

## Simcoe School War Memorial Stone

### Overview

The City of London Culture Office has been informed of a memorial stone that commemorates London soldiers that died during the First World War. Due to the nature of the memorial's history, its location, ownership, and responsibility for its care are of concern to those that have brought this matter forward. Memorials are covered under the City of London's definition of public art.<sup>1</sup> This report will provide an overview of the Simcoe School War Memorial's history, design, and significance, to assist in the resolution of this matter.

### History

In 1887, Governor Simcoe School (later re-named Simcoe Street School) was built on the site of the last remaining log-house in London.<sup>2</sup> See Figure 1 for a photograph of the original school building. This school was attended by a few notable Londoners, including Guy Lombardo, a famous Canadian violinist and the bandleader of The Royal Canadians. During the First World War, a number of past students from the Simcoe Street School volunteered for overseas duty for the Canadian Expeditionary Force.



**Figure 1.** Photograph of Simcoe Street School, also known as Governor Simcoe School. *Source:* "Simcoe Street School, London, Ontario," Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library, London, Ontario, <http://images.ourontario.ca/london/74863/data>.

After the war, many public schools in London felt the need to commemorate their former students that had died while serving overseas. Throughout the 1920s, schools across London commissioned the creation of memorial plaques and honour rolls. For example, honour rolls

were commissioned for Wortley Road School, the former Empress Public School and Talbot Street School, Central Secondary School, Tecumseh Public School, South Secondary School, and Lorne Avenue Public School. Bronze tablets are present at a few schools, including Central Secondary School and Lorne Avenue Public School.<sup>3</sup> Unlike other schools, the Simcoe Street School installed the Simcoe School War Memorial Stone to commemorate their students that had died during the First World War. Little information is known about the Memorial Stone's creation, however, a list of three additional students at the bottom of the memorial suggest that there may have been alterations to the Stone after its installation.

In 1973, Simcoe School was closed due to decreasing numbers of student enrollment. The London Free Press reported that the School cost the City of London an estimated \$1,250 per student per year, in comparison to the system-wide average of \$800. The School stayed vacant for three years until March 23, 1976, when it was demolished.<sup>4</sup> At this time, the Simcoe School War Memorial Stone was moved across the street in front of a seniors' facility.<sup>5</sup> The seniors' facility was later converted into a subsidized housing unit for affordable adult living by the London and Middlesex Housing Corporation (LMHC).<sup>6</sup> It is unclear if ownership of the Memorial Stone was also transferred to the LMHC. In the late 1990s to early 2000s, a community group launched an initiative with the City of London to have the Memorial Stone re-located. However, this initiative did not succeed and today, the Memorial Stone remains facing the north side of Simcoe St. in a garden at the front of the LMHC unit at 241 Simcoe St.

## **Memorial Specifications**

### *Location*

The Simcoe Street School War Memorial Stone is located at 241 Simcoe St., near Horton and Wellington Streets. It sits on the south side of the street and stands in front of an LMHC adult residence. See Figure 2 for a map showing the memorial's location.



**Figure 2.** Map of Simcoe Street School War Memorial Stone.

*Design*

The memorial consists of a large irregular oval-shaped stone, made of granite, sitting on top of a rectangular shaped limestone base. The stone features a Canadian maple leaf in a circle at the top, followed by a banner engraving, which states, “Simcoe School War Memorial: 1914-1918.” Beneath this, the names of commemorated soldiers are listed in uppercase letters. There are no military rankings attached to the names (i.e. sergeant, private, corporal, etc.). At the base of the Stone, three additional names are engraved on a limestone plaque. It is possible that these three names were added to the memorial after the Memorial Stone had been erected. The designer and commissioners of the stone are unknown. See Figures 3-5 for photographs of the memorial.

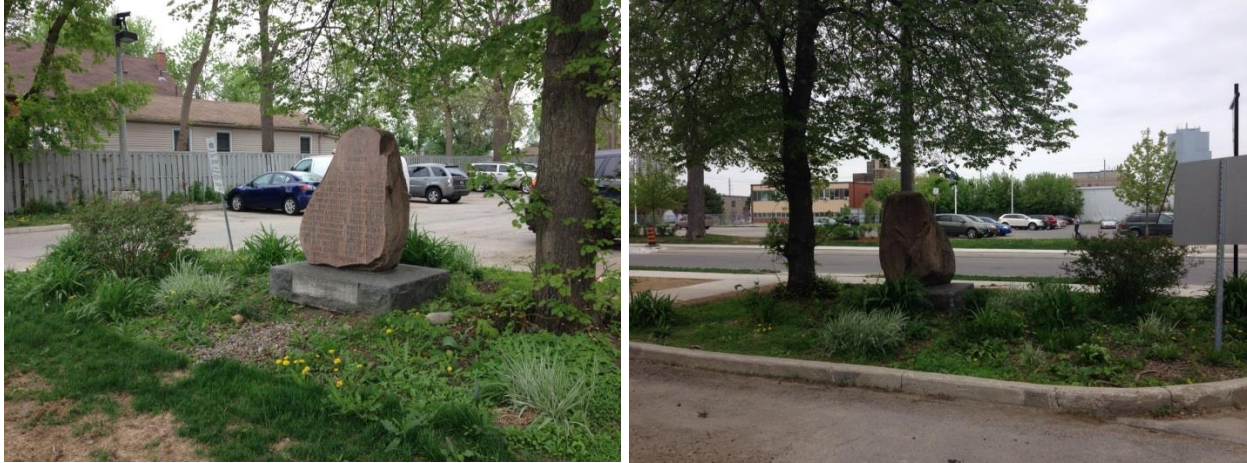


**Figure 3.** Front façade of the Simcoe School War Memorial Stone. *Source:* Rachel Pennington (photographer).



**Figure 4.** View of the Simcoe Street School War Memorial Stone from the east side of Simcoe St. *Source:* Rachel Pennington (photographer).





**Figure 5.** Additional views of the Simcoe Street School War Memorial Stone. *Left:* The memorial as seen from the west side of Simcoe St. *Right:* The back of the memorial, facing the street. *Source:* Rachel Pennington (photographer).

After the First World War, memorials to the war dead experienced a significant change in monument design. As Jonathan Vance writes, “pride in a nation’s soldiers, individually rather than collectively, was a fairly recent innovation. Before the nineteenth century, the soldier was a nameless, faceless man.”<sup>7</sup> First World War memorials were instead focused on specific individuals, participating in a “cult of the service roll” in Canada.<sup>8</sup> The Memorial Stone is representative of these design elements, commemorating a small group of individuals and focusing on the soldiers’ names.

However, the Memorial Stone is also quite unique in its design. Although other schools in London have commemorated First World War soldiers through service rolls, bronze tablets, and honour rolls, the Memorial Stone is the only monument to be erected by a public school in London. This may imply that the Memorial Stone was erected by wealthy families in London. Interestingly, this is not the case. The majority of soldiers commemorated by the Memorial Stone were privates, indicating that they were not from upper-class families. Although these men were young and would have just started military careers, many men from upper-class families became officers immediately upon enlisting in the war. This shows that wealth, although some of the men may have been wealthy, was not a primary motivation for building the Memorial Stone.

Additionally, the Memorial Stone stands in stark contrast to other war memorials around the city, such as the Cenotaph and Springbank Park WWI gates, which have strong rectangular shapes with clear edges. The Memorial Stone has rough edges and is made of gravestone materials. Additionally, the Canadian maple leaf in a circle is similar to many First World War graves in Woodland and Mount Pleasant Cemeteries. See Figure 6. This design thus speaks to the builders’ intentions to not only memorialize the war dead, but also provide an opportunity for family members to have a grave to visit.



**Figure 6.** A headstone located in the Woodland Cemetery. *Source:* Stoyles, 33.

### *Condition*

Currently, the Memorial Stone is deteriorating. All of the engravings are fading, however, in particular the maple leaf and base plaque names are in worse condition. The maple leaf engraving at the top of the stone is fading and is difficult to see when viewing the Memorial Stone. Additionally, the bottom plaque, which lists three names, is fading and the names can be difficult to see.

It appears that there is no preventive conservation or maintenance work. It is unclear whether or not the Memorial Stone is properly cared for on a regular basis. Individuals in London currently clean the Memorial Stone on their own with dry clothes, as it frequently gathers dirt and dust. Additionally, the Memorial Stone sits directly on the ground with no base or foundation, leaving it susceptible to damage posed by snow and ice.

### **Significance**

The Simcoe Memorial commemorates a few individuals of notable interest to Canadian history. William Groshow was one of the sons in Canada's only mother-sons group to serve overseas during the First World War.<sup>9</sup> He was born in 1894 in Mount Recasant, Michigan to Janet B. Groshow and Nicholas Groshow. The family moved to London where they lived at 418 ½ Talbot Street and William attended Simcoe Street School. William enlisted in the war effort when he was twenty years old and working as an accountant. He served for the 15th Battalion, Canadian Infantry. He died on April 24, 1915 of an unknown cause during the Second Battle of Ypres. He is currently buried at Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial in Belgium.<sup>10</sup> The Menin Gate Memorial lists the names of 55,000 men who "were lost without trace during the defence of the Ypres Salient in the First World War."<sup>11</sup> He is also commemorated on a plaque in St. Julien, Belgium, which remembers those of the 15th Battalion who died during the Second Battle of Ypres. A

memorial plaque at Gravenstafel Ridge, which commemorates the members of the 15th Battalion who died during the Second Battle of Ypres also lists William's name. After William's death, his two older brothers James and Thomas and their mother Janet, enlisted in the war effort, becoming the only Canadian mother-and-sons group to serve.

Almost all of the individuals commemorated on the Simcoe Memorial died during significant battles in Canadian history and are commemorated at international sites. For example, Ira Burtch likely died in an attack during Canada's Hundred Days, a series of attacks made by the Canadian Corps during the Hundred Days Offensive along the Western Front. Burtch is now commemorated at the Vimy Memorial in Pas de Calais, France.<sup>12</sup> The Vimy Memorial is dedicated to Canadians who died during the First World War. Erected in 1936, the memorial lists over 11,000 Canadian soldiers' names and has Canadian trees and shrubs planted around it to mimic the forests of Canada.<sup>13</sup>

For a full list of soldiers commemorated on the stone, see Appendix 1. Unfortunately, some soldiers could not be distinguished from other soldiers of the same name as most Canadian and British war records do not provide enough personal information on each soldier.

It is clear that the Simcoe School War Memorial holds significance for some London families and acts as a grave for remaining family members of the soldiers to visit. None of the identified soldiers' bodies were returned to London for burial and some bodies were never even recovered. Memorials, such as the Simcoe School War Memorial, were created to provide a place for remembrance for families that were denied the rights to a funeral and grave to visit. Interestingly, the individuals on the Memorial Stone continue to hold significance for WWI remembrance in London. Unlike many other Canadian soldiers that died during the war, almost all of these individuals are commemorated online on the Canadian Virtual War Memorial with photographs and articles from the London Free Press. Additionally, George Robinson, the individual who contacted Councillor Tanya Parks in regards to this issue, is related through his wife to Gordon Starr, one of the soldiers listed on the Memorial Stone, and many of his friends continue to research and visit the Memorial Stone.

## **Recommendations**

The Memorial Stone's context must be considered if re-location is to be considered. In particular, it commemorates only a small group of individuals from London. The Memorial Stone may therefore be irrelevant in a location, such as Victoria Park, that commemorates London's contribution to the war effort as a whole. However, its connection to its former home at the Simcoe Street School does not negate possible re-location. Although the Memorial Stone may lose relevancy if it were to leave Simcoe Street, it is also the sole remaining relic of the Simcoe Street School and could therefore be placed anywhere in London, as it is not tied to any building or additional artifact. Additionally, its current placement in front of a subsidized housing unit,

which has no connection to seniors, veterans, the First World War, or Simcoe Street School, is also somewhat irrelevant.

There are a number of significant concerns raised in regards to the Memorial Stone's current location. Firstly, ownership and responsibility for the Memorial Stone is questionable. Without any clear documentation of its re-location to the residence where it now stands, it is unclear who is to be responsible for its maintenance and upkeep. Currently, it appears that the Memorial Stone is not given adequate care. Secondly, the Memorial Stone's condition is deteriorating. It is therefore necessary for responsibility to be determined to ensure the Memorial Stone's condition is looked after.

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### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> City of London, *Public Art Program* (London: City of London, 2009), 10.

<sup>2</sup> Archie Bremner, *City of London, Ontario, Canada, The Pioneer Period and the London of Today*, 2nd ed. (London: The London Printing & Lithographing Company, Ltd., 1900).

<sup>3</sup> Sean P. Stoyles, "Hidden Among Us: A Visual Guide to War Memorials in Varna, Ingersoll and London, Ontario." Report for History 508, Dr. R. Hall (University of Western Ontario, May 20, 1998), 40-45.

<sup>4</sup> Sam McLeod, "Governor Simcoe School being demolished," *London Free Press*, March 29, 1976. Ivey Family London Room, London Public Library, London, Ontario.

<sup>5</sup> Jennifer Grainger, "A Stone on Simcoe," London Ontario Heritage (Wednesday, August 17, 2011), <http://jennifergrainger.blogspot.ca/2011/08/stone-on-simcoe.html>.

<sup>6</sup> "241 Simcoe Street, London," *London and Middlesex Housing Corporation*, <http://www.london-housing.ca/simcoe.php>.

<sup>7</sup> Jonathan F. Vance, *Death So Noble: Memory, Meaning and the First World War* (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2000), 115.

<sup>8</sup> Vance, 116.

<sup>9</sup> "In memory of Sergeant William Isadore Groshow, April 24, 1915." *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. Last updated May 14, 2015; "Nursing Sister Janet Barbara Groshow." *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=87324>.


<sup>10</sup> "Sergeant William Isadore Groshow." *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=56064>; "Groshow, William Isadore - Grave Registration Report." *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*.

<sup>11</sup> "Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial." *Canada: Veterans Affairs Canada*. Last updated November 26, 2014. <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/cem?cemetery=91800>.

<sup>12</sup> "Private Ira Burtch." *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=45467>.

<sup>13</sup> "In memory of Private Ira Burtch, September 2, 1918." *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. Last updated May 14, 2015. <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/1565918>.

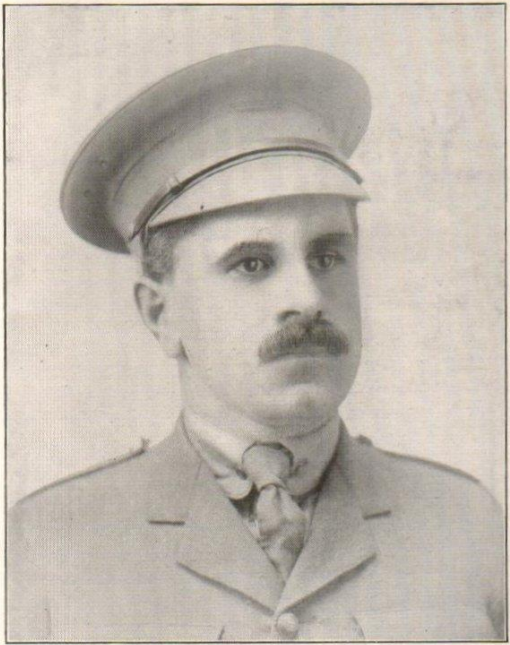
Appendix 1. Simcoe School War Memorial Stone list of soldiers.


Name	Military Association	Additional Notes
<p><b>Bartlett, Clarence</b> 1896-1916</p>	<p>Private, 25th Battalion, Canadian Infantry</p>	<p>Clarence Bartlett was born on February 23, 1896 to Samuel and Clara Bartlett of 108 Askin St., London.<sup>1</sup> He enlisted with the 33rd Battalion but was transferred and served as a Signaller for the 25th Battalion. He died of an unknown cause on June 10, 1916 at the age of 20. He is buried at the Divisional Collecting Post Cemetery Extension in Belgium. In addition to being a student of Simcoe Street School, Clarence was a former student of Wortley Road School and a member of the South London Baptist Church.<sup>2</sup></p> <div data-bbox="824 779 1344 1482" style="text-align: center;">  <p data-bbox="867 1423 1302 1451">SIGNALLER CLARENCE E. BARTLETT</p> <p data-bbox="857 1482 1187 1518"><small>Photo courtesy of the 1st Hussars Museum Photo fournie gracieusement par le musée 1st Hussars</small></p> </div>
<p><b>Bennett, Frank</b></p>		<p><i>Frank Bennett could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i></p>
<p><b>Burtch, Ira</b> 1897-1918</p>	<p>Private, 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry</p>	<p>Ira Burtch was born on May 3, 1897. He died of unknown causes in war on September 2, 1918, probably in an attack during Canada's Hundred Days. He is buried at the Vimy Memorial in Pas de Calais, France.<sup>3</sup></p>





<p><b>Curtis, Roy</b></p>	<p>Private, 1st Battalion (Western Ontario Regiment), Canadian Infantry</p>	<p>Roy Barnett Curtis was born February 23, 1896, to Annie M. Barnett Curtis and Richard J. Curtis in London. It is likely that he served with the Falconers, a family of four brothers from London that served together, because photographs of his headstone were uploaded to the online Canadian Virtual War Memorial by “K. Falconer.” He died of war in an unknown cause on June 15, 1915. He is buried at Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery in Souchez, Pas de Calais, France.<sup>4</sup></p>
<p><b>Drake, John</b></p>		<p><i>John Drake could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i></p>
<p><b>Evans, John</b></p>		<p><i>John Evans could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i></p>
<p><b>Geary, Oliver</b> 1884-1917</p>	<p>Private, 3rd Battalion (Central Ontario Regiment), Canadian Infantry</p>	<p>Oliver Brooks Geary was born on March 25, 1884, to Mary Geary of 339 Hill Street, London. He died at war of an unknown cause on March 6, 1917. His body was never recovered and he is commemorated at Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial in Belgium.<sup>5</sup></p>
<p><b>Groshow, William</b> 1894 - 1915</p>	<p>Sergeant, 15th Battalion, Canadian Infantry</p>	<p>William Groshow was born in Mount Recasant, Michigan. The family moved to London and lived at 418 ½ Talbot Street. William was an accountant when he enlisted in the war on September 28, 1914. He died on April 24, 1915 of an unknown cause at the Second Battle of Ypres. He is currently buried at Menin Gate Memorial in Belgium.<sup>6</sup></p>
<p><b>Hamilton, Douglas</b></p>		<p><i>Name is listed in the bottom portion of the stone. Douglas Hamilton could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i></p>
<p><b>Henderson, John</b></p>		<p><i>John Henderson could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i></p>
<p><b>Holman, Joseph</b> 1880-1916</p>	<p>Private, 15th Battalion, Canadian Infantry</p>	<p>Joseph Holman was born on April 15, 1880 to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holman, who passed away prior to his death.<sup>7</sup> After the Hooge-Ypres battle,</p>


		<p>telegrams reached London notifying the London Free Press of Holman’s absence. However, by June 26, the London Free Press had received news of his official death. He died in war of an unknown cause on June 3, 1916. There was some confusion as to his body’s whereabouts as the 24th Battalion claimed it had buried him the night he died, but others claimed his body had never been recovered. He is commemorated at Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial in Belgium.<sup>8</sup></p>
<p><b>James, Elmer</b> 1895-1916</p>	<p>Private, 5th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles</p>	<p>Elmer James was born on February 26, 1895. He died of war in an unknown cause on October 2, 1916, and is buried at the Vimy Memorial in Pas de Calais, France.<sup>9</sup></p>
<p><b>Jones, Clare</b></p>		<p><i>Clare Jones could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i></p>
<p><b>Langford, Everett</b> Died 1918</p>	<p>Lieutenant, 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment)</p>	<p>Everett Langford was born in Granton, Ont. before moving to London, where he lived on High St. He served in the 135th Middlesex Battalion before being transferred to the 52nd Battalion. He died of unknown causes during the Battle of Amiens on August 8, 1918.<sup>10</sup></p>


		 <p>LIEUT. EVERETT A. LANGFORD</p> <p><small>Photo courtesy of the 1st Hussars Museum Photo fournie gracieusement par le musée 1st Hussars</small></p>
<p><b>McCormick, Robert</b> 1896-1916</p>	<p>Private, 7th Battalion Fusiliers of London, Ont. prior to war; 4th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles</p>	<p>Robert McCormick was born on November 1, 1896 to Robert and Bertha McCormick of Byron, Ont. He died on August 11, 1916 of an unknown cause, possibly during the Battle of the Somme. He is buried at the Bedford House Cemetery in Belgium.<sup>11</sup></p>
<p><b>Mowat, Robert</b> Died 1916</p>	<p>Private, 5th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles</p>	<p>Robert Mowat enlisted for the war effort on March 20, 1915 at the age of 25. At the time, he was living at 103 Beaconsfield Avenue in London. He was killed on October 1, 1916, during an attack west of Courcelette, France. His body was not recovered for burial but he is commemorated at the Vimy Memorial in Pas de Calais, France.<sup>12</sup></p>
<p><b>Redmond, James</b></p>		<p><i>Name is listed in the bottom portion of the stone. James Redmond could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i></p>
<p><b>Ross, Lorne</b> 1892-1915</p>	<p>Private, 1st Battalion (Western Ontario Regiment), Canadian</p>	<p>Lorne Ross was born on April 15, 1892 to Harry Ross of Michigan. He was a machinist when he enlisted in London on January 14, 1915. He died</p>

	Infantry	of an unknown cause on February 26, 1916, likely dying during the Battle of Verdun. He is buried at St. Quentin Cabaret Military Cemetery in Belgium. <sup>13</sup>
<b>Russell, Charles</b>		<i>Name is listed in the bottom portion of the stone. Charles Russell could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i>
<b>Rutherford, Atwell</b>		<i>Atwell Rutherford could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i>
<b>Starr, Gordon</b> 1898-	Private, 134th Company, Canadian Forestry Corps	Gordon Starr was born on March 31, 1898 to Ellen Starr, of 302 Simcoe Street, London. He died in war of sickness on August 2, 1918. He is buried at Plympton (St. Mary) Churchyard in Devon, United Kingdom. <sup>14</sup> His headstone at Plympton was paid for and erected by his fellow soldiers in the Canadian Forestry Corps. <sup>15</sup> 
<b>Stevenson, Lawrence</b>		<i>Lawrence Stevenson could not be identified in surviving Canadian records and documents.</i>
<b>Tanner, Ronald</b> 1889-1916	Private, 75th Battalion, Canadian Infantry	Ronald Tanner was born on January 4, 1889, to Mrs. Fanny Culver (formerly Tanner) of London. He was married to Violet Tanner, of Fountain St., in Preston, Ont. He died at the age of 28 of wounds caused during battle on December 18,



		<p>1916. He is buried at Etretat Churchyard in France. He is also commemorated on the Preston WWI monument in Preston, Ontario.<sup>16</sup></p>  <p>A sepia-toned portrait of a man in a military uniform, identified as Pte. Ronald C. Tanner. The name is printed at the bottom of the photo.</p>
<p><b>Taylor, Leroy</b> 1889-1918</p>	<p>Private, 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry</p>	<p>Leroy Taylor was born on September 16, 1889, to Willard L. and Cordelia Taylor at 649 Central Avenue, in London. He enlisted on January 15, 1918 with the 1st Depot Battalion at Toronto. He was transferred to the 3rd Battalion in France. Leroy was reported missing then later declared killed in action. He likely died in war of an unknown cause on September 27, 1918, during Canada's Hundred Days. He is buried at the Vimy Memorial in Pas de Calais, France.<sup>17</sup></p>  <p>A circular, black and white portrait of a man in a military uniform, identified as Pte. Le Roy H. Taylor. The name and number are printed below the photo.</p> <p>PTE. LE ROY H. TAYLOR. No. 3032072. LONDON.</p> <p><small>Photo courtesy of the 1st Hussars Museum Photo tournée gracieusement par le musée 1st Hussars</small></p>

<p><b>Temple, Robert</b> 1894-1917</p>	<p>Gunner, 8th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery</p>	<p>Robert Hope Kirby Temple was born on November 9, 1894. He lived near Waterloo Street in London. He served as a Gunner for the Canadian Field Artillery during the war. He died of unknown causes, likely during the Battle of Passchendaele, on November 7, 1917. He is buried at Lijjsehoek Military Cemetery in Belgium.<sup>18</sup></p> 
<p><b>Tichbourne, Arthur</b> 1896-1918</p>	<p>Corporal, 18th Battalion (Western Ontario Regiment), Canadian Infantry</p>	<p>Arthur Tichbourne was born on March 27, 1896, to William Henry Tichbourne of 229 Richmond St., London. He died on May 26, 1918, in war of an unknown cause.<sup>19</sup> He is buried at the Wailly Orchard Cemetery in France, where his headstone reads, “Let not your heart be troubled, if ye believe in God, believe also in me.”<sup>20</sup></p>
<p><b>Wallace, Robert</b> 1893-1918</p>	<p>Sergeant, Doctor for the 3rd Canadian General Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps</p>	<p>Robert Wallace was born on April 27, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Wallace of 465 Dundee St., London. He died on May 30, 1918, at Doullens in war of an unknown cause.<sup>21</sup> It is possible that he was married or engaged when he died as his headstone was commissioned by three individuals: Mrs. E. Wallace of 465 Dundas St., Mrs. H. Wiley of 115 Edward St., and Mr. R. W.</p>

		<p>Ward of 273 Wortley Road. He is buried at the Bagneux British Cemetery in France, where his headstone reads, “Sleep on my soldier boy, safe in God’s keeping.”<sup>22</sup></p>  <p>SERGT. ROBERT G. WALLACE</p> <p><small>Photo courtesy of the 1st Hussars Museum Photo fournie gracieusement par le musée 1st Hussars</small></p>
<p><b>Yeo, Louis</b> 1885-1917</p>	<p>Private, 78th Battalion, Canadian Infantry</p>	<p>Louis Harvey Yeo was born on August 10, 1885, to Rebecca and Richard Yeo, who lived at 400 Indian Road in Toronto at the time of his enlistment. He was born in St. Thomas, Ont. Prior to enlisting, Louis was a sergeant-major for the Mississauga Horse. From December 1916 to April 1917, he spent his entire time in the trenches with no break. In April, he was wounded in his back and side, likely during the Battle of Arras and sent to the Red Cross Hospital at La Touquet, France. On April 12, 1917, he died of his wounds. He is buried at Etaples Military Cemetery in France. Louis was a Mason and Orangeman.<sup>23</sup></p>

**Endnotes**

<sup>1</sup> “Private Clarence Bartlett.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=29548./>

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<sup>2</sup> “In memory of Private Clarence Bartlett, June 10, 1916.” *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. Last updated May 14, 2015. <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/480776>.

<sup>3</sup> “Private Ira Burtch.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=45467>.

<sup>4</sup> Private Roy Barnett Curtis.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=37627>; “In memory of Private Roy Barnett Curtis.” *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. Last updated May 14, 2015, <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/585395>.

<sup>5</sup> “Private Oliver Brooks Geary.” *Canadian Great War Project*. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=55786>; “In memory of Private Oliver Brooks Geary.” *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/1592401>.

<sup>6</sup> “Sergeant William Isadore Groshow.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=56064>; “In memory of Sergeant William Isadore Groshow, April 24, 1915.” *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. Last updated May 14, 2015; “Groshow, William Isadore - Grave Registration Report.” *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*; “Nursing Sister Janet Barbara Groshow.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=87324>.

<sup>7</sup> “Private Joseph Totten Holman.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=56477>.

<sup>8</sup> “In memory of Private Joseph Totten Holman, June 3, 1916.” *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. Last updated May 14, 2015. <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/1593100>.

<sup>9</sup> “Private Elmer Osler James.” *Canadian Great War Project*. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=48811>.

<sup>10</sup> “In memory of Everett Alexander Langford, August 8, 1918.” *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. Last updated May 14, 2015. <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/1570312>.

<sup>11</sup> “Private Robert William John McCormick.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=29890>.

<sup>12</sup> “Private Robert Mowat.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=51192>.

<sup>13</sup> “Private Lorne Ross.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=26073>.

<sup>14</sup> “Private Gordon Starr.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=18043>; “Starr, Gordon,” Grave Registration Documents, *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*, <http://www.cwgc.org/find-war->



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dead/casualty/350415/STARR,%20GORDON.

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<sup>16</sup> “Private Ronald Claude Tanner.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=6759>; “Tanner, Ronald Claude – Headstone Schedules.” *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*. <http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/101839/TANNER,%20RONALD%20CLAUDE>.

<sup>17</sup> “Private Leroy Taylor.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=53412>; “In memory of Private Leroy Taylor, September 27, 1918.” *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. Last updated May 14, 2015. <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/1576466>.

<sup>18</sup> “Gunner Robert Hope Temple.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=25350>; “In memory of Gunner Robert Hope Temple, November 7, 1917.” *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. Last updated May 14, 2015. <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/432932>.

<sup>19</sup> “Corporal Arthur Wentworth Tichbourne.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=1354>.

<sup>20</sup> “Tichbourne, A W.” *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*. <http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/36108/TICHBOURNE,%20A%20W>.

<sup>21</sup> “Sergeant Robert George Wallace.” *Canadian Great War Project*. Last updated March 18, 2014. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=2465>.

<sup>22</sup> “Wallace, Robert George.” *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*. <http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/58151/WALLACE,%20ROBERT%20GEORGE>.

<sup>23</sup> “Private Louis Harvey Yeo,” *Canadian Great War Project*. <http://www.canadiangreatwarproject.com/searches/soldierDetail.asp?ID=32219>; “In memory of Private Louis Harvey Yeo.” *Canadian Virtual War Memorial*. <http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/497968>.