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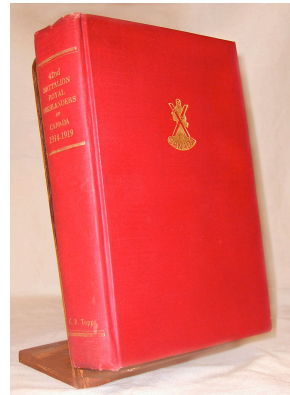
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The 42nd Battalion, C.E.F Royal Highlanders of Canada in the Great War

by Lieut.-Colonel C. Beresford Topp, D.S.O., M.C.

CA0281

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ABOUT THIS CD.

In his opening address the author, Lieut.-Colonel C. Beresford Topp, D.S.O., M.C., declares this book to be " ... based on the 42nd Battalion official War Diary ..." Any reader, however, who has ever struggled to fully comprehend the content of any official war diary will soon recognize this as an understatement of the amount of work and care he has put into making this a clear, concise and readable history of the activities of the Battalion.

The Battalion's formation in February of 1915 as the second Royal Highlanders active service Battalion to spring from the roots of the 5th Militia Regiment in Montreal, conferred on it the coveted association with the famous Scottish Black Watch Regiment. The C.O. even managed to "pull a few strings" to obtain the same 42nd assignment. Embarking for Europe in June 1915 as a part of the second Canadian contingent the 42nd soon took its place in the battle lines where it completely fulfilled the reputation of the Black Watch as a hard fighting, indomitable force through such battles as Mount Sorrel, The Somme, Vimy Ridge, Avion, Passchendaele, Amiens, Arras and Mons, to mention but a few.

As one would expect the chapters of this history relate the part taken by the Battalion as a whole in the fighting, including how it interacted with the other active units in the same areas. It also manages, however, to include many stories of the individual soldiers as they carried out their duties, or in many cases, far exceeded them in acts of selfless valour.

In concluding the book Lieut.-Col. Topp provides several fact filled appendices including an Honor Roll, a Nominal Roll of Officers and Other Ranks and an Itinerary of all movements and Principal Operations. Amply supported with photographs of the battlefields and portraits of the officers, many of the battles are illustrated by "fold out" maps showing the locations and movements of the fighting forces. We must mention however that in preparing the initial master for this digital edition we were surprised to find that the map of the Battle of the Somme appeared in two locations and that the map showing the capture of Vimy Ridge was missing. Thanks to the Museum and Archives of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada we have corrected this situation and this CD version now provides a full compliment of maps.

As usual we have made the text of the book fully searchable and enabled the FastFind technology to make searching almost instantaneous.

The copy of the book used to make this CD has been loaned to us by Chris Wight, a long time friend of Archive CD Books Canada who, together with his colleague Marc Leroux, operate the Canadian Great War Project web site at: www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/ We encourage you to visit their site and to consider helping them out with their labor of love, ensuring that those who gave at least a part, if not all, of their lives in this great conflict are remembered.

**The 42nd Battalion, C.E.F.
Royal Highlanders of Canada**

IN THE GREAT WAR

By

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. BERESFORD TOPP, D.S.O., M.C.

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS
(LATE MAJOR, 42ND BATTALION, R.H.C.)**

**GAZETTE PRINTING CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL**

HISTORICAL PRECIS

42ND CANADIAN INFANTRY BATTALION, R.H.C. 7TH CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE 3RD CANADIAN DIVISION

- TERRITORIAL DESIGNATION Royal Highlanders of Canada.
INSCRIPTION ON BADGE 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada
(Black Watch).
AUTHORITY FOR FORMATION Privy Council Order 2831, dated
7-11-14. Published in General
Order 68 dated 1-7-15.
PLACE RECRUITED Montreal.
PLACE MOBILIZED Montreal. Military District No. 4
MOBILIZATION COMMENCED 8th February, 1915.
EMBARKED "Hesperian," Montreal, 10-6-15.
DISEMBARKED Plymouth, 19-6-15.
ORGANIZED WITH:—
 IN ENGLAND Quebec Regiment.
 IN FRANCE 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade,
 3rd Canadian Division.
LEFT ENGLAND FOR FRANCE 9-10-15.
ARRIVED FRANCE 9-10-15.
LEFT FRANCE FOR ENGLAND P.M. 7-2-19.
ARRIVED ENGLAND 8-2-19.
LEFT ENGLAND FOR CANADA "Adriatic," 1-3-19.
ARRIVED CANADA 9-1-19.
DEMOBILIZED Montreal Military District No. 4.
DATE DEMOBILIZED 11-3-19.
DISBANDED General Order 149 dated 15-9-20.
MEMORY PERPETUATED AS 2nd Battalion the Royal Highlan-
 ders of Canada.
WHILST IN FRANCE REINFORCED BY:—
 17th Reserve Battalion from 15-9-15 to 29-4-16.
 73rd Battalion from 29-4-16 to 9-7-16.
 92nd Battalion from 9-7-16 to 1-1-17.
 20th Reserve Battalion from 1-1-17 to date of demobilization.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

THIS book is based upon the official War Diary of the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, kept as part of their duty by the various Officers who served as Adjutant, together with reports of operations, correspondence files and other Orderly Room papers.

Every possible effort has been made to maintain accuracy and to present a true picture of the actual daily experience of an Infantry Battalion during the Great War. The Battalion records have been checked with those of other formations and the manuscript covering every operation has been checked by at least one Senior Officer who was actually engaged in the operation described. I have also had valuable assistance from a number of those who served in the ranks, while an unofficial diary kept by the Chaplain has been a fruitful source of information, particularly regarding the lighter side of the life of the Battalion, and has been freely quoted.

I am most deeply indebted to Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., R.C.A., who not only outlined the general structure of the book with chapter headings, but read the proofs as well as the manuscript. I also wish to acknowledge assistance received from the work of other regimental historians, particularly that of Mr. R. Hodder-Williams, M.C., whose masterly history of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry covers the same ground and whose descriptions of Brigade and Divisional operations have simplified the checking of these from official documents. The P.P.C.L.I. maps so kindly placed at our disposal by Colonel Gault have added immeasurably to the value of the book.

The Nominal Roll and the Honour Roll have been carefully checked by the Directorate of Records under the supervision of Major Clyde R. Scott and have also been checked from regimental records. Complete records of the service of those who enlisted with the 42nd and sub-

sequently served with other units are not available nor are records of those who died after discharge from causes attributable to service. The lists, however, have been made as complete as possible.

My grateful thanks are given to all those who have helped in the compilation of the book and particularly to Colonel Ewing and Miss I. C. McLennan, to whose constant encouragement, advice and practical assistance in selecting material and editing the manuscript such merit as this work may possess is largely due. For errors both of omission and commission I alone am responsible.

In addition I wish to acknowledge the painstaking work of my Secretary, Miss I. Murphy, who has not only typed the whole of the manuscript but who has also spent many hours of her own time in checking records and arranging documents.

C. B. T.

OTTAWA, November, 1931.

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ber 42, which meant so much more to the Royal Highlanders than to any other unit by reason of being a tangible indication of the Regiment's affiliation with The Black Watch. The Minister of Militia and Defence at once appreciated the significance of the request and the exchange was effected immediately. The new Battalion therefore came into being bearing not only the name but also the number of the parent regiment of The Black Watch.

By the end of February, 1915, the 42nd Battalion was rapidly assuming definite shape. Officers were taken on the strength as follows:

Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie	Lieut. C. B. Wilson
Major W. Bovey	“ R. L. H. Ewing
“ B. McLennan	“ S. J. Mathewson
“ H. C. Walkem	“ J. A. Mathewson
“ S. B. Coristine	“ A. J. de Lotbiniere
Capt. G. H. Blackader	“ E. C. Evans
“ H. Molson	“ L. de K. Stephens
“ K. G. Strachan	“ J. McNaughton
“ H. Mathewson	“ E. B. Finley
“ S. C. Norsworthy	“ H. G. Birks
“ D. A. Kittermaster	“ F. C. A. Macklin
“ L. H. Curry	“ S. M. Bosworth
“ G. L. MacGillivray	“ L. G. Black
“ E. R. Pease	“ J. C. Stewart
“ D. A. Bethune	“ P. N. McDougall
“ W. A. Grafftey	“ A. Routledge
“ M. F. Willcocks	“ J. W. Yuile
“ E. D. Morse	“ C. G. Davidson
	“ P. H. Richardson

Hon. Major R. Bruce Taylor, Hon. Capt. H. B. MacDougall, Hon. Capt. J. K. Beveridge, Hon. Capt. A. A. Mackay, M.O.

During these days a vast amount of work had to be done in organizing the training of the Battalion and no one had a greater share in this than Captain J. K. Beveridge, whose personality stands out vividly in all recollections of the time. Captain Beveridge was a retired non-commissioned officer of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch, with many years of service behind him, including

casualties was the death of Private P. H. Beake who on March 23rd gave his life for his comrades in an act of self-sacrificing bravery. Private Beake was an original member of the Battalion, having served with "B" Company until shortly after the 42nd arrived in France when he was transferred to the Bombing Section. He and his fellow bombers were cleaning and fusing bombs in a dugout when by accident the fuse in a bomb which Private Beake was handling was ignited. The entrance to the dugout was so constructed that it was impossible to throw the bomb out in time. Without hesitation Beake threw himself on the bomb and received the full force of the explosion. He was instantly killed but the others in the dugout escaped uninjured. Had it not been for Private Beake's prompt and heroic act the others in the dugout would undoubtedly have been killed or badly wounded.

On March 25th, the last day in the front line, the reserve company position at Border Dugouts was heavily shelled and "C" Company lost five men killed and ten wounded. A working party from "D" Company which was passing at the time lost seven men wounded. In the afternoon the front line companies were subjected to a heavy bombardment for about two hours which added seven men killed and seventeen wounded to the list of casualties as well as seriously damaging the trenches. The spirit of the men under this trying ordeal remained firm and the work of clearing and repairing the trenches was vigorously pushed forward until 10.30 that night when the R.C.R. arrived to relieve the 42nd. The tour ended with a long, tiresome march back to Camp F on the Reninghelst-Vlamertinghe Road, the last Company arriving at 5 a.m.

The weeks that followed were weeks of constant activity. In the line and out of it every available man was engaged on working parties for feverish efforts were being made to strengthen the defences in anticipation of an attack. Mining was proceeding in the Hooge Sector and the whole of the 7th Brigade have bitter memories of the torture that it was to carry engineering material into that foul and dangerous place. Of one so-called rest period in reserve at the Belgian Chateau the Battalion Diary has this to say:

coming up to support and for relief during heavy bombardments and at times when guides were not available.

CAPTAIN HERBERT MOLSON, for efficient service and capable direction of the operations in the R Line under his command. He brought his company safely through two heavy barrages of artillery fire in its position in support on the left flank and gave most valuable assistance and direction to the companies of the 52nd Battalion and 60th Battalion which came up subsequently to their positions in the R Line.

Although wounded in the head by shrapnel, Captain Molson refused to leave the line and remained with his company throughout the action.

SERGEANT R. MCINTYRE, who continued on duty after having been twice wounded, did excellent work and set a splendid example.

CORPORAL J. URQUHART. He made his way up to "A" Company near Maple Copse, to Yeomanry Post and the R Line to make arrangements for water supply and he was always ready to act as guide, taking many casualties to the dressing station at the Mill under heavy shelling."

Others who were mentioned in the report were—

Lieutenant R. L. H. Ewing, Lieutenant S. J. Mathewson, Captain J. K. Beveridge, Acting-Sergeant O. B. Jones, Company Sergeant-Major Wolferstan (deceased), Company Sergeant-Major J. Jessup, Sergeant C. Owston, Lance-Corporal F. H. Emo, Private T. Tew, Acting-Corporal W. A. Thompson, Major H. C. Walkem, Captain S. C. Norsworthy, Captain A. A. Mackay, Battalion Sergeant-Major P. W. Macfarlane, Transport Sergeant J. Hunter.

It was only some time later that the full significance and value of the defence of Sanctuary Wood by the 7th Brigade from June 2nd to 5th was appreciated, and the Brigade received congratulatory messages from all sides. The Brigadier concluded his report of the operation as follows:

Somme. The first Canadian Division had already moved to the south and the units of the 3rd Division had received a warning order. The Companies were billeted principally on comfortable farms in the neighbourhood of the village and most intensive training proceeded from early morning until late afternoon, though progress was retarded to some extent by frequent and heavy rain. Such periods, however, were utilized in the study of reports of information gained by troops which had already been engaged in the Somme offensive and this formed the subject of much lecturing and discussion among all ranks. Training consisted largely of open order work, bombing, rifle grenade practice and musketry with a share of close order drill. Brigade and divisional commanders were frequent visitors at Company parade grounds and there was a general air of suppressed excitement as the time for the move approached. A reorganization of the Battalion staff took place during this time with the appointment of Captain S. C. Norsworthy as second-in-command and Captain R. L. H. Ewing, M.C., as Adjutant.

It is of interest to note that among the entertainments enjoyed by the Battalion in this period was a concert given by the P.P.C.L.I. Comedy Company which was then just in process of organization and which from the outset was most popular with the troops.

Thursday, September 7th, the date fixed for the departure for the south, dawned bright and clear. All kit and supplies had been cut down to an absolute minimum and stored in the neighbourhood of Steenvoorde, instructions having been given that the troops would carry with them to the Somme only bare necessities. A busy morning was spent attending to the last details and at 2.30 in the afternoon the transport moved off on the first stage of the journey. The Battalion followed shortly afterwards and presented a fine appearance as the men swung into their stride behind the pipe band. The Battalion was well up to strength; the men tanned to a deep bronze after their Summer in the open were keyed up in anticipation of the prospect of at last taking part in the "big push." The destination on the first day was

rendering of 'A Wee Drappie O't.' The singer's interpretation of this appealing song showed a true appreciation of the spirit and motif it embodies." The menu was prepared in the form of an operation order, the final paragraph of which states that the S.O.S. signal will be "three corks fired in rapid succession and continued until the artillery opens."

II

The closing of the old year found the Battalion again in the front line preparing to celebrate the arrival of the new year by carrying out a raid against an enemy post near Common Crater. A good deal of information concerning this post had previously been gathered by patrolling and the operation decided upon was carried out by a party of nine comprising Lieutenant John McNaughton and Lieutenant C. S. Martin, Sergeants Bealer and Smith, Corporal Plowe and Privates Maquard, Sedgewick, Richardson and Hepburn.

The raid was typical of many such sorties carried out by units of the Canadian Corps and in which the Corps became highly proficient. They not only resulted in a sure means of identification of enemy formations, but seriously undermined his morale, while at the same time building up a spirit of confidence among the raiding troops which was invaluable in the attack on Vimy Ridge. The unadorned official report of this particular one follows:

"Lieutenant McNaughton went out in advance and placed a covering party of bombers about five yards in front of the German wire in the centre of the gap between Common and Birkin Craters. Lieutenant Martin followed with Sergeant Bealer, Sergeant Smith and Private Maquard and on reaching the covering party they were joined by Lieutenant McNaughton. The party then proceeded round the lip of Common Crater. They worked their way through the enemy wire and entered his trench. They proceeded along the trench for a short distance and on account of the mud being so heavy it was decided to split the party, and move along the parapet and

barrage to the final objective. There he assisted Company officers to collect their men and saw the consolidation work well under way, after which he returned to Battalion Headquarters with a report of dispositions which proved to be exact and of the greatest value. Lieutenant J. T. L. Shum, an original member of the Battalion, who had been promoted from the ranks, led his Company with skill, and on crossing Longfellow Crater opposition was encountered, and though seriously wounded he continued to fight and personally captured five of the enemy. Lieutenant C. B. Tinling led his platoon over the parapet with great gallantry and was almost immediately knocked down and slightly wounded by a German stick grenade. Recovering himself, he immediately ran forward and overtook his platoon, continuing to direct its advance with skill and courage until very severely wounded by a heavy splinter of shell casing. It was afterwards found that he had suffered a compound fracture of the thigh, from which he died a few days later, but even in this condition he continued to encourage the men and his example did much to preserve organization and to enable the senior N.C.O. to carry on.

The work of the regimental Medical Officer and his section was beyond all praise. Captain Hale, accompanied by Captain Kilpatrick, the Chaplain, pushed ahead under heavy fire a few minutes after the attacking Companies and established an advanced regimental aid post in a German dugout in the first objective. "In locating this station," it is recorded in the diary, "Captain Hale captured single-handed five Germans, he being at the time armed with nothing more destructive than a flash light and a pair of scissors." With his aid post as a base the Medical Officer worked unceasingly. The loss of Sergeant Owston just after they reached Blue Trench was a severe blow, but Captain Hale did not spare himself, moving about dressing the wounded wherever they fell with the coolness and utter disregard for his personal safety which always characterized his work during his long association with the Battalion. Those engaged also have a vivid recollection of the work of Captain Kilpatrick who, with the Medical Officer, con-

source, went forward into No Man's Land of his own initiative and established outposts to strengthen the line. His conduct was an inspiration to the men throughout.

Private James McClymont, a Company runner, repeatedly carried messages under heavy fire and on the night of the relief brought in a Company from the relieving Battalion. When the whole of his Company had been relieved, he was sent by his Company Commander to obtain a stretcher for a seriously wounded man, went out under heavy shelling, brought back the stretcher and assisted in the evacuation of the casualty. Lance-Corporal R. R. Johnson and Private J. S. Murphy operated a lamp signal station between Battalion Headquarters and the advanced Company Headquarters throughout the operation on the night of November 2nd-3rd. These lamps were the only means of prompt communication between the front line and Battalion Headquarters and were kept in operation with coolness and skill under the heaviest fire.

Acting Sergeant W. G. Gallow, Battalion Lewis gun Sergeant, after rendering the greatest service during both tours took charge of the Battalion Scouts when the last tour was completed and personally stood in an exposed position in order to ensure that the men coming out were properly directed. He remained in this position for many hours during the long delayed relief, though at the time suffering from blood poisoning which necessitated his being sent to hospital immediately after he came out of the line.

The Battalion Sniping Section rendered most valuable service under Lance-Corporal K. K. McLeod and suffered severely, nearly every member of the Section becoming a casualty. Privates G. L. Hale, A. McGregor and A. S. Farmer were killed and Lance-Corporal McLeod died of wounds. Privates C. Bolman and H. J. Pearce were wounded. The diary specially commends the services of these snipers whose duty required them to constantly occupy exposed positions.

During the Passchendaele operations, on two occasions there was evidence of good sportsmanship on the part of the enemy. During the first tour after a night

without material recognition. It was from the testimony of the men themselves that it was afterwards learned that Private Thomas Dinesen of "D" Company was the outstanding figure of these memorable days and the story of his heroism differs only in degree from that of many others. Dinesen, whose father was a member of a distinguished Danish military family and whose mother was Scotch—he was a cousin of Captain Blair Wilson who died so gallantly leading his Company at the Somme in 1916—left Denmark during the height of the war and came to Montreal from New York through a Canadian Recruiting Officer. Joining the 42nd Battalion with a reinforcing draft early in 1918, he was conspicuous from the first for his fearlessness and was invariably in the thick of every undertaking in which his Company was engaged. Routine he found irksome and his great opportunity came at Parvillers. Throughout the action he was the spearhead of "D" Company's thrust far into the enemy's lines. His work with the bayonet was deadly and his carefree courage was the keynote of the spirit of the men, which Major Martyn describes so vividly in his report. Time after time he led the way into the midst of groups of the enemy, wielding bayonet and clubbed rifle with irresistible effect. Repeatedly, also, he rushed forward alone in the face of machine gun fire from which it seemed impossible to escape unhurt and personally put the guns out of action. It was, therefore, with pride and satisfaction that the Battalion later received the news that Dinesen had been awarded the Victoria Cross. The official citation of his valour published in the London Gazette stated:

"For most conspicuous and continuous bravery displayed during ten hours of hand-to-hand fighting, which resulted in the capture of over a mile of strongly garrisoned and stubbornly defended enemy trenches.

"Five times in succession he rushed forward alone, and single-handed put hostile machine guns out of action, accounting for twelve of the enemy with bomb and bayonet. His sustained valour and resourcefulness inspired his comrades at a very critical stage of the action and were an example to all." (Parvillers, France, 12-8-18.)



B.S.M. PAGE, M.C., D.C.M. AND N.C.O.'S—DAINVILLE, SEPTEMBER, 1918

Canadian Official Photograph

pushing forward and succeeded in reaching a point close to the north-east corner of Boiry, when he was wounded by a sniper. The patrol then withdrew to the neighborhood of the Crucifix.

On the left flank Lieutenant Craig and Lieutenant Munroe with two platoons of "D" Company advancing in conjunction with the Patricias, who had by this time cleared the northern portion of Jigsaw Wood, met with stubborn opposition from a pill box and an old artillery position in which the enemy had established himself with several machine guns. Lieutenant Munroe was severely wounded and a number of other casualties occurred here. Both "D" Company and the P.P.C.L.I. were seriously held up. Lewis gunners and snipers, however, pushed forward with great determination, scrambling from shell hole to shell hole in the face of intense direct machine gun fire, making good the ground yard by yard. Covering fire was brought to bear from the right but the enemy held on with exceptional bravery until Private W. J. Russell with unselfish courage worked around through the grass and knocked out the guns with bombs.

Boiry Trench was made good shortly after 4 p.m., the line held by the Battalion being continuous across this trench with outposts commanding Artillery Hill. Touch was established on the left with Lieutenant White commanding the P.P.C.L.I. forward operations, while on the right the line had already been linked up with that of the 58th Battalion. The Companies were organized in depth along this line, the rear platoons digging a support position by linking up shell holes some 300 yards in rear of Boiry Trench. "A" and "B" Companies remained in support along the line of the ridge from Bois du Sart to Jigsaw Wood where they were most uncomfortable as the area was heavily shelled without cessation for four hours during the afternoon and early evening. Both Companies suffered casualties. In retaliation for this the British artillery undertook a heavy shoot on the whole Boiry area beginning at 5.30. Unfortunately information as to the position of the advanced troops was faulty, for an intense concentration of fire was laid down in the vicinity of the Boiry Crucifix and Artillery Hill forcing both the 42nd

ing control of the situation after Major Topp was wounded. His personal fearlessness in steadying the men and assembling them in groups where some semblance of organization could be maintained was beyond praise, while his reports transmitted to Headquarters by telephone over a line which Biggar and his gallant linemen established near the most advanced position reached by the Battalion were invaluable. Sergeant A. J. Hodge, M.M., took charge of his Company after all the officers had become casualties, maintained control and led the men forward to a most advanced post. He personally took a Lewis gun crew ahead of the line and succeeded in putting several enemy machine guns out of action. Later he located two snipers who were steadily inflicting casualties on the company front and, crawling forward, he got around their posts and silenced them. Later on as acting Company Sergeant-Major of one of the composite companies his leadership and cool resourcefulness was of the greatest assistance at a critical time. Sergeant George Smith, M.M., who had already distinguished himself on more than one occasion, was the only surviving senior non-commissioned officer of his company and as acting Company Sergeant-Major set an inspiring example of courage and devotion to duty, as did Sergeant John Wardleworth who, advancing with another Company, rushed two machine gun posts, capturing them and putting the crews out of action. Private J. V. Brandon, a Battalion sniper, after his partner had been killed remained alone in a shell hole to which he had crawled far ahead of the line and remained there for 24 hours sniping the enemy with marked effect. In a duel with a German sniper the foresight of his rifle was shot off, but he succeeded in killing the enemy, after which he again crawled forward and carried on sniping with the German's rifle. His clothes and equipment were shot through in several places and he was slightly wounded in the arm but refused to leave the line until the Battalion was relieved. Private W. J. Russell while acting as a runner for his Company remained constantly on duty for 72 hours when, in a state of utter exhaustion and blinded by gas, he was sent out. During most of the time owing to the heavy casualties

While these operations were being carried out by "D" Company on the left "A" Company on the right met with determined opposition. On the way up during the afternoon it came under shell fire and later under machine gun fire, also losing two men killed, Private Daigle and Private Brigden. Both shelling and machine gun fire diminished during the evening and the Company with the assistance of the 24th Battery, C.F.A., which man-handled a gun close up to the forward area to engage the enemy machine guns, got successfully to the Canal bank. The bridges had been demolished, however, and the Company was not immediately able to effect a crossing. Soon after midnight a message was received that "D" Company had entered Mons, whereupon Lieutenant P. P. Hutchison led his platoon forward to one of the bridges, temporarily repaired it with planks and crossed in single file to the Boulevard encircling the city. Finding the streets deserted the men ran their rifles along the grilled windows of the cellars and in a few moments the street was filled with civilians. The Company carried on through the city and established itself in position east of the town. Shortly afterwards Colonel Ewing entered Mons together with "C" and "B" Companies while Captain White entered with a Company of the Patricias. Captain White's Company had been relieved by "D" Company of the 42nd but had remained in the forward area to participate in the entry into Mons.

Before 2 a.m. the city had been mopped up and the Battalion had established a line of outposts on its objective along the eastern outskirts. The Pipe Band leading details of the Battalion not in the outpost line played its way into the city about 7 o'clock and created tremendous enthusiasm. Thousands of civilians lined the streets and the Grande Place and the Battalion was given such a welcome as it has never seen before. Men, women and children vied with one another in expressing their hospitality; hot coffee, cognac and wine were distributed with the utmost generosity. Soldiers were everywhere embraced and kissed and the rapidity with which French and Belgian flags, hidden away since the beginning of the war, appeared, was remarkable.

ROLL OF HONOUR

*Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame; nothing but well and fair
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.—MILTON.*

	Date of Death		Date of Death
Adair, L/Corporal J. *	29-9-18	Bass, Private A. E.	9-4-17
Allan, Private T. W. *	28-8-17	Batten, Private C. A.	28-8-18
Alway, L/Corporal A.	31-10-17	Baxter, Private G. E.	3-6-16
Ambrose, Private J. *	2-4-18	Baylis, Private A.	25-5-16
Anderson, Private J.	15-9-16	Beake, Private P. H.	23-3-16
Anderson, Private R.	16-4-16	Beattie, Private J. A.	6-5-16
Andrews, Private H. R.	29-9-18	Beauchamp, Private L. R. *	16-9-16
Andrews, Private J.	11-8-18	Beers, Private F. W.	12-8-18
Andrews, Private J.J., M.M. (A/L/Corporal)	11-10-18	Belhumeur, Private J.	13-1-16
Angell, L/Corporal H. S.	2-6-16	Bellers, L/Corporal J.V.H., M.M.	4-8-16
Annesley, Private R.	3-8-16	Belliveau, Private F. J.	9-4-17
Annis, Private L. F.	16-9-16	Bennett, Private F.	16-9-16
Ans dell, Private W. A.	9-4-17	Benson, Private F.	12-8-18
Applin, Private S.	3-7-17	Bent, Private J. C.	15-9-16
Armour, Private J. R.	2-6-16	Bernatchez, Private P.	9-4-17
Armstrong, Private H.	24-10-18	Berry, Private J. *	31-10-17
Arnott, L/Corporal J. H. *	28-9-16	Berry, Private J. J.	2-6-16
Arsenault, Private T.	19-5-17	Best, Private A. E.	9-4-17
Arseneau, Private J.	4-7-17	Biffin, Private E.	25-3-16
Arseneau, Private W. W.	25-4-18	Bird, Private T. H.	8-4-16
Atkinson, Private G.	14-9-18	Black, Private I. G.	2-11-17
		Black, L/Sergeant J. *	2-11-16
Back, Private R.	27-4-17	Black, Private N.	9-4-17
Bailey, Private H.	15-9-16	Blackader, Captain G. H.	10-8-16
Bailey, Private M. M.	2-11-17	Blanchard, Private E.	4-6-16
Baird, L/Sergeant W. R., M.M.	10-10-18	Boland, Private B. Y. *	12-8-18
Ball, Private E. J.	16-9-16	Booth, Private E.	20-9-17
Banks, Private A. *	30-1-17	Boswell, Private J.	29-9-18
Barclay, Private N. E.	11-6-17	Boulay, Private H. J.	11-8-18
Barham, Private A. J.	3-11-17	Bourne, Private J. D.	3-7-17
Barling, Private T. J. J.	16-9-16	Boutilier, Private N. A.	2-6-16
Barnes, Private T. *	26-8-18	Bowen, Private J. F.	14-8-18
Barr, Private P.	13-10-16	Boyland, Private A. E.	12-8-18
Barteaux, Private F. C.	9-4-17	Bradley, Private H. P.	9-4-17
		Brideau, Private F. D.	29-9-18

NOMINAL ROLL

OTHER RANKS

Abbey, Private D. S. J.
 Abbott, Private A. W.
 Abbott, Private W.*
 Adams, Private D. W.
 Adams, Private H. L.
 Adams, Private J.
 Adams, Sergt. W. P., M.M.
 Adamson, L/Sergt. A. O.*
 Adamson, Sergt. D., M.M.
 Adamthwaite, Private M.
 Addington, Private W. J.
 Agon, Private D. W.**
 Aikman, Sergt. (Pipe Major) J.
 Alexander, Private A.*
 Alexander, Private A. G.*
 Alexander, Private T. M.*
 Alger, Private W. C.
 Allan, Arm.-Sergt. J. (attached)
 Allardyce, Private E.
 Alldis, Private J.
 Alldis, Private J. M.*
 Allen, Private D. E.*
 Allen, Private E. G.*
 Allen, Private J.*
 Allen, Private J. L.
 Allen, Private N.
 Ancliffe, Private A. J.**
 Anderson, Private A.*
 Anderson, Private A. B.**
 Anderson, Sergt. C. D.*
 Anderson, Private H.*
 Anderson, Private L. G., A/Sergt.
 Anderson, Private M.*
 Anderson, Private N. S***
 Anderson, Private P. G.*
 Anderson, Private R. H.
 Anderson, Private T. J.
 Anderson, Private W.
 Angelhart, Private P.
 Angus, Private H.**
 Annett, Private S. C.*
 Antel, Private S.
 Appleton, Private D.
 Archambault, Private V.*
 Archibald, Private H. A.
 Argue, Private G. N., M.M.*
 Armitage, Private J. W.
 Armstrong, Private A. A.*
 Armstrong, Private H. A.*
 Armstrong, Lance-Corp. H. T.*
 Armstrong, Private R.
 Armstrong, Lance-Corp. T. J.*
 Armsworthy, Private A. B.*
 Armsworthy, Private B. A.*
 Arnold, Private W. S.
 Arseneault, Private A. J.*
 Arseneau, Private A. J.*
 Arseneau, Private G.**
 Arseneau, Private J.**
 Arseneault, Private A.*
 Arter, Private R.
 Ascah, Private N.*
 Ascah, Private R. J.
 Ashby, Private H. F.
 Ashdown, Private A.**
 Ashford, Private B.*
 Ashley, Private W.*
 Aslagsen, Private A.**
 Aspin, Corporal J. B.**
 Asprey, Corporal C. W.*
 Atkins, Private W. E., A/Sergt.
 Attree, Private G.
 Atwell, Private J. R.*
 Austin, Private J. W., Sergt.*
 Babcock, Private E. J.
 Bachelder, Private E. T.*
 Bacon, Private L. B.*
 Bagsley, Private W. F. B.
 Bailey, Private J. W.
 Bailey, Private W.*
 Baillie, Corporal J., A/Sergt.
 Bain, Private J., M.S.M.*
 A/S.Q.M.S., A/W.O.II
 Baines, Private E.*
 Hon. Captain and Chaplain
 Baker, Private F. E.*
 Baker, Private J. B.
 Baker, Private W., M.M.*
 Baldwin, Private R. D.
 Balentine, Lance-Corp. J. B.*
 Balfour, Private D.
 Ballantyne, Private C. R.
 Bamber, Private E.

ITINERARY

42nd BATTALION, ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA

Summary of all moves and principal operations. Compiled
from Official War Diary

1914

November 7—Authority given for formation of second Service Battalion from The Royal Highlanders of Canada. (Privy Council Order No. 2031 of 7-11-14.)

1915

May 28—Inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
June 10—Sailed from Montreal on S.S. *Hesperian*.
19—Arrived at Plymouth.
20—Proceeded by train to Shorncliffe and went under canvas in St. Martin's Plain Camp.
September 2—Battalion was inspected by His Majesty the King.
October 7—Transport moved by train to Southampton and embarked for France.
9—Battalion less transport marched to Folkestone and embarked for Boulogne. Arrived at Boulogne 7.45 P.M. and marched to Ostrohove Rest Camp.
October 11—Proceeded by train to Caestre and marched to billets in Fletre.
15—Moved across Belgian frontier to Aldershot Huts. Inspected by General Alderson.
November 2—The Battalion moved from Aldershot Huts to new area along Neuve Eglise-Romarin Road and remained for three weeks.
22—"C" and "D" Companies moved from Neuve Eglise-Romarin Road to an area west of Dranoutre.
24—Balance of Battalion moved from Neuve Eglise-Romarin Road to Dranoutre. The whole Battalion under canvas.