

The Battle of Moreuil Wood

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On 9 October 1918, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) fought their last battle of the First World War. Having been in reserve since August 1918, the Strathconas and the other two cavalry Regiments of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade were rushed to the front to exploit a penetration made in the German defences. In just one day, the Brigade advanced ten kilometers on a five kilometer front, capturing four hundred prisoners and numerous weapons. A spirited charge by the Strathconas over 1500 yards of open ground helped clear the village of Clary, southeast of Cambrai. This battle, which commenced at 0930 hours and finished by 1100 hours, assisted in clearing the neighboring Bois de Gattigny and the Bois du Mont-Auxvilles, Where two hundred prisoners were taken and a howitzer and forty machine guns captured. Several squadron-sized charges were made as the Regiments raced forward. The battle moved faster than senior commanders could react to and issue new instructions. This was mobile warfare, the type the cavalry longed for throughout the war. To those in the Canadian Cavalry Brigade and particularly the Strathconas this final action, known as the Battle of Le Cateau, probably brought recollection of a similar, yet more intense fight the previous spring: The Battle of Moreuil Wood on 30 March 1918.

January 1918. The war was in its fourth year. Initially a mobile conflict, it quickly became a static slugging match. Intense fighting gave little advantage to either side while the numbers of casualties increased. Nineteen-seventeen was disastrous for the Allies. Three British offensives on the western front ended in abysmal failure. The British suffered 860,000 casualties and the French 590,000 against 850,000 German losses. The French were worn and tired, their armies suffering from mutiny. This latter weakness was fortunately unknown to the Germans. Russia was knocked out of the war, Italy pushed back. America was "in", but had only a few divisions in France. Only the British were left to take the initiative. Recognizing this, the Germans turned their efforts toward gaining a decisive victory against them. To the Germans, the prospect of a significant victory in January 1918 appeared good. Her armies had gained major successes on two fronts. Britain and France were held at bay despite Germany's inferior strength on the Western Front. The victories in the east and in Italy freed divisions for use elsewhere. for once, a numerical advantage, and perhaps a decisive battle, could be gained in the west. The German General staff were taking a gamble. They could achieve a temporary advantage, but any action must be decisive as economic and manpower resources were beginning to diminish under the strain of four years of war and the effects of the Allied blockade. Another advantage experienced by the Germans was that their divisions were fully manned and with a high percentage of experienced soldiers. The French lacked this luxury; several divisions were disbanded to keep others up to strength. A political problem was affecting British manpower. A dispute between the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George and the commander of the British Expeditionary Force, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, kept vital reinforcements in England. Lloyd George feared repetition of the horrible losses of 1917 and to check Haig, he kept the reinforcements at home. Even without any major fighting, Haig's armies suffered a daily loss of 2000 men from illness, accidents and small skirmishes. This helped to make his manpower problem even more acute.

The German plan was conceived and developed in late 1917 by General Eric Ludendorff, the German Army Chief of Staff or as he preferred to be known, the First Quartermaster General. As fate would have it, the offensive was sanctioned on 11 November 1917 at Mons. Operation "Michael" would use three German armies, the 17th under General Below, the 2nd led by Marwitz and the 18th commanded by Hutier, advancing on a 60 kilometer front from Arras-St. Quentin-La Fere. The main thrust would be made north of the Somme against Third Army; after breaking through the British lines, the 17th and 2nd Armies would wheel northwest and "roll-up" the British army from the south. The German left flank would be protected by the Somme. Ludendorff also sought success through flexibility. From studying western front battles, he had concluded that his forces should be concentrated against the weakest point in the British line and that success rather than failure would be reinforced. This was an operational innovation, where the normal practice had

been quite the opposite. Innovations were also developed in artillery fire planning and small-unit tactics. All of these factors would contribute to the early German successes. On the entire front, there were 57 British, 2 Portuguese, 98 French, 6 American and 6 Belgian divisions. Facing these 169 divisions, the Germans collected 192 fully manned divisions. The weakest portion of the British line was in the Third and Fifth Army areas; here divisions were severely undermanned, deployed on wide fronts and with few reserves. Opposite the 29 divisions and 579 aircraft (from a total of 1179) of these two British armies, the Germans deployed three armies with 76 divisions and 730 aircraft (from a total of 1020 facing the British). Seven thousand artillery pieces were arrayed against approximately three thousand British. The offensive would be fought on a frontage of 110 kilometers. Over one million men would be involved. One of the anomalies of the Great War was the preponderance of cavalry in British doctrine. Certainly the cavalry had saved the British Expeditionary Force from disaster in 1914, but from then until 1918, when it had grown to a corps of three divisions (the two Indian Cavalry divisions of the corps had moved to the Middle East early in the year), the cavalry had become a Cinderella force. It was included in every major offensive plan since 1915: the infantry would break the enemy line and the cavalry would sweep through. Time after time, the cavalry moved up to the front only to be sent back when no breakthrough was achieved.



The cavalry were then used as infantry replacements. A cavalry division could provide a dismounted brigade; a brigade, a battalion. They manned the trenches, but only in quiet sectors. Due to their specialized training, the cavalry was too valuable to be wasted in major operations as infantry. Perhaps they might be needed in their mounted role some day. The infantry they relieved would do the fighting instead. Vast quantities of men and supplies were required to maintain the cavalry divisions and they defied all efforts to be reduced or disbanded. So the cavalry remained in the rear areas, training with the hope that someday they might fight on the open ground. Many of the Regimental officers became bored with this idleness and sought transfers to the new Tank Corps or the Royal Flying Corps.

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The Canadian Army sent comparatively few cavalry Regiments overseas, but their operational experience was much like their British comrades. Each of the four Canadian infantry divisions had a cavalry squadron for reconnaissance, but only one cavalry brigade was raised. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was organized on 1 February 1915, at Salisbury Plain. First named the Canadian Mounted Brigade, it included two Canadian units, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians); the third Regiment was the 2nd King Edward's Horse, a prewar British unit established with men drawn from the Dominions. The brigade included a headquarters and a Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade of two batteries equipped with eight 13 pounder guns. Later in 1915, a machine gun squadron, field ambulance and veterinary section were attached. On 23 July 1915, the brigade was renamed the Canadian Cavalry Brigade and in 1916, the 2nd King Edward's Horse was replaced by a Canadian Regiment, the Fort Garry Horse. A British officer, Colonel, later Brigadier-General, J.E.B. Seely DSO, was appointed commander of the brigade. The Brigade was moved to France in March 1915, and spent the next three years in relative quiet with the British and Indian cavalry divisions. The first mounted action occurred on 24 March 1917. Three days later Lieutenant Harvey of the Strathconas won the Victoria Cross for single-handedly capturing a German machine gun position near Guyencourt. In November, the Brigade took part in the first major tank battle of the war near Cambrai. Lieutenant Strachan of the Fort Garry Horse led his squadron against a German gun battery and for his gallantry was awarded the brigade's second Victoria Cross. On 5 March 1918, the Canadian Cavalry Brigade was attached to the British 5th (soon renamed 3rd) Cavalry Division, commanded by Brigadier-General A.E.W. Harman. At that time, each Regiment was organized with a Regimental headquarters consisting of command, signal, quartermaster, medical and veterinary sections and three cavalry squadrons.

At full strength a cavalry squadron had 150 personnel. The headquarters included the Officer Commanding (normally a Major), a Second-in-Command, a Squadron Sergeant-Major, a Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant, a Farrier Sergeant and a Trumpeter. There were four cavalry troops, each commanded by a Lieutenant, with a Troop Sergeant, a Second Sergeant, a Shoeing Smith and four sections each with seven Privates (the rank of Trooper was not adopted by the Canadian Cavalry until 1923) and commanded by a Corporal or Lance-Corporal. A troop had a total strength of 36 all ranks. Some troops also had supernumerary officers attached. Ideally, the strength of the Regiment was 18 officers and 503 other ranks. Due to casualties, courses, and leave this figure was rarely achieved. For example, because of the fighting between 21 and 29 March 1918, the Strathconas strength was 373 all ranks. The Royal Canadian Dragoons were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C.T. van Straubenzie, a veteran of the Boer War and a former Strathcona. The Fort Garry Horse were led by Lieutenant-Colonel R.W. Paterson, who had commanded the Garry's since 1912. He would later succeed Seely as brigade commander. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W.H.P. Elkes. Lieutenant-Colonel D.J. MacDonald, DSO led the Strathconas, the second-in-command was Major C. Goodday and Warrant Officer A. McConquodale was the Regimental Sergeant-Major. The Strathcona squadrons were commanded by relatively junior officers: 'A' Squadron was led by Major J.G. Tatlow, MC promoted Captain in December 1917 and Major in March 1918, he was killed in the early stages of the German offensive and replaced by Lieutenant A.D. Morgan. 'B' Squadron was led by Captain J.B. Trotter, promoted to that rank on 9 March 1918. Lieutenant G.M. Flowerdew was in command of 'C' Squadron since January 1918. All but one of the squadrons of the other two Regiments were led by Captains.

Since there were no major operations in progress in the Spring of 1918, several officers from the brigade headquarters, including General Seely, and from all three Regiments were on leave in England or France. The German offensive began with a thunderous artillery barrage at 0400 hours on 21 March 1918. The main blow was felt by the British Third Army, led by the ex-commander of the Canadian Corps and victor at Vimy Ridge, General Sir Julian Byng. To the south, the Fifth Army under General Sir Hubert Gough collapsed quickly. His infantry was thinly stretched, having recently taken over an additional 40 kilometers of poorly

prepared front from the French. His only reserve was the three divisions of the Cavalry Corps. Despite valiant resistance, the British forward positions were quickly overrun. Units were forced to retreat. Although Gough offered good resistance, he would face unfair criticism for not controlling his army as effectively as Byng led his. Sensing Ludendorff's intent, the commander of the British Expeditionary Force, Field Marshal Haig, sent most of the strategic reserve of eight divisions to Third Army. With their attention fixed on this point, the two commanders-in-chief were slow to react to the greater German success further south. Lacking reinforcement, Gough was forced to commit his only reserve, the Cavalry Corps. Suddenly the cavalry became vital to the survival of the Fifth Army. On 21 March, the Canadian Cavalry Brigade was at Ennemain, some 25 kilometers northwest of Ham. By the end of the day, it had moved to Beaumont. There a dismounted brigade of three battalions was formed from the 3rd Cavalry Division on 22 March. The Royal Canadian Dragoons provided 5 officers and 234 other ranks, the Fort Garry Horse 6 officers and 218 other ranks, and the Strathconas 6 officers and 331 other ranks, to form a dismounted battalion of 17 officers and 783 other ranks under Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald. The Strathcona group was commanded by the recently promoted Major Tatlow of 'A' Squadron. The other two brigades of the division also provided dismounted battalions of about 700 personnel each. General Seely was eventually placed in command of the Dismounted Brigade. The remainder of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade marched to Varesnes.

Between 22 and 27 March, the Dismounted Brigade supported several British and French units, starting with the 54th Brigade of the 18th Infantry Division along the Canal de St. Quentin. They filled in gaps and collected stragglers and returned them to the front. On 23 March, Major Tatlow was killed. On the 24th, the Dismounted Brigade was placed under the command of General Diebold's 125th Division of the French Army. The Canadian Battalion moved to Caillouel. By then, General Seely had returned from England and was assigned by the commander of British III Corps to take charge of all cavalry in the area. The Dismounted Brigade remained in reserve until the next day.



On the 25th the Germans attacked and took the high ground near Noyon. The Canadian Battalion covered the bridgehead at Appily, through which the French were withdrawing their artillery. That afternoon the Brigade marched to Carlespont where the Canadian Battalion was re mounted. The Canadians then proceeded to Les Cloyes and then Venette, where they were reunited with the Canadian Cavalry Brigade on the 27th. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade had earlier been detached from the Cavalry Brigade to reinforce other artillery supporting the British and French. It did not rejoin the Brigade until 1 April.

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As described, when the Dismounted Battalion was formed on 22 March, the remainder of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade marched to Varesnes. On 23 March the enemy was reported as having broken through to Ham. The commander of the British III Corps ordered General Harman, of the 3rd Cavalry Division to collect as many mounted men as possible and move immediately to Bouchoire. There he would be joined by and take command of a similar force from the 2nd Cavalry Division. The combined force would be known as "Harman's Force". Two hundred men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson of the Fort Garry Horse were drawn from the Canadian Cavalry Brigade; 300 men came from the other two cavalry brigades of the 3rd Cavalry Division and 200 were provided by the 2nd Cavalry Division. Harman's Force moved to Berlancourt and remained at readiness. Activity was restricted to patrolling. Late on the 24th, orders were received to proceed quickly to Ugny-le-Gay and fill the gaps between the 14th and 18th Divisions. The Force fought mounted and dismounted actions at Cugny, Villeselve, La Neuville and Beaumont. They supported the French 9th Division near Villeselve, where a spirited charge by the 6th Cavalry Brigade Battalion helped to restore the local situation. That night the Canadian Battalion moved into a support position. The next day the Canadians moved through Bussy to Lagny. The 2nd and 3rd Cavalry Divisions were ordered to push forward to support the French at Catigny. Their horses were left behind. While the Canadians advanced, they met retreating French troops and returned to Lagny. A number of patrols were sent out during the night to reconnoiter enemy positions.

On the 26th, the Canadian horsemen operated around Cuy and fought further mounted and dismounted actions. During the afternoon, the enemy broke through the French line. A retirement commenced, with the Canadians conducting rear guard actions. Finally, on 27 March, the mounted detachment was ordered to proceed to Venette to rejoin the other elements of the Brigade. Another move was made to Arsy and the Canadian Cavalry Brigade was attached to the 2nd Cavalry Division. On 28 March, General Gough was replaced as commander of the Fifth Army by General Sir Henry Rawlinson (Gough's Headquarters was later replaced by Rawlinson's Fourth Army Headquarters on 2 April). By then two things had happened to help the allies. Although his troops advanced up to 45 kilometers in some areas by 26 March, Ludendorff began to doubt the ability of the 17th Army to achieve its task. The troops were exhausted and the supply lines long and unreliable. The momentum had slowed considerably. By the 28th, he decided to shift the main effort towards Amiens. The aim, not made totally clear to the army commanders, was to force a gap between the British and French armies. Whether they were still expected to drive the British north to the coast remained unclear. Nine divisions were sent to reinforce Marwitz's 2nd Army. Further south, Hutier's 18th Army stopped for two days while four other divisions were brought up. On the 30th, the attack was renewed. The delay in regrouping gave the allies time to rally their defences and bring up more troops. Reports of a gap forced between the French and British armies at Welles Perrennes had the Canadian Cavalry Brigade on the move at 0400 on 28 March. When a reconnaissance group was sent forward no gap was found. Lieutenant Harvey of the Strathconas led a patrol from 'C' squadron to establish contact with the infantry. Noticing a group of Germans in Fontaine, he immediately charged them and forced their withdrawal. Fearing an ambush, Harvey also withdrew and found himself in a difficult predicament; the French took his patrol for a German one and placed his party under guard. They were not released until Harvey had an interview with the French divisional commander. The next day, the French general expressed his appreciation to General Seely for Harvey's action in clearing the village. Harvey would later receive the French Croix de Guerre for his pains.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons, less horses, were left behind to hold Welles Perrennes. The rest of the Brigade moved to Moranvillers. On the 29th, the Brigade was ordered to move north to Jumel and await further instructions. While on route, it was diverted to Guyencourt, which was reached late that night. The Dragoons also reached Guyencourt that night. By the morning of the 30th, the German 23rd Saxon Division had established itself on Moreuil Ridge and occupied Moreuil Wood, some 20 kilometers southeast of

Amiens. Behind it the 243rd Division and other units were moving up to relieve them. Good east-west roads traversed the area, and the Avre River flowed through the village of Moreuil, just west of the wood. Moreuil Wood and the nearby Rifle Wood had considerable tactical significance as they commanded the approaches to Amiens including the Amiens - Paris railway. The Strathconas bivouacked at Guyencourt Wood on 29 March. During the early morning of the 30th, orders were received for the Brigade to move to the Bois de Blagny at 0630 hours. On crossing the start line, they were told to halt for two hours. Despite the efforts of the French and British, a five kilometer gap had been forced between their armies: the British, along with members of the Canadian Motor machine Gun Brigade, were in Villiers-Bretteneaux, immediately north of Rifle Wood, and the French were further south in the village of Moreuil. In between there were isolated pockets of British troops. The British XIX Corps commander ordered his infantry to secure crossings at Castel and the 2nd Cavalry Division to cross the Avre River and engage the enemy advancing on Moreuil. This resulted in the 2nd Cavalry Division being placed under French command.

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At 0830, General Seely met with General Pitman, commander of the 2nd Cavalry Division. Pitman described the rapidly deteriorating situation: The Germans had captured Mezieres and were advancing on Amiens; Seely was to cross the Noye and Avre Rivers as quickly as possible and "engage and endeavor to delay the enemy". Seely could hear firing from across the river. Quickly giving orders for the crossing, he set off for Moreuil Wood with the Brigade Major, Major C.E. Connolly (of the Strathconas), his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Prince Antoine of Orleans, his Orderly Corporal, King, and the twelve man Brigade Signal Troop. The Brigade followed with the Royal Canadian Dragoons leading, then the Strathconas, the Machine Gun Squadron and the Fort Garry Horse. While passing through Castel, Seely's party saw the French 125th Division preparing its positions. Seely found their commander, General Diebold and quickly discussed the situation with him. According to Seely, Diebold spoke gloomily of the allies' prospects. The Germans were advancing in large numbers, and nothing could stop them. Seely convinced Diebold to hold while the Canadian Brigade went forward. he then continued over the Avre River. Seely's attention was on the wood, which stretched down from the flattish crest of a low ridge, to within a kilometer of the village. The wood, mostly ash not yet in leaf, was roughly triangular in shape. it had a northern face, a southwestern face parallel to the Avre River, and a southeastern face running along the Moreuil - Demuin road. Each was approximately two kilometers in length. There was a small "knob" of woodland at the northwestern corner.

As they neared the wood, the machine gun and rifle fire increased and five members of the Brigade Signal Troop were wounded. The Brigade Headquarters moved into the knob of wood extending from the northwest corner of Moreuil Wood. Seely could see the Royal Canadian Dragoons moving across the river. He assessed the situation and formulated a bold plan. Seely told Connolly: "The Royal Canadian Dragoons are to send one squadron to the right of the Bois de Moreuil, occupy the southeast corner and get in touch with the French in the village of Moreuil. The other two squadrons are to gallop around the left face of the wood and endeavor to seize the northeast corner of it. Lord Strathcona's Horse are to follow close behind these two squadrons of Dragoons and send one squadron forward to gallop right around the northeast corner, engage the Germans who are entering the wood by mounted attack and, having dispersed them, occupy the southeast face of the wood. The remaining two squadrons of Strathconas are to enter the wood just beyond my headquarters at the southern point, fight their way through, and join their comrades on the eastern face. Fort Garry's are to be in reserve with me. At 0930 hours, 'A' Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons under Captain Roy Nordheimer proceeded south of the wood knob to clear the northwest corner of the wood. 'B' Squadron under Major Timmis galloped along the northern face of the wood to the northeast corner. From there he would try for the southeast corner. Captain "Newky" Newcomen turned right and moved south along the southwest face of the wood. He would also try to link up with Timmis. Nordheimer's squadron, although exposed to heavy rifle and machine gun fire, continued to its objective. Nordheimer later recalled: "The first troop, under Lieutenant Cochran, galloped into the wood, but they were soon driven out by heavy machine gun fire. I ordered the squadron to dismount, and reentered the wood with bayonets fixed and Hotchkiss guns supporting our flanks. We drove the enemy out of the part of the wood which we faced and occupied the edge".

This action surprised the Germans in the wood. They were members of the 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Grenadiers: "For a moment this wholly unexpected and unusual intervention by a body of cavalry seemed, as it were, to stun the defence, and the attack lost nothing of its morale effect for the reason that there were many young soldiers in the battalion who, on this day, were taking part in their first action. Consequently, the Canadians were able to charge right home, into the front line of the infantry where a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, the horsemen engaged grenadiers at first with their pistols (most of them had rifles as well) and, when these were discharged, taking to their swords and falling upon the Saxons, cutting and thrusting, the infantry offering stubborn resistance". Newcomen penetrated about halfway down the southwest face of the wood but was forced to seek cover due to heavy machine gun fire from the area between Moreuil and Morisel. He then decided to fight his way eastward through the trees. At the northeast

corner of the wood, Major Timmis and 'B' squadron suffered many casualties from heavy fire and were forced to wheel to the left. They too then entered the wood. The Dragoon squadrons were unable to provide mutual support and the battle quickly developed into a series of separate fights.

Major Timmis describes his troubles:

"My own squadron.... instead of being 160 strong was about 98.... The Boche had here over 40 (this is probably incorrect) machine guns, the lighter ones of which were up the trees. After we had gone past all these machine guns I turned around in the saddle and saw only two men out of 90 down. After we got into the wood we had to practically walk because it was very thick and many of our horses were shot and killed...."

By this time, the remainder of the Brigade had crossed the Avre at Castel. The Strathconas deployed immediately.

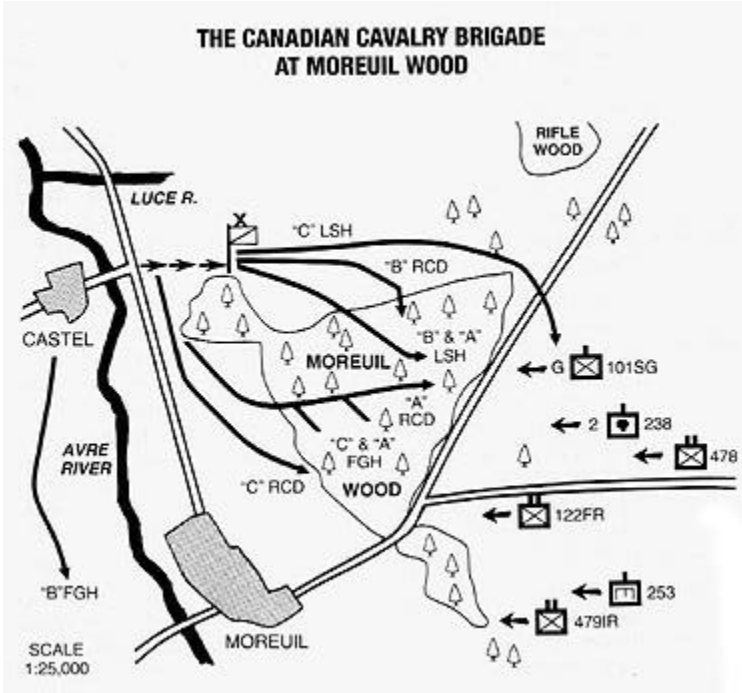
'C' Squadron was ordered to pass around the northeast corner of the wood in support of Major Timmis' squadron and cut off any enemy reinforcements from moving into the wood. 'B' and 'A' Squadrons were to attack the north face of the wood dismounted. Three Officer Patrols were also ordered from the Strathconas. These patrols, normally consisting of ten men led by a junior officer, were tasked to gain information about the enemy for the Brigade Commander. Lieutenants Harrower of 'C' Squadron, May from 'B' Squadron and McDonnell of 'A' Squadron were detailed. More will be said of these patrols later. As 'C' Squadron moved off, the officer commanding, Lieutenant Flowerdew, ordered Lieutenant Harvey to take his troop ahead as an advance guard. Harvey was to make good the northeast corner of the wood and report back. When the squadron passed Brigade Headquarters, General Seely rode up to Flowerdew and described his task. The Royal Canadian Dragoons had suffered heavily; the enemy was being pushed to the east. Flowerdew's squadron would cut them off. Seely went with Flowerdew to where they could see around the northeast corner of the wood. Seely then bid him farewell watched 'C' Squadron ride off. Meanwhile when Harvey's troop was some 200 yards from the northeast corner of Moreuil Wood, they found four or five Germans looting a French transport wagon. Harvey sent several men forward and the Germans were quickly despatched. As 2nd troop reached the edge of the wood, they were fired upon from within it. Harvey dismounted his men and attacked the Germans. Flowerdew and the remaining three troops of the squadron then arrived. Harvey gave Flowerdew a quick overview of the situation and suggested that his men could probably drive the Germans out of the wood. Flowerdew agreed. He would proceed mounted to the end of the wood and catch the Germans as they came out. The two men looked confidently at each other and Flowerdew rode off.

'A' and 'B' Squadrons had moved around the north side of the wood and halted about 1000 yards from it. 'B' squadron dismounted and proceeded into the wood. General Seely followed them. The Germans increased fire and brought up a 77mm gun, which quickly opened fire on the Strathconas and Dragoons. The Dragoons were slowly pushing the enemy back towards the east side of the wood. Timmis' squadron met up with Nordheimer's and together they continued to press the enemy. 'B' Squadron of the Fort Garry Horse, under Captain Hutchinson, with a section of the Machine Gun Squadron were sent back across the Avre. They took a position on the high ground west of Morisel and established fire on the enemy in Moreuil. Another section of the Machine Gun Squadron took up a position astride the main road to Moreuil just west of Brigade Headquarters. They too fired into Moreuil. 'A' and 'C' Squadrons of the Garry's entered the wood from the western face to support the other squadrons within.

There were now six squadrons of Canadian cavalry in the woods.

Overhead, the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) was also attacking the enemy. Initially outnumbered by the German air arm, the RFC gained superiority by rapidly re deploying aircraft. The loss of forward airfields and the subsequent movement of squadrons created a disruption of bomb and fuel supplies that was quickly overcome. At the start of the German offensive on 21 March, the RFC fired 28,000 rounds at ground targets and dropped fifteen and one half tons of bombs; by the 24th, this had increased to 82,000 rounds fired and nineteen tons of bombs. On 27 March 313,000 rounds were fired against the enemy on the ground, mostly in

the Third and Fifth Army areas. The air activity took a heavy toll on the Germans. The 243rd Division which was moving to relieve the 23rd Saxon Division in Moreuil Wood, reported on 30 March that its "dense marching columns attracted numerous enemy air units which attacked with bombs and machine guns.... With improved weather and good visibility numerous enemy planes were constantly attacking and without hindrance circling above our positions.... the enemy planes were attacking more boldly". At Moreuil Wood itself, three squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps dropped 109 bombs and fired 17,000 machine gun rounds into the melee.



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Meanwhile, Lieutenant McDonnell and his patrol proceeded down the west side of Moreuil Wood, and as they approached the southwest corner, came under fire. McDonnell was lucky to make a quick escape. Shortly thereafter, Lieutenant Butterworth of the Fort Garry Horse patrolled this area and his patrol was virtually wiped out. Lieutenant Harrower never conducted his patrol. He was ordered to return to 'C' Squadron and met up with Lieutenant Harvey on the east side of the wood. Lieutenant May was retained at Brigade Headquarters as a liaison officer with Division Headquarters. 'A' Squadron, leading the 'B' Squadron horses, now moved into the wood with Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald. He took 'A' Squadron to the eastern edge of the wood where they relieved 'B' Squadron, which became a reserve. while Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald was talking to the commander of 'A' Squadron, Lieutenant Morgan, Sergeant Watson of 'C' Squadron rode up. His horse was seriously wounded; Watson was a mess. He looked at the Colonel and said "Sir, the boys has all gone". MacDonald told the Sergeant to have his mount destroyed and round up some of the loose horses. Lieutenant Morgan reported that when his men reached the eastern edge of the wood, they linked-up with Nordheimer's squadron to the south and also met Harvey. They found Lieutenant Tripp of 'C' Squadron seriously wounded; dead and wounded men and horses were all about.

When Flowerdew met Harvey at the northeast corner of the wood, he halted his three troops in a draw. After conferring with Harvey, he returned to the squadron and led them to higher ground. Just as they reached the high ground, they found a large group of the Germans, perhaps 300 strong, retiring from the wood. They were from the 101st Grenadier Battalion that were withdrawing and other troops that were approaching. There was one howitzer and several heavy machine guns with them. In a split second, Flowerdew gave the order: "It's a charge boys, it's a charge!". The Trumpeter, Reg Longley riding behind Flowerdew raised his trumpet to blow the call, it never sounded. Longley was the first casualty of the charge. In the excitement, many of the horses simply bolted. Private Dale of 4th Troop, riding behind Longley, had to jump over the trumpeter. He recalled that everything seemed unreal, "the shouting of men, the moans of the wounded, the pitiful crying of the wounded and dying horses...." It was difficult to recall what happened and when. 'C' Squadron approached the Germans with sabres raised; sabres against rifles and machine guns. They rode into two lines of Germans. Steel cut into flesh; bayonets and bullets answered. Casualties were high on both sides. Once the two lines were passed, the surviving horsemen turned back toward the wood. There, through the smoke and enemy was Harvey and his men. The survivors fought furiously to get back to them. Sergeant Tom MacKay, MM, the Troop Sergeant of 1st Troop was acting troop leader since Lieutenant Harrower was on patrol. The flesh was practically stripped between the knees and thighs of both his legs. The doctors later counted some 59 wounds in one leg alone.

Sergeant Wooster also of 1st Troop, survived charging through both lines of Germans but at the second line forgot his sabre drill, and tried to club a German soldier to death. After bypassing another group of Germans, he moved back to the woods. While doing so, he found a wounded member of 4th Troop, Private Harry Hooker and tried unsuccessfully to assist him. He then made his way to where Seely had spoken to Flowerdew and reported to the General that the squadron had been destroyed in a charge. Seely told him to get some rest and Wooster eventually rejoined the squadron. Other survivors also returned to the wood and joined Harvey and 'A' Squadron. After Seely watched them return, he galloped back to his headquarters. Flowerdew had fallen. Dale saw him go down. He was shot in the chest and legs, but he continued to cheer his men on. Harvey and Harrower tried to drag him into the wood; in the process Harrower was wounded in the foot. One report states that there were only fourteen survivors of the charge. This figure probably does not include wounded. Men and horses lay strewn about the field. Many were dead, most wounded. The survivors felt themselves lucky; their squadron was under strength to begin with and had engaged and defeated a superior enemy force. As stated earlier a cavalry squadron had 150 personnel. With personnel on leave, course, away for medical reasons or other duty, a squadron rarely was full strength. Battle casualties further reduced these numbers. The Cavalry Brigade had been in continuous action since 21 March and experienced

a number of losses. 'C' Squadron likely had 100 men available on 30 March. It provided an Officer Patrol of one subaltern and an unknown number of other ranks, and 2nd Troop under Harvey, remained in the wood during the charge. Assuming that this troop had a strength of 25 all ranks, no more than 75 soldiers could have charged. Seventy-five against 300 Germans. With 24 killed, this leaves 51 survivors including wounded. Approximately 15 more would die from wounds in the next few weeks. 'C' Squadron had suffered grievously.

The first line of German Grenadiers withdrew; they suffered many casualties and were short of ammunition. Harvey and his men forced the remaining Germans in the northeastern corner of the wood to withdraw as well. Seely now occupied most of the wood. Outside the wood, the Fort Garry Horse and the Machine Gun Squadron brought murderous enfilade fire on the Germans coming from the east. The deadly ground fire, intense air activity and the effects of several days fighting slowed and eventually stopped the 243rd Division. As for the 23rd Saxon Division, Norheimer, Newcomen, Timmis, Morgan and Trotter succeeded in pushing most of its leading units from the wood. Harvey flushed out more and Flowerdew destroyed them.

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By about 1100 hours, the only enemy remaining in the wood were at the extreme southern point. Fortunately reinforcements arrived from the British 3rd Cavalry Brigade under Brigadier General Bell-Smyth. Seely met Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Brooke, the commanding officer of the leading Regiment, the 16th Lancers. Brooke was well known to Seely, having recently been the Brigade Major of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. Seely moved forward with the Lancers and ordered Brooke to drive the remaining Germans, about 200, from the wood. Within a short time the wood was completely cleared and the remaining Regiments of 3rd Cavalry Brigade, the 4th Hussars and 5th Lancers, moved into the west side of the wood. The only remaining threat was artillery fire: German and British guns were firing into the wood. Harvey sent several messages to the British battery commander which finally silenced the guns. The crew of one German gun was stopped by very accurate rifle fire. Regardless, German artillery fire continued throughout the day. Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald was slightly wounded. Despite his objections, he was evacuated and Lieutenant-Colonel van Straubenzie took command of the squadrons in the wood. Seely sent messages to Pitman, Diebold and to friendly troops to the north that the wood was taken. He then consolidated his position. Casualties were collected, ammunition redistributed and defences prepared. The Brigade line was extended north towards Hangard. By 2130 hours, three composite battalions of the depleted British 8th Infantry Division began to relieve the Canadian and British cavalry. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade rode back over the Avre and into bivouac in the Bois de Senecat. The first day of the Battle of Moreuil Wood was over. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade had suffered many casualties. Many of the horses were dead. The Dragoons lost one officer, 19 other ranks killed, three officers and 48 other ranks wounded and 22 missing. The Fort Garry Horse had one killed, one officer and 36 other ranks wounded and three missing. In the Strathcona's "A" Squadron had nine killed, "B" Squadron eleven, Signal Troop one, and "C" Squadron 24, for a total of 45; 120 were wounded. The Machine Gun Squadron had eight wounded and the Field Ambulance one. Total killed, wounded and missing for the Brigade were 305 all ranks. German casualties are uncertain, but were great enough to stop them from taking any further action until the next day.

The next morning, the Brigade stood ready in reserve. The Germans renewed their attack and recaptured most of Moreuil Wood and all of Rifle Wood, which lay one mile to the northeast beside the Amiens-Roye road. This position provided direct observation on Amiens and the Paris railway. In the afternoon, control of Rifle Wood was temporarily gained by the British. A further attack in the evening, supported by the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade, halted the Germans, leaving all but the northwest corner of Moreuil Wood and all of Rifle Wood in enemy hands. The 2nd Cavalry Division was ordered to recapture Rifle Wood with a dismounted assault on 1 April. General Pitman's plan was for the 4th Cavalry Brigade to lead the attack towards the northeast corner of the wood and then push north to secure the ridge towards Hangard. The 5th Cavalry Brigade would seize the northeast edge of the wood and the Canadian Cavalry Brigade would pass through them to clear and occupy the wood. General Seely was to command the entire operation, Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson of the Fort Garry Horse was placed in command of the Canadian brigade. The Canadian Brigade would attack in three waves: the Fort Garry Horse would enter the wood, the Strathcona's following on their left. They would then swing right until their flank met that of the Garry's. The Dragoons would remain behind the leading Regiments in reserve. The thick undergrowth in the wood made contact between units difficult. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting resulted and the southern end of the wood was eventually reached. Once the Germans were driven out, they commenced a heavy bombardment and counter attacked several times, forcing the commitment of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, the division reserve. However, the battle had been decided and the area was secured. The Rifle Wood attack had commenced at 0900 hours and the wood was cleared by 1100 hours. At 1500 hours the Strathcona's were relieved by the 6th Dragoon Guards and the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, later replaced by the British 14th Infantry Division. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade was completely relieved by 0545 hours 2 April. It had suffered a total of 175 casualties.

The Brigade then rested in the Bois de Senecat, which was evacuated the next day due to enemy shelling. The

Brigade moved to the Bois de Boves. Rest and a very necessary reorganization of Regiments now took place. On 2 April the Strathcona's learned that Lieutenant Flowerdew had died of his wounds on 31 March 1918 at No. 41 Casualty Clearing Station. The fighting at Moreuil and Rifle Woods had cost the Canadian Cavalry Brigade 480 casualties, not including those of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade. The ferocity of the fighting and the heavy commitment of the Canadian Brigade is evident when its casualties are compared with the total of 1079 suffered by the 2nd Cavalry Division. Fortunately for the Canadians, they did not have the same manpower problems as the British and replacements were quickly received. Ludendorff continued his offensive for a few more days. Although Hutier's men managed to push several kilometers closer to Amiens and regain both Moreuil and Rifle Woods, they had reached their limit. On 5 April, Ludendorff ended Operation Michael.

Operation Michael cost the Germans dearly. Although they gained 1930 square kilometers of territory, they did not capture any significant objectives or succeed in splitting the Allied armies. Politically and militarily, the Allies were finally able to resolve several troubling issues, including the long overdue appointment of an Allied Supreme Commander. The cost to the Germans was the loss of valuable material resources that were becoming increasingly scarce due to the allied naval blockade. They suffered 250,000 killed, wounded or missing. These losses would never be recouped. On the Allied side, 160,000 British and 80,000 French were lost. Unlike the Germans, these losses were immediately made good. Lloyd George opened the manpower tap he guarded so jealously. The American presence in France also increased significantly. From 21 March to 5 April 1918, the American army in France increased from 162,000 to 318,000 men. Soon they would number over two million. The overall situation was as General Ludendorff would later say, a black one for the German Army. Twenty Victoria Crosses were awarded to British and Commonwealth personnel during Operation Michael. Two of these were received by Canadians: for his bravery and distinguished conduct in leading the charge of "C" Squadron, Lieutenant Flowerdew was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross on 24 April 1918. The other Canadian Victoria Cross went to the eighteen year old 2nd Lieutenant McLeod of the Royal Flying Corps. Other awards were also made. The Royal Canadian Dragoons received three Military Crosses (one of these a Bar), one Distinguished Conduct Medal, and eleven Military Medals. Twenty-five decorations went to the Strathcona's: one Bar to the Distinguished Order, two Military Crosses, four Distinguished Conduct Medals, fifteen Military Medals, one French Medaille Militaire and one Croix de Guerre. Members of the Fort Garry Horse received eighteen awards: one Distinguished Service Order, four Military Crosses, two Distinguished Conduct Medals and eleven Military Medals. One Bar to the Distinguished Conduct Medal and one Military Medal went to the Brigade Signal Troop. The Brigade Machine Gun Squadron received two Distinguished Conduct Medals and one Military Medal.

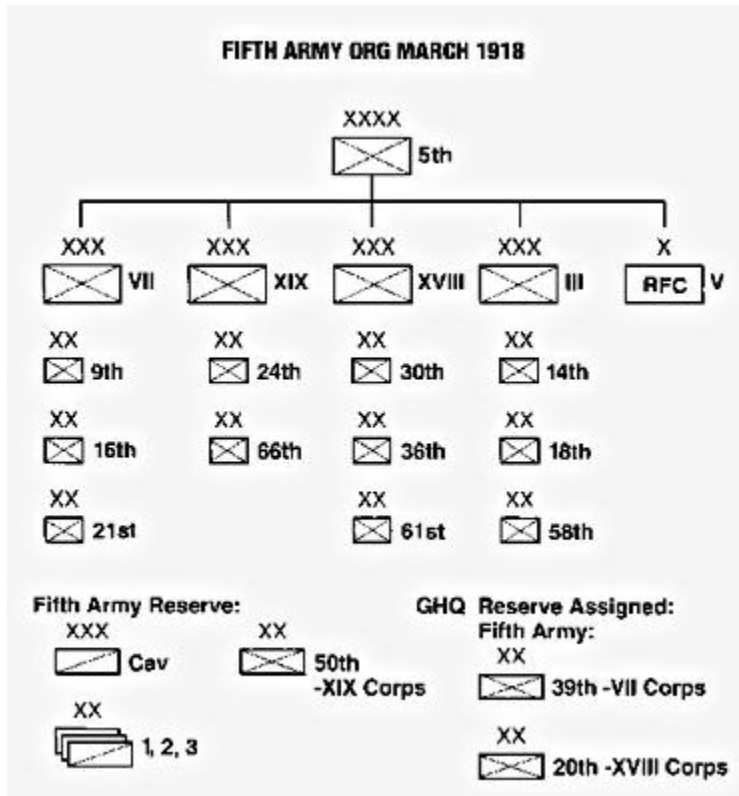
Moreuil Wood was held by the Germans until the Battle of Amiens. On 8 August 1918, the French retook it and elements of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the 43rd Battalion of the 3rd Canadian Division recaptured Rifle Wood. Moreuil Wood was visited again by the Germans in 1940. The 1st Panzer Division drove by it en route to Calais, and motorized forces passed through during the second phase of the French Campaign in June 1940. The British XXX Corps swept through Amiens and vicinity in August 1944. Since then, Moreuil Wood and the cemeteries around it have had peace. South of Amiens, is the British Cemetery at Namps-au-Val where Lieutenant Gordon Muriel Flowerdew, V.C. is buried. On 13 August 1918, Moreuil Wood was revisited by four Strathcona's, Captain S.H. Williams, Lieutenant A.F. Chapman, Sergeant Walter Land and Private Joe Yans. They rode through the village of Castel, now showing few marks of the war, crossed the Avre River, and rode around the northern face of Moreuil Wood to the eastern side. There they found several skeletons of horses killed in the charge bleaching in the sun. Williams found a horses' hoof which was marked with the number '422". It was from 4th Troop, "C" Squadron. Williams kept the hoof as a souvenir and later had it made into a pin cushion, with the engraving "Moreuil Wood March 30th, 1918. The hoof now sits in the Commanding Officer's office. William's party also found several Strathcona graves. Some were marked by swords, others with hats. One had a crude cross on it with the marking "Ein tapferer Engländer": "To A Brave Englishman".

The Battle of Moreuil Wood

Throughout March and early April 1918 the Canadian Cavalry Brigade fought bravely on foot and on horseback, as a whole or in hastily organized elements scattered throughout the Fifth Army area. They plugged gaps in the line, engaged the enemy and moved continually. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade then fought a brisk action that included everything the cavalry desired since 1914: a desperate situation, friendly troops pressed to the limit and the enemy about to gain a victory. Nine cavalry squadrons appeared on the scene and by a determined dismounted fight and a heroic charge, blunted the enemy advance at Moreuil Wood. Marshal Foch praised these men for giving him time to move significant artillery reinforcements to the front. However German pressure continued and they regained both woods by 5 April. Although the fate of the British and French armies seemed doubtful and the fall of Amiens appeared imminent, the Battle of Moreuil Wood did not as some writers have professed, win the War for the Allies. By 26 March, the German momentum had slowed. Ludendorff's anticipated lightning advance and rolling up the British army did not happen. He then paused and changed direction toward Amiens. The goal was uncertain. Facing the reinforced 2nd and 18th Armies, the depleted, isolated British and Commonwealth soldiers tenaciously held their ground. To the surprise of both the British and the Germans, the French reacted with speed and ferocity. While the Germans reoriented their armies, the Allies enhanced their defences. The cavalry were given a new lease on life. They were employed as infantry, something they had little training or equipment for. Mounts were taken away and units assigned piecemeal as reinforcements. Little consideration was made of the mobility offered by horses; the dismounted units moved to the front by busses that could only travel so far, the remaining miles being covered on foot. In the ongoing search for mobility throughout the war, senior commanders had forgotten that despite motorization, the horse still offered excellent mobility.

A local threat to Amiens developed on 30 March. The scattered Allied forces were under enormous pressure. Seely's arrival provided a desperately needed force to balance the situation. Responding with the celerity of a Murat, Seely quickly developed a plan. The cavalymen would push the Germans from the wood and Flowerdew and his squadron would destroy those to exit from it. Around them, British infantry and Canadian machine-gunners also fought the Germans to a standstill. The Royal Flying Corps bombed and strafed them with increasing intensity. Along the entire front a series of determined actions had stopped the Germans. Moreuil Wood was one of these actions. The men of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade fought bravely against an equally brave and determined foe. The officers and senior noncommissioned officers utilized great initiative and led their men well. Yet the staying power of the Allies and the dynamics of large scale operations also defeated the Germans. Moreuil and Rifle Woods were fought for in a desperate struggle. The efforts of British, French, Australian and other Canadian soldiers also held the line and the German plan failed. In this success, they all contributed to winning the war.

The Battle of Moreuil Wood



The Battle of Moreuil Wood

The British Cavalry Corps 30 March 1918

Lieutenant-General Sir C.T. MaM. Kavanagh

Commander

1st CAVALRY DIVISION

Major-General R.L. Mullens

Commander

1st CAVALRY BRIGADE

2nd Dragoon Guards
5th Dragoon Guards
11th Hussars

2nd CAVALRY BRIGADE

4th Dragoon Guards
9th Lancers
18th Hussars

9th CAVALRY BRIGADE

8th Hussars
15th Hussars
19th Hussars

2nd CAVALRY DIVISION

Major-General W.H. Greenly (to 14th Division on 22 March 1918; replaced by Major-General Pitman)

Commander

3rd CAVALRY BRIGADE

4th Hussars
5th Lancers
16th Lancers

5th CAVALRY BRIGADE

2nd Dragoons
12th Lancers
20th Hussars

4th CAVALRY BRIGADE

6th Dragoon Guards
3rd Hussars
1/1st Oxfordshire Hussars

CANADIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE

(from 3rd Cavalry Division 27 March 1918)

Royal Canadian Dragoons
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)
Fort Garry Horse
RCHA Brigade
Machine Gun Squadron

3rd CAVALRY DIVISION

Brigadier-General A.E.W. Harman

Commander

6th CAVALRY BRIGADE

3rd Dragoon Guards

1st Dragoons

10th Hussars

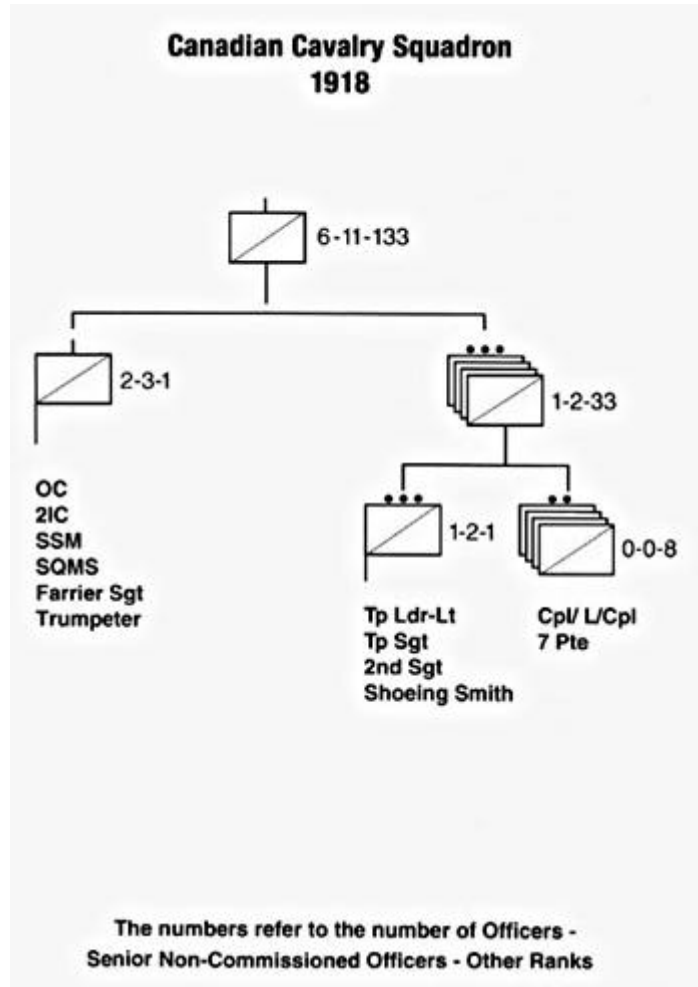
7th CAVALRY BRIGADE

7th Dragoon Guards

6th Dragoons

17th Lancers

The Battle of Moreuil Wood



The Battle of Moreuil Wood

Strathcona Regimental Organization

21 March-2 April 1918

Lieutenant-Colonel D.J. MacDonald, D.S.O (wounded 30 March)
COMMANDING OFFICER

Major C. Goodday
(on leave in England until 30 March)
SECOND-IN-COMMAND

Warrant-Officer I. A. McConquodale
REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

Lt F.C. Powell, D.C.M.-Adjutant
Lt S. Chambers-Signals Officer
Lt F.W. Reeves-Transport Officer (on leave in England)
Honorary Captain J.H. Rothery-QM (wounded 2 April)
WO II F. Mortley-RQMS (mortally wounded 2 April)
Captain J.C. McCullough, C.A.M.C. Attached
Captain H. Hill, C.A.P.C. Attached
Captain W.M. Parsons C.A.Vet.C. Attached

A SQUADRON

Major J.G. Tatlow, M.C.
(Major from 9 March 1918, OC from approx 1 Dec 1917
(promoted Capt)-23 March 1918 KIA)
Officer Commanding

Lieutenant A.D. Morgan (wounded 30 March)
Second-in-Command
(OC from 23 March)

Squadron Sergeant-Major: Unknown

Farrier Sergeant: Unknown

Trumpeter: Unknown

1st TROOP - 2nd TROOP - 3rd TROOP - 4th TROOP

Troop Officers (affiliations unknown):

Lt A.S. Cooper, M.C. (on leave to England)

Lt H.L. Nicol (KIA 1 April)

Lt D.R. McDonnell (wounded 30 March)

Lt L.A. Welsh, M.C.

Lt H.B. Forster

B SQUADRON

Captain J.B. Trotter, M.C. (promoted Capt 9 March, wounded 30 March)
Officer Commanding

Lieutenant J.P.C. Atwood, M.C. (wounded 1 April)
Second-in-Command

Squadron Sergeant-Major: Unknown

Farrier Sergeant: Unknown

Trumpeter: Unknown

1st TROOP - 2nd TROOP - 3rd TROOP - 4th TROOP

Troop Officers (affiliations unknown):

Lt R.G. May, M.C.

Lt P.P. Barnett (wounded 1 April)

Lt F.E. Sprado

Lt T.C. Stewart (wounded 30 March)

Lt S.T. Blaiklock (on leave to Paris)

Lt A. Weldon (on leave in England)

C SQUADRON

Lieutenant G.M Flowerdew
(OC from January 1918, died of wounds 31 March)
Officer Commanding

Second-in-Command: Unknown (Vacant?)

Sgt Maj (W.O. II) J.S. Price
Squadron Sergeant-Major

Farrier Sgt: Sgt D. Watson

Trumpeter: Pte R.G. Longley

1st TROOP - 2nd TROOP - 3rd TROOP - 4th TROOP

Lt R.H. Harrower
Lt FMW Harvey
Lt HV Tripp
Lt S.H. Williams

Sgt J.J. Cumming
(Tp Sgt)

Sgt T. MacKay
(Tp Sgt)

Sgt Hyde
(2nd Sgt)

Sgt F.A. Wooster
(2nd Sgt)

Supernumerary "C" Squadron Officers:

Lt C.G. Brown
Lt J.H. Campbell (on leave in England)

Losses (killed) to the LdSH(RC) 30 March 1918						
	SGT	L/SGT	CPL	LCPL	PTE	TOTAL
"A" Squadron	1	0	0	0	8	9
"B" Squadron	0	1	0	2	8	11
"C" Squadron	2	0	1	1	20	24
Regt HQ:	0	0	1	0	0	1
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TOTALS:	3	1	2	3	36	45

The Battle of Moreuil Wood

LdSH(RC) Losses by Squadrons

"A" SQUADRON

55154	Sgt	Wallace J.R.
2270345	Pte	Blanchett A.
2293373	Pte	Castle S.T.
2293379	Pte	Clark E.H.
552402	Pte	Devenish H.J.
14853	Pte	Murray J.A.*
551864	Pte	Savage A.B.
551868	Pte	Stewart J.G.
115790	Pte	Waldie A.A.

"B" SQUADRON

14512	L/Sgt	Gunn T.G.
429015	L/Cpl	Frost B.H.
14974	L/Cpl	Moor G.A. *
2293382	Pte	Coyne J.E.
551823	Pte	Delaney R.J.
2620	Pte	Haldane D.G.M.
2293430	Pte	McKnight O.F.
15220	Pte	Reeve F.L.*
113559	Pte	Reeve F.L.*
113559	Pte	Smith R.G.
63923	Pte	Woodford W.W.
15315	Pte	Watson E.T.

"C" SQUADRON

6058	Sgt	Chapman B.
6168	Sgt	Cullinan E.
2930	Cpl	Sandison J.
15441	L/Cpl	Whiteford R.S.
115061	Pte	Dobson D., MM
551119	Pte	Doyle H.P.
15622	Pte	Ellis J.
7758	Pte	Forbes A.
551023	Pte	Harford C.C.*
14650	Pte	Hazel W.J.
551835	Pte	Henderson G.J. (Died of Wounds)
2771	Pte	Heuer T.C.
6018	Pte	Hooker H.F.
2293409	Pte	Hornby G.R.
7785	Pte	Hoyland A.
2293415	Pte	Johnson J.L.
551136	Pte	Longley R.G., Trumpeter
551033	Pte	Muir J.E.*
2483	Pte	Quinn J.*
2293490	Pte	Robinson J.*
551804	Pte	Scott J.A.
2000191	Pte	Sinclair J.A. (Died of Wounds 1 April 1918?)
551151	Pte	Thompson J.J.L.
2293357	Pte	Willoughby J.J.*

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

15377	Signal-Cpl	Hodgson	Regimental Signals Troop
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Decorations and Awards to the Canadian Cavalry Brigade for the Period 21 March - 5 April 1918

**Canadian Cavalry Brigade Routine Orders No. 91 18 April 1918,
Entry 516 - Honours and Awards**

Bar to the Distinguished Service Order		
Lieutenant-Colonel	D.J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C.	Lord Strathcona's Horse.

The Distinguished Service Order

Lieutenant-Colonel	H.I. Stevenson	Fort Garry Horse
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Bar to the Military Cross

Lieut	H.V. Le Mesurier, M.C.	Royal Canadian Dragoons
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The Military Cross

Lieut	A. Jarvis	Royal Canadian Dragoons
Lieut	H.E.E. Cochrad	Royal Canadian Dragoons
Lieut	F.M.W. Harvey, V.C.	Lord Strathcona's Horse
Lieut	S. H. Williams	Lord Strathcona's Horse
Lieut	R.B. Mills	Fort Garry Horse
Captain	J.B. Stratford	Fort Garry Horse
Lieut (A/Capt)	R.G. Hutchinson	Fort Garry Horse
Lieut	D.F. Hardwick	Fort Garry Horse

Bar to the Distinguished Conduct Medal

2788	Cpl	A.W. Mitchell, D.C.M.	Canadian Engineers, Canadian Signal Corps
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The Distinguished Conduct Medal

510	SSM	J.B. Copeland	Royal Canadian Dragoons
2697	Sgt	H.C. Hodgson	Lord Strathcona's Horse
227346	Pte	B. Walker	Lord Strathcona's Horse
2450	Pte	A.B. Capperburst	Lord Strathcona's Horse

117486	SSM	J.S. Price, M.M.	Lord Strathcona's Horse
4743	Sgt (A/SSM)	W. Willis	Fort Garry Horse
117325	Pte	W. Jolly	Fort Garry Horse
15166	Sgt	G.M. Peil	Canadian Machine Gun Squadron

Bar to the Military Medal

15092	Sgt	A.V. Burnell, MM	Canadian Machine Gun Squadron
523	Sgt	T. Parkinson, MM	Royal Canadian Dragoons

The Military Medal

Note: several of the names of MM recipients may be spelled incorrectly as the documents studied were in poor condition. The names are noted by an *

114615	Pte	S. Palmer	Royal Canadian Dragoons
576	Sgt	E. King	Royal Canadian Dragoons
210	Pte	B. Karcher *	Royal Canadian Dragoons
550073	Pte	E. Barlow	Royal Canadian Dragoons
667	Pte	R. Bersey	Royal Canadian Dragoons
114853	Pte	J. Maxwell	Royal Canadian Dragoons
550140	Pte	R. Harrington	Royal Canadian Dragoons
357	Pte	J. Wilson	Royal Canadian Dragoons
3697	Sgt	F. Dunbar	Royal Canadian Dragoons
112	Pte (A/Cpl)	G.H. Graham	Royal Canadian Dragoons
550070	Pte	E. Stoppard	Lord Strathcona's Horse
114090	Pte	D.A. Rutherford	Lord Strathcona's Horse
2644	Pte	W. Randall	Lord Strathcona's Horse
14929	Sgt	J.E. Reilly	Lord Strathcona's Horse
14575	Sgt	C. Stewart	Lord Strathcona's Horse
2000802	Pte	J. Yans	Lord Strathcona's Horse
551006	L/Cpl	D.P. Brown	Lord Strathcona's Horse
6098	Sgt	F.A. Wooster	Lord Strathcona's Horse
2755	Pte	T. Price	Lord Strathcona's Horse
14654	Cpl	J. Inkster	Lord Strathcona's Horse
2909	L/Cpl	J. Howe	Lord Strathcona's Horse
2423	Pte	D.R. Francis	Lord Strathcona's Horse

302031	Pte	H. Moorhead	Lord Strathcona's Horse
15250	Cpl	A.B. Ewing	Lord Strathcona's Horse
15392	Pte	W. Land	Lord Strathcona's Horse
2439	Pte	J.R. Foster	Lord Strathcona's Horse
114099	L/Cpl	R.W. Walker	Fort Garry Horse
551243	Pte	W.J. Slater	Fort Garry Horse
114408	Sgt	L.W. Dawes	Fort Garry Horse
476329	Pte	F. Lane*	Fort Garry Horse
476375	Sgt	W.S. King	Fort Garry Horse
476299	Sgt	B. Deakin	Fort Garry Horse
118064	Sgt	J.A. Frankish*	Fort Garry Horse
4763257	Cpl	J. Lucas	Fort Garry Horse
15080	Sgt	W.A. Cook	Fort Garry Horse
15306	Pte	V. Tibbotson	Fort Garry Horse
115093	Pte	C.A.C. Smith	Fort Garry Horse
2000190	Pte	W.Y. Ryan	Canadian Machine Gun Squadron
505486	Cpl	C.W. Brynnes*	Canadian Engineers, Canadian Signal Troop
	Pte	G. Broderick	7 th Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance
	Pte	R. Forrester	7 th Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance
	Dvr	R.H. Langford	7 th Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance