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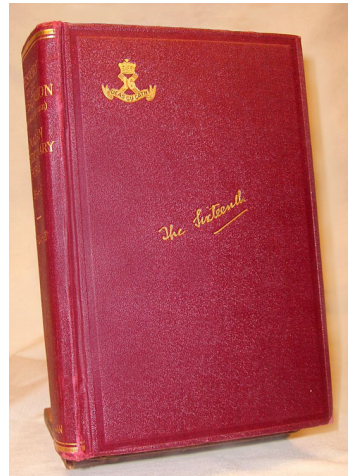
History of the 16th Battalion CEF 1914-19

(THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH)

by H. M. Urquhart, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., published 1932

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

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

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

Published for

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI

YPRES—THE BATTLES OF YPRES, 1915

(Battles of Gravenstafel Ridge and St. Julien.)

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

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

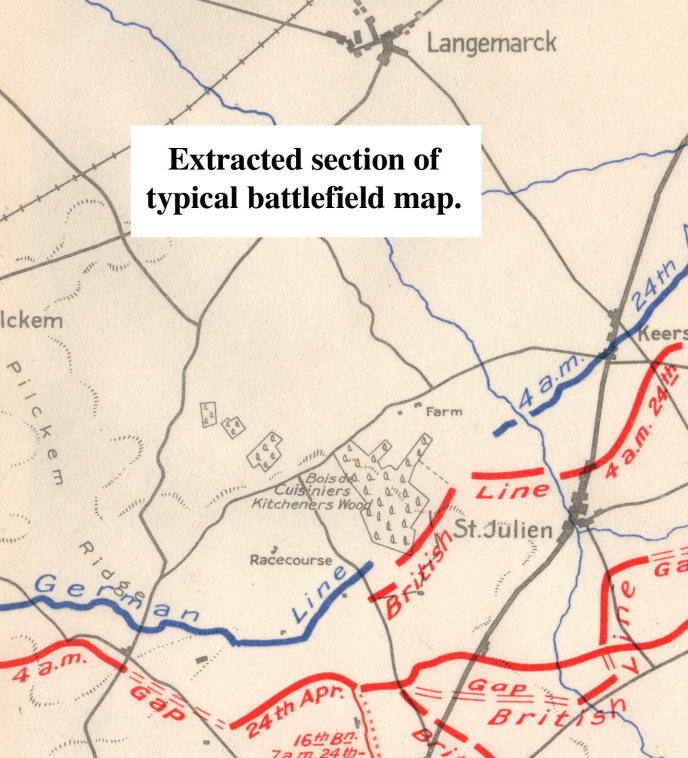
"A lot of Imperial battalions are going up along the road," wrote a 16th Battalion transport man. "They are in great spirits, singing, and some of them almost on the trot. The thought came to us that they were going to be thrown in, as our Battalion was, to stem the tide."

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

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

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

**Extracted section of
typical battlefield map.**



CHAPTER XII

BATTLES OF THE SOMME, 1916—APPROACH TO BATTLE

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

The Battles of the Somme, 1916, marked a crisis in the Great War. The fate of Germany was hovering in the balance.

As originally conceived, these operations were intended to be decisive. Attacks, practically simultaneous, were to have been launched in all theatres of war. The British Expeditionary Force was to have engaged the enemy in a preliminary battle in order to pin down his reserves; and that done the French were to have attacked in strength further south. The balance of forces was subsequently readjusted, to impose upon the British an equal share with the French; but the combined effort was to have been on the same major scale.

While the Allies were thus deliberating, the Germans struck first, at Verdun. France was bleeding to death; her share in the grand offensive had to be curtailed; the British Expeditionary Force was compelled to assume the weight of the burden, the final order of battle being as follows:

On the right, south of the Somme, the French attacked on a front of six miles with five divisions, instead of thirty-nine as originally planned; on the left, north of the Somme, the British attacked on a front of fifteen miles with thirteen divisions and six divisions in reserve, or roughly two hundred and thirty thousand troops.

The hopes which the High Command entertained regarding the forthcoming operations communicated themselves to the lower ranks. By the middle of May, 1916, rumours were circulating throughout the British armies in France, of preparations on a gigantic scale for what was termed the final battle of the war, or, as the men put it, the "knock-out" blow.

As the weeks passed the excitement and enthusiasm grew. By the date the offensive opened the fighting troops believed implicitly that no misfortune could befall them. They marched up to the battlefield laughing, singing and whistling; they entered the attack in the spirit of the sports field, in some instances dribbling footballs. What was there to fear? Had not the enemy's defences, with their garrisons, been utterly destroyed by the artillery?

These hopes were shattered. The German trenches were not the morgue it was anticipated they would be. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance; he inflicted heavy casualties on the assaulting waves.

The battle did not prove decisive. The original intention was to capture the enemy's front system of defences on zero day, July 1st, and then press forward to distant objectives. The plan failed, for one reason, because the Germans had quickly learned by experience. They adjusted their systems of defence to methods of attack. They worked fast and thoroughly. After Neuve Chapelle the single trench became a fortified belt. At Loos it was found that the enemy had constructed

assembly of generals and staffs from General Headquarters to brigade headquarters. Thousands of men, spick and span as from the training grounds of England, witnessed on that evening the sight of the pipes and drums—ribbons fluttering, kilts swinging—marching and counter-marching up and down the slope of the Corps trophy park, past the rows of captured guns, which were standing at the side of the parade ground as a fitting background to the ceremony.

The pipes and drums of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade had an exceptional share in the events of those days. In addition to being on parade at Camblain l'Abbé, they were called upon to play at the First Army Headquarters at Ranchicourt Château.

The occasion presented a dramatic spectacle. The massed band was stationed in the centre of a broad glade down which the old gray château, its terraces crowded with generals and staffs from all the armies of the Expeditionary Force, looked towards the church tower of Houdain which was set in the light of the evening sun at the end of the vista. The deliberate tones of the march tunes were caught up by the woods and taken back and back in mournful cadence into the distance; but when the pipers passed into the Strathspey these echoes woke up from their reverie into brighter mood; and when the quick step came, they raced each other wildly until there was such a medley of sound as if the clans were engaged in their old-time conflicts. The final call to Army Headquarters was on June 8th, when the 16th Battalion sent five pipers to play there.

Then there were less formal but more pleasing activities which drew men's thoughts away in a greater degree from the grim aspects of war.

The Battalion and 3rd Brigade sports, the baseball matches between units within the 3rd Brigade, and the even keener contests between the brigades of the 1st Division.

The latter excited as much interest as any league match in Canada. The supporters of the different teams backed their favourites to the limit of their means; they shouted such witticisms and jeering remarks at the players—irrespective of rank—as bewildered the British officers, who for the first time in their lives were witnessing a baseball game. It was bad enough to hear a group of privates tell a non-commissioned officer who was pitching that he had "a glass eye," but it seemed to them as if discipline had completely broken down when a crowd of all ranks kept yelling in chorus at the batting of the Brigadier-General, "He swings like a gate, the blighter—he-swings-like-a-gate."

Corps and divisional horse shows caused milder if more practical interest. The 16th, without securing any place, entered a heavy draft team and saddle horse in the 1st Division show; and the Battalion in a body visited the show ground, more, it is suspected, for the sake of getting a day off from the war than from any vital interest in the exhibits.

But in speaking of this by-play it should be made clear that these ceremonial functions, games, and shows stood for more than celebrations; they were part of a general scheme, carefully thought out, to further the all-round well-being of the soldier. The army by this time had come to realise that these recreations were indispensable if the morale of the troops was to be maintained.

In this respect it had made no new discovery. All great commanders gave much thought to the welfare of their men. But the

The more personal narrative of that historic day in the history of the Battalion can be given in the Commanding Officer's own words:

"When we reached a town," he says, "we deployed and swept through and around it. I gave Major Scroggie immediate charge of the Battalion and reserved a roving commission for myself.

"The country was nearly level. I noticed some big slag heaps on the right, probably those of Abscon, and heard some firing in that direction.

"I rode into the towns we occupied—sometimes alone, sometimes with my groom. The people seemed stunned. For four years they had been under the heel of the enemy who had left that morning, and the spell still seemed to be upon them. I rode across our fronts ahead of the scouts to the road that leads to Bruille les Marchiennes. A man had come down the road and was shouting loudly at somebody. I don't remember seeing any of the inhabitants except this man. The Germans had left them with terrible threats, and they seemed cowed and uncertain until we were actually among them.

"I rode into Bruille les Marchiennes attended by the aforesaid inhabitant who held forth at great length to the people as they emerged from the houses. In one of the towns I entered I saw the inhabitants coming out of a house bringing with them six or seven German military police who had overslept themselves. The police were being savagely menaced by the population, and I had to take them under my protection and hand them over to the leading troops of my Battalion when they arrived. These were the only prisoners we captured that day.

"The German engineers carried out the work of demolition with consummate skill. Huge craters were to be seen at cross roads and railway crossings. The entire railway had been rendered useless (the Douai-Valenciennes railway)—a stick of dynamite had been placed under each alternate rail end, which on being blown up had rendered the rails useless.

"I don't know whether the presentations of flowers started here or farther on, but by the time we got to Erre my groom and myself had to discharge our floral load of huge bouquets, only to be loaded up again at a later stage. Wines and liqueurs were hastily dug up from gardens at short notice and insistently pressed upon us.

"The first large town we came to was Somain. I believe it normally has a population of about four thousand. I rode in¹ and halted before a huge crowd. One man seized the hem of my dirty trench coat and kissed it passionately. I shouted 'Vive la France!' The people shouted back, and went wild with enthusiasm.

"The gentleman who had kissed my trench coat escorted me first to the Mayor's place, where we partook of wine and exchanged salutations in pigeon French, and afterwards to the

¹ Colonel Peck was escorted into Somain by the right flanking platoon of the vanguard, under Lieutenant C. S. Cameron. When the party reached the Mayor's office, Cameron left a guard of six men with the Commanding Officer and proceeded forward with the remainder of his unit.

16th BATTALION, C.E.F.

Alas! it is irremediable irony of life itself; a humbling reminder of the fallibility of the record of human achievements.

There remains but to refer lightly to the characteristics typical of the Canadian soldier in that crisis which probed into the innermost recesses of character. This is not to claim that the Canadian possessed merits nor shared by his comrades in arms elsewhere; the soldierly virtues is the birthright of the true fighting man in all lands. But the soldiers of the Dominion exhibited those instincts in their own way. They were hidden under an exterior of independence, which sometimes misled the casual observer as to the soldierly spirit, potent in its strength, lying beneath this mask.

It was natural that the Canadian should express his inner self in this fashion. Individualism was a marked characteristic of the Canadian Corps. The 1st Canadian Division in 1914, in that respect, typified the culminating period of an historical era, the outstanding trait of which was individualism. It contained a wealth of vivid personality. The divisions which followed, each in its own way, brought types of personality equally positive, if more rugged and not so picturesque. These latter types were the products of a time when the Dominion was in the making. Each of them was in his own mould, and there was no mistaking the outline of it.

Freely, perhaps more freely than in any other of the New Armies, there was also sprinkled in amongst those types the high-spirited, contrary spirits, always straining at the rein, who found satisfaction for their natural bent in the life of a soldier. They had never been on the best of terms with humdrum conventional life, and it is hardly to be expected that conventional life could have been on the best of terms with them.

“My people think I am O.K.”, to quote from the letter of a lad of this temperament who rendered distinguished service to the 16th, and who was killed in action, “simply because they had given me up as a ne'er-do-well before the war; and I suppose I have made good in a kind of way out here. I might also add that I have the knack of making many people very angry with me and take great delight in so doing.”

Those men throughout were set in their likes and dislikes. Reputations or ranks in themselves meant little to them. They were quick to perceive a leader's faults—

“B— was not a quick thinker when all hell broke loose. And believe me, that is where and when you get a line on a man when about six big ones land around him at once and he has to think at the same time about the other fellow. Of course, I'm not putting my experience against B—'s knowledge or trying to criticize, but, darn it, I can't help thinking a little action would have saved some men, and they were good men too.”

If a leader made stupid mistakes they were intolerant. There was the case of Captain X—. This officer, later killed in action, was an excellent leader in many ways, but dull in others. In one battle he lost his sense of direction and got his company confused. After relief, when leading it back to billets through a shelled area, he

APPENDIX II

“E” Company (Seaforths)

Captain H. M. Fleming
 Lieut. G. H. Davis
 Lieut. A. L. Lindsay
 Lieut. J. M. Reid
 Col.-Sergt. D. M. Johnstone

“F” Company (91st Canadian

Highlanders and Seaforths)
 Captain F. Morison (91st)
 Lieut. W. F. Kemp (Seaforths)
 Lieut. R. O. Bell-Irving (Seaforths)
 Lieut. H. Duncan (91st)
 Col.-Sergt. G. Mitchell (91st)

“G” Company (Camerons)

Captain G. W. Jamieson
 Lieut. V. J. Hastings
 Lieut. S. M. Ainslie
 Lieut. E. Mostyn Wynn-Williams
 (Seaforths)
 Col.-Sergt. J. Kay

“H” Company (Camerons)

Captain John Geddes
 Lieut. H. M. Urquhart
 Lieut. R. J. N. McKerrell
 Lieut. S. W. G. Chambers
 (Seaforths)
 Col.-Sergt. Gavin Burns

Base Company

Supernumerary Captain S. H. Goodall (Seaforths)
 Supernumerary Lieutenant P. P. Powis (91st)
 Supernumerary Lieutenant A. H. Colquhoun (91st)
 Col.-Sergt. W. H. Southey (Seaforths)

1914

VOYAGE H.M.T.S. “ANDANIA”

Quebec to Plymouth

H.M.T.S. “Andania” was a Cunard liner of 13,400 tons; speed 15 knots. Commander G. W. Melson, R.N.R., crew 296.

She was torpedoed without warning and sunk off the north coast of Ireland, N.N.E. off Rathlin Head, by “U” boat No. 46 on 27th January, 1918, with the loss of seven hands.

Sept. 28th

10.30 a.m.—Right half Battalion embarked.

Sept. 29th

12.00 noon—Left half Battalion embarked.
 12.00 noon—Ship cast off from wharf and anchored in mid-stream.

Sept. 30th

4.30 p.m.—“Andania” moved down stream.

October 2nd

5.45 a.m.—Arrived at Gaspé Bay.

The “Canada”, carrying 2nd Lincoln, from Bermuda, joined convoy.

October 3rd

3.38 p.m.—“Andania” weighed anchor.

Our ship, “Andania”, was in the right outside line, fifth from the front.

The convoy consisted of 32 transports escorted by six cruisers. They left Gaspé Bay in three lines, echelon formation, with an interval of one mile between lines.

At the head of the starboard line was H.M.S. “Charybdis”.

At the head of the centre column was H.M.S. “Diana”.

At the head of the port line H.M.S. “Eclipse”.

On the flanks H.M.S. “Glory” and H.M.S. “Suffolk”.

In rear H.M.S. “Talbot”.

October 5th

Transport “Florizel” from Newfoundland joined the convoy.

October 9th

The Battalion motto “Deas Gu cath”, meaning “Ready for the Fray”, was chosen.

October 14th

5.30 p.m.—Came to anchor off Plymouth breakwater.

October 15th

10.00 a.m.—Moved inside the breakwater.

3.00 p.m.—Pulled up Channel by tugs and berthed close to H.M.S. “Tiger”.

October 16th

No shore leave.

Message from Lord Kitchener:

“Will you please convey my cordial greetings to the splendid contingent from Canada which has just reached these shores to take their share in the cause of the Mother Country. I am confident they will play their part with gallantry and show by their soldier-like bearing that they worthily represent the great Dominion from which they come. They may always be sure that I will do my best to further their interests”.

October 18th

8.40 p.m.—The Battalion disembarked.

SUMMARY OF BATTLE CASUALTIES

	OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
	K. in A. D. of W.	Wounded in Action	Prisoners of War	K. in A. D. of W.	Wounded in Action	Prisoners of War
Battles.....	51	56	1	747	1,681	134
Support to the Attack	13	11	..	163	390	...
Holding in Battle Areas.....	1	8	..	108	258	...
Trenches.....	10	38	1	201	619	2
Raid.....	2	4	..	9	43	...
	77	117	2	1,228	2,991	136

FINAL SUMMARY

	Whilst Serving with 16th Bn.		Whilst Serving Otherwise than with 16th Bn.		TOTALS		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks	All Ranks
Killed in Action.....	77	1,228	4	37	81	1,265	1,346
Killed Accidentally.....	...	3	1	1	1	4	5
Died of Disease.....	4	26	3	28	7	54	61
Wounded in Action....	117	2,991	25	138	142	3,129	3271*
Wounded Accidentally..	4	14	2	1	6	15	21
Prisoners of War.....	2	136	1	3	3	139	142
Grand Totals.....					240	4,606	4,846
Total Serving with 16th Battalion.....					Officers 268	Other Ranks 5,223	All Ranks 5,491

* This total includes 2,577 first wounds; 452 second wounds; 73 third wounds; and 6 fourth wounds.

APPENDIX IX

LIST OF HONOURS AND AWARDS

16th Battalion, (The Canadian Scottish), C.E.F.

- NOTE. (a) Dates quoted are those of *London Gazette* entries. Entries for special awards were published in army orders, etc., and recipients were authorized to wear ribbons, at dates prior to *Gazette* notice. Recommendation for awards, in cases, went forward six to seven months previous to promulgation of award and in instances those for special award were gazetted in the New Year's or Birthday Honours lists.
- (b) For complete record of honours and awards earned by individual officers and other ranks see "Service" column of Nominal Roll.

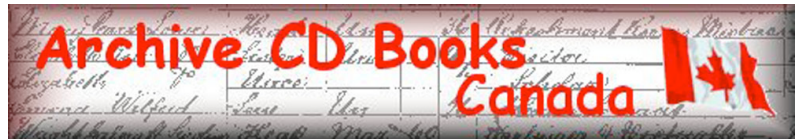
Part 1.

Decorations and Awards granted to officers, non-commissioned officers and men serving with the Battalion

Number	Rank	Name	Gazette	Remarks
VICTORIA CROSS				
427586	Private	Milne, W J	8- 6-17	Killed in Action 9-4-17
28930	Piper	Richardson, J	22-10-18	Killed in Action 8-10-16
22614	L/Cpl Lt -Col	Metcalf, W H Peck, C W	15-11-18 12-11-18	
—				
4				
COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE				
Lt -Colonel	Leckie, R G	Edwards	22- 6-15	Died at Vancouver, B C , 24-6-23
Lt -Colonel	Leckie, J E		15- 2-17	
—				
2				
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER				
Major	Godson-Godson, G		22- 6-15	
Captain	Morison, Frank		25- 8-15	
Major	Rae, William		14- 1-16	
Major	Kemp, Walter F		1- 1-17	
Lt -Col	Peck, Cyrus W		4- 6-17	
Major	Mordy, A G		3- 6-18	
Major	Bell-Irving, R O		1- 1-19	Killed in Action 1-10-18.
Major	Scroggie, J A		3- 6-19	Died at Kingston, Ont 26-3-24
—				
8				
BAR 10 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER				
Lt -Col	Peck, Cyrus, W		11- 1-19	
—				
1				

Regi- mental No.	Final Rank C.E.F.	Highest Rank Held 16th Bn.	NAME	Original Unit and Date of Enlistment	Regimental Record 16th Battalion	Previous or Subsequent Service	Casualty (See footnote for Details)
	Lt.-Col.	Lt.-Col.	WRIGHT, Jesse Green	84th Bn., Capt., 1-7-15. Major, 17-8-15. 169th Bn., 23-12-15, Lt.-Col.	Att., France, 9-3-17 to 19-3-17.	54th Bn., France, 16-3-17 to 15-9-17. S.O.S., 28-10-17. Re-appointed on Per- manent Conducting Staff, 30-1-18. S.O.S., 30-7-19.	
29033	Lieut.	Lieut.	WOOD, Alan Knowles	16th Bn., 22-9-14	Pte.-Lieut., 28-4-17. France, 9-2-15 to 15-6-15, 11-11-17 to 26-3-19. S.O.S., 11-5-19.	A/Sgt., C.A.S.C., England, 24-2-16 to 27-4-17.	
71853	Hon. Capt.	Lieut.	WOOD, Elijah Foster	27th Bn., 24-10-14	Lieut., 21-11-16. France, 2-12-16 to 10-10-17.	A/C.S.M., 27th Bn., France, 17-9-15 to 22-2-16. 10th Bn., C.G.R., Canada. Hon. Capt. & Q.M., 10th Bn., C.G.R., 1-6-18. Adj. & Q.M., with hon. rank of Capt., 10th Bn., C.G.R., 1-3-19. S.O.S., 30-9-19.	*17-9-17
	Capt.	Capt.	WOOD, Stanley Willis	38th Bn., 24-3-15	France, 28-5-15 to 8-9-15, 21-12-15 to 13-6-16.	Nil	*4-9-15 *6-1-16 †13-6-16
	Capt.	Capt.	WYNNE-JONES, Herbert	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 11-9-15 to 10-10-15, 16-10-18 to 13-1-19. Retired in British Isles, 16-6-19.	7th Bn., France, 14-6-15 to 10-9-15. Served in England with 17th, 14th & 11th Res. Bns., 11-10-15 to 16-10-18.	*2-10-15
	Capt.	Capt.	WILLIAMS, Edward Mostyn Wynn	16th Bn., 22-9-14	France, 28-5-15 to 20-11-15, 27-4-16 to 26-6-16. S.O.S., 31-1-18.	Nil	
	Hon. Capt.	Hon. Capt.	YATES, James Galloway	Y.M.C.A., 6-10-16	Att. from Y.M.C.A., 15-5-17 to 10-1-18.	Y.M.C.A., France, 3-5-17 to 12-9-18. No. 10 Trans-Atlantic Conducting Staff, 29-12-18. S.O.S., 21-10-19.	
1000691	Private	Private	ABBOTT, William Henry	226th Bn., 12-2-16	France, 3-5-17 to 19-2-19. S.O.S., 2-7-19.	Nil	
77323	Private	Private	ABBOTT, George Stanley	30th Bn., 9-11-14	France, 26-4-15 to 16-6-16. S.O.S., 31-8-17.	Nil	*26-8-15
736433	Private	Private	ABEL, Andrew	113th Bn., 9-2-16	France, 12-11-16 to 27-11-16.	Nil	†15-2-17

*Wounded. †Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Presumed Dead. ‡Died of Disease. §Prisoner of War. °Repatriated. †Died.



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