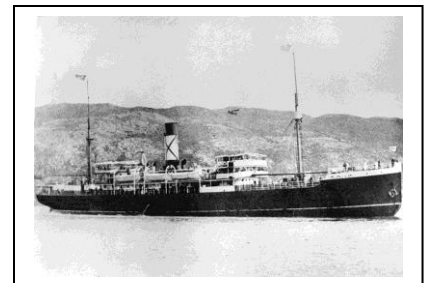


Private Llewelyn Hillier (Regimental Number 3034) lies in Le Cateau Military Cemetery – Grave reference V. C. 19.

His occupation prior to military service recorded as that of a fisherman working for Henry Tulk at Point-aux-Gauls and earning a monthly \$40.00, Llewelyn Hillier was a recruit of the Twelfth Draft. Having presented himself for medical examination at the Church Lads Brigade Armoury in St. John's on August 18, 1916, he then both enlisted – *for the duration of the war* and at the private soldier's rate of \$1.10 per diem – and attested on that same August 18.

Private Hillier was one of the approximately three hundred twenty *all ranks* to leave St. John's for *overseas service* on the Bowring Brothers' vessel *Florizel* (right), bound for Halifax, on January 31, 1917, from there to take ship to the United Kingdom.



(continued)

Immediately upon its arrival in Nova Scotia, however, this detachment was forwarded to accommodation in the town of Windsor where it was soon to be quarantined because of an epidemic of measles and mumps.

It was not before a lapse of some two-and-a-half months since its arrival that transport could be arranged for the trans-Atlantic crossing to the United Kingdom for the so-called *Windsor Draft* – minus the twenty-five or so personnel still unable to travel.

On April 17, Private Hillier embarked onto His Majesty's Transport *Ausonia* (right), one of three ships carrying the Newfoundlanders to sail on the next day in a convoy from Halifax. The vessels were also carrying Canadian reinforcements to the English west-coast port of Liverpool, where the ships docked on April 29.



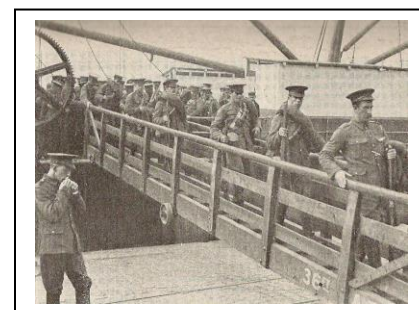
Arriving in England the contingent entrained for the west coast of Scotland. By this time, the Regimental Depot at Ayr had already been in existence to serve as the base for the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment for two years. It was from here – since November of 1915 and up until January of 1918 – that the new-comers had been despatched in drafts, at first to Gallipoli and later to the Western Front, to bolster the four fighting companies of 1st Battalion.



By the time that the Windsor Draft arrived at the Regimental Depot, 2nd (Reserve) Battalion was becoming critically short of personnel.

(Right above: *the new race-course at Ayr – opened in 1907 – where men of the Regiment were billeted and where they replaced some of the turf with a vegetable garden; part of the present grandstand is original – photo from 2012*)

On June 11, 1917, the 25th Re-enforcement Draft – Private Hillier among its ranks - passed through the English south-coast port of Southampton on its way to France. On the following day, June 12, the contingent disembarked in the Norman capital, Rouen, where time was spent at the large British Expeditionary Force Base Depot, to be organized and to undergo final training* before moving onward to its eventual rendezvous with 1st Battalion.



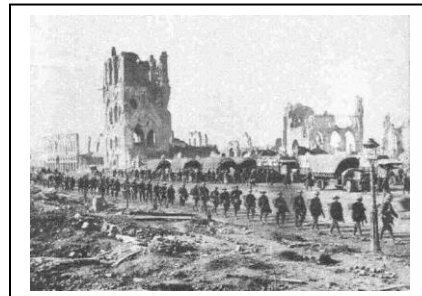
(Right above: *British troops disembark at Rouen on their way to the Western Front. – from Illustration*)

**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.*

(continued)

His records show that it was on July 2 – the *Regimental War Diary* says, in fact, on the day before - that Private Hillier's contingent of two-hundred fifty *other ranks* reported to duty at Caribou Camp, behind the lines near Woesten in Belgium. For the next few days – and nights – 1st Battalion supplied working parties for road-mending and for the construction of infantry tracks.

Only days before, at the end of June, the Newfoundlanders of 1st Battalion had once again moved north into Belgium and once again to the area of Ypres. This had been selected by the High Command to be the theatre of the British summer offensive of 1917. Officially named the *Third Battle of Ypres*, the campaign came to be known to history as *Passchendaele*, taking that name from a small village on a ridge that was one of the British Army's objectives.



(Right above: *Troops file through the rubble of the medieval city of Ypres on their way to the front in the late summer of 1917. – from Illustration*)

1st Battalion remained in Belgium until October 17, a small cog in the machinery of the British Army which floundered its way across the sodden countryside of Flanders. Notably it fought in two major engagements, at the *Steenbeek* on August 16, and at the *Broembeek* on October 9.



(Right: *an unidentified – perhaps unidentifiable – part of the Passchendaele battlefield in the autumn of 1917 – from Illustration*)

A week after the encounter of October 9 at the *Broembeek*, the Newfoundlanders were withdrawn from the *Passchendaele* campaign in order to prepare for yet another upcoming offensive: *Cambrai*. They were ordered back south from Belgium into northern France on October 17 to re-enforce, to organize and to train in the vicinity of Berles-au-Bois, a small rural community a dozen or so kilometres to the south-west of Arras – some even being granted a ten-day furlough back to the United Kingdom.

The so-called *Battle of Cambrai* was to officially last for just two weeks and a day, from November 20 until December 4, the Newfoundlanders directly involved at all times during that period.



The battle began well for the British who used tanks on a large scale for the first time; but opportunities were squandered and by its close the British had relinquished as much territory as they had gained.

1st Battalion was again dealt with severely, at Marcoing and at Masnières - where a Caribou stands today: of the total of five-hundred fifty-eight officers and men who went into battle, two-hundred forty-eight had become casualties by the end of the second day.

(Page preceding: *the Canal St-Quentin at Masnières, the crossing of which and the establishment of a bridgehead being the first objectives for the Newfoundlanders on November 20, the first day of the Battle of Cambrai – photograph from 2009*)

Private Hillier was at first reported as *missing in action* on December 3, during the last day of a desperate fighting retreat in the proximity of Marcoing. However, his parents later received a postcard from him*.

Private Hillier had been taken prisoner.

The subsequent information eventually garnered came from official German sources which had been passed through the offices of the *Red Cross in Geneva* and reported to London on April of 1918: the report was a list of dead dated April 4.

On December 3, Private Hillier had suffered a *transverse shot-wound* in the back and, having been taken prisoner, had been hospitalized in the occupied northern French community of Le Cateau. There he had remained until his death.

The son of Edward Hillier, fisherman, and Martha Hillier (née *Pike*) – to whom he had allotted a daily sixty cents from his pay - of Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline, he was also brother to at least John Robert, Lucretia, Edgar, Anna, Lucy, Ellen, Henry and Lizzie (Mrs. Samuel Reeves of St. Lawrence)**.



Private Hillier was reported* as having *died of wounds* in hospital, in the custody of the Germans on January 25, 1918, to be buried in a *Cemetery of Honour*.

Llewelyn Hillier had enlisted at the age of eighteen years and two weeks. His mother claimed that he was only seventeen at the time – and *Vital Statistics* appears to record nothing at all.

*The post-card in question had been received from Private Hillier by his parents towards the beginning of April – dated by Private Hillier on December 22, 1917 - to the effect that he was in German hands. This card was forwarded by the parents to the local authorities, the Department of Militia in Newfoundland, who replied, on or about March 18 of 1918 that... *This is the first intimation received by this Dept. that this soldier was a prisoner of war, and information was immediately cabled to the Pay & Record Office, London.*

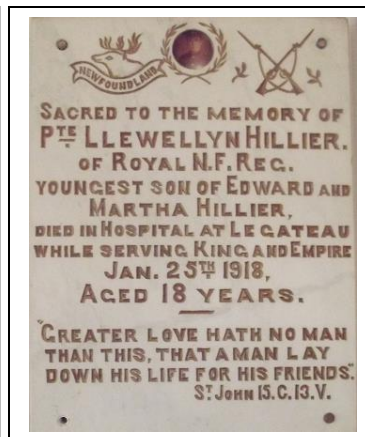


(Right above: *The Caribou at Masnières stands on the high ground to the north of the community. The seizure of this terrain was the final objective of 1st Battalion on November 20; however, whether this was ever achieved is at best controversial. – photograph from 2012*)

(Right above: *the clock-tower, today part of the municipal complex, in Le Cateau, almost a century later – photograph from 2014*)

(Right: The sacrifice of Private Hiller is honoured on the War Memorial in the community of Lamaline. – photograph from 2015)

(Far right: *This plaque is to be found in the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin in the community of Lamaline. – by courtesy of the Parish of Saint Mary the Virgin (Fortune-Lamaline)*)



*****This information appears to be valid, but there are gaps in the records which may possibly have created some errors. Confirmation or otherwise would be appreciated.***

Private Llewellyn Hillier was entitled to the British War Medal (on left) and also to the Victory Medal (Inter-Allied War Medal).

