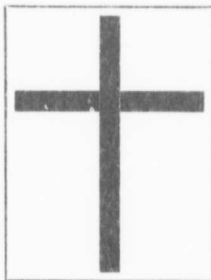




# In Memoriam

THE MEMORIAL CHAMBER  
CANADIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT  
OTTAWA, CANADA

Photogelatino Engraving Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Canada



*In Memoriam*

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Canadian Houses of Parliament.  
Chambres du Parlement du Canada.

## EXPLANATION OF THE HISTORICAL CARVING IN THE MEMORIAL CHAMBER, VICTORY TOWER, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

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This is the heart of Canada, here is embodied in stone the spirit of the people.

This Chamber is a memorial to the service, sacrifice and achievements of Canadians in the Great War; each one who served is represented by the badge he wore while serving in the armed forces.

Excepting the band of grey Canadian marble binding the flooring with the entrance passage, the stone used in the construction was quarried in the countries of the original Allies, France, Belgium and Britain. The walls and ceiling are of Chateau Gaillard stone, presented by the people of France, who also gave the marble for the columns; the floor is of stone from the areas in which Canadians fought; their principal battles are named on gold plates of brass; the black marble of the border and the altar steps is the gift of the people of Belgium; the altar stone, ornamented with the Royal Arms, the arms of Canada and of the Provinces, is the gift of Great Britain. Enshrined in this Altar will rest the Book of Remembrance, in which are being recorded the names of 60,000 Canadians who made the supreme sacrifice.

The story of the Canadians in the Great War is inscribed on marble panels set in the walls; in the carving, scenes and devices are grouped to illustrate that story and to link up the present with the past.

The record begins in the diaper background, with the Couronne Royale of Louis and the three fleur-de-lis of France; then designs from the flags of the French regiments which served in Canada prior to 1760; these are followed, on the other walls, by devices borne by British regiments which served on this continent, and Colonial regiments, a number of these were disbanded in Canada, represented by her own device, three Maple Leaves combined on one stem; closing the series is the British Crown. In the last, framing the design, appear the badges of the pre-war Canadian Militia.

On the first panel is told in words the story of the early days of the Great War: of Canada's offer to help, and of the raising, the despatch and the crossing of the First Contingent to England in October 1914. On the pictorial panel is the convoy at sea, guarded by British battleships. The central shield bears the arms of Plymouth, where the first troops landed. Grouped about the shield are the Maple Leaf badge and the badges of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Canadian Expeditionary Force, the first of the fighting battalions of the Canadian Corps, all of which follow in proper order, by brigades and divisions. In the fighting battalions were more than half of those who served in France; and out of every five Canadians who fell, four were wearing these very badges. In the standards are shown, on a suitable background, medals and decorations awarded to Canadians by the British and allied Governments, beginning with the V.C. on a spray of oak, and, on a palm-branch, the D.S.O. The shields on the impostes represent the Artillery and the Navy, beginning the series of arms and services.

The rosettes above carry the badges of other units which served in the field, beginning with the regiments of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. The crockets are battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which, for the most part went to England, but were all broken up to reinforce the units in the field.

Similarly the second panel tells of the first Canadian fighting in 1915 at Ypres, whose coat of arms is on the shield; the pictorial panel shows the main square, the Cloth Hall and the ramparts, beyond which lie the Gravenstafel Ridge and St. Julien, where one of the Canadian memorials now stands, to mark the battlefield.

The third panel shows a field gun manhandled into the front line to break down the enemy's defence before the infantry attacked at Givenchy.

The fourth panel, being the central panel of the wall, relates to the window above, The Call to Arms: the shield bears the arms of Belgium, on whose behalf the call was made. A battalion is moving into the line; army transport is assisting refugees to escape from the bombardment of their village.

The fifth panel shows a working party going forward to repair trenches. In the middle distance are the St. Eloi Craters, on the sky-line at the left is Mount Sorrel.

In the sixth panel is shown the Virgin and Child of the Basilica at Albert, high above the smoke of battle, and overlooking the road along which Canadians passed when going into action at the Somme in 1916. On the right, an aeroplane.

In the seventh panel is Vimy Ridge, captured by the Canadian Corps on 9th April, 1917 and since given by France to Canada. In the foreground the familiar towers of Mont St. Eloy, the smoke of bursting shells marking the crest of the ridge, where the chief Canadian battlefields memorial is being erected.

In the eight panel is shown the infantry in the battle of Passchendaele at the moment of attack. A Machine Gun on the left gives covering fire.

The ninth panel, in the centre of the wall, relates to the window above: The Assembly of Remembrance. The Army Medical Corps caring for the wounded; a nursing sister receiving a stretcher case from the Ambulance Car; the Hospital Train on the left, ready to take cases to the base for shipment to England. The shield carries the Union, the symbol of Great Britain.

The tenth panel shows tanks and cavalry advancing to take part in the successful attack of the Canadian Corps at Amiens, on 8th August, 1918, where the Canadian Cavalry had already fought four months previously.

In the eleventh panel a heavy howitzer near the Baudimont Gate of Arras is bombarding the enemy's defense astride the Arras-Cambrai road, to prepare the way for the Canadian attack.

The twelfth panel shows infantry going forward across a temporary bridge, built over the Canal du Nord by the Canadian Engineers during the battle, in September 1918.

The thirteenth panel shows victorious Canadians marching past their commander in front of the town hall of Mons on Armistice Day, 11th November, 1918.

The fourteenth panel relates to the window above: The Dawn of Peace. A Canadian Battalion marching across the Rhine by the bridge at Bonn. Under the Armistice, the Allies were to cross the Rhine; then peace would be discussed. The arms of France are in the shield above.

In the fifteenth panel is shown an incident in North West Russia: a Canadian battery on the march in a snow-storm.

In the sixteenth panel is a party of the Canadian Forestry Corps, receiving news of the Armistice.

The final panel shows the transport bearing the troops back from France to Canada; a comrade takes a long farewell.

On the crockets over the doorway are the arms of the cities of Canada, the doors through which men passed on entering and leaving the Army. In the tympanum is the Recording Angel; the final group represents Motherhood.

"ALL'S WELL FOR OVER THERE AMONG HIS PEERS A HAPPY WARRIOR SLEEPS."



Peace Tower showing position of Bells and Memorial Chamber.  
Tour de la Paix montrant la position des cloches et de la chambre commémorative.

## EXPLICATION DES SCULPTURES DE LA CHAPELLE DU SOUVENIR, TOUR DE LA VICTOIRE, HOTEL DU PARLEMENT, OTTAWA.

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C'est ici le cœur du Canada et l'âme même de notre peuple est burinée dans ces pierres.

Cette chapelle nous renémore le dévouement, les sacrifices et les faits d'armes des Canadiens durant la Grande Guerre, chacun de ceux qui ont fait leur part est ici représenté par l'écusson qu'il portait lorsqu'il faisait partie de nos armées.

Exception faite de la bande de marbre gris du Canada, qui relie le dallage intérieur au passage d'entrée, la pierre utilisée dans la construction de cette chapelle vient des carrières des pays qui faisaient partie du premier groupe des Alliés: la France, la Belgique et l'Angleterre. Le revêtement des murs et du plafond est fait de pierre de Châteaueau Gaillard, offerte par le peuple français qui fit aussi don du marbre qui entre dans les colonnes; les dalles sont faites de pierre provenant des régions où les Canadiens ont combattu; les principales batailles que nos soldats ont livrées sont énumérées sur des plaques de cuivre incrustées dans les dalles; le marbre noir de la bordure et des degrés de l'autel a été donné par la nation belge; la pierre de l'autel, ornée des armoiries royales britanniques, des armoiries du Canada et des armes des provinces, est un don de la Grande-Bretagne. Dans la chaise pratiquée au centre de l'autel on placera le Livre du Souvenir dans lequel on est à inscrire les noms des 60,000 Canadiens qui ont fait le sacrifice suprême.

Sur les panneaux de marbre qui ornent les murs, les inscriptions racontent la part prise par les Canadiens dans la Grande Guerre. Les sculptures reproduisent des scènes et des devises groupées de manière à illustrer cette histoire qui relie le présent au passé.

Cet historique commence sur le fond diapré où l'on voit la couronne royale de Louis et les trois fleurs de lys de la France; viennent ensuite des dessins empruntés aux drapeaux des régiments français qui ont servi au Canada avant l'année 1760; puis, sur les autres murs, les emblèmes qui distinguaient les régiments britanniques qui ont fait du service sur ce continent et les régiments coloniaux dont un certain nombre ont été dispersés au Canada. Le Canada lui-même y est représenté par ses propres meubles, trois feuilles d'érable tigées. A la fin de cette série se trouve la couronne britannique. Sur la bande qui encadre le dessin on voit les écussons de la milice canadienne d'avant-guerre.

Sur le premier panneau, l'inscription fait l'historique des premiers jours de la Grande Guerre: on y rappelle l'offre du Canada de venir en aide, le recrutement, le transport et la traversée du premier contingent en Angleterre au mois d'octobre 1914. Le bas-relief qui sert à illustrer ce récit représente les transports sur mer, escortés des navires de guerre britanniques. L'écu du centre porte les armes de Plymouth où débarquèrent nos premières troupes. Autour de cet écu se trouvent groupés l'épave en feuille d'érable et ceux des 1er et 2ème bataillons des troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes, les premiers des bataillons combattants du corps d'armée canadien, qui se succèdent tous dans un ordre régulier, par brigades et par divisions. Les bataillons d'infanterie comprenaient plus de la moitié des canadiens qui ont fait du service en France, et, de tous ceux qui sont tombés au champ d'honneur, quatre sur cinq portaient précisément ces écussons. Dans les naissances sont représentés, sur un fond approprié, les médailles et les décorations accordées aux Canadiens par le Gouvernement britannique et le Gouvernement allié. On y voit d'abord la Victoria Cross sur une brindille de chêne et le D.S.O. sur une palme. Les écus sur les impostes représentent l'Artillerie et la Marine qui commencent la série des armes et des services.

Au-dessus, les rosaces portent les écussons des autres unités qui ont fait la campagne, en commençant par les régiments de la brigade de cavalerie canadienne. Les crochets représentent les bataillons des troupes expéditionnaires du Canada qui, pour la plupart, se sont rendus en Angleterre, où ils furent dispersés pour servir de renforts aux unités de combat.

Le deuxième panneau nous rappelle le premier engagement des Canadiens à Ypres en 1915. Les armes de la ville apparaissent sur l'écu. On voit la grande place, les Halles aux draps et les remparts; en arrière, la crête de Gravenstafel et Saint-Julien, où l'on a érigé l'un des monuments commémoratif canadiens qui marquent l'emplacement des champs de bataille.

On aperçoit sur le troisième panneau, une pièce de campagne que les canonniers ont traînée à force de bras jusqu'à la ligne de feu pour briser les défenses ennemies avant l'attaque de l'infanterie à Givenchy.

Le quatrième tableau, qui est au centre du mur, se rapporte au vitrail qui se trouve au-dessus: L'Appel aux Armes. L'écu porte les armes de la Belgique au nom de laquelle l'appel a été fait. Un bataillon s'en va au feu; un fourgon de l'armée aide aux habitants à s'enfuir devant le bombardement de leurs village.

Le cinquième panneau nous fait voir un groupe de corvée s'en allant réparer les tranchées. Au milieu, les cratères de Saint-Eloi, et à gauche, à l'horizon, le mont Sorrel.

Sur le sixième panneau on aperçoit la Vierge et l'Enfant de la Basilique d'Albert. La statue est penchée sur la route suivie par les Canadiens allant livrer la bataille de la Somme en 1916. Elle semble, comme l'avion à droite, flotter au-dessus de la fumée.

On voit sur le septième tableau, la crête de Vimy prise par les Canadiens, le 9 avril 1917, et depuis gracieusement cédée au Canada par la France; au premier plan, les tours familières de Mont Saint-Eloi. La fumée des obus indique le sommet de la crête où s'éleva le principal monument commémoratif des champs de bataille canadiens.

Le huitième panneau représente l'infanterie pendant la bataille de Passchendaele au moment de l'assaut. A gauche, une mitrailleuse fournit un tir de barrage.

Le neuvième panneau, au centre du mur, se rapporte au vitrail au-dessus; L'Assemblée du Souvenir. Le corps médical de l'armée soigne les blessés; une infirmière reçoit un blessé que l'on descend de l'ambulance sur un bracad. A gauche, le train-hôpital, prêt à transporter vers la base les blessés que l'on envoie ensuite en Angleterre. L'écu porte en chargeure l'Union, symbole de la Grande-Bretagne.

Le dixième panneau nous montre des chars d'assaut et la cavalerie qui vont prendre part à l'heureuse attaque des Canadiens, le 8 août 1918, à Amiens, où la cavalerie canadienne, quatre mois auparavant, avait contrigué à arrêter l'avance, de l'ennemi.

Sur le onzième tableau on aperçoit un gros obusier, près de la porte Baudimont à Arras, bombardant les défenses ennemies de la route de Cambrai pour préparer l'attaque canadienne.

Sur le douzième panneau on voit l'infanterie qui s'avance sur un pont temporaire, jeté sur le canal du Nord par les troupes du génie canadienne pendant la bataille de septembre 1918.

Le treizième tableau nous montre les Canadiens victorieux passés en revue par leur commandant en face de l'hôtel-de-ville de Mons, le jour de l'Armistice, le 11 novembre 1918.

Le quatorzième panneau se rapporte au vitrail qui se trouve au-dessus: L'Aurore de la Paix. Un bataillon canadien franchit le Rhin par le pont de Bonn. En conformité avec l'armistice, les Alliés devaient d'abord traverser le Rhin avant de discuter la paix. L'écu, que l'on voit au-dessus, porte les armes de la France.

Le quinzième panneau représente un incident dans le nord-ouest de la Russie: Une batterie canadienne en marche au milieu d'une tempête de neige.

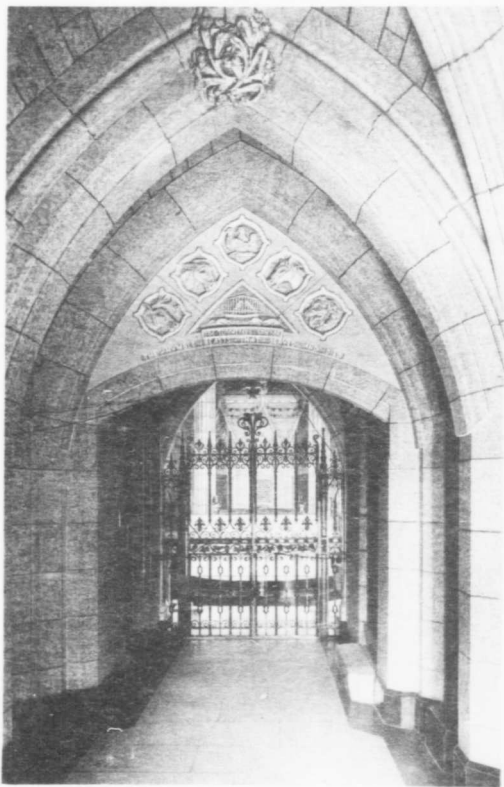
Sur le seizième tableau on aperçoit un détachement du corps forestier canadien recevant la nouvelle de l'Armistice.

Le dernier tableau montre les transports ramenant les troupes de France au Canada et les derniers adieux d'un militaire à ses camarades tombés.

Sur le crochets au-dessus de la sortie se trouvent les armes des villes canadiennes symbolisant les portes par lesquelles les hommes passèrent en s'enrôlant et en quittant l'armée. Le tympan porte en relief l'ange préposé au Livre d'or. Sur le pinnacle, dominant le portail, se dresse un figure symbolique de la Maternité.

"TOUT VA BIEN, CAR LA-BAS, ENTOURÉ DE SES COMPAGNONG D'ARMES, UN GUERRIER REPOSE EN PAIX."

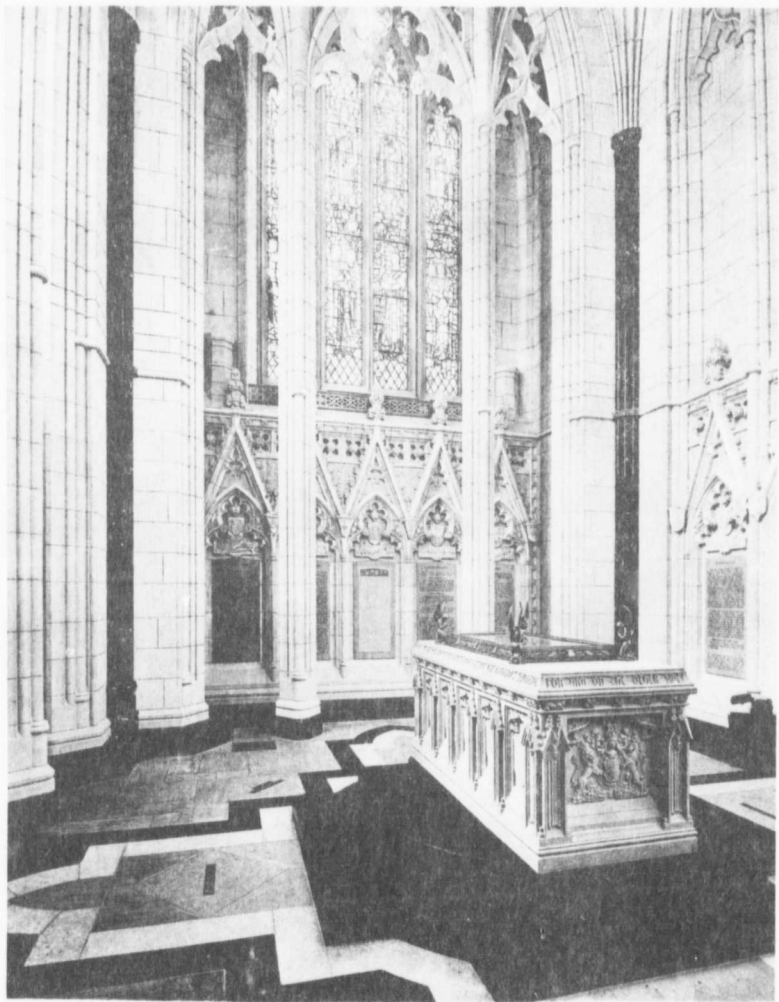




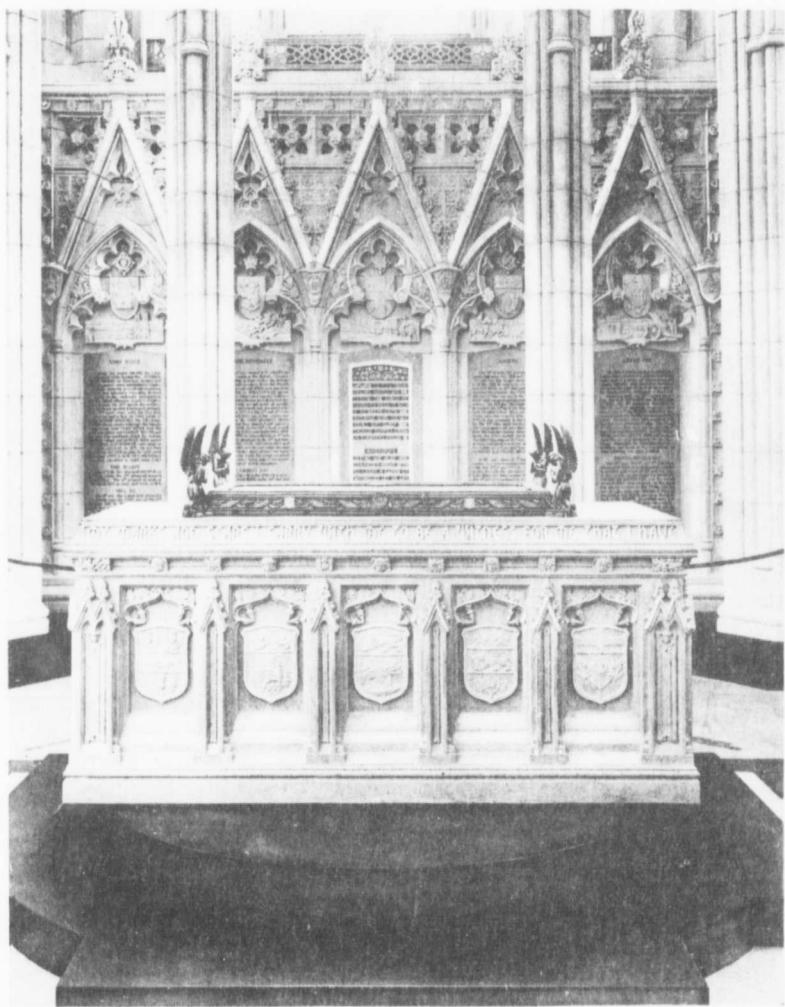
*Source*  
 Outer Gates to Chamber ( Notice Memorial to Dumb Animals which were used in the War )  
 Grille extérieure de la chambre commémorative ( à noter les sculptures commémoratives aux  
 animaux qui ont rendu service durant la guerre. )



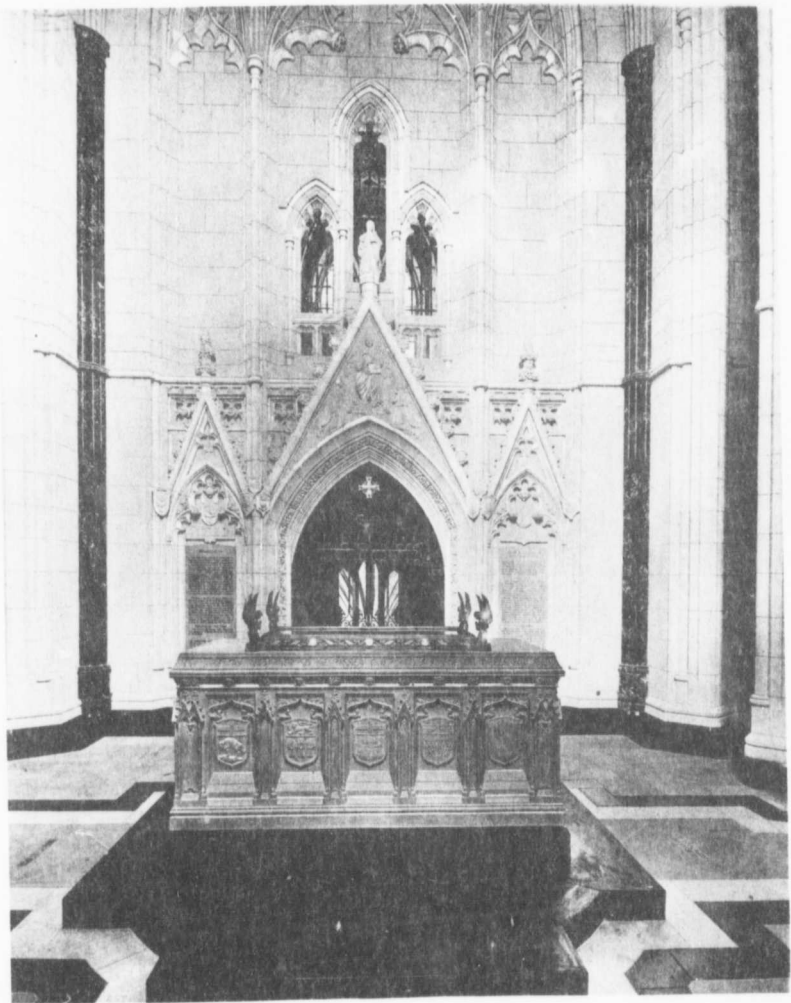
*Source*  
 Inner Gates to Chamber  
 Grille intérieure de la chambre commémorative.



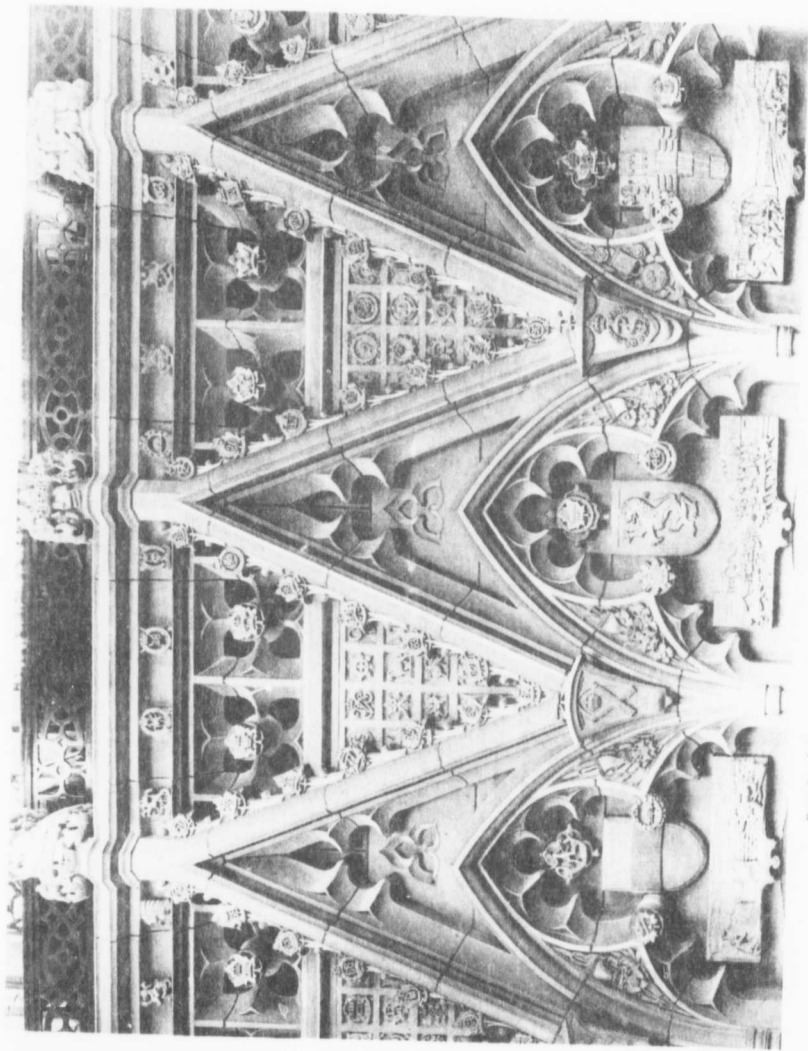
Memorial Chamber, interior looking east.  
Intérieur de la chambre commémorative, coté est



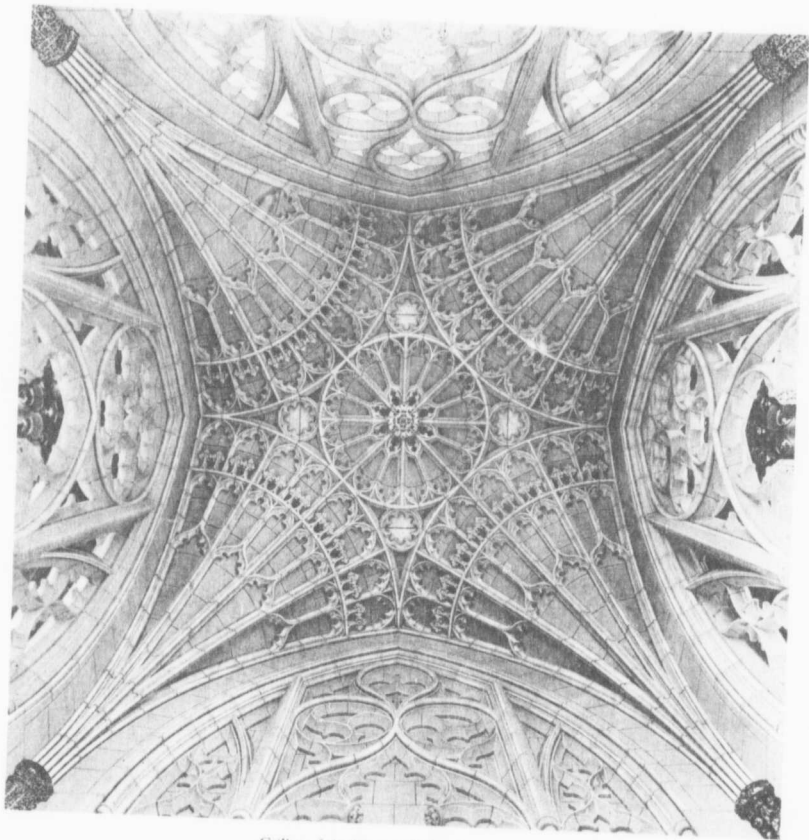
The Casket in which the Book of Remembrance will lay when completed.  
La cassette dans laquelle le Livre du Souvenir sera déposé lorsqu'il sera complété.



Chamber Facing Entrance Gates showing Mother's Cross hanging in Gateway.  
Chambre en face de la grille d'entrée, montrant la Croix des Mères suspendue dans le passage.



Sample of the sculptural work above the reading Pulpit around the Choir.  
Motif de sculpture au-dessus des inscriptions autour de la chambre commémorative



Ceiling of the Memorial Chamber.  
Plafond de la chambre commémorative.

## THE STORY OF CANADA IN THE GREAT WAR

READ HOW FREE MEN THROUGHOUT THIS LAND KEPT FAITH IN THE HONOR OF TRAIL AND IN THE DUTY OF BATTLE. REMEMBERING THE TRADITIONS THEY HAD BEEN TAUGHT COUNTING LIFE NOTHING WITHOUT LIBERTY.

### THE CALL

On 17 August 1914 Canada offered to provide one Division in the event of war which was accepted. The Government called for 20,000 volunteers, with a quota of 10,000 were recruited at VALCARLOS. The permanent force of 3,000 was brought up to its strength, P.C.R. received 2nd Line at Bermuda while detachments were called out to home duties. These gathered at Valcarlos representing over 300 Militia Corps were assigned to 40 overseas units in Infantry Division, Cavalry, Horse Artillery, and Communication units and first reinforcements Officers raised were P.C.C.I. and an Automobile Motor Gun Brigade. Trained to their own officers with equipment and clothing hurriedly made in Canada the troops embarked at QUEBEC.

### THE CROSSING

On 19 October 36,021 men in 130 ships left the rendezvous in GANSE BAY with a British main escort. After 11 days the contingent reached FISHGOLD then moved at night upon SALISBURY PLAINS where in ten to 16 weeks. Seven thousand equipment were completed or replaced and after being reviewed by the King, THE FIRST DIVISION was ready to join the British Expeditionary Force. Meanwhile a second division was training in Canada.

## BATTLE OF FESTUBERT

While billeted south of STENAY-ELLE and BALLEUL the Div received drafts and was joined by a disappointed detachment of The Cdn. Coy. 8th Bn. 1500 strong before entering the battle on 25th May on the BETHUNE where on the 15th the British had launched an offensive against the German positions covering the ALBERT ridge. Assaults were delivered on the 20th, 22nd, 24th & 25th May. In advancing the line 600 yards on a front of 2 1/2 miles, Canadian casualties were 2,204.

### ACTION OF GIVENCHY

Taking ground to the right on 17 June the Div attacked on the 15th. Field guns were pushed close up behind the parapets but artillery ammunition failed and the dense wire entanglements proved success. Casualties were 1,003. Ten days later the Div now augmented by the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade from England was withdrawn from line, and on 28th June took over trenches in the low lying valley of the COLIVE between ROKUSSTEDT, MESONS and WULVERGHEM opposite MESSINES.

More units were now under strength, until May 1915 there was no regular way of supplying reinforcements from Canada therefore full battalions prepared for service in France were reserve depleted in England, and became reserve formations maintaining the base Depot at St HAVELT at a strength of about 4,000 many untried officers resigned their commissions to go to the front where promotion was more made from the ranks. By the end of August Cdn. Troops in France numbered 23,331 in England & 7,900 in Canada. 62,302.

## NYRUS 1915

The 17th Canadian Brigade engaged at ANZCOURTH between 17th and 17th Feb by the 17th all but 1000 at 17th ANZCOURTH. While the 17th of the 17th of HATFIELD's determined were absorbed in the way of the front line were absorbed. The line of 17th was now over 2000 yards. After three weeks the Div moved back to about 13,000 and France to ANZCOURTH and WINDY gate to retrace the front 4,000 yards on 17th April to retrace the front in the 17th part of the 17th from C.A. STANLEY to ST. KATHARINE.

### THE GAS ATTACK

On the afternoon of 22nd April the Germans released dense clouds of chlorine to the left of the Canadian front and attacks. A wide breach four miles deep was made but a counter attack from the exposed flank prevented the turning of the front line by the new weapons.

### ST JULIEN

On dawn on 24th April following a second discharge of sulphurising gas on the Canadian front, counter attacks were delivered from P.C.C.I. ST. JULIEN and ST. AUGUSTINE. These halted the advance in three days but the line still held. British reinforcements made it secure. The Div was relieved May 4th when the line held.

### THE BRENNING RIDGE

The P.C.C.I. on the 25th took the area BRENNING RIDGE without serious attacks on 25th May, the Canadian army which received and the 15th took part.



THE BATTLE OF FESTUBERT  
25th MAY 1915  
The 17th Canadian Brigade  
The 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade  
The 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battalion  
The 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battalion  
The 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battalion

THE GAS ATTACK  
22nd APRIL 1915  
The 17th Canadian Brigade  
The 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade  
The 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battalion  
The 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battalion  
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THE BRENNING RIDGE  
25th MAY 1915  
The 17th Canadian Brigade  
The 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade  
The 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battalion  
The 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battalion  
The 1st Canadian Trench Mortar Battalion

Story of Canada's part in the Great War as written on the panels around the Chamber.  
Histoire de la part prise par le Canada, dans la Grande Guerre telle qu'inscrite sur les panneaux  
disposés autour de la Chambre commémorative.

### THE CANADIAN CORPS

The Canadian Army Corps, formed in France 13<sup>th</sup> Sept 1915, was immediately re-named by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cdn Div, which had been disbanded and trained in England and on 24<sup>th</sup> Dec. by the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division (composed from units already in the field). On 30<sup>th</sup> Jan 1916 the Cavalry and PCLIA again became a Cavalry Brigade and served as a part of the British Cavalry Corps until the end. Throughout the winter the 1<sup>st</sup> Cdn Corps held on at BALSILLY held from 15<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER by WOLFELOUGH WOODLAND.

#### ST ELOI CRATERS

A new frontage to the North between ST ELOI and the YPRES-MENIN road was taken over on 4<sup>th</sup> April. In the next 17 days the 7<sup>th</sup> Cdn Div lost 1207 men, battling in the mud for craters of varying sizes, known by the British as a vain attempt to acquire that straight section of the line.

#### MOUNT SOBREL

The 1<sup>st</sup> Cdn Div holding the post of the YPRES salient at HOOGE and LA ZOUKE was suddenly bombarded and struck on 2<sup>nd</sup> June by OBSERVATORY RIDGE and part of SANCHEVILLE WOOD and ST. ELOI CORPS and ASHALL WOOD. Counter-attacks made no progress until covered by reinforcements from the 4<sup>th</sup> Canadian Division restored the situation on the 1<sup>st</sup> June. Casualties were 5674. Troops of all three Divisions were engaged, they held the line between HOOGE and ST ELOI until August when, moved back to training areas about L'ETRECHIES, THIEUX and VIEUXENBOEGE. On 14<sup>th</sup> Aug the 4<sup>th</sup> Cdn Div arrived from England and eleven days later went into the front line in the YPRES salient.

### VIMY RIDGE

During the winter 1900-1917 the Corps recognized while holding from ECLEIRE to BELLY GRENAY in Christmas Armies and Headquarters were established in London. In Canada factories poured out millions of war but voluntary recruiting declined.

Early in Jan. elaborate preparations for the Allied offensive N and S of ARRAS were begun. On 27<sup>th</sup> March the artillery bombardment opened it received gradually until 9<sup>th</sup> April when, with the four Divs in concert and in line on 7500 yards of front from ECLEIRE-SOULHEZ, the Cdn Corps (100000 strong) crested through the German lines west over VIMY RIDGE took the guns at FARBES and GOULOT WOODS and captured the southern attack by making THEUX village and LA FULLE TALLE sectors WILLERVAL and GIVENCHY were taken on 13<sup>th</sup> April, ARRAS on 20<sup>th</sup>. The line then ran across the DOLLA plain for 1600 yards from near OPY to BOIS DE L'HERMELLE. Canadian casualties in April were 11,477.

#### THE SCARPE

The 1<sup>st</sup> Cdn Div crossed FRESAY on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, while the 2<sup>nd</sup> advanced towards ACHEVILLE. The 4<sup>th</sup> pressed on south of the SOULHEZ. In June, and took AVION.

#### HILL 70

On 4<sup>th</sup> July the Corps took ground to the North opposite LENS and on the 16<sup>th</sup> further left, to the LOOS sector, the right was at HERBICOURT. On 13<sup>th</sup> August the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Cdn Divs attacking under a barrage, drove the enemy from HILL 70, for ten days the battle raged on and more ground was made towards LENS. Casualties for July and Aug. were 10,740.

### THE SOMME 1916

The Allied offensive outside the Somme began on 1<sup>st</sup> July. Cdn. Cav. and ARTY were at SAZENTIN and GELLECOURT. Troops of the 1<sup>st</sup> Cdn Div were engaged in the struggle at POTBERS A. of ALBERT on 30<sup>th</sup> Aug. Three days later the 4<sup>th</sup> Cdn Corps occupied 4000 yards E and W of the BATHALL road.

#### FLEURS-COURELETTE

Tanks were first used on 13<sup>th</sup> Sept when the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Cdn Divs attacked from the slope, stormed SUGAR BRUSH and FABRY GARDEN and took COURELETTE. MAQUETTE TANKS fell on 17<sup>th</sup> and further work was made on 20<sup>th</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> September.

#### THEVAL

The 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Cdn Divs, attacking on the right of other British divisions, on 10<sup>th</sup> Sept secured ZOLLERS, HESBAN and KENBURG trenches, in the next three days the line pressed forward 500 yards.

#### ANCRE HEIGHTS

Again on 11<sup>th</sup> Oct. the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Cdn Divs attacked REGNA, THIEUX and again a week later the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>. The Cdn Corps with the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Cdn Divs marched to the VIMY front on 21<sup>st</sup> Oct. The 4<sup>th</sup> Cdn Army remained. Meanwhile the 4<sup>th</sup> Cdn Div had moved to the SCARPE and by 11<sup>th</sup> Nov. in three attacks advanced 600 yards.

#### THE ANCRE

In the final assault on 10<sup>th</sup> November, the 4<sup>th</sup> Cdn Div captured DESIRE Trench.

By 26<sup>th</sup> Nov. all Cdn. units had been released from this region. In gaining 4000 Yds. on the front of 3000 yards were 24000.

### PASSCHENDAELE

The Cdn Corps moved in FLOODERS on 12<sup>th</sup> Oct. to continue the British offensive launched early in June to free the Belgian coast and divert pressure from the French. The trenches opposite YPRES now ran from BROODSEINDE to POELCAPPELE across bare clayey ridges and marshy hollows, rain and bomb-drover had distorted the countryside into an evil waste of muddy pools where movement was inconceivably difficult. On 23<sup>rd</sup> Oct. the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Cdn Divs occupied 2500 yds in the centre, the objective was the PASSCHENDAELE HEDGE four days later they attacked and captured BELLEVEUE SPIER, on the 30<sup>th</sup> a fresh force reinforced CREST TARM and MELICHTRE. On 1<sup>st</sup> Nov. the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Cdn Divs relieved on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Nov. they attacked on the 11<sup>th</sup> and took the DOUBBERG SPIER, ANSSEMELARS and PASSCHENDAELE and the main ridge was won on the 19<sup>th</sup> a further short advance was made in the following week. The Corps returned to the LEAS sector having gained two square miles at a cost of 12404 casualties.

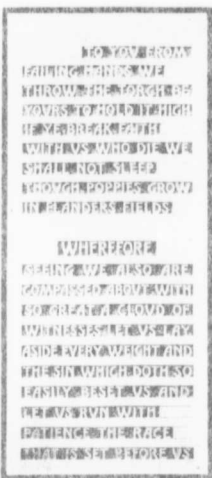
#### CAMBRAI 1917

The Cdn Cav. in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Div. 3<sup>rd</sup> Army fought near MASSURES on the 20<sup>th</sup> Nov. and covered the withdrawal ten days later.

In the winter 1917-18 the Cdn Corps held 8 miles along the VIMY front, new defence works were constructed, the machine GUNS, the Engineers, the Railway and the Forestry services were organized. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Cdn Div in England was drafted to maintain order in the fields in Canada, the exhaustion of volunteers induced conscription in May 1918. On 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec. strengths were 80,301 in Canada, 307,533 in England, 15,766 in France, 143,092.

Story of Canada's part in the Great War as written on the panels around the Chamber  
Histoire de la part prise par le Canada, dans la Grande Guerre telle qu'écrite sur les panneaux  
disposés autour de la Chambre commémorative





**ARRAS 1918**

The Cdn Corps prepared to attack on a 7 mile front south of the ARRAS-CAMBRAI road, against a series of ridges, rivers and canals, natural and strongly fortified to protect the post of the German army to the South and the safeguard of the North. Assaulting early on 20<sup>th</sup> August the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cdn Div took CAGNACQUET and NOUVEAU-TORCHIN, the 3<sup>rd</sup> captured MONCHY le FRENCH, further advances were made on 21<sup>st</sup> on the 2<sup>nd</sup> the FRENCH-RECHENBERG were passed, the SERRE, crossed and BOYÉ taken. Troopers were 3500 casualties took the line had advanced 6 miles. The 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Cdn Divs then took up the fight, by 5<sup>th</sup> Sept they had taken LITTON, WOOD, OULAS, WENK and the CHÉVRES, METZ and so made good the ground necessary for the next phase. Meanwhile for three days the heavy artillery cut lanes in the forest belts of covering the main position.

**DROCOURT-QUEANT**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Cdn Divs advanced at dawn overwhelded the crossed defences and seized DROCOURT and the ridge to the South, on the right CAGNACQUET, VILLERS les CAGNACQUET and the woods above BUSBY were secured. In the night the enemy retired on the 3<sup>rd</sup> the Cdn Divs now 10 miles long was established West of the CANAL DU NORD and along the South bank of the ST. ARPE. Casualties were 2200 British prisoners, and 51 guns were taken. By day the remnants of 10000 yards into the houses. HINDENBURG defence system the Germans to the South were surprised and compelled to fall back and reorganize.

The Cdn Corps passed control of the right bank of the river to the right.

**CAMBRAI**

On 27<sup>th</sup> with the German offensive began between the Cdn Div and the 4<sup>th</sup> Div the Cdn Div fought on a front of 10 miles of the Canal du Nord and north of the Canal du St. ARPE, on 27<sup>th</sup> was and 28<sup>th</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division advanced. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Div advanced 10 miles on 27<sup>th</sup> was and 28<sup>th</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division advanced and broke the enemy's line. On 29<sup>th</sup> the Cdn Div was ordered to advance. By 14<sup>th</sup> Sept the Cdn Div had advanced 70 miles to the Canal du Nord. On 29<sup>th</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> Div was ordered to advance. By 30<sup>th</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> Div was ordered to advance. By 31<sup>st</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> Div was ordered to advance. Now the repeated German losses were all but spent. The Allied command plan was ready. The Cdn Corps advanced 10 miles south with security and speed to ARRAS and deployed for battle on a five mile front between HOUNGUE and VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

In the main dawn of 3<sup>rd</sup> August took a sudden and violent turn to the front. The Cdn Div with the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Cdn Divs advanced along the front of the Canal du Nord. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Cdn Div consisted of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 34<sup>th</sup>, 35<sup>th</sup>, 36<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, 40<sup>th</sup>, 41<sup>st</sup>, 42<sup>nd</sup>, 43<sup>rd</sup>, 44<sup>th</sup>, 45<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, 47<sup>th</sup>, 48<sup>th</sup>, 49<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 51<sup>st</sup>, 52<sup>nd</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup>, 54<sup>th</sup>, 55<sup>th</sup>, 56<sup>th</sup>, 57<sup>th</sup>, 58<sup>th</sup>, 59<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup>, 61<sup>st</sup>, 62<sup>nd</sup>, 63<sup>rd</sup>, 64<sup>th</sup>, 65<sup>th</sup>, 66<sup>th</sup>, 67<sup>th</sup>, 68<sup>th</sup>, 69<sup>th</sup>, 70<sup>th</sup>, 71<sup>st</sup>, 72<sup>nd</sup>, 73<sup>rd</sup>, 74<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>, 76<sup>th</sup>, 77<sup>th</sup>, 78<sup>th</sup>, 79<sup>th</sup>, 80<sup>th</sup>, 81<sup>st</sup>, 82<sup>nd</sup>, 83<sup>rd</sup>, 84<sup>th</sup>, 85<sup>th</sup>, 86<sup>th</sup>, 87<sup>th</sup>, 88<sup>th</sup>, 89<sup>th</sup>, 90<sup>th</sup>, 91<sup>st</sup>, 92<sup>nd</sup>, 93<sup>rd</sup>, 94<sup>th</sup>, 95<sup>th</sup>, 96<sup>th</sup>, 97<sup>th</sup>, 98<sup>th</sup>, 99<sup>th</sup>, 100<sup>th</sup>.

**CANAL DU NORD**

The combined strategic design to cut the enemy's lateral communications and dislocate his forces, now took effect, while the Canadian Corps perfected its attack plan, the engineers prepared ways across the devastated area.

On 27<sup>th</sup> Sept the Corps having advanced on a front of 6000 yards southwards from the ARRAS-CAMBRAI road the 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Cdn Divs advanced along the Canal du Nord, on a front of 3000 yards, where the canal was, they drove the enemy from SANS and MARCOURT, and the trenches to the South and made good the left by seizing all the high ground to the NE, with HAINCHOUX, the village and wood of BOLLINGHAM, over a km. CAMBRAI, by capturing the line was 8000 yards long, and four miles wide at its east end. On the 28<sup>th</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> Div joined in the fight, the MARCOURT line was broken, HAINCHOUX, BOLLINGHAM and WILLY were taken. The attack continued on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> and on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct the line advanced beyond BELVILLE, ST. REMY, TILLY and SANCOURT, but the enemy drove down from his line prepared defence. These in his last desperate attack of the advance at CLIVILLERS and BANTINEY. Casualties numbered 1672, 2000 prisoners and 205 guns were taken.

**CAMBRAI 1918**

In routine command and deployed, was to make failure. The Cdn Corps stood fast until 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct then before daylight, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cdn Div rushed the bridges of the S. BELT. Casualties numbered 1672, 2000 prisoners and 205 guns were taken. The Cdn Corps advanced on a front of 3000 yards, where the canal was, they drove the enemy from SANS and MARCOURT, and the trenches to the South and made good the left by seizing all the high ground to the NE, with HAINCHOUX, the village and wood of BOLLINGHAM, over a km. CAMBRAI, by capturing the line was 8000 yards long, and four miles wide at its east end. On the 28<sup>th</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> Div joined in the fight, the MARCOURT line was broken, HAINCHOUX, BOLLINGHAM and WILLY were taken. The attack continued on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> and on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct the line advanced beyond BELVILLE, ST. REMY, TILLY and SANCOURT, but the enemy drove down from his line prepared defence. These in his last desperate attack of the advance at CLIVILLERS and BANTINEY. Casualties numbered 1672, 2000 prisoners and 205 guns were taken.

### PURSUIT TO MONS

To force a decision before winter the British Army continued to attack. The Cdn Corps changed position on 17<sup>th</sup> Oct by moving eastward on a 30 mile front, and on 18<sup>th</sup> Oct DDIAL, the 1<sup>st</sup> Cdn Div crossed the Canal de la SENNE and the British pushed beyond it almost to the right the 4<sup>th</sup> took DENAIN on the 19<sup>th</sup> and by capturing MONT HOLY after a brief fight on 20<sup>th</sup> secured VALENTIGNES, the 1<sup>st</sup> relieving the 1<sup>st</sup> cleared the FORET DE RAISMES and crossed the flooded areas bordering on the SHELDT. Across the four roads to GERMANY the Corps followed hard for another 20 miles and on the 9<sup>th</sup> reached MONS. Next day before midnight the 1<sup>st</sup> Cdn Div forced an entry, the 2<sup>nd</sup> cleared the remaining forests to the south, East and when the Aisne was supervised at 11am 1<sup>st</sup> Nov the line was five miles North East of the town beyond BOUSSIGNY LA BAILLYERS and ST DENIS by CASTEL where British and German troops first exchanged shots in Aug 1914. That ended the fighting in FRANCE and HOLLANDS.

### THE RHINE

The Cdn Corps with the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Cdn Divs was chosen to be part of the army of occupation these carried out on 10<sup>th</sup> Nov and advanced 130 miles in 73 days. The 1<sup>st</sup> WATFORD NAAMBLE HULL and 3<sup>rd</sup> over the western MEUSE and onwards through the 1<sup>st</sup> raised ARTENNES into GERMAN territory by the bridges at BONS and COLOGNE to cover the bridgehead they took up a defensive position beyond SIEGEBURG and SELSCHED. The 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Cdn Divs remained for the winter in garrison at MONS, BRUSSELS and TOURNAI.

### NUMBERS

In 1914 the population of Canada was 7,704,000. The Navy numbered 133, the Army 73,560 of whom 37,735 were trained.

### NAVY

During the war 3539 served in the R.N. and R.N.V.R. many others were employed in the R.N.C. and with the Imperial Forces H.M.C.S. BANNEWICK patrolled in the PACIFIC, H.M.C.S. HARBRE in the ATLANTIC. 31 trawlers, 10 destroyers and 16 armed auxiliaries were engaged in mine sweeping, patrolling, convoying and execution of shipping.

### ARMY

Before the end 699,036 were enrolled 314,580 left Canada in the C.E.F. those were distributed overseas in the cavalry 7205, in the artillery 57,744, engineers 202,136, signal corps 43,701, in the infantry 213,024, cyclists 1135, with machine guns 16,315 in tanks 582, in the rubber troops 22860 and forestry 22,001, labour 3333, army service corps 14,310, medical 13,920, and nurses 2,441, dental 832, ordnance 1260, veterinary 6470, postal corps 332, military police 227, army pay corps 1546, army gymnastic staff 391, chaplain services 442, Y.M.C.A. 833.

### AIR SERVICES

From the C.E.F. in the field 3360 went to the Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, in England 1369 other Canadians joined, in Canada 10,000 airmen and 7453 mechanics were recruited directly into the British air services, 4380 of the former proceeded overseas.

Many other Canadians of whom 37 were ex-cadets of the F.A.C. Kingstons, served in the British Allied and Associated armies.

### EASTERN THEATRES

The Overseas military forces also took part in subsidiary enterprises.

### MEDITERRANEAN

Two military hospitals called for LEANDES in Aug 1915 to care for patients from GALLIPOLI a third opened in CAIRO by April 1916 and had medical services. The Western Front the one to SALONIKA where a general hospital also operated.

### N.W. PERSIA

A detachment from the Cdn Corps was in the DUNSTERFORCE, a force sent in Jan 1915 to the area between BARDISLI and BAKLI in the CASPIAN Sea.

### PALESTINE

In the pursuit through SYRIA in 1918 and Oct 1918 a Cdn bridging Coy worked on the railway by the Sea of GALILEE.

### RUSSIA

For the winter campaign 1918-1919 and in the advance through LAPLAND to LAKE ONEGA a force of 120 volunteers from the Cdn Corps was in the SYREN PARTY operating separately from SWEDEN.

A Cdn field art. brigade 467 strong landed at ARCHANGEL on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct 1918 and joined the ELOVY party in the defence on the DWINA and the WHITE SEA coast to aid friendly forces from FINLAND. A Cdn expeditionary force 4186 strong sailed in December 1918 from VICTORIA in VLAZDOSTROV and with some allied troops kept order here and along the railway to OMSK, 3000 miles West.

By June 1919 all Canadians had been withdrawn from these distant fronts.

### HOME COMING

The Cdn Corps withdrew in Jan 1919 to Belgium, where stores, vehicles and horses were turned in or disposed of preparatory to sending the troops back to Canada. They crossed to England and sailed from Liverpool and Southampton to HALifax, SAINT JOHN, QUEBEC, and MONTRÉAL by railway to CHARLOTTE TOWN, MONCTON, OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO, WINDSOR, and LONDON. 1<sup>st</sup> ARTILLERY, WINDSOR; BRANDON, REGINA, SASKATOON, WEDDING; 1<sup>st</sup> TRENCHERS, GORELEY; VANDERBILT, VICTORIA. The units were disbanded at these dispersal centres, the soldiers discharged, returned to civil occupation, and to the comfort of home.

Of those who did not return 5075 were killed in action or died of their wounds, the total of battle casualties was 19,002, in the Royal Cdn Navy 24, the cavalry 970, artillery 9914, engineers 7240, and signal corps 977, the infantry 160,224, cyclists 207, machine gun corps 5771, railway troops 16,444, Army Coy. about 570, army service corps 135, medical 1727, nurses 20, dental 6, ordnance 4, veterinary 24, postal 4, police 5, pay corps 17, gymnastic staff 2, chaplains 30, Y.M.C.A. 4.

### THE END OF THE WAR

The Treaty of Peace with Germany was signed at VERSAILLES on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of June 1919.

SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY TWO BORE THE BADGE OF CANADA IN THE GREAT WAR SIXTY TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE MET DEATH AND BASSSED ON.

Story of Canada's part in the Great War as written on the panels around the Chamber. Histoire de la part prise par le Canada, dans la Grande Guerre telle qu'inscrite sur les panneaux disposés autour de la Chambre commémorative.