### Memorial Room Opening Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday October 2</td>
<td>1 pm to 4 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday October 5</td>
<td>1 pm to 4 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday October 12</td>
<td>1 pm to 4 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday October 16</td>
<td>1 pm to 4 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday October 19</td>
<td>1 pm to 4 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday October 21, Fall Campus Day</td>
<td>10 am to 4 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday October 23</td>
<td>1 pm to 4 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday October 26</td>
<td>1 pm to 4 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday October 30</td>
<td>11 am to 3 pm</td>
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*We remember the members of the U of T community who died 100 years ago this month:*

- Lt. William Miller Geggie served with the Imperial Machine Gun Corps and he was killed by a shell on Oct. 4, 1917 while he was holding the foremost position of his company.

- Major Richard Henry Bonnycastle served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps in France, then returned to serve in Canada and died at his home in Campbellford.

- Second Lieutenant George Herbert Berry served first in a field hospital and went with it to Lemnos, which was a hospital base for the Gallipoli Expedition. He later transferred to the Royal Field Artillery and was severely wounded in the battle of Passchendaele and died on October 9.

- Lieutenant James Nelson Cunningham served with the Royal Flying Corps and when flying over the German lines he was attacked by five planes. His engines were disabled and he was wounded in the spine but succeeded in bringing his plane to the ground within the British lines. He died on Oct. 11.

### Carillon Recitals

There are no formal recitals this month.

Informal play by carillonneurs and students may take place:

- Mon. Oct. 9, 7 – 8 pm
- Tues. Oct. 10, 8:45 – 9 am
- Thurs. Oct. 12, 8:45 – 9 am
- Mon. Oct. 16, 8:45 – 9 am
- Tues. Oct. 17, 8:45 – 9 am
- Fri. Oct. 20, 6 – 7 pm
- Sun. Oct. 22, 10 – 11 am
- Mon. Oct. 23, 8:45 – 9 am
- Tues. Oct. 24, 9 – 9:15 pm
- Fri. Oct., 27, 6 – 7 pm
- Sat. Oct. 28, 10 – 11 am
- Sun. Oct. 29, 9 – 10 am
- Mon. Oct. 30, 8:45 – 9 am
Lieutenant Samuel Hall Allen enlisted in the Eaton Machine Gun Battery and eventually transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Shortly after reaching France in July 1917 he was injured in a crash, his machine controls having been shot away. Not long after his return to duty he was reported as missing. He had flown over the German lines and failed to return. Later a German report stated that he had been killed on October 12.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Dryden Hosken was wounded in October 1916 and remained for several months in England. Shortly after his return to the front, he went over with a small party in a raid. None of the party returned, and several months later he was reported as killed in action on October 14.

Private Edwin Francis Sanders was promoted to Sergeant and acted as Instructor in England. Although he was asked to retain this position, he gave it up and reverted in rank in order to reach the front. He volunteered for Lewis-gun-work and on October 15 at Mericourt, he received multiple wounds from shrapnel and died on the same day.

Sapper John William Tribble served with the Canadian Engineers and reached France in October 1916. The following year he was employed on line work through the battle of Vimy Ridge and at Hill 70. On October 23, he was fatally wounded in the battle of Passchendaele, when he was severely injured by a shell fragment while repairing the line.

Captain John Robinson Woods served on the Ypres front in June 1916, followed by the Somme, Vimy Ridge and the following engagements on the Lens front. On the night of October 24, in the battle of Passchendaele, he was instantly killed by a shell which struck the support dug-out where he was stationed.

Two U of T men died at Passchendaele on October 25:
Lieutenant Charles Kenneth MacPherson was killed in action at California trench in the forward area east of Ypres.
Lieutenant Henry Richard Thomson was ordered to return for duty in England. He was proceeding to the transport line when he was fatally wounded in the head by a shell.

Another six U of T men died at Passchendaele on October 26:
Private Frederick Stanley Albright was killed in action For six days his platoon held the line in badly exposed position, from which only a few returned alive.
Lieutenant John James Campbell enlisted in the 67th Battery which was an artillery unit associated with U of T. In June 1916 he went overseas in command of its first draft. He served at the Somme, Regina Trench, Vimy Ridge, and Hill 70. At Passchendaele he was wounded on Oct. 20, 1917 but remained on duty. Six days later he was killed by a shell.
Lieutenant Jaffray Eaton’s platoon was on the extreme flank and suffered so severely that only two returned.
Lieutenant Gordon Franklin Leslie had just finished clearing a copse of the enemy at Passchendaele when he was instantly killed by a bomb.
Lieutenant Edgar William Patten went forward with his platoon when he found that in order to make progress it was necessary to bring forward a machine gun, the crew of which had all been killed or wounded. He carried it up and was getting it into position when he was killed by a sniper.
Lieutenant Howard Vincent Pickering was leading his men in the morning attack when killed by a sniper.
Another two U of T men were killed at Passchendaele on October 28:
Lieutenant Frederick John Anderson was leading his men in a counter attack to recapture the line and he was killed just as the objective was won.
Lieutenant Paul Brooks Clarke was killed while bringing up ammunition to the firing line in a night attack.

Another three U of T men were killed at Passchendaele on October 29:
Bombardier Roy Richard Hawkey was serving in charge of his gun when a shell burst near by killing three instantly, and severely wounding him and others. That same evening he succumbed to his injuries. His college friend James Ronald Chapman, who had been with him in the same battery throughout, was fatally wounded by the same shell.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Craik Irving was killed in his headquarters by a fragment of bomb dropped from an enemy’s airplane.
Private William Alexander Denison Sutterby served with a Motor Machine Gun brigade and at Passchendaele the members of his unit were dismounted and placed in the front line when he was struck by a piece of shrapnel and killed.

Another four U of T men were killed at Passchendaele on October 30:
Corporal Frederick Newton Read was invalided in 1916, from gas and poisoning, to England. After his recovery he rejoined his battalion and he was shot by a sniper as he was trying to rescue a comrade.
Captain Richard Alfred Ireland served in the Medical Corps and reached France in August 1916. He served at the Somme and the Vimy campaign. At Passchendaele, he had filled his dressing station with the wounded, and left it to tend to the wounded men lying in the open, when he was instantly killed by a shell.
Lieutenant Mark Webber Williams was severely wounded at Sanctuary Wood on June 1916. After recovery he rejoined his battalion in Spring 1917 and served on the Vimy – Lens front. At Passchendaele he was leading his men in an advance after the first line of enemy trenches had been captured, when he was hit by a sniper’s bullet.
Lieutenant Robert John Gunn Dow was in command of his company at Passchendaele when he was hit by a sniper. He insisted on walking to the dressing station as so many others needed to be carried. He had almost reached a place of safety when he was struck by a shell.

Gunner James Ronald Chapman was wounded at Passchendaele on October 28, as they were answering SOS calls, and a shell struck his gun, killing four and fatally wounding him and his College friend, R.R. Hawkey. Three days later he succumbed.
Sergeant Frank Hume was shot by a sniper on October 31 at Passchendaele when directing the evacuation of a trench by his section.
Sergeant Thomas Vincent Sparling was killed in action on the Lens front on Oct. 31. His battery was in action behind a row of houses on the outskirts of a town when he was struck by a shell splinter in the chest.
References: University of Toronto Roll of Service 1914-1918, Varsity Magazine Supplement, Torontonensis, Windermere Valley Museum and Archives.