



FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

ATTESTATION OF

No. 1952 Name Thomas Joseph Jordan Corps _____

Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment.

1. What is your name? 1. Thomas Joseph Jordan
2. What is your full Address? 2. Pouch Cove
3. Are you a British Subject? 3. yes
4. What is your Age? 4. 19 Years 11 Months.
5. What is your Trade or Calling? 5. fisherman
6. Are you Married? 6. no
7. Have you ever served in any Branch of His Majesty's Forces, naval or military, if so,* which? 7. no
8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? 8. yes
9. Are you willing to be enlisted for General Service? 9. yes
10. Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand its meaning, and who gave it to you? 10. (Name) _____ (Corps) _____
11. Are you willing to serve upon the conditions as embodied in the roll of service to be signed by you if you are accepted? 11. yes

Thomas Joseph Jordan do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Thomas Joseph Jordan SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT.
E. J. B. ... Signature of Witness.

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

Thomas Joseph Jordan do make oath, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity against all enemies, according to the conditions of my service.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The Recruit above named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.
The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.
I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me at _____
on this 31 day of July 1915
Signature of the Attesting Officer. A. Montgomerie

† Certificate of Approving Officer.

I certify that this Attestation of the above-named Recruit is correct, and properly filled up, and that the required forms appear to have been complied with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him to the : _____
If enlisted by special authority, such will be attached to the original attestation.

Date 1915 _____
Place _____ } Approving Officer.

† The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit.
† Here insert the "Corps" for which the Recruit has been enlisted.

* If so, the Recruit is to be asked the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him conspicuously endorsed in red ink, as follows, viz.—
(Name) _____ re-enlisted in the (Regiment) _____ on the (Date) _____

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT ON ENLISTMENT.

1752.

Applicable to all ranks. To correspond with entries on the Medical History Sheet.

Name Thomas Jordan

Apparent age 21 years _____ months. Height 5 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Chest measurement { Girth when fully expanded 38 inches.
 Range of expansion 2 inches.

Distinctive marks _____

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY RECRUIT.

Name and Address of next of kin Joseph Jordan

Pouch for next of kin Relationship Father

Particulars as to Marriage.

(a) Christian and Surname of Woman to whom married, and whether spinster or widow. (b) Place and date of marriage.
 (c) Present address. (d) Initials of Officer verifying entry.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

Particulars as to Children.

Christian Names.	Date and Place of Birth.

STATEMENT OF THE SERVICES.

Corps in which served	Rgt. or Depot	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Army Rank.	Dates	Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of pension		Service in Reserve not allowed to reckon towards G. C. Pay		Signature of Officers certifying correctness of entries
					years	days	years	days	
Service towards limited engagement reckons from _____									
Joined at _____ on _____									
<u>Discharged March 6/1919.</u>									
Total Service forfeited as above									
Total Service towards Engagement to _____ (date of discharge) _____ years _____ days									
" " " Pension " _____ (") _____ " _____ "									



FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

ATTESTATION OF

No. 1952 Name Thomas Joseph Jordan Corps _____

Questions to be put to the Recruit, before Enlistment

1. What is your name? 1. Thomas J. Jordan
2. What is your full Address? 2. Pouch Cove
3. Are you a British Subject? 3. yes
4. What is your Age? 4. 19 Years 11 Months.
5. What is your Trade or Calling? 5. fisherman
6. Are you Married? 6. no
7. Have you ever served in any Branch of His Majesty's Forces, naval or military, if so,* which? } 7. no
8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? 8. yes
9. Are you willing to be enlisted for General Service? 9. yes
10. Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand its meaning, and who gave it to you? 10. (Name) _____ (Corps) _____
11. Are you willing to serve upon the conditions as embodied in the roll of service to be signed by you if you are accepted? 11. yes

Thomas Joseph Jordan do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Thomas Joseph Jordan SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT.
E. J. Solis Signature of Witness.
A. Montgomerie _____

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

I, Thomas Joseph Jordan do make oath, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity against all enemies, according to the conditions of my service.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The Recruit above named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.
The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.
I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me at _____ on this 31 day of July 1915.
Signature of the Attesting Officer. A. Montgomerie

† Certificate of Approving Officer.

I certify that this Attestation of the above-named Recruit is correct, and properly filled up, and that the required forms appear to have been complied with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him to the : _____
If enlisted by special authority, such will be attached to the original attestation.

Date _____ 1915 _____
Place _____ } Approving Officer.

† The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit.
† Here insert the "Corps" for which the Recruit has been enlisted.

* If so, the Recruit is to be asked the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him conspicuously endorsed in red ink, as follows, viz.—
(Name) _____ re-enlisted in the (Regiment) _____ on the (Date) _____

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT ON ENLISTMENT.

1752

Applicable to all ranks. To correspond with entries on the Medical History Sheet.

Name Thomas Jordan

Apparent age 21 years months. Height 5 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Chest measurement { Girth when fully expanded 38 inches.
Range of expansion 2 inches.

Distinctive marks

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY RECRUIT.

Name and Address of next of kin Joseph Jordan
Couch for next of kin Relationship Father

Particulars as to Marriage.

(a) Christian and Surname of Woman to whom married, and whether spinster or widow. (b) Place and date of marriage.
(c) Present address. (d) Initials of Officer verifying entry.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

Particulars as to Children.

Christian Names.	Date and Place of Birth.

STATEMENT OF THE SERVICES.

Corps in which served	Rgt. or Depot	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Army Rank.	Dates	Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of pension		Service in Reserve not allowed to reckon towards G. C. Pay		Signature of Officers certifying correctness of entries
					years	days	years	days	
Service towards limited engagement reckons from <u>30-7-15</u>									
Joined at <u>St Johns</u> on <u>July 30/15</u>									
<u>Embarked St Johns train to St John's 15/7/15</u>									
<u>Embarked for St John's 24-3-16</u>									
<u>Admitted 14 C.R.S. 1/12/16</u>									
<u>Transferred to 23rd 6-17/16</u>									
<u>Transferred to 23rd 4-17/17</u>									
<u>Transferred to 23rd 1-12-18</u>									
<u>Transferred to 23rd 3-12-18</u>									
<u>Transferred to 23rd 4-2-19</u>									
<u>Transferred to 23rd 7-2-19</u>									
<u>Discharged 6-3-1919</u>									
Total Service forfeited as above									

Total Service towards Engagement to 6-3-19 (date of discharge) 3 years 220 days

" " " Pension " " " " " " " "



REGIMENTAL NUMBER 1752

COMPANY H

THE
1st NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

I hereby enlist for service at home or abroad in the King's Forces under the following conditions.

For the duration of the present war, or until my discharge.

Subject to the Army Act. The King's Regulations, and to such ordinances as may apply or may be made to apply to the British Regular Army.

Subject to the Newfoundland Volunteer Act.

5 George V.

Chapter IV.

Signed J Jordan

Witness W Rendell
Major

Dated at Racecourse Apr

June 30/1916

The First.

C.R. 1752

From: No.1752 Cpl. Thomas Jordan, Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

Dear Sir:

In request to your letter which I received to-night and was glad to hear from you and I am also glad that I am one of the boys who are alive to tell the tale and to give a little experience about the war and also the way we were treated in Germany, but there are quite a lot of the boys who were prisoners of war did never come back because they were starved to death in Germany so you see we have a lot to be thankful for.

No.1.

Well on April 14th 1917 I was taken prisoner by the Germans at a little village called Monchy which is in front of Arras. The first stunt was made there on Easter Monday 1917 by a Scotch Division which proved a success. There were about forty thousand taken that day and I think that Easter Monday came on the eighth or ninth of the month and on the 14th we made our stunt which proved to be the sacrifice of many lives and which was not any good - well it was good to a certain extent, as it gave information to our boys who were left behind us to fight the foe.

No.2

When taken at Monchy we were sent back to the first little village where they had their Dressing Station and from there we were taken a little farther back. I suppose they thought that that was a bit too handy to keep us after night so after about 5 o'clock there came about 25 vlns or in other words cavalry and took us away to a place called Douai and we reached there about 10 p.m. and we were about two hours standing on the street after we reached there and some were lying and more were standing and we were all starving with the hunger and tired so we got shoved in billets there for the night and got nothing to eat until next morning and then we got a rut of bread each which meant some mouthfull for us and a drop of black coffee without sugar or milk and no butter on our bread and at dinner we got barley soup but a very small portion about half pint each for dinner and for tea another out of bread so we thought that awful but they were treating us well. In the meantime because they thought they would find out a lot of information from us so that is why they were treating us so well but when they found out that they could not get anything out of us they soon shifted us from there in the meantime we were only there for about 3 or 4 days and then they shifted us to a Fort in Lille which was commonly called the Dungeon of Lille. We reached there about 7 p.m. and were shoved in there until the next evening without anything to eat not even a drink of water, and the next evening came and we got 7 men in the one loaf of bread and the loaf was about 2 pounds so you can just imagine how much came to each man's share when it was divided up. I saw as many as 16 in the one loaf and a drop of black coffee without sugar or milk or butter and for dinner we would get about half a pint of mangle soup - it was made of mangle and salt and was given us without anything to drink it out of so we had to tear the lining out of our steel helmets and use them and they were enough to poison you. with rust and paint and we did not even have a spoon to drink it with and some of the boys did not have a steel helmet to drink ~~it~~ out of so they just had to wait until some one else was finished to get their helmet and we stayed there for two long weeks like that and without a greatcoat or blankets or straw to lie down on nothing but the cold concrete and it was walking away with insects so what we had to do ^{was} lie down until we got cold and then get up and walk around and beat our hands until we got them warm and they lie down and give someone else a chance to do the same as you will learn we were packed in there like sardines in a tin and we had a barrel in the centre of the room to use during the night and day and every

every morning they would sprinkle a lot of lime in it and around it because the barrel used to leak and it was never removed for the two weeks we were there. until the day we left it and when they would throw the lime in it about five minutes afterwards we would have to take our coats off and put them over our heads so that we would not smother and there wasn't any ventilation of any kind, everything was air tight. There was one window and that had about ten irons each way across it and each of these irons were about one inch in size so you see we had not very much chance of getting away because we were watched too well. While we were there they told us we had to work behind their lines because they sent a note to our Government and did not get any reply, so they said we would have to suffer for our Government and they said we could ~~not~~ write home and tell them how we were getting treated and they gave us ~~us~~ paper to write with but the letters never went any farther than the Germans hands. The reason why they did that was to see what we would say, but we did not say much because we knew but we did not say much because we knew it wasn't any good to say anything. From there we were sent to a place called Marquin and there it was Hell. We reached there about 7 a.m. and the ground was covered with frost and they shoved us in an old barn with no roof on it and we had nothing but the sky to cover our heads and the stars were shining with the bitter frost, and we had no fire and no lights, and not even a blanket to cover our selves up with and no coat we were there about two days before we got anything to eat and our shells were passing over our heads all night long and all day. We did not know what minute was our last, and we were sent our every day to work rain or shine it was all the same, with nothing to eat but dandelion which we picked ourselves during the day and turnip leaves which we would bring back to the billett with us and boil them with some salt. So I was lucky. I only stayed there about 5 days and then I got shifted with a small working party of about 40 to a place called Abercourt to work on the roads and we were there about two and a half days without anything still to eat and still we had to work with a pick and shovel. So after a time we got some sour croup which is well known in Germany as a choice dish but believe me it was a damn poor dish because it would give you about twenty five different diseases. So at night along came our bread rations but we did not get any more, it seemed to get smaller somehow, and our small drop of coffee as per usual and some of the boys calling them all the square heads and all the devils in the world. Finally we began to speak about getting some more food because we could not work on what we were getting, the only satisfaction we got was that we were getting more than their people were getting in Germany, so we could not say anything else and there was one of our boys in jail for kicking against work and got a knock of a rifle over the head and back and the poor boy did not have strength enough to defend himself so what could he do in any case nothing but realise that he was a prisoner of war. But if ever I had my day back again the Germans would never have taken me a prisoner because I would have killed myself, it would be better for anyone than to go through what we went through. It was more the will of God than anything else that we came through alright. After we were there for a couple of weeks we happened to be home in camp one day and it was raining and very cold so ~~we~~ happened to take a stroll out of the billett in the yard and there was a little cook house in the corner of the yard, but it was never used so I went in there but it was to look for something to eat more than anything else, to see if I could find any potatoe peels or an old turnip or something of that kind, but to my surprise I found a Fritzie killing a dog himself so I asked him what he was doing and he told me that he was killing that dog to eat and he told me to get out which I did. But praying to God that he was gone to see it he would leave any of the dog so I came back in the Billett but never said anything to my pals until he went I kept going down to see if he was gone and when he went he left nothing but the head which he shot the dog through so I came back and told a fellow Richards from Newfoundland and we went down and got the dogs head and skined and boiled in in two waters with salt and ate it and I thought it was the sweetest thing I had ever eaten in my life, and I saw fellows getting down in a toilet and getting potatoe peels and cooking them with salt and eating them I have done it myself, we had to do something as they

would not give us anything to eat. They would show it to us and walk away and laugh at us the fun they were having with the prisoners. Just imagine what we went through and what we had to put up with no one knows but ourselves and God. So when we had all the work finished there they shifted us to another place called Bouchain where we met some more of our boys and about 200 French, so after a few more days there came about 200 more from another place so when we all got together there were about 700 of us so we were split up, some were sent to work on rail-reads and some more on coal boats which ran up and down the canal and some more of us were put building a new ammunition dump and digging dugouts and it did not matter hail rain or shine we would be at them and then come home to our billets at 6 p.m. drenched to the skin and no fire to dry it and get up the next morning and put out wet clothes on and go to work, and at night cover ourselves up with a couple of old sacks which we would steal from somewhere else and then get up in the morning and get nothing but cold coffee or your breakfast to go to work on, and then come home at noon to a mangle soup and come home for tea and have black coffee and our next days rations again and sit down and eat it and have none for the next day again, so it was the same programme right through, so we stayed there until the big stunt at Cambrai on the 20th of November 1917 and a week or so before that stunt came off they picked out a party of about 40 men and sent them to a place called Monchiecourt to work at munitions and I happened to be one of the bunch. I was picked out for a cook, so I had a cushie job for about a week and then that stunt came off and we were called back to Bouchain to go to Germany, so the day before we came back there was one of our planes came over and bombed the dump and killed one of our boys. His name was Brown, so we got orders to move to a place called Denain and there was supposed to be 1250 Russians came to relieve us and they did not come, so we stayed at Denain for a day and we had to return to Bouchain again until they would come so a couple of days afterwards they came and we were shifted to Denain again, so we stayed there over night, so we were sent to Germany. We arrived there on the 2nd of December 1917 and we went to a camp called Schindemuhl and we got nothing but water there were Russians dying every day like sheep with a sickness so we stayed there for two weeks and then we were sent out to work with farmers and lumber men, and if any fellow had boots they were taken from him and he was given wooden clogs instead and two odd socks and an old German Military cap with no bib to it. It was just a round cap to stick on three hairs and you bet it was cold and two odd mits to put on our hands as they would call them hand shoe and after we were out a little while we had to get old sacks to wrap around our feet, and we had hardly any clothes to keep us warm, and it is practically the same climate as we have at home and around different parts of Canada. About three to four feet of snow and sometimes more and sometimes less and plenty of frost with it sometimes as low as 30 so I stayed on the first working Commando three months and then we were sent back to the camp again owing to the Spring opening and they wanted us for the farm work. There were about 18 of us on that commando so about the 15th of March we were all sent back by 6 and they were kept there to work on his farm so when we came back to the camp we were put in billets and kept there for a week and then we were sent out on farms to work, but we didn't all go out together, we were sent out in ones twos and threes so the place where I was sent was another English Chap sent with me and we went to a farm where there was 18 Russians so you bet it was hell for a while, for the simple reason that they blamed England for going to war with Germany and making all the trouble and another reason the Russians were better workers than the English because it didn't matter what a German asked a Russian to do they would do it and they asked them to work all night and day they would do it, whereas an Englishman would not do it and they would be kicking up hell all the time about the food and the Russians would work without anything to eat as long as it was a German who asked him to do so and as you all know an Englishman will be led by he will not be driven, whereas the Russians will be driven as you know it is

something of the Germans style, and where will you find a German Officer in a stunt? behind of course and not in front the same as you will find an English Officer in front or at least in most cases you will ~~xxxxxx~~, and what did the Russians do in 1917 and 1918, they volunteer to go to France and dig trenches for the Germans because they gave them a mark a day and a loaf of bread each, where would you find an Englishman to do that and they were supposed to be one of our Allies and they were almost as bad as the Germans because they were always going with stories about the English and it didn't matter when the Russians wanted to go they would give them a pass and let them go alone without any guard whereas they would be watching the English so that they would not move anywhere, all you wanted to be in Germany was a Russian and they would go out to town on Sunday and bring three and four loaves of bread that the Germans would give them but give an Englishman nothing whereas some people said since the war is over everything would be much better if the Germans had won this war. But these are only people who know nothing. I would like to see some of the people in Germany for about two years while the war was on and treated like these poor Belgian and French people and that would teach them a lesson and now to finish about that working party. I went on with the 18 Russians myself and the other chap there were two Englishmen about a mile away from where we were so one Sunday we stole away and went over to see them, of course when we came back we found that one of the Russians had gone and told the guard that we had gone over to the other village and the guards were wild and cursed the Englishman, we said nothing until after the guard was gone so then the fun began, the other Englishman got into the Russian and half killed him for telling the guard about us going away so there was another dug in afterwards so he half killed the two of them and then that kept the rest of them quite for a while and then the guard came down again and gave us hell so we were as used to getting tongue banded and kicked we did not mind him so all the Russians and Germans had a breathing and the conclusion they came to was to take down the stove which was in the billett where we used to cook our stuff and as you will learn we were getting our parcels at that time from the Red Cross so after a few days it came to rain and it rained all day and the Russians got wet and then they had no fire to dry their clothes and no other to change so they had to get the stove put up again so about a week after that we had another row with the guard - well the reason for that was that we were about five weeks sowing potatoes and there were 16 girls sowing so myself and the other English chap had to carry 4 bushel sacks all day long from daylight to dark and of course there was a Russian with us, but every day the Russian would be changed and a different one put on but the Englishman was never changed and we had to carry the sacks about three to four hundred years so naturally one day we asked the guard his reason for not giving us a rest as well as the Russians so he started in as per usual cursing and roaring at us thinking he would frighten us, but he didn't and I was standing beside him and the other chap was in the car with a fork he was falling sacks at the time so the guard was going to hit me with the rifle over the head so I said to myself safety first, so I caught one of the sticks out of the car and the other chap got the fork and then he got the wine up and took down his rifle and put 5 rounds in it and then he put it up to fire at us but he got faint hearted and would not shoot us so then he left us alone and went home to the farmers house and sent another guard with and he wrote a letter to the officer in charge of the camp about us, so a couple of days afterwards we were sent in to the camp, expecting that we would get put in jail for refusing to work but we did not so we stayed in this for about a week and then we got split. I was sent out on a one man job with a Polish woman working on a farm, the woman was about 25 and indeed she was very nice and she looked after me well she only had about 20 pengans which is in English 4 akens and there wasn't any man there so I was my own boss she lost her husband in October 1914 so she was all alone so I stayed there until the Armistice was signed and about three weeks before the Armistice was signed there was a Revolution in 6 of the

biggest towns in Germany. First the Kaiser got over to Holland and then the Crown Prince followed Lundenburg and Hindenburg also followed and then all the soldiers took down their cap badges and tore off their shoulder straps and refused to go to the trenches so what could they do but make peace as quickly as they could to save their own country from destruction so after the armistice was about a week signed we all left and came back to the camp which took us a day and a half to reach the Camp by Raid so we were kept in camp for about a week and then there was about 1200 of us sent to Denmark to embark for England and when we reached there there was a Danish Red Cross boat waiting for us so we left there about 3 p.m. in the afternoon and it took us about 5 days to come across owing to mines and we landed at Leath and we got a lovely reception there the best the soldiers ever got so we only stayed there while we were eating and then we were sent to Ripon. We only stayed there for about two days and then I was sent to our Depots when I was granted two months leave so I think this is all for now.

Experience from one who knows.

F. J. J.

The First

Feb. 2nd / 22

From
No. 175th / Corporal
Thomas Jordan
Royal Newfoundland Regiment

Dear Sir

In Reply to your letter which I received to night and was glad to hear from you and I am also glad that I am one of the Boys who are alive to tell the tale and to give a little experience about the war and also the way we were treated in Germany. But there are quite a lot of the Boys who were Prisoners of War did never come back because they were starved to death in Germany so you see we have a lot to be thankful for.

No. 1

Well on April 14th 1917

I was taken Prisoner by the Germans at a little village called Monchie which is in front of Arras. The first stunt was made there on Easter Monday 1917. By a Scotch Division which I know a success there was about 40 thousand taken that day and I think that Easter Monday came on the night or the night of the 14th and the 15th we made

our stunt which proved to be the sacrifice of many lives and which was not any good well it was good to a certain extent. It gave information to our Boys which was left behind as to fight the Jews.

No. 2

when taken at Monchie we were sent back to the first little village where they had their dressing station and from there we were taken a little further back. I suppose they thought that that was a bit too handy to keep us after night so after about 5 o'clock there came about 75 men on in their words cavalry

and took us away to a place called Douai and we reached there about 10 P.M. and we were about 8 hours standing on the street after we reached there and some were lying and some were standing and we were all starving with the hunger and tired so we got shovelled in billets there for the night and got nothing to eat until the next morning and then we got a cut of bread each which went one month full for us and a drop

of black coffee with out sugar or milk and no butter on our bread and at dinner we got barley soup but a very small portion about 1/2 pint each for dinner and for tea another cut of bread so we thought that of all but they were treating us well. In the mean time because they thought that they would find out a lot of information from us so that is why they were treating us so well. But when they found out that they could not get any thing out of us they soon shifted us from there in the mean time and were only there for about 3 or 4 days and then they shifted us to a town in Lille which was commonly called the Wagon. There we reached and was shovelled in there until the next evening without any thing to eat not even a drink of water to drink and the next evening came and we got 7 men in the one

Loaf of Bread and the loaf was about 2 lbs so you
Can just imagine how much came to each man share when it
was divided up I said as heavy as 16 in the one loaf and a drop of
Black coffee without sugar or milk or Butter and for dinner we
would get about 1/2 pint of Mangle soup it was made of mangle and
salt and gave us nothing to bring it out of so we had to
tear the lining out of our steel helmet and use them and they
were enough to poison you with Rust and Paint and did not
Ever have a spoon to drink it with and some of the Boys
did not have a steel helmet - to bring out of so they just
had to wait until some one else was finished to get their
helmet and we stayed there for a long week like that -
and with out any greatcoat or Blankets or straw to lay
down on nothing but the cold concrete and it was walking
away with insects so what we had to do was lay down
until we would get cold and then get up and walk around
and beat our hands until we would get them warm and
then lay down and give some one else a change to do
the same as you will hear we were stood in there like
sandine, in a tin and we had a Pouches stood in the center
of the Room which we used to use turning the right and day
and every morning they would sprinkle a lot of lime in it and
around it because the Pouches used to heat and it was
never removed for the two weeks we were there until the day
we left it and when they would throw the lime in it about 5 minutes
after words we would have to take our coats off and put them over our
heads so as we would not smother and there wasent any Ventilation
of any kind Every thing was air tight there was one window and that
had about 3 Irons each way across it and each of these Irons was
about one Inch in size so you see we hadent very much chance of getting
away because we were watched to well and while we were there they told
us that we had to work Behind their line because they sent a note to our
Government and did not get any Reply so they said we would have to suffer
succes for our Government and they said if we could write Home and tell them
how we are getting treated and they gave us Paper to write with But the
letters never went any farther than the Germans hands the Reason why
they did that they just want to see what we would say But we
not say much because we know it wasent any good to say any thing
to them there we sent to a place call Harbigen and there it was all
we Reached there about 7 am and the ground was covered with frost and they
showered us in an old Barn with no Roof on it and we had nothing but the sky
to cover our heads and the stars was shining with the bitter frost

3rd

and we had no fire and no lights - no not even a Blanket -
to cover our selfs up with ^{or} no coat and we were there about
two days before we got anything to eat and our shells ~~the~~ Passing over
our heads all night long and I say I did not know
what time we or what time was our last and out every day but
work rain on shine it was all the same and nothing to eat but
to andyline which we would pick during the day one Gunner leaves
and bring them back to the Billet with us and Boil them with
some salt so I was lucky I only stayed there about 5 days
and then I got shifted with a small working Party of about 40 to a
Place called Alencourt to work on the Roads and we were there
about 22 days with out anything still to eat and still we had to
work with a Pick and shovel so after a while we got some sauerkraut
which is well known in Germany as a choice Dish but Believe me it
was a damn poor Dish because it would give you about twenty
five different Diseases so at night along came out Bread
Raisin but we did not seem to get any more but it seemed to get
smaller some how and our nice nap of coffee as per usual and some
of the Boys calling them all the square heads and all the Devils
In the world so finally we began to speak about getting some
more food because we could not work on that food the only satisfaction
we got was that we were getting more than their own People in Germany
so we could not say any thing else and there was one of our
Boys in jail for picking to work and got an back of a Rifle over
his head and back and the poor Boy did not have strength enough to
defend him self so what could he do in any case nothing but Relies
that he was a Prisoner of war but if ever I had my day back
again the Germans would never have taken me a Prisoner because
I would have killed my self it is better for any one then to go
true what we went true it I cant very much food to tell any one
because they would not Believe it and see that we came true
It but it was none the will of God then anything else that I can
see so after we were there for a couple of weeks we happened to be
Home in camp one day and it was raining and very cold so I happened
to take a stroll out of the Billet out in the yard and there was
a little cock house in the corner of the yard but it was never used
so I went in there but it was to look for something to eat none than any
thing else to see if I could find some Potatoes Peas or an old Gunner
one some thing of that kind but to my surprise I found a Fritz killing a
dog to eat him self so I asked him what he was doing and he told me
that he was killing that dog to eat so he told me to get out so I done so
but praying to God that he was gone to see if he would leave any of the

4th

Dog so I came Back In the Billet - But never said anything to any
of my ~~Pal's~~ Pal's until he went I kept going down to see if he was gone
and when he went he left nothing But the head of the dog which he was
after shooting true the head so I came Back and told a fellow
By the name of Jim Richards Belong to Newfoundland and we went down
and got the dogs head and skinned it and Boiled it in two
water with salt - and eat it And I taught that - It was
the sweetest thing that I Ever Eat In my Life and I say fellow
getting down in a toilet and getting some Potatoes Teals and cooking
them with salt and eating them I have done it my self two so we had
to do some thing they would not give us anything to Eat they would
shut it to us and treat us with it and spit in our face and walk
away and laugh at the few things were Having with the Prisoners
Just ameyane what went true and what we had to Put up with no one
Knows But our selfs and God so when we had all the work finished there they
shifted us to another place called Bouchain where we met some more of our Boys
and about 200 french so after a few more days there came about 200 more from another
Place so when we all got to gather there was about 700 of us so we were
split up some were sent to work on Rail Roads and some were sent on
coal cars and boats which used to Run up and down the canals and some
some of us was sent Building a new ammunition dump and digging dugouts
and it didnt matter Rain hail or shine we would be at them and then
come Home to our Billets at 6 PM to round up to the stairs and us fire to
try it and get up the next morning and put wet cloth on and go to work
and at night cover your self up with a couple of old sacks which we would
be after stealing from some ~~place~~ where else and then get up in the
morning and get nothing But cold coffee for your Breakfast to go to work
on and then come Home at noon to a kangle soup and come Home for tea and
get some Black coffee and our next days Rations again and set down and eat it and
Have none for the next day again so it was the old Programme with Wright - true
so we stayed there until the Big stunt at Cambria on the 20th of November 1917
and a week or so before that stunt - came of they Picked out a Party of
about 40 men and send them to a place called Monchicourt to work at munitions
so I hoped to be one of the bunch so I trained of very well up there
I was Picked out for a cook so I had a cushie job for about a week and
then that stunt - came of and we were called Back to Bouchain
to go to Germany so the day before we came Back there was one of
of our Planes came over and Burned the dump and killed one
of our Boys His name was Blown so we got orders to Remove
from there to Germany so we went from there to a place called Dexain
and there was supposed to be 1250 Rousans come to Releve us and they did

not come so we stayed at Densin for a day and we had to
 to Bouchass again until they would come so a couple of days after
 they come and we were shifted to Densin again so we stayed there over night
 again and then they lined us up 1250 and marched us to the cattle trucks
 so we were sent to Germany we arrived there on the 2nd of December
 1917 and we went to a camp called Schneidemuhl so we got nothing but
 meat there and there was Russans toying every day like sheep with a
 sickness so we stayed there for two weeks and then we were sent out
 to work with farmers and lumber men and any fellow had any boots they were
 taken from him and he was given wooden clogs in stead and two odd
 socks and an old German military cap with no bill to it it was just a
 round cap to stick on three hairs and you'd be it was cold and two odd
 pairs to the but on our hands as they would call them hand shoe and after
 we were sent out a little while we had to get old socks to wrap around
 our feet so as to get off of us and really no cloths on our bodies to keep us warm
 and it is really the same climate as it is around home and around different
 parts of Canada about 5 to 4 feet of snow and some times more and some
 times less and plenty of frost with it some times as low as 30
 so I stayed on the first working command 3 months and then we were
 sent back to the camp again owing to the spring opening and they
 wanted us for the farm work there were about 18 of us on that command
 so about 15 went we were all sent back but 6 and they were kept there
 to work on his farm so when we came back to the farm camp
 we were put in billets and kept there for a week and then we were
 sent out on farms to work but we did not all go out to gather we
 were sent out in ones twos and threes so the place where I was sent
 there was another English chap sent with me and we went to
 a farm where there was 18 Russans so you'd be it was hell for a
 mile well for the simple reason they blamed England for going to war with
 Germany and making all the trouble and another reason the Russans were
 bitter workers than what the English were because it didn't make
 what a German asked a Russian to do they would do it and if they
 asked them to work all night and day they would do it where as an
 English man would not do it and they would be cussing up hell all the
 time about the food and a Russian would work with out any thing to eat
 as long as it was a German that asked him to do so and as
 you all know an English man will be led but won't be done where as
 the Russian will be done as you know it is something of the German
 style and where will you find a German officer in a street be kind of
 course and not in front the same as you will find an English officer
 you will always find an English officer in front are at least in most
 cases you will and what did the Russans do in 1917 and 1918 they volunteered

INDEX

To go to France and dig trenches for the Germans because
 they gave them a mark a day and a loaf of bread each when would
 you find an English man to do that and they were supposed to be
 one of our allies and they were most as bad to us as what
 the Germans were because they were always going with stories
 about the English and it didn't matter where the Russians
 wanted to go they would give them a pass and let them go
 a load with out any guard where as they would be walking the English
 so as they would not value any where all you wanted to be in Germany
 is a Russian and they would go out to town of Sunday and bring
 3 and 4 loaves of bread that the Germans would give them but
 give an English man nothing where as people said since the war
 is over that every thing would be much better if the Germans had
 won this war but these are only people that no nothing I would like
 to see some of the people in Germany for about 2 years while the war
 was on and treated like these poor Belgium and French people and they
 would learn them a lesson and would finish about that working party
 I went on with the 18 Russians by self and the other chap there was
 but English man about a mile away from where we were at so one Sunday
 we stole away and went over to see them of course so when we were
 back we found out that one of the Russians was after going and
 telling the guard that we were after going over to the other side
 and the guards were going wild and chasing the English man about
 2000 yds and watching me I said nothing until after the guard was gone
 so then the gun began to fire the other English man got into the Russian
 and half killed him for telling the guard about us going away so then
 was another dug in after words so the half killed the end of them and then
 that kept the rest of them quiet for a while and then the guard
 came down again and gave us hell so we were as used to getting
 tongue bawled and kicked me did not mind him so all the Russian
 and Germans had a meeting and the conclusion they came to was
 to take down the stone which was in the billet where we used to
 cook our stuff and as you will learn we were getting our parcels
 at that time from the Red Cross so after a few days it came to rain
 and it rained all day and the Russians got wet and then they had no
 fine to dry their cloths and no other to change so they had to get the stone
 put up again so about a week after that we had another row with the
 guard well the reason for that was we were about 5 weeks sowing
 potatoes and there was 16 girls sowing so my self and the other English
 men had to carry 4 bushel sacks all day long from day light to dark
 and of course there was a Russian with us but every day the Russian
 would be changed and a different one put on but the English man was
 never changed and we had to carry them sacks about 3 or 4 hundred yards

7th

rd. naturally one day he asked the guards His Reason for
 not giving us a Rest as well as the Russians so he started
 In as Per usual cursing and Roaring at us think he would fright
 us But he wisent and I was ~~standing~~ standing Be side him and the
 other chap was In the Car with a Fork he was feeling sacks
 at the time so the guards was going to hit he with the Rifel
 over the head so I said to my self safety first - so I caught one of
 the sticks out of the car and the other chap got the Fork and then he
 got the wind up so then he Guck down his Rifel and R. Put 5 Rounds
 In it and then he Put it up to fire at us But he Got fair beated
 and would not shoot us so then he left us alone and went Home to the
 Farmers House and send an other guard with us and he Role
 a Letter In to the officer In charge of the camp about us
 so a couple of days after words we were sent in to the camp
 But we were expecting that we would get Put In Jail for Refusing
 to work But we did not so we stayed In there for about a
 week and then we got split - I was sent out on a one year job with
 a Polish woman working on a farm the woman was about 25 and indeed
 she was very nice and she looked after me well she obly had about
 20 pograms which is In English is 4 akers and there wasent any
 man there so I was try our Best she loved her Husban In october 1914
 so she was all alone so I stayed there untill the armistest was
 signed and about 3 week before the armistest was signed there was a
 Revolution In 6 of the Bigest towns In Germany first the kaiser got
 over to Hollen and then the st crown Prince followed Ludendorff and
 Hindenburg ~~got~~ followed and then all the soldiers tuck down their cap
 Bages and tone of there shoulder straps and Refused to go to the
 trenches so what could they do But take Place as quickly as
 they could to save their own country from destruction so after the armistest
 was signed we all left and came Back to the camp
 which tuck us a day and a half to Reach the camp By Rail so we were
 kept In camp for about a week and then there was about 1200 of us
 sent to Danzick to Embark off for England and when we Reached there there was
 a Danish Red cross Boat a waiting so we left there about 3 Pm In the afternoon
 and it tuck us about 5 days to come across the sea
 and we got a lovely Reception there the soldiers
 so we stly stayed there the soldiers

and then we were sent to Ripon He only stayed there
for afo about two days and then ~~he~~ ^{he} was sent to our
depots where I was granted two months leave
So I think this is all for now

Experience from one who knows

L. J. J.

Regimental

No. 1752. Lt Col Thos Jordan
Royal Newfoundland Regiment -

16-7-22

Mill, Rocks Ontario

P. O. Box 71

C.R. 1752

Dear Sir

Would you be so kind as to
forward my medals which is the Service
and Victoria and if any thing else -
I say out of our boys up here who had
a picture also send to them I do not
not exactly a picture it is a calendar
Do will you please
forward same

one please answer

Thos Jordan

and if they have been sent home
please let me know

British War History medals sent to South Cove 9-9-21
not entitled for Kings Certificate.

C.R. 1752

Extract of DAILY ORDERS PART II ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND
REGIMENT DEPOT ST. JOHN'S. MARCH 8th/19.

The discharge of the undernoted has been CONFIRMED on
Demobilization by Officer i/c Records on noted date.
6/3/19.

1752 L/C. Thos Jordan.

C.R. 1752

Extract from Nominal Roll of the Royal Nfld. Regt.

St. John's, Embarked S.S. Corsican, Jan. 30, 1919.

1752 L/Cpl. Jordan.

C.R. 1752

Extract from Nominal Roll of Mfld. Regt. Draft No. 10 From
2nd Bn. Depot, to 1st Bn. B.E.F. Embarked Southampton
24-8-16.

1752 B/Cpl. T. Jordan.

C.R. 1752

EXTRACT FROM DAILY ORDERS PART II UNIT THE ROYAL WFLD.
REGT. ST. JOHN'S 11-2-19.

THE UNDERNOTED RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS AND REPORTED TO
DEPOT 7-2-19.

PRISONER OF WAR.

1752 L/C. Jordan Thso.

C.R. 1752

EXTRACT FROM DAILY ORDERS PART II UNIT THE ROYAL HPID.
REGT. ST. JOHN'S 11-2-19.

THE UNDERNOTED RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS AND REPORTED TO
DEPOT 7-2-19.

PRISONER OF WAR.

1752 L/C. Jordan Thso.

C.R. 1752

Extract from Nominal Roll embarked by. S.S. Corsican
Jan. 30th, 1919.

1752 L-C. Jordan,

CR 1752

Extract from Nominal Roll Entrained St. John's for Overseas, June, 19.1915. "H"

1752 Pte. Jordon Thos. Jos.

C.R. 1252

Extract of Cablegram received from Pay & Record Office,
London, dated May 13, 1917.

#1252 L/Cpl. T.J. Jordan, D. Co.,

Reported Missing April 14th.

M

July 20, 1917.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in informing you Record Office, London, to-day reports No. 1752, L.Corp. Thomas J. Jordan, who was previously reported missing, is now reported prisoner of war at Limburg, Germany.

Yours faithfully,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Joseph Jordan,
Pouch Cove.

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1917
MILITARY SECRETARIAT
GENERAL INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

PRISONER OF WAR

C.R. 2322

1752 L/Cpl T.Jordan. ✓

Ext. of daily orders part 2 from G.H.Q.

3rd. Echelon, August 15th 1917.

Prisoner of War in German Hands, 14/4/17 Auth.

off. German Report forwarded by Geneva Red Cross.

Prev. "Struck off Strength" Missing Ref. No.

22 C. 19/5/17.

C.R. 1752

Extract from Daily Orders part II, Depot St. John's dated Feb. 21st. 1919

The discharge of the undernated on demobilization have been APPROVED
by O. C. Discharge Depot on 20-2-19.

#1752 L/C. Thos. Jordan.

C.R. 1752

Dec 4th 2

Mr. Joseph Jordan (of Thomas)
Pouch Cove,
St. John's, East

Dear Sir:-

I beg to inform you that a report
has been received from the Record Office, London
to-day stating that your son, No.1752, L/Cpl. Thomas
Joseph Jordan who has been a prisoner of war in
Germany, is now released, and arrived in Ripon ^{England} on
Dec.3rd

Yours faithfully,



Minister of Militia.

C.R. 17512

Extract of Casualties received from Pay & Record
Office, London, dated January 25, 1918.

PRISONER OF WAR

Change of Address.

#1752 L/Cpl. T. Jordan. ✓

SCHNEIDEMUHL, POSEN.

Auth: - N.W.C.A. Information received from the Central Prisoners
of War Committee 25th January 1918.

C.R. 1752

Extract of Casualties received from Pay & Record Office
London, dated March 13, 1918.

#1752 L/Cpl. Thomas Jordan. ✓

Place of Capture Monchy 14/4/17 place of Detention
Geflg Schneidemuhle from Denain.

C.R. 175-2

Extract from Casualties List No. P.M. 356 dated 9.3. 1918.

Official German List 325 forwarded by Netherland and legation
Berlin, 8.2.18.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Place & Date Capture.	Place of Detention.
1752.	J. Thomas.	L/C.	Monchy. 14-4-17.	Gelfg. Schneidemuhle from Denain.

C.R. 1752

Extract of Casualties received from the Pay and Record Office,
London dated Dec. 3rd 1918.

The undermentioned repatriated Prisoner of War has arrived
at Ripon and are leaving for Winchester 3-12-18

1752 L/C T. Jordan.

Authority:-

Telegram from C.S.M. Butler, Ripon.

C.R. 1752

Extract from casualties.... List No. ~~1752~~ 90512.

1752 L/ Cpl. F.J. Jordon.

Infld. Bn.
Repatriated Prisoner of War arrived at Leith 1 Dec.18.

Per S.S. "Russ"

C.R. 1752

Extract from Casualties received from Pay & Record
Office, London, Dec. 5th, 1918.

1752 Pte. J. Jordan.

Above mentioned man was released Prisoner of War and has
been granted furlough from 4-12-18 to 4-2-19.

C.R./752

Extract from Orders by Lt. Col. B.J. Barton, D.S.O., Commanding
2nd Battalion Royal Newfoundland Regiment, dated 4/12/18.

The following having reported back from the 1st Battalion
is taken on the strength and posted to "H" Company:-

1752 Pte. J. Jordan

2/12/18.

2. 12. 98

Montreal
Canada

Dear
sir

C.R. 1752

Just a note to say
that as soon as
I get that reference
write out as I am
doing just now and
working very hard to
get it ready so as
soon as I get it
ready I will send it
on to you and I want
you to put it in the
paper and please send
me a copy of it
and I have also received
my show of ribbon which
was sent me some time
ago and as you will

Dear

Learn I am just now
in Montreal so it is
of quite a mile before
I get these letters
you people send because
they are sent home and
they are sent on to me
But I am very glad to
be one of the old boys
as well as your self
that had the good fortune
of coming true this war
But I have lost one brother
with the Canadians and I have
another home now with one
arm gone so you will
under stand that - we tried
to do our bit as others
did not to or did not try

3rd

To do - so this is all
For now Hoping to find
Enjoying Good Health as
I am enjoying my self at
Present - Just say me
to all ~~yet~~ the Boys
that know me

so if you will Be
so kind as to put
it in the paper and
then send me a copy of
it so I will close
Hoping to hear from
you soon again

From

no
1752/678 Corporal
Thomas J. Jordan

Yours
over

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

CIVILIAN RE-ESTABLISHMENT ON DEMOBILIZATION

No. 1752 Rank L/C Name Jordan J
 Former Occupation Fisherman Address Popple Cove District St Johns
 Class E Medical Category A I Disability Rating

G.C. Discharge Depot.

Above noted man states he has no employment in prospect on his discharge. His personal wish is to obtain a position as Labourer His case has therefore been referred this day to the Vocational Officer for action, and his discharge is therefore held in abeyance.

Date 20-2-19

To be forwarded Orderly Room in Duplicate.



 Demobilization Officer

EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT OF A/C TO 31-1-19 FROM PAY &
RECORD OFFICE LONDON

1752 L/C. Jordan, T.J. Dr. Bal. 9/11

This transferred to pay office 7-4-19

C.R.

1752

m Thos. J. Jordan was attested for General service
with the NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT on ... July. 30th. 1915
Regimental No 1752 was allotted to Pte. Thos. J. Jordan

AUTHORITY:

Record Ledger,

Dept. of Militia,

March 25th. 1919.

L. Jordan

1762

P.P.C.

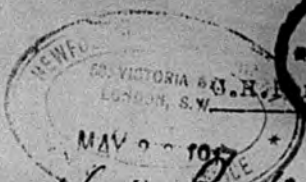
21 MAY 1917
58 VICTORIA ST.,
Wing 3: 1.F.
MAY 23 1917
Borrowers section
168, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W. 1.

FROM:- Regimental Paymaster,
Wing 3: 1.F.
LONDON DISTRICT.

TO:- *Paymaster Newfoundland Con. 58 Victoria St*

Passed to you, please, having apparently been sent here in error.

Johnson
- Acting Paymaster,
No. 2 Wing,
for Regimental Paymaster,
LONDON DISTRICT.



Officer Commanding,

D. Coy. New South Wales Regt.

Please note that regimental numbers should invariably be shown on acquittance rolls.

If no number has been allotted, the full Christian name and date of enlistment of the man concerned should be stated, in order to enable Regimental Paymasters to trace.

With reference to your acquittance Roll No. *201* dated *23.3.1917*, no regimental number was shown for the undermentioned. Please furnish.

P.M.A. 996 March
d 12/4/17

Base, France.

J. O. Ward
Lieut, A.P.D.

12. H. 1917. for Staff Paymaster i/c Clearing House.

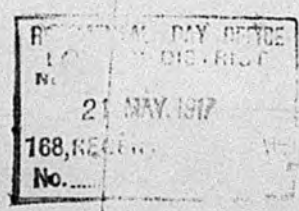
Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
------------	-------	-------	----------

<i>1752</i>	<i>L. Sgt</i>	<i>Jordan J.</i>	<i>payment 15 Fcs.</i>
-------------	---------------	------------------	------------------------

b.c. d'co

For information - complete please

King King
R. W. ...
Ge ...



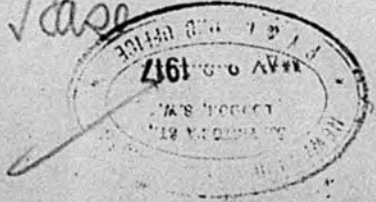
~~W. C. C.~~

Paymaster of Clearing House Pass
Regimental Paymaster London

Passed for your information.
Kindly refer to my PMA 996
March 12th 1917. please

6. Owen Lieut.
for Paymaster of Clearing House

Pass



I have received parcel No. 3 dated 7/5/18 containing:—

ARTICLE	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	QUANTITY																
ARTICLE	QUANTITY	BOOTS, Pair.	8	BRACES, Pair.		CAP.	1	CARDIGAN.		DRAWERS, Pairs.		GLOVES, Pair.		GREATCOAT.		HANDKERCHIEFS.	1	JACKET.	1	KIT-BAG.		SHIRTS.		SHOES, CANVAS, Pair.	1	SOCKS, Pairs.	1	TOWELS.		TROUSERS, Pair.	1	VESTS.	

My present address is:

¹⁰⁵No. 1752 2/Cpl T J Jordan

THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT,

Schneidemühl

Germany

Date June 15: 1918 T J Jordan

Signature.

Corps.	Unit.	Rank.	Reg. No.	Surname.	Christian Names.
Newfoundland	1st.	4th Lt	1752	Jordan	Thos. J.

Date of Capture.	Place Captured.	Last Place of Internment.	Born in the year	Term of Service.	Date of Enlistment.	Married or Single.
1st. Lt. 17	Manchester	Schneidemuhl	1895	G. A.	15.4.15	S.

Medical Category.	Address.	Date of Arrival at the Camp.	Date of Departure from the Camp.	Industrial Group.	Trade or Occupation.
A.	59 Victoria St. London S.W.	1 ¹² / ₁₈	2 ³ -12-18		Fisherman

For Repatriation Overseas after the War.

Yes

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINENT.
PAY & RECEIPT OFFICE.

Ref. Nos. **POST OFFICE**



TELEGRAPHS.

Office Stamp



Handed in at _____ Office of Origin and Service Instructions

Words _____ Charges to pay _____

12 11 13 No. 4 YR / 21 =

THIS FORM MUST ACCOMPANY ANY ENQUIRY RESPECTING THIS TELEGRAM.

Received here at

TO

REPLY PAID MISS MORRIS 34 VICTORIA ST LDN

R.C.
B.&E.
P.S.



Handwritten signature

PLEASE WIRE WHEN BOAT LEAVES FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

THOMAS JORDON 93 GEORGE STREET AYR

1752
H.C.

*Wishes to
Jordan
that we have
passed to pay
office in London
S.K.*

6/19

old address
of 3/18.

[Handwritten signature]
8679/1

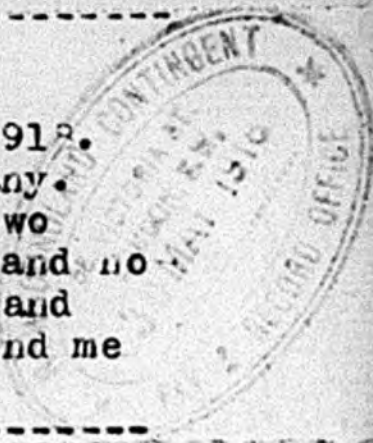
(16)

From:

1752 L/Cpl. T. Jordan, Gef. Lager Schneidemuhl, Germany.

20th April 1918.

Just a line to kindly ask you if there was two pairs of boots sent me. I received two uniforms and no cap with it either of them. No cap turned up yet and send boots and I will kindly ask you again to send me a cap badge and shoulder badges, so goodnight.



8879/1/P.W.

Newfoundland Contingent,
58, Victoria Street,
London, S.W. 1,
England,

3rd June, 1918.

1752, Lce. Corporal T.J. Jordan,
Royal Newfoundland Regiment,
Gefangenenlager,
Schneidemuhl, Posen,
Germany.

With reference to your communication of 20/4/18 ~~(=====)~~ ^{to N.W.C.A.}
1 pair boots and 1 cap were sent with your first issue of
clothing on 25/9/17. Another pair boots was sent you on
4/12/17 and a cap on 12/2/18. It is hoped you have
received them all by now.

A third issue was sent you on 7/5/18. Badges will be
sent with next issue.

GB/JC

Please notify this Office of any change of your address,
which is at present understood to be as now indicated.

From 1752 L/Cpl. T. Jordan, Schneidemuhl.

To: ~~N.W.C.A.~~ C.R.C.S.

13/2/18.

Just a word to say I have received all my clothes only my cap, canvas shoes, gloves, but I suppose they are in another parcel. I received a card for a parcel of Prisoners Comforts which was sent in October but not received yet.

Old
address
H.A.B.

Extracted
Cas. H.A.B.

1ST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT
PAY & RECORD OFFICE

Ariz.

Ref. No. *H458*
Rec'd. *14/8/17* Sat. 11th Aug.
Ack'd. *14/8/17* *J.H.B.*

Refugees at Hamburg

To. Captain *Foxe,*

Dear Sir

Could you please oblige me by giving me S. Corpl. J. Jordan's (1752) address in Germany, also his home address, in Newfoundland. It was only yesterday when I arrived home, that I was told he was a prisoner of war in Germany, so I really want to send him some things I have at Carlisle.

I remain

Yours Sincerely,

J. H. Ross. N^o 310. B.M.D.

O. G. East
Township Gretna
N. Carlisle

* * * * *

Postcard from 1752 L/Cpl. T. J. Jordan, to N.W.C.A.

Kriegsgefangenen-Stammlager
Friedrichsfeld,
Octr. 5 1917

24-1-17

In answer to your card pleased to hear from you and to know that you are making arrangements to send me some food parcels and send me lots of cigarettes and tobacco and don't forget to send me some rice and Quaker Oats. So that is all for this time so goodnight



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. B. B.", written over a horizontal line.

7/3/18

A large, handwritten mark in dark ink, resembling a stylized letter 'F' or the number '7', written below the signature.

Pay and Record Office.

*Old
Address
H*

1752 L/Cpl. T. J. Jordan, Gefangenenlager, Schneidemuhl writes 2/2/18
that he has received boots and uniform, many things missing,
but he expects they are in another parcel.

No. 78

From: 1752 ~~L/Cpl.~~ Thomas Jordan, Gefangenenlager, Schneidemühl,
Germany.

15/6/18

Just received a clothing parcel dated 7/5/18 and the
~~contents were correct.~~-----



(35)

old address

From: 1752 L/Cpl. Thomas Jordan, Gefangenenlager, Schneidemuhl,
To: N.W.C.A. Germany

May 19th 1918.

I have not received any caps yet and if my second boots were sent with my second uniform I have not received them and the Prisoners Comforts were sent me in October I have not received them yet. I would like for you to send me a cap badge and shoulder badges so this is all at present. Please answer.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT
22 JUN 1918
RECORD OFFICE

Handwritten signature

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT
PAY & RECORD OFFICE
Ref. Nos IN ✓ 5628
Rec'd 22 JUN 1918
ACK'd
Doc. Nos. 10407/2
PREPARED BY
CHKD
P.S.
P.S.
P.S.

10407/2/P.W.

Newfoundland Contingent,
58, Victoria Street,
London, S.W. 1,
England,

1st July, 1918.

1752 Lce. Corporal Thos. Jordan,
Royal Newfoundland Regiment,
Gefangenenlager,
Schneidemuhl,
Posen, Germany.

With reference to your communication of 19/5/18 to the Association: as stated in my letter of 3/6/18 (8679/1/P.W.), 1 pair Boots and 1 Cap were sent with your first issue of clothing on 25/9/17. Another pair Boots was sent on 4/12/17 and a Cap on 12/2/18.

Your third issue of clothing was despatched on 7/5/18. Badges will be enclosed with next issue.

GB/JC

Please advise this Office of any change of your address, which is at present understood to be as now indicated.

1757

2/4/41

Hi

Mon adresse:

My address:

Thomas J Jordan

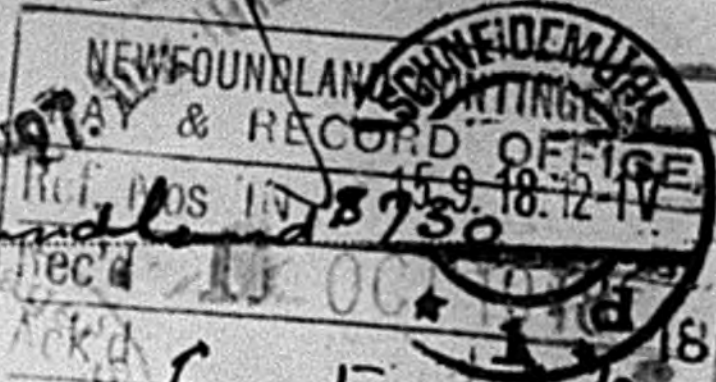
Royal Newfoundland Regt

Gefangenenlager Schneidemühl,

Deutschland. Germany

Kriegsgefangenen-Sendung.

Newfoundland 8730



58. Victoria Street

London & England. S. W. I

B & I

P.S.

Dear sir

J. K.

2.8.70.18

In answer to your letter and card
which I received concerning my parcels
I have two of Bootei sand shoes three
of clothing 1 cap and my bread
is not coming regularly I have
told you some time ago about changing
my cigarettes and tobacco I have not received
any for 4 months. From Yemen Thos. Jordan

Jordan, Chas.

1752

Ray Sept

No. 9

Date 6-5-19

TRAVELLING WARRANT
The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

H. P. Am

OR. NO. 174 IN PAID 15.00

THE ISSUES 1871 THE ISSUES 1871

PAY LEAVE 1871 IN PAYABLE 1871

THE ISSUES 1871 THE ISSUES 1871

Mailman

James Shea

Please issue 1st Class Passage and Meals for

No. 1754

Rank P/C

Name Jordan, Thomas

From - **ST. JOHN'S** - To

Pouch Cove

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment
DEPT. ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

PLEASE QUOTE THIS WARRANT NUMBER
ON STATEMENT AND MEAL CHECKS

James Shea

H. P. Am

[Signature]

SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER.

March 6th., 1919

#1752 L/Cpl. Thomas J. Jordan,
Pouch Cove,
St. John's East.

Dear Sir:-

Please find enclosed "Discharge
Certificate No. 1105."

Yours truly,

Captain,
Paymaster & Officer i/c Records

Enc'l 1.

To be used only for Special Reserve Recruits, and for Special Reservists enlisting into the Regular Army.

MEDICAL HISTORY

OF

Surname Jordan

Christian Name Thomas

Table 1.—GENERAL TABLE.

Birthplace:—Parish..... County Nfld

	SPECIAL RESERVE.		REGULAR ARMY.	
	Right	Left	Right	Left
Examined	on 30 day of July 1915	at 56 John Nfld	on day of 191	at
Declared Age	21 years	days	years	days
Trade or Occupation				
Height	5 feet	8½ inches	feet	inches
Weight		140 lbs.		lbs.
Chest Measurement	Girth when fully expanded... 38 inches		inches	
	Range of expansion... 2 inches		inches	
Physical Development				
Vaccination Marks	Arm			
	Number	1		
When Vaccinated	1914			
Vision	R.E.—V==	4/6	R.E.—V==	
	L.E.—V==	4/6	L.E.—V==	
(a) Marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease	(a)		(a)	
(b) Slight defects but not sufficient to Cause Rejection	(b)		(b)	
Approved by (Signature)	<u>Samuel Patterson</u>			
(Rank)	Capt.			
	Medical Officer.			Medical Officer.
Enlisted	at 56 John	on 25 day of July 1915	at	on day of 191
Joined on Enlistment	Corps. <u>1st Nfld Regt</u>	Regtl. No. <u>1752.</u>	Corps.	Regtl. No.
Transferred to	NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT			
Became non-effective by				
(Signature)	on day of 191		on day of 191	
(Rank)				



Table II.—Only for admission to hospital or to the sick

Name of Hospital.	Admitted to Hospital			Discharged from Hospital			Disease	Number Days in Hospital	Remarks bearing syphilis, admission of treat
	Day	Month	Year	Day	Month	Year			
Bladda Inf. Disease Paisley Fever Hospital Motherwell, Lanarkshire	21	2	1916				Measles		
				23	3	16	Convales. from Measles		

list in case of Warrant officers treated in quarters.

on the cause, nature or treatment of the case likely to be of interest or of future use. In cases of
as and re-admissions to hospital will be shown. The subsequent progress, including particulars
went out of hospital, transfers, &c., will be given in the special syphilis case sheet.

Signature of Medical Officer

P. MacLennan Lt Rame

Table III.—Boards: Courts of Inquiry, Vaccination, Inoculations, &c.: Examinations for Field or Foreign Service, Extension, Re-engagement, or Prolongation of Service; Issue of Surgical Appliances; Particulars of Dental Treatment, &c.

Date	Brief Details, and Signature
17.10.15	<i>once only Inoculation in Co. Company</i>
21.10.15	<i>1st Inoculation. 2nd Inoculation 2nd Inoculation ^{M.M.} 27.6.16</i>
24.12.15	<i>Vacc. successful.</i>
4.7.16	<i>Ft for Foreign Service H. F. W.</i>

It is hereby certified that this soldier has been before a Travelling Medical Board and has been classified as F for Discharge on Demobilisation. Medical category Aut

17.10
Date of T.M.B.

[Signature]
Captain
Discharge Agent
Depot-Headquarters

TABLE IV.—SERVICE TABLE.

Station or Troopship	Date of Arrival or Embarkation	Date of Departure or Disembarkation.	Station or Troopship	Date of Arrival or Embarkation	Date of Departure or Disembarkation
<i>St John Wolfe</i>					

Civil Re-establishment Committee



I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have had an interview with the Vocational Officer of the Civil Re-establishment Committee or other recognized vocational agent of the Committee who has explained to me the provisions made by the Committee for the industrial re-training of disabled or partially disabled sailors and soldiers as well as the readiness of the Committee to assist any returned sailors and soldiers (whether disabled or not) to find employment. My decision is as follows:

To obtain work as Seaman.
(in machine shop)

Thomas Jordan
Signature of Man.

Reg. No.

1752.

Kenneth Morgan
Signature of the Vocational Officer or his Representative.

Place

S. John's N. F.

Date

February 20th 1919.



Descriptive Return of a Soldier Discharged on Account of Disability.

INSTRUCTIONS—This form is to be completed in the case of every discharged soldier whose claim to pension, on account of disability, is to be submitted for the consideration of the Pensions and Disabilities Board.

This section should be completed in the Hospital at which a man is attending at the time of his examination by a Medical Board, or, if the man is not in Hospital, by the Medical Officer of the Unit or Command Depot. The Soldier should be given a full opportunity of examining it, as, if awarded a pension, his subsequent identification depends on his confirming this declaration. The "Rank," "Station" and "Date" should be in his own handwriting.

The form will then be attached to the Proceedings of the man's Medical Board and will be forwarded to the O. i/c Records together with the remainder of the man's documents.

Changes occurring in the description subsequent to the date of admission to pension should be noted in red ink.

Name in full *Thomas J. Jordan*

Regiment from which discharged *Royal Newfoundland*

Regimental number *1752*

Intended address *Pouch Cove*

Height on discharge *5* Feet *10*

Color of hair on discharge *Black*

Complexion *Fair*

Color of eyes *Blue*

Descriptive Marks *—*

Figure on discharge *Normal*

Christian name of Father *Joseph*

Christian name of Mother *Elizabeth*

Wife's maiden name in full *—*

Date and place of marriage *—*

Christian names of children *—*

Place and date of soldier's birth *Pouch Cove August 26th 1895*

Nature and locality of civil employment required

I declare that I am the soldier referred to above and that all the particulars contained in the above statement are, to the best of my knowledge, correct

(Soldier's signature in full)

Station

S + Johns

Date

Thomas Jordan *2/cpl*
February 17th 1919

(Rank)

I certify that the above named soldier signed the foregoing declaration in my presence, and that the above description and details are, to the best of my knowledge correct.

Medical Officer of the *Royal Newfoundland Regiment*
Unit, or Command Depot.

Station

Date



The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

Class for Demobilization:—

Report of Demobilization
Travelling Board, held on soldier for
discharge.

Discharge Depot: Headquarters The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

Date

Regimental No. *1752*.....

Name *Jordan Thomas* *L/cpl.*.....

Address

Present Medical Category *A1*.....

Recommended for:— { (a) Immediate discharge
(b) ~~Standing Medical Board~~.....

Members of Board {

R. J. Sant *Capt.*
.....
O.C. Discharge Depot.

H. Paterson
.....
Senior Medical Officer

See Burden
.....
M. O. Depot

217 A

Oct. 18 9

1 Great Wat.

for 1752. W. Gordon J.

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

DEMOBILIZATION OF

Reg. No. 1752 Rank Lt Name Jordan J
 Date of Enlistment 30 7 15 Address Police Lane District St John's
 Occupation Fisherman Classification for Discharge E1 Medical Category A1
 Recommendation S.M.B. Disability Rating

Passed to Demobilization Officer with following documents:—

N.F. P/36	B 268	B 121	/	N.F. Med	D.F. 1	/
B 178	W 3494	B 122		Board 1st	" 2	
B 178a	D 400A	B 1915		do 2nd	" 3	5
B 179	D 400B	Form L		do 3rd	" 4	
B 179a	D 400C	Form K		do 4th	" 5	
B 179b	B 103	ME 2			" 6	
B 179c	B 120	M 93				

Date 18.2.19

W. H. Capt
O/C. Discharge Depot.

PARTICULARS FOR DEMOBILIZATION

1. Civil Re-Establishment.

I am not in a position to resume civilian occupation.

Particulars passed to Vocational Officer for information and action.

Date 20 2 19

W. H. Capt

2. Clothing.

Certified that Clothing Regulations have been complied with:—

(a) Clothing Allowance payable #60.00

(b) Clothing Supplied Joseph A. Brown

Date 20-2-19

O/C. Re-clothing.

3. Transportation and Release Certificate.

The above named has been provided with Travelling Warrant No. 1185 to his home at London and Release Certificate No. 1185 issued 20-2-19 Date 20-2-19 [Signature] Demobilization Officer

4. Pay and Allowances.

The herein named soldier's accounts have been correctly balanced and all matters in connection therewith settled. He has received pay and allowances to 20-2-19 Date 20-2-19 [Signature] Depot Paymaster. **SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENT OF OVERSEAS PAY ACCT.**

Discharge approved for.....

Forwarded with following documents to, O.C Discharge Depot.

N.F. P 36.....	B 268.....	B 121.....	N.F. Med.....	D.F. 1.....	1
B 178.....	W 3494.....	B 122.....	Board 1st.....	" 2.....	2
B 178a.....	D 400A.....	B 1915.....	do 2nd.....	" 3.....	
B 179.....	D 400B.....	Form L.....	do 3rd.....	" 4.....	
B 179a.....	D 400C.....	Form K.....	do 4th.....	" 5.....	
B 179b.....	B 103.....	ME 2.....		" 6.....	
B 179c.....	B 120.....	M 93.....			

Date 20-2-19 [Signature] Demobilization Officer.

APPROVED.

Documents as above forwarded to:—
 Officer i/c Records.
 Board of Pension Commissioners.
 with following additional documents.

Eligible for War Service Gratuity

Date FEB 20 1919 [Signature] O.C. Discharge Depot.

Received the above noted documents from O. C. Discharge Depot.
 Date

Casualty Form—Active Service.

Regiment or Corps 1st Newfoundland Regt Regimental Number 1752
 Rank Lt Surname Jordan Christian Name J.
 Religion R. C. Age on Enlistment 19 years 11 months.
 Enlisted July 30/16 Terms of Service (a) Duration Year Service reckons from (a) _____
 Date of promotion to present rank _____ Date of appointment to lance rank _____
 Extended { _____ } Re-engaged { _____ } Qualification (b) _____
 or Corps Trade and Rate _____

Signature of Officer i/c Records.

Date	Report From whom received	Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c., during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 36, or other official documents
		Embarked ...	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>24.8.16</u>	
		Disembarked...	<u>Races</u>	<u>25.8.16</u>	
		Joined Battalion	<u>4 SEP 1916</u>		
	<u>14 C.S.</u>	<u>Admitted Perimeter</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>7/12/16</u>	<u>ED 7477</u>
	<u>14 C.S.</u>	<u>Discharged to Duty</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>14/12/16</u>	<u>ED 7757</u>
			<u>With PAT. 22.1.17</u>		
	<u>53 F.A.</u>	<u>Admitted Diarrhoea</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>5/2/17</u>	<u>ED 287.</u>
	<u>D.</u>	<u>Discharged to Duty</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>12/2/17</u>	<u>ED 287.</u>
<u>15 APR 1917</u>	<u>OC. Lt. War Office</u>	<u>MISSING</u> <u>Prisoner of War in Germany</u> <u>captured at Monchy</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>4 APR 1917</u>	<u>B 213</u> <u>Off German Regt.</u> <u>forwarded by</u> <u>Geneva Red Cross</u> <u>20.7.17</u>



[Handwritten scribbles]

1489

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.
 (b) Signaller, Shoeing-smith, &c.
 (B90130) W 15012-5156 J. P. & Co., Ltd. Forms D102/3. G. H. Q. 3rd Edition. [P.T.O.]

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.

WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Declaration required of Officers and men of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, who claims War Service Gratuity under Order-in-Council dated January 28th. 1919.

A complete reply must be given to every question in this Declaration. There must be no blanks and no dashes, if any question are not applicable, the words "NOT APPLICABLE" must be written out.

On completion this Declaration is to be returned to THE OFFICER I/C RECORDS, PAY & RECORD OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S.

Christian name *Thomas*..... 2. Surname *Jordan*.....
3. Rank *Pvt*..... 4. Regtl. No. *1757*.....
5. Address in full to which future payments of gratuity are to ~~far~~ be forwarded.....
Sp. H. Jordan Thomas
9. Casey Street
6. Date of enlistment in the Regiment..... *28/7/18*.....
7. Name of dependent, if any, to whom Separation Allowance is being issued, or was being issued, immediately prior to your discharge.....
None
8. Relationship of such dependents..... *None*.....
9. Address in full of such dependent..... *None*.....
10. Is said dependent, now, or was said dependent at any time in receipt of Separation Allowance on account of another soldier?..... *NO*.....
11. Were you on active service only in Nfld. If so, give dates, and particulars of such service..... *France + Belgium*.....
12. Give total length of time which you served on active service, whether in Nfld, or Overseas..... *Three years*.....
Two hundred & twenty days.....

13. Have you had more than one enlistment? If so, give particulars of discharge and re-enlistments, and under what regimental numbers.....

one Enlistment no. 1752

14. Have you already received any payment of Post Discharge pay or War Service Gratuity? If so, state amount you and your dependents have already received and by whom paid.....

only Band & cloths 60/-

15. Have you been issued with a War Service Badge?..... *no*

16. Have you, during the present war, served in the Imperial Forces.....

17. Are you entitled to receive, or have you received any Gratuity in the nature of post Discharge Pay from the Imperial Forces? If so, state amount received, or to which you are entitled.. *6 months*

Pay

18. Did you revert Overseas to a rank lower than the substantive rank held by you on your arrival in England?..... *yes: Lt/col*

(b). If so, was such reversion in consequence of misconduct or inefficiency?..... *conduct*

19. Are you now serving in the Regt.? *no*.... If not give:- (a) Date of discharge.. *March 6th 14.* (b) Reason for discharge.. *no Reason*

20. Did you at any time serve at the front in an actual theatre of War? If so give particulars of places, and dates of such service.....

France 9. 9. 16. Belgium 7. 7. 16.

21. (a) Are you receiving treatment from the Civil Re-Establishment Com.? (b). If so, are you in receipt of full pay and allowances from that Committee.....

yes

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath.

Signature of Applicant: *Thomas Jordan*
 Place of Residence: *9 Casey Street, Street.*
 Declared before me at: *A. Johns, Nfld.*
 This *1st* day of *March* 19*19*

John McCarthy
 Signature of Barrister of the
 Supreme Court, Stipendiary Magistrate,
 Notary Public, Justice of the Peace,
 or Commissioner of affidavits. *J.P.*

POST DISCHARGE PAY.				
Date paid	Paid Soldier	Paid Dependent	War Service Gratuity	Net amount due
.....	<i>6 mos.</i>	<i>420.00</i>
.....
.....
Certified Correct.			Paymaster.	

137 A

R

February 15th 9

Whaley last

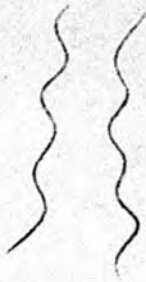
- 1 Digit underwear 175 ✓ LC Jordan L.
 - 1 Low shirt
 - 1 pr socks
 - 1 Boots.
 - 1 Kit Bag
- } }

231 A

Feb. 20. # 9

2 Pencils
1 Ink Trace

for 1752. H. Gordon C.



5491

19.6.19.

Flat-Rock

St Johns East

Dear

Sir

Just a note to
let you know that
I have left Bell-Island
and I am now at
Flat Rock so I want
you to send my money
to the under mentioned
address

I Remain as Ever
Yours Very Truly
Thomas Jordan. no 1751

Mr Thomas Jordan

Flat Rock St Johns
East

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

PROCEEDINGS ON DISCHARGE

1. No. 1752 Rank L/C Name Jordan, J.
Intended place of residence Pouch Cove

2. Occupation Interpreter
Classification of soldier E Medical Category A1

3. The above named man is discharged in consequence of... **DEMOBILIZATION**

Eligible for War Service Gratuity

4. His accounts are correctly balanced and I have impartially inquired into all matters brought before me, in accordance with Regulations.

Place St. John's Date FEB 20 1919
Commanding Discharge Depot
The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

CERTIFICATE TO BE SIGNED BY SOLDIER ON DISCHARGE

5. I hereby acknowledge that I have received all my pay and allowances (including clothing allowance) and all just demands up to the present date, and hereby release the Discharge Depot, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, of all financial responsibility in my connection. SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENT OF OVERSEAS PAY ACCT.

Place and date St. John's 20-2-19
Signature of soldier J. Jordan
Signature of witness W. J. Galore Capt.

CIVILIAN RE-ESTABLISHMENT CERTIFICATE TO BE SIGNED BY SOLDIER

6. I hereby certify that I am in a position to resume civilian occupation immediately on discharge.

Place and Date St. John's 20-2-19
Signature of soldier J. Jordan
Signature of witness W. J. Galore Capt.

STATEMENT OF SERVICE

7. Enlisted for service 30-7-15 No of days on Military Service 1316
Discharged from service 20-2-19 Plus 14 days

APPROVAL OF DISCHARGE

8. The discharge of the above mentioned soldier is hereby approved to be confirmed by the Officer in Charge of Records, The Royal Newfoundland Regiment, twenty-eight days from date.

Place St. John's Date FEB 20 1919
Officer Commanding Discharge Depot
The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

CONFIRMATION OF DISCHARGE

9. The discharge of above mentioned soldier is hereby confirmed.
Place St. John's, Nfld. Date March 6/1919
Officer in Charge of Records
The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

13
31
20
31
30
31
31
28
6
220

W. Bowley Capt
Feb 20 1919



1ST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

ALLOTMENTS

I, Thomas Jordan, Regl. No. 1762
 hereby agree, until further notification by me, and in similar official form to make an Allotment of
 Dollars and 75 Cents, per diem, from my Pay,
 to, and for the benefit of the undermentioned Person ^{and} _{or} Persons, such payment to be made on proof
 of identity of, and production of the relative Identity Certificates by the Person ^{and} _{or} Persons
 concerned, viz.:

Allotment begins.....

Identity Certificate No.	Whether Wife, Child, other Relative or Friend	NAME (in full)	ADDRESS	AMOUNT (each person)
1551	Mother	Elizabeth Jordan	Parish Cove Pt. Esprit	50
<div style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive; opacity: 0.5; transform: rotate(-15deg); position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%;"> [Signature] </div>				
Total Allotment, £				

NOTE.—This form must be completed by the Officer Commanding Company, signed by the Volunteer, counter-signed by the Officer Commanding Company and handed to the Paymaster as authority to make the required payments on application.

(Sig.)

Officer Commanding
Company

(Sig.) Thomas Jordan

(Rank) Private

No. 9159

TRAVELLING WARRANT

Date 20-2-19 The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

Mt. Man Eastbrook B

Please issue 1st Class Passage and Meals for

No. 1752 Rank L/Cpl Name Jordan

From - ST. JOHN'S - To Poddy Cove

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment
DEPOT ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

PLEASE QUOTE THIS WARRANT NUMBER
ON STATEMENT AND MEAL CHECKS

[Signature]
SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER.

The Paymaster, Department of Militia

DISTRICT OFFICER
NEWFOUNDLAND
MAR 6 1919
COMMANDING

The sum of Three Dollars. \$3.⁰⁰

to be L. Cpl. Jordan for passage
to Pouch Cove. Passage paid by
him instead of using attached Receipt

TRANS. REC. 12240
MAR 3 1919

Thomas Jordan

Demobilization Office
Discharge Depot - Newfoundland

Thomas Jordan

5199

28/19
Webana Lines
Bell Island

Dear

Sir

will you kindly
forward the under mentioned
mens money to Bell Island
as we are working here
and are very busy
so we cant get away
Every Day Day to go to
St Johns for this money
which is our service
money so we will think
it very kind of you
if you will oblige both
of us by doing so

I am yours truly
Jas Jordan

Please turn over

These are the names
and numbers of both

no 1752 Thomas Jordan

1841 G. A. Hallett 18th ✓

The address is
Webana Mines
Bell Island
C.B.

Reg. No. *1752* Rank *Sgt.* Name *Jordan Thos. Jr.*

Attested Address *Pouch Cove*

Allotment..... Allottee

Date of Allotment..... Returned from Overseas..... *2-19*

Embarked for Overseas Cause *Discharge*

Released Prisoner of War.

FEB 20 1919

PASSED TO DEMOBILIZATION OFFICE

20-2-19.

DISCHARGE APPROVED ON DEMOBILIZATION.

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment

D 1752

DEMOBILIZATION OF

Reg. No. 1752 Rank Lt/Col Name Jordan J
 Date of Enlistment 30.7.15 Address Popple Lane District St John's
 Occupation Fisherman Classification for Discharge E1 Medical Category A1
 Recommendation S.M.B. Disability Rating

Passed to Demobilization Officer with following documents:—

N.F. P36.....	B 268.....	B 121.....	1	N.F. Med.....	D.F. 1.....	1
B 178.....	W 3494.....	B 122.....		Board 1st.....	" 2.....	
B 178a.....	1. D 400A.....	B 1915.....		do 2nd.....	" 3.....	5
B 179.....	D 400B.....	Form L.....		do 3rd.....	" 4.....	
B 179a.....	D 400C.....	Form K.....		do 4th.....	" 5.....	
B 179b.....	B 103.....	ME 2.....			" 6.....	
B 179c.....	B 120.....	M 93.....				

Date 18.2.19

W. C. Discharge Depot.

PARTICULARS FOR DEMOBILIZATION

1. Civil Re-Establishment.

I am not in a position to resume civilian occupation.

Thomas Jordan

Particulars passed to Vocational Officer for information and action.

Date 20.2.19

Joseph A Snowbird
 O i.c. Re-clothing.

Date 20-2-19

2. Clothing.

Certified that Clothing Regulations have been complied with:—

(a) Clothing Allowance payable \$65.00

(b) Clothing Supplied Joseph A Snowbird

3. Transportation and Release Certificate.

The above named has been provided with Travelling Warrant No. *Hy 159* to his home at *Pouch Cove* and Release Certificate No. *1105* issued.

Date *20-2-19* *O.P. Dickson Capt*
Demobilization Officer

4. Pay and Allowances.

The herein named soldier's accounts have been correctly balanced and all matters in connection therewith settled. He has received pay and allowances to *6-3-19*

Date *20-2-19* *W. Stanley Capt*
Depot Paymaster.

SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENT OF OVERSEAS PAY ACCT.

Discharge approved for *20.2.19*

Forwarded with following documents to O.C Discharge Depot.

N.F. P/36	B 268	B 121	N.F. Med.	D.F. 1	
B 178	W 3494	B 122	Board 1st	" 2	<i>501</i>
B 178a	D 400A	B 1915	do 2nd	" 3	<i>2</i>
B 179	D 400B	Form L	do 3rd	" 4	
B 179a	D 400C	Form K	do 4th	" 5	
B 179b	B 103	ME 2	<i>A 131</i>	" 6	
B 179c	B 120	M 93	<i>A 217</i>		
			<i>A 231</i>		

Date *20.2.19* *O.P. Dickson Capt*
Demobilization Officer.

APPROVED.

Documents as above forwarded to:—

Officer i/c Records.
Board of Pension Commissioners.

with following additional documents.

Eligible for War Service Gratuity

Date **FEB 20 1919** *R. H. [Signature]*
O. C. Discharge Depot.

Received the above noted documents from O. C. Discharge Depot.

Date *Feb 21. 1919* *J. [Signature]*
Officer i/c Records

C.R. 1752

August 7th 22

No.1752 Ex L/Cpl.Thos. Jordan,
Mill Roches,
Ontario,
P.O. Box 71

Dear Sir:-

Reference your letter of 16th July,
re your Service Medals, I have to inform you that
The British War and Victory Medals were addressed to
you at Pouch Cove on 9/9/21.

King's Certificate on Discharge
is not issuable in your case. This is ~~applicable~~ only
to those who were discharged medically unfit.

Yours faithfully,

Lieut.

Officer i/c Records