The Medlicott Brothers Go To War

By William J Anhorn K.C. ICD.D

William J. Anhorn was born and raised in Medicine Hat, Alberta and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree (Political Science) from the University of Calgary and a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Alberta. He returned to his

hometown of Medicine Hat in 1976 and practiced law for over 35 years as a senior partner with the Law firm of Pritchard and Company. He retired in 2012 and he and his wife Joan Elaine Anhorn (Medlicott), a retired teacher, continue to reside there.

Always having had a keen interest in history and more recently genealogy, he has researched and written a series of articles on his own family and his extended family (Medlicott/McIvor) and their history. He has also written numerous articles on other topics of interest to him.



He also has a passionate interest in the history of Medicine Hat and has researched and written several articles in relation to local history. He currently is a member of the Medicine Hat Genealogical Society and Chairman of the Historical and Heritage Resource Management Committee of the Medicine Hat Exhibition and Stampede Company.

He is also a frequent contributor to the Alberta Genealogical Society newsletter- Relatively Speaking

Introduction:

One of the most interesting facts, which I discovered in researching the **Medlicott** family history, which is particularly relevant for those family members who were born in North America, is that the family origins can clearly be traced to a certain place...a place where the surname was derived from those who lived on or owned the lands. Few families anywhere can lay claim to such a distinction. Having owned lands or lived at the place from which they took their name, which name has been perpetuated through multiple generations and which now can be found throughout the world, including Australia, the United States and Canada and which place continues to exist is quite a remarkable achievement.

Medlicott continues to this day to be a township in the Parish of Wentnor, Shropshire, England, which is a relatively short distance from the border of Wales. The old Homestead, now called "Medlicott Hall Farm" on the Ordnance Survey, lies on the Western slope of the Longmynd Hill and Forest, near Church Stretton, a distance of some 20 miles south of Shrewsbury.

Given that the Medlicott lands were in relative close proximity to Birkenhead, Cheshire, England and the English port of Liverpool, it not unexpected, as you will see, that many Medlicott descendants ended up in that area of the country and then journeyed through that port throughout the world including to North America, Canada and indeed.....Alberta.

Two such descendants were two brothers, Thomas and Edward Medlicott, who both immigrated to Canada and their life's story and that of another brother named George is worth

documenting and preserving as part of the family history, particularly as it relates to their loyal service to their country during the Great War.¹

The Adventures of Medlicott Brothers in Canada

Thomas and Edward were the sons of Edward Medlicott and Jane Wright, who together had a family of 8 children: Sarah (1880), Edward (1883), Helen (1885), William (1887), Thomas (1889) Betsy (1893), George (1895) and Gilbert (1898).

It appears that early on in the marriage of Edward and Jane Medlicott, that they took up residence in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England as all of the children were born there. (Source: 1891 and 1911 English Census).

Birkenhead and the port of Liverpool, which is across the Mersey River from Birkenhead is a short 70 miles from Shropshire and the Medlicott township to which I have referred and which is described in greater detail in an earlier article, entitled, "The Medlicott Family History: A Family of Knights, Lords and Ladies".

Thomas Medlicott (1889-1958)

My wife's Grandfather, Thomas Medlicott was born on November 24th, 1889 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England and passed away in September 1958 at Medicine Hat Alberta, Canada. He married Helen Williams (1891-1979) and they had one child-Norman Thomas Medlicott. Norman is the father of

¹ This is a revised and updated version of an earlier article written and posted in 2019

my wife, Joan Elaine Medlicott and she has two other siblings: Charlene Anne and Thomas Clinton.

Norman Thomas Medlicott was born in Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, on June 29, 1924. He passed away on February 10th, 1991. He served with the Royal Canadian Air Force during WWII.

Edward Medlicott (1883-1956)

Edward appears to have been the first of this branch of the family to leave England and venture to Canada. In a passenger manifest from 1907, Edward at age 21, travelled from Liverpool to Quebec City, Quebec, Canada with his ultimate destination being Calgary, Alberta. A later ship manifest from 1932 in a return trip from England to Canada verifies that he had taken up residence in Calgary, Alberta in 1907 and resided there until his passing.

Thomas appears to have followed his brother to Western Canada five years later as a ship manifest indicated an arrival in Canada in 1912, with the stated intention of "meeting brother in Calgary, Alberta".

Both brothers identified their occupations as "painters", which it appears was a common line of work among the family members of the time and both were employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Thomas moved to Medicine Hat sometime before 1916 and continued his employment with the CPR as a sign painter until his retirement. Edward remained in Calgary.

Thomas married Helen Williams following the war in Montreal, Quebec on the 4th day June 1919 and together they returned to Medicine Hat, where they resided for the rest of their lives.

In 1916, Edward Medlicott married Elizabeth Gibb, a registered nurse aged 29, who was working and living in Calgary. Her parents, James and Jemima Jane Gibb and their 6 children

immigrated to Canada in 1907 and immediately took up residence in Calgary. Like the Medlicott brothers, all of the Gibb children were born in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England. It appears obvious that the Gibb family and the Medlicott family were well-acquainted with one another, perhaps as a result of both originating from the same city, as early census records from Alberta indicated that Edward resided with the Gibb family as a "boarder".

In 1918, Elizabeth died suddenly and unexpectedly at the age of 31. The circumstances of her death remain a mystery.

Edward resided in Calgary after the war but remained a widow and he died there in 1956.



The Brothers Medlicott and the Call to Arms:

On May 1st 1915, Edward enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) and saw action in the First World War. The Military records of Edward Medlicott (#446463) provide an interesting part of the family history and are worth detailing for the edification of future generations.

Upon enlisting, Edward Medlicott was initially assigned to the 56th Canadian Overseas Battalion and was a member of that unit from May 1, 1915 to June 30th, 1915 when he was transferred to the 30th Canadian Reserve Battalion, where he served from June 30th 1915 to October 12th, 1915.

Thereafter he was transferred to the 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion and having arrived in France, he joined his unit on October 23rd 1915.

ATTESTATION PAPER.

No.

No. Folio. A. 98/3/ V

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

1. What is your name?	Edward Medicato
2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born?	Birbenhe ad - England
8. What is the name of your next-of-kin?	01 11 11 11 11 11
4. What is the address of your next-of-kin?	0. ////
5. What is the date of your birth?	1112 11121 1887
5. What is your Trade or Calling?	17.1
7. Are you married?	11.
3. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-	4
Do you now belong to the Active Militia?	7 00.
). Have you ever served in any Military Force? If so, state perticulars of former Service.	1 Cheshires 4 Je a
1. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement?	Yes
2. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force?	E Medicate (Fignature of Man).
	1 10
	(Signature of Witness).
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On June 3rd, 1916 at Ypres (Zillebeke)² Edward was struck by machine gun/rifle bullets while engaging on an advance or assault upon the German defences resulting in severe injuries to his right ankle and thigh with the bullets passing through his legs. According to the medical records, he lay injured in "no man's land" throughout the day and night for 22 hours before crawling back behind allied lines and receiving medical attention. He received initial treatment at a field hospital at the front line (Poperinghe) and then was admitted to the General Military Hospital at Camiers on 05/06/1916. His injuries were described as "GSW—both legs-severe".³

He was later transferred to the Military Hospital at York on 20/06/16 where he underwent surgery to the right ankle. He was later transferred to the Kings RXH Bushby Park on 08/08/1916 for rehabilitation.

It was subsequently determined due to primarily the injury to the right ankle that he was no longer fit for active duty and he was subsequently discharged from hospital and sent back to Canada. He was admitted to the Ogden Hospital in Calgary where he continued to receive treatment.

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² The village of Zillebeke is located approximately one and a half miles south-east of Ypres and the area is well known as a major battlefield during WWI. Several military cemeteries can be found near the village, which is currently a part of Ypres. One of the cemeteries is the Perth Cemetery (China Wall) and among one of the many gravesites originally marked by a wooden cross is the grave of Ernest Lloyd (also known as Ernest Blick). Military records indicate that he was a member of the 43rd Canadian Battalion and that coincidentally, while taking part in a major Canadian offensive, he was killed in action on the 3rd of June 1916.

³ The term "GSW" is an abbreviation in medical parlance for the proximate cause for the injury. It means "gunshot wound" and was used extensively in the medical records of those hospitalized during WW I and continues to be used to the present.

He was ultimately discharged from active duty on the 18^{th} day of April 1918.

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(Medical Officers will please read this Form carefully before using it. See instructions, page 4.)

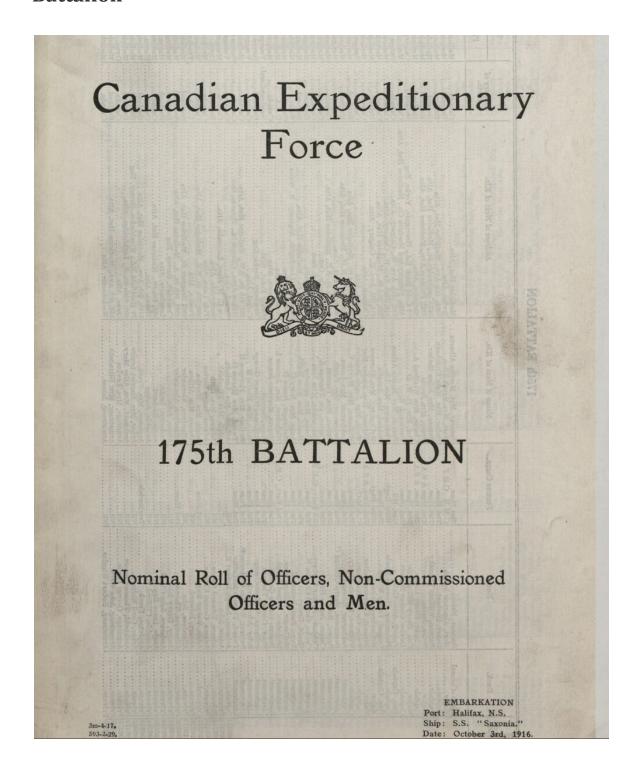
FORM TO BE USED FOR WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O'S AND MEN

PP 10 1918

MEDICAL HISTORY OF AN INVALIDHO

Station.Ogd.er	, Calgary DATE	Mar. 22, 1918.
1. (a) Unit56th Battn (b) Regimental N	446463 (c) Rank Pte.
(d) Surname Medlicott (e) Christ	an name Edward	
2. Age last birthday34 yrs	Date of birth May 12,	1883
3. Enlisted at Calgary on	May 5, 1915	4) 40 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
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7th "	Oct. 23, 1915	Date
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	rt. ankle)•
(a) Date of origin June 3, 1916	(b) Place of origin Fran	18. Is further treatment
(c) Cause*		
The state of the s		
	or other answer, use page 4	19. Can the lower trade
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right external malleclus passing downwar was caused by a bullet which evidently i		
the os-calcis . The wound is now well he	aled and is not ten	ier. The foot is
flat. He complains that if he walks one pain thro the instep. At present there is	mile thefoot swells s a small amount of	and causes him swelling in front
of the anking He can bring the foot to s	rt angle and he co	an extend about 30%
of normal. He cannot evert or invert the ground. There are three wounds in the		
All other systems are normal.	o onign witten cause	TO GINGUITING .
FIRE SOLDIER		

175th Canadian Expeditionary Force- A Medicine Hat Battalion



Thomas Medlicott (Reg # 696055) also joined the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on January 27th, 1916 and saw action overseas in WWI. He was a member of the 175th Battalion and it is noted in his attestation papers as having previous military experience -2 yrs. with the 4th Cheshire's and 4 years with the Territorials.

Indeed, it was quite common that young men in England and those immigrating to Canada were often identified as having prior military service, either in England or Canada, which made them a more attractive candidate for military service.

Based in Medicine Hat, Alberta, the 175th Battalion began recruiting during the winter of 1915/16 in the Medicine Hat area and was organized and became an officially authorized unit on July 15, 1916 by a General Order #69 under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson Spencer. The infantry Battalion embarked overseas as part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force from Halifax, Nova Scotia aboard the S.S Saxonia on October 4th, 1916 and had a strength of 30 officers and 847 other ranks and disembarked in Liverpool, England on October 13th, 1916.

The Battalion quickly became a Reserve Unit with many of its members being drafted or assigned to other brigades or units to fill their depleted ranks, owing to the severe casualty list of both killed and injured.

ORIGINAL

ATTESTATION PAPER.

No. 696055

Folio.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT	F BEFORE ATTESTATION. (ANSWERS.)
	Med O: - st
1. What is your surname?	7
1a. What are your Christian names?	521 C Princess ave Med H
1b. What is your present address?	Jal, C Frincess live West Fr
2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born?	Birkenhead England
3. What is the name of your next-of kin?	Edward Medlicott
4. What is the address of your next-of-kin?	9 Mount grove Birkenhead to
4a. What is the relationship of your next-of-kin?.	Sather
5. What is the date of your birth?	24 nov 1819
6. What is your Trade or Calling?	James
7. Are you married?	M
8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-	1/-
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9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia?	U No
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/ 1	is Madlic VI. (Signature of Recruit)
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CERTIFICATE	OF MAGISTRATE.
questions he would be liable to be punished as prov The above questions were then read to the R I have taken care that he understands each	me that if he made any false answer to any of the above rided in the Army Act. lecruit in my presence. question, and that his answer to each question has been as made and signed the declaration and taken the oath
	(Signature of Justice)

In November 1916, 62 men of the 175th Battalion were immediately assigned to the 31st Canadian Battalion and another 51 men were drafted to fill the ranks of the 50th Battalion.

The remaining members of the 175th Battalion were then absorbed into the 21st Reserve Battalion on January 10, 1917.

Johnson. 696.0.5-5. Rank. Plank.

Correspondent M. E. D. L. I. C. O. T. T.

Christian Hame. Shorm as

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Date of Service. 8-3-17.

Remarks. 137 Burgh Roll.

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Done dienne Hah. Alta.

Poll No. B Page 8269.



It appears from the available military records that Thomas Medlicott was one of the 51 members that were assigned to the 50th Bn and that he entered the "theatre of war" arriving in Le Havre, France on March 8th, 1917.

His active duty in France was relatively speaking, short lived as his military medical records indicate that on June 2nd, 1917 at the infamous Vimy Ridge, he was wounded by a machine gun bullet that penetrated his left forearm resulting in a fracture of his left arm.



He was initially treated at a field hospital at the front line in France and then transported and admitted to the East Leeds War Hospital 7/06/1917.

He was later transferred for further treatment on July 5th, 1917 to the Canadian C.H. Woodcote Hospital at Epsom Park where he was hospitalized for 41 days, followed by a further transfer to the Granville Canadian Special Hospital at Ramsgate on August 15th, 1917. He was subsequently transferred to the Lord Derby War Hospital at Warrington, England on August 31,1917 where he continued to be hospitalized until September 26th

1917 when he was transferred to the Convalescent Hospital at Epsom. He was discharged on November 28th 1917.

He continued to remain in England as a member of CEF but as a member of a "casualty unit" pending repatriation back to Canada. On the 23st of January 1918, he was sent back to Canada aboard the SS Delta departing from Liverpool and arriving in Halifax, Nova Scotia on January 31st 1918.





The photographs shown above were found in the personal album of Thomas Medlicott and were likely taken by him as he was an avid photographer. The date and location are unknown but would be circa 1917.

The first picture clearly indicates a hospital setting with injured soldiers being attended to by nurses.

The second photograph is a gathering of nurses and doctors who had likely treated him prior to his discharge from hospital.

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11	MEDICAL CASE SHEET	C.
No in Admission and	Regimental No. Rank. Surname.	Christian Name.
Discharge Book.	696085. PAR. Medlicott	<i>J</i>
F.T. C. 764	Unit.	Age. 9 Service.
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CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE Discharge Certificate

No. 696055 (Rank)	Corporal	Name	Thomas Medlicott
Unit 175th Overse	as Battalion, C.	E.F.	EXPE
Address on Discharge			
Character and Conduct	VER'	Y GOOD	nt bay
			priority w
Former Occupation	Sign Painte	er.	
Special Qualifications of Va	lue in Civil Life		Talling.
Medals and Decorations			100
Remarks			
Signed at Calgary	Alberta this	Fourteenth	day of July 19 18.
		WW	Name of Office Lieut, -Col.
(1) 10 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		· ·	Commanding District Depot M. D. 13 Rank
			Appointment
Charles Control - 6	a way the three	2248 of 2565	The first operation of the second

MEDICAL HISTORY OF AN INVALID

StationQgd.en	Calgary.	DATE Ma	y,23rd/1918.
1. (a) Unit 175th Bn. (b) Regimental No.	696055	(c) l	Rank Cpl.
(d) Surname Medlicotta (e) Christian	name Thomas		
2. Age last birthday 28 Years I	Date of birth Nov.,	24th/1	1889.
3. Enlisted at Medicine Hat, Alta., on.	Jan. 27th/1	916.	
ardition, estimate the disability, due to each, and that the	yalldsaid mo nad i	oranie sza	dr 11. A regram
4. Personal description :-			
(a) Height 5 - 5 - 1 (b) Weight 1	38 Lbs. (c) (Complexion	Ruddy
(d) Colour of hair Auburn (e) Colour of eyes	Blue (f) I	dentification	on marks all bid. St
Scar on forehead.			
5. Address after discharge (for the use of the Board of Pens			
e/o J.C. Fleming, 489 7th., St	••	r be afficure	ni si Angana ad 131
6. Former trade or occupation Painter. Medicine	Hat, Alta.,	ur No.	
cence, by since or hy miscanduct, or by marsisonable or head	ilganized Law soveres Ye		pilloseily Days an 7/ 21
7. (a) Service To May, 23rd., 1918.	2	Perions	116.
	From	deany this yak	To
	Jan., 27th/19		r, 8th.,1917.
50th, Batt'n.	Mar.,8th/19	17.	Date.
(b) Has he been overseas? Yes.			Mara Innanan II. X
8. Present disease or disability (use authorized nomenclatur	e if possible).Limit	ation o	f movement of
fingers of left hand.			
(a) Date of origin June 2nd 1917.	(b) Place of origin	Franc	ė.
(c) Cause* G. S. W.	iginal disease or injury)		- 7/4
If further space is needed for this or	other answer, use page 4		······································
9. Present condition. (Important, to be a full description of the present dis			19. Can the former t
This man is a well developed healthy			
except for the disability due to G.			
1917, a machine gun bullet passed t	hrough the lef	t fores	arm entering
on palmer surface of forearm about m			
surface about 3" further down. He c			
indefinite numbress of all the finge	rs, but there i	s no ar	esthesia.
The hand is cyanosed and prespires	freely. There	is no s	trophy of
any muscles. There is no limitation	of movement of	the th	numb. The index
fingers is held in a postly flexed v	osition. The	"TII O'V PIME	art white
[After describing all abnormalities, anatomical and functional, contributing to pudue to (a) weakness, (b) loss (complete or partial) of an organ or member or its parts.]	resent incapacity (see section I of its functions, or (c) to the ne	1) state whethe	er such incapacity is directly t of the body or of some of
M. F. B. 227.	to Pour		

Proceedings on Discharge



(When forwarded for confirmation these proceedings should be accompanied by the documents specified on fourth page.)

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.	
No.	696055.
Rank	Corporal.
Name Note-The	Thomas Medlicott. name must agree strictly with that on enlistment unless changed subsequently by authority.
Corps (S	Squadron, Battery or Company) 175th. Overseas Battalion, C.E.F.2
Date of	Discharge July 14th. 1918.
Place of	Discharge Calgary Alberta.
1.	DESCRIPTION AT THE TIME OF DISCHARGE.
Height Complex Eyes Hair Trade Intender resi (To be giv	Blue. Auburn. Sign Painter. d place of idence Medicine Hat, Alberta. Above-named man is discharged in consequence of
	Being medically unfit for further service on account of Wounds received in Action (Authority Routine Order # 237 dated Ottawa 22-2-18) B.—The cause of discharge must be worded as prescribed in the King's Regulations and be identified with that on the character if discharged by superior authority, the number and date of the letter to be quoted.
titing of the Commanding Officer, who lake identical entries on the character initial thom.	3. Conduct and character while in the service have been, according to the records, etc. VERY GOOD N. B.—This will be assessed when practicable, by the Commanding Officer, in the presence of the soldier and the Officer Commanding his Squadron, Battery or Company:
e handwriting of th himself make ident Geste and initial th	4. Special qualifications for employment in civil life. (Vide para. 332, K. R. & O., Canada.)

George Medlicott (1895-1918)

The involvement of members of the Medlicott brothers in World War I, would not be complete without mentioning another member of the Medlicott family, George Medlicott. George was born in 1895 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England and was the brother of Edward and Thomas Medlicott. He joined the 9th Cheshire Regiment (reg. # 49899) and was killed in action on June 6th, 1918.

He was memorialized in the Soissons Memorial in France.

The Soissons Memorial is a World War I memorial located in the town

of Soissons, France. The memorial lists 3,887 names of British soldiers with no known grave, which were killed in the area between May and August 1918 during what was referred to as the German Spring offensive.

Based upon reliable sources, it would appear that George was killed in an Allied counter offensive following the Third Battle of the Aisne.

This was a massive surprise attack, which lasted from May 27th to June 6th, 1918 and was the first full-size German



offensive following the Lys Offensive in Flanders in April of that year. The battle began with a massive bombardment followed by a poison gas drop. With the defenses spread thin, the British army was unable to stop the attack and the Germans advanced 40 km through a gap in the front line between Reims and Soissons. However, following many successful counter-attacks the German advance was halted on June 6th, 1918 and much of the previous lost territory was restored.

One of the regiments involved in the counter-offensive was the Cheshire Battalion including the 9th and 4th Cheshire regiments. (Birkenhead).

The War diaries or intelligence summary of the 9th Cheshire regiment provide graphic detail surrounding this area of France and the presumed date of death of George Medlicott.

The **hand-written** war diary of the regiment recites the following:

"June 3rd 1918-Montagne de Bligny ...Intelligence reports indicate possible **attack on the morning** of June 5th June 5th

...Patrols were sent out and the patrol detailed to investigate the suspected enemy post in the small wood (discovered last night) and came into contact with about 10 of the enemy; shots were exchanged and two Germans killed. This was about midnight....

June 6th

...At 3:00 am, the enemy put down a heavy barrage on the positions occupied by the French on the immediate right of

the brigade. This gradually spread to the left and by 3:30 the battalion area was being subjected to the barrage fire (artillery). The enemy was observed afterwards to be advancing to the attack in a south-westerly direction with covering fire also being given by his machine guns from both flanks. Many casualties were inflicted on him by rifle, Lewis gun and machine gun fire. He succeeded, **however, in** driving the French **from** the village of Bligny and into Bois de Reims. This left our Brigade right flank completely exposed. The 8/N Staffs therefore formed a defensive flank by withdrawing to the road (about the letter E of CHAMBRECY)- reference map Soissons 1/100,000. By attacking in large numbers, the enemy contrived to eject the front line troops and gain possession of their trenches. The commanding officer issued orders for a counter-attack....this attack was held up by heavy machine gun fire before reaching their objective and did not succeed in turning out the enemy and the parties were compelled to withdraw and take up a defensive position on the road south of Montagne de Bligny. The enemy had by now (10am)a strong force in our late front line and attempted to advance. All his efforts were frustrated by fire from the line in the road. About 10:30 orders were received that the hill must be held at all costs and the commanding officer commenced re-organizing for another counter-attack. The counter attack was duly launched around 1:00 pm....

The Cheshire party pushed forward and on reaching the crest of the hill, they came under heavy fire from the enemy, established in our old frontline, charged and recaptured our position at the point of bayonet....

June 7th 1918

The casualties sustained by the battalion on the 6th were found to be 2 officers Lieutenant Berry missing, C.H. Jones wounded and 91 other ranks killed by enemy fire.....

Although it cannot be established definitively that George Medlicott died during the course of this engagement, given the reported date of his death, the location of the battle, the regiment information and the memorial location in Soissons, France, it is very likely or probable that this was, indeed, the case.

Epilogue:





I have always enjoyed reading about history and more recently, I became fascinated with the history of WWI. This was prompted by the discovery of numerous photographs of my wife's grandfather and great uncle, Thomas and Edward Medlicott, who were members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and who served gallantly overseas in the Great War. Intrigued by these discoveries, I investigated further into their military service during the Great War, as I felt compelled to tell their story and preserve for future generations this important part of the Medlicott family history

Most recently, I had occasion to travel to France and Belgium and visited the Vimy Ridge Canadian War Memorial and famous WWI landmarks and cemeteries including familiar places or names like Ypres, Passchendaele and the infamous Hill 60 among many others.

This evoked an even greater interest and passion in this remarkable chapter of our world history. And more importantly, I came away with a much greater appreciation of the sacrifice made by these young heroes.

As one walks among the numerous war cemeteries which dot the landscape in France and Belgium, one is struck by the enormity of the loss of life occasioned by this war.

As one examines the historical records, it is quite astonishing to observe the thousands of young men who heeded the patriotic call, served their country and for many, lost their lives, often in a nameless place and for an uncertain cause, far away from home and their families.

The contribution of the Brothers Medlicott to the war effort and their dedication and commitment to serve their country should not be forgotten with the passage of time but should always be remembered.



My hope is that the treatise will form a permanent record for our future generations of their valuable contribution and unselfish sacrifice for our continued freedom. **Lest We Forget!**

William J Anhorn K.C. ICD.D