



Private Albert Horwood (Regimental Number 2298) is interred in Brussels Town Cemetery in the District of Évere – Grave reference X. 2. 5.

His occupation prior to military service recorded as that of a fisherman earning an annual three hundred dollars, Albert Horwood was a recruit of the Ninth Draft. Having presented himself for medical examination at the Church Lads Brigade Armoury on Harvey Road in St. John's on February 29, 1916, he then enlisted on the next day, March 1 – engaged for *the duration of the war* at the daily private soldier's rate of \$1.10. He attested on March 25.

(continued)

Private Horwood sailed from St. John's on July 19 on board His Majesty's Transport *Sicilian** (right). The ship - refitted some ten years previously to carry well over one thousand passengers - had left the Canadian port of Montreal on July 16, carrying Canadian military personnel.



It is likely that the troops disembarked in the English west-coast port-city of Liverpool; however, it is *certain* that upon disembarkation the contingent journeyed north by train to Scotland and to the Regimental Depot.

**Some sixteen years previously - as of 1899 when she was launched – the vessel had served as a troop-ship and transport during another conflict, carrying men, animals and equipment to South Africa for use during the Second Boer War.*

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



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

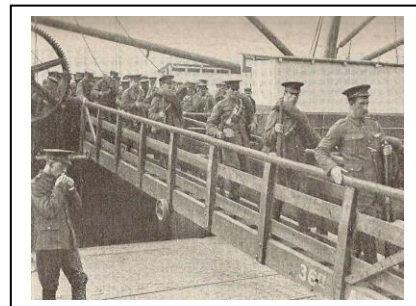
At the outset there had been problems at Ayr to accommodate the new arrivals – plus men from other regiments who were still being billeted in the area – but by the spring of 1916, things had been satisfactorily settled: the officers were in Wellington Square in Ayr itself, and the other ranks had been billeted at Newton Park School and either in the grandstand or in a tented camp at the racecourse in the suburb of Newton-upon-Ayr.



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

The 11th Re-enforcement Draft – Private Horwood one of its number - passed through the English south-coast port of Southampton on October 3 of 1916 on its way to the Continent and to the Western Front. It disembarked in the Norman capital of Rouen on the next day, October 4, and spent time at the large British Expeditionary Force Base Depot located there, in final training and organization*, before making its way to a rendezvous with 1st Battalion.

(Right: *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.*

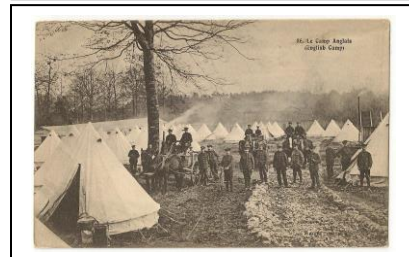
It was a large detachment of two-hundred sixty-six *other ranks* – a number which included Private Horwood - that reported from Rouen to the 1st Battalion transport lines on October 12. This was also the day on which 1st Battalion made its attack on the enemy positions at Gueudecourt, again sustaining heavy casualties – some two-hundred thirty-nine all told - and gaining little in return.

Thus it was that the new-comers remained behind the lines until the 14th, two days later, when they were moved up to *Switch Trench* and parcelled out to the Battalion's four depleted fighting companies. Consequently, the date of their arrival is often recorded not as October 12 but as October 14.

(Right: *This is the ground over which 1st Battalion advanced and then mostly conceded at Gueudecourt on October 12. Some few managed to reach the area where today stand the copse of trees and the Gueudecourt Caribou, on the far right horizon. This is also the area of the positions into which the re-enforcements of October 12-14 were posted. – photograph from 2007*)



After the action at Gueudecourt in mid-October, 1st Battalion had continued its watch in and out of the trenches of *the Somme* – not without casualties – during the late fall and early winter. This was a period to be broken only by the several weeks – as of December 11-12 - spent in *Corps Reserve* during the Christmas period.



The Newfoundlanders were withdrawn well behind the lines to spend that time and encamped close to the city of Amiens.

(Right above: *a typical British Army Camp during a winter period somewhere in France – from a vintage post-card*)

After that welcome six-week Christmas-time respite away from *the Front*, the Newfoundlanders *officially* returned to *active service* on January 23, although they had been back in the trenches already by that date and had incurred their first casualties – and fatality – of 1917.

(continued)

The only infantry activity involving 1st Battalion during that entire period – from the action in mid-October of 1916 at Gueudecourt, until Monchy-le-Preux in April of 1917 – was to be the sharp engagement at Sailly-Saillisel at the end of February and the beginning of March, an action which brought this episode in the Newfoundlanders’ War – in the area of *the Somme* - to a close.



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

After Sailly-Saillisel the month of March was a quiet time for the Newfoundlanders; having departed from the trenches, they now spent their time near the communities of Meaulté and Camps-en-Amienois re-enforcing, re-organizing, and training for upcoming events. They even had the pleasure of a visit from the Regimental Band, and also one from the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, Sir Edward Morris (right), the latter on March 17, St. Patrick’s Day.



On March 29 that 1st Battalion began to make its way – on foot – from Camps-en-Amienois to the north-east, towards the venerable medieval city of Arras and eventually beyond, its march to finish amid the rubble of a village called Monchy-le-Preux.



(Right: *the remnants of the Grande Place in the city of Arras in early 1916 – from Illustration*)

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



(Right above: *the Canadian National Memorial which stands on Vimy Ridge – photograph from 2010*)

1st Battalion was to play its part in the *Battle of Arras*, a role that would begin at a place called Monchy-le-Preux on April 14 and which would finish ten days later, on April 23, perhaps a kilometre distant, at *Les Fosses Farm*. After Beaumont-Hamel, Monchy-le-Preux was to prove the most costly day of the Newfoundlanders’ war, four-hundred eighty-seven casualties on April 14 alone.



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

It was during the fighting at the village of Monchy-le-Preux that, on April 14, 1917, Private Horwood was at first reported as *missing in action* while serving with 'B' Company. As it happened, he had also been wounded, having incurred injuries to the right leg, to his stomach and to his back... and had also been taken prisoner.

Exactly when the *Pay & Record Office* in London received the following message from Private Horwood is not clear – perhaps not until June 16, 1917; it may have been that it was first addressed and sent to the Regimental Depot at Ayr:

Sun Ab (April?) 29, 1917

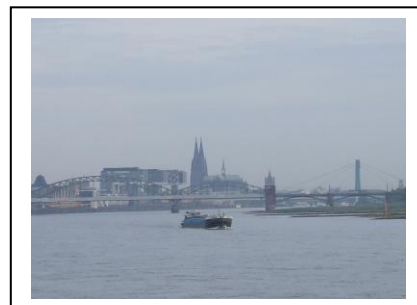
Private A. Horwood 1st Newfoundland Rgt. Wounded in back, stomach & right leg on Sat Ap 14th Captured same day. Kindly inform Record Office & parents. Thanking you in anticipation of parcels.

Yours Sincerely
A Horwood

The *Pay & Record Office* eventually received the correspondence and replied on June 26, 1917, mainly to ask him to... *Kindly inform this Office if you change your address.* By that time, events had rendered such a request irrelevant.

Private Horwood had been held captive, for the first ten days or so after Monchy-le-Preux, in or near the French city of Valenciennes. Then, on April 24, he had been transferred to hospital in Cologne where it was decided that he was in need of at least one operation, a procedure which was undertaken on or about April 30.

The son of William Horwood, fisherman and seaman, and Mary Horwood – to whom he had allotted a daily sixty-five cents from his pay - of Water Street West in Harbour Grace, he was also brother to Elsie, Frederick, Isabelle and John. Private Horwood, still in captivity, was reported as having *died of wounds* following his operation in hospital, *Festungs Lazerett*, in Cologne/ Köln at three o'clock on the morning of May 1, 1917.



At home, it was the Reverend Higgitt of Harbour Grace who was requested to inform his family of his passing.

(Right above: *The Rhine flows through the German city of Köln (Cologne), the spires of the city's gothic cathedral dominating the skyline. – photograph from 2012*)

(continued)

At first interred in Sudfriedhof (*Cologne Southern Cemetery*), his remains were transferred soon after the war, on or about January 7, 1924, to where they rest today.

Albert Horwood had enlisted at the *declared* age of nineteen years and four months (although the birth-date on his POW form says 29/12/88 and St. Paul's Anglican Church records an Albert Horwood born 25/1/1896).

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

