France with the 75th Battalion in August of 1916. After serving at the Somme, Bull returned home on leave for the first part of 1917, where he gave speeches about the War in Europe. On returning to the Front, he served with the 75th Battalion through the Battle of Passchendaele, and then on the Lens - Arras Front. He was wounded at least twice.

On the first day of the Battle of Amiens as Bull was leading his company to their objective, which was a sunken road near Beaucourt, he was instantly killed by a shell. According to the official record, Bull was in command of "C" Company during the attack on Le Quesne. Just after passing through the village of Beaucourt, Bull and his Company encountered heavy shelling and machine gun fire. While leading his Company to the objective, Bull was killed instantly by a small high explosive shell that burst within a few feet of him. He would have been 30 the following month. Bull is buried at the Beaucourt British Cemetery (B.28.) near Moreuil, France.

In his book, *Silhouettes of the Great War*, John Harold Becker, who served with the 75th Battalion, describes Bull as "a good officer". Bull was wounded three times and was mentioned in Despatches by Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order on 3 June 1918. The DSO is a military decoration awarded for meritorious or distinguished service by officers during wartime. Between 1914 and 1916, the DSO was sometimes awarded under circumstances which could not be regarded as "under fire", but after 1 January 1917, commanders in the field were instructed to recommend the DSO only for those serving under fire.

The citation for Bull's Distinguished Service Order reads:

*For gallant services and devotion to duty in the Passchendaele Sector between October 25th, 1917, and November 18th, 1917. During the whole of the Battalion's tour in this sector, Major Bull had command of a Company and did most valuable work under most trying conditions. During the period the Battalion held the front line he held half the frontage. His work throughout was excellent and his wonderful organizing ability of the greatest assistance. Throughout this trying period the knowledge that this officer was in charge of the Line gave a great feeling of confidence at Headquarters. Due largely to his carefully made preparations his company actually relieved and was relieved without casualties under conditions probably without parallel in the history of the Battalion. His organization of working parties was a model of efficiency and initiative.*

*His devotion to duty and utter disregard of personal safety during this strenuous and trying period earned for him the and admiration of all ranks.*

Bull's mother and brother William received his DSO from HRH the Prince of Wales in Hamilton after the War.

While overseas, Bull ran, unsuccessfully, for a seat in the British Parliament. All of Bull's brothers went on to great success in life. The Bartley Bull Parkway in Brampton is named after his brother, Bartley Bull. Another brother, William Perkins Bull, KC, among other achievements, founded the Perkins Bull Hospital in Putney Heath, England, and wrote a book on the military history of the Peel Region from 1791 to 1930.





## PROBATIONARY FLIGHT OFFICER LAWRENCE CODE

25 November 1896 - 20 August 1917

Lawrence Code was born on 25 November 1896 in Ottawa, Ontario to William John and Susanna Annie (Boyd) Code. He had two brothers, Redmond and John Drummond. Their father was a Barrister and practiced in Ottawa in the firm Code & Burritt. William Code died in 1915. Code's grandfather, Abraham Code, sat in the Ontario Legislature from 1869 to 1879.

Code matriculated from the Ottawa Collegiate Institute and worked as Private Secretary to Sir William Thomas White, the Federal Minister of Finance. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in 1913.

Code enlisted with the Royal Navy Air Service in April of 1917. The RNAS was the air arm of the Royal Navy. In addition to seaplanes, carrier borne aircraft, and other aircraft with "naval" application the RNAS maintained several squadrons on the Western Front. From May to August of 1917, Code attended flying school at Manston on the Isle of Thanet. In August of 1917, Code was stationed at Royal Navy Air Service, Training Establishment, Cranwell and, like all of the naval aviators at RNAS Cranwell, held on the books of HMS Daedalus. Code was killed on 20 August 1917 when the aircraft he was flying, a Bristol Scout, crashed while landing at RNAS Cranwell. He was 20 and he is buried at Cranwell (St. Andrew) Churchyard in Lincolnshire, England. He is also memorialized at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club in Aylmer, Quebec, where he was a member.

Code's older brother Redmond Code, KC, enlisted and served in WWI as a Lieutenant in the Engineers. He survived the War, became a Barrister and died in 1948.

Redmond's son, and Lawrence's nephew, Flying Officer Peter Bryson Code was a Royal Canadian Air Force pilot in WWII and died in 1943 at the age of 20 while training in England. Code's cousin, Gunner Edward J. Code also enlisted and was killed on 2 September 1918. Another cousin, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hildred Carlisle, CD served in the Canadian Army in WWII.





## LIEUTENANT BRYCE THOMAS DAVIDSON (285025)

29 January 1893 – 2 July 1918

Bryce Thomas Davidson was born in Toronto, Ontario on 29 January 1893, the only son of Douglas and Mary A.E. (Howson) Davidson. He had two sisters, Minnie Irene and Marjory Evelyn. Their father was the Secretary-Treasurer at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. In May of 1917, after enlisting, Davidson was married to Mary Ann Walker Hunter. They had a son.

Davidson attended Parkdale Collegiate Institute in Toronto and enrolled as a student at the Ontario Law School in 1911. He graduated from Law School in 1916 and was articling with George Hamilton Cassels of the firm Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels in Toronto.

After graduating from Law School, but before being called to the bar, Davidson enlisted as a Private with the 220th (12th Regiment York Rangers) Battalion in March of 1916. Based in Toronto, the 220th Battalion began recruiting in early 1916 in York County.

Davidson did not go overseas with the 220th Battalion. After serving for 13 months with the 220th Battalion in Canada and being promoted to the rank of Corporal, Davidson enlisted with the Royal Flying Corps in April of 1917 and was commissioned in August of 1917. After training at Deseronto, Ontario and Camp Borden near Barrie, Ontario, Davidson went overseas with the RFC in August of 1917. After further flight training in England and Scotland, he was assigned to No. 20 Squadron in June of 1918 where he flew Bristol Fighters. No. 20 Squadron was arguably the highest scoring and possibly most decorated British fighter squadron on the Western Front. The unit deployed to France in January of 1916 in a fighter-reconnaissance role. The Squadron

devised the "flying circle" where patrolling pilots flew a continuous orbit in formation while their gunners fired outwards, covering each other.

Davidson was reported missing on 2 July 1918 and was later reported as having been killed in action. Davidson and his Observer, Sergeant Joseph Helsby, were last seen going down in flames while on an "offensive patrol" over the Menin-Gheluvelt area of Belgium. While on patrol, aircraft from No. 20 Squadron were attacked by enemy aircraft and a number, including Davidson's, were lost in the ensuing dog fight.

Davidson was 25 when he died. He is buried at the Menin Road South Military Cemetery (Plot I.C.17.) in Belgium.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Davidson served in the Militia with the Governor General's Body Guard.

Davidson's articling principal, Lieutenant Colonel George Hamilton Cassels, also enlisted. He survived the War and commanded the 2nd Battalion of the 48th Highlanders of Canada at home in Canada during WWII.





## GUNNER GRANT M. DOUGLAS (349113)

25 September 1887 - 23 August 1917

Grant M. Douglas was born on 25 September 1887 in Toronto, Ontario to John and Cecilia (Storey) Douglas. He had two sisters, Margaret Janet and Jessie Elizabeth, and two brothers, Irving and Stanley. Their father was a Barrister who practiced in Toronto and was, at one point, the Chair of the Public School Board.

Douglas was educated at Queen Victoria Public School and Parkdale Collegiate Institute in Toronto. He graduated from high school in 1909 and attended the University of Toronto from 1909 to 1913. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in 1913 and was articling under his father.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Douglas served in the Militia with the Canadian Army Service Corps. Douglas enlisted in May of 1916 with the Canadian Horse Artillery. He went overseas in the Fall of 1916 on board SS Lapland and arrived in England on 6 October 1916. In England, Douglas remained at Shorncliffe until February of 1917 when he joined the 7th Battery, 2nd Brigade, and Canadian Field Artillery in France. He served as a Signaller with the 2nd Brigade on the Vimy-Lens Front. He was attached to the 1st Division Signal Company from March of 1917, but returned to the 2nd Brigade in May of 1917.

Douglas was killed on 23 August 1917 during the Battle of Hill 70 at the age of 29. He was killed by an enemy shell while mending a broken wire.

Douglas is buried at Maroc British Cemetery (III.G.12.) in Nord, France.

Douglas' younger brother, Private Irvine Douglas, was also killed in WWI. He was killed just before his brother on 3 August 1917.





## SECOND LIEUTENANT GUY PEIRCE DUNSTAN (MCG141)

9 July 1893– 1 July 1916

Guy Peirce Dunstan was born on 9 July 1893 in Toronto, Ontario. He was the son of Kenneth Jewell Dunstan and his second wife, Alice Adams (Peirce) Dunstan. He had a sister, Dorothy, and three brothers, Mainwaring (who died as a child), Kenneth Peirce and George. He also had a step-sister, Maud, and a step-brother Warren Jewell (who does not appear to have survived infancy). Their father was a Manager at Bell Telephone Co. of Canada Ltd. and a early pioneer of the telephone industry in Canada.

Dunstan attended the Toronto Normal School and then Upper Canada College from 1907 to 1911 and received his BA from University College at the University of Toronto in May of 1915. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student the following month and Law Society records reflect that he was articling under Frederick W. Harcourt in Toronto.

Dunstan was enrolled in the Canadian Officer Training Corps for one year prior to enlisting with the CEF. The primary purpose of the COTC was to provide university students with standardized military training with a view to qualifying for commissions in the Militia. The first COTC contingent was formed at McGill University in 1912. A COTC contingent was formed at the University of Toronto in 1914.

In May of 1915, the same month he graduated from university, Dunstan enlisted as a Private with the 2nd University Company with the intention of serving with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The University Companies recruited at universities across Canada to provide reinforcements for the PPCLI. The PPCLI was raised privately at the outbreak of WWI. The Regiment went overseas to England in September of

1914 and to Europe in December of 1914. The PPCLI was the first Canadian infantry unit to arrive on the Western Front and initially served with the British. In December of 1915, however, the PPCLI became one of the four battalions in the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division.

Dunstan went overseas to England in June of 1915, but did not ultimately end up serving with the PPCLI. Prior to leaving Canada he was nominated for a commission with the British Army. In England, Dunstan was on strength with the 11th Reserve Battalion until August of 1915, when he was discharged from the CEF on receiving his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the 11th (Service) Battalion, Border Regiment (Lonsdale).

Dunstan joined the Border Regiment at the same time as Second Lieutenant Thomas Seton Gordon. Dunstan was with "A" Company and Gordon was with "C" Company and both went over to France with the Regiment in November of 1915.

Dunstan was killed in action on 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme. Dunstan was killed while carrying a despatch from the British 97th Brigade Headquarters, to which he had been attached, to the Battalion Headquarters at the Front. He was initially reported missing and then killed when his body was found in 1917. He was about to turn 23 and is buried in Lonsdale Cemetery (VI.X.9.) in Authuille, France.

Dunstan's cousin, Private Clarence Freeman, also enlisted. He was killed on 21 August 1918.





## PRIVATE GEORGE CLEMENS ELLIS (475365)

6 December 1890 – 25 June 1916

George Clemens Ellis was born on 6 December 1890 in Ravenswood, Ontario to George David and Mary Ann (Martin) Ellis. He had four sisters Stella, Olivia, Orilla and Maud, and four brothers, Roland (who died as a child), Bertrum, Roy and Stanley. Their father was a farmer and died in 1908. Ellis was married to Grace Miriam (Fletcher), who he married on 21 September 1915. They appear to have had no children.

Ellis graduated from high school in 1908 and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in 1910.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Ellis served in the Militia with The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. Ellis enlisted as a Private with the 4th University Company in September of 1915, only days after he was married. The University Companies recruited at universities across Canada to provide reinforcements for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

The PPCLI was raised at the outbreak of WWI and went overseas to England in September of 1914 and to Europe in December of 1914. The PPCLI was the first Canadian infantry unit to arrive on the Western Front and initially served with the British. In December of 1915, however, the PPCLI became part of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division.

Ellis arrived in England on 7 December 1915 on board SS Lapland. On arrival in Shorncliffe, Ellis was taken on strength with the 11th Reserve Battalion. On 24 March

1916, Ellis went over to France to the PPCLI and joined the unit in the Field a few days later on 7 April 1916.

Less than two months after joining the PPCLI, on 2 June 1916, Ellis was wounded by enemy shell fire during the fighting at Zillebeke, Belgium - near Ypres - during the Battle of Mount Sorrel. He was evacuated to No.13 General Hospital in Boulogne, France the following day. He was reported as dangerously ill on 13 June 1916 and died of his wounds on 25 June 1916. He was 25 and is buried at Boulogne Eastern Cemetery (VIII.B.111.) in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.

Ellis' wife re-married in 1922. Her second husband, Frederick Anderson, was a WWI veteran having served in the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve. Tragically, he died only a few years later, in 1925, and his death was attributed to his service in WWI.



*Division Formation Patch*



## CADET ALMAN MINOR FROOM (154228)

24 May 1893 - 23 September 1918

Alman Minor Froom was born on 24 May 1893 in Ottawa, Ontario. He was the oldest son of Ambrose C. and Annie (Raycroft) Froom. He had one sister, Jessie (who died as an infant), and a younger brother, Foster. His father was the General Manager of the loan department of the Imperial Life Insurance Company in Saskatchewan, but had been a farmer and business owner in Ontario before moving his family to Saskatchewan in 1906.

Froom received his early education in Ottawa and Regina, Saskatchewan. He enrolled at the University of Toronto in 1911 and transferred to McMaster University, which was then located in Toronto, after studying for two years at the University of Toronto. He graduated from McMaster University in May of 1915 with a BA and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in October of 1915. Law Society records show that he was articling under E. Gordon McMillan in Toronto, Ontario. While studying law, he also earned his MA from McMaster.

Froom was studying at Harvard University, having taken a leave from the Ontario Law School to study there, when he came back to Canada to enlist in the Royal Flying Corps early in 1918. In September of 1918, Froom was assigned to the School of Aerial Fighting at Beamsville, Ontario. He was killed in an accident a few weeks later on 23 September 1918 while flying a Curtiss JN-4. He had climbed to 2,000 feet in order to give a demonstration of target shooting. After firing a number of rounds the aircraft went into a dive from which he did not recover and the aircraft crashed into Lake Ontario. Froom was killed on impact. His parents, who had come to see him before he

went overseas, witnessed the accident. He was 25 and scheduled to be married the following weekend.

Froom is buried in Regina Cemetery in Saskatchewan, where his parents were living at the time of his death. The Casavant pipe organ in Drake Hall at the University of Regina in Regina was donated by the Froom family in memory of Froom. Froom's brother, Foster McAmmon Froom followed in his brother's footsteps, studied at McMaster University and Harvard, and graduated from the Ontario Law School in 1923. He died in 1971 in Regina.





## MAJOR HAL “HARRY” CHARLES FRYER, MC

1 November 1894 - 4 September 1917

Hal Charles Fryer was born 1 November 1894 in MacGregor, Manitoba to Henry Benjamin and Annette Jane (Long) Fryer. Fryer had two sisters, Beryl and Olive (who died as a child), and two brothers, John (Jack) Edmund and Victor (who died as an infant). Their father operated a hardware store and tinsmith shop in Portage, Manitoba until 1906, when they moved to Fort William, Ontario where Henry Fryer purchased a photography studio. Fryer was married to Agnes Pearl Fryer (Malcolm) in 1915. She moved to England when he went overseas and returned to Canada in November of 1917.

Fryer attended Woodstock College and McMaster University, which was then located in Toronto, Ontario. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in 1914 and was articling under J.E. Swinburne in Fort William, Ontario.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Fryer served in the Militia with the 96th Lakeshore Regiment. Fryer enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 52nd (New Ontario) Battalion in November of 1915. The 52nd Battalion was raised in Northern Ontario during the Spring of 1915 and was headquartered at Port Arthur, Ontario. The 52nd Battalion went overseas to England in November of 1915 and joined the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division in France on 23 February 1916.

Fryer went overseas to England in November of 1915 and arrived in Havre, France on 21 February 1916. He was killed in action on 4 September 1917 at the age of 22, while in command of “A” Company at Lens during an attack on an enemy strong point. Just after midnight on 3/4 September 1917, the 52nd Battalion attacked and captured an

enemy trench and suffered heavy casualties in doing so. Fryer was among those that were killed in the attack. While his body was not recovered immediately after the attack, it was recovered later in the day on 4 September 1917, after three attempts and under heavy enemy fire.

Fryer is buried at the Aix-Noulette Communal Cemetery Extension (I.O.24.) in Pas-de-Calais, France. He is also memorialized on a family headstone in the MacGregor Cemetery.

Fryer was mentioned in Despatches and on 24 July 1916, he was awarded the Military Cross on 18 August 1916. The Military Cross was created in December of 1914 to recognize "an act or acts of exemplary gallantry during active operations against the enemy on land". The citation for Fryer's Military Cross reads:

*For conspicuous gallantry when leading patrols. On one occasion he used his machine-guns and bombs, and inflicted losses on the enemy patrol. Another time he led a raid, captured two prisoners and brought back useful information.*

Fryer's brother, Jack, continued their father's business and eventually moved to Texas. He was commissioned to take the official state portrait of Lady Bird Johnson, the wife of President Lyndon B. Johnson. He passed away in 1984.





## SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM MILLER GEGGIE (82057)

18 August 1893– 4 October 1917

William Miller Geggie was born on 18 August 1893 in Truro, Nova Scotia, the youngest son of the Reverend Andrew Logan and Janet Mearns (Miller) Geggie. He had three sisters, Janet, Jean and Alison, and a brother, Thomas Paterson. Their father immigrated to Canada from Scotland and was a Minister at Parkdale Presbyterian Church in Toronto, Ontario.

Geggie attended Queen Victoria Public School and Parkdale Collegiate Institute in Toronto, Ontario. He went on to attend St. Andrew's College in Aurora, Ontario from 1907 through to 1910 and then the University of Toronto. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in 1913 and was articling with William Douglas of the Douglas & Gibson firm in Toronto.

Geggie joined the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto in April of 1916 and went overseas to England in March of 1916 to obtain his commission in the Imperial Army. Once in England, he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as Private with the 32nd Reserve Battalion. Canadian candidates for commissions in the Imperial Army enlisted with the CEF – the 32nd Reserve Battalion specifically – so that if they failed to qualify for commissions with the Imperial Army they would be able to serve with the CEF rather than with the Imperial Army.

Geggie attended the Canadian Military School at Shorncliffe, England from May until July of 1916. He became a Cadet and was assigned to the No. 4 Officer Cadet Battalion at Keble College in Oxford, England from July through to October of 1916. In November of 1916, Geggie was Gazetted as a Second Lieutenant with the Machine

Gun Corps. He was discharged from the CEF on being commissioned with the Machine Gun Corps. After completing his training in Grantham, England, Geggie went to France with the 227th Machine Gun Company in July of 1917. Geggie was killed on 4 October 1917 by a shell while his Section was providing supporting fire during an attack. He was 24.

Geggie is buried in the Canada Farm Cemetery (III.D.5.) in Belgium.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Geggie was a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto.

Geggie's cousin, Sergeant-Major Thomas Geggie, also enlisted. He survived the War. Geggie's nephew, Flying Officer George Johnston Geggie served in the RCAF in WWII. He was killed on 28 August 1944.





## LIEUTENANT FRANCIS “GIBBY” MALLOCH GIBSON

11 June 1893 - 19 August 1915

Francis Malloch Gibson was born on 11 June 1893 in Hamilton, Ontario to Major General Sir John Morison Gibson, KCMG, the 10th Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and Lady Elizabeth Stewart (Malloch) Gibson. He had two sisters, Margaret and Eugenia, and two brothers, Colin and Hope.

In 1911, Gibson graduated from Highfield School in Hamilton, a preparatory school for the Royal Military College. He then went on to attend and Royal Military College, from which he graduated in June of 1914. Gibson was in the same RMC graduating class as Major Hugh Ethelred McCarthy Ince. Twelve cadets from the RMC Class of 1914 were killed in WWI.

Gibson was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in the Summer of 1914. He was articling under G.H. Levy of the firm Gibson, Levy & Gibson in Hamilton.

Gibson enlisted as an Officer with the 15th (48th Highlanders of Canada) Battalion in September of 1914. The 15th Battalion was authorized on 1 September 1914 and embarked for Britain on 26 September 1914. The Battalion arrived in France on 15 February 1915 with the First Contingent. The 15th fought as part of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division in France and Flanders throughout the War. Gibson went over to France with the 15th Battalion in April of 1915.

*In his book The Red Watch, Colonel J.A. Currie writes:*

*Lieutenant Frank Gibson... was in the clearing hospital at Poperinghe suffering from a wound in his leg, which it will be remembered he received at Ypres, when he heard*

*from some of our wounded men that the battalion had been badly cut up and the officers gone. He left his cot, evaded the surgeons and came down five miles to the transports. Nothing would do but he must accompany me back to the trenches. Never did a young man show greater devotion to duty and forgetfulness of self than did Lieut. Frank Gibson. I asked him if he felt able to take over the duties of adjutant and signalling officer and he immediately consented to do so. He was one of six graduates of the Royal Military College that held commands in our battalion. He later lost his life at Givenchy. ...*

Law Society of Upper Canada students Private William Adam Irving and Lieutenant Lloyd Butler Kyles also served with the 15th Battalion.

Gibson was killed on 19 August 1915. He was 22 and is buried at Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery (IX.C.2.) in Armentieres, France. He is also memorialized at Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Toronto.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Gibson served in the Militia with the 13th Royal Regiment.

Gibson's brother, Captain Colin William George Gibson, MC, also graduated from RMC and enlisted and served with the Royal Fusiliers. He survived the War and served with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry after the War. He was also a Member of Parliament from 1940 until he was appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario in 1950.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT AMBROSE HAROLD GOODMAN

6 October 1896 – 15 August 1918

Ambrose Harold Goodman was born on 6 October 1896 in Cayuga, Ontario. He was the only child of Ambrose Kenneth Goodman, KC and his wife Cyrillda (Matthews) Goodman. His father was a Barrister and a partner in the Goodman & Galbraith firm in Toronto, Ontario. Goodman's maternal grandfather, Marmaduke Matthews, was a well-known landscape artist who was born in England and immigrated to Canada in 1860. His works are currently on display in, among other galleries, the National Gallery and the Royal Ontario Museum. Matthews built the first house in Wychwood Park, Toronto – Wychwood at 6 Wychwood Park – and was responsible for the initial development of Wychwood Park. Goodman's father died in 1919, one year after his son was killed. His mother lived out her days in Wychwood with her widowed mother, her brother, Marmaduke, two sisters, Barbara and Alice, and her brother-in-law.

Lieutenants William Neil Hanna and Ernest Reece Kappeler also lived in Wychwood Park. Kappeler lived a couple of houses from Goodman, at 9 Wychwood Park.

Goodman received his early education at Cayuga Public School and Cayuga Model School. He attended University of Toronto Schools from 1910 to 1913 and then studied Arts at the University of Toronto until 1916. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in the Summer of 1917 and, according to Law Society records, he was articling under C.W. Kerr in Toronto.

Goodman enlisted in the CEF in April of 1917 with the Great War Veterans Overseas Company. The Great War Veterans' Overseas Company was raised in Toronto by the 109th Canadian Militia Regiment beginning in the Winter of 1917. It became a part

of the Central Ontario Regiment and Goodman went overseas with 1st Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment. The Central Ontario Regiment was part of the Territorial Regiment System created in 1917 to recruit and provide basic training for soldiers going overseas to reinforce Battalions in Europe. Goodman went overseas to England in late November of 1917 and arrived in England in early December of 1917. In England, Goodman was on strength with the 2nd and then the 8th Reserve Battalion until April of 1918, when he went over to France and was taken on strength with the 116th (Ontario County) Battalion 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division.

In addition to Goodman, Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenants Roy Warren Biggar and James Ignatius McCorkell, and Captain Franklin Walter Ott, MC served with the 116th Battalion.

On 8 August 1918, while advancing with his platoon during an attack on Hamon Wood to the South East of Amiens on the first day of the Battle of Amiens, Goodman suffered a severe wound to the thigh. He was taken to a Casualty Clearing Station and then No.8 General Hospital in Rouen, France with a fractured femur. He succumbed to his wounds on 15 August 1918 at 21 years of age.

Goodman is buried at St. Sever Cemetery (Officers, B.7.I.) in Rouen, France. There is also a living memorial of sorts to Goodman at Wychwood Park. The goldfish that live in the pond in Wychwood Park are, apparently, the descendants of the pet goldfish that Goodman dumped into the pond as a child.

Lieutenant James McCorkell, also a student member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, was killed during the same Battle as Goodman. McCorkell was killed in a counter-attack by the Germans on 13 August 1918. According to *The 116th Battalion in France*:

*On the 13th the Germans counter-attacked and forced our outposts to retire slightly, and on the 16th we were relieved by the 19th Battalion and withdrew to Beaucourt Wood, having lost one officer, Lt. I. J. J. McCorkell, and thirteen other ranks killed; three officers, including Lt. A. H. Goodman, who died of wounds, and sixty-four other ranks wounded.*

Goodman served in the Militia as a member of the 109th Canadian Militia Regiment and was a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto.

Goodman's maternal uncle, Captain Marmaduke Earnest Ethridge Matthews also enlisted with the CEF. He survived the War and lived out his life at Wychwood.



*Division Formation Patch*



## SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS SETON GORDON (MCG136)

29 November 1890 – 22 January 1916

Thomas Seton Gordon was born on 29 November 1890 in Owen Sound, Ontario to Charles and Josephine (Gimby) Gordon. He had two sisters, Ethel Amy and Josephine Grace, and six brothers, Charles Haugton, Russell Gimby, Wesley Ashton, Joseph Vincent, Horace Vivian and Willard Meredith. Their father was the City Clerk for Owen Sound. Their mother died in 1908 and their father re-married.

Gordon received his early education in Owen Sound, where he attended Owen Sound Public School and Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. In 1912 he graduated from University College at the University of Toronto with a BA. He undertook further studies including studying law for a year in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in 1914. He was articling under Wesley Ashton Gordon, his brother, in Haileybury, Ontario and working at the Cook & Gilchrist firm in Toronto.

In May of 1915 Gordon enlisted in the 2nd University Company. The University Companies recruited in universities across Canada to provide reinforcements for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. After going overseas with the 2nd University Company in June of 1915, Gordon was attached to the 11th Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe, England. He was discharged from the CEF in August of 1915 when he obtained his commission in the 11th (Service) Battalion Border Regiment (Lonsdale). Gordon joined the Border Regiment at the same time as Second Lieutenant Guy Peirce Dunstan. Dunstan was with "A" Company and Gordon was with "C" Company and they went over to France with the Regiment together in November of 1915.

Gordon served with the Border Regiment in November of 1915 on the Somme Front. While the trenches were being shelled early in the morning of 22 January 1916, Gordon heard the cry of wounded men and fearing for the safety of his sentry, left his dug-out to go to their assistance. He was immediately wounded by a shell and that evening he succumbed to his injuries. He was 25.

Gordon is buried at Warloy-Baillon Communal Cemetery (C.6.) in France.

Gordon's brothers, Colonel Charles Houghton Gordon, Captain Russell Gimby Gordon, Lieutenant Joseph Vincent Gordon and Willard Meredith Gordon, also served in WWI. All four survived the War, but Charles died of influenza on 15 April 1919 in Regina, Saskatchewan, where he was living when he enlisted. Charles was home on leave to look after his daughter, his wife having died of influenza two months previous. His brother Hon. Wesley Ashton Gordon, P.C. practiced as a Barrister before being elected to the House of Commons for the riding of Temiskaming South in 1930.

Gordon was a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto.





## LIEUTENANT OSWALD WETHERALD GRANT, MC

27 December 1892 – 13 June 1916

Oswald Wetherald Grant was born in Almont, Ontario on 27 December 1892, the oldest son of the Reverend Dr. Andrew Shaw and Caroline Alberta (Wetherald) Grant. He had a sister, Caroline, and two brothers, James Wetherald and Alan Fraser.

Reverend Grant was a Presbyterian Minister. The family lived in Almonte until 1896, when they moved to Toronto, Ontario. From Toronto, Rev Grant moved his family to Dawson City, Yukon Territory, where he played a prominent role in the development of that community during the Klondike Gold Rush. Rev Grant, who had studied medicine at McGill University in Montreal, Quebec and is described as having been a man of "strong physique and determined will", is credited by Major General Sir Samuel Benfield Steele with saving the lives of members of the Dawson Detachment of the North-West Mounted Police and was recognized as a large factor in making Dawson City one of the most orderly mining camps of its size in the world. He built the Good Samaritan Hospital and was the Pastor at St. Andrew's Church in Dawson City. After about 10 years in Dawson, Rev Grant moved his family back to the Toronto and the family was living in Toronto when Grant enlisted.

Grant attended Dawson Public School in Dawson City and Upper Canada College in Toronto. He graduated from University College at the University of Toronto with a BA in June of 1914, with his brother James. Grant was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in 1914. Law Society records show that he was articling under G.S. Hodgson of the firm Dewart, Maw & Hodgson in Toronto.

After his first year at the Ontario Law School, Grant enlisted with the CEF. In September of 1914, he enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 33rd Battalion, which was based in London, Ontario and recruited in and around London. Grant went overseas with the 33rd Battalion's First Reinforcing Draft in June of 1915.

In England, Grant was taken on strength with the 12th Reserve Battalion in August of 1915. From the 12th Reserve Battalion, Grant was taken on strength with the 1st Battalion in September of 1915. The 1st Battalion was created on 2 September 1914 with recruits from Western Ontario. The 1st Battalion arrived in England on 14 October 1914 and fought as part of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division. Law Society of Upper Canada student Lieutenant Arthur Patrick Wilson, MC was also a member of the 1st Battalion.

In May of 1916, Grant was appointed Brigade Bombing Officer for the 1st Brigade, but later returned to the 1st Battalion as Machine Gun Officer. On 13 June 1916, he was killed by a shell while he was holding an advanced machine gun position during the battle of Mont Sorrel at the age of 23.

Grant's body was not recovered. He is memorialized at the Menin Gate Memorial in Belgium. The Menin Gate Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town of Ieper (formerly Ypres) in Belgium, on the road to Menin and Courtrai. It bears the names of 55,000 men who were lost without trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient in WWI.

On 1 January 1917, Grant was awarded the Military Cross. The Military Cross was created in December of 1914 to recognize "an act or acts of exemplary gallantry during active operations against the enemy on land". Grant had been recommended for the award shortly before his death for general good service rendered in the field.

Grant had served in the Militia with The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and commissioned with the 27th Lambton Regiment prior to enlisting with the CEF. He had also been an Army Cadet. Cadets were taught drill and marksmanship, but were not required to be employed in active service.





## SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT GORDON “HAM” HAMILTON

18 June 1894 - 27 September 1916

Robert Gordon Hamilton was born on 18 June 1894 in Toronto, Ontario to the Reverend Robert McInnes Hamilton and Grace Gowans (Kent) Hamilton. He came from a large family and had one sister, Grace, and five brothers, Henry, Francis, James, John and Douglas.

Hamilton attended Weston Public School, Weston High School, Harbord Collegiate Institute, University of Toronto Schools and University College at the University of Toronto from 1911 to 1913. He then worked for a time as a reporter with The Globe newspaper in Toronto.

Hamilton was admitted as a law student in 1915. He, and Sergeant Henry Hayes (who was also killed in WWI) were articling under John A. Paterson of the firm Kerr, Davidson, Paterson & McFarland in Toronto, Ontario.

In March of 1915 Hamilton enlisted as a Private with the Canadian Field Artillery and went overseas to England in June of 1915. In England, Hamilton served with the Canadian Field Artillery until October of 1915, when he was commissioned with the Royal Field Artillery.

Hamilton went over to France in January of 1916 and joined the 77th Brigade, 16th Division, Royal Field Artillery. He served during the following months first near Loos, La Bassee and Arras, then on the Somme Front. Hamilton was attached to the French Army as Liaison Officer at the Battle of Morval (25 - 28 September 1916), part of the third phase of the Battle of the Somme. The village of Combles was captured by the

French on 26 September 1916 after two days of heavy fighting and Hamilton was passing through the village early on 27 September 1916 when a shell struck and killed him. He was killed together with two other officers, including his friend Captain Richard Earl Horkins from Campbellford, Ontario, a Medical Officer with the Royal Army Medical Corps. Hamilton was 22 when he was killed.

Hamilton is buried at Peronne Road Cemetery (II.I.4.) in Maricourt, France, together with his friend Captain Horkins. He is also memorialized at the War Memorials at Harbord Collegiate Institute and University of Toronto Schools.

Hamilton had served as an Acting Lieutenant in command of the Battery and before his death had been recommended for promotion to Captain. He had been recommended for the Military Cross for rescuing a number of his men who had been buried by shell fire.

Hamilton's brothers Captain Henry Hamilton and Lieutenant Henry Hamilton both served in WWI and survived.





## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM NEIL HANNA

18 January 1895– 20 November 1918

William Neil Hanna was born in Sarnia, Ontario on 18 January 1895 to Hon. William John Hanna, KC and Jean (Neil) Hanna. He had two step-sisters, Margaret and Katherine. Their father was a Barrister and represented Lambton West in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario from 1902 to 1919.

In 1915 William John Hanna initiated an overhaul of Ontario's prison systems, closing down facilities which treated prisoners harshly, and took special interest in improving the operations of prisons in Ontario to be more humane. In 1916, he introduced the Ontario Temperance Act which prohibited the sale of alcohol except for medicinal purposes or use in church services. Outside of politics, William John Hanna served as counsel to, and a director and ultimately the President of the Imperial Oil Company. He lent his weight directly to the war effort. He gave recruiting speeches throughout the Province and had the facilities of a reformatory in Guelph, Ontario used to help equip the Ontario Military Hospital in Orpington (London), England.

When he enlisted, Hanna was living with his family in Wychwood Park, the same neighbourhood as Lieutenants Ernest Reece Kappele and Ambrose Harold Goodman.

Hanna was educated at Sarnia Public School, Sarnia Collegiate Institute in Sarnia, St. Andrew's College in Aurora, Ontario and Victoria College at the University of Toronto, where he studied arts. He was admitted to the Law Society as a law student in 1912. He was articling under R.V. LeSueur of the firm Hanna, LeSueur & McKinley in Sarnia.

In the Spring of 1915 Hanna enlisted in the 26th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery and went overseas in September of 1915. In England, he obtained his commission in the Royal Field Artillery in October of 1915 and went to France in early 1916. He was severely wounded at Mametz Wood in July of 1916 and invalided home to Canada. He later returned to England and re-joined the RFA, but was unable to continue in the artillery. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps/Royal Air Force in the Summer of 1918. In October of 1918, after training in England, Hanna was sent to Italy where he served with No. 34 Squadron, which was flying reconnaissance and bombing missions. He was killed in Italy on 20 November 1918 at the age of 23.

Hanna is buried at Montecchio Precalcino Communal Cemetery Extension (9.A.6.) in Italy. He is also memorialized on the Cenotaph in Sarnia.

In 1915, his step-mother, Maud (McAdams) Hanna, was one of the founders, and Regent, of a Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. When she died, she left money for an annual scholarship at Victoria College at the University of Toronto in memory of Hanna. The scholarship is awarded to the Third Year student who, by her or his academic standing and by other qualities displayed in college life, shows outstanding promise of leadership and public service.

His cousin, Lieutenant Harold L. Hanna, enlisted and also served with the Royal Flying Corps. He was killed in an accident on 23 April 1918. Harold had been living with Hanna's family when he enlisted with the CEF.

Hanna's aunt, Lieutenant Roberta Catherine MacAdams, served overseas with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. In 1917 she was elected to the Alberta Legislature by the Province's soldiers overseas.





## SARGEANT HENRY "HARRY" STUART HAYES, MM (89814)

21 February 1890 - 2 November 1916

Henry Stuart Hayes was born on 21 February 1890 in Carrying Place, Ontario to Henry Wallace and Mary Anne (Stuart) Hayes. He had two sisters, Amelia and Florence, and two brothers, Thomas (who died as a child) and Arthur Wallace. Their father was a blacksmith and owned a blacksmith shop in Carrying Place.

Hayes received his early education in Trenton, Ontario. He graduated from Trinity College, the University of Toronto with a BA in 1914. After graduating, he worked as the First General Secretary of the Students' Administrative Council. He was admitted as a law student in the Spring of 1915. He and Lieutenant Francis Campbell Hamilton, who was also killed in WWI, were articling under J.A. Paterson of Kerr, Davidson, Paterson & McFarland in Toronto, Ontario.

In August of 1915, Hayes enlisted in the 26th Battery, 7th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. He went overseas to England in August of 1915 and, in January of 1916, reached France. In France he served with the Battery near Ypres and at the Somme. He was promoted to Corporal in March of 1916 and Sergeant in August of 1916.

Hayes died on 2 November 1916 at Courcellette, France. On the evening of his death Hayes was sitting with his men in their dug-out when a shell burst in their midst, wounding him so severely that he survived for only a few minutes. He was 26.

Hayes is buried at Pozieres British Cemetery (II.G.13.) in France. Hayes is also memorialized on the headstone of the grave of his parents and sister Amelia at the Carrying Place Cemetery in Prince Edward County, Ontario.

A few days after Hayes was killed, on 7 November 1916, he was awarded the Military Medal. The Military Medal was established on 25 March 1916 and awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery. The citation for Hayes' Military Medal reads:

*A gun pit of his Battery sustained a direct hit setting the ammunition on fire and wounding and imprisoning a gunner. Sgt Hayes in company with Sgt Little at great personal risk entered the gun pit and managed to put the ammunition that was on fire out. And removed the injured gunner, who subsequently died.*

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Hayes had previous military service in the Militia with The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the 3rd Dragoons.

Hayes' brother, Arthur Wallace Hayes, also served in WWI. He survived the War.





## LIEUTENANT BERNARD STANLEY HEATH, MC

6 June 1896 - 11 November 1917

Bernard Stanley Heath was born on 6 June 1896 to Jonathan Lucas and Elizabeth Marie (Bennett) Heath. He had two younger sisters, Emily and Dorothy Mary, and two brothers, an older brother Reginald William and a younger brother Harold Carleton. Their father was a druggist. The family emigrated from England to Canada in 1907. While Heath's enlistment papers indicate that he was born in Ottawa, Ontario, it appears that he was born in England. The family was living in Toronto when Heath enlisted.

Heath graduated from Riverdale Collegiate in 1914 with Private Stanley Smith and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in September of 1915. He was articling under Daniel Urquhart of the firm Urquhart, Urquhart & Page in Toronto, Ontario.

Heath enlisted in April of 1916 and signed an Officers' Declaration with the 201st (Toronto Light Infantry) Battalion in September of 1916. Heath went overseas to England in September of 1916 and arrived in Liverpool on 6 October 1916 on board the SS Laconia. In England, Heath was attached to the Canadian Machine Gun Depot and underwent machine gun training at Crowborough in Sussex, which he completed in December of 1916. He then went over to France in March of 1917 and joined the 1st Canadian Machine Gun Company in the Field on 23 March 1917. He saw action at Vimy Ridge and Hill 70.

Heath was killed on 11 November 1917 at the age of 21. According to the official record Heath was killed instantly at 1330 on 11 November 1917 by shrapnel from an

enemy shell. He had just come out of the Front Lines and was in the Officers' Mess tent when he was struck.

Heath is buried at White House Cemetery (II.D.7.) in St. Jean-les-Ypres, Belgium. Heath is also memorialized on the headstone of his mother, father and younger brother Harold at Prospect Cemetery in Toronto.

On 8 January 1918 Heath was awarded the Military Cross. The Military Cross was created in December of 1914 to recognize "an act or acts of exemplary gallantry during active operations against the enemy on land". The citation for Heath's Military Cross reads:

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during offensive operations, when he took over a section of mobile guns and by his coolness under severe shell fire and his good judgement of position materially assisted in holding the captured position until relieved, although he was supported and suffered severe losses.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Heath had served in the Militia with the 109th Regiment. He was also a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps.

Heath's older brother, Reginald Heath, also enlisted. He survived the War.





## MAJOR HUGH ETHELRED MCCARTHY INCE

10 May 1893 – 4 November 1916

Hugh Ethelred McCarthy Ince was born on 10 May 1893. He was the only son of James and Ethelreda (McCarthy) Ince. He had two sisters, Ethelreda and Joyce. His father was a merchant with Perkins, Ince & Co., a large wholesale grocer, and importer of wines and spirits in Toronto, Ontario.

Ince attended Trinity College School in Port Hope, Ontario and graduated from Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario in 1914. Ince was in the same RMC graduating class (1914) as Lieutenant Francis "Gibby" Malloch Gibson. Twelve cadets from the RMC Class of 1914 were killed in WWI.

He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in May of 1914. Law Society records indicate that he was articling under D.L. McCarthy in Toronto, Ontario.

In England when Britain declared war on Germany, Ince applied for a commission with the Royal Field Artillery and was Gazetted as a Lieutenant on 15 September 1914. He went over to France with the RFA in November of 1914.

Ince was killed in action on 4 November 1916 during Battle of the Ancre, a battle that took place during the third, and final, phase of the Battle of the Somme. He was killed by an enemy shell while in command of the 53rd Battery, 2nd Brigade. He was 23 and is buried at the Guards Cemetery (PX.Y.4.) in Lesbœufs, France. There is also a memorial to Ince at St. James Cemetery in Toronto.

Ince was Mentioned in Despatches.

Ince's cousin, Lieutenant William Campbell Ince also enlisted. He was killed in action on 2 June 1916. Two other of Ince's cousins also enlisted and survived the War.





## PRIVATE WILLIAM "BILL" ADAM IRVING (27355)

28 May 1893 - 24 April 1915

William Adam Irving was born in Little Current, Ontario on 28 May 1893 to Alexander and Jennie (Grant) Irving. William had four sisters, Jessie, Jeannie, Helen and Margaret, and two brothers, Matthew Alexander and James. In 1907, their father was the first Sheriff appointed for newly-created District of Sudbury, a position he held until he retired in 1932 at the age of 72. Prior to being appointed as Sheriff, William's father had carried on business as a merchant and in the timber industry.

Irving graduated from high school in July of 1909 and was admitted as a law student in September of 1910.

Irving enlisted in September of 1914 with the 15th (48th Highlanders) Battalion. He was one of a group of men from the 97th Regiment Algonquin Regiment in Northern Ontario that enlisted with the 15th Battalion. The 15th Battalion was one of three Battalions raised by the 48th Highlanders of Canada during WWI. The Battalion was authorized on 1 September 1914, went overseas to England in September of 1914 and then over to France on 15 February 1915. The Battalion fought as part of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division in France and Flanders. Irving enlisted and served in the 15th Battalion with Lieutenant Francis Malloch Gibson. Lieutenant Lloyd Butler Kyles also served with the 15th Battalion, but did not join the Battalion until after Irving had been killed.

Irving was initially reported as missing, but later as killed in action on or after 24 April 1915 during the Second Battle of Ypres. Irving had volunteered to go forward to cut a tree that had fallen across a road and that was preventing ambulances from going up

to the Front to collect the wounded. Irving climbed into one of the ambulances going forward to the Front with an ax with the intention of clearing the road to permit the ambulances to pass. The ambulances were hit by shell fire and the drivers were taken prisoner. Nothing was heard of Irving again and he was presumed to have been killed. He was 21.

Irving is memorialized at the Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial in Belgium. The Menin Gate Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town of Ieper (formerly Ypres) in the Belgium, on the road to Menin and Courtrai. It bears the names of 55,000 men who were lost without trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient in WWI.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Irving served in the Militia with the 97th Regiment Algonquin Rifles and the 48th Highlanders of Canada.

Irving's brother, Matthew Alexander Irving, also served in WWI. He survived the War. His brother, Gunner James Irving, was killed in WWII on 30 April 1945.

Law Society of Upper Canada students Privates Thomas Kelly and William Henry Kelleher also lost their lives at the Second Battle of Ypres.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT ERNEST REECE KAPPELE

25 June 1893 – 9 April 1917

Ernest Reece Kappelé was born in Toronto, Ontario on 25 June 1893 to George Kappelé KC and his wife Kate (Hayes) Kappelé. He had one sister, Katherine, and two brothers, James and George. Their father was a prominent lawyer in Toronto who played a large civic role in Toronto, being involved in city development projects like the 1912 creation of the Wanless Park neighbourhood in Toronto. He was a partner in the Kappelé & Kappelé law firm.

Kappelé lived at 9 Wychwood Park, just down the street from the same street as Lieutenant Ambrose Goodman, who lived at 6 Wychwood Park. Lieutenant William Neil Hanna also lived in Wychwood Park.

Kappelé was educated at Rosedale Public School and St. Andrew's College in Aurora, Ontario. He went on to attend Victoria College at the University of Toronto. Kappelé was not the most healthy of young men and suffered from asthma. A friend described him, however, as being "an indomitable spirit in a frail body".

Kappelé was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in the Winter of 1912. He was articling under his father.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Kappelé served in the Militia. In the Summer of 1915 he was appointed to the 75th (Mississauga) Battalion. Formed in July of 1915, the 75th Battalion was part of the 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. Kappelé went overseas to England with the 7th Battalion on board RMS Empress of Britain. From England, he went to France in August of 1916 and served in France

through the Summer and Autumn of 1916 on the St. Eloi and Somme Fronts. In January of 1917, owing to ill health, he was given lighter work on the Staff of the 3rd Brigade, but returned to the 75th Battalion in March of 1917. He was instantly killed by a shell as he was leading his men into action at Vimy Ridge on the first day of the attack, 9 April 1917. He was 24.

Kappele is buried at Canadian Cemetery No. 2 (1.A.6.) in Pas-de-Calais, France.

Kappele's older brother, Lieutenant George Kapelle, a lawyer, also enlisted. He was shot by accident on 14 July 1915 while on active service, but before going over to England.

A note on Kappele's service record indicates that, in addition to his mother, W. Perkins Bull, KC, the brother of fellow law student Major Jeffrey Harper Bull, DSO was to be notified of his death or injury



*Division Formation Patch*



## PRIVATE HENRY KELLEHER (9217)

26 December 1890 – 24 April 1915

Henry Kelleher was born on 26 December 1890 in Ireland to James and Mary (Dolan) Kelleher. He had three sisters and two brothers. Their father was a British civil servant who served in Bengal, India where he was a Magistrate. At the time Kelleher enlisted, his father had died and his mother was living in Goderich, Ontario.

Kelleher obtained a BA from Cambridge University in 1913 and was admitted to the Law Society as a law student in September of 1913. He was articling under Lieutenant Colonel Walter B. Kingsmill of the firm Saunders, Torrance & Kingsmill in Toronto, Ontario, who also enlisted.

In September of 1914, Kelleher enlisted with the 3rd (Toronto Regiment) Battalion. The 3rd Battalion was formed in September of 1914 from drafts from three Toronto Militia units, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, the 10th Royal Grenadiers and the Governor-General's Bodyguard. The 3rd Battalion was part of the First Contingent that went overseas in October of 1914. After training in England, the Canadian Contingent went over to France in February of 1915. On the formation of the Canadian Corps, the 3rd Battalion served with 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division. Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenants George Lawrence MacKenzie, Henry Errol Platt and Thomas Herbert Sneath also served in the 3rd Battalion.

Kelleher was killed in action at Langemarck, Belgium on 24 April 1915 during the Second Battle of Ypres. On 22 April 1915, the enemy launched the first gas attack of WWI, which resulted in a break in the Front Lines. At midnight on 22 April 1914, the

2nd and 3rd Battalions were moved up to the Front Line. During intense fighting over the following days the 3rd Battalion suffered heavy casualties, including Kelleher. He was 24.

Kelleher is memorialized at Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial (18-24-26-30) in Belgium.

In addition to Kelleher, Law Society of Upper Canada students Privates Thomas Kelly and William Adam Irving also died at the Second Battle of Ypres.



*Division Formation Patch*



## PRIVATE THOMAS EWART KELLY (10665)

29 December 1889 – 23 April 1915

Thomas Ewart Kelly was born in Toronto, Ontario on 29 December 1889, the only son of Thomas Hugh and Margaret Jane (Cowdy) Kelly. He had five sisters, Susannah, Elizabeth, Isabella, Margaret and Olive. Their father was employed in Toronto as a builder. Based on census data from 1911, Kelly appears to have worked with his father as a bricklayer. His father and mother immigrated to Canada from County Antrim, Ireland in 1886, when Susannah was an infant. Kelly and his other sisters were born in Canada.

Kelly was educated at Park Public School and Dufferin Public School, privately and at the YMCA in Toronto. He graduated with a BA in Political Science from University College at the University of Toronto in 1914 and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in January of 1915. Law Society records reflect that he was articling under E.E. Wallace of the firm Curry, O'Connor, Wallace & Macdonald in Toronto, Ontario.

In September of 1914, Kelly enlisted with the CEF as a Private with the 4th (Central Ontario) Battalion. The 4th Battalion was organized at Valcartier, Quebec in September of 1914 and was composed of recruits from Military District 2, which included Aurora, Brampton, Brantford, Hamilton and Niagara Falls, Ontario. The 4th Battalion went overseas to England in October of 1914 and served as part of the, 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division.

Kelly went over to France with the 4th Battalion in February of 1915 and was killed a couple of months later while acting as a Runner at Langemarck, Belgium during the

Second Battle of Ypres. While carrying a message from one part of the Front to another, he was struck by a rifle bullet and killed. Kelly was initially reported as being wounded on 22 April 1915, subsequently reported as missing and, finally, as having been killed in action on 23 April 1915. He was 25.

Kelly's body was one of the tens of thousands that was never recovered and he is memorialized at the Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial in Belgium. The Menin Gate Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town of Ieper (formerly Ypres) in the Belgium, on the road to Menin and Courtrai. It bears the names of 55,000 men who were lost without trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient in WWI.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Kelly served in the Militia with the 12th Regiment, York Ranger, which is now The Queen's York Rangers (1st American Regiment).

Law Society of Upper Canada students Privates Henry Kelleher and William Adam Irving also died at the Second Battle of Ypres.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT LLOYD BUTLER KYLES (799031)

7 June 1896 - 2 October 1918

Lloyd Butler Kyles was born on 7 June 1896 in Toronto, Ontario to John and Florence Montgomery (Wells) Kyles of Toronto, Ontario. He had one sister, Corrinne, and two brothers, John Douglas and Norman Bruce. Their father was a Barrister. Both of their parents had passed away by 1916 and Kyles and his brother were living with his sister at 135 St. Clair Ave. W. in Toronto.

Kyles attended Harbord Collegiate Institute in Toronto. He graduated from high school in 1914 and was admitted to the Law Society as a law student in the Fall of 1914. He was articling under George H. Shaver of the firm Heighington, Macklem & Shaver, in Toronto.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF Kyles served for 18 months in the Militia with the 48th Highlanders of Canada. Kyles enlisted in January of 1916 as a Private with the 134th Battalion, one, of three Battalions raised by the 48th Highlanders of Canada. Based in Toronto, the 134th Battalion began recruiting in late 1915 and went overseas in August of 1916 on board SS Scotian. In October of 1916, Kyles, who had been appointed the Quarter-Master Sergeant, took a reduction in rank to Private to go to France with the 15th (48th Highlanders) Battalion. The 15th Battalion fought in France and Flanders as part of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division. Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenant Francis Malloch Gibson and Private William Adam Irving also served with the 15th Battalion.

While serving in France, Kyles was promoted to Sergeant. In January of 1918, he returned to England and posted to the 1st Central Ontario Regiment Depot to

undertake officer training at the Canadian Training School at Bexhill. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant on 27 April 1917 and, after a period in England with the 12th Reserve Battalion, returned to the 15th Battalion in Europe in August of 1918.

Kyles died on 2 October 1918. While leading his Platoon in an attack on 1 October 1918, he was hit in the leg by shrapnel from an enemy shell. He was given first aid and taken to No.1 Casualty Clearing Station where he died of his wounds on the following day. He was 22.

Kyles is buried at Duisans British Cemetery (VIII.A.90.) in Pas-de-Calais, France.

Kyles' brother, John Douglas Kyles, who had served with Kyles in 48th Highlanders of Canada before the War, enlisted a year after Kyles in February of 1917. He survived the War.



*Division Formation Patch*



## CAPTAIN EDWARD JOSEPH KYLIE

19 September 1880– 14 May 1916

Edward Joseph Kylie was born on 19 September 1880 in Lindsay, Ontario. He was the only child of Richard and Nora (Regan) Kylie. His father carried on business manufacturing carriages and was, at one point, the Mayor of Lindsay in which capacity he earned the nickname "Good Roads Kylie".

Kylie was educated at Lindsay Separate School, Lindsay Collegiate Institute, Toronto University and Oxford University. On graduation from Lindsay Collegiate Institute he secured first class honors in Classics and English and History and Mary Mulock scholarship in Classics. On graduation from Toronto University in 1901 he won the gold medals in Classics and in General Proficiency and the Flavelle Travelling Scholarship for two years at Oxford University of England.

He attended Balliol College in Oxford where he earned a BA (1904) and a MA (1906). In 1903, he became the first colonial to be elected president of the Oxford Debating Union. Upon his return from England, Kylie was appointed as a Lecturer and then an Associate Professor in the History Department at the University of Toronto.

Kylie had been admitted as a law student in September of 1915 at the age of 34 and was articling under MC Cameron of the firm Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels in Toronto, the firm started by Captain Gerald Edward Blake's grandfather.

Kylie enlisted with the 147th (Grey) Battalion in December of 1915 and died on 14 May 1916 at the General and Marine Hospital in Owen Sound, Ontario, where the 147th Battalion was based. According to a *The Dictionary of Canadian Biography*:

*During 1914–15 [Kylie] organized E Company of the university-based Canadian Officers' Training Corps and acted as a recruiting officer at the university for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. His friend and fellow University College graduate George Franklin McFarland became commanding officer of the 147th Infantry Battalion, organized in Grey County in November 1915. Kylie joined it then as adjutant, with the rank of captain, and began his training at Owen Sound. Inoculated for typhoid in May 1916, he contracted the disease and developed pleurisy and lung congestion. Despite the arrival of two medical specialists from Toronto and a new supply of oxygen in a car driven by Major Charles Vincent Massey, another Wrong protégé and Balliol man, Kylie died on 14 May at age 35.*

Kylie is buried at Lindsay, Ontario.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Kylie had been a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto. The primary purpose of the COTC was to provide university students with standardized military training with a view to qualifying for commissions in the Militia. The first COTC contingent was formed at McGill University in 1912. A COTC contingent was formed at the University of Toronto in 1914.

The Edward Kylie Fellowship at the University of Toronto's Department of History is named in Kylie's honour.





## SECOND LIEUTENANT GEOFFREY LYNCH-STAUTON

17 July 1896 – 5 March 1917

Geoffrey Lynch-Staunton was born on 17 July 1896 in Hamilton, Ontario. He was the son of Senator George S. and Adelaide (Dewar) Lynch-Staunton of Clydagh House, Hamilton. His father was a Barrister, a Law Society of Upper Canada Bencher and a Canadian Senator. He had one sister, Emily, and a brother, Victor.

Lynch Staunton was admitted as a law student in 1915. He was articling under his father.

Lynch-Staunton was a student at Highfield School for Boys in Hamilton, Ontario and also studied in England, where he attended Downside School, a Catholic school in Stratton-on-the-Fosse, England.

When War began Lynch-Staunton was at Oxford University. In 1915, he returned to Canada to study at the Ontario Law School. He enlisted and served for some time in the Canadian Remount Depot – the department responsible for the purchase and training of horses for the Army, under Lieutenant Colonel William Hendrie, and was later appointed to staff at Camp Borden. He arrived in France in June of 1915 and in December of 1915 applied to join the British Army. On 1 July 1916 he was taken on strength with the 13th Hussars. The 13th Hussars arrived in Mesopotamia (Iraq) in January of 1917 as part of the 7th Cavalry Brigade.

Lynch-Staunton was killed in action in Mesopotamia on 5 March 1917, during his first engagement with the enemy. He fell at Lajj on the River Tigris in a cavalry charge against an entrenched enemy position. He was 20.

Lynch-Staunton is memorialized at the Basra Memorial in Al Basrah, Iraq. The Basra Memorial commemorates the more than 40,500 men who died in the operations in Mesopotamia from the Autumn of 1914 to the end of August 1921 and whose graves are not known. Those named on the Basra Memorial are also commemorated in a two volume Roll of Honour on display at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission's Head Office in Maidenhead, England. He is also memorialized on a memorial plaque in St. Jame's Church in Chipping Campden, England.

Lynch-Staunton's great-nephew, Hon. John George Lynch-Staunton, was a member of the Montreal City Council and was appointed to the Senate in 1990. When the Canadian Alliance and the Progressive Conservative Party merged, John Lynch-Staunton served as interim leader of the new Conservative Party of Canada for four months until a permanent leader was selected.





## LIEUTENANT GEORGE LAWRENCE BISSET MACKENZIE

4 January 1892 – 7 June 1916

George Lawrence Bisset Mackenzie was born on 4 January 1892 in Toronto, Ontario, to George Allan Mackenzie, KC and his wife Ella Therese (Demuth) Mackenzie. He had one older sister, Katherine Eleanor. Their father was a Barrister, but may be better known now as a gifted Canadian poet. Their mother died in 1886 and in 1911 Mackenzie and his sister were living with their father and an aunt, Edith, in Toronto.

At the age of 17, Mackenzie's father had served as a Private in the Militia with The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada during the Fenian Raids. Their grandfather, Reverend John George Mackenzie, was a well-known clergyman – he was the first Rector of St Paul's church on Bloor Street in Toronto – and educator who came to Upper Canada from Barbados in 1834. In 1853, Rev Mackenzie received one of the first Masters degrees conferred by Trinity College of the University of Toronto and, in 1868, was appointed Inspector of Grammar Schools for Ontario. Their great-grandfather, Captain John Mackenzie, served as an officer in the Peninsula War in Europe under Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley and later fought in the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812.

Mackenzie was educated in Canada at Upper Canada College and, while travelling with his family, in England and Switzerland. He graduated from the University of Toronto with a BA and a MA and was admitted as a law student in the Spring of 1913. He was articling under Beverley Jones of Jones & Leonard in Toronto. Before leaving practice, his father had been a partner in that firm.

Mackenzie attempted to enlist with the Infantry in August of 1914, but was rejected

because of his eyesight. He then tried to join the Army Medical Corp., but there were no positions available. He ultimately obtained a commission in the Militia with the 12th Regiment York Rangers in the Autumn of 1914. In June of 1915, he and his close friend, and fellow Law Society of Upper Canada student, Lieutenant Errol Platt, enlisted in the CEF with the 35th Battalion. Mackenzie and Platt went overseas together in June of 1915 and in England they were taken on strength with the 23rd Reserve Battalion. In October of 1915, both MacKenzie and Platt were taken on strength with the 3rd (Toronto Regiment) Battalion in France. The 3rd Battalion was part of the First Contingent that went over to France in 1915 and, on the formation of the Canadian Corps, fought with the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division. Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenant Thomas Herbert Sneath, and Private Henry Kelleher also served in the 3rd Battalion.

Mackenzie was killed in action on 7 June 1916 in the trenches at Hill 60 near Zillebeke. He and a Sergeant Burger were sent to reconnoitre trenches that were temporarily held by the enemy in preparation for an advance. Burger was wounded and Mackenzie brought him safely back. Mackenzie had made his report at the Battalion Headquarters and was returning to his Company when he was killed by a sniper. He was 24.

Mackenzie is buried at Lyssenthoeck Military Cemetery (VI.A.17.) in Poperinge, Belgium, near his friend Platt, who had fallen only a few weeks before him.

Mackenzie was also a friend of Lieutenant Maurice Wilkes, who was killed on 15 September 1916. After college, Wilkes and Mackenzie had travelled to England together.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Mackenzie served in the Militia with The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the 12th Regiment York Rangers. He was also an Army Cadet. Cadets were taught drill and marksmanship, but were not required to be employed in active service.

During WWI, Mackenzie's sister Katherine volunteered at a military hospital at Folkestone, England. George Allan Mackenzie moved to England in 1915, no doubt to be closer to his children. He and Katherine lived in Folkestone, which George Allan Mackenzie described as "occupied by a large Canadian colony and thronged, in the late afternoon and evening, by the smart and keen-looking Canadian soldiers from the camps near by" until October of 1917, when they returned to Canada to live in Westmount, Quebec.

There is a published biography of Mackenzie likely written by his father - there is no identified author - titled *On the Roll of Honour: G.L.B. Mackenzie, Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Toronto Regiment, 1st Division, Canadian Expeditionary Force*.



*Division Formation Patch*



## SECOND LIEUTENANT RODERICK WARD MACLENNAN (535405)

17 May 1893 - 23 December 1917

Roderick Ward MacLennan was born on 17 May 1893 in Toronto, Ontario. He was the only son of Roderick James MacLennan KC and his wife Jean Howard (Ward) MacLennan. He had one sister, Jean Elizabeth Helen. Their father was a partner in the Mowat, MacLennan, Hunter Titus & Hilley law firm.

MacLennan graduated with a BA from Queen's University in 1914 and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in the Fall of 1914. He was articling under his father.

MacLennan initially enlisted with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in January of 1916 with the intention of serving with No.5 Stationary Hospital (Queen's University) in Cairo, Egypt. The situation changed on the Eastern Front with the end of the Gallipoli Campaign and the Hospital was moved to France in the Spring of 1916. MacLennan went overseas to England as a Sergeant in March of 1916 onboard SS Scandinavian. In his farewell letter, he wrote:

I wish you all goodbye again, and remember that I am going off on work which is congenial and necessary, and I could not with any self respect stay in Toronto any longer.

When he arrived in England, MacLennan was first assigned to the Canadian Army Medical Corps Training School near Shorncliffe, England and then, in June of 1916, to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe. While in England, he was promoted to the rank of

Staff Sergeant. His Commanding Officer objected to MacLennan being transferred to France. He applied for a commission with the Royal Flying Corps.

In April of 1917, MacLennan reverted to the rank of Private to attend Officer Training at Oxford in England. He was then transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as a Cadet and was commissioned in July of 1917. MacLennan was discharged from the CEF on being commissioned with the RFC.

He trained as a pilot in England at Oxford, Netheravon and Upper Avon from May of 1917 and went to France in November of 1917 with No. 60 Squadron. MacLennan was killed in a flying accident on 28 December 1917, less than a week after his first patrol. He was 24 and is buried at Hazebrouck Communal Cemetery (III.C.19.) in Nord, France. He is also memorialized at Mount Pleasant Cemetery and in St. Andrew's Church in Toronto.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, MacLennan was a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto.

MacLennan's letters are published in a book titled *The Ideals and Training of a Flying Officer: From the Letters and Journals of Flight Lieutenant RW MacLennan*.

MacLennan's sister, Jean Elizabeth Helen MacLennan, QC, studied at Oxford University in the 1920's and was called to the Ontario bar in 1927. She died in 1973.





## LIEUTENANT GEORGE GEOFFREY MAY

25 September 1893 – 9 April 1917

George Geoffrey May was born on 25 September 1893 to Archie Foster May and his wife Emma (McCarthy) May of Ottawa, Ontario. He had one sister, Ethel Margery. Their father was a Barrister who practiced in Ottawa with the firm Gemmill & May.

May attended the Elgin Street Public School in Ottawa and the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. He then obtained a BA from the University of Toronto in May of 1915 together with Lieutenant Harold Gladstone Murray and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student. Law Society records show that he was articling under his father.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, May served in the Militia with The Governor General's Foot Guards. He was also a member of the Canadian Officers Training Corps at the University of Toronto. May initially enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 38th Battalion at Ottawa 5 July 1915 and transferred to the 77th Battalion the following month. In February of 1916, he joined the 130th (Lanark and Renfrew) Battalion. The 130th Battalion was based in Perth, Ontario and began recruiting in late 1915 in Lanark and Renfrew Counties. May went overseas with the 130th Battalion in September of 1916, arriving in Liverpool on 6 October 1916. In England, the 130th Battalion was absorbed into the 12th Reserve Battalion.

May ultimately joined the 75th (Mississauga) Battalion in March of 1917. He arrived in France on 14 March 1917 and joined the Battalion at Vimy on 21 March 1917. The 75th Battalion fought with the 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division.

A month after he joined the 75th Battalion, on 9 April 1917, May fell at Vimy Ridge. The 75th Battalion was temporarily held up by uncut wire and May was bringing up men in support, when he was killed by the concussion of an enemy shell. May is buried at Canadian Cemetery No.2 (1.A.7.) in Neuville St. Vaast, France.

May's cousin, Pilot Officer Arthur Howard MacCarthy, served in WWII as an Royal Canadian Air Force fighter pilot.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT ROBERT WILLIAM MCBRADY

19 July 1895 - 3 October 1917

Robert William McBrady was born on 19 July 1895 in Port Arthur (now Thunder Bay), Ontario to William P. McBrady, KC and his wife Elizabeth (MacNiece) McBrady. He had a younger sister, Mary Elizabeth and a younger brother John Herman Joseph. Their father was a Barrister and practiced in Port Arthur. Their grandfather had immigrated to Canada from Ireland in 1837 and had a very large family. McBrady had 12 uncles and aunts and numerous cousins. One uncle was Rev. Father Robert McBrady, CSB of St. Michael's College, University of Toronto and an aunt was Mother Bathilda of Loretto Abbey in Toronto.

McBrady attended separate school and high school in Port Arthur. He entered St. Michael's College at the University of Toronto in 1911 and graduated with a BA in 1915. He then enrolled in the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student.

McBrady enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 141st (Rainy River District) Battalion (Border Bull Moose) on 7 March of 1916. The 141st Battalion was based in Fort Frances, Ontario and began recruiting in late 1915 in the Rainy River District of Northern Ontario. He was taken off strength of the 141st Battalion in April of 1917, immediately before the Battalion sailed for England, because of illness and was to go overseas with another Battalion as soon as he recovered.

Unfortunately McBrady died in Canada on 3 October 1917 while waiting to be taken on strength with another Battalion to go overseas. On 2 October 1917, McBrady was shot by his father at the family home in Port Arthur in the course of a family dispute and died the following day. He was 22. Brady's father pled guilty of manslaughter in the

death of his son and was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. He was disbarred in 1919.

McBrady is buried at St. Andrew's (Roman Catholic) Cemetery in Thunder Bay. A memorial to McBrady appeared annually in the local newspaper in Port Arthur on the anniversary of his death until shortly before his mother passed away in 1940.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, McBrady served in the Militia with the 96th Lake Superior Regiment. He was also a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto.





## LIEUTENANT JAMES IGNATIUS JOACHIM “MAC” MCCORKELL

21 March 1895 - 12 August 1918

James Ignatius Joachim McCorkell was born on 21 March 1895, in Mara, Ontario to Patrick Joseph and Mary (O'Donnell) McCorkell. He had four sisters, Ethel, Mary, Rosella and Sarah, and five brothers Martin (who died in infancy), Edmond, Vincent, John and Peter. McCorkell married Cecilia Proctor on 2 December 1916, after he had enlisted, and they lived in Beaverton, Ontario.

After completing his common school education, McCorkell attended the Orillia Collegiate Institute followed by the Peterborough Normal School. He taught school in Atherley, Ontario. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in the Spring of 1917, immediately prior to going overseas to England. Law Society records reflect that he was articling under John M. Ferguson of the firm Day, Ferguson & McDonald in Toronto, Ontario. On his enlistment papers, McCorkell listed his profession as teacher.

At the beginning of the War, McCorkell tried to enlist, but was rejected because of his eyesight. In October of 1915, prior to enrolling as a student member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, McCorkell enlisted with 116th (Ontario County) Battalion. He then transferred to the 182nd (Ontario County) Battalion in June of 1916 while still in Canada. He went overseas with the 182nd Battalion in May of 1917. He had been promoted to Captain, but he reverted to the rank of Lieutenant to go overseas. While waiting in England to go over to France, McCorkell re-joined the 116th Battalion on 6 February 1918 and went to France as a member of the 116th Battalion. The 116th Battalion served with the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division.

In addition to McCorkell, Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenants Ambrose Harold Goodman and Roy Warren Biggar, and Captain Franklin Walter Ott, MC served with the 116th Battalion.

McCorkell was killed in action on 12 August 1918. After his Company had reached its objective, McCorkell was killed by an exploding enemy shell when the enemy counter-attacked. Lieutenant Ambrose Goodman, also a student member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, died of wounds suffered in taking the same battle. According to *The 116th Battalion in France*:

*On the 13th the Germans counter-attacked and forced our outposts to retire slightly, and on the 16th we were relieved by the 19th Battalion and withdrew to Beaucourt Wood, having lost one officer, Lt. I. J. J. McCorkell, and thirteen other ranks killed; three officers, including Lt. A. H. Goodman, who died of wounds, and sixty-four other ranks wounded.*

McCorkell is buried at Bouchoir New British Cemetery (II.B.57.) in Roze, France. His name also appears in the Roll of Honour of the Ontario Teachers who served in the Great War 1914-1918 published by Ryerson Press in 1922 and on the Cenotaph in Mara.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, McCorkell served in the Militia with the 34th Regiment.

McCorkell's nephew, Warrant Officer Second Class Patrick Ignatius McLaughlin was a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force in WWII. He was shot down over the Bay of Biscay while scouting submarines on 30 June 1943. His body was never recovered and he is memorialized on the Runnymede Memorial in England. His two brothers, Joseph and Edmund, also served in WWII. Both survived the War, but Edmund died in a military hospital in Toronto two years later.

McCorkell's brother, Reverend Edmund McCorkell, was a priest of the Congregation of St. Basil in Toronto. He was awarded the Order of Canada for his contribution to education and theology. McCorkell's wife died in 1980.



*Division Formation Patch*



## SECOND LIEUTENANT RONALD GWYNNYD MONTAGUE MCRAE (249097)

30 January 1894 - 28 January 1918

Ronald Gwynnyd Montague McRae was born on 30 January 1894 in Grey County, Ontario to Andrew Cameron and Mary (Hunt) MacRae. He had two sisters, Isabella Maud and Olga, and two brothers, Malcolm Duncan and William Cameron. McRae came from a long line of soldiers. His grandfather was Major William McRae of Hopetown, Quebec and Gore Bay, Ontario, his great-grandfather was Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar McRae of Hopetown, and his great-great-grandfather was Colonel Thomas McRea, who served with the 92nd Gordon Highlanders during the siege of Quebec in 1759.

McRae graduated from high school in 1911. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in 1915. He was articling under G.H. Gray of the firm Gray & Gray in Toronto with Lieutenant William Hartley Willard.

McRae was in his third year at the Ontario Law School when, in March of 1916, he enlisted with the 208th (Canadian Irish) Battalion. The 208th Battalion was based in Toronto and began recruiting during the Winter of 1915/16. McRae was discharged from the CEF on 31 January 1917 and joined the Royal Flying Corps. He was commissioned in August of 1917 and served in the RFC with No. 24 Squadron.

McRae was killed in action on 28 January 1918 in an accident while practicing aerobatics. He was two days shy of his 24th birthday.

McRae is buried at Ham British Cemetery (I.B.24.) in Muille-Villette, France. He is

also memorialized on the family headstone at Saint Philip's Churchyard Cemetery in Etobicoke, Ontario.

McRae's cousin, Major William McRae, KC, also served in WWI. He survived the War and practiced law in Gore Bay, Ontario until he died in 1943.





## CAPTAIN GRANT DAVIDSON MOWAT

10 June 1894 - 15 August 1917

Grant Davidson Mowat was born on 10 June 1894 in Meaford, Ontario, the oldest son of Alexander and Annie E. (Davidson) Mowat. He had two sisters, Elsie Catherine and Annie Elizabeth, and a younger brother William Hugh. Their father was a school teacher who had immigrated to Canada from Scotland in 1876.

Mowat graduated from high school in 1912 and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in the Spring of 1916. He was articling under Lieutenant Charles R. Widdifield of the firm Gordon & Widdifield in Peterborough, Ontario, who also enlisted.

Mowat enlisted as an Officer with the 93rd (Peterborough) Battalion in February of 1916 and was promoted to Captain in April of 1916. The 93rd Battalion was authorized on 22 December 1915 and embarked for Britain on 15 July 1916. Mowat went overseas to England with the 93rd Battalion on the RMS Empress of Britain and arrived in Liverpool on 25 July 1916. In England, he was taken on strength first with the 39th Reserve Battalion and then with the 21st Battalion on 1 May 1917. He took a reduction in rank to Lieutenant to go over to France with the 21st Battalion.

Mowat was killed in action on 15 August 1917 at Hill 70, a bit of high ground between the cities of Loos and Lens, France, during his first major engagement. The 21st Battalion's objective was the capture of two sets of enemy trenches in the rubble of the suburbs of Lens, just to the south of Hill 70. The Battalion was piped "over the top" at 0425 on 15 August 1917. All the Battalion's objectives were captured with relatively few casualties, but, a sniper killed Mowat shortly after the battle began. He was 23.

Mowat is buried at Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery (XXVII.C.27.) in Pas-de-Calais, France. He is also memorialized at the Vimy Memorial. Mowat's grave was not properly identified until long after he died. Norm Christie, the author and host of the television series *For King And Empire*, came across burial records for a group of six unknown 18th Battalion and 21st Battalion soldiers buried at Cabaret-Rouge Cemetery. In 1924, the bodies had been discovered in a shallow grave near the spot where the 21st Battalion began their attack on 15 August 1917. The bodies were exhumed and re-interred in Cabaret-Rouge Cemetery, but only one of the bodies was identified at the time. Christie discovered that one of the men was from the 21st Battalion and was able to identify the remains as those of Mowat because he was the only 21st Battalion Officer missing after the Battle. There is now, as a result, a headstone marking Mowat's final resting place.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Mowat served as a Lieutenant in the Militia with the 57th Regiment, Peterborough Rangers.

Mowat's nephew, James Carman, served with the Royal Canadian Air Force in WWII. Mowat's articling principal, Lieutenant Charles R. Widdifield also enlisted. He survived the War.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT HAROLD GLADSTONE MURRAY

7 March 1894 - 16 December 1916

Harold Gladstone Murray was born on 7 March 1894 in Toronto, Ontario to Alexander George Murray, KC and his wife Sarah Francis (Durand) Murray. He had four sisters Catherine, Jean, Mary and Louisa Edgeworth, and two brothers, Alexander Durand and Wilfred Douglas. Their father a Scottish immigrant, was a Barrister and served as a Crown Attorney. When Murray enlisted in 1915, the family was living in Fort Francis, Ontario.

Murray received his early education at Wellesley Street Public School in Toronto, at Gore Bay Public School and Continuing School in Gore Bay, Ontario and at Owen Sound Collegiate Institute in Owen Sound, Ontario. In 1915, Murray received his BA (Math and Physics) from University College at the University of Toronto with Lieutenant George Geoffrey May. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in the Spring of 1915.

In the Spring of 1915, Murray enlisted as a Private with No. 4 (University of Toronto) General Hospital and went overseas aboard the SS Corinthian in May of 1915. He served for several months as an assistant X-ray operator with No.4 Canadian General Hospital in Salonica, Greece. Leaving Salonica, Murray returned to England to train for a commission in the Canadian Field Artillery. He was commissioned with the CFA in March of 1916, was attached to the 1st Divisional Trench Mortar Brigade and served with the artillery on the Ypres Front, and at the Somme.

Murray was attached to the Royal Flying Corps in February of 1916 and in December of 1916 joined the No. 12 Squadron as an Observer. No. 12 Squadron flew the BE2C and,

in 1916, performed primarily a long-range reconnaissance role out of Avesnes-le-Comte in Pas-de-Calais, France. A few days after he joined the Squadron, on 16 December 1916, Murray was killed. He was the Observer on photography patrol on the Arras Front when his aircraft was attacked by three enemy planes. It is believed that he succeeded in shooting down one enemy aircraft, but the controls of his own aircraft were damaged. Although the pilot brought the aircraft back over the lines, it crashed from a hundred feet, killing Murray.

Murray is buried at Avesnes-le-Comte Communal Cemetery Extension (II.B.25.) in Pas-de-Calais, France.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Murray served with the 7th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery and was a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps.

Murray's brother, Alexander Murray, a school teacher, also enlisted, but he survived the War. Their mother was an active member of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire during the War and afterwards.





## CAPTAIN HUBERT PATTERSON OSBORNE

28 April 1895 – 7 July 1917

Hubert Patterson Osborne was born on 28 April 1895 in Belleville, Ontario to Lieutenant-Colonel William James and Evelyn Beatrice (Phippen) Osborne. He had a sister, Marjorie, and two brothers, James Gordon and Frank. Their father was a military officer and educator who owned the Fredericton Business College. At the time Osborne enlisted, the family was living in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Osborne's early education was at the public schools in Fredericton, Mount Allison Academy, the Fredericton Business College and the University of New Brunswick. Osborne was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in 1914 and was articling with Leighton McCarthy, KC of the firm McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt in Toronto, Ontario.

Prior to enlisting in the CEF, Osborne served in the Militia for 9 years with the 71st York Regiment. Osborne first joined the Militia with the 71st York Regiment in Fredericton as a bugler in June of 1907 and was commissioned as a Lieutenant in 1914. In September of 1915, he enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 104th Battalion, and was later promoted to Captain.

Osborne went overseas to England with the 104th Battalion aboard the RMS Olympic in June of 1916, arriving in Liverpool on 5 July 1916. Once in England, the 104th Battalion provided reinforcements for the Canadian Corps in the field.

On 17 March 1917, Osborne was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps. After training in England as an Observer, he went to France with No. 21 Squadron in July of 1917.

A few days after he joined the Squadron, on 7 July 1917, he was killed by machine gun bullets in a dog fight with four enemy aircraft. He was 22.

Osborne is buried in the Perth Cemetery (China Wall) (I.D.5.) in Ypres, Belgium. Osborne's family Chaplain suggested this epitaph:

*In honor chivalrous;  
In duty valorous;  
In all things noble;  
To the heart's core, clean.*

Osborne's father also served in WWI, enlisting in July of 1915. On Osborne's enlistment papers, his next of kin is listed as Major W.J. Osborne of the 55th Battalion. His father was later promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and served with the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles. His brother, James Gordon, also served, enlisting with the Canadian Artillery in January of 1917. Both survived the War, but LCol Osborne died in 1924 of causes attributed to his service in WWI.





## CAPTAIN FRANKLIN WALTER OTT, MC (89147)

1 August 1893 - 17 September 1918

Franklin Walter Ott was born in Brantford, Ontario on 1 August 1893 to Charles A. and Emma Maude (Plummer) Ott. His father was an accountant and died in 1895, when Ott was a child. In 1904, his mother married Charles Elliott, the Law Society of Upper Canada's Librarian. Ott was an only child.

Ott was a student at Parkdale Collegiate Institute in Toronto before attending University of Toronto Schools, where he served with the Cadet Corps. Cadets were taught drill and marksmanship, but were not required to be employed in active service. He graduated from UTS in September of 1914 and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in the Winter of 1914. Law Society records reflect that he was articling under his step-father.

Ott enlisted in March of 1915 as a Gunner with the 25th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery and went overseas with the CFA in June of 1915. In the Fall of 1915, Ott returned to Canada on furlough so that he could see his mother before she died. She died in December of 1915. While back in Canada, Ott was commissioned with the 126th (Peel) Battalion in April of 1916 and went back overseas to England with the 126th Battalion in August of 1916, arriving in Liverpool on 24 August 1916. In England, the 126th Battalion was absorbed into the 109th and 116th Battalions, and the 8th Reserve Battalion. In October of 1916, Ott was taken on strength with the 116th (Ontario County) Battalion, and he went over to France with the 116th Battalion in February of 1917. The 116th Battalion fought with the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division.

In addition to Ott, Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenants Roy Warren Biggar, Ambrose Harold Goodman and James Ignatius McCorkell served with the 116th Battalion.

Ott was killed in action on 17 September 1918 to the North East of Guemappe while inspecting a trench with the Battalion Commanding Officer and two other officers. Ott was the Battalion Adjutant having been appointed to that position only a couple of weeks previous 28 August 1918. He was 25. According to *The 116th Battalion in France*:

*On the 17th September the battalion was resting in the Guemappe area, close to the scene of the fighting described above, and about 5 p.m. the German artillery suddenly commenced to register on our camp with 5.9's; several men standing round the field kitchens were killed, and a number wounded. One of these shells burst within a few yards of a party of our officers who were on their way over to look after casualties, and Captain F. W. Ott and Captain T. H. Broad, both of whom came over to France with the battalion, were killed. Colonel Pearkes and Lt. Proctor were wounded, the former very seriously. This was a terrible blow to the battalion, coming on top of the very severe casualties we had experienced during the last month, and left us incidentally sans Colonel, second in command (Major Sutherland); Adjutant (Captain Ott); Intelligence Officer (Captain Broad); and Scout Officer (Lt. Proctor). The general surroundings and our recent losses had a most depressing effect on the whole battalion, and we were glad when orders were received to move back to Arras, which was accomplished on the 19th, under the command of Major Pratt.*

Ott is buried at Monchy British Cemetery (II.D.34.) in Monchy-le-Preux, France. He is also memorialized on a grave in the Trinity Anglican Cemetery in Port Credit, Ontario where the epitaph reads "He Did His Duty".

Ott was Mentioned in Despatches by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on 28 May 1918 as "deserving special mention" and was awarded the Military Cross on 7 October 1918. The Military Cross was created in December of 1914 to recognize "an act or acts of exemplary gallantry during active operations against the enemy on land". The citation for Ott reads:

*He, when in charge of a company during an advance, showed the greatest skill and courage in handling his men. He organised bombing parties, led them against enemy posts, capturing prisoners and two machine-guns. During the enemy counter-attack he collected eight men, repulsed several attacks, showing a great example to his men and being the last to leave when the post was forced against heavy odds to retire. He again organised a party and retook the post. He showed great initiative in consolidating and holding the position against all counter-attacks.*

Ott's uncle, Lieutenant Colonel Edward William Hagarty served in WWI. His cousin, LCol Hagarty's son Lieutenant Daniel Galer Hagarty, was killed in action on 2 June 1916 while serving with the PPCLI.





## LIEUTENANT HENRY ERROL BEAUCHAMP PLATT

16 May 1891 – 5 May 1916

Henry Errol Beauchamp Platt was born on 16 May 1891 in London, Ontario, the only son of Arthur Thomas and Helen (Valentine) Platt. He had two sisters, Madeline and Catherine (Kae). Their father worked for London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Platt received his early education in London at Talbot Street Public School and Queen Victoria Public School, and attended Parkdale Collegiate Institute in Toronto, Ontario. He obtained his BA from the University of Toronto in 1913 and his MA in 1914. Platt played rugby and was an oarsman with the Argonaut Rowing Club. Admitted as a law student in 1913, Platt was articling under Robert Wherry of the firm Wherry & MacBeth in Toronto.

On the outbreak of the War, Platt took his commission in The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and took an active part in organising the University Company that trained with the QOR during the Autumn of 1914. Platt enlisted in the CEF in May of 1915 as an officer with the 35th Battalion and, in June of 1915, he went overseas with his close friend Lieutenant George Mackenzie, also a Law Society of Upper Canada student. In England, both Platt and Mackenzie were taken on strength with the 23rd Reserve Battalion in June of 1915 and, together, then joined the 3rd (Toronto Regiment) Battalion in October of 1915 in France. The 3rd Battalion was part of the First Contingent and went over to France in February of 1915. The Battalion fought with 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division. Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenant Thomas Herbert Sneath, and Private Henry Kelleher also served in the 3rd Battalion,

At the time of his death Platt was Battalion Intelligence Officer and in command of the regimental scouts and snipers. An enemy attack was expected to be launched sometime in early in May of 1916. On the night of his death Platt, with two other men, was on a reconnaissance patrol near Hill 60 tracing an enemy mine, when he was shot in the head by a sniper. Every man in his Company volunteered to go out and bring him in. Ultimately, two of his men - Acting Company Sergeant Major Marvey and Sergeant Nottingham - carried him back unconscious to the Lines, but he died a few hours later at No. 5 Field Ambulance. He was about to turn 25.

Platt is buried at Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery (V.A.33.) in Poperinghe, Belgium. He is buried close to his friend Lt MacKenzie, who fell only a few weeks after him. In a letter to Platt's fiancée on 8 May 1916, MacKenzie wrote of Platt's burial:

*The afternoon sun shone brightly and a crisp breeze rustled through the new leaves - the day was full of spring and the grain of poetry in every man's nature was stirred by thoughts too deep for tears....*

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Platt served for six years in the Militia with The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.



*Division Formation Patch*



## CAPTAIN MAURICE CAMERON ROBERTS, MC

19 August 1897 - 10 November 1918

Maurice Cameron Roberts was born on 19 August 1897 in Hamilton, Ontario to Maurice Thomas and Mary Susan (Gage) Roberts. He had one sister, Hazel Gage, and two brothers, John Cecil and Harold Ernest.

Roberts graduated from Hamilton Collegiate in 1911 and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in 1913. Law Society records reflect that he was articling under R.R. Bruce of the firm Bruce, Bruce & Counsel in Hamilton.

Roberts enlisted in January of 1916 as Lieutenant with the 120th (City of Hamilton) Battalion. Based in Hamilton, the 120th Battalion began recruiting in late 1915 in Hamilton and parts of Wentworth County. The 120th Battalion went over to England in August of 1916 aboard RMS Olympic and arrived at Liverpool on 30 August 1916. In England, the Battalion was ultimately absorbed into the 2nd Reserve Battalion.

In England Roberts was taken on strength with the 19th (Central Ontario) Battalion on 28 October 1916 and joined the Battalion in the Field a few days later on 2 November 1916. The 19th Battalion fought in Europe as part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division and had been at the Front since September 1915. Law Society of Upper Canada students Lieutenants Maurice Fiske Wilkes and William Douglas Bell, and Corporal Stanley Smith also served with the 19th Battalion.

Roberts was made an Acting Captain in November of 1917 and promoted to Captain in December of 1917. He was wounded in August of 1918 and invalided to England, but returned to the Front at the end of October 1918. He was killed in action shortly

thereafter on 10 November 1918 while in command of "A" Company during one of the last engagements of the War. The 19th Battalion encounter heavy resistance as it advanced to the Village of Hyon on the way to Mons and the advance was halted by machine gun fire. Roberts was hit in the legs by machine gun fire when proceeding across a strip of ground to obtain necessary information from the Company holding the flank and died soon afterwards. He was 21 years old.

By 0200 on 11 November 1918, the 19th Battalion had pushed through Hyon. At 0710 on 11 November 1918, only hours after Roberts had died, a wire was received at the Brigade Headquarters that read:

*Hostilities will cease at 11.00 hours November 11th. Troops will stand fast on the line reached at that time, which will be reported to Divisional H.Q.s immediately. Defensive precautions will be maintained. There will be no intercourse with the enemy of any description. Further instructions will follow.*

The 19th Battalion lost four officers, including Roberts, in the closing hours of the War. On 13 November 2013 at 1500 a public funeral was held for all the officers and men that had fallen in closing hours of the War. The 19th Battalion's War Diary reflects that floral tributes to decorate the graves that were sent by the civilian population. Roberts is buried at the Frameries Communal Cemetery (II.A.2.) in Belgium. A tablet to these fallen Canadians has since been placed in Hyon Parish Church.

Roberts was awarded the Military Cross on 14 May 1918. The Military Cross was created in December of 1914 to recognize "an act or acts of exemplary gallantry during active operations against the enemy on land". The citation for Roberts' Military Cross reads:

*For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the unit on his right was driven back, this officer counter-attacked, bombing along 150 yards and establishing a block in the trench. Then after organising a support platoon in case he was driven out, he sent back a report on the situation. Later, with five men, he went on down the trench and gained another 50 yards, bombing out an enemy party. Throughout the day his work was splendid.*

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Roberts served in the Militia with the 91st Canadian Highlanders and the 12th Regiment York Rangers. He was also an Army Cadet. Cadets were taught drill and marksmanship, but were not required to be employed in active service.

Roberts' nephew, Major (ret'd), The Rev Dr Harold F. Roberts, CD, served as the Padre to the 48th Highlanders of Canada.





## PRIVATE WILLIAM MELROSE ROYS (1090235)

22 May 1896 - 26 August 1918

William Melrose Roys was born in Mille Roches, Ontario on 22 May 1896. He was the only son of William and Annie (Begg) Roys. He had two sisters, Mabel and Jean. Their father was a farmer. On his enlistment papers, Roys listed his occupation as school teacher, but he also worked as a farm labourer. Roys no longer has a "hometown" per se because Mille Roches and the town he grew up in, Moulinette, Ontario, were permanently flooded when the St Lawrence Seaway was created.

He graduated from high school and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in the Spring of 1917. He was articling under John G. Harkness, the Crown Attorney and Clerk of Peace for Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry County in Ontario.

Roys was Army Cadet in high school. Cadets were taught drill and marksmanship, but were not required to be employed in active service.

Roys enlisted as a Private with the 253rd (Queen's University) Highland Battalion in January of 1917. The 253rd Battalion was based in Kingston, Ontario and began recruiting in mid-autumn of 1916. The 253rd Battalion departed Canada on board SS Megantic on 24 November 1917 and arrived in England on 8 December 1917. In England, the 253rd Battalion provided reinforcements to other Battalions in the field and was eventually absorbed into the 5th Reserve Battalion.

Roys was taken on strength with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry on 17 April 1918. The PPCLI was raised by Major Andrew Hamilton Gault at the outbreak of WWI and went overseas to England in September of 1914 and to Europe in December of

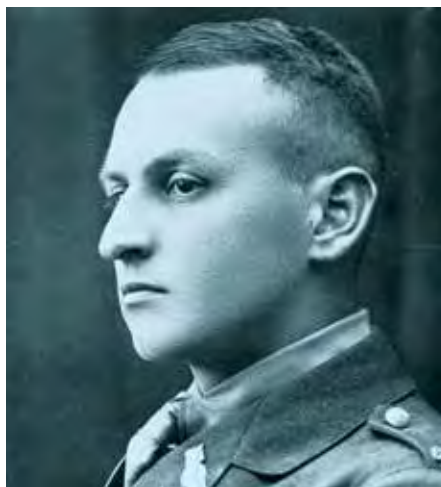
1914. The PPCLI was the first Canadian infantry unit to arrive on the Western Front and initially served with the British. In December of 1915, however, the PPCLI became one of the four battalions in the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division.

Roys was killed in action near the end of the War at the Battle of Scarpe, part of the Hundred Days Offensive - "Canada's Hundred Days". On 26 August 1918, he was hit by enemy machine gun fire while taking part in an attack on an enemy position to the North of Monchy-le-Preux in Pas-de-Calais, France. He was 22.

Roys is buried at Vis-en-Artois British Cemetery (III.I.26.) in Arras, France.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT STANLEY ARTHUR RUTLEDGE (475307)

24 December 1890 - 16 November 1917

Stanley Arthur Rutledge was born on 24 December 1890 in Fort William, Ontario, the oldest son of Edward Saunders and Anna (Thibaudeau) Rutledge. He had two sisters, Mary and Mona Jane "Ella", and one younger brother, Wilfred Lloyd. Their father was a merchant who later served as Town Clerk, Town Collector and Mayor of Fort William, and Chair of the Fort William Board of Water, Light and Telephone Commissioners.

Rutledge attended public and high school in Fort William and then he worked for a short time for Merchants Bank and the Herald Publishing Co. He graduated from Albert College in Belleville, Ontario and then from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario with a BA in 1913. He was admitted as a law student in 1913. Law Society records indicate that he was articling under D.R. Byers in Fort William. A biography written by his father indicates that he worked as a law student at the firm Kerr, Davidson, Peterson & McFarland in Toronto and that he worked with D.R. Byers and J.A. Dyke in Fort William. Rutledge also taught school in Alberta for a short time.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Rutledge served in the Militia with the 96th Lake Superior Regiment. Rutledge enlisted with the 4th University Company as a Private in September of 1915 and, after a time in Montreal, went overseas to England in November of 1915 aboard the SS Lapland. He arrived in England on 7 December 1915 and was taken on strength with the 11th Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe in England. The University Companies recruited at universities across Canada to provide reinforcements for Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Rutledge was promoted to Corporal in February of 1916 while at Shorncliffe, but in

March of 1917 Rutledge reverted, at his own request, to the rank of Private in order to join the PPCLI in France. He served with the PPCLI for a short period, but at the end of April of 1916 transferred to the 28th Battalion to be with his younger brother Wilfred.

At the end of January 1917, following his brother, Rutledge returned to England to attend officer training at Bramshott Camp in Hampshire, England. He was commissioned on 28 April 1917 and posted to the 15th Reserve Battalion. From there, he then trained as a pilot with the Royal Flying Corps at RFC Reading in England and at RFC Turnhouse in Scotland from June through September of 1917. He graduated on 25 September 1917 and was seconded to the RFC. He died in an accident on 16 November 1917 while instructing with No. 44 Training Squadron at RFC Station Grantham (later RAF Station Grantham and now called RAF Spitalgate) outside of Grantham, England. He was not yet 27.

Rutledge is buried at Harlaxton (Sts Mary and Peter) Churchyard in Lincolnshire, England.

After his death, Rutledge's parents published a book titled *Pen Pictures from the Trenches* containing some of his letters home. The book was originally published in 1918 and was re-published in 2013 by Pickle Partners Publishing. Rutledge appears to have been a very practical person. In a letter home on 14 February 1916, he wrote:

*If we win it will not be because we are right in God's sight, but because we are numerically larger and have enough talent and resources to prevent the enemy conquering by his superior talent....*

Rutledge's brother Wilfred was highly decorated, receiving the Military Medal twice before being commissioned and serving with the RFC and being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Wilfred survived the War and went on to a career in civil aviation. Rutledge's nephew, Wilfred's son, Private Wilfred William Rutledge was killed in action in Italy on 16 December 1943 while serving with the Hasting and Prince Edward Regiment. He is buried at Moro River Canadian War Cemetery in Ortona.





## PRIVATE STANLEY SMITH (228395)

5 May 1898- 12 May 1918

Stanley Smith was born on 5 May 1898 in Hull, England to George S. and Sarah Jane Smith. He had a younger sister, Gladys, and three older brothers, Frederick, William and Frank living in Canada. George Smith immigrated to Canada in 1907 with the rest of the family following in 1911 and Smith appears to have had at least one sister living in England. Their father was employed as an insurance agent. At the time that Smith enlisted, he was living with his parents in Toronto, Ontario at 4 Endean Avenue.

Smith graduated from Riverdale High School in 1914 with Lieutenant Bernard Stanley Heath, MC and was admitted as a law student in the Winter of 1914. Law Society records show that he was articling under Alex Fasken of the firm Beatty, Blackstock, Fasken, Cowan & Chadwick in Toronto.

Smith enlisted as a Private with the 201st (Toronto Light Infantry) Battalion in May of 1916. Based in Toronto, Ontario, the 201st Battalion began recruiting during the Winter of 1915/16. The 201st was disbanded before going overseas to England Canada, and its men were transferred to the 170th (Mississauga Horse) Battalion and 198th (Canadian Buffs) Battalion. Smith was taken on strength with the 198th Battalion on 30 September 1916 and went overseas with the 198th in March of 1917. The Battalion arrived in Liverpool on 7 April 1917 and Smith was promoted to Corporal on arriving in England. Once in England, the 198th Battalion was absorbed into the 3rd Reserve Battalion in March of 1918. Smith was taken on strength with the 19th (Central Ontario) Battalion on 1 March 1918, having taken a reduction in rank to Private to go over to France. The 19th Battalion fought with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade,

2nd Canadian Division.

In addition to Smith, Lieutenants Maurice Fiske Wilkes and William Douglas Bell, and Captain Maurice Cameron Roberts, MC also served with the 19th Battalion. Smith served in the 19th Battalion for a short time with Roberts, both Wilkes had been killed by the time Smith was taken on strength with the Battalion.

Smith died of multiple gunshot wounds on 12 May of 1918. He had just turned 20 a few days before his death. He is buried at Bagneux British Cemetery (I.B.19.) in France.

Smith's brother, Reverend Frederick Smith, served with the British YMCA in Mesopotamia during the War.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT THOMAS HERBERT SNEATH

9 October 1894 – 9 September 1916

Thomas Herbert Sneath was born in Toronto, Ontario on 9 October 1894, the only son of Dr. Charles Robert and Sarah (Appleby) Sneath. He had four sisters, Isabelle, Annie, Christiana and Dorothea. Their father was a physician who practiced in Toronto. Sneath was living with his family at 385 Broadview Avenue in Toronto when he enlisted.

Sneath graduated from Riverdale Collegiate Institute in 1913 and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in the Spring of 1913. Law Society records show that he was articling with John D. Montgomery of the firm McMaster, Montgomery, Fleury & Co., in Toronto.

Sneath enlisted in September of 1915 with the 83rd (Queen's Own Rifles) Battalion. The 83rd Battalion was authorized in August of 1915 and sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia on SS Olympia on 28 April 1916. In England, the 83rd Battalion provided reinforcements to other CEF Battalions, including the 3rd (Toronto) Battalion. In July of 1916, Sneath joined the 3rd Battalion and was immediately – the day after he was taken on strength with the 3rd Battalion – attached to the newly-formed 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battery. The 3rd Battalion and the 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battery fought with the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division. Law Society of Upper Canada students Private Henry Kelleher, and Lieutenants George Lawrence MacKenzie and Henry Errol Platt also served in the 3rd Battalion.

Sneath took part in the fighting for the Ypres Salient from 1 July to 9 August 1916. He was shot on 5 September 1916 during the Battle of the Somme and suffered a compound fracture to his left arm. He died of his wounds on 9 September 1916 at

2300 at No.49 Casualty Clearing Station. He was 21. He is buried at Contay British Cemetery (II.A.2.) in France.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Sneath served in the Militia with The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

Sneath's sister Christiana served as a Nurse Masseuse in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and worked at the Strathcona Military Hospital in Edmonton, Alberta. Their cousin, Major Thomas D'Arcy Sneath, MC, also enlisted. He was killed in action on 15 March 1918. Their cousin, Lieutenant Edwin Sneath was a law student in Saskatchewan when he enlisted. Edwin Sneath survived the War and went on to practice law in Regina, Saskatchewan. Their uncle Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Sneath served in the Militia in Canada during WWI. He was injured in a train accident and died of his injuries in July of 1915.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT JOHN HERBERT ADAMS STONEMAN (238200)

29 March 1893 - 29 September 1918

John Herbert Adams Stoneman was born on 29 March 1893 in Hensall, Ontario to John Curtis and Margaret (Robinson) Stoneman. He had a sister, Maggie (who died in her first year), and an older brother, Edwin Curtis. Their father was a jeweller and died in 1909. After John Stoneman died, the family moved to Toronto and was living at 216 Albany Avenue in Toronto when Stoneman enlisted.

Stoneman received his early education in Hensall and Clinton, Ontario. He graduated from Clinton Collegiate Institute and went on to study at Victoria College at the University of Toronto and graduated in 1913 with a BA. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student that same year and he was articling under J.R.L. Starr of the firm Masten, Starr & Spence in Toronto.

In April of 1916, Stoneman enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 220th (12th Regiment York Rangers) Battalion. In March of 1917 he transferred to the 204th (Beavers) Battalion and went overseas to England with the 204th Battalion onboard SS Saxonia that same month. Stoneman arrived in England on 7 April 1917. In England, the 204th Battalion was absorbed into the 2nd Reserve Battalion on 4 May 1917 and Stoneman was transferred to the Canadian Machine Gun Depot where he received training as a machine gunner. In August of 1917, Stoneman went over to France and was taken on strength with the 13th Machine Gun Company, which was assigned to the 1st Canadian Division.

In order to go overseas to England, Stoneman relinquished his commission and reverted to the rank of Private. He was promoted to Sergeant onboard ship en route

to England. In England he again reverted to the rank Private when he joined the Canadian Machine Gun Corps and was almost immediately promoted to Sergeant. He reverted to Private for a third time in August of 1917 to go over to France.

After serving with the 13th CMGC through the Battle of Passchendaele, in January of 1918 Stoneman was selected as an officer candidate and proceeded to England where he attended the Canadian Training School at Bexhill for officer training. He was commissioned on 27 April 1918 and went back to France in July of 1918. In France, Stoneman was taken on strength with the 4th Canadian Machine Gun Company in September of 1918 and was killed in action later that month on 29 September 1918. At about midnight, Stoneman went out on an inspection and was passing on a sunken road when a shell burst nearby, killing him instantly. He was 25.

Stoneman is buried at Sains-les-Marquion British Cemetery (II.A.4.) near Bourslon Wood in Pas-de-Calais, France.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Stoneman served in the Militia with the 12th Regiment York Rangers.

Stoneman's older brother, Lieutenant Edwin Curtis Stoneman, DFC, also enlisted and survived the War. He served with the Royal Navy Air Service and the Royal Air Force, and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Italian Silver Medal for Military Valour.



*Division Formation Patch*



## CADET ERNEST ALEXANDER “DAVID” SWAYZE

3 April 1895 – 6 October 1917

David Alexander Swayze was born in Canboro in Haldimand County, Ontario on 3 April 1895. He was the oldest son of Hon William Davis and Margaret Eleanor (Stevenson) Swayze of Lindsay, Ontario. He had four sisters, Olive, Sarah (Greta), Annie and Monica, and two brothers, William and John Russell. Their father was a Barrister who practiced in Dunnville, Ontario until he was appointed to the Bench in 1916. Their great-grandfather served as an Officer in the British Army during the War of 1812 and remained in Canada afterwards.

Swayze graduated from high school in 1910 and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in 1912. He was articling under his father.

Swayze enlisted in Canada with the Royal Flying Corps and began flight training in September of 1917 at Camp Borden in Ontario. At about noon on 6 October 1917, Swayze flew into a bank of clouds at about 500 feet above ground level. The aircraft stalled and Swayze did not have sufficient altitude to recover. The aircraft impacted the ground and Swayze was killed on impact. He was 22 and would have been called the following month. Swayze is buried at Riverside Cemetery in Dunnville, Ontario.



*David & Pete Swayze*

Swayze is the brother of Lieutenant William Swayze, also a RFC pilot and student member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, who died after returning home to Canada.





## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM KEITH “PETE” MCGLASHEN SWAYZE

16 December 1898 – 25 February 1920

William Keith “Pete” Swayze was born on 16 December 1898 in Canboro in Haldimand County, Ontario to Hon. William Davis and Margaret Eleanor (Stevenson) Swayze. He had four sisters, Olive, Sarah (Greta), Annie and Monica, and two brothers, David Alexander and John Russell. Their father was a Barrister who practiced in Dunnville, Ontario until he was appointed to the Bench in 1916. Their great-grandfather served as an Officer in the British Army during the War of 1812 who had settled in Canada after leaving the service.

Swayze matriculated in June of 1915 and was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in the Fall of 1917. He was articling under Thos. Stewart of the firm Stewart & Scott in Lindsay, Ontario.

Swayze enlisted with the Royal Flying Corps and arrived in England in September of 1917. After training in England with No. 38 Training Squadron, he was posted to No. 62 Squadron in February of 1918 and went over to France. No. 62 Squadron was originally established in 1916 and operated the Bristol F2B fighter in France during the last year of the War. Swayze scored a total 6 aerial victories between 22 May and 12 August of 1918, making him an Ace.

Swayze was taken prisoner on 4 September 1918. While escorting bombers from No. 107 Squadron on a bombing raid to Valenciennes, France as part of the 1st and 3rd Army offensive against the Drocourt-Queant Switch, his aircraft developed engine problems and was forced down behind enemy lines and he was captured. Swayze spent the rest of the War as a Prisoner of War. Repatriated at the end of the War,

Swayze made it back to Canada, but died at home on 25 February 1920. He was 21 years old. Swayze is buried at Riverside Cemetery in Dunnville, Ontario.



*David & Pete Swayze*

Swayze is the brother of Cadet David Swayze, also a student member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, who was killed in a flying accident in Canada on 6 October 1917.





## LIEUTENANT ROYLAND ALLIN WALTER, MC

26 August 1890 - 29 September 1918

Royland Allin Walter was born on 26 August 1890. He was the oldest child of William Walter and his wife Susanna (Cox) Walter. He had one younger brother, William Howard. Their father was a farmer in Goderich, Ontario.

Walter attended Colborne Public School, Goderich Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto. He received his BA from the University of Toronto in June of 1917 and was admitted as a law student in September of 1917. Law Society records indicate that he was articling under J. Garfield Gibson of the firm Gibson & Gibson in Toronto, Ontario.

At the end of 1915, Walter enlisted with the 161st (Huron County) Battalion and went overseas to England with the 161st Battalion at the end of October 1916. In England, the 161st Battalion was absorbed into the 4th Reserve Battalion. In April of 1918, Walter was taken on strength with the 49th (Edmonton Regiment) Battalion and he served with the 49th Battalion through the Battle of Amiens.

During the attack on Cambrai on 28 September 1918, Walter was wounded in the stomach and neck. He died of his injuries the following day at the age of 28. Walter is buried at Bucquoy Road Cemetery (II.K.32.) in Pas-de-Calais, France.

Walter was posthumously awarded the Military Cross for his courage and initiative in the Battle of Arras on 26 to 29 August 1918. The Military Cross was created in December of 1914 to recognize "an act or acts of exemplary gallantry during active operations against the enemy on land". The citation for Walter's Military Cross reads:

*For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations east of Arras from 26th to 29th August, 1918. When the company commander and the second in command had become casualties he took command of the company and handled his men with skill and judgment. When the company was held up by heavy machine-gun and shell fire, he personally reconnoitered the ground, being continually in the open in doing so, and by his energy, courage and initiative placed his company in a position from which they were able to continue the advance.*

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Walter had served in the Militia as a Lieutenant with the 33rd Huron Regiment.

Walter's brother, William Howard, became a Barrister and lived in New Liskeard, Ontario where he served as Crown Attorney for the District of Temiskaming.





## LIEUTENANT CHARLES HERBERT WHITE

27 July 1896 - 17 August 1917

Charles Herbert White was born on 27 July 1896 in Port Hope, Ontario to Henry Rumford and Annie Craig (Manson) White. He had a sister, Edith Margaret, and two older brothers, Henry Spence and Arthur Ogilvy. Their father was a Solicitor and a Magistrate who was born in England and immigrated to Canada.

White graduated from high school in Port Hope in 1914 and was admitted as a law student in 1915. He was articling under his father.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, White served in the Militia with the 46th Durham Regiment. White enlisted on 31 March 1916 with the 136th (Durham) Battalion. Based in Kingston, Ontario, the 136th Battalion began recruiting in late 1915 in Durham and Pontiac Counties. The 136th Battalion went overseas in September of 1916. Once in England, the 136th Battalion was absorbed into the 39th Battalion and 6th Reserve Battalion. In October of 1916 White was taken on strength with the 20th (Central Ontario) Battalion. The 20th Battalion was part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division.

White was wounded in February of 1917 and after a time spent in England, rejoined the 20th Battalion in France in May of 1917. He died of a gunshot wound to the head a short while later on 17 August 1917. He was 21 and is buried at Aix-Noulette Communal Cemetery Extension (I.J.1.) in Pas-de-Calais, France.

White's brother, Lieutenant Arthur Ogilvy White, also enlisted and he survived the War. Their brother Henry Spence became a Barrister.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT MAURICE FISKENS WILKES (55311)

1 December 1891 – 15 September 1916

Maurice Fiskens Wilkes was born on 1 December 1891 in Brantford, Ontario to George Henry Wilkes and Isabella (Fiskens) Wilkes. He had a step-sister, Kate Sidway, four sisters, Edna Isabel, Helen Louise, Jessie Fiskens and Dorothy, and three brothers, George Sydney, John Fiskens and Stuart (who died in his first year). Their father carried on business in Brantford. He was instrumental in the founding of Brantford and he was, at one point in time, a Deputy Reeve and the Reeve of Brantford.

After attending the Brantford Collegiate Institute and Trinity College School in Port Hope, Ontario, Wilkes entered the University of Toronto. He graduated from University College at the University of Toronto with a BA in June of 1913 and was admitted as a law student in the Spring of 1913. He was articling under H.S. Hewitt in Brantford.

Wilkes enlisted in November of 1914 as a Private with the 19th (Central Ontario) Battalion. The 19th Battalion, which was composed of detachments from various Militia Regiments including The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the 48th Highlanders of Canada, was raised in November of 1914 at Exhibition Park in Toronto, Ontario. The 19th Battalion went overseas to England in May of 1915 as part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division and went over to France on 14 September 1915. Law Society of Upper Canada students Corporal Stanley Smith, Captain Maurice Cameron Roberts, MC and Lieutenant William Douglas Bell also served with the 19th Battalion.

Wilkes served on the Ploegsteert – Messines Front, and through the Battle of St. Eloi in April of 1916. Wilkes then returned to England to train for a commission.

Wilkes underwent officer training in England in May of 1916 and was commissioned as a Lieutenant with the 19th Battalion in June of 1916. He re-joined the 19th Battalion at the Front on 19 June 1916 shortly before the Battalion reached the Somme. He fell on 15 September 1916 at Courcellette during the Battle of Flers-Courcellette, the first battle of the third phase of the Battle of the Somme. On 16 September 1916 he was reported missing and later as presumed killed during the fighting on 15 September 1916. A report indicated that he was shot through the heart when leading his Platoon in the advance just as the Platoon reached its objective. His body was, however, never recovered. He was 24.

Law Society of Upper Canada student Lieutenant William Hartley Willard also died on 15 September 1916 during the Battle of Flers-Courcellette while serving with the 18th Battalion. As did Lt. Bell from the 19th Battalion, who was killed while serving on secondment to the 4th Machine Gun Company.

Wilkes is memorialized at the Vimy Memorial in France. The Vimy Memorial overlooks the Douai Plain from the highest point of Vimy Ridge, about eight kilometres northeast of Arras. The ramparts of the Vimy Memorial are inscribed with the names of over 11,000 Canadian soldiers who are missing and presumed dead in France.

Wilkes' older brother, Major George Sydney Wilkes attended Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario and served as an Officer in the British Army. Wilkes cousins, Lieutenant Colonel Sydney Ford Fiskin, MC and Major Arthur Douglas Fiskin MC, both served in WWI and both survived the War and both were awarded the Military Cross. LCol Fiskin also served in WWII. More recently, Wilkes' nephew, George Wilkes' son, George Henry "Dickie" Wilkes, served as an Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

Wilkes was a friend of Law Society of Upper Canada student Lieutenant George Lawrence Bisset Mackenzie, who was killed on 7 June 1916. After college, Wilkes and Mackenzie had travelled to England together.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT REGINALD PRINSEP WILKINS

7 August 1892 - 27 September 1918

Reginald Prinsep Wilkins was born on 7 August 1892 in Calgary, Alberta to Ernest D.H. Wilkins and his wife Katherine (Hollingsworth) Wilkins. He had four sisters, Auriel, Gwenyth, Kathleen and Elizabeth and a brother, Gordon Campbell. Their father was a Barrister who had immigrated from England in 1881. The family was living in Wetaskiwin, Alberta when Wilkins enlisted.

Wilkins received his public and high school education in Wetaskiwin, Alberta and he attended Westward Ho! College in Edmonton, Alberta. He enrolled at Trinity College, University of Toronto in 1910, and he received his BA in June of 1915.

Wilkins was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in September of 1915. He was articling under J.W. Bain, KC of the firm Bicknell, Bain, Macdonell & Gorden in Toronto, Ontario.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Wilkins served in the Militia with the 13th Royal Regiment and the 48th Highlanders of Canada. He was also a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps at the University of Toronto. In December of 1915, Wilkins enlisted with the 120th (City of Hamilton) Battalion. Based in Hamilton, Ontario, the 120th Battalion began recruiting in late 1915 in Hamilton and parts of Wentworth County in Ontario. After sailing to England in August of 1916, the Battalion was absorbed into the 2nd Reserve Battalion on January of 1917. During 1917 Wilkins was with the 134th (48th Highlanders) Battalion but in March of 1918 he joined the 44th (Manitoba) Battalion, which was re-named the 44th (New Brunswick)

Battalion a few months later, in France. The 44th Battalion fought as part of the 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division.

Wilkins was killed in action on 27 September 1918. His Battalion held a position between Inchy and Moeuvres in the advance on Cambrai. In the early morning of 27 September 1918 his Company began to advance and he was instantly killed by a shell just after leaving the trench. He was 26.

Wilkins is believed to be buried at Quarry Wood Cemetery in France, although he has no specific grave marker.

Wilkins' brother Gordon Campbell Wilkins also enlisted and he survived the War.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HARTLEY WILLARD

6 October 1894 – 15 September 1916

William Hartley Willard was born on 6 October 1894 in Toronto, Ontario to James Charles and Selena (Peardon) Willard. He had an older brother James Harold. Their mother died in 1897 when James Harold and William were children and their father re-married Hettie Florence Brewick in 1898. They had a step-sister Edith and two step-brothers Arnold Valance and Lyle Beswick. Their father was a tailor.

Willard received his early education at Annette Street Public School and Humberside Collegiate Institute in Toronto. After graduating from Humberside, he attended the University College at the University of Toronto, from which he obtained a BA in 1915. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student in the Spring of 1915 and was articling with J.J. Gray of the firm Gray & Gray in Toronto with Second Lieutenant Ronald Gwynnyd McCrae.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Willard served in the Militia. Willard enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 83rd (Queen's Own Rifles) Battalion in September of 1915. The 83rd Battalion was authorized on 10 July 1915 and embarked for Britain on 28 April 1916. The 83rd recruited soldiers, but did not fight as a Battalion, instead supplying reinforcements to other Battalions from England. Willard was taken on strength with the 18th (Western Ontario) Battalion in 1916. The 18th Battalion fought as part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division in France and Flanders. Lieutenant Mathew Maurice Wilson also served with the 18th Battalion, although he was killed before Wilson was taken on strength with the 18th.

Willard was wounded in July of 1916 and killed a few months later on 15 September 1916, the first day of the Battle of Flers-Courcelette, which was the first battle of the third phase of the Battle of the Somme. The 18th Battalion had taken its objective and Willard had come up to the forward position when he was killed by an enemy shell. He was 21. He died on the same day as fellow law students Lieutenants William Douglas Bell and Maurice Fiskin Wilkes.

Willard is memorialized at the Vimy Memorial. The Vimy Memorial overlooks the Douai Plain from the highest point of Vimy Ridge, about eight kilometres northeast of Arras. The ramparts of the Vimy Memorial are inscribed with the names of over 11,000 Canadian soldiers who are missing and presumed dead in France. He is also memorialized on his parents' headstone at the Mountain View Cemetery in Cambridge, Ontario.

Willard's brother James Willard enlisted and served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He survived the War. His step-brother Arnold also enlisted and survived the War. Willard's uncle, William Richard Willard, also enlisted and survived the War.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT ARTHUR PATRICK “PAT” WILSON, MC

2 October 1895 – 1 September 1918

Arthur Patrick Wilson was born on 2 October 1895 in Tilbury, Ontario. He was the youngest son of Arthur Andrew and Ada Francis Wilson. He had two older brothers, Frank Worthington and Robert Henry, and a younger sister, Dorothy. Their father was a Notary/Conveyancer. His brother Frank went on to serve as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for Windsor from 1923 to 1934 and later as a Judge.

Wilson received his early education in Tilbury and went on to obtain a BA in Political Science from University College at the University of Toronto in 1916. He was admitted by the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in November of 1917 and was articling under his older brother Frank in Windsor, Ontario.

Wilson enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 99th (Essex) Battalion in March of 1916. The 99th Battalion was authorized on 22 December 1915 and went overseas to England in May of 1916. In England, the 99th Battalion was absorbed by the 35th Reserve Battalion to provide reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the field. In July of 1916, Wilson joined the 1st (Western Ontario) Battalion at the Front. The 1st Battalion fought as part of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division. Captain Oswald Wetherald Grant, MC, a fellow Law Society of Upper Canada student, also served with the 1st Battalion.

Wilson was wounded in September of 1916 at the Somme and was awarded the Military Cross on 12 October 1916. The Military Cross was created in December of 1914 to recognize “an act or acts of exemplary gallantry during active operations against the enemy on land”. The citation for Wilson’s Military Cross reads:

*For conspicuous gallantry during operations. He commanded his platoon with great coolness and skill throughout very heavy bombardment continually forwarding important messages of information gained at great personal risk. Next morning he was temporarily blinded, and was with great difficulty persuaded to leave the trench.*

After recovering from his injuries, Wilson was on strength with the 4th Reserve Battalion in England for a time, but returned to the 1st Battalion and the Front in October of 1917. He was severely wounded on 30 August of 1918 during the Second Battle of Arras. He was struck by a piece of shrapnel and was rendered unconscious. Two days later he succumbed to his injuries in hospital at Rouen, France. He was 22. Wilson is buried at St. Sever Cemetery (Officers C.3.1.) in Rouen, France.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Wilson served in the Militia with the 24th Kent Regiment in Chatham, Ontario.





## LIEUTENANT MATTHEW MAURICE “SONNY” WILSON

21 December 1896 – 10 October 1918

Matthew Maurice Wilson was born on 21 December 1896 in Chatham, Ontario. He was the only son of Matthew Wilson KC and his wife Anna Marsden (Atkinson) Wilson. He had three sisters, Meta Evelyn, Jessie and Arabella (who died as an infant). Their father was a Barrister and a partner in the firm Wilson, Pike & Stewart. He was also a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Wilson attended Chatham Public School and graduated from Bishop Ridley College in St. Catharines, Ontario in 1913. After graduating from Ridley College, Wilson enrolled at Trinity College at the University of Toronto in 1914. He was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in September of 1914 and was articling under his father.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Wilson served in the Militia with the 24th Kent Regiment (now The Essex and Kent Scottish) in Chatham, Ontario. Wilson enlisted as a Lieutenant with the 186th (Kent) Battalion in October of 1915. The 186th Battalion was based in Chatham and began recruiting during the Winter of 1915/16 in Kent County. When the 186th Battalion's establishment was reduced before leaving Canada, Wilson took a reduction in rank to Private to go overseas with the Battalion, which he did in March of 1917. In England, the 186th Battalion was absorbed into the 4th Reserve Battalion. Wilson was taken on strength as a Lieutenant with the 18th (Western Ontario) Battalion in February of 1918. The 18th Battalion fought as part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division in France and Flanders.

Lieutenant William Hartley Willard also served with the 18th Battalion, but he had been killed by the time Wilson was taken on strength with the Battalion.

Wilson was killed near the end of the War. He was wounded while leading his men in the attack at Iwuy, France during the Hundred Day Offensive - Canada's Hundred Days - and succumbed to his injuries on 10 October 1918 at the age of 21. He is buried at Bucquoy Road Cemetery (III.E.8.) in Pas-de-Calais, France.



*Division Formation Patch*



## LIEUTENANT SAMUEL LESLIE YOUNG

25 October 1895 - 11 November 1916

Samuel Leslie Young was born on 25 October 1895 in Brant Township, Bruce County, Ontario to Henry H. and Fanny (Christie) Young. Young had two sisters, Florence and Marjorie and five brothers, Gordon, Harold, Alexander, Thomas and Harry. Their father was a farmer on Rose Bank Farm.

Young was admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a law student in the Winter of 1915 and was articling under Lieutenant Colonel W.T. McMullen, KC in Woodstock, Ontario. LCol McMullen was the Local Master and Deputy Registrar in Oxford County. He was also the Commanding Officer of the 22nd Oxford Regiment, the Militia Regiment to which Young belonged.

Prior to enlisting with the CEF, Young served in the Militia with the 22nd Oxford Regiment in Woodstock, Ontario. Young enlisted in October of 1915 as a Lieutenant with the 71st Battalion. After training for a period in Canada, he went overseas to England with the 71st Battalion in April of 1916 on board the RMS Olympic, arriving in Liverpool on 11 April 1916. Once in England, the 71st Battalion provided reinforcements to the Canadian Corps in the Field until September of 1916, when the remaining officers and men in the Battalion were absorbed by other Battalions.

Young was admitted to hospital with Bronchial Catarrh a few days after arriving in England, but recovered and was ultimately taken on strength with the 46th (South Saskatchewan) Battalion on 28 May 1916. He went over to France with the 46th Battalion a few months later in August of 1916, where the Battalion was part of the

10th Canadian Infantry Brigade, 4th Canadian Division. The 46th Battalion became known as "The Suicide Battalion" because it had a casualty rate of over 91 per cent.

Young enlisted and served with fellow Law Society of Upper Canada student Captain Stanley Howson Brocklebank, MC. Both young men enlisted with the 71st Battalion, and then fought and died with the 46th Battalion.

Young was killed on 11 November 1916 outside of Courcellette, France in the final attack on Regina Trench during the Battle of the Ancre Heights, which was part of the third phase of the Battle of the Somme. He was 21. Young's body was never recovered and he is memorialized at the Vimy Memorial in France. The Vimy Memorial overlooks the Douai Plain from the highest point of Vimy Ridge, about eight kilometres northeast of Arras. The ramparts of the Vimy Memorial are inscribed with the names of over 11,000 Canadian soldiers who are missing and presumed dead in France.

Young's younger brother Private Alexander Young served in WWI and survived the War. Their youngest brother, Harry, served in WWII as a Flight Lieutenant with the Royal Canadian Air Force. He also survived.



*Division Formation Patch*

## My Baby Sleeps

by George A. Mackenzie

The wind is loud in the west to-night,  
But Baby sleeps;  
The wild wind blows with all its might,  
But Baby sleeps;  
My Baby sleeps, and he does not hear  
The noise of the storm in the pine trees near.

The snow is drifting high to-night,  
But Baby sleeps;  
The bitter world is cold and white,  
But Baby sleeps;  
My Baby sleeps, so fast, so fast,  
That he does not heed the wintry blast.

The cold snows drift, and the wild winds rave,  
But Baby sleeps;  
And a white cross stands by his little grave,  
While Baby sleeps;  
And the storm is loud in the rocking pine,  
But its moan is not so deep as mine.



gowlings

