



Private James Jordan (Number 901649) of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Canadian Expeditionary Force, is buried in Houchin British Cemetery: Grave reference I.G.1.

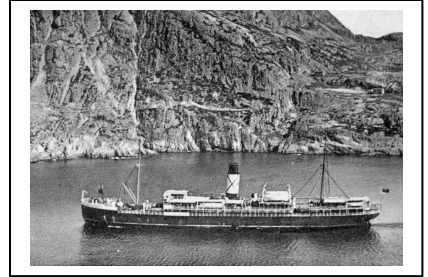
(Right: The image of the cap badge of the Royal Canadian Regiment is from Wikipedia.)

(continued)



His occupation prior to military service recorded as being that of a miner, the seventeen-year old James Jordan is recorded as arriving in Halifax from St. John's, capital city of the Dominion of Newfoundland, on board the Bowring Brothers' vessel *Stephano* on September 28 of 1915.

(Right: *The photograph of the Stephano is by courtesy of The Rooms, St. John's Newfoundland.*)



He was travelling in the company of his father Joseph and his uncle, Henry, who were returning to Stellarton in the county of Pictou, Nova Scotia, where they apparently lived, working as miners, with a third brother. This – *also* according to the *Stephano's* passenger list - would seem to have been James' first journey from Newfoundland.

Five months later James Jordan enlisted, in Stellarton, on February 25, 1916. The records show that this was to be a busy day for James Jordan: he also presented himself for a medical examination on that date – apparently undergoing another one month later - attested and was attached to the 193rd Overseas Battalion (*Nova Scotia Highlanders*) of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

On April 24, two months following his enlistment, Private Jordan was officially attached to the 193rd Battalion, its Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel John Stanfield – also a Member of Parliament – declaring on that day (on paper) that... *having finally been approved and inspected by me this day...I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.*

By this time the authorities had decided to create a Nova Scotia Highland Brigade; thus Private Jordan, after likely having trained locally for the first months, on May 23 found himself at Camp Aldershot in the presence not only of his own Battalion, but also of the 85th, the 185th and the 219th. There at Aldershot the Brigade was to spend its summer and early autumn before transferring to Halifax for embarkation to the United Kingdom.

The ship on which Private Jordan and the other one-thousand fifty-six personnel of his unit were to take passage was the *Olympic*, sister-ship to *Britannic* – to be sunk by a mine in the Mediterranean in that November of 1916 – and of the ill-starred *Titanic*. The 193rd Battalion took ship on October 12.

One of the largest vessels of its time, *Olympic* was easily able to accommodate the four Highland Battalions and also welcomed on board the 188th Battalion of Canadian Infantry, one-half of the 166th Battalion, and also a further two-hundred sixty-five miscellaneous military passengers. It took three days for all to embark and it was at eleven o'clock in the morning of October 13, 1916, that *Olympic* cleared the harbour at Halifax.



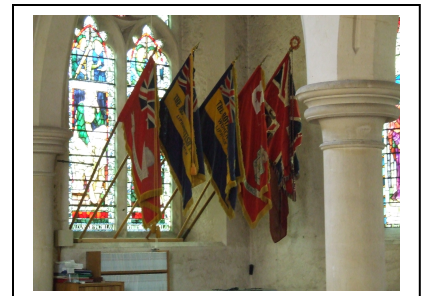
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(Previous page: *HMT Olympic on the right lies at anchor along with HM Hospital Ship Aquitania, centre, at Mudros Bay on the Greek island of Mudros in the autumn of 1915. – from a photograph from the Imperial War Museum, London*)

Olympic reached the United Kingdom on October 18 and on the next day Private Jordan disembarked from her in the English west-coast port of Liverpool. From there the 193rd Battalion was transported by train southwards to the county of Surrey and to Witley Camp where it would remain for the next two months.

It was during this period that the plans that had been laid for the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade began to go awry. Casualties among the battalions already on active service had been high during the *First Battle of the Somme* and the new units arriving from Canada were now to supply the necessary re-enforcements to them. Thus it was that three of the four Brigade Battalions were to be dispersed and eventually absorbed by other units. The 85th Battalion was to be the sole survivor.

On December 29 of that 1916, Private Jordan was transferred to the 185th Battalion (*Cape Breton Highlanders*). Twenty-five days later again, on January 23, he was transferred again, on this occasion to the Canadian 17th (*Reserve*) Battalion at Camp Bramshott in the expectation that he would soon be on his way to *active service* to the Continent. However, this was not to be, and on March 19 he re-joined the 185th Battalion with which he was to remain in England for another twelve months.



(Right: *Royal Canadian Legion flags amongst others adorn the interior of St. Mary's Church in the English village of Bramshott. – photograph from 2016*)

There exists nothing in Private Jordan's records to suggest other than the succeeding year was spent in service at Witley Camp with the 185th Battalion. During the summer of 1917 he forfeited pay – at total of seventeen days' worth – for two undocumented incidents, but that is all.

On March 2 of 1918 Private Jordan was struck off strength of the 185th Battalion and taken on strength of the Royal Canadian Regiment. At the same time he crossed the English Channel to France – likely travelling via the ports of Southampton and Le Havre – and reported to the 3rd Canadian Infantry Base Depot in the vicinity of the French coastal town of Étapes.



(Right: *The French port-city of Le Havre through which Private Jordan likely passed, at or about the time of the Great War – from a vintage post-card*)

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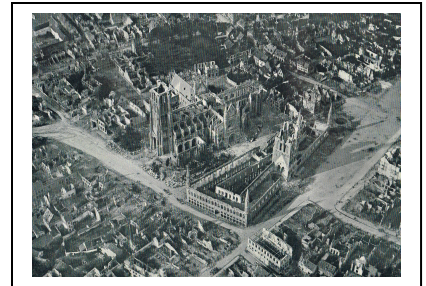
He was despatched on the following day from the Base Depot to join his new unit. On March 5 he was one of a re-enforcement draft of one hundred *other ranks* reported in the Royal Canadian Regiment Battalion* War Diary as having arrived from the 185th Battalion in England. At the time the RCR Battalion was in a rear area, at Cellars Camp, in the process of preparing for a return to the forward area which was scheduled for the following day.

**Only two units of the Canadian Army were systematically referred to as Regiments during the Great War – the others all known by their Battalion number: these were the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. However, these units each had only a single fighting battalion, even though the word 'Battalion' was hardly ever employed.*

* * * * *

The Royal Canadian Regiment, although being the senior regiment in the Canadian Army at the outbreak of *the Great War*, had not been among the first units to be despatched overseas to the United Kingdom. In fact, it *had* been sent overseas, but in a different direction, to languish for a year on the British island possession of Bermuda.

After that posting the RCR had been brought home to Canada in the summer of 1915 and had then likely taken the same ship on to the United Kingdom where it had then been attached to the 7th Infantry Brigade of the newly-forming 3rd Canadian Division. The RCR had then been transferred with the 3rd Division to the Continent on November 1 of 1915, and immediately sent to the Franco-Belgian frontier area and then, at the end of March of 1916, to the *Ypres Salient*.



(Right: *An aerial photograph, taken in July of 1915 – just after the battle of 2nd Ypres - which shows the shell of the medieval city, an image entitled Ypres-la-Morte (Ypres the Dead) – By the end of the conflict there was little left standing. – from Illustration*)

The first months of 1916 had been relatively peaceful for the newly-arrived Canadian 3rd Division, also in the frontier area. It was in March, 1916, that the entire Division was transferred to the *Ypres Salient*, a lethal place at the best of times, in an area to the south-east and in the vicinity of such places as the village of Hooze, and those that now went by English names such as *Sanctuary Wood*, *Hill 60*, *Maple Copse* and *Mount Sorrel*.

In April it was the Canadian 2nd Division, in a neighbouring sector to the south of Ypres, which was to receive the attention of the German Army for a few days. This period was not to be as tranquil as that being experienced during the same period by the personnel of the Royal Canadian Regiment Battalion and the other units of the Canadian 3rd Division.

The *Action at the St. Eloi Craters* officially took place from March 27 until April 17 of that spring of 1916. St-Éloi was a small village some five kilometres to the south of the Belgian city of Ypres and it was here that the British had excavated a number of galleries under the German lines, there to place explosives which they detonated on that March 27.

(Right below: *A purported attack in the aftermath of the exploding of a mine under enemy lines – from Illustration*)

After a brief initial success the attack soon bogged down and by April 4 the Canadians were replacing the exhausted British troops. They were to have no more success than had the British, and by the 17th of the month, when the battle was called off, both sides were back where they had been some three weeks previously – and the Canadians had incurred some fifteen-hundred casualties.



However, as previously noted, this confrontation was a 2nd Division affair and the personnel of the Royal Canadian Regiment Battalion during that period would likely have been disturbed by only the noise of the German artillery some kilometres away.

Its own first major action, seven weeks later, was to be the confrontation with the Germans at *Mount Sorrel*, in the south-east area of the *Ypres Salient*.

On June 2 the Germans had attacked the only high ground in the *Ypres Salient* which remained under British (and thus also Canadian) control. This was just to the south-east of the city of Ypres itself, in the areas of the village of Hooze and those other places of English-sounding names as listed in a closely-previous paragraph. They are still referred to by the local people as such today.



(Right above: *Remnants of Canadian trenches dating from 1915-1916 at Sanctuary Wood – photograph from 2010*)

The enemy, preceded by an intense barrage, overran the forward Canadian positions and for a while had breached the Canadian lines. However, the Germans were unable to exploit their success and the Canadians were able to patch up their defences. The hurriedly-contrived counter-strike of the following day, delivered piece-meal and poorly co-ordinated, was a costly disaster for the Canadians.



(Right above: *The Canadian memorial which stands atop Mount Sorrel just to the south-west of the city of Ypres (today Ieper) whose spires and towers may be perceived in the distance. – photograph from 1914*)

Ten days later the Canadians again counter-attacked, on this occasion better informed, better prepared and better supported. The lost ground for the most part was recovered, both sides were back where they had started eleven days before – and the cemeteries were a little fuller.

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The Royal Canadian Regiment Battalion had been caught in the maelstrom of June 2 and had remained in the forward area until the night of June 5-6 when it had been relieved and had retired to Camp "B" well to the rear. The unit was not to serve again during the action at *Mount Sorrel* where it had by that June 6 already incurred some one-hundred forty-five casualties.

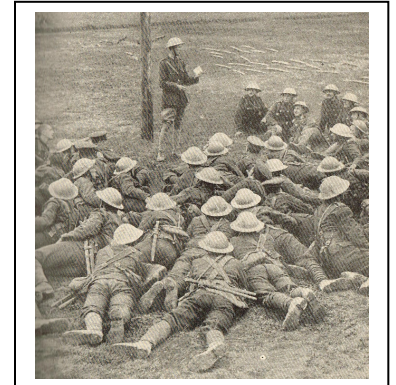


(Right: *Maple Copse, the scene of heavy fighting in June of 1916, and its cemetery wherein lie numerous Canadians – photograph from 2014*)

Thus it was back to the everyday routines trench warfare for some two months at which time the Battalion – as was to be the case of most of the other Canadian Battalions – was once more withdrawn, on this occasion for training in 'open warfare'. The Canadians were about to travel south into France to play a role in the British summer offensive of 1916.

By September of 1916, the *First Battle of the Somme* had been ongoing for two months. It had begun with the disastrous attack of July 1, an assault which had cost the British Army fifty-seven thousand casualties – in a short span of only four hours - of which some nineteen-thousand dead.

(Right: *An image purporting to be that of a Canadian officer giving instructions to those under his command prior to the attack at Flers-Courcelette, September 1916. – from The War Illustrated*)



On that first day of *1st Somme*, all but two small units of the attacking divisions had been from the British Isles, the exceptions being the two-hundred men of the Bermuda Rifles serving in the Lincolnshire Regiment, and the eight-hundred personnel of the Newfoundland Regiment which had lost so heavily on that day.

As the battle had progressed, other troops, from the Empire (*Commonwealth*), had been brought in; at first it had been the South African Brigade (July 15), the Australians and New Zealanders (July 23) before the Canadians entered the fray on August 30 to be part of a third general offensive. Their first major collective contribution was to be in the area of two villages, Flers and Courcelette.

(Right above: *Canadian soldiers at work in Albert, the already-damaged basilica in the background – from Illustration*)



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(Right: *The Canadian Memorial which stands to the side of the Albert-Bapaume Road near the village of Courcellette – photograph from 2015*)

The RCR arrived in the area of the provincial town of Albert in the late evening of September 13 and just two days later, on September 15, was ordered to move forward in order to attack a German strong-point, the Zollern Graben, on the following day. By four o'clock in the morning of September 17, when it withdrew, the RCR had incurred some two-hundred eighty casualties and the Zollern Graben was still in German hands.

Another major action was to follow: the attack of October 8-9 on the *Regina Trench* system was not a success but, on the contrary, an expensive failure; the German positions would not be definitively taken until November 11. By that time the RCR was to be in the Lens sector, some fifty kilometres to the north. In fact, the unit was to be moving in that direction within days of having fought at *Regina Trench*.

(Right above: *Regina Trench Cemetery and some of the surrounding area, ground which was finally wrested from the Germans by Canadian troops in November of 1916 – photograph from 2014*)

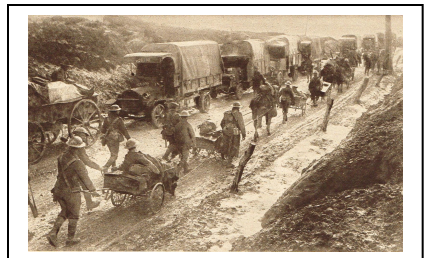
(Right: *Wounded at the Somme being transported in hand-carts from the forward area for further medical attention – from Le Miroir*)

During the five weeks of its sojourn at *the Somme* the Battalion had lost, *killed* and *wounded*, about four-hundred fifty all ranks. Over two hundred more had been reported as *missing in action*, the War Diarist optimistically predicting that most of them would be later found in field ambulances and casualty clearing stations. The accuracy of that prediction does not appear to be documented.

(Right: *Burying Canadian dead on the Somme, likely at a casualty clearing station or a field ambulance – from Illustration or Le Miroir*)

The RCR Battalion began to withdraw from *the Somme* on October 10. The Battalion War Diarist makes no mention of any motor transport or train being employed so it may be assumed that the unit, as did many others, retired on foot. The route took it westward at first, then to turn northward so as to pass west of the by-now ruined city of Arras and beyond.

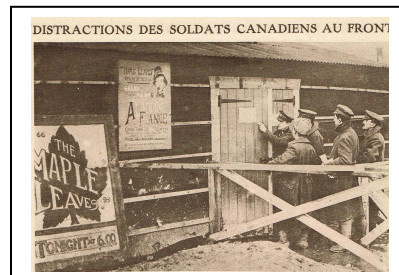
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It was on the 24th of that October of 1916 that the Battalion arrived in the Neuville St-Vaast Sector to the north-west of Arras. The War Diarist on that date reported Battalion strength as being three-hundred eighty-six all ranks, less than forty per cent of regulation battalion numbers. *The Somme* had taken its toll.

The RCR, in its new quarters in the Neuville St-Vaast Sector, once more began the daily pattern of life in and out of the trenches*, a routine which lasted until the middle of February of the following year, 1917.

(Right: *Canadian soldiers while off-duty perusing the program of an upcoming concert 'somewhere on the Continent' – from Le Miroir*)



**During the Great War, British and Empire (later Commonwealth) battalions had their time more or less equally divided into three postings: in theory a week was to be spent in the front lines, at times little more than a few metres separating them from the enemy forward positions; a second week was then served in support positions, perhaps a hundred metres or so behind the front; the unit was then withdrawn into reserve – either Brigade, Divisional or Corps Reserve, the former nearest to the forward area, the latter the furthest away.*

Of course, things were never as neat and tidy as set out in the preceding format and troops could find themselves in a certain position at times for weeks on end.

(Right: *A photograph of Canadian troops in support positions somewhere on the Somme in the autumn of 1916, only months earlier having been equipped with steel helmets and British Short Lee-Enfield Mark III Rifles – from Illustration*)



Thus the winter of 1916-1917 was to pass in that manner for the Royal Canadian Regiment. The Battalion War Diary is fairly repetitive in its entries: little in the way of infantry action except patrols and the occasional raid – by both sides: all local activity; and most casualties were due to German artillery and snipers.

Then in February the unit was ordered into Divisional Reserve at Bruay where it began five weeks of training for the upcoming British offensive; not that it was all work: the War Diary reports sports events and concerts among the litany of parades, lectures, marches, drills, work-parties and visits from military and political persons.



(Right above: *A Canadian carrying-party loading up before moving up to the forward area: This was one of the many tasks undertaken by troops when they were not serving in the front lines. – from Le Miroir*)

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On March 21 the RCR moved forward into the trenches once again; after five weeks in Reserve perhaps the change was a bit of a shock to the Battalion's collective system: the War Diarist notes that the new quarters... *LA MOTTE Camp, is composed of Bivouacs, with nine tents for officers. We are its first occupants. It can be greatly improved.*

But he also notes that... *"C" Company relieved the right Company of the 58th Battn. taking over the exact frontage from which we are expected to jump off.* Such an observation illustrates the recent policy of informing junior officers and senior NCOs of the plans of intended actions, knowledge that these personnel were to pass down to the men under their command.

And it must have been clear to the men of the RCR that there *were* intended actions; the forward and rear areas in the Neuville St-Vaast were hives of ongoing activity for which the unit supplied working-parties and carrying-parties each day: dumping areas were being cleared, bivouacs were being sand-bagged, stone laid for walks, new trenches dug and old ones deepened, troops familiarized with the newly-excavated tunnels and other positions, water-pipes and communication lines buried, artillery and machine-guns sited...

On April 1 the RCR Battalion retired to Villers-au-Bois for a week, there to organize for the first day of the offensive. On April 7, the first of the Companies moved into one of those tunnels which had been hewn out of the chalk; it was hoped that these galleries would reduce the number of casualties with the men sheltering there until the last possible moment, and that it would also nurture the element of surprise.

The men of the RCR were to remain underground for well over twenty-four hours.

On April 9 of 1917 the British Army launched an offensive in the area to the north of *the Somme* battlefields; this was the so-called *Battle of Arras* intended to support a French effort elsewhere. In terms of the daily count of casualties, some four thousand per day, it was to be the most expensive operation of the War for the British, one of the few positive episodes being the Canadian assault of Vimy Ridge on the opening day of the battle, Easter Monday.

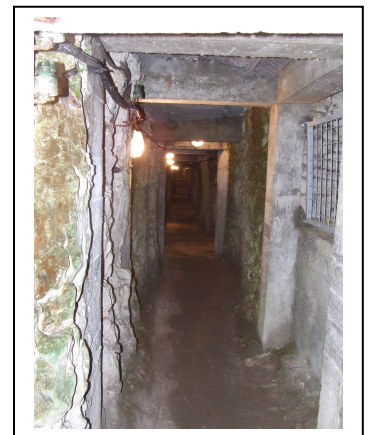


(Right above: *The Canadian National Memorial which, since 1936, stands on Vimy Ridge* – photograph from 2010)

The British effort at *Arras* was overall a disappointment: the French offensive was to be another disaster.

On that April 9, in driving snow, the four Canadian Divisions, for the first time acting as a single entity, stormed the slope of Vimy Ridge, by the end of the next day having cleared it almost entirely of its German occupants.

(Right: *Grange Tunnel* - one of the few remaining galleries still open to the public at Vimy one hundred years after the attack. – photograph from 2008(?))



(Right below: Canadian troops of the 4th or 3rd Division, burdened with all the paraphernalia of war, on the advance across No-Man's-Land during the attack at Vimy Ridge on either April 9 or 10 of 1917 - from Illustration)

For no reason other than that it is one of the more legible entries to follow, an extract of the experience of "A" Company during the opening of the attack of April 9 is here included as being representative of the events of the assault as undertaken by the Royal Canadian Regiment Battalion.

(Excerpts from the Battalion War Diary of April 9, 1917) 3.12 a.m. "A" Company under Captain Munn reports Co. in Assembly trenches.

5.30 a.m. Raining. Barrage opens.



While the other three Companies were in communication with Headquarters at a relatively early hour, apparently not so "A" Company, not until... 1.40 p.m. Message from "A" Co. delivered by wounded runner stated that they had captured four machine guns, were in touch with Units on both flanks... and that they had sent a patrol over the Ridge.

2.15 p.m. "A" Co. (left Co.) is in its objective. Strength 1 Officer and approximately 50 other ranks with no N.C.O.'s. It is in touch with "C" Co (right) who's (sic) approximate strength is 1 Officer and sixty other ranks... "A" Co. has sent a patrol over the ridge from which as yet no report has been sent. There is a small gap between "A" Co. and the P.P.C.C.L.I. owing to the shortage of men. We command the whole situation at present, but unless reinforcements and supplies of every sort, more especially S.A.A. (small arms ammunition) available, machine Guns, shovels etc., are sent up at first opportunity, it will be difficult to withstand another counter attack.

It was the 3rd Division – of which the Royal Canadian Regiment was an element - and also the 4th Division whose objective had been Vimy Ridge itself, the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions having objectives on the right-hand side of the main slope*.

**This was the first occasion on which the four Canadian Divisions were to act in concert as an autonomous Canadian Army Corps rather than as a constituent of a British formation. In fact, on this occasion, British forces had been placed under Canadian command.*

Of the ten thousand Canadian casualties of the day, the Royal Canadian Regiment incurred fifty-six *killed in action*, one-hundred sixty-five *wounded*, and sixty-five *missing in action*.

The five-week *Battle of Arras* having terminated, the Royal Canadian Regiment was once again to face a long period of trench warfare. This was not to be the case for many of the other units in the Canadian Corps which were serving in sectors ranging from Vimy in the south to Béthune to the north. In fact, the Canadians had some offensive work planned.



(continued)

(Preceding page: *The village of Souchez, just to the north of Vimy, already looked like this in 1915 when the French passed control of the area over to the British. – from Le Miroir*)

The British High Command had long since by this time decided to undertake a summer offensive in the *Ypres Salient*, Belgium. Thus, in order to divert German attention – and his reserves - from that area, it had also ordered operations to take place at the sector of the front running north-south from Béthune to Lens.



The Canadians were to be a major contributor to this effort.

(Right above: *An example of the conditions under which the troops were ordered to fight in the area of Lens during the summer of 1917 – from Le Miroir*)

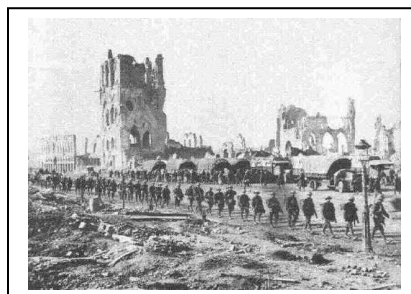
(Right below: *Canadian troops advancing across No-Man's Land in the summer of 1917 – from Le Miroir*)

On August 15, a major attack* was launched by Canadian troops in the suburbs of the city of Lens and just to the north, in the area of a small rise known as Hill 70. The Royal Canadian Regiment Battalion, however, was not a part of this particular offensive and on that day was in fact busy in training at LaPugny. As far as anything of military importance on that day was concerned, the Battalion War Diarist was sparing with his ink: *Nil*.



****The Canadian efforts had been expected to continue into September and even longer, but the ongoing British summer offensive in Belgium was proceeding less well than expected and the High Command was looking for reinforcements to make good the exorbitant losses. The Australians and then the Canadians were ordered to prepare to move north; thus the Canadians were obliged to abandon their plans.***

It was just over seven weeks after the capture of Hill 70, on October 6, that the Royal Canadian Regiment began to make its way on foot and by train, to the area of the Franco-Belgian border. Later that day the unit was being billeted in the northern French town of Bailleul.



But it was not to be until October 23, having travelled in a circuitous route on foot and by train that the RCR was to find itself in the war zone of the *Ypres Salient*.

(Right above: *Troops file through the rubble of the medieval city of Ypres on their way to the front in the late summer of 1917. – from Illustration*)

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Officially designated the *Third Battle of Ypres*, the campaign into which the Canadians were about to be flung – already ongoing since the end of that July of 1917 - came to be known to history as *Passchendaele*, taking that name from a small village on a ridge that was – ostensibly - a High Command objective.

(Right above: *Somewhere, perhaps anywhere or everywhere, on the battlefield of Passchendaele during the autumn of 1917. – from Illustration*)



From the time that the Canadians entered the fray, it was they who shouldered a great deal of the burden. For the week of October 26 until November 3 it was the 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions which spearheaded the assault, with the 1st and 2nd Divisions in reserve.

From November 5 until the official end of the affair – November 10 - the reverse was true with the 2nd Division finally entering the remnants of Passchendaele itself.



(Right above: *The monument to the sacrifice of the Canadians standing in the outskirts of the re-constructed village of Passchendaele (today Passendale) – photograph from 2010*)

From October 23 until the end of the month the RCR was in reserve in the area of Sin Jaan contributing to carrying-parties, working-parties and stretcher-parties. On October 30 it was ordered forward and was involved peripherally in an attack by the 3rd Division. The unit then remained in the lines until relieved on November 4 – all of this at a cost of two-hundred fifty-eight casualties.

(Right: *Just a few hundred metres to the south-west of Passchendaele – and looking in the opposite direction from the site of the above monument. – photograph from 2010*)



It was not until November 14 that the Royal Canadian Regiment was back in the trenches. These positions intersected what in peace-time had been the road leading north from Passchendaele (today *Passendale*) to the community of Westroosebeke*.

There the unit was shelled almost continually for three days, incurring fifty casualties, before withdrawing from its positions – and from the *3rd Battle of Ypres: Passchendaele* – on the morning of November 18.

**The Battalion's positions were also atop the Passchendaele Ridge.*

Two days later again, on November 20, the unit was back in northern France, at Rely, some eighteen kilometres to the west of Béthune. There it was to remain, both resting and training, for a month*, until December 21 when it was bussed back to the Lens sector. That daily grind of life in the trenches began once more.

****During the first half of December – from December 4 to 17 – military personnel were to vote in the Canadian National Election.***

And as has already been seen, it was during one of the RCR's postings to the rear area that Private Jordan reported *to duty* on March 5, 1918.

* * * * *

On March 6 the newcomers were allotted out to the Battalion's Companies although, unfortunately, to which one Private Jordan was attached appears not to have been recorded. The relief went ahead as scheduled and by ten o'clock in the evening the Battalion had relieved the 43rd Battalion in the right sub-section of the Avion sector.

The date on which Private Jordan was wounded does not appear among his files. The likelihood is that he was injured on either March 9 or 10. Therefore here follow relevant excerpts from the Battalion War Diary entries of both of those days:

March 9 – Considerable enemy artillery activity during the night and T.M. (trench mortar) during the day, especially near junction...of trenches where several direct hits were made... Considerable wiring was done by the three front line companies. 1 O.R. Killed in Action. 1 O.R. trans. to Eng. 1 O.R. committed to prison. 1 O.R. to CCS (Casualty Clearing Station).

March 10 – Night quiet. Sgt. Woodford and two men killed by T.M. at 7.00 a.m. Four others wounded 3 of whom died during the day. Enemy trench mortars were silenced during the day by our artillery fire...

Private Jordan was evacuated from the field and was eventually admitted into the 6th Casualty Clearing Station at Ruitz – to the north-west of Lens. There he was deemed by the medical personnel to be dangerously wounded.

(Right: *transferring sick and wounded from a field ambulance to the rear through the mud by motorized ambulance and man-power – from a vintage post-card*)



The son of Joseph Jordan, fisherman, later miner – to whom as of October 1, 1916, he had allocated fifteen dollars per month from his pay - deceased 1921, and of Elizabeth Lyle Jordan (née *Evans*) – to whom on November 23, 1916, he had willed his all - of Pouch Cove, Newfoundland, he was also brother to Thomas-Joseph, Felix, Henry, John, Catherine, Margaret, Bridget, May and Carolina.



Private Jordan was reported by the Commanding Officer of the 6th Casualty Clearing Station as having *died of wounds* received in action, on March 10, 1918.

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James Jordan had enlisted at the apparent age of seventeen years and nine months: date of birth in Pouch Cove, Newfoundland, June 29, 1898.

(Preceding page: *The sacrifice of Private Jordan is honoured on the Pouch Cove War Memorial.* – photo from 2010)

Private James Jordan was entitled to the British War Medal (left) and to the Victory Medal (Inter-Allied War Medal).

The above dossier has been researched, compiled and produced by Alistair Rice. Please email any suggested amendments or content revisions if desired to criceadam@yahoo.ca. Last updated – January 27, 2023.

