

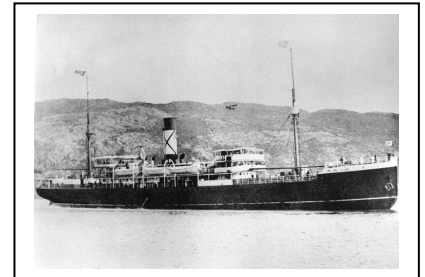


Private William Stanley Keats (Regimental Number 203), having no known last resting-place, is commemorated on the bronze beneath the Caribou in the Newfoundland Memorial Park at Beaumont-Hamel.



His occupation previous to military service recorded as that of a *carman* earning \$8.00 a week, William Keats presented himself at the *Church Lads Brigade Armoury* in St. John's, capital city of the Dominion of Newfoundland, for a medical examination on August 31, 1914, a procedure which found him...*fit for foreign service*. He subsequently enlisted two days later at the same venue – engaged at the daily private soldier's rate of \$1.10 (including a daily ten-cent field allowance) – on September 2, 1914. William Keats was a recruit of the First Draft.

Having then attested almost a full month later again, on October 1, Private Keats embarked with the others of *The First Five Hundred* on October 3 onto the Bowring Brothers' vessel *Florizel* awaiting in St. John's Harbour.



The ship sailed on the morrow to its rendezvous off the south coast of the Island where she was to join the convoy transporting the 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Division across the Atlantic.

(Right above: *The image of Florizel at anchor in the harbour at St. John's is by courtesy of Admiralty House Museum.*)

In the United Kingdom Private Keats trained with the Newfoundland contingent: firstly in southern England; then in Scotland at Fort George – on the Moray Firth close to Inverness; at Edinburgh Castle – where it provided the first garrison from outside the British Isles; and later again at the tented *Stobs Camp* near the town of Hawick to the south-east of Edinburgh.

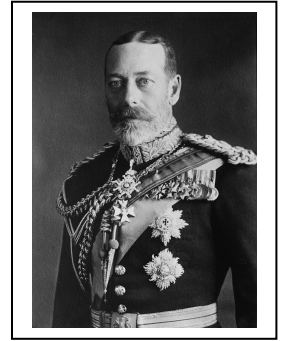


(Right above: *Fort George, constructed in the latter half of the eighteenth century, still serves the British Army to this day. – photograph from 2011*)

(Right: *The Newfoundland Regiment parades at Stobs Camp and is presented with its Colours on June 10, 1915. – courtesy of Reverend Wilson Tibbo and Mrs. Lillian Tibbo*)



At the beginning of that August of 1915, the four senior Companies, ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’, were then sent south to undergo a final two weeks of training, as well as an inspection by the King, at Aldershot; meanwhile the two junior Companies, the later-arrived ‘E’ and ‘F’\*, were sent to Scotland’s west coast, to Ayr, where they were to provide the nucleus of the newly-forming 2<sup>nd</sup> (Reserve) Battalion.



(Right: *George V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India* – photograph from *Bain News Services* via *Wikipedia*)

*\*On July 10, 1915, ‘F’ Company had arrived at Stobs Camp from Newfoundland, its personnel raising the numbers of the unit to battalion establishment strength, and thus permitting it to be ordered to active service. The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Newfoundland Regiment, comprising those four Companies, ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’, was thereupon attached to the 88<sup>th</sup> Brigade of the 29<sup>th</sup> Division of the (British) Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.*

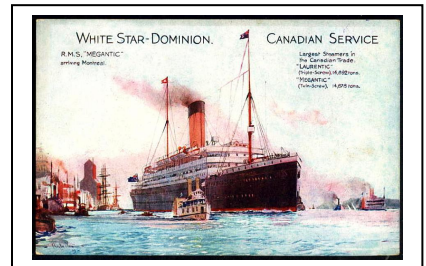
It had then been during the period spent at Aldershot that Private Keats of ‘A’ Company – he was not alone in doing so - had been prevailed upon, he on August 14, to re-enlist *for the duration of the war\**.

*\*At the outset of the War, perhaps because it was felt by the authorities that it would be a conflict of short duration, the recruits enlisted for only a single year. As the War progressed, however, this was obviously going to cause problems and the men were encouraged to re-enlist.*



(Right above: *Some of the men of ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’ Companies of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment at Aldershot in August of 1915* – from *The Fighting Newfoundlander* by Col. G.W.L. Nicholson, C.D.)

(Right: *The image of Megantic, in peace-time a ‘White Star Line’ vessel, is from the Old Ship Picture Galleries web-site.*)

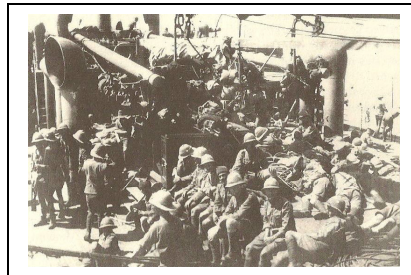


On August 20, 1915, Private Keats and his comrades-in-arms embarked in the Royal Navy Harbour of Devonport onto the requisitioned passenger-liner *Megantic* for passage to the Middle East and to the fighting against the Turks where, a month later – having spent two weeks billeted in British barracks in the Egyptian capital, Cairo - on September 20, he disembarked with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion at *Suvla Bay* on the *Gallipoli Peninsula*.



(continued)

(Preceding page: *Kangaroo Beach, where the officers and men of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Newfoundland Regiment, landed on the night of September 19-20, 1915, is to be seen in the distance at the far end of Suvla Bay. The remains of a landing-craft are still clearly visible in the foreground on 'A' Beach. – photograph taken in 2011)*



(Right above: *Newfoundland troops on board a troop-ship anchored at Mudros: either Megantic on August 29, Ausonia on September 18, or Prince Abbas on September 19 – Whichever the case, they were yet to land on Gallipoli. – from Provincial Archives)*



It was to be a debacle: Flies, dust, disease, frost-bite, floods – and the casualties inflicted by an enemy who was to fight a great deal better than the British High Command\* had ever anticipated – were eventually to overwhelm the British-led forces and it would be decided to abandon not only *Suvla Bay* but the entire *Gallipoli* venture.

*\*Many of the commanders chosen were second-rate, had been brought out of retirement, and had little idea of how to fight – let alone of how to win. One of the generals at Suvla, apparently, had handed in his resignation during the Campaign and had just gone home.*

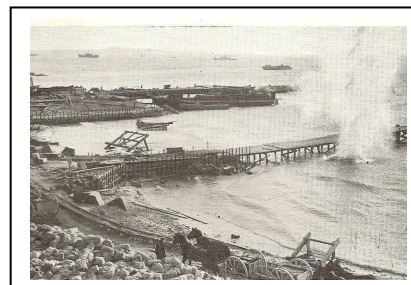
(Right above: *A century later, the area, little changed from those far-off days, of the Newfoundland positions at Suvla, and where Private Keats was to serve in the fall of 1915 – photograph from 2011)*

On the night of December 19-20, the British abandoned the area of *Suvla Bay* – the Newfoundlanders, the only non-British unit to serve there, to form a part of the rear-guard. Some of the Battalion personnel was evacuated to the nearby island of *Imbros*, some to *Lemnos*, further away, but in neither case was the respite to be of a long duration; the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion was transferred only two days later to the area of *Cape Helles*, on the western tip of the *Gallipoli Peninsula*.



(Right above: *Cape Helles as seen from the Turkish positions on the misnamed Achi Baba, positions which were never breached. The Newfoundland positions were to the right-hand side of the picture. – photograph from 2011)*

The British and the *Anzac* forces – the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps also served at *Gallipoli* – were now only marking time until a complete withdrawal of the *Peninsula* was undertaken. The operation took place on the night of January 8-9, the Newfoundland Battalion providing some of the rear-guard for this second occasion as well\*.



(Preceding page: *'W' Beach at Cape Helles as it was just days before the final British evacuation – from Illustration*)

*\*Lieutenant Owen Steele of St. John's, Newfoundland, is cited as having been the last soldier of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force to step into the final small boat to sail from the Gallipoli Peninsula.*

(Right: *'W' Beach almost a century after its abandonment by British forces and by the Newfoundlanders who were the last soldiers off the beach: vestiges of the wharves in the black-and-white picture are still to be seen. – photograph from 2011*)



(Right: *The British destroy their supplies during the final evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The men of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion were among the last to leave on two occasions, at Suvla Bay and at Cape Helles. – photograph taken from the battleship Cornwallis from Illustration*)



When the British evacuated the entire *Gallipoli Peninsula* in January of 1916, Private Keats and the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion were ordered to the Egyptian port-city of Alexandria, arriving there on the 15<sup>th</sup> of that month. The Newfoundlanders were then immediately transferred by train southward to Suez, one of the ports at the southern end of the Canal which bears the same name, there to await further orders as, at the time, the subsequent destination of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion's 29<sup>th</sup> Division had not yet been decided\*.



*\*Bulgaria had entered the conflict on the side of the Central Powers and Salonika was soon to become a theatre of war.*

(Right above: *Port Tewfiq at the south end of the Suez Canal just prior to the Great War – from a vintage post-card*)

(Right: *British troops march through the port area of the French city of Marseilles. – from a vintage postcard*)



After a two-month interim, on March 14, the Newfoundlanders embarked through Port Tewfiq, also at the southern end of the *Suez Canal*, for the French port of Marseilles, and disembarked there on March 22, en route to the *Western Front*.

Some three days after the unit's disembarkation on March 22, the Newfoundland Battalion's train arrived at the small provincial town of Pont-Rémy, a thousand kilometres to the north of Marseilles. It had been a cold, miserable journey\*, the blankets provided for the troops having travelled unused in a separate wagon. De-training at the local station at two in the morning, the Newfoundlanders still faced a long march ahead of them before they would reach their billets at Buigny l'Abbé.

(continued)

***\*Private Keats contrived to miss the train on one occasion, after a halt at the town of Macon for which he was docked a day's pay.***

**(Right: *The River Somme as seen from the bridge at Pont-Rémy – photograph from 2010*)**

It is doubtful if many of those tired soldiers were to pay much attention to the slow-moving stream flowing under the bridge over which they were marching on their way from the station. But some three months later *the Somme* would have become a part of their history.

On April 13, Private Keats' 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion paraded into the village of Englebelmer – perhaps some fifty kilometres in all from Pont-Rémy. There its personnel would be billeted, would receive reinforcements and, in two days' time, would be introduced into the trenches of the *Western Front*.

The Newfoundlanders would also soon be preparing for the British campaign of the summer, to be fought on the ground named for that meandering river, *the Somme*.

**(Right: *A part of the re-constructed trench system in the Memorial Park at Beaumont-Hamel – photograph from 2007(?)*)**

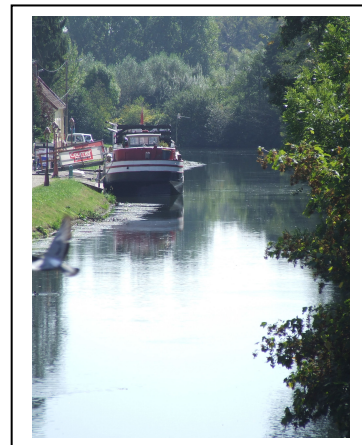
If there is one name and date in Newfoundland history which is etched in the collective once-national memory, it is that of Beaumont-Hamel on July 1 of 1916; and if any numbers are remembered they are those of the eight-hundred who went *over the top* in the third wave of the attack on that morning, and of the sixty-eight unwounded present at muster some twenty-four hours later\*.

***\*Perhaps ironically, the majority of the Battalion's casualties was to be incurred during the advance from the third line of British trenches to the first line from where the attack proper was to be made, and while struggling through British wire laid to protect the British positions from any German attack.***

There are other numbers of course: the fifty-seven thousand British casualties incurred in four hours on that same morning of which nineteen-thousand were recorded as having been *killed in action or died of wounds*. It was to be the largest disaster ever in the annals of the British Army...and, perhaps just as depressing, the butchery of *the Somme* was to continue for the next four and a half months.

**(Right above: *Looking from the British lines down the hill to Y Ravine Cemetery\* which today stands atop part of the German front-line defences: The Danger Tree is to the right in the photograph. – photograph taken in 2009*)**

***\*On July 1, 1916, the Y Ravine had formed a part of the German front-line defences.***

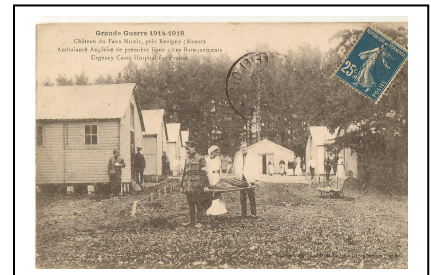


(Right: *Beaumont-Hamel is a commune, not a village.* – photographs from 2010 & 2015)

*In fact, Beaumont-Hamel was a commune – it still exists today – at the time comprising two communities: Beaumont, a village on the German side of the lines, and Hamel which was behind those of the British. No-Man’s-Land, on which the Newfoundland Memorial Park lies partially today, was on land that separated Beaumont from Hamel.*



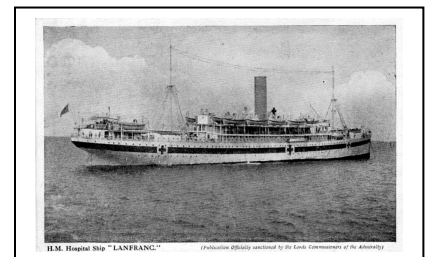
Private Keats served at Beaumont-Hamel on July 1, 1916, during the fighting of the first day of *the Somme*. There he was one of the many wounded, having incurred gun-shot injuries to his right side. Evacuated from the field to the 87<sup>th</sup> Field Ambulance, thence to an unidentified casualty clearing station on the day after the battle, July 2, he was immediately forwarded to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Stationary Hospital in or in the area of Rouen, to be admitted there on July 3.



(Right above: *A British field ambulance, of a more permanent nature than some* – from a vintage post-card)

\* \* \* \* \*

Private Keats was subsequently invalided back across the English Channel to the United Kingdom on His Majesty’s Hospital Ship *Lanfranc* – a second source has it being *HMHS Egypt*: a third source has both - on July 4. Upon his arrival in England, he was admitted for treatment and convalescence into the 3<sup>rd</sup> London General Hospital in the Borough of Wandsworth.



(Right above: *The image of HMHS Lanfranc seen here in her war-time white garb with red crosses, is from the Old Ship Picture Galleries web-site. She was later torpedoed and sunk on April 17 of 1917 with a loss of forty-two lives, almost half of them German wounded.*)



(Right: *The main building of what was to become the 3<sup>rd</sup> London General Hospital during the Great War was opened, on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1859, as a home for the orphaned daughters of British soldiers, sailors and marines.* – photograph from 2010)



(Right: *Newfoundland patients, most of them unfortunately unidentified, with staff at Wandsworth: apparently the fourth from the left in the second row is Joseph* - courtesy of Reverend Wilson Tibbo and Mrs. Lillian Tibbo)

He apparently was recovering at a satisfactory rate as on August 15 he able to cable his mother to inform her that...*Progressing slowly love – W. Keats*

After a subsequent period of convalescence - spent at the *Brooklands* Military Hospital into which he was admitted on August 22 in the town of Weybridge - and the customary ten-day furlough allowed military personnel upon discharge from hospital, in his case from September 23 to October 2, a period likely spent in London, Private Keats was posted on the following day, October 3, to 'E' Company at the Regimental Depot at Ayr on the west coast of Scotland.

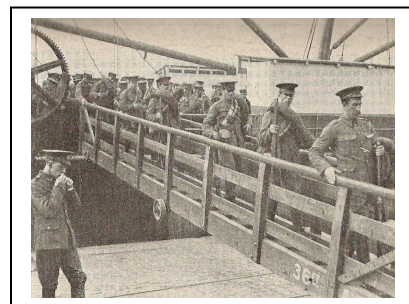
An extract from a Casualty List dated September 25, 1916, reads as follows: *203, Pte. W. Keats...likely to be fit for Light Duty Class B within 2 months* (another paper suggests that it would be three months) - thus while he was at Ayr. A further report from this period also documents that he underwent dental treatment during this time, on the last day of November, 1916.

The Newfoundland Regiment had established its Regimental Depot at Ayr in August of 1915 to serve as a base for the 2<sup>nd</sup> (Reserve) Battalion. It was from there – as of November of 1915 until January of 1918 – that the new-comers from Newfoundland were to be despatched in drafts, at first to *Gallipoli* and later to the *Western Front*, to bolster the four fighting companies of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion.



(Right above: *An aerial view of Ayr – probably from the period between the Wars: Newton-on Ayr, where the 'other ranks' were quartered, is to the left of the River Ayr and the Royal Borough, where lived the officers, is to the right. – courtesy of the Carnegie Library at Ayr*)

On the first day of February, 1917 – or perhaps late on the previous evening, January 31 – the seventeenth Reinforcement Draft from Ayr - Private Keats one of its number – embarked through the English south-coast port of Southampton, to land in the Norman capital of Rouen on the morrow, February 2. The detachment then was directed to the nearby British Expeditionary Force Base Depot, there to spend time in final training and organizing\* before moving on to a rendezvous with the parent unit.



(Right above: *British troops disembark at Rouen en route to the Western Front. – from Illustration*)

*\*Apparently the standard length of time for this final training was ten days – although this was to become more and more flexible as the War progressed - in areas near Rouen, Étapes, LeHavre and Harfleur that became known as the Bull Rings.*

From Rouen Private Keats was ordered to report *to duty* with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion at the village of Coisy in the rear area of *the Somme* as one of a draft of fifty-nine *other ranks* – many of them returning wounded - which arrived there on that 17<sup>th</sup> day of February. On that same afternoon, the Newfoundlanders were moved to the village of Heilly.

Some six days later they were to be serving in the firing line at a place called Sailly-Saillisel; the infantry action which took place there at the end of February and the beginning of March would mark the end the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion's presence in the area of *the Somme*.

(Right: *Heilly Railway Station is situated close to where the Newfoundland draft would have been on the afternoon of February 17, 1917. The photograph was taken from a cemetery in which lie eight officers and men of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Newfoundland Regiment, who died at Gueudecourt. - photograph from 2011*)



\* \* \* \* \*

Back at *the Somme* after the confusion and pure folly of July 1, 1916, such had then been the dire condition of the attacking forces during the aftermath that it was to be feared that a German counter-assault might well annihilate what had then survived of the British Expeditionary Force. The remnants – including the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment - had thus remained in the trenches, at night searching for the wounded and burying the dead. It was to be July 6 before the Newfoundlanders would be ordered back to Englebelmer and a further two before the unit had marched to Mailly-Maillet.

(Right: *The re-constructed village of Mailly-Maillet – the French 'Monument aux Morts' in the foreground - is twinned with the community of Torbay, St. John's East. – photograph from 2009*)

There on July 11, a draft of one-hundred twenty-seven reinforcements – a second source cites one-hundred thirty – had reported *to duty*. They had been the first to arrive following the disaster at Beaumont-Hamel but even with this additional manpower having arrived, the Regimental War Diary records that on the 14<sup>th</sup> of July, 1916, the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion still numbered only...*11 officers and 260 rifles...*after the holocaust of that morning of July 1, just one-quarter of establishment battalion strength.



On July 27-28 of 1916, the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion - still under battalion strength at only five-hundred fifty-four strong, even after further re-enforcement – had moved north and entered into the *Kingdom of Belgium* for the first time. The unit had been ordered to the *Ypres Salient*, one of the most dangerous pieces of real estate on the entire *Western Front*, there to continue to re-enforce and to recover and re-organize after the ordeal of Beaumont-Hamel\*.



*\*At the same time the Canadians, some of whom had been serving in Belgium for as long as eighteen months, were being withdrawn from the area to train before then moving southwards to serve at 'the Somme'.*

(continued)

(Preceding page: *The entrance – obviously rebuilt - to ‘A’ Company’s quarters in the ramparts of Ypres when it was posted there in 1916*)

(Right below: *The battered city of Ypres as it was already towards the end of 1915 – and eight months before the Newfoundlanders were posted there for the first time – from a vintage post-card*)

*The Salient* – it was to exist for some four years, for almost the entire conflict – would prove to be relatively quiet during the time of the Newfoundlanders’ posting there; yet they had nonetheless incurred casualties, a number – fifteen? - of them fatal. Then on October 8, after having served at Ypres for some ten weeks, the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion had been ordered to return south, back into France and back into the area of – and the battle of – *the Somme*.



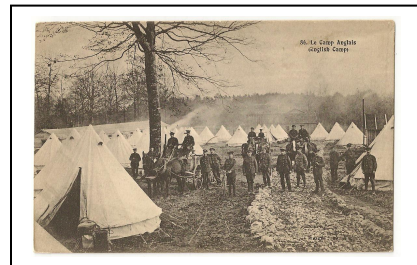
Just four days later, on October 12, the Newfoundlanders would pass to the offensive on the outskirts of the community of Gueudecourt – a dozen or so kilometres removed and to the south-east of Beaumont-Hamel.

One of the many small farming villages of the area, by that October of 1916 Gueudecourt had been reduced to little more than an uninhabited heap of rubble. The attack of that day was to be a second ill-planned advance and the Newfoundlanders would once again lose very heavily – two-hundred thirty-nine casualties overall on that day and also on the preceding evening - and were to achieve very little.



(Right above: *The fields at Gueudecourt across which the Battalion advanced towards the trees on the right horizon: A Caribou stands there today. - photograph from 2009.*)

After Gueudecourt, the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion had continued its watch in and out of the trenches of *the Somme* – not without casualties – during the late fall and early winter, a period broken only by six weeks spent in *corps reserve* during the Christmas period – and of course by the arrival of a large re-enforcement draft from Ayr on December 25, Christmas Day.



(Right: *A British encampment somewhere on the Continent in wintry weather – from a vintage post-card*)

The Newfoundlanders were to *officially* return to *active service* on January 23, although they had been back in the trenches already by that date and had incurred their first casualties – and fatality - of the New Year. The only concerted infantry activity to involve the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion during that entire period – from Gueudecourt in mid-October of 1916, until April of 1917 – would be the sharp engagement at Saily-Saillisel of several days’ duration at the end of February and beginning of March.

(continued)

**(Right above: *The fighting during the time of the Battalion's posting to Saily-Saillisel took place on the far side of the village, now reconstructed, which was no more than a heap of rubble at the time. - photograph from 2009(?)*)**

It had been, of course, during the period preceding the incident at Saily-Saillisel, a period of almost three weeks which the Newfoundland Battalion was to spend behind the lines at a number of locations and for the most part, almost inevitably, in training, that Private Keats and his draft from Ayr had reported *to duty* – in time to play a role at Saily-Saillisel.

\* \* \* \* \*

**(Right: *The fighting during the time of the Newfoundland Battalion's posting to Saily-Saillisel took place on the far side of the village, no more than a heap of rubble at the time. - photograph from 2009(?)*)**

After Saily-Saillisel the month of March was to be a quiet time for the Newfoundlanders; having departed from the trenches, they now would spend their time near the communities of Meaulté and Camps-en-Amienois, re-enforcing, re-organizing, and training for upcoming events. They had even had the pleasure of a visit from the Regimental Band, and also one from the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, Sir Edward Morris, the latter having presented himself behind the lines on March 17, St. Patrick's Day.

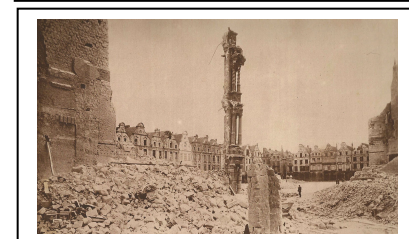
**(Right: *Sir Edward Morris here pictured during his visit of the Newfoundland Contingent at the camp at Meaulté on St. Patrick's Day – from *The War Illustrated**)**

On March 29, the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion had begun to make its way – on foot – from Camps-en-Amienois to the north-east, towards the venerable medieval city of Arras and eventually beyond, a march that was to terminate amid the vestiges of the village of Monchy-le-Preux.

**(Right above: *The remnants of the Grande Place in Arras as it was already by the spring of 1916, less than two years after the onset of the Great War: The first bombardments had begun in October of 1914. – from *Illustration**)**

On April 9, 1917, the British had launched an offensive in the area to the north of *the Somme* battlefields; this was to be the so-called *Battle of Arras* intended to support a French effort elsewhere. In terms of the daily count of casualties it would be the most expensive operation of the entire *Great War* for the British, its only positive episode to be the Canadian assault of *Vimy Ridge* on the opening day of the battle, Easter Monday.

(continued)



While the British campaign would prove an overall disappointment, the French offensive of *Le Chemin des Dames* had been yet a further disaster.

(Preceding page: *The Canadian National Memorial which since 1936 has stood on Vimy Ridge – photograph from 2010*)

The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment had played its part in the *Battle of Arras*, a role that would begin at a place called Monchy-le-Preux on April 14 and which would finish ten days later, on April 23, perhaps a single kilometre distant, at *Les Fosses Farm*. After Beaumont-Hamel, April 14 of 1917 at Monchy-le-Preux was to prove the most costly day of the Newfoundlanders' war – four-hundred eighty-seven casualties, including those taken prisoner, all told.

(Right above: *The village of Monchy-le-Preux as seen today from the western – in 1917, the British – side of the community. The Newfoundlanders advanced, out of the ruins of the place, to the east, away from the camera. – photograph from 2013*)

(Right above: *Newfoundland troops at the time of - or perhaps just after - the episode at Monchy-le-Preux – from *The War Illustrated**)

The son of Richard Keats (also found as *Kates*), former labourer and farmer, and of Elizabeth Keats (*née Weeks*) – to whom on March 14, 1917, he had willed his everything and to whom, as of October 1, 1914, he had allocated a daily sixty cents from his pay - of 47, Goodview Street in St. John's, he was also brother to Jessie-May, to Hubert-John\*, and to Walter-Clarence.

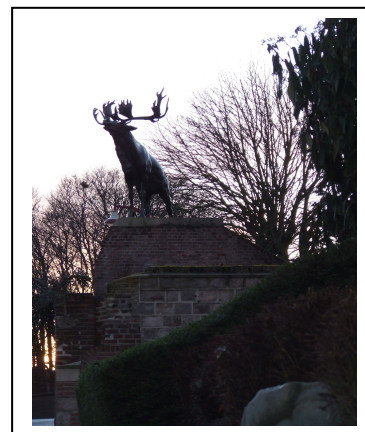
Private Keats was reported as *missing in action* on April 14, 1917, while serving with 'A' Company during the fighting at Monchy-le-Preux. Some thirty weeks later, on November 17, 1917, Private Keats was officially *presumed dead*.

William Stanley Keats had enlisted at a *declared* twenty years of age: date of birth in St. John's, Newfoundland, January 20, 1893 (from the Newfoundland Birth Register and confirmed by the GENI web-site).

(Right above: *The Caribou at Monchy-le-Preux stands atop the vestiges of a German strong-point in the centre of the re-built village. – photograph from 2012*)

*The above portrait of Private William Stanley Keats is from the Provincial Archives.*

(continued)



***\*Private Hubert John Keats was a private soldier of the First Five Hundred and left St. John's, Newfoundland, on the Florizel in October of 1914. While serving at Suvla Bay he was stricken by dysentery and was hospitalized, although he then recovered in time to sail with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion to France.***

***Private Keats was one of the sixty-eight who survived July 1, 1916, unscathed, but was wounded on April 14, 1917, at Monchy-le-Preux, incurring a gun-shot wound to his right ankle. It was to incapacitate him.***

***Private Hubert John Keats was repatriated to Newfoundland, arriving home on May 24, 1918. On August 1 of the same year, he was discharged from service as Medically Unfit.***

**Private William Stanley Keats was entitled to the 1914-1915 Star, as well as to the British War Medal (centre) and the Victory Medal (Inter-Allied War Medal) (right).**



**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](mailto:criceadam@yahoo.ca). Last updated – February 12, 2023.**