

First World War Resources & Further Reading

Peregrine Acland (1929) *All Else is Folly: A Tale of War and Passion*

Prime Minister Robert Borden said of this book: 'No more vivid picture has been painted of what war meant to the average soldier.'

Max Aitken (1916) *Canada in Flanders*

Contents: Mobilisation; Warfare; Neuve Chapelle; Ypres; A wave of battle; Festubert; Givenchy; Princess Patricia's Light Infantry; The Prime Minister; The Canadian Corps.

Kristine Alexander (2014) 'Generation Lost' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

Some lied about their age in order to fight. Others helped on the home front. One way or another, all Great War children were affected by the conflict.

Mark Anderson (2014) 'A Battle to Unite Us' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

How the aftermath of the Battle of Vimy Ridge gave rise to its iconic status in Canadian lore.

Ted Barris (2007) *Victory at Vimy: Canada comes of age, April 9-12, 1917*

Contents: Countdown to Zero hour; Out of the hands of generals; Artillery conquers, infantry occupies; Chasing huns towards the fatherland; The promised land; Dishing out some more hell; A first full sense of nationhood.

David Bashow (2000) *Knights of the Air: Canadian fighter pilots in the First World War*

Michel Beaulieu & Meaghan Malashewski (2014) 'Labour at the Lakehead During the First World War' in *Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society, Papers & Records, Volume 42*

The experiences of many workers during the Great War at the Lakehead deepened pre-war ethnic divisions, fractured nascent organisations and served as a pretext for the Canadian state to deal with foreign born labour radicals. In January 1917 the Social Democratic party of Canada organised in Port Arthur the largest rally held during the war against conscription. Between 700 and 1000 workers attended. The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and the Finns took the lead in supporting the Russian Revolution as it had profoundly influenced political developments in Finland leading to its independence. In October 1100 elevator workers went on strike over wages, hours

and working conditions. In September 1918 an Order in Council by the Dominion Government declared that under the War Measures Act 'all socialist, syndicalist, anarchist and other subversive organisations' were illegal. Over 15 socialist organisations and ethnic newspapers were mentioned by name. Many of the workers and co-operative restaurants in the twin cities ceased operation. Most significantly the Finnish Labour Temple, long viewed as the epicentre of labour radicalism, was closed by the Canada Permanent Mortgage Company after the Finnish Building Company defaulted on its loan. Speaking at the 1917 Trades and Labour Convention, Louis Peltier remarked to delegates: 'Every wreath of smoke from the battlefields of Europe is weaving a rope that will hang every vestige of capitalism'. The divisive ethnic policies at the national and local level during the war years ensured that radicalism at the Lakehead during the next decade would have as much to do with issues of ethnic difference as it did class.'

Matthew Bellamy (2013) 'The Labatt War Legacy' in *Legion Magazine*, July / August 2013

Michael Benedict (2002) *On the battlefields – two world wars that shaped a nation: Canada at war, volume two*

Pierre Berton (2001) *Marching As To War: Canada's Turbulent Years 1899-1953*

Contents: The uncertain country; The age of faith; The war against the Boers; The legacy of optimism; The war to end all wars; The gullible years; The global war; New beginnings; Korea – the yo-yo war; The education of Lester Pearson.

Pierre Berton (1986) *Vimy*

Contents: Ten thousand thunders; Marching as to war; The build-up; The battle; Aftermath.

Brian Bethune (2014) 'Don't Let's be beastly' in *Maclean's Magazine*, 13 October 2014

The Bodleian's treasures reveal that mockery was a potent British wartime weapon.

Brian Bethune (2014) 'Sacred Ground' in *Maclean's Magazine*, 17 November 2014

The National War Memorial commemorates those who died. It is the resting place of an unknown soldier. The death of Cpl. Nathan Cirillo will now change that.

Francis Marion Beynon (1919) *Aleta Dey*

This autobiographical novel conveys a Manitoban woman's struggle with changing social conventions.

Lance A. Bicknell (2008) *A Brief History of the 94th Overseas Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force*

Dan Black (2014) 'Far From Home: the epic search for lost Canadian graves' in *Legion Magazine*, November / December 2014

Adrian and Diana Beaupre are on a mission to create a comprehensive memorial to the 3893 Canadian casualties sustained in the UK during the Great War. The dead are mostly men – the majority in their 20s – buried in small to large cemeteries at some 853 locations in more than 88 counties and 9 far flung islands across the UK.

Dan Black (2013) 'The Long Shock of War' in *Legion Magazine*, November / December 2013

The reverberations of war continue long after the last shell or bullet is fired. They roll outward – like waves from a blast – through one generation to the next.

Dan Black & John Boileau (2013) *Old enough to fight: Canada's boy soldiers in the first world war*

Joseph Boyden (2005) *Three Day Road*

It is 1919 and Niska, the last Oji-Cree medicine woman to live off the land, has received word that one of the two boys she grudgingly saw off to war has returned. She leaves her home in the bush of Northern Ontario to retrieve him, only to discover that the one she expected is actually the other. Xavier Bird, her sole living relation, gravely wounded and addicted to the army's morphine, hovers somewhere between the living world and that of the dead. As Niska paddles him the three days home, she realises that all she can offer in her attempt to keep him alive is her words, the stories of her life. In turn, Xavier relates the horrifying years of Europe: he and his best friend, Elijah Whiskeyjack, prowled the battlefields of France and Belgium as snipers of enormous skill. As their reputations grew, the two young men, with their hand sewn moccasins and extraordinary marksmanship, became both the pride and fear of their regiment as they stalked the ripe killing fields of Ypres and the Somme. Inspired in part by real life World War 1 Ojibwa hero Francis Pegahmagabow, this novel reinvents the tradition of such Great War epics as *Birdsong* and *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

Laura Brandon (2014) 'The Art of War' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

The paintings of the Great War help Canadians understand the courage and suffering of their forebears in ways that photographs alone do not.

Laura Brandon (2014) 'Pageant of War' in *Canada's History*, October / November 2014

The chaotic world of Augustus John, the artist behind Canada's largest commissioned Great War painting – a piece that was never finished. Variously titled *Opposite Lens*, *The Canadians at Lens*, and *The Pageant of War*, the collage of Canadian First World War experiences and events was intended to be the centrepiece of a post war memorial art gallery in Ottawa that was never built. At almost four metres high and 12 metres wide, it depicts troops, refugees, and prisoners of war at the battle scarred landscape near Vimy Ridge in France. Before being acquired by the Canadian War Museum in 2011, it was attached to two walls in a music room in a home in London, England. A small panel was cut out to accommodate a door.

Angus Brown & Richard Gimblett (2006) *In the Footsteps of the Canadian Corps: Canada's First World War 1914-18*

Contents: The world turns upside down; Into the salient; The Corps is formed; The Somme; Vimy and Hill 70; The Rear Area; Passchendaele; The Hundred Days begins – Amiens; Arras, Canal du Nord and Cambrai; The final push, occupation and home; Memory then and now.

Tyrone Burke (2014) 'Leading by Example' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

Girl Guides pitch in; War and the schools.

Jessica Burtnick (2014) 'Front-Line View' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

When Chris Hughes visited an antique shop in Niagara Falls he found a century old Jules Veroscope camera and a set of glass slides from the Great War. Many of the images were taken between 1915 and 1918, mostly from battlefronts in France and Belgium. Some of the slides depict celebrations, camaraderie and the everyday life of soldiers, while others show devastation, injury and death.

Canada in the Great World War (1917, 1919, 1920, 1921)

Contents: Military history of Canada 1698-1914; Days of Preparation; Guarding the Channel Ports; The Turn of the Tide; The Triumph of the Allies; Special Services, Heroic Deeds etc.

Roch Carrier (1968) *La Guerre, Yes Sir!*

The author of the much loved short story The Hockey Sweater uses the conscription crisis as a vehicle to explore English-French relations during the war in what is arguably his best known novel.

George Cassar (1985) *Beyond Courage: the Canadians at the Second Battle of Ypres*

George Cassar (2010) *Hell in Flanders Fields: Canadians at the Second Battle of Ypres*

Mark Chochla (2003) 'From Thunder Bay to Vimy', Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society *Papers & Records* 31

Mark Chochla (2013) 'Responding to the 1918 Influenza Epidemic at the Lakehead', Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society *Papers & Records* 41

Norm Christie (1999) *The Canadians at Amiens – August 1918*

Norm Christie (1997) *The Canadians at Cambrai September – October 1918*

Norm Christie (2000) *The Canadians at Mount Sorrel June 2nd – 14th, 1916*

Norm Christie (2000) *The Canadians at Vimy April 1917, Arleux 28 April 1917, Fresnoy 3 May 1917*

Contents: Getting there; What to bring; About Arras; Components of the Canadian Expeditionary Force; The Battle of Vimy Ridge – historical overview; Tour itinerary; The tour; The driving tour of the Battle of the Arleux Loop and Fresnoy; Cemeteries and memorials; Allward's dream; The Vimy pilgrimage 1936; Mining warfare.

Norm Christie (2005) *The Canadians at Ypres 22nd – 26th April 1915*

Contents: Introduction; Getting There / What to Bring; About Ypres; Components of the 1st Canadian Division; Historical Overview; Tour Itinerary; The Tour; The Making of a Cemetery; Cemeteries and Memorials; Technological Slaughter; The Poem – In Flanders Fields.

Norm Christie (1998) *Futility & Sacrifice: The Canadians on the Somme, 1916*

Norm Christie (1998) *Gas attack! The Canadians at Ypres 1915*

Norm Christie (1998) *Slaughter in the mud – the Canadians at Passchendaele 1917*

Norm Christie (1998) *Winning the ridge – the Canadians at Vimy Ridge 1917*

Tim Cook (2014) 'A Different Kind of War' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

Enthusiastic Canadians signed up by the thousands to fight. Little did they realize the horror that awaited them.

Tim Cook and Andrew Iarocci (2014) 'Animal Soldiers' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

Whether they were mascots, working creatures, or pets, animals brought solace to Great War soldiers serving at the front.

Tim Cook (2007) *At The Sharp End: Canadians fighting the Great War 1914-16*

Contents: Europe Marches; 'The Country Went Mad!' Canada at War; Controlled Chaos: Valcartier; Carnage: Opening Moves; 'Drinking and Getting into All the Trouble They Can'; The Canadians in England, 1914-15; 'An Iron Division for Service in an Iron War'; January – February 1915; Welcome to the Western Front: February-April 1915; Trial by Fire: Second Battle of Ypres, 22 April 1915; Desperate Counterattack: Midnight to 8 am, 23 April 1915; Attack and Hold: 23 April 1915; To the Last Man: 24 April 1915; A Reputation Forged; Into the Maelstrom: Festubert, May 1915; 'This Is Not War, It Is Simply Murder: The Attack on Canadian Orchard and K.5; 'Maintained by Science to Be Killed by Shells': Battlefield Medicine; 'The Gates of Hell Opened': Festubert, 22-24 May 1915; Living in a Sewer: Life in the Trenches, 1915-16; many a Damned Cold Morning: The Banality of Trench Routine; 'Every Day We Lost a Few Men': Death in the Trenches; Into the Abyss: No Man's Land; Snipers: Silent Killers; Winning Control of No Man's Land: Canadian raiding 1915; Creating the Corps: September 1915 – March 1916; The Murder Hole: Battle of St Eloi, April 1916; Defeat and Scapegoats: April 1916; 'It Was a Day of Obliteration': The Battle of Mount Sorrel, 2 June 1916; 'Like Pouring Metal into a Blast Furnace': Counterattack, 3-4 June 1916; Biting Back: 6-13 June 1916; 'Redeemed from the Grave': Escape from the Front; 'The Blighter – He Swings Like a Gate': Rest and Recuperation; The 'Big Push': The Somme, 1 July – 1 September 1916; 'You People at Home Can't Realize How Bloody This War Really Is': Preparing for Battle; 'Looking Forward to a Crack at Fritz': The Canadians on the Somme, September 1916; Bloody Victory: Courcelette, 15 September 1916; 'We Were Met with Deadly Fire': The Battle of Thiepval Ridge, 26 September 1916; 'We Pound, Pound, Pound': Regina Trench, 1 October 1916; No Rest, No Retreat: Regina Trench, 8 October 1916; 'Experiences Too Horrible to Relate': The 4th Division on the Somme: The Bludbath: Assessing the Somme; The Reckoning.

Tim Cook (2014) 'Hope amid the Madness' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

When they weren't dodging death, soldiers of the Great War found ways to keep their spirits high.

Tim Cook (2010) *The Madman and the Butcher: the sensational wars of Sam Hughes and General Arthur Currie*

Tim Cook (2008) *Shock Troops: Canadians fighting the Great War 1917-18*

Contents: Dying to Survive: The battlefield Specialists on the Western Front; From Amateurs to Professionals: Taking Control of the Canadian War Effort; Raiding – the Laboratory of Battle: January – April 1917; Bungo and the Byng Boys: Preparing for the Vimy Battle; 'You live like pigs, and you kill like pigs': The 1st Canadian Division; 'Even if one man [is] left alive the objective must be taken and held': The 2nd Canadian Division; 'There before us, frightfully close, was the edge of hell': The 3rd Canadian Division; 'We will take it or never come back': The 4th Canadian Division; A Victory Too Costly? The Bloodiest Battle in Canadian Military History; 'Do your duty and fight to the finish': The Battle of Arleux and Fresnoy, 28 April – 8 May 1917; 'Good to be back in civilisation': Blighty, the Temporary Respite; 'Sing me to sleep where bullets fall': Soldiers' Culture; 'Camaraderie of the damned': Rewards, Combat Motivation, and Sick Grins; Supernatural Battlefields: The Dead and the Undead on the Western Front; The Breaking Point: Collapse and Punishment; A Canadian Corps Commander: Sir Arthur Currie; Over the Top: 15 August 1917; Bleeding the Germans White: 15-18 August 1917; 'Swallowed up in the swirling murk of the battle': Hill 70 and Lens, 18-25 August 1917; Called to Battle: Passchendaele, October 1917; 'I don't know how the human frame stood up': 26 October 1917; Crawling out of the Mud: 30 October 1917; 'The devil himself couldn't have stopped us': 6-10 November 1917; 'Educated largely by our own mistakes': November 1917-March 1918; Backs to the Wall: The German Peace Offensive, March – May 1918; 'Our nerves grew steadier; our tempers improved': Training and Rest, Summer 1918; The Empire Strikes back: The Battle of Amiens; The Eighth of the Eighth: The Battle of Amiens, 8 August 1918; 'I think this is the beginning of the end': 9-14 August 1918; Hard Pounding: Breaking the Arras Trench System; 'Hammer and tongs fighting': Set-Piece Battles 27 August – 1 September 1918; 'It was murder to move and suicide to stay put': Breaking the Drocourt-Queant Line, 2 September 1918; 'Be bold – always bold': Preparing for the Battle of the Canal du Nord, September 1918; Shock and Awe: Crashing the Canal du Nord, 27-28 September 1918; 'Every time I look around for a familiar face, I find they have gone': 29 September – 9 October 1918; 'We steeled ourselves not to let down the Corps': The Battle of Valenciennes, 1-2 November 1918; 'A bloody long way to Mons': 11 November 1918; 'I want to get the hell home': Demobilisation, 1919; 'Life to me can never be the same': The Veterans' Return; The Butcher's Bill; Whither the Great War? 1919 to the Present.

Terry Copp (2013) 'In the footsteps of war' in *Legion Magazine*, November / December 2013

Terry Copp (2014) 'Midnight Charge: the attack on Kitchener's Wood' in *Legion Magazine*, November / December 2014

As darkness fell on the night of 22 April 1915, three German divisions, advancing behind clouds of poisonous chlorine gas, had torn a 5 kilometre gap in the defences of the Ypres Salient. Two French divisions had been forced into a disorderly retreat, exposing the entire left flank of the Canadian Division. The midnight attack by men of the 10th and 16th Battalions ended with 259 men killed, 406 wounded and 129 missing.

Frederic Curry (1916) *From the St Lawrence to the Yser with the 1st Canadian Brigade*

Contents: Ante-bellum; Petewawa; Mobilisation; Val Cartier; The convoy; In England; Interim; Ypres, 1915; With the draft; The breaking in; Reserve billets; Bailleul; The trek south; Festubert, 1915; Carpe Diem; Givenchy, 1915; Northward again; Nights of gladness!; In front of Messines; Mine warfare; Myths, fairies, etc; The winter months.

Daniel Dancock (1986) *Legacy of valor – the Canadians at Passchendaele*

Daniel Dancock (1987) *Spearhead to victory – Canada and the Great War*

Daniel Dancock (1989) *Welcome to Flanders Fields*

Contents: The most perfect military rifle; Some damned foolish thing; Who in the world are we going to fight?; A dark shadow; What terrible weather; Decent soap is hard to get; The tricks of the trade; A great day for Canada, boys; The gates of hell; Their damned rifles; Every man for himself; Give them hell, give them hell; We can only hang on; They were coming in masses; The Dominion will be justly proud; In Flanders Fields; Order of battle, 1st Canadian Division, 22 April 1915.

W. Davidson (1930) *Brief History of the 52nd*

Contents: 52nd Infantry Battalion; 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade; 4th Canadian Division; Mount Sorrel; Flers-Courcelette; Ancre Heights; Vimy 1917; Capture of Avion; Hill 70; Passchendaele; Amiens; Actions Round Damery; Scarpe 1918; Drocourt-Queant; Canal-du-Nord; Cambrai 1918; Valenciennes; Winter 1918-19; Casualties, Strengths, Decorations; Tactical Commanders.

The 52nd Canadian Infantry Battalion was recruited and mobilised at Port Arthur, Ontario, and sailed for England on 23rd November 1915 with a strength of 40 officers and 1032 men. It arrived in France on 21st February 1916 and formed part of the 9th

Canadian Brigade, 3rd Canadian Division. The Commanding Officers were Lieut. Colonels A.W. Hay, D.M. Sutherland, W.B. Evans, W.W. Foster. The Victoria Cross was awarded to Captain C.P.J. O'Kelley, MC. Colours of the 52nd were deposited at St John's Church in Port Arthur when the unit returned to Port Arthur for demobilisation in March 1919, instead of passing them to the 'parent' unit the 96th LSR. They were not retrieved by the Lake Superior Regiment until 1928, after the official perpetuation of the 52nd had been assigned to that unit. The 52nd ('New Ontario') was perpetuated in the Canadian Militia by 1st Battalion, The Lake Superior Regiment, with HQ at Port Arthur, Ontario.

Angela Davis & Sarah McKinnon (1992) *No Man's Land: the battlefield paintings of Mary Riter Hamilton, 1919-1922*

Contents: The Artist; The battlefield paintings; The exhibition; Works exhibited; Chronology.

Chelsea DeGagne, Michel Beaulieu and David Ratz (2009) 'Prima in Lacubus: over a century of naval activity at the Lakehead', Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society *Papers & Records* 37

Sabrina Doyle (2014) 'Innovating War' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

Ground breaking inventions that outlasted the war included: variable pitch propeller; Ross rifle; Nissen hut; Hydrophone.

Duffy (2011) 'The Strange, Second Death of Lewis Yealland in *Ontario History*, Vol. CIII, No.2, Autumn 2011

Lewis Yealland (1885-1954), a graduate of University of Western Ontario's medical school, migrated to the imperial capital in 1915, where he worked on shell shock cases at the Queen's Square hospital. His efforts won him the praise of his superiors, and he published a survey of his cases and the therapies he employed in 1918. He spent the rest of his career as a Harley Street doctor, specializing in the treatment of alcoholism. UWO granted him an honorary degree in 1948. Then, beginning in 1985, his reputation began its posthumous disintegration. Scholars, a prominent novelist (Pat Barker) and a filmmaker (Regeneration) alike viewed him and his electroshock therapies as barbarous. They compare his methods used by Dr Rivers at Craiglockhart. The implication is that Rivers used humane psychiatry on his officer patients, including Siegfried Sassoon, Wilfred Owen and Robert Graves, who used their name to extol his virtues. Yealland was presented as an uncaring sadist who used electric shocks to torture his non-consenting working class victims. Duffy's carefully contextualised

account of Yealland's practices compels us to revise this recent revisionism. Neither an attempt at advocacy nor a venture in setting the record straight, Duffy's treatment of Yealland and his work on shell shock provides an alternative reading to a subject that contemporary discourse made up its mind about too quickly.

A. Duguid (1938) *Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War 1914-1919*

From the Outbreak of War to the Formation of the Canadian Corps, August 1914-September 1915

Gabriel Dumont Institute (1994) *Remembrances: interviews with Metis veterans*

Brenda Eldridge (2014) 'Letters Home' in Our Canada, October / November 2014

Percy Harden was born in 1894, married Edith Dow in 1915, and had one child, Ruby. He enlisted with the 5th Mounted Rifles and wrote regular letters home. In July 1916 he was at the Valcartier training camp. He travelled from Montreal to Halifax by train and embarked on the Olympic for England in December 1916. This was the largest ship afloat – the Olympic weighed 46,000 tons and this was its 13th and final trip as a troop transport ship. His letters from Witley Camp in Surrey, England, in April 1917 mention working hard at his musketry and getting ready for battle. On 29 April he wrote to say he'd been issued a pistol, field glasses, maps, compasses and a scout badge. In June 1917 he was in France in the 24th Bn. CEF. His last letter was dated 12 August 1917 saying that he'd been in the trenches for nearly two months. 27 August 1917 brought the news to Edith that Percy had been killed in action on 15 August.

Christine Emmett (2014) 'A Search For Understanding' in Our Canada, October / November 2014

Visiting Great War burial sites in France and Belgium can be a very moving, even life changing, experience. John McCrae wrote 'In Flanders Fields' at an advanced dressing station on Essex farm in 1915. At the Boezinge battlefield site, north of Ypres, the Yorkshire trench system has been reconstructed. Langemark is one of the three main German cemeteries in Belgium. More than 44,000 German soldiers were killed in or around Ypres. A large burial site called 'The Comrades Grave' contains the bodies of more than 24,000 German soldiers. The St Julien Memorial, also known as the Brooding Soldier, is located on the site of the first large scale poison gas attack on 22 April 1915. It commemorates the Canadian First Division's participation in the Second Battle of Ypres. Tyne Cot, at Passchendaele, is the largest Commonwealth military cemetery in the world. 4000 Canadian died here in October 1917. The Menin Gate

Memorial contains the names of more than 54,000 Commonwealth dead who have no known grave. The Last Post has been played here every night at 8pm since 1928.

Suzanne Evans (2014) 'Bacilli and Bullets' in Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War

The Great War revolutionised medicine, as doctors, nurses and physiotherapists struggled to save lives and make shattered men whole.

Cynthia Faryon (2009) *Mysteries, legends and myths of the First World War: Canadian soldiers in the trenches and in the air*

Timothy Findley (1977) *The Wars*

'The finest historical novel ever written by a Canadian,' according to author Guy Vanderhaeghe, tells the story of how the war robbed 19 year old Robert Ross of his innocence.

Elinor Florence (2014) 'A Special Souvenir' in Our Canada, October / November 2014

Charles Light joined the Lord Strathcona's Horse, fought in France, was wounded twice, made it home alive and brought a wartime memento with him. In April 1918 a shell exploded behind him at the Battle of Rifle Wood and shrapnel fragments pierced his lower back and a kidney. While spending a long and weary three months in an English hospital, he took up needlework. He chose a manly subject – the Lord Strathcona's Horse Regimental crest. After recovering from his wounds he was sent back to the front where he stayed until the end of the war. 96 years later his needlework hangs on the wall of his proud grand-daughter.

Norman Franks & Alan Bennett (1997) *The Red Baron's Last Flight: a mystery investigated*

Bill Freeman & Richard Nielsen (1999) *Far From Home: Canadians in the First World War*

Cecil French (1999) *A history of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps in the Great War 1914-1919*

Margaret Frenette (2014) 'Doing Your Bit on Thunder Bay's Home Front 1914-1919' in Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society, *Papers & Records*, Volume 42

Port Arthur and Fort William supported 'their boys' financially and morally with little assistance. They provided free space, utilities and services for military purposes. They

made donations to myriad causes. They fully financed the Canadian Patriotic Fund. They worked to their 'last ounce of strength' and gave to their 'last penny'. When the war ended, they dealt with the needs of their returned soldiers and took on the task of honouring their dead. They did all this for no or scant reward from the provincial and federal governments. The costs of the war grew steadily each year and by 1917 Fort William calculated that these costs amounted to \$162,000, and this was probably an underestimate. In January 1917 the Fort William Canadian Patriotic Society (established in September 1914) requested and received city council's approval for a tax levy to support the fund. Port Arthur followed suit; in 1917 the City's levy of 25 mills included one mill for its Patriotic Fund and one mill 'war tax'. Port Arthur had its Keefer Home, a small convalescent hospital, but most returned soldiers from the twin cities were treated and convalesced in Winnipeg. Fort William's mayor wrote to the Military Hospitals Commission in November 1917 pointing out that there were 125 wounded Lakehead men in a hospital in Winnipeg, and offering to convert the former Empire Hotel for their treatment and recovery. The offer was declined. By 1917 the twin Cities were starting to reflect the economic boom of central Canada. Lakehead was 'the place the grain goes through' and new elevators were built in 1917 to increase storage capacity. The most exciting economic news in 1917 was the re-opening of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. Fort William had to abandon its plans for a war memorial when the federal and provincial governments failed to provide funding and a plebiscite to fund it locally was defeated. Not until the Women's Patriotic Auxiliary took over the project was a monument provided – in 1921 a simple statue, funded by donations, was placed outside city hall.

Mary Gaudet (2014) 'Bearing a Heavy Load' in *Our Canada*, October / November 2014

In 1918 Private Frank Walker, a stretcher bearer with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, was recuperating in England, where he spent many months in hospitals and casualty depots, recovering after the battle of Passchendaele. During the fall of 1918 he was transferred to a staff hospital ship, HMHS *Neuralia*, which sailed between England and Canada. On the *Neuralia*, and another hospital ship, HMHS *Essequibo*, he made 8 return trips before returning to Canada for good in July 1919. He recorded his experiences in France as a stretcher bearer at Ypres, Festubert, Givinchy and Corcelette on scraps of paper. His daughter Mary published these as *From a Stretcher Handle: The World War 1 Journal and Poems of Pte. Frank Walker* in 2000.

Patricia Giesler (1995) *Valour Remembered: Canada and the First World War*

Martin Gilbert (2006) *The Battle of the Somme: the heroism and horror of war*

Joyce Glasner (2003) *The Halifax Explosion: surviving the blast that shook a nation*

Contents: At the mouth of the harbour; Port city morning; A fateful error; The red flag; Shock waves; beyond the call of duty; Panic in the streets; Exodus; Casualties and compassion; No end in sight.

D.J. Goodspeed (1969) *The Road Past Vimy: the Canadian Corps 1914-1918*

G. W. Gorman (1918) 'With the "Little Black Devils"', Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society 9th annual report

Government of Canada (1984) *Books of Remembrance*

Contents: 1914-1918 (66,655 names); 1939-1945 (44,893 names); Korea (516 names); South Africa War 1899-1902 & the Nile Expedition 1884-85 (283 names); Newfoundland (2,363 names); total names 114,710.

Jack Granatstein & Desmond Morton (2003) *Canada and the two world wars*

J.L. Granatstein (2014) 'The Conscription Crisis' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

As casualties rose, Canada's Conservative Prime Minister was determined to impose compulsory service. This helped win the war but put the Tories on the losing side of government for decades to come.

Jack Granatstein (2004) *Hell's Corner: an illustrated history of Canada's Great War*

J.L. Granatstein (2014) 'Lessons of War' in *Maclean's Magazine*, 11 August 2014

'We will always fight someone else's war. Canadians have never been the aggressor.'

Jack Granatstein (2014) 'Thirty Years of War' in *Canada's History*, October / November 2014

The two world wars were, in reality, a single deadly conflict that had a huge impact in shaping Canada as a strong middle power.

Dianne Graves (1997) *A Crown of Life: the world of John McCrae*

Contents: In the fields of Flanders, May 1915; From the lone shieling, 1849-72; My little lad for a soldier boy, 1872-92; Amid my books I lived the hurrying years, 1892-97; Yet courage for the battles of the day, 1897-1900; That day of battle in the dusty heat, 1900-01; Labour hath other recompense than rest, 1901-04; The careless song, the cup, the love of friends, 1905-08; We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow, 1908-10; They do not see the shadows grow, 1911-13; And lo! Cometh the night, January – October 1914; To them, O Guns, that we have heard their call, October 1914 – March 1915; Some

yielded, no, not we!, April-May 1915; The hand we gave the weary and the weak, June 1915 – December 1916; To you from falling hands we throw the torch, January 1917 – January 1918; We will onward till we win or fall, January 1918 – May 1919; We will keep the faith for which they died, 1919-97; Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.

Charlotte Gray (2014) 'Letters from the Front' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

Nothing lifted the morale of soldiers more than their correspondence with loved ones back home.

Nathan Greenfield (2007) *Baptism of Fire: the Second Battle of Ypres and the Forging of Canada, April 1915*

Nathan M. Greenfield (2014) 'Behind Barbed Wire' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

For some, being a Prisoner of War during the Great War was not much better than being in the trenches.

Nathan M. Greenfield (2014) 'Enemy Aliens' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

Canada was quick to intern thousands of recent immigrants deemed to be threats to national security.

Benetton Greenhous & Stephen Harris (1992) *Canada and the battle of Vimy Ridge, 9-12 April 1917*

Paul Gross (2008) *Passchendaele*

Sergeant Michael Dunne of the 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion returns home from the Great War emotionally and physically scarred. In a Calgary military hospital he meets and falls in love with Sarah Mann, a nurse with her own secrets to hide. When Sarah's wayward brother, David, signs up to fight in Europe, Michael is compelled to return to the battlefield to protect him. Neither man knows what lies ahead. It is November 1917, and Michael, David and the rest of the Fighting 10th are about to plunge into the hell of Passchendaele.

Art Gunnell (2004) 'The City of Port Arthur's Book of Remembrance: A record of residents who served in the First and Second World Wars', Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society *Papers & Records* 32

J.E. Hahn (1930) *The intelligence service within the Canadian Corps 1914-18*

Thomas Hall (2014) 'Literary Lions' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

The best of Canadian war fiction: *Aleta Dey* by Francis Marion Beynon; *All Else is Folly: A Tale of War and Passion* by Peregrine Acland; *Generals Die in Bed* by Charles Yale Harrison; *Barometer Rising* by Hugh MacLennan; *La Guerre, Yes Sir!* by Roch Carrier; *The Wars* by Timothy Findley. Winnipegger Lt. Harry Colebourn bought a female black bear cub for \$20 in White River, Ontario, while on his way to Europe, naming it after his home town. When Colebourn left England for the battlefields of France, Winnie went to London Zoo, where she later became a favorite of Christopher Robin, the son of A.A. Milne, who used the bear as the basis for the main character in *Winnie the Pooh* and *The House at Pooh Corner*. Trench slang; Sounds of an era.

Thomas Hall & Ariana Kaknevicius (2014) 'Mapping the war at home' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

Port Arthur had an Armoury and a Training Camp at Gresley Park. Before 1914, Canada had a small regular army of 3110 men and very few camps or training facilities. When the war began, orders were given to assemble an expeditionary force. Thousands signed up at recruiting offices, and within two months the first contingent of nearly 31,200 soldiers was on its way to England from Canada's largest training camp at Valcartier, Quebec. As the war progressed, more training camps were established across Canada.

Charles Yale Harrison (1930) *Generals Die in Bed*

Contents: Recruits; In the trenches; Out on rest; back to the round; On rest again; Bombardment; Bethune; London; Over the top; An interlude; Arras; Vengeance.

Born in the US but raised in Montreal, Harrison fought for the Canadian Expeditionary Force. His controversial novel has often been compared to Erich Maria Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

C. Nathan Hatton (2014) 'A Little Diversion to Dispel the Gloom: Sport at the Lakehead during the Great War, 1914-1918' in *Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society, Papers & Records*, Volume 42

The impact of the Great War on sport in Thunder Bay is captured in two events in 1915: the Fort William Daily Times Journal 10 Mile Road race was cancelled; and on 24 May 1915 a specially selected team of all star soccer players from the Northern Ontario Football Association league faced off against a team from the 52nd (New Ontario) Overseas Battalion, CEF, in what was described as 'about the best exhibition of soccer football seen in Fort William this year'. By 1915 it was clear that not everyone was comfortable with the idea of a sporting culture that continued to function without due

regard for the larger international crisis gripping the Dominion. The two sides of this debate were brought together by the 94th Overseas Battalion which was formed in December 1915 and stationed at Thunder Bay until they departed for France in June 1916. After they left this role was taken on by the 141st Bull Moose Battalion of New Ontario, which was raised in December 1915. This Battalion's foremost achievements were in senior hockey. In 1916-17 they played local teams in the Thunder Bay Amateur Hockey League and went on to Winnipeg to challenge for the Allan Cup. Boxing was another sport that achieved new life in the region thanks largely to military efforts. Sport kept the men fit and engendered a fighting spirit. It was also used for fund raising purposes. Sport played many meaningful and useful roles in the Lakehead during the Great War.

Geoffrey Hayes, Andrew Iarocci & Mike Bechthold (2007) *Vimy Ridge: a Canadian Reassessment*

Contents: The strategic background; The Battle for Vimy Ridge, 9-12 April 1917; Aftermath and Memory.

Andrew Iarocci (2008) *Shoestring Soldiers: the 1st Canadian Division at War, 1914-15*

Andrew Iarocci (2014) 'Stumbling Into War' in *Legion Magazine*, November / December 2014

Boots disintegrated in the mud, rifles jammed and there weren't enough trucks and artillery shells. Add to that a backdrop of mistrust and cronyism as a young nation marched off to war.

Glenn R. Iriam (2011) *In the Trenches, 1914-1918*

Contents: Canada; Crossing the Atlantic; England; Scotland; England; Crossing the Channel; St Nazaire; Hazebrouck; Plug Street Wood; Labutillere; Death Valley; St Julien; Relieved From The Front Line; Hospitalized; The Duck's Bill; The Messines Front; First Leave To Blighty; Return To The Messines; Ypres Salient; Training for The Somme; The Somme; Lens; Suchez; Vimy Ridge; Paris; Hill 70; Lens; Passchendaele; Leave in Swansea, Wales; Arras; Scarpe; Telegraph Hill; Scarpe River; Amiens; To The Coast; Coalition House, Dorchester, Dorset; Epsom Downs, London, England; Set Sail for North America; Returned to Canada; Return To The Lake Of The Woods.

These are the memoirs of Sergeant Frank S. Iriam, sniper, scout and observer attached to the First Canadian Division, CEF. There are vivid descriptions of battles, good and bad commanders, and a scout's duties in trench warfare – a very violent and dangerous job where sudden death was everywhere. Frank killed the enemy on sight, directly

artillery fire onto German targets, and crawled around no man's land day and night evaluating the enemy defences, in sunshine, rain or snow.

Roy Ito (1984) *We Went To War: the story of the Japanese Canadians who served during the First and Second World Wars*

Hugh Kay, George Magee and Finlay MacLennan (2002) *Battery Action! The story of the 43rd (Howitzer) Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, 1916-19*

Contents: Part 1 (by Hugh Kay, killed in action, 6 November 1917), Written at Aubigny, Christmas, 1916; Y Position, Vimy, 3 September 1917; Part 2 (by George Magee, died of wounds, 28 September 1918), Ohlain, Christmas, 1917; Part 3 (by Finlay McLennan, assisted by Ben case and A. Lane), Holding the Line; Grooming Kits and Buckhsee Pits; Passchendaele; Jack-pots and rum issues; Rhubarb and roses; With the big push; Apres La Guerre; Appendices – Battery Positions; Lest We Forget; Nominal Roll of the 43rd Battery.

Frederick Willesden La Soeur (1919) *The Officially Authorized Story of the Fifty Second Battalion: It's Record in Franc, Belgium and Canada*

Norman Leach (2008) *Passchendaele an illustrated history – Canada's triumph and tragedy of the fields of Flanders*

Legion Magazine (2014) *Canada and the Great War: the battles*

Contents: 'So what if we weren't prepared for war?'; 'Every officer should "buckle on his harness and get busy"'; 'Like dabs of cement on a crumbling wall' ; 'Trenches were hip deep in water, parapets had oozed away' ; 'Watch in hand, I waited for the exact second' ; 'Terrible beyond description' ; 'Just before daybreak, all hell seemed to let loose' ; 'They had left the war, but the war never left them'.

Library of Parliament (2002) *The War Paintings in the Senate Chamber*

Contents: Landing of the First Canadian Division at Saint-Nazaire, 1915 (Edgar Bundy, 1916); A Mobile Veterinary Unit in France (Algernon Talmage, 1917); Railway Construction in France (Leonard Richmond, 1917); Arras, the Dead City (James Kerr-Lawson, 1919); On Leave (Clare Atwood, 1918); The Cloth Hall, Ypres (James Kerr-Lawson, 1919); The Watch on the Rhine (Sir William Rothenstein, 1920); Returning to the Reconquered Land (Sir George Clausen, 1919).

Michel Litalien (2014) 'Silence and Sacrifice' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

Thousands of French-Canadians served in the Great War but their stories have not been widely told.

Lubomyr Luciuk (2001) *In fear of the barbed wire fence – Canada's first national internment operations and the Ukrainian Canadians 1914-20*

Dan McCaffery (1988) *Billy Bishop: Canadian Hero*

Born in Owen Sound, Ontario, in 1894, Bishop was a poor student and in 1914 was caught cheating on an exam at the Royal Military College in Kingston. Before they could expel him, Bishop quit. Thirsting for adventure, he went to war that year and within a short time became the stuff of legend. A skilled pilot and crack shot, he established himself as the top gun of the Allied air forces and by 1918 was the most decorated war hero in Canadian history.

Siobhan McClelland (2014) 'Lasting Bond' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

Victory Bonds kept Canada's war effort going. The Great War also led to changes in Pensions, Income Tax, Daylight Saving and the Patriotic Fund (paid to soldiers wives or widowed mothers to supplement the army pay they received from husbands and sons).

Siobhan McClelland (2014) 'Painting the War' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

Ernest Fosbery, a well known portrait painter, became one of Canada's first war artists after requesting a commission from the Canadian War Memorials Fund, which Canadian newspaper baron Max Aitken established in 1916 to paint Canada's war effort. Others followed including William Thurston Topham (whose watercolours showed life in the trenches), Homer Watson (whose paintings depicted training at Valcartier, Quebec), and several members of the Group of Seven (including A.Y. Jackson and Frederick Varley, whose experiences in Europe significantly influenced their later work, which featured dead trees and devastated landscapes).

Siobhan McClelland (2014) 'Women of the War' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

When women took to the factories and fields to help carry Canada through the war, others were called on to show them in their art. To this day, few have seen their works. Other developments included: a short lived Women's Home Guard; Farmerettes (women farm workers).

Siobhan McClelland (2014) 'Women's suffrage' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

The 1917 election spurred new voting rights for women); Suffragist's War Auxiliary (who worked in factories, civil service, banks and offices); War Brides (54,500 Canadian soldiers' dependents came to Canada); Lady hockey players.

Jake MacDonald (2014) 'The Pine Street Boys' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

Winnipeg's Pine Street was renamed Valour Road when three of its residents won the Victoria Cross in the Great War. Freddy Hall won his VC at the First Battle of Ypres in April 1915. Lionel 'Leo' Clarke won his VC during the Battle of the Somme in 1916. Robert Shankland won his VC at Passchendaele. Only Shankland survived the war.

Eric McGeer (2014) 'Carved in Stone' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

With their loved ones buried overseas, families mourned the fallen with heart rending epitaphs inscribed on gravestones most would never see.

Tom MacGregor (2014) 'The Royal 22nd Regiment: celebrating 100 years of service and sacrifice' in *Legion Magazine*, November / December 2014

The 22nd (French Canadian) Battalion became active on 14 October 1914. Training began in Montreal and St-Jean and the unit transferred to Amherst, NS, before sailing to England in May 1915 aboard the *Saxonia*. They entered the war in Flanders in September 1915. They first gained distinction in September 1916 when they took part in the offensive at Flers-Courcelette. The attack was successful. The Battalion repelled 14 German counter attacks without giving up any ground. In 4 days of fighting, 88 men were killed, including 6 officers. Another 119 were wounded.

Leah McLaren (2014) 'The Lights of the Living' in *Maclean's Magazine*, 17 November 2014

In the place where trench warfare began, grim reminders and haunting questions still linger.

Hugh MacLennan (1941) *Barometer Rising*

The Halifax explosion in 1917 is central to MacLennan's exploration of Canada's changing identity and evolution as an independent nation.

James McWilliams & R. James Steel (1978) *The Suicide Battalion*

R.J. Manion (1918) *A Surgeon in Arms*

Contents: Life in the trenches; Over the top; Overland; Kelly; The language of the line; Just looking about; Gassed!; Relief; Dugouts; The sick parade; Caring for the wounded; Cheerfulness; Courage-Fear-Cowardice; Air fighting; Staff officers; The Battle of Vimy Ridge; A trip to Arras; Trench stew; Leave; Paris during the war; Paris in wartime; In a chateau hospital; On a transport; Decorations; On a hill.

Born at Pembroke Ontario in 1881 and accepted into the Canadian Army Medical Corps at Ottawa with rank of Lieutenant in March 1916. He became a Captain in April 1916 and embarked the SS Olympic at Halifax with the Ontario Hospital contingent. He arrived at Liverpool and served at Canterbury Military Hospital (May 1916) and the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe (June 1916). He arrived in France in November 1916 and was attached to No1 Canadian General Hospital, No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance (December 1916) and 21st Battalion as Medical Officer (January 1917). He was admitted to No.7 Stationary Hospital Boulogne in June 1917 with a hernia and was invalided to England and admitted to the Royal Free Hospital in London. He was granted special leave to Canada (July – September 1917) and awarded the Military Cross. In December 1917 he was elected to Parliament as Unionist MP for the riding of Fort William. He was discharged from the CEF as medically unfit in February 1918.

Peter Mansbridge (2014) ‘We Remember’ in Canada’s Great War Album: our memories of the First World War

Future generations will recall and learn from the war that was supposed to end all war.

William Mathieson (1981) *My Grandfather’s War – Canadians remember the First World War 1914-18*

William Millar (1918) *From Thunder Bay Through Ypres with the Fighting 52nd*

Contents: Breaking Camp; The Arrival in France; Our First Casualty; In the Ypres Salient; Hooge; Easter in Flanders; Death of Lieut. Hatton; Scouting in the Gap at Hooge; The Third Battle of Ypres; Relieved by the C.M.R.’s; With the Fourth C.M.R.’s; The Enemy Breaking Through at Hooge; ‘In Flanders Fields the Poppies Blow’; Retaking our Lost Trenches; Relieved; Ambushing the German Patrol; Bill-Posting in No-Man’s-Land; Stealing Fritzie’s Sentries; Ambushed on the Menin Road; Wounded; Bound for Blighty.

Millar’s book is a highly personal account of his amazing six months in combat with one of the most decorated Canadian battalions of the Great War. His is a first-hand account of the months of stalemate following the 2nd Battle of Ypres, a period when Canadian forces, under persistent attack, gained valuable tactical and command experience. With growing confidence, the men of the 52nd emerged full in the knowledge that, man-for-man, they were at least the equal of any military force in the world.

Christopher Moore (2014) 'Before the Fall' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

For most Canadians, the Great War came like a lightning bolt out of a clear summer sky.

Jennifer Morse (2014) 'Canada's War Art' in *Legion Magazine*, November / December 2014

Brian Lorimer paints big, vivid pictures and for from 2012 -2014 he dedicated himself to capturing and commemorating the Great War. He titled this latest series 'Project Remembrance' and it was completed just in time for the centenary.

Desmond Morton & J. Granatstein (1989) *Marching to Armageddon: Canadians and the Great War 1914-1919*

Contents: Over by Christmas; Doing Your Bit; Learning War; Waiting and working; The Canadian Corps; A national crusade; Killing grounds; The weariest year; Road to Victory; Counting the costs; Appendices – Order of battle; Enlistments and casualties; Social and economic change.

W.W. Murray (1937) *The Epic of Vimy*

Niagara Historical Museum (ND) *A Brief History of the Canadian Expeditionary Force*

Dean F. Oliver (2014) 'The July Drive' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

Newfoundlanders have their own unique way of remembering the Great War.

Bob Pearson (2014) 'Vimy Ridge As I Saw It' in *Our Canada*, October / November 2014

Winston Pearson, a Great War veteran, recounted his ordeal during the Battle of Vimy Ridge to his son, Bob Pearson. Winston enlisted in the army in 1915 at the age of 16 and was wounded in France at 17 – although his official age was listed as 19. He spent the winter of 1916-17 in the Vimy Ridge sector and took part in the attack on 9 April. Shortly after going over the top he was badly injured by a machine gun bullet but made it back to a casualty clearing station. He returned to England and then Canada to convalesce and was discharged in September 1918. He died in 1984 age 85.

James Pedley (1999) *Only This: a war retrospect 1917-1918*

Roy H. Piovesana (1990) *Robert J. Manion: Member of Parliament for Fort William, 1917-1935*

Contents: Surgeon In Arms; Unionist Backbencher 1918-1921; Opposition Backbencher 1922-1929; Playing the Party Game – Victory and Defeat 1930-1935

Robert James Mannion (1881-1943) enrolled with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in 1916. Attached to the 21st Canadian Battalion, he was awarded the Military Cross for heroism at the battle of Vimy Ridge. He was elected to the Canadian House of Commons during the conscription election of 1917 as an MP for Fort William. He was leader of the Canadian Conservative Party 1938-1940.

Joel Ralph (2014) ‘A Bittersweet Victory: the Battle of the Somme’ in Canada’s Great War Album: our memories of the First World War

On 15 September 1916 the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division launched successful attacks towards Courcelette. The French-Canadian 22nd ‘Van Doos’ Battalion and the 25th Battalion (Nova Scotia Rifles) captured the objective and held off 17 German counter attacks through 4 days of extreme and bloody close quarters fighting. The battle continued throughout September and October and left the first three Canadian divisions exhausted. They were withdrawn and British troops and the newly recruited 4th Canadian Division arrived to renew the attack. With both sides shattered and winter setting in the Battle of the Somme came to an end. Three months of fighting shifted the front line by just 8 km at a cost of more than 1m casualties, with 24,000 dead and wounded Canadians.

Joel Ralph (2014) ‘A Bloody Triumph: the Battle of Vimy Ridge’ in Canada’s Great War Album: our memories of the First World War

On the morning of 9 April 1917 all 4 Canadian divisions advanced side by side for the first time in a single attack. Hammering the Germans with artillery, the Canadians quickly advanced to capture enemy defensive lines. A final push by the 4th Canadian Division on 12 April captured the last major position, known as ‘The Pimple’. But victory came at a cost: 9 April was the single bloodiest day of the war for the Canadian Corps. With 10,000 soldiers already lost in the 4 months leading up to the attack, Canada suffered an additional 10,000 casualties in just 4 days of fighting at Vimy Ridge.

Joel Ralph (2014) ‘Disorder and Loss: the Battle of Festubert’ in Canada’s Great War Album: our memories of the First World War

As part of a larger British offensive, the Canadians were hurried into an attack that summons up all the worst images of trench warfare. There were few clear objectives and the maps provided identified them incorrectly. Artillery barrages were ineffective.

Despite repeated requests for more time to prepare, the confused Canadians crossed no man's land in a futile attempt to push the enemy back. The Canadians were cut down by enemy fire as they left their trenches and suffered more than 2500 casualties in the debacle.

Joel Ralph (2014) 'The Emboldened Corps: the last Hundred Days' in Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War

The Canadians opened the battle with a rare night attack on 26 August 1918. They battered their way through the German front lines, kicking off extensive fighting for all 4 Canadian divisions. Within a week they reached the Drocourt-Queant line, one of the most daunting German defensive positions. On 2 September infantry of the 1st and 4th Canadian divisions pushed forward again and despite enduring heavy casualties captured the entire German position. The Germans retreated behind Canal du Nord, setting the stage for the Canadian Corps boldest attack of the war. The deep but dry canal separating the Canadian and German lines was more than 40 metres wide. The Canadian plan called for the divisions to cross a stretch of the canal only about two and a half kilometres long – barely enough room for a single division to ford, let alone 4 at once. The plan was dangerous, as the Canadians would be exposed to potentially decimating artillery fire over a bottlenecked area. Also, the Germans had a strong defensive position in Bourlon Wood on the canal's opposite side. On 27 September the Canadians attacked in a violent strike across the canal and through the heart of the position. The Canadians successfully captured their goal and broke a key German line of defence. The last 100 Days cost the Canadians more than 45,000 dead and wounded.

Joel Ralph (2014) 'Germany's Black Day: the Battle of Amiens' in Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War

During the Hundred Days Offensive of 1918 the Canadians secretly moved into a position just beyond the city of Amiens. When the Canadian bombardment began on 8 August, it caught the Germans completely off guard. Despite a heavy fog blanketing the battlefield, the Canadians made good progress through the German front line positions. Attacking side by side with the Australian Corps, the Canadians punched a 12 km hole in the German line that changed the entire tempo of the war. General Ludendorff called this exceptional advance 'the black day of the German army' due to the large number of soldiers who surrendered rather than fight to the death. The Canadian suffered 4000 casualties but the end of the war was in sight.

Joel Ralph (2014) 'A Glimmer of Hope: the Battle of Mount Sorrel' in Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War

On 2 June 1916 the Germans launched a massive artillery barrage against the Canadian 3rd Division. In the attack that followed the Germans seized nearly the entire Canadian position, capturing vital high ground in a move that threatened to collapse the Ypres Salient. General Julian Byng, the British commander of the Canadian forces, was determined to retake the lost ground. He moved the 1st Canadian Division forward and provided them with additional artillery support. Aerial photographs gave gunners clear targets, and for more than 5 days, the Canadians pummelled exposed German positions. On 13 June the 1st Canadian Division launched a daring attack under cover of darkness. Desperate hand to hand fighting took place during the night. Despite heavy casualties the Canadians were able to recapture all the lost territory and push the Germans back to their original lines from 2 weeks before. The bloody fighting cost the Canadians more than 8700 dead and wounded, but they learnt some vital lessons for a successful attack – proper planning and overwhelming artillery fire.

Joel Ralph (2014) 'Into the Bottomless Mud: the Battle of Passchendaele' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

In November 1917 the Canadians were tasked with capturing what remained of the town of Passchendaele. General Arthur Currie devised a series of 4 set piece attacks over a 2 week period that would allow them to capture the ridge. The Canadians advanced through the muddy wasteland, slowly clearing each German pill box and machine gun strong point. In the confusing morass, the attacks quickly broke down into small actions, and individual valour helped to turn the tide. The Canadians eventual capture of Passchendaele brought an end to one of the most controversial battles of the war. British and Commonwealth soldiers endured more than 260,000 dead and wounded, including 17,000 Canadians. Nearly all the territory captured in 1917 was retaken by the Germans during their 1918 spring advance.

Joel Ralph (2014) 'Taking the High Ground: the Battle of Hill 70' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

General Currie proposed that the Canadian Corps be sent up Hill 70 to control the high ground overlooking Lens. On 15 August 1917 the Canadians successfully attacked behind a creeping artillery barrage. After the Corps had taken control of Hill 70, the Canadians turned back 20 German counter attacks. But the Canadians failed to capture Lens, despite suffering more than 9000 casualties while fighting in the region. The battle also marked the first time that mustard gas was used against Canadian lines.

Joel Ralph (2014) 'A Virulent and Poisonous Affair: the Second Battle of Ypres' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

On 22 April 1915 the German army released a cloud of chlorine gas against trenches occupied by Algerian and Moroccan troops, who panicked and fled, leaving a 6 km hole

in the front line. The Canadians rushed into the gap to halt the German advance. On 24 April the Germans released a second wave of gas, this time directly against the Canadian lines. The Canadians used urine soaked cloth as improvised gas masks. The Canadians struggled to hold their position as fighting continued throughout the day. They were eventually forced back, with British forces sent to relieve them. In only a few days, the Canadians had suffered more than 6,000 casualties.

Wayne Ralph (2014) 'Canada Takes Flight' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

How Canadian Great War pilots such as Billy Bishop, William Barker and John McCurdy helped to open up the nation.

Wayne Ralph (2014) 'The Cavalry of the Clouds' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

For the pioneers of flight, aerial combat was glamorous yet every bit as dangerous as fighting it out in the trenches.

David Ratz (1991) 'Aid to the civil power: the 96th "Lake Superior Regiment" 1909 and 1912', Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society *Papers & Records* 19

David Ratz (1999) 'The Controversy Over Unit Designation and Perpetuation: The History of the Lake Superior Regiment' in *Journal of the Military History Society of Manitoba*

David Ratz (2014) 'The Military Contribution of Northwestern Ontario to Canada's War Effort' in Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society, *Papers & Records*, Volume 42

North Western Ontario (NWO) made a significant contribution to the war effort sending over 6,000 men to war out of a population of 67,000. This was higher than the national and provincial enlistment rate. In August 1914 the militia unit the 96th Superior Regt. was ordered to guard local strategic facilities. The 98th Regt. in Kenora did the same. By the end of August men and officers from the 96th and 98th were sent as volunteers to a newly created camp at Valcartier, Quebec. They were incorporated into the 8th Bn. (Winnipeg Rifles) who formed part of the 2nd Brigade in the 1st Division. They were among the casualties suffered during the first use of poison gas at 2nd Ypres in April 1915. The 27th (City of Winnipeg Regt) Bn was raised in March 1915 in Kenora, Rainy River and Fort Frances. The 98th provided men to the 27th and the 96th provided men to the 28th (North West) Bn from Winnipeg. The 27th and 28th served with the 6th Brigade in the 2nd Division and fought their first major battle at the St Eloi Craters in March-April 1916. The 52nd (New Ontario) Bn. began recruiting in Port Arthur in March 1915. A large

number of officers and men were transferred from the 96th and recruitment also took place in Kenora, Fort Frances and Dryden. 1945 men Attested for the 52nd. Of these 57% were English/Scottish/Irish, 36% Canadian and 7% from other countries. There were perhaps 20 Aboriginal members of the 52nd when it left the Lakehead. The 52nd was ordered to provide a reinforcing draft in June 1915, and a second draft in September 1915. The 52nd arrived in England in December 1915 and trained at Witley Camp on Salisbury Plain. They arrived in France in February 1916 as part of the 9th Infantry Brigade in the 3rd Division. In October 1915 the 94th (New Ontario) Bn. was formed, followed by the 141st (Bull Moose) Bn. in November 1915, both mobilized in Fort Frances. Both battalions had recruiting and training detachments in Fort William, Port Arthur, Rainy River and Dryden. The 94th left the Lakehead in June 1916 and trained at East Sandling in Kent. The 141st left for England in April 1917 and settled in Shorncliffe camp. The 94th and 141st did not serve at the front; they were broken up to provide reinforcements. Officers and men from the 94th went to the 17th Reserve Bn. (RB) and the 32nd RB. From the 17th RB some of the men went to the 25th and 85th Bns. from Nova Scotia and the Royal Canadian Regiment. Many of those from the 32nd RB joined the 8th and 52nd Bn. The 32nd RB was absorbed by the 15th RB in January 1917. Men from the 15th RB fought with Saskatchewan units, including the 28th. The 141st was absorbed by the 18th RB which reinforced the 8th, 44th and 78th Bns. from Manitoba as well as the 52nd. From March 1917 battalions were no longer sent to include but instead provincial Territorial Regiments trained and recruited drafts of men. For units from Military District 10, the Manitoba Regiment was created in Britain. In Canada this was represented by the 1st Depot Bn., Manitoba Regt. It sent soldiers to the 18th RB in Britain. A detachment of the 1st Depot Bn. was maintained at Port Arthur. In December 1916 the Guard from the 96th LSR was replaced by a detachment of the No. 10 Special Service Corps. In 1917 the 96th and 98th were ordered to recruit men for the Canadian Defence Force. Winnipeg became home to the 10th Bn. Canadian Garrison Regt. in June 1918 which had B Company located at Port Arthur. The 52nd returned home to the Lakehead in March 1919 for mobilisation. Only 101 men and one officer remained from those who signed up in 1915. There had been 755 casualties and over 2000 wounded. In total 6214 men from NWO enlisted: Fort Frances 961, Kenora 842, Port Arthur 4411. Fort William, Dryden and Rainy River were also active areas for recruiting. The death toll for Fort William and Fort Frances alone was over 300.

David Ratz (2008) "Strike Duty", the Canadian Military and Labour at the Lakehead before the First World War' in *Essays in Northwestern Working Class History*

Bill Rawling (1992) *Surviving Trench Warfare: technology and the Canadian Corps 1914-18*

Daphne Reid (1978) *The Great War and Canadian Society: an oral history*

Mark Collin Reid (2014) *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

This Album is a remarkable and unprecedented collection of Canadian photographs, memorabilia and stories of the Great War. These are just some of the stories:

Arthur Boniface was born in England in 1873, moved to Canada in 1892 and married Rose Rands in 1898. A carpenter, he enlisted at age 42, leaving behind his wife and 4 daughters in Claresholm, Alberta. He served in the 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles and 10th Battalion in France. He returned to Canada in 1919 and died in 1964 age 90.

John Harding joined the British navy in 1914 as a 16 year old. He jumped ship in 1916 and enlisted with the Canadian Army. He fought at Vimy and Passchendaele. He died in 1978.

George, William and John Lomax were brothers in arms. John was killed in April 1917 at Vimy; George died a few months later while undergoing surgery at the Wharncliffe War Hospital in Sheffield, England, in August 1917; William died in January 1919 after returning to Canada, of pneumonia, a condition his mother believed had been brought on by mustard gas. Their mother died 3 years later, of a broken heart.

Robert Mills contracted spinal TB while serving overseas with the 48th Highlanders and spent 5 years receiving an experimental therapy known as heliotherapy. He was immobilised for hours at a time and placed in the sun at Toronto's Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital. After his discharge in 1923 he married Kathleen Jones, the hospital's head masseuse.

William Tilley was sent to Canada as a child in 1899, aged 10 – he was among the home children taken from Britain's slums to be put to work as labourers in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. He was beaten by his employer and ran away to make his own life. In 1916 he volunteered to fight; he was 27, married and living in Toronto. He was seriously gassed and discharged in February 1919 as medically unfit. He suffered breathing problems but lived to age 72.

Diane Robnik (2014) 'New Light on 1918 Minesweepers Mystery' in Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society, *Papers & Records*, Volume 42

Commissioned by the French government, 12 minesweepers were built in Fort William in 1918 by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. The last three of them left Fort William on 23 November 1918 bound for France. Two disappeared in the middle of Lake Superior one day later, *Inkerman* and *Cerisoles*. Each vessel had its own pilot and carried 38 men along with 2 four inch guns and a wireless. The entire operation was supervised by French Naval Lieutenant Marcel Leclerc who commanded the

Sebastopol, the only ship that survived. While we still do not know what happened on 23 November, it seems that a series of unfortunate events led to the loss of the two ships. Unlucky conditions caused delays at the start of the mission, which provided an extra challenge to vessels that had proven in the past to have difficulty with crossing the lake in rough conditions. The pilots were procured at the end of the season and may not have been the most experienced available. The French crew did not know how to react in a sudden storm. Leclerc did not think that the vessels were lost which resulted in several days delay before searching could begin. Divers continue to search for the wrecks.

George Romick (2014) 'Captain O'Kelly's Victoria Cross: A Northwestern Ontario Connection' in Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society, *Papers & Records*, Volume 42

Captain Christopher O'Kelly was born in Winnipeg in 1895. He joined the 90th Regiment Winnipeg Rifles in October 1915, and was taken on the strength of the 144th (Winnipeg Rifles) Battalion in February 1916. He embarked at Halifax in September 1916 and arrived in Liverpool 8 days later. He was transferred to the 18th Reserve Battalion at Seaford, and was drafted to the 52nd Battalion in February 1917. He joined them in France and won the Military Cross during an attack in June 1917. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Paschendaele (3rd Ypres) in October 1917 when he led the capture of 6 pill boxes, 100 prisoners and 10 machine guns. His portrait was painted by F.H. Varley, one of the famous Group of Seven. He was demobilized in Port Arthur in 1919 and spent time after the war prospecting in the Red Lake region, where he met an untimely death in a canoe accident on Lac Seul in 1922. The Armory in Thunder Bay was named after him in 1990.

Michela Rosano (2014) 'Global Pandemic' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

The Spanish flu pandemic killed 50 million worldwide and 50,000 in Canada. One theory is that the flu began in China and was spread by the Chinese Labour Corps – the French and British military employed about 100,000 Chinese labourers to work on the Western Front. As a result of the epidemic, the Canadian government formed the Department of Health in 1919. Two other health related by-products of the Great War were the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (1918) and blood transfusions.

Michela Rosano (2014) 'Treaty of Versailles' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

The Treaty of Versailles was signed at the Paris Peace Conference in June 1919. It was the first time that Canada was recognised as its own entity on the world stage, but full independence did not come until 1931. The Winnipeg General Strike in May 1919 was

supported by returning soldiers who faced few jobs, low wages and high inflation. Two people were killed, 34 were wounded and 94 were arrested. In 1918 the War Amps was set up as a support group for the 3802 Great War amputees. The first Canadian Legion was founded in Winnipeg in November 1925 to support and advocate for veterans.

Gerald Ross (1994) 'Fort William's Enemy alien 'problem' during the First World War', Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society *Papers & Records* 22

Stanley Rutledge (1918) *Pen Pictures from the trenches*

Contents: Section 1: Out in front; The old man and his smile; Paul Hoffman, the prisoner; Willie Gierke; A Canadian night raid; Steve's yellow streak; La Belle France; Working his ticket; A night in Magnicourt; Twilight reverie in the trenches; Over boys and at them; On les aura; Last post; Superstitious Tommy; Rations up; Human targets; Like a thief in the night; A tragedy; Old Pierre; In orders; Down suicide alley; The children of Halloy-Pernois; Ora Pro Nobis. Section 2: Brief sketch of the author; A father's tribute; Letters home; Kind words for the author; The passing of the airman.

Stanley Rutledge was born in Fort William in 1889 and enlisted as a Private with the 4th University Company in Montreal in 1915. He sailed to England for further training and in March 1916 was sent to the trenches in Ypres. He transferred to the 28th Battalion to join his brother Wilfred. He spent a year in the 28th as a sniper and during this time he began describing his experiences and thoughts from the front in his letters home. He earned the rank of Lieutenant and joined the Royal Flying Corps as a qualified pilot. While providing instruction in Grantham he suffered a fatal aircraft accident on 16 November 1917. He was buried at Harlaxton. His parents published his letters in book format to share with others.

Joan Sangster (2014) 'Divided on the Home Front' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

With their men fighting in Europe, Canadian women stepped forward to help their country. That they did so behind a united front remains a persistent myth.

Roger Sarty (2014) 'Seaworthy' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

With just two aging warships and only a third of the crew needed to man them, Canada was forced to quickly bring its navy up to par.

Shane Schreiber (2004) *Shock Army of the British Empire: the Canadian Corps in the last 100 days of the Great War*

Kevin Shackleton (2002) *Second to None: the Fighting 58th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force*

Susan Evans Shaw (2011) *Canadians at War: a guide to the battlefields of World War 1*

Contents: A static war of trenches; The Hundred Days, 8 August – 11 November 1918; Outside the Canadian Corps.

Helen Smith and Pamela Wakewich (2008) 'I Was Not Afraid of Work': female war plan employees and their work environment' in *Essays in Northwestern Ontario Working Class History*

Beverly Soloway (2014) 'Victory in the Kitchen: Food Control in the Lakehead during the Great War' in Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society, *Papers & Records, Volume 42*

Fort William and Port Arthur heard the cry to 'do your bit' to aid the war effort through food conservation, substitution and thrift. In June 1917 a Food Controller for Canada was appointed. In August 1917 new food controls were introduced in the Lakehead and across Canada. In December 1917 the twin cities created the joint controlled Thunder Bay Production and Conservation Association. Any available plot of land was turned into a garden to supply local families with fresh vegetables. Public eating places limited beef, bacon, bread and butter while city households voluntarily joined the campaign. Public displays of food conservation were evident in food pledges placed in front windows. Women's groups held public lectures, demonstrations and exhibits to promote food control and conservation. Municipal organisations ensured federal and provincial policies were followed. City newspapers filled their pages with suggestions, guidelines and new stories on the need for food control as well as the overwhelming citizen response and participation. Victory in the kitchen was achieved.

George Stanley (1960) *In the Face of Danger: the history of the Lake Superior Regiment*

Contents: The Birth of a Regiment 1885-1914; The 52nd Battalion CEF, 1915-16; From Vimy Ridge to Mons, 1917-19; The Dull Years, 1921-39; Preparing for War, June 1940 – June 1941; East Coast Interlude, June 1941-June 1942; From Foot Soldiers to Motorized Infantry, January-August 1942; England at last, August – December 1942; Straining at the Leash, January-September 1943; The Last Winter in England, September 1943 – July 1944; The Hinge at Caen, July – August 1944; The Big Push, August 1944; Closing the Jaws of the Trap, August 1944; The Pursuit Across France, August – September 1944; Among the Dykes and Polders, September – October 1944; Into Holland, October – November 1944; The Watch on the Maas, November 1944 – January 1945; Raids and Patrols, January – February 1945; The Drive Towards the

Rhine, February – March 1945; One More River to Cross, March – May 1945; The Long Road Home, May 1945 – January 1946; From Active Service to Militia.

This book is a comprehensive history of the military regiments associated with Thunder Bay from the Company of Algoma Rifles (1885) to the Lake Superior Scottish Regiment (1949). During the Great War the 52nd Battalion CEF was raised and enlisted in Thunder Bay and surrounding areas. The Battalion was present at the following battles: Mount Sorrel, Flers-Courcelette, Ancre Heights, Vimy 1917, Capture of Avion, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Amiens, Actions Round Damery, Scarpe 1918, Drocourt-Queant, Canal-du-Nord, Cambrai 1918, Valenciennes.

Mary Jane Starr (2014) 'A lasting symbol of remembrance' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

Instantly recognizable to millions around the world, the red bloom of the poppy keeps the memory of those who fought and died in the Great War.

Pat Staton (2006) *It was their war too: Canadian women in World War One*

Janice Summerby (1993) *Native soldiers, foreign battlefields*

Peter Shawn Taylor (2014) 'Could We Do It Again?' in *Maclean's Magazine*, 11 August 2014

In 1914, Canada answered a call to duty with sacrifice that seems unfathomable today.

Brad Thompson (1985) *HMCS Griffon: a naval history*

Jimmy Thomson (2014) 'Food Matters' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

Canada responded to a food dilemma via food rationing, Soldiers of the Soil, a Wheat Board and increases in agricultural production.

Jimmy Thomson (2014) 'Navy Newbies' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

The growth of Canada's fleet from two ships in 1914 (*HMCS Rainbow* and *Niobe*), including merchant marine and submarines.

Patricia Treble (2014) 'In the Tower, the poppies flow' in *Maclean's Magazine*, 20 October 2014

An extraordinary London art installation pays tribute to 888,246 fallen soldiers.

Jane Urquhart (2001) *The Stone Carvers*

Klara Becker is the grand-daughter of a master carver and a seamstress haunted by a love affair cut short by the Great War. From Ontario, she is swept into a colossal venture in Europe years later, as Toronto sculptor Walter Allward's ambitious plans begin to take shape for a war memorial at Vimy, France. Spanning three decades, and moving from a German settled village in Ontario to Europe after the Great War, this novel follows the paths of immigrants, labourers and dreamers. Vivid, dark, redemptive, this is a story of great beauty and power.

Valour Remembered (1978) *Canada and the First World War*

Jonathan F. Vance (2014) 'Bill Karn's War' in *Canada's Great War Album: our memories of the First World War*

One artilleryman's memory album provides a glimpse into the way many Canadians of his generation chose to remember the war.

Jonathan F. Vance (2014) 'Remembrance' in *Canada's History, October / November 2014*

Commemorating the wars is not about celebrating conflict; it is about remembering that there are values worth sacrificing for.

Jonathan Vance (2014) 'So what if we weren't prepared for war?' in *Legion Magazine, Canada and the Great War: the battles*

Through the first weekend of August 1914, Canada's newspapers were filled with reports of the deteriorating situation in Europe. Few were paying attention. It was a holiday weekend and many Canadians were at the lake or the beach, the cottage or the golf course. But by Tuesday 4 August war had come. And when Britain was at war, Canada was at war. That was true legally and emotionally. For Canada's overwhelmingly British population, it was an article of faith. The nation wasn't prepared for war. There was no air force and the navy, established in 1910, had just two ships and fewer than 400 all ranks. The army was small. The Permanent Force, authorized in 1904 at 4000 all ranks, had barely 3000 men in 1914. The Non Permanent Active Militia, Canada's part time citizen soldiers, was authorized at 60,000 but there were just 40,000 enrolled in militia units scattered across the country. They varied dramatically in quality, level of training and dedication.

Veteran Affairs Canada (ND) *Canada Remembers*

The Newfoundland Regiment at Gallipoli; The 1st Newfoundland Regiment and the Battle of the Somme; The battle of Passchendaele; Canada's Hundred Days

Nick Walker (2014) 'Canadian Divisions' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

The Canadian military was grown from all walks of life including: French Canadians (22nd Infantry Battalion, the Van Doos); The League of Indians (more than 4000 status Indians, a third of all military age aboriginal males in Canada, enlisted in the Great war. 300 were killed and 50 received medals and awards); No. 2 Construction Battalion (the first and only black battalion in Canadian military history); Canadian Forestry Corps (22,000 Canadian lumberjacks felled more than 70% of all wood used on the Western Front).

Nick Walker (2014) 'Halifax Explosion' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

On 6 December 1917 the French munitions ship SS Mont-Blanc was blown to pieces 15 minutes after colliding with the Norwegian cargo ship SS Imo, in Halifax harbour. The Mont-Blanc was carrying 3000 tonnes of explosives. Windows were broken in Truro, Nova Scotia, 80km away and the shock wave was felt in Sydney, Cape Breton, 320 km away. Halifax's North End was levelled, more than 1900 people died and another 9,000 were wounded.

Nick Walker (2014) 'Leaders spared and lost' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

The Great War shaped a generation of politicians. Two of its future Prime Ministers (John Diefenbaker and Lester B. Pearson) survived; two of its future potential leaders were killed (Guy Drummond and Talbot Papineau).

Nick Walker (2014) 'A new welfare state' in Canadian Geographic, July / August 2014

Government lends a hand to returning troops.

John Walsh (2014) 'A Most Patriotic Village' in Our Canada, October / November 2014

The village of Arthur in SW Ontario was settled by British immigrants from 1840-60. When the Great War broke out, two thirds of the Canadians who enlisted had been born in Britain. During the war Arthur had a very high percentage of their enlisted killed in action – 41 in total – and many more wounded. Arthur's cenotaph monument was completed in 1923 by local labour, using stones gathered from nearby farms. The funds for it were raised by a group of local women called the Women Memorial Workers. They were mostly the wives and mothers of the soldiers who had served overseas.

J.E. Wetherell (1919) *The Great War in Verse and Prose*

Barbara Wilson (1977) *Ontario and the First World War 1914-1918*

Contents: Introduction; Civic Holiday 1914; The Home Front; Loyalty in Question; Women; Schools; Universities; Ontario's Black Volunteers; Indians; Ontario's First War Artist; Armistice; Documents.

Harry Wilson (2014) 'Sabotage North of 49 Degrees' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

German attacks on Canada increased the paranoia against enemy aliens and conscientious objectors.

Harry Wilson (2014) 'Valcartier' in *Canadian Geographic*, July / August 2014

In a matter of weeks, teams of lumberjacks cleared woodland, a firing range was built, temporary and permanent buildings were constructed, electric lighting was installed, telegraph and telephone connections to Quebec City were established, roads were built and rail tracks were laid. With easy access to the provincial capitals' port Valcartier soon became the largest military camp on Canadian soil, eventually occupying 50 square kilometres and accommodating 59,116 men between 1914 and 1917.

Michael Winter (2014) *Into the Blizzard: Walking the Fields of the Newfoundland Dead*

Winter's narrative follows two parallel journeys: the first is that of the young men who came from Newfoundland to join the regiment that led many of them to their deaths at Beaumont-Hamel during the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916. The second journey is Winter's, taken a century later as he walks in the footsteps of the dead men to discover what remains of their passage across land and through memory.

Links

3rd Toronto Battalion - before the 52nd Battalion left Thunder Bay, a number of troops were taken away to act as reinforcements for other CEF battalions. The second largest number of reinforcements from the 1st Reinforcing Draft went to the 3rd Battalion CEF in 1915.

28th Northwest Battalion website - a number of men from the Lake Superior Regiment joined the 28th Battalion before the 52nd Battalion was raised.

52nd Battalion War Diary - Library and Archives Canada.

78th Battalion War Diary - Library and Archives Canada.

Attestation Papers - Library and Archives Canada

Aviation Heritage Centre - photographs and artifacts relating to WW1.

Canadian Virtual War Memorial - Veterans Affairs Canada database of Canada's soldiers that died for their country.

City of Thunder Bay Archives - Minutes of Fort William and Port Arthur Council relating to WW1; photographs and artifacts relating to WW1.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission - details of all the Canadian service men who died in the Great War between 1914 – 1921.

Honor Roll of Personnel from Fort William, Ontario, who died in World War 1 - Library and Archives Canada.

Native Veterans Association of Northwestern Ontario website - on the Native Veterans of Northwest Ontario including a number of 52nd Battalion members.

Northwestern Ontario Sports Hall of Fame - photographs and artifacts relating to WW1.

The Passchendaele Archives - a project of the Memorial Museum Passchendaele that is collecting and providing information on soldiers that died at Passchendaele in 1917.

Soldiers of the First World War - Library and Archives Canada database of Canadians that enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) during the First World War.

Thunder Bay Historical Museum - reference cards used to compile the Book of Remembrance; photographs of the 52nd Battalion; artifacts related to the Great War including medals, weapons and uniforms; war memorial in memory of the 1701 men of the Canadian bank of Commerce who served in WW1.

Thunder Bay Military Museum - Book of Remembrance listing those from Thunder Bay who served in both World Wars; artefacts related to the Great War including medals, weapons and uniforms; the Famous Fighting Fifty Second.

Thunder Bay Public Library - books, newspaper cuttings and website related to WW1.

World War One Service Records - Library and Archives Canada.

War Memorials

Thunder Bay

Algoma Lodge 217 - members who served in WW1.

Canadian Bank of Commerce

Church of the Good Shepherd - parishioners who were in WW1.

First Baptist Church - church members killed in WW1.

First Presbyterian Church and Grace Methodist Church - members who volunteered for active service.

First United Church - members who volunteered for active service.

Fort William Collegiate Institute - students and teachers that served during war.

Hymers Museum - members of Hymers Anglican Church; employees of Russell McKechnie.

Knox United Church – members.

Lakeview Presbyterian Church

Mount McKay Scenic Lookout - local First Nations citizens killed in World Wars 1 and 2.

O'Connor Township Recreation Centre - citizens of O'Connor Township who were enlisted in WW1.

Paipoonge Museum - members of the Paipoonge Community who served during WW1.

Port Arthur Collegiate Institute - students of PACI who served in WW1.

Port Arthur Lodge 499 - members killed in WW1.

Port Arthur Lodge 2004 - members who volunteered for active service in Europe 1914-15.

Prospect Avenue School - members who volunteered for active service with Canada's fighting forces.

Provincial Papers, Port Arthur Division - members who served their king and country in WW1.

Royal Canadian Legion, Kakabeka Falls and Rural District Legion Branch 225 - members who were in WW1.

Royal Canadian Legion, Port Arthur Branch 5 - General Sir Arthur Currie; Lt. C.R. Voelker.

St Agnes Church - parishioners who volunteered their services.

St. Andrews Presbyterian Church – members.

St Andrews's R.C. Church - church members killed in WW1.

St George's Anglican Church

St John's Anglican Church - Sunday School war memorial WW1.

St Luke's Anglican Church - roll of honour.

St Paul's Anglican Church - members who were in active service.

St Paul's United - memory of the men who gave their lives for WW1.

St Thomas Anglican Church - honour roll.

Shunia Lodge 287, Port Arthur - members killed in WW1.

Slate River - citizens who gave their lives.

Sons of England

Trinity United - men of the parish who gave their lives in WW1.

Wesley United - honour roll.

France

Beaumont-Hamel Newfoundland Memorial – commemorates Newfoundlanders who fought in the war, and specifically honors those with no graves

Bourlon Wood Memorial – honors Canadians involved in the September 1918 attack across the Canal du Nord.

Canadian National Vimy Memorial – marks the site of the battle of Vimy Ridge in April 1917, and commemorates all Canadians who served during the war

Courcelette Memorial – pays tribute to Canadians who successfully pushed back German forces in the region during the Battle of the Somme in September and November 1916.

Dury Canadian Memorial – honors Canadians who in August 1918 attacked the German lines here, and a month later forced a German withdrawal.

Gueudecourt Memorial – marks where Newfoundlanders helped capture a German position during the Battle of Le Transloy, a major clash during the Battle of the Somme in October 1916.

Le Quesnel Canadian Memorial – a tribute to the successes of Canadians who drove the Germans back 13 kilometers in August 1918.

Masnieres Newfoundland Memorial – recalls the Newfoundland Regiment's sacrifices during the Battle of Cambrai in November and December 1917.

Monchy-le-Preux Memorial – marks where Newfoundlanders repulsed German counter attacks during an allied offensive in April 1917.

Belgium

Courtrai Newfoundland Memorial – commemorates the Royal Newfoundland Regiment crossing the Lys River in October 1918.

Hill 62 (Sanctuary Wood) Memorial – pays homage to Canadians who fought from April to August 1917 and kept the last remaining sliver of Belgian territory out of German hands.

Passchendaele Canadian Memorial – commemorates the Second Battle of Passchendaele, which occurred in October and November 1917.

Saint Julien Canadian Memorial – marks where 18,000 Canadians withstood the first German gas attacks at Ypres in April 1915.