



**Lance Corporal Horatio Barbour (Regimental Number 1419) is interred in Beaumont-Hamel British Cemetery – Grave reference A. 24.**

**His occupation prior to military service recorded as that of a fisherman earning a monthly \$50.00, Horatio Barbour enlisted at the Church Lads Brigade Armoury in St. John's – engaged at the daily private soldier's rate of \$1.10 - on April 12, 1915. Apparently presenting himself for medical examination only five days later, on April 22, he then attested on the following day, the 23<sup>rd</sup>.**



***\*A second source has him attesting on the day of his enlistment.***

**(continued)**

Private Barbour embarked on board His Majesty's Transport *Calgarian* (previous page – original photograph from the *Provincial Archives*) on June 20 in St. John's Harbour and sailed (*almost\**) directly to the United Kingdom. He was one of the two-hundred forty-two men of 'F' Company and eighty-five naval reservists to take passage on that day.

*\*Apparently the ship took nineteen days to make what was usually the journey of about a week. Not only was Calgarian escorting three submarines, but she sailed by way of the Portuguese Azores and then Gibraltar – some of the Newfoundlanders apparently even having the time to cross the straits to spend a few hours in North Africa. She reached Liverpool on July 9.*



(Right above: *the Crown Colony of Gibraltar in pre-War days: The Spanish mainland is in the background. – from a vintage postcard*)

On the day after its arrival in the United Kingdom, 'F' Company marched from the railway station and reported *to duty* at Stobs Camp near the Scottish town of Hawick on the evening of July 10. It was an important moment: the Newfoundland Regiment, as of that day counting fifteen hundred personnel, was now at fighting strength and could be posted on *active service*.



(Right above: *The men of the Regiment await their new Lee-Enfield rifles. – original photograph from the Provincial Archives*)

From Stobs, some three weeks after the arrival of 'F' Company, in early August, 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D', the senior Companies, having now become 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment, were transferred to Aldershot in southern England. There they were to undergo final preparations – and a royal inspection – before departing on active service to the Middle East and to the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

'E' and 'F' Companies – the latter having arrived at Stobs Camp on July 10 - were to be posted to the new Regimental Depot and were to form the nucleus of the newly-formed 2<sup>nd</sup> (Reserve) Battalion. The Depot was to become Private Barbour's home for the following seven and a half months.

The Regimental Depot was being established during that summer of 1915 in the Royal Borough of Ayr on the west coast of Scotland to serve as a base for the 2<sup>nd</sup> (Reserve) Battalion. It was from there – as of November of 1915 up until January of 1918 – that the new-comers from home were to be sent in drafts, at first to Gallipoli and later to the Western Front, to bolster the four fighting companies of 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion.



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(Preceding page: *an aerial view of Ayr – probably from the period between the Wars: Newton-on Ayr is to the left of the River Ayr and the Royal Borough is to the right. – courtesy of the Carnegie Library at Ayr*)

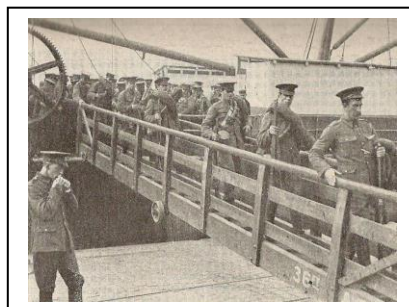
And it was at Ayr that Private Barbour received promotion, on December 6, to the rank of lance corporal. It was also there, on March 27, the day before his departure on *active service*, that he re-enlisted *for the duration of the War*\*

*\*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.*

On March 28, Lance Corporal Barbour, as a non-commissioned officer of the 3rd Re-enforcement Draft from Ayr, passed through the English south-coast port of Southampton and boarded His Majesty's Transport *Archangel* (right) on his way to join 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion on the Continent.



Disembarking one day later, on the 30<sup>th</sup>, in Rouen, capital city of Normandy and site of the large British Expeditionary Force Base Depot, the contingent had made its way to the Depot by the next day for several days of final training and organization\* before leaving to seek out the parent unit.



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

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

On April 15, a detachment from Rouen of two-hundred eleven *other ranks* – accompanied by two officers – reported *to duty* with 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion already billeted in the village of Englebelmer some three kilometres behind the lines of the *Western Front*. Lance Corporal Barbour is documented as being among that number, a contingent which included not only personnel from Ayr, but also others from Gallipoli and Egypt whose departure from there had been delayed.

Only two days prior, on April 13, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion had *itself* marched into the village of Englebelmer – thus completing a month-long transfer from Egypt – where the Newfoundlanders were billeted, welcomed those re-enforcements from Rouen on the 15<sup>th</sup> and, on the evening of that same day, were ordered forward – along with the new-comers - to work in the communication trenches not so very far away.

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The Newfoundlanders were also soon to be preparing for the British campaign of that summer, to be fought on the ground named for the meandering river that flowed – and today still flows - innocuously through the southern part of the region to which it lends its name, *the Somme*.

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



The son of William Barbour, fisherman, and Amy Ann Barbour (née *Hogarth*) – to whom he had allotted a daily allowance of sixty cents from his pay - of Port Rexton, Trinity Bay, he was also younger brother to Thomas and Estella.

Lance Corporal Barbour was at first reported as *missing in action* at Beaumont-Hamel on July 1, 1916, during the fighting of the first day of *the Somme*.



(Right above: *Beaumont-Hamel - 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 from 2009*)

Later, for a reason that is apparently undocumented, his record was amended so as to read *killed in action on 1/7/16*. (He was still being recorded as MIA on official documents as late as June and July of the following year, 1917.)



Horatio Barbour had enlisted at a declared twenty-four years and eleven of age, not quite in accord with his birthdate of September 1, 1890.

(Right above: *a grim, grainy image purporting to be Newfoundland dead awaiting burial after Beaumont-Hamel – from ...*)

(Right: *The War Memorial in the community of Port Rexton honours the sacrifice of Lance Corporal Barbour. – photograph from 2014*)



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**Lance Corporal Horatio Barbour was entitled to the British War Medal (left) and to the Victory Medal (Inter-Allied War Medal).**

