



Private Richard Bickle (also found as *Bickel*) (Regimental Number 4537) lies in Saint Anthony Bight Cemetery, White Bay, Newfoundland.

(continued)

His occupation prior to military service recorded as that of both *fisherman* and *lumberman*, Richard Bickle Pilgrim presented himself for medical examination at the *Church Lads Brigade Armoury** in St. John's, capital city of the Dominion of Newfoundland, on April 22 of 1918. It was a procedure which was to pronounce him as...*Fit for Foreign Service*.

**The building was to serve as the Regimental Headquarters in Newfoundland for the duration of the conflict.*

It was to be on the day of that medical assessment, May 3, while at the same venue, that Richard Bickle Pilgrim would enlist. He was thus engaged...*for the duration of the war**...at the daily private soldier's rate of a single dollar to which was to be appended a ten-cent per diem Field Allowance.

**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. Later recruits – as of or about May of 1916 - signed on for the 'Duration' at the time of their original enlistment.*

Only some few hours were now to follow before there subsequently came to pass, while still at the *CLB Armoury* on Harvey Road, the final formality of his enlistment: attestation. On the same twenty-second day of that month of April he pledged his allegiance to the reigning monarch, George V, whereupon, at that moment, Richard Bickle Pilgrim became...*a soldier of the King*.

He was then to begin a waiting period of just more than seventeen weeks before departing on *overseas service*. Likely, as was the case with a goodly number of the recruits who had volunteered since 1915, he had been quartered during this period in the *Prince's Skating Rink* and the local Curling Club in the east end of the city.

(Right: *This photograph of the Prince's Rink in St. John's with military personnel, apparently attired in uniforms of Great War vintage and here on parade is from the 'Ice Hockey Wiki' web-site.*)



Private Pilgrim eventually embarked for the passage to Halifax, Nova Scotia, on July 22. The Bowring Brothers' vessel *Florizel** having been wrecked in a winter storm in February of that year, it was on HMS *Columbella* (seen right), an armed merchant-cruiser, that his detachment of six officers, five-hundred sixty-five men** and a civilian doctor sailed for *overseas service*, the ship weighing anchor in St. John's harbour at a quarter to five in the morning of the 23rd.



(continued)

****Apart from carrying the First Five Hundred of the Newfoundland Regiment across the ocean to the United Kingdom in October of 1914, the vessel – as it had a commercial route down the Eastern Seaboard from St. John's as far as New York – had since that time transported several drafts as far as Halifax where they had embarked onto other ships for passage to England.***

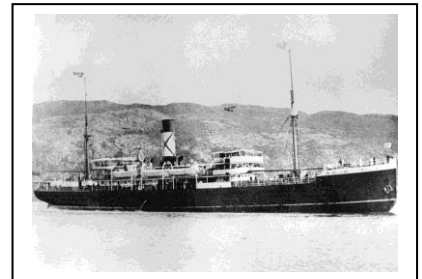
*****Compulsory Military Service, Conscription by another name, had come into force in Newfoundland on May 11 of that 1918, but how many of this draft's personnel were in fact conscripts does not appear to have been recorded.***

Having reached Halifax at about half-past ten on the following morning, a single officer, one hundred men and the doctor disembarked. The others recruits remained on board ship in Halifax harbour and sailed for England three days later, on the 27th, as one of a ten-ship convoy.

On August 8 *Columbella* docked at Tilbury Docks on the River Thames, just to the east of London, from where Private Pilgrim and his re-enforcement draft would have then made their way southward to the not far-distant county of Hampshire and to the Regimental Depot of *Hazely Down Camp*.

* * * * *

Some three years and ten months prior to that summer of 1918 when Private Pilgrim was to find himself in England, in the late summer and early autumn of 1914 the newly-formed Newfoundland Regiment's first recruits had undergone a period of training of five weeks on the shores of *Quidi Vidi Lake* in the east end of St. John's and elsewhere in the city, and were formed into 'A' and 'B' Companies.



During that same period the various authorities on both sides of the ocean had also been preparing for the Regiment's transfer overseas.

(Right above: The image of 'Florizel' at anchor in the harbour at St. John's in October of 1914 is by courtesy of Admiralty House Museum.)

This first Newfoundland contingent was to embark on October 3, in some cases only days after a recruit's enlistment and/ or attestation. To become known to history as the *First Five Hundred* and also as the *Blue Puttees*, on that day they had boarded the Bowring Brothers' vessel *Florizel* awaiting in St. John's Harbour.

The ship had sailed for the United Kingdom on the morrow, October 4, 1914, to its rendezvous with the convoy carrying the 1st Canadian Division overseas, off the south coast of the Island. Once having disembarked in the United Kingdom this first Newfoundland contingent was to train in three venues during the late autumn of 1914 and then the winter of 1914-1915: firstly in southern England on the *Salisbury Plain*; then in Scotland at *Fort George* – on the *Moray Firth* close to Inverness; and lastly at *Edinburgh Castle* – where it was to provide the first garrison from outside the British Isles.

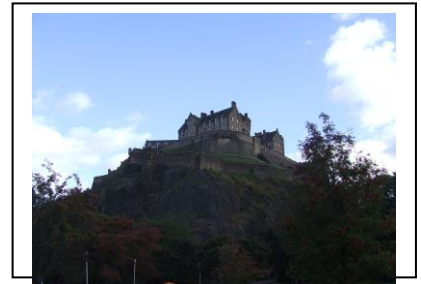
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(Right: *Fort George, constructed in the latter half of the eighteenth century, still serves the British Army to this day. – photograph from 2011*)



Only days after ‘A’ and ‘B’ Companies had taken up their posting there, on February 16 of 1915, ‘C’ Company – the first re-enforcements for the original contingent - would arrive directly – through Liverpool of course - from Newfoundland.

On the final day of the month of March it had been the turn of ‘D’ Company to arrive – they via Halifax as well as Liverpool – to report...*to duty*...at Edinburgh, and then ‘E’ Company five weeks less a day later again, on May 4*.



**These five Companies, while a contingent of the Newfoundland Regiment, was not yet a battalion and would not be so for a further five months – as will be seen below.*

(Right above: *The venerable bastion of Edinburgh Castle dominates the Scottish capital from its hill in the centre of the city. – photograph from 2011*)

Seven days after the arrival of ‘E’ Company in the Scottish capital, on May 11 the entire Newfoundland contingent had been ordered elsewhere. On that day, seven weeks into spring – although in Scotland there was apparently still snow - the unit had been dispatched to *Stobs Camp*, under canvas and south-eastwards of Edinburgh, close to the town of Hawick.

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



Two months less a day later, on July 10, ‘F’ Company would march into *Stobs Camp*.

This had been an all-important moment: the Company’s arrival was to bring the Newfoundland Regiment’s numbers up to some fifteen hundred, establishment strength* of a battalion which could be posted on...*active service*.



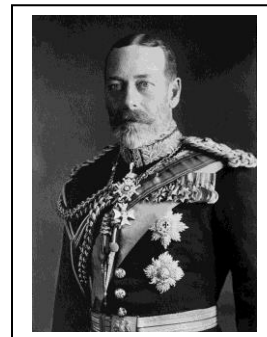
**A number sufficient for four ‘fighting’ companies, two re-enforcement companies and a headquarters staff.*

From *Stobs Camp*, some three weeks after the arrival of ‘F’ Company, in early August ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’, the four senior Companies, having by that time become the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment, had been transferred to *Aldershot Camp* in southern England.

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

There they were to undergo final preparations – and a royal inspection – before the Battalion’s departure to the Middle East and to the fighting on the *Gallipoli Peninsula*.

(Right: *George V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India* – the photograph is taken from the *Bain News Services* as presented by the *Wikipedia* web-site.)



The later arrivals to the United Kingdom, ‘E’ and ‘F’ Companies, were to be posted to the new Regimental Depot and were eventually to form the nucleus of the first re-enforcements to be dispatched to the 1st Battalion.

(Right below: *An aerial view of Ayr, likely from the period between the Wars: Newton-on-Ayr, where were quartered the ‘other ranks’, is to the left of the River Ayr and the Royal Borough, where were housed the officers, is to the right.* – by courtesy of the *Carnegie Library* at Ayr)

Ayr was a small town on the west coast of Scotland whose history precedes the year 1205 when it was established as a Royal Burgh (Borough) by the crown of Scotland, an appointment which emphasized the importance of the town as a harbour, market and, later, administrative centre.



By the time of the Great War centuries later it was expanding and the River Ayr which had once marked the northern boundary of the place was now flowing through its centre; a new town to the north (Newton-on-Ayr), its population fast-increasing, perhaps encouraged by the coming of the railway, was soon to be housing the majority of the personnel of the Newfoundland Regimental Depot.

(Right below: *The High Street in Ayr as shown on a postcard of the time, the imposing Wallace Tower – it stands to this day (2017) - dominating the scene* – by courtesy of Reverend Wilson Tibbo and Mrs Lillian Tibbo.



Since that summer of 1915, recruits from Newfoundland had passed through the Regimental Depot at Ayr, there to undergo the mandatory fourteen weeks of training, and had then been sent on their way to *active service*, a practice which was to continue for the subsequent twenty-nine months.

In all, Ayr and Barry (see below) were to see the coming and going of eleven drafts from home*.

**The last to do so would be the Seventeenth Draft. The first six – ‘A’ to ‘F’ Companies – had already been stationed in the United Kingdom – as seen above - before the establishment of the Regimental facilities at Ayr.*

The Regimental Depot had been established during the summer of 1915 in the Royal Borough of Ayr on the west coast of Scotland, and was to eventually 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 the 1st Battalion.

(Right: *Wellington Square seen here almost a century after it hosted the officers of the Newfoundland Regiment – photograph from 2012*)



(Right below: *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*)



At the outset there had been problems at Ayr to be able to accommodate the number of new arrivals – plus men from other British regiments which were still being billeted in the area...and a measles epidemic which was to claim the life of several Regiment personnel – but by the spring of 1916, things had been satisfactorily settled: the officers were in Wellington Square in the town-centre of Ayr itself, and the *other ranks* had been billeted at Newton Park School and if not, in the grandstand or a tented camp at the newly-built racecourse in the suburb of Newton-upon-Ayr.

During the summer months of 1917, as of early July the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment and the Regimental Depot had been transferred from Ayr to not-so-distant Barry. Initially intended to be a permanent move, the protest from several quarters was such that the Newfoundlanders were back in Ayr by the end of September.

In the New Year of 1918, the Regimental Depot and the Headquarters of the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion of the soon-Royal Newfoundland Regiment had moved quarters from the Royal Borough of Ayr in Scotland to southern England, to *Hazely Down Camp* in the southern English county of Hampshire, not far distant from the venerable cathedral city of Winchester.



(Right above: *Troops march through a bleak-looking Hazely Down Camp at some time during the winter of 1918 – from The War Illustrated*)

This transfer had been finalized during the latter part of January, 1918, and it was to there, *Hazely Down Camp*, that Private Pilgrim reported upon arrival those several months later in England.

His Service Records show that Private Pilgrim was to remain there in Hampshire for several months until November of that same year. In the mean-time the 1st Battalion of the by-then *Royal Newfoundland Regiment* (see further below) was fighting in what was to be the final advance of the *Great War*.

It was on the twenty-eighth day of the aforesaid November that Private Pilgrim was dispatched via the English south-coast port-city of Southampton to the Continent. By that date, of course, the Armistice of November 11 had come into force, yet there was still a good deal to be accomplished before the troops were to return home.

* * * * *

By the time of that November of 1918, the first contingent of the Newfoundland Regiment had already been serving overseas for four years and almost two months.

The 2nd (Reserve) Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment had been formed – in the spring of 1916 – and multiple drafts had been dispatched from Ayr and Barry to supplement the strength of the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment at *Gallipoli* and on the Continent (see immediately below).



(Right above: *Some of the personnel of ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’ Companies of the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment at Aldershot in August of 1915, prior to its departure to active service on the Gallipoli Peninsula – from The Fighting Newfoundlander by Col. G.W.L. Nicholson, C.D.)*

As for Richard Bickle Pilgrim, by that November 28 he had been a soldier of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment for two-hundred twelve days.

The four senior companies, ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’, had become in the summer of 1915 the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment and had thereupon been attached to the 88th Infantry Brigade of the 29th Division of the (British) Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. The force had soon been dispatched from *Camp Aldershot* to...*active service*.



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

On August 20 of 1915, the Newfoundland Battalion had embarked in the Royal Navy Harbour of Devonport onto the requisitioned passenger-liner *Megantic* for passage to the Middle East and to the fighting against the Turks.



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

There, a month later – having spent some two weeks billeted in British barracks in the vicinity of the Egyptian capital, Cairo - on September 20, the 1st Battalion was to land at *Suvla Bay* on the *Gallipoli Peninsula*.

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



(Right: A century later, the area, little changed from those far-off days, of the Newfoundland positions at *Suvla*, and where the 1st Battalion was to serve during the fall of 1915 – photograph from 2011)



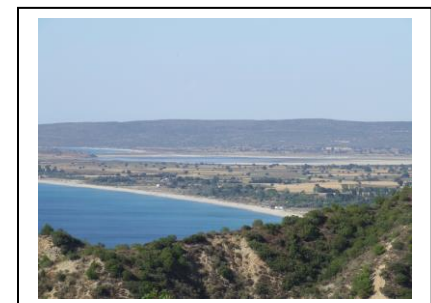
When the Newfoundlanders had landed from their transport ship at *Suvla Bay* they were to disembark into a campaign that was already on the threshold of collapse.

Not only in the area where the Newfoundland Battalion would now serve but, even ever since the very first days of the operation in April of 1915, the entire *Gallipoli Campaign*, including the operation at *Suvla Bay*, had been proving to be little more than a debacle:

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

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

(Right: This is *Anzac Bay* in the fore-ground with the *Salt Lake* in the centre further away. The bottom of *Suvla Bay* is just to be seen on the left and adjacent to the *Salt Lake*, and further away again. The hills in the distance and the ones from which this photograph was taken were held by the Turks and formed a horse-shoe around the plain surrounding the *Salt Lake* - which was where the British and Newfoundlanders were stationed. – photograph from 2011)



November 26 would see what perhaps was to be the nadir of the Newfoundland Battalion’s fortunes at *Gallipoli*; there was to be a freak rain, snow and ice-storm strike the *Suvla Bay* area and the subsequent floods had wreaked havoc amongst the forces of both sides. For several days, survival rather than the enemy was to be the priority.

(Right: *No-Man's-Land at Suvla Bay as seen from the Newfoundland positions – from Provincial Archives*)



There were to be many casualties on both sides, some of them, surprised by the sudden inundation of their positions, fatalities who had drowned in their trenches – although no Newfoundlanders were to be among that number. Numerous, though, had been those afflicted by trench-foot and frost-bite.

(Right below: *An un-identified Newfoundland soldier in the trenches at Suvla Bay – from Provincial Archives*)

By this time the situation there had daily been becoming more and more untenable, thus on the night of December 19-20, the British had abandoned the entire area of *Suvla Bay* – the Newfoundlanders, the only non-British unit to serve there, to be part of the rear-guard.



Some of the Battalion personnel had thereupon been evacuated to the nearby island of *Imbros*, some to *Lemnos*, further away, but in neither case was the respite to be of a long duration; the 1st Battalion would be transferred only two days later to the area of *Cape Helles*, on the western tip of the *Gallipoli Peninsula*.

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



The British, Indian and *Anzac* forces – the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps was also to serve at *Gallipoli* – had by now simply been marking time until a complete withdrawal of the *Peninsula* could be undertaken.

This final operation would take place on the night of January 8-9, the Newfoundland Battalion to furnish part of the British rear-guard on this second occasion also.



(Right: *'W' Beach at Cape Helles under shell-fire only days before the final British evacuation – from Illustration*)

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

Immediately after the British evacuation of the *Gallipoli Peninsula*, the Newfoundland unit had been ordered to the Egyptian port-city of *Alexandria* and beyond.



(continued)

(Preceding page: *'W' Beach almost a century after its abandonment by British forces in that January of 1916 and by the Newfoundlanders who were to be the last soldiers off the beach: Vestiges of the wharves in the black-and-white picture are still to be seen. – photograph from 2011)*

On January 14, the Australian Expeditionary Force Transport *Nestor* had arrived there with the 1st Battalion on board. The vessel was to sail just after mid-day on the 16th, on its way southwards down the Suez Canal to Port Suez where she had docked early on the morrow and where the Newfoundlanders had landed and marched to their encampment.

There they were to await further orders since, at the time, the subsequent destination of the British 29th Division had yet to be decided*.

(Right: *The image of the Blue Funnel Line vessel Nestor is from the Shipspotting.com web-site. The vessel was launched and fitted in 1912-1913 and was to serve much of her commercial life until 1950 plying the routes between Britain and Australia. During the Great War she served mainly in the transport of Australian troops and was requisitioned again in 1940 for government service in the Second World War. In 1950 she was broken up.*)



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



**Bulgaria had entered the conflict on the side of the Central Powers, and Salonika was already becoming a theatre of war.*

After a two-month interim spent in the vicinity of Port Suez, the almost six-hundred officers and *other ranks* of the 1st Battalion were to board His Majesty's Transport *Alaunia* at Port Tewfiq, on March 14 to begin the voyage back up through the *Suez Canal* en route to France.



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

The Newfoundlanders would disembark eight days afterwards in the Mediterranean port-city of Marseille, on March 22.

(Right: *British troops march through the port area of the French city of Marseille. – from a vintage post-card*)



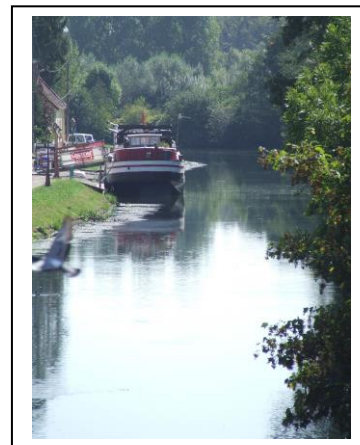
Some three days after the unit's disembarkation on March 22, the Newfoundland Battalion's train was to find its way to the small provincial town of Pont-Rémy, a thousand kilometres to the north of Marseille.

It had been a cold, miserable journey, the blankets provided for the troops having inexcusably travelled unused in a separate wagon.

Having de-trained at the local station at two o'clock in the morning, the Newfoundlanders were now still to endure the long, dark march ahead of them before they would reach their billets at Buigny l'Abbé.

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

It is doubtful if many of those tired soldiers from Newfoundland were to pay much attention to the slow-moving stream flowing under the bridge which they had then traversed on their way from the station.



But some three months later *the Somme* was to have become a part of their history.

On April 13, the entire 1st Battalion had subsequently marched into the village of Englebelmer – perhaps some fifty kilometres in all from Pont-Rémy - where it would be billeted, would receive re-enforcements from Scotland via Rouen and, in two days' time, would be introduced into the communication trenches of the *Western Front*.



(Right above: *A part of the re-constructed trench system to be found in the Newfoundland Memorial Park at Beaumont-Hamel – photograph from 2009(?)*)

Just days following the Newfoundland Battalion's arrival on the *Western Front*, two of the four Companies – 'A', and 'B' – were to take over several support positions from a British unit* before the entire Newfoundland unit had then been ordered to move further up for the first time into forward positions on April 22.



**It should be said that the Newfoundland Battalion and two-hundred men of the Bermuda Rifles who were serving at the time in the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment Battalion, were then the only units at the Somme from outside the British Isles - true also on the day of the attack on July 1.*

(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 to the right in the photograph – photograph from 2009*)

Having then been withdrawn at the end of that April to the areas of Mailly-Maillet and Louvencourt where they would be based for the next two months, the Newfoundlanders had soon been preparing for the upcoming British campaign of that summer, to be fought on the ground named for the languid, meandering river, *the Somme*, that flowed – and still does so today – through the region.

(Right: *Hawthorn Ridge Cemetery Number 2 in the Newfoundland Memorial Park* – photograph from 2009(?))



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

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

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



There are other numbers of course: the fifty-seven thousand British casualties incurred in four hours on that same morning of which nineteen-thousand were recorded as having been...*killed in action...or...died of wounds.*

It was to be the greatest disaster ever in the annals of the British Army...and, perhaps just as depressing, the carnage of the...*First Battle of the Somme...*was to continue for four and a half months.

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

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



After the events of the morning of July 1, 1916, such had then been the dire condition of the attacking British forces that it had been feared that any German counter-assault might well annihilate the shattered survivors of the British Expeditionary Force on *the Somme*.

The few remnants of the Newfoundland Battalion – and of the other depleted British units – had thus remained in the trenches perhaps fearing the worst, and at night searching for the wounded and burying the dead. It was to be July 6 before the Newfoundlanders were to be relieved from the forward area and to be ordered withdrawn to Englebelmer.

There were then a further two days before the unit had marched further again to the rear area and to billets in the village of Mailly-Maillet.

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



There at Mailly-Maillet on July 11, a draft of one-hundred twenty-seven re-enforcements – a second source cites one-hundred thirty – had reported...*to duty*. They had been the first to arrive following the events at Beaumont-Hamel but even with this additional man-power, the Regimental War Diary records that on the 14th of July, 1916, the 1st Battalion was still to number only...*11 officers and 260 rifles...after the holocaust of Beaumont-Hamel, just one-quarter of establishment battalion strength.*

Of course, the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment had not been the only unit in the British Army to have incurred horrific losses on July 1, 1916, even though it had indeed been one of the most devastated. But even with its depleted numbers, the Battalion was needed and, after that first re-enforcement, it had almost immediately again been ordered to man the trenches of the front line: as of that July 14, undermanned as seen above, the Newfoundlanders began another tour in the trenches where...*we were shelled heavily by enemy's 5.9 howitzers and a good deal of damage was done to the trenches* (excerpt from the 1st Battalion War Diary).

A second re-enforcement draft from Rouen had then arrived days later, on July 21, while the Newfoundland Battalion was at Acheux and then, only three days afterwards – at the very time day that the Prime Minister of Newfoundland had visited the unit – a third draft of sixty other ranks had arrived in Beauval and reported...*to duty*.



(Right above: *The entrance to 'A' Company's quarters – obviously renovated since that time – sunk in the ramparts of the city of Ypres, when the Newfoundland Battalion was posted there in 1916 – photograph from 2010*)

(Right: *The same re-constructed ramparts as shown above, viewed from just outside the city and the far side of the moat which still partially surrounds it – image from 2010*)



On July 27-28 of 1916, the Newfoundland Battalion - still under establishment battalion strength at only five-hundred fifty-four strong – maybe even fewer - even after still further re-enforcement – would move north and enter the *Kingdom of Belgium* for the first time.



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The unit had been ordered to the *Ypres Salient*, one of the most dangerous pieces of real estate on the entire *Western Front*, there to continue to re-enforce and to re-organize after the ordeal of *Beaumont-Hamel*.

(Preceding page: *Canadian trenches in Sanctuary Wood, not far removed from the Newfoundland Battalion's positions during August and September of 1916 – photograph from 2010*)

The Salient – close to the front lines for almost the entire fifty-two month conflict - was to be relatively quiet during the time of the Newfoundlanders' posting there; yet they nonetheless would incur casualties, a number – fifteen? - of them fatal.

And it was to be there in *the Salient* in the sector of a place called *Railway Wood*, that the Newfoundland Battalion would soon be serving after its transfer from France.



(Right above: *Railway Wood, the Newfoundland positions at the time, almost a century later – a monument to the twelve Royal Engineers buried alive there may just be perceived on the periphery of the trees – photograph from 2014*)

(Right: *The already-battered city of Ypres seen here towards the end of the year 1915 – and some eight months before the Newfoundlanders were to be posted there for the first time – from a vintage post-card*)



On October 8, 1916, after having served in Belgium for some ten weeks, the Newfoundland Battalion had been ordered to return southwards.

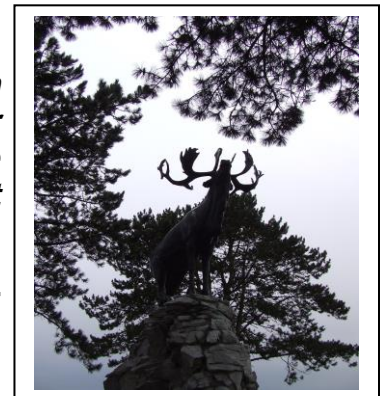
The unit was thereupon to be transported by train back into France, back into the area of the...*First Battle of – the Somme*.

Just four days after unit's return to France from Belgium, on October 12 of 1916, the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment had again been ordered to take to the offensive; it was at a place called *Gueudecourt*, the vestiges of a village some dozen or so kilometres south-east of *Beaumont-Hamel*.



(Right above: *This is the ground over which the 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. – photograph from 2007*)

The encounter at *Gueudecourt* was to prove to be another ill-conceived and costly affair – two hundred thirty-nine casualties all told - for little gain.



(continued)

(Preceding page: *The Caribou at Gueudecourt stands at the furthest point of the Newfoundland Battalion's advance of October 12, 1916.* – photograph from 2012)

The Newfoundland Battalion was not then to be directly involved in any further concerted infantry action in the immediate area of Gueudecourt although, on October 18, it had furnished two-hundred fifty men to act as stretcher-bearers in an attack undertaken by troops of two British regiments, the Hampshires and the Worcestershires, of the 88th Infantry Brigade of which, of course, the Newfoundland unit was a battalion.



(Right above: *Stretcher-bearers not only shared the dangers of the battle-field with their arms-bearing comrades, but they often spent a longer period of time exposed to those same perils. This photograph was likely taken during First Somme.* – from *Illustration*)

On October 30, the Newfoundland unit had eventually retired to rear positions from the Gueudecourt area. It had been serving continuously in front-line and support positions for three weeks less a day.

The Newfoundlanders were now to spend two weeks retired to the area of Ville-sous-Corbie, re-enforcing and reorganizing. It was not to be until November 15 that the Battalion had started to wend its way back to the front lines.

(Right below: *A typical British Army Camp during rather inclement winter conditions somewhere on the Continent* – from a vintage post-card)

Back at *the Front* the Newfoundland unit continued its watch in and out of the trenches of *the Somme* – not without casualties, almost all likely due to enemy artillery – during the late fall and early winter. It was to be a period interrupted only by another several weeks spent in *Corps Reserve* during the Christmas season, encamped well behind the lines and in close proximity to the city of Amiens.



The parent unit had therefore begun to retire in anticipation thereof once again from *the Front* on December 8, although a goodly number of its personnel, two-hundred-sixty *other ranks* - more than fifty per cent of its strength at the time - was to be seconded on December 11 for several days' work at Carnoy and at Fricourt.

The afore-mentioned Christmas festivities – apparently a turkey dinner washed down with...*real English ale*...- having been completed, it was not to be until a further sixteen days had passed that on January 11 the Newfoundland Battalion would be ordered out of *Corps Reserve* and from its lodgings at *Camps en Amienois* to make its way on foot to the town of Airaines.

From the railway station there it had then entrained for the small town of Corbie where it thereupon took over billets which it already occupied for a short period only two months

before. Days later again the unit had continued its progress, once again on foot, back up to the forward area and to...*active service*.

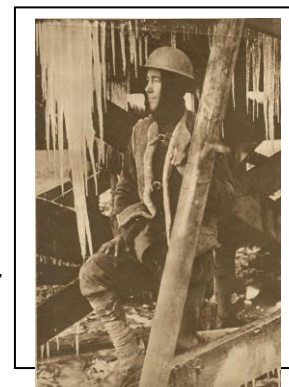
That recent six-week Christmas respite spent far to the rear by now a thing of the past, the Newfoundlanders were to *officially* return to...*active service*...on January 23, although they apparently had already returned to the trenches by that date and had incurred their first casualties – and fatalities – of 1917.

And it had been by then the beginning of the winter period. As had been and was to be the case of all the winter periods of the *Great War* – that of 1916-1917 would be a time of relative calm, although cold and uncomfortable – there was to be a shortage of fuel and many other things - for most of the combatants of both sides.

It would also be a time of sickness, and the medical facilities were to be kept busy, particularly, so it seems - from at least Canadian medical documentation - with thousands of cases of dental work.

This period had also provided the opportunity to undergo training and familiarization with the new practices and the recent weaponry of war; in the case of the Newfoundland Battalion these exercises had been at least partially undertaken from February 4 to 18 in the vicinity of the communities of Carnoy and Coisy.

(Right: *A soldier of the Lancashire Fusiliers, his unit to be relieved by the Newfoundlanders on March 1, enjoys his cigarette in the cold of the trenches at Sully-Saillisel during the winter of 1916-1917. – from Illustration*)



On February 18 the 1st Battalion would begin a five-day trek back from there to the forward area where it was to go back into the firing-line on February 23 to relieve a unit of the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers. It had been at a place called Sully-Saillisel and the reception offered by the Germans would be both lively – and deadly: after only two days the Battalion had incurred four dead, nine wounded and three gassed without there having been any infantry action. The Newfoundlanders were to be withdrawn on February 25...to return just three days later.



The Battalion had by then been carrying with it orders for a...*bombing raid*...on the enemy positions at Sully-Saillisel...to be carried out on March 1.

(Right above: *The fighting during the period of the Battalion's posting to Sully-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(?)*)

The aforesaid planned raid of the German positions at Sully-Saillisel was to go ahead a little later than scheduled as it appears that the enemy had also made plans. The reciprocal infantry action(s) had continued for the better part of two days, March 2 and 3.

In fact, that sharp engagement at Sailly-Saillisel was to be the sole infantry activity *directly* involving the Newfoundland unit during the entire period from Gueudecourt in mid-October, 1916, until Monchy-le-Preux in mid-April of 1917. The action would also serve to bring this episode in the Newfoundlanders' War – in the area of *the Somme* - to a close.

After the confrontation at Sailly-Saillisel, the Newfoundland Battalion had been ordered retired to the rear by train, to an encampment at Meaulté. There, and later at *Camps-en-Amienois* – even further behind the lines and where the unit had spent the preceding Christmas period – the 1st Battalion would spend almost the entire remainder of the month.

After Sailly-Saillisel the month of March would be a quiet time for the Newfoundlanders; having departed from the trenches, they were now to spend their time near those communities of Meaulté and Camps-en-Amienois re-enforcing, re-organizing, and in training for upcoming events.

(Right: *The Prime Minister of Newfoundland visiting the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment, encamped at Meaulté – from The War Illustrated*)



They had even had the pleasure of a visit from the Regimental Band come from Ayr, and also one from the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, Sir Edward Morris, the latter on March 17, St. Patrick's Day.

(Right below: *The remnants of the Grande Place in Arras at the time of the Great War, in early 1916 – from Illustration*)



On March 29, the Newfoundlanders had commenced making their way – on foot – from Camps-en-Amienois to the north-east, towards the venerable medieval city of Arras and eventually beyond, the march to finish amid the rubble of the village of Monchy-le-Preux.

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

(Right: *The Canadian National Memorial which has stood atop Vimy Ridge since its inauguration in 1936 – photograph from 2010*)



And while the British campaign would prove an overall disappointment, the French *Bataille du Chemin des Dames* was to be yet a further disaster.

(continued)

(Right below: *The village of Monchy-le-Preux as seen in 1917, from the western, 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*)

The 1st Battalion was to play its part during the *Battle of Arras*, a role that would begin at the 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*, the ineptly-planned action at Monchy-le-Preux had proved to be the most costly day of the Newfoundlanders' war: four-hundred eighty-seven casualties all told on April 14 alone*.



After the debacle of April 14 the remnants of the Newfoundland Battalion had remained in the area of Monchy-le-Preux for but a few days. Its casualty count had been high enough to warrant that it and the Essex Regiment, which had also incurred heavy losses, be amalgamated into a composite battalion until such time as incoming re-enforcements would allow the two units' strengths to once more resemble those of bona fide battalions.



(Right above: *The Caribou at Monchy-le-Preux stands atop the vestiges of a German strongpoint in the centre of the re-constructed community. – photograph from 2009(?)*)

When the thirty-nine *other ranks* of a re-enforcement contingent from Rouen had reported to the 1st Battalion on April 18, they were to be just in time to march the dozen kilometres or so from Arras up to the line to take over trenches from the Dublin Fusiliers.

There had been by that time only two-hundred twenty *other ranks* in number plus twelve officers serving with some two-hundred personnel of the Essex Regiment in the aforementioned composite force. Those of the 1st Newfoundland Battalion would spend the 19th salvaging equipment and burying the dead.

They had then remained *in situ* until the 23rd.

(Right: *'Windmill Cemetery' stands about mid-way between Monchy-le-Preux – some three hundred metres behind the photographer – and 'Les Fosses Farm' – three hundred metres to the right along the main road to Arras.– photograph from 2007*)



The final action in which the Newfoundland Battalion was to be involved during the five-week long *Battle of Arras* would be the engagement of April 23 at *Les Fosses Farm*. This had in fact been an element of a larger offensive undertaken at the time by units of the British 5th, 3rd and 1st Armies.



(continued)

(Preceding page: *Newfoundland troops just after Monchy-le-Preux – from The War Illustrated*)

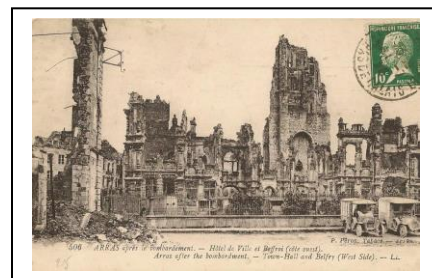
It apparently had not been a particularly successful venture, at least not in the sector of the 1st Battalion, several of the adjacent units reporting having been driven back by German counter-attacks, actions accompanied by heavy losses.

And the Newfoundlanders had also sustained further casualties: ten...*killed in action*, three ...*missing in action*, and forty-eight...*wounded*.

Late on that evening of April 23, the 1st Battalion had been ordered to retire the dozen or so kilometres to the relative calm of Arras.

(Right below: *The City Hall of Arras and its clock-tower in 1919 after some four years of bombardment by German artillery – from a vintage post-card*)

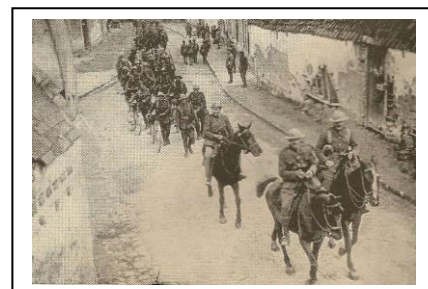
The *Battle of Arras* had by that time been proceeding to its costly and inconclusive close in mid-month – May 15 - but the Newfoundland unit was not to be further involved in any co-ordinated offensive action – it had been too exhausted; this now would be a period when the 1st Battalion was to be posted in a nondescript fashion on the *Arras Front*, in and out of the quieter trenches.



On May 7 it had been on the move once again and marching to different billets in Berneville where it was to be the subject of a war journalist and photographer.

(Right: *Newfoundland troops on the march in the community of Berneville – as cited immediately above - in early May, perhaps the 7th, of 1917 – from The War Illustrated*)

At the outset of June, the 1st Battalion had retired from the line to Bonneville, there to spend its time again re-enforcing, re-organizing and in training for the upcoming British offensive of the summer – and as it transpired, the autumn as well.



The Newfoundlanders had then soon once again been moving north into Belgium – at the end of June - and once again into the vicinity of Ypres and...*the Salient*, their first days to be spent at *Caribou Camp*, where they were to be employed for the seventy-two hours or so – day and night – in repairing, in strengthening and in the construction of the various defences of the area.

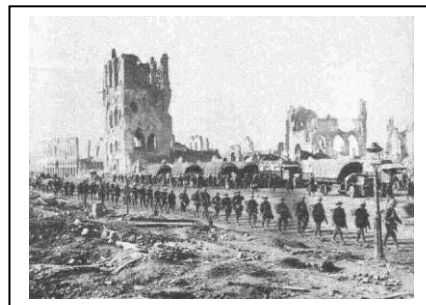


To that end a goodly number of them were to be temporarily transferred to the Royal Engineers under whose collective watchful eye they were now to labour.

(continued)

The unit's next posting, on July 5, was to be to the banks of the *Yser Canal* just to the north of the city. The Battalion had remained in the area for a week before having been withdrawn to prepare for the upcoming offensive to commence on July 31.

(Preceding page: *The Yser Canal at a point in the northern outskirts of Ypres almost a century after the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment, manned its eastern bank: East is to the right – photograph from 2014*)



The low-lying area, Belgian *Flanders*, in which the 1st Battalion now was - the only part of the country unoccupied by German forces - had been selected by the High Command to be the theatre of the British summer offensive of 1917.

(Right above: *Troops arriving from the railway station in single file, march past the vestiges of the historic Cloth Hall and through the rubble of the medieval city centre of Ypres on the way to the Front during the late summer or early autumn of 1917. – from Illustration*)

Officially designated as the *Third Battle of Ypres*, the campaign was to come to be better known to history simply as *Passchendaele*, having adopted that name from a small village on a not-very high ridge to the north-east that later was to be cited as having been – *ostensibly* - one of the British Army's objectives.



(Right adjacent: *An unidentified – perhaps unidentifiable – Passchendaele field in the fall of 1917 – from Illustration*)

The 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment was to remain in Belgium until October 17, a small cog in the machinery of the British Army. This had been or was also to be the case with the Australians, the New Zealanders and the Canadians, all of whose troops had floundered or would soon flounder their way across the sodden and shell-torn countryside of Belgian Flanders.



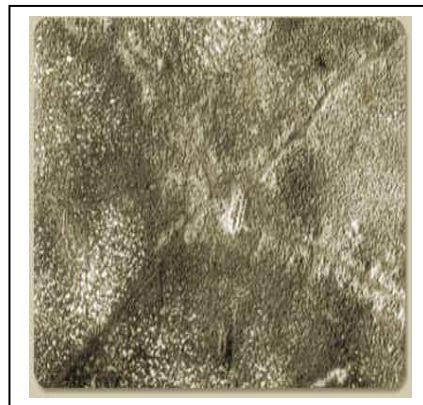
(Right: *The village of Passchendaele as seen from the air in 1916, after two years of war – from Illustration*)

Notably the Newfoundland Battalion at *Passchendaele* was to fight in two major engagements: at the *Steenbeek* on August 16; and at the *Broembeek* (see both immediately below) on October 9.



At the former it had incurred nine *killed in action*, ninety-three *wounded*, and one *missing in action*; at the *Broembeek* the cost would be higher: forty-eight *killed or died of wounds*, one-hundred thirty-two *wounded* and fifteen *missing in action*.

(Preceding page: *This is the area of the Steenbeek – the stream runs close to the line of trees - and is therefore near to where the Newfoundland Battalion fought the engagement of August 16, 1917. It is some eight kilometres distant from a village called Passchendaele. – photograph from 2010*)



A week and a day following the engagement at the *Steenbeek* there were then to be four weeks of relative calm which was, for the Newfoundland Battalion, to begin on August 24 with a four-day withdrawal from the forward area to *Penton Camp* to the north-west of the afore-mentioned Belgian town of Poperinghe.

(Right above: *The once-village of Passchendaele as seen from the air in 1917, after the battle of that name – from Illustration*)

This reprieve would continue while the British forces re-enforced and re-organized after a month of fighting that had not gone as well as the British High Command had optimistically anticipated.

The Newfoundland unit was to go back to war during the last days of what had been a fine month of September. The weather of that month had been in contrast to what had gone before – but, as the fighting at *Passchendaele* had started once more...so had those infamous rains.

Once back in their trenches the personnel of the Newfoundland unit had prepared for the next concerted attack on German positions. It would come some two weeks later and it would come at the *Broembeek*,

(Right: *An innocuous, placid stream shown here, in 1917 the Broembeek was a torrent which would flood the surrounding terrain, transforming it into a quagmire. – photograph from 2009*)

Two days following the affair at the *Broembeek*, having been relieved, the Newfoundlanders had then marched to the railway station at Elverdinghe to be transported to *Swindon Camp* near Proven. Having remained there for five days to be both re-enforced and bombed, on the morning of October 17 the unit was once more to board a train.



By ten-thirty that same evening, the Newfoundland Battalion had arrived just to the west of the city of Arras and would now march the final few kilometres to its billets in the community of Berles-au-Bois.

The Newfoundlanders were still there, at Berles-au-Bois, four weeks and three days later when, on November 17, the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment was to be ordered yet again onto a train, on this occasion to travel in a south-easterly direction to the town of Peronne. From there it had begun to move further eastward, by this time on foot, towards the theatre of the battle now imminent.

On November 19, while on the move, the Battalion would be issued as it went with...*war stores, rations and equipment*. For much of the night it had marched to the assembly areas from where, at twenty minutes past six on that morning of November 20 – *Zero Hour* – the unit, not being in the first wave of the attack, had moved up into its forming-up area.



From those forward position, some hours later, at ten minutes past ten that morning, and with bugles blowing, the 1st Battalion had advanced to the fray.

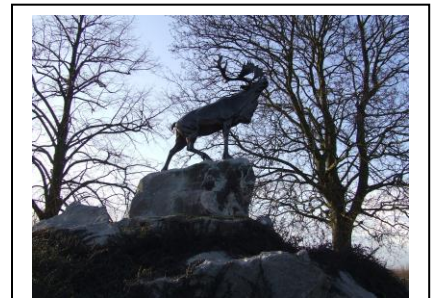
(Right above: *The Canal St-Quentin at Masnières, the crossing of which and the establishment of a bridgehead being the first objectives for the Newfoundlanders on November 20, the first day of the Battle of Cambrai* – photograph from 2009)

This new offensive – apparently initially conceived to be no more than a large-scale raid - 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 to be directly involved at all times during that period.

The battle was to begin well for the British who had used tanks on a large scale for the first time, but opportunities were again be squandered. There had been no troops available to exploit what was, admittedly, a hoped-for yet unexpected success, and by the close of the battle, the Germans had counter-attacked and the British had relinquished as much – more in places - territory as they had originally gained.

The Newfoundland Battalion thus once again had been dealt with severely, in the vicinity of the communities of Marcoing and Masnières where a Caribou stands today and in the area of the Canal St-Quentin which flows through both places: of the total of five-hundred fifty-three officers and men who had advanced into battle, two-hundred forty-eight had become casualties by the end of only the second day*.

(Right: *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 the 1st Battalion on November 20; however, whether its capture was ever achieved is at best controversial.* – photograph from 2012)



**At five-hundred fifty-three all ranks – not counting the aforementioned ten per cent reserve - the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment even at the outset of the operation was operating at just over fifty per cent of establishment strength: not that it would have been any consolation had it been known, but a goodly number of battalions in all the British and Dominion forces – with perhaps the exception of the Canadians - were encountering the same problem.*



(continued)

(Preceding page: *A number of graves of soldiers from the 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment in Marcoing Military Cemetery. Here, as is almost always the case elsewhere, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, has identified them as being Canadian. – photograph from 2010*)

After the exertions of *Cambrai*, the Newfoundlanders had been withdrawn from the line, the last casualties incurred on December 4. The 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment by then numbered the strength of only a single company - whereas a full battalion comprises four.

The withdrawal from the theatre of battle had begun at half past five on the morning of December 5 with an eleven-kilometre march. On the evening of the same day the Newfoundland unit had taken a train which was to become the victim of an enemy artillery bombardment with the engine hit and forced off the track. Thus it was not until the morning of the morrow that the 1st Battalion had reached its destination, Humbercourt.

The 1st Battalion had then remained in the vicinity of Humbercourt, to the west of Arras, until December 18 when it was to march to Fressin, some fifty kilometres to the north-west. There the unit would spend both Christmas and New Year.

The weather was now to oblige during those later days at Fressin where the Newfoundland Battalion was to be posted for sixteen days; the *gods* would allow the Newfoundlanders a reminder of home: snow – perhaps a bit too much at times apparently.

At the beginning of January of 1918, after that snowy Christmas period spent to the south-west of Arras and withdrawn from the front, the Newfoundlanders of the 1st Battalion had returned to Belgium, to the *Ypres Salient*, for a third time. There, like the other British and Empire troops in the area, they were to spend much of their time building and strengthening defences.

(Right below: *By 1918 Ypres was looking like this; some of these broken buildings had been a school which had served as a shelter for troops in the earlier days of the conflict. – from a vintage post-card*)

The 1st Battalion's posting during that winter and early spring was to be divided into the usual duties: the front-line trenches, behind them the support positions and, yet further to the rear again the various reserve sectors.

The troops would move in a rotating pattern which would see them spend approximately a week in each posting – although the arrangement was very flexible – and at times there had been further and longer withdrawals to the rear for training, re-organization and what was often to be called *rest*: it hardly ever was.



The eight-day respite at *Brake Camp*, Vlamertinghe from February 4 to 11 (*inclusive*) was to be an example of the last-mentioned: work-parties, inspections by...*the Brass...*, the awarding of decorations and the announcement that the Newfoundland Regiment was now

to be, as of January 25 of that 1918, the *Royal Newfoundland Regiment*, had been some of the highlights of that particular period.

**The title had been granted on January 25, 1918, in a War Office Letter (Number 058/4282 (AG 10)) – Document Collection 145.2R21 (D6).*

On the above-mentioned February 11 the Newfoundland unit had moved westward across the Franco-Belgian border to the area of Steenvoorde where it was to be billeted for the following eight days. There, and elsewhere, there was yet work to do: on the 19th day of that February the Newfoundland Battalion had marched back into Belgium and into the town of Poperinghe (today *Poperinge*) where it was to be billeted for a further eight days to be employed in the construction and amelioration of nearby defences.

During the interim of the late autumn of 1917 and the early part of the winter that had followed, the Germans had been preparing for a final effort to win the *Great War*: the Allies were exhausted and lacking man-power after their exertions of 1917 - the British had fought three campaigns and some units of the French Army had mutinied - and the Germans had available the extra divisions that their victory over the Russians on the *Eastern Front* now allowed them.



It had been expected that they would launch a spring offensive - which they would – in fact they were to unleash a number of them*.

**There were to be several assaults by the Germans on French forces during that spring. They all met with varying degrees of success at the outset, but eventually they would be thwarted by Petain’s divisions, aided at times by the newly-arriving Americans.*

(Right above: *Some of the countryside in-between Zonnebeke and Passchendaele (today Passendale) in the vicinity of where the Newfoundlanders had built a tram-line in January and had been stationed for a week and then five days in March and likewise for five days in early April – photograph from 2011*)

In the area of Zonnebeke, the sector where the Newfoundland unit was now to serve in March and April when at *the Front*, the personnel of the Battalion had continued to dig and build and wait. While the Germans had gone to the offensive elsewhere on earlier dates, the blow would not fall in the northern area until April.

As suggested in the above paragraphs, the Germans, by this time re-enforced, had done as was expected of them: Ludendorff’s armies had launched a powerful thrust against the British on March 21, the first day of that spring of 1918, although not in the North where the Newfoundlanders were stationed; they had struck at first in the area of - and just south of - *the Somme*, there to overrun the battlefields of 1916 and well beyond. For a while their advance had seemed unstoppable.



(Preceding page: *British troops accompanied by refugees in Flanders in April, 1918 – from Illustration*)

For a number of reasons, after two weeks the offensive had begun to falter and would eventually halt; but then, just days afterwards, a second offensive, *Georgette*, was to be launched in the northern sector of the front, in Belgian Flanders, where the Newfoundlanders had been posted: the date April 9. Within only two days the situation of the British had become desperate.

On the day after the first heavy bombardments of April 9, and as the Germans had approached the towns of Armentières and Nieppe, troops were to be deployed to meet them. On that April 10 the Newfoundlanders, having been due to come out of the line and to move back to the area of *the Somme*, were instead to board buses at three o'clock in the afternoon, thereupon to be directed southward, towards the border town of Nieppe.

They were to be in action, attempting to stem this latest offensive, just three hours later.

(Right: *The area of La Crêche - the buildings in the background - where the Newfoundlanders de-bussed on April 10 to meet the Germans in the area of Steenwerck and its railway station – photograph from 2010.*)



The British had been pushed back to the frontier area of France and Belgium. On the 12th of April the Newfoundland Battalion, fighting in companies rather than as a single entity, had had to make a series of desperate stands.

(Right: *Ground just to the east of Bailleul where the 1st Battalion was to be in action during the period April 12 to 21 – photograph from 2013*)



On April 12-13 – the dates in the 1st Battalion's War Diary are not clear - during the defensive stand near the De Seule crossroads on the Franco-Belgian border, one platoon of 'C' Company had been obliterated while trying to check the German advance.

Then, as the 1st Battalion War Diary cites...*the remainder of 'C' Coy. under Capt. Paterson, M.C. and Hqrs. took up a position along a light railway line and prepared to fight to a finish. ...there can be no doubt that it was Hqrs., 'A' & 'C' Coys. that by their resistance saved what would have been at least a very serious position for the whole 34th Division*.*

'B' and 'D' Companies – in a failed counter-attack on that evening – would be equally heavily involved.

The period from April 10 to 21 was to be a difficult eleven days for all of the 1st Battalion's personnel. Nevertheless, somehow, the German breakthrough never had materialised and the front had finally been stabilised.

(continued)

****The 88th Brigade – and therefore the Newfoundland Battalion – was to be seconded to the 34th Division from the 29th Division during this critical period.***

(Right: The De Seule crossroads, lying astride the Franco-Belgian frontier, also the scene of fierce fighting involving the 1st Battalion on April 12 -13, 1918. Today there stand several houses and a convenience store. – photograph from 2009)



By April 18 the Newfoundland Battalion had taken over a sector of the new *Front Line* to be relieved by French troops three days afterwards, on the 21st. It had then retired in preparation for a more permanent departure from the field (see further below).

By this time, the German advance having been held and the danger passed, on April 24 the 1st Battalion of the *Royal Newfoundland Regiment* was to bid farewell to its comrades-in-arms of the 88th Brigade and 29th Division. On the morrow, April 25, there had been a full recessional parade complete with speeches from Brigadier-General Freyberg, Commanding Officer of the 88th Brigade.

The unit was to later be deployed to another unit, a Scottish infantry division, but for the summer of 1918 it had been ordered moved a world away from Flanders where, as seen in the preceding pages, it had just fought during the crisis of the German spring offensive. The Newfoundlanders were to now be stationed on the west coast of France.

On April 29, the unit personnel – the Newfoundland Battalion by now having been reduced to a total strength of just thirty officers and four-hundred sixty-four *other ranks* – had boarded a train in Belgium for the French coastal town of Étaples, where they had arrived by eleven o'clock in the late evening.

Their day, however, had not yet been at an end: there had still been a two-hour march ahead of them before the Newfoundlanders would reach their new quarters. On the following day, April 30, they had been on the march again, a further eight kilometres to the community of St-Josse where they would remain for the next ten days.

St-Josse is at a distance of some five or six kilometres from the coast and about ten kilometres from the well-known sea-side resort of Le Touquet with its fine beach, Paris-Plage. During the next week, and at times afterwards during its next posting, the Battalion would avail of this luxury – on that part of the beach not reserved for officers.

The Newfoundland Battalion had remained posted at St-Josse until May 10 when it had then marched a further six kilometres inland to the south-east to the community of Écuire. There it was to relieve the troops responsible for the safety and security of the nearby British General Headquarters at Montreuil-sur-Mer and of Douglas Haig, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force in Europe.



(Right: Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force at the time of the Battalion's posting to GHQ – from Illustration)

The protective role of the Newfoundland unit was now to continue until the end of June but the cosmetic honour of this duty was to mask the reality that the 1st Battalion of the *Royal Newfoundland Regiment* had no longer been capable of serving in the field.

**Although few at home cared to admit it publicly, the problem was that 1st Battalion had run out of reserves and was unable to continue as a fighting entity. It was to be September before even a battalion of reduced strength could return to active service. At home, mandatory military service was initiated – conscription by another name – but with limited results.*

And while it is true that a number of re-enforcement drafts were to arrive at Écuire during this period, for the most part their numbers had been in single digits or only just higher.

(Right: *The sparsely-populated community of Équihe at or about the time of the Great War – from a vintage post-card*)

The posting to Écuire completed, for most of July and all of August the Newfoundlanders had been encamped in much the same area, close to the coastal village of Équihe* – itself not far removed from the large Channel port of Boulogne – and far to the rear of the fighting, of which there had been plenty elsewhere.



On July 1, 2 and 3, the eleven officers and three-hundred twenty-three *other ranks* – well below establishment strength - of the Newfoundland Battalion had marched into Equihen Camp from Écuire. There the unit had been visited on July 3 by the Right Honourable D.W.F. Lloyd, the new Prime Minister of Newfoundland and it was there that the unit was to pass the next two months.

The Newfoundlanders would officially return to the fray on Friday, September 13, as one of the three battalions of the 28th Brigade of the 9th Scottish (*Infantry*) Division. The 1st Battalion was once more to serve on the Belgian front where, some six weeks later, having advanced out of the *Ypres Salient*, it was to finish its war on October 26 at a place called Inghoyghem (today *Ingoogem*).

But that event had still been in the unforeseeable future.

On September 28, the Belgian Army and the 2nd British Army had broken out of their positions and overrun the enemy lines. It was to be the start, for them, of the *Hundred Days Offensive**. On the following day, the Newfoundlanders had been fighting at the *Keiberg Ridge*. After almost four years of stalemate, the *Great War* on the *Western Front* was once again to be a conflict of movement.



(Right above: *British troops and German prisoners in Flanders during the Hundred Days Offensive – from Illustration*)

(continued)

****This offensive would prove to be the final campaign of the Western Front and would terminate with the Armistice of November 11. It had begun further to the south on July 18 on the French front on the River Marne, followed on August 8 by an onslaught by British and Empire troops near Amiens in what would also become known as 3rd Somme.***

It had been just before mid-night of October 1 that the Newfoundland Battalion was to take up positions in the area of the railway station at Ledeghem and to relieve the Royal Scots. On October 2...***Orders had been received to prepare to continue the advance but final orders were never received.*** The Newfoundland unit would not attack nor was the enemy to counter-attack on that day and both sides had remained where they were.



(Right above: The re-constructed village of Ledeghem, as it appeared almost a century afterwards – photograph from 2010)

Thus by October 3 the advance on the Newfoundlanders' front had begun to stall, albeit temporarily. At that place called Ledeghem the Germans had given notice that they were far from being a spent force. For five days as of October 1 attempts had been made to take the village; on October 6, when the 1st Battalion had been withdrawn to rest, the village would still be in enemy hands.

The advance in that sector was not to continue until October 14. It was to have necessitated two weeks to clear Ledeghem of the enemy and the overall effort would have cost the Newfoundland unit a further three-hundred casualties.

But despite the losses incurred, only a day later, on October 15, the 9th Scottish Division – the Newfoundland Battalion's parent unit – had been beginning to pass to the northwards of the historic city of Courtrai to close in on the bank of the Lys. On the night of October 19-20, 1st Battalion had crossed the Lys Canal under fire just to the east of Courtrai – today *Kortrijk* - on barrel bridges and later that same morning had been advancing towards the village of Vichte.



(Right above: The Lys – both canal and river – at a point not far removed from the crossing-place – right to left - of October 19-20, 1918 - The Harlebeke Caribou stands about at a distance of about one hundred metres behind the camera. – photograph from 2010)

(Right: The area of the railway line and embankment – seen at the far end of the field – where the Newfoundland Battalion was to encounter heavy opposition during its attacks on the village of Vichte – photograph from 2010)



(continue)

(Right below: *The Caribou at Harlebeke commemorates the crossing of the Lys Canal on the night of October 19-20 of 1918 and the sacrifices of the last campaign of the Great War. – photograph from 2012*)

After having been involved in the taking of the village of Vichte, the 1st Battalion of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment had advanced on October 25 towards the community of Inghoyghem before being ordered to pause. The date had been October 26 and, having been a part of the advance for the twelve preceding days, the Newfoundland unit was now to be relieved and had thus withdrawn on that evening.



As the Newfoundlanders had turned their back on the fighting and withdrawn towards the area of Harlebeke where today stands the Caribou seen above, it is unlikely that many of them were to realize that for the 1st Battalion the *Great War* had just come to its conclusion.



(Right: *The valley of the Scheldt as seen from Inghoyghem, the Newfoundlanders' furthest point of advance on October 26, 1918 – photograph from 2010*)

It had still been serving in the same area when, on the morning of November 11 of that 1918, orders had been received from above for...*hostilities to cease*. And it had been only twelve days following that cessation of the conflict that Private Pilgrim had reported on November 23...*to duty*...from England, likely at the British Infantry Base Depot in France.

* * * * *

On the eve of Private Pilgrim's arrival at the British Infantry Base Depot at Rouen, the 1st Battalion had been in the Belgian capital city, marching directly behind the massed regimental bands of the Scottish units, there to take the salute of the Belgian King.



(Right above: *The caption has it that included in this contingent of British Army troops were English, Scottish – seen here the above-mentioned massed bands – and, unseen, Newfoundlanders. This is the victory parade held in the city of Brussels on November 22, 1918. – from Illustration*)

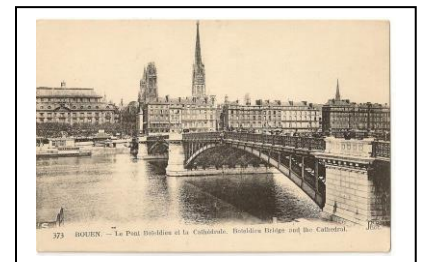
Weeks later, on December 4, the 1st Battalion traversed the frontier between Belgium and Germany as an entity of the 28th Infantry Brigade. The Newfoundlanders were there to serve as a unit in the *Allied Army of Occupation*. On December 8, they reached the Rhine at Köln (*Cologne*), from where, the river crossed, they then continued their march towards their destination of Hilden, some twenty-five kilometres to the north of Cologne in the direction of the large industrial centre of Dusseldorf.



(Right above: *The Rhine river flowing through the city of Köln (Cologne) – with the spires of its gothic cathedral showing – in the area where 1st Battalion was stationed in late 1918 and early 1919 - photograph from 2012*)

The Newfoundland unit was apparently still at Hilden when, on January 5 of the New Year, 1919, Private Pilgrim, having been dispatched from the Infantry Base, reported for service – not that there was a great deal of service to be done by the *Army of Occupation* according to Nicholson's account recorded in his book *The Fighting Newfoundlander*: maintaining order and restrictions; educational classes; concerts and cinemas; but little association with the German population.

The 1st Battalion of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment was withdrawn from Germany in February of 1919 and ordered back to Rouen, there to await orders to return to England. Private Pilgrim was likely among the troops to return* on this occasion to Rouen as it was not long afterwards that he was to be admitted into the 6th General Hospital established to the south-east of the city at St-Etienne-de-Rouvray, where, on that March 20, he was considered to be...*seriously ill*..., by then suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis**.



**In his own files he claims to have spent ten weeks in Germany and six months in France.*

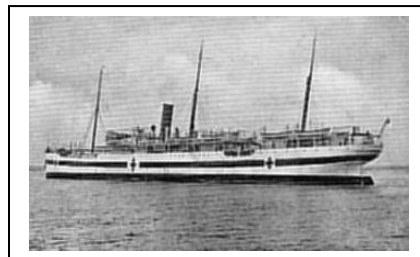
***Perhaps confirmed by the results of exploratory surgery – a laparotomy – that he underwent during that same month of March.*

Only three days later, on March 23, his condition was revised, on this occasion to be now deemed as...*dangerously ill*.

(Right above: *The River Seine flows through the centre of the French city of Rouen – and under the watchful eye of its historic gothic cathedral at or about the time of the Great War – from a vintage post-card*)

Some six weeks later, on May 5, it having been decided by that time that Private Pilgrim should eventually be repatriated, he was transferred from medical treatment in Rouen to hospital in the United Kingdom by ambulance train and on HMHS *Goorka*. The infirmary which he entered was the Bermondsey Military Hospital on Ladywell Road in south-east London. There, as his complaint was of an infectious nature, Private Pilgrim was to remain isolated until the eve of his departure to join the arranged repatriation ship.

(Right: *The Union-Castle Mail Steamship 'Goorka' was commissioned as a hospital ship of four-hundred beds in October of 1914. She had an uneventful career until three years later when, on October 10, 1917, she struck a mine off the coast of Malta. Fortunately, all on board were evacuated and the ship towed to Malta for repairs. The ship survived the conflict having, after the afore-mentioned repairs, continued to serve in the Mediterranean theatre. – The photograph is from the roll-of-honour.com web-site.)*



(Right: *The photograph of the Bermondsey Military Hospital, formerly used for the poor and infirm aged, is from the 'prints-online.com' web-site via google.)*



Discharged three months later on August 12 from care at Bermondsey, Private Pilgrim was to travel on that same day – and maybe during the night – to Liverpool where he boarded the White Star Liner *Baltic*. She sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the morrow, August 13, to enter port eight days later.

From there it is recorded that Private Pilgrim was to travel by train to North Sydney before then crossing the *Cabot Strait* by ferry-boat and traversing the Island of Newfoundland, again by train. He is documented as having...*Arrived Newfoundland 24-8-1919...*, but whether this means St. John's is not clear.

On August 28 Private Pilgrim appeared before a Medical Board. It recommended that he be discharged as permanently unfit for any further military service and that he be...*Admitted into a Sanatorium...*that being the *Jensen Camp* on Blackmarsh Road on the out-skirts of the city.

He was discharged and demobilized officially in St. John's on September 22, 1919, but this was almost certainly only on paper since a paper exists in his files, dated September 1, 1919, on which was to claim the costs of transportation to his home in St. Anthony. For the same reason it may be conjectured that Private Pilgrim was to enter – possibly on September 9 - the *Jensen Camp Sanatorium* for treatment for only a short period.



(Right above: *This photograph of the 'Jensen Camp' on Blackmarsh Road – there is apparently a street named for it even though it is not particularly well known – is from the Provincial Resource Library, A.C. Hunter Library in St. John's.)*

The son of Henry Francis Pilgrim, former fisherman deceased of un-recorded causes on March 18 of 1918, and of Anne Pilgrim – to whom her son Richard had allotted a daily seventy cents from his pay - of St. Anthony's Bight, District of St. Barbe, he was also brother to Adolphus-Penney, to Allan (see * below) and possibly to Wesley.

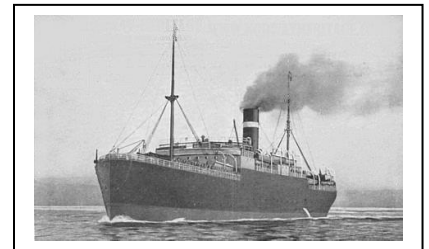
Private Richard – still referred to as such even though discharged is recorded as having died in St. John's at the *Jensen Camp* on October 28, 1919, at the age of twenty-one years (the Newfoundland Death Register cites the same except that the *Jensen Camp* is not included) whereas the Commonwealth War Graves stone just alongside – delivered by the SS *Prospero* towards the end of 1925 - shows October 27, 1919, at the age of twenty. The exact date of his birth has thus far proved to be elusive – although it may have been as late as December 15, 1899.



In the official records Private Richard Bickle Pilgrim appears to have been eligible for no medal, although it may be that he was entitled to the British War Medal for his...overseas service.

**Richard Pilgrim's older brother, Allan, had enlisted into the Newfoundland Regiment in St. John's on September 28 of 1915. Eighty-one days following, he departed from St. John's on overseas service by train to Port aux Basques. The short ferry-boat journey to North Sydney and a further train ride to St. John, New Brunswick, saw him and his draft board the Allan Line ship 'Corinthian' for passage to the port-city of Liverpool on the west coast of England.*

Dispatched from the dock northward to Scotland, this Newfoundland detachment is reported to have arrived at the Regimental Depot at Ayr on January 4 where Private Pilgrim was now to await for six months until July 9, eight days after events at Beaumont-Hamel, when re-enforcing the Regiment in France had now become a priority; he was thus dispatched as a soldier of the 8th Re-enforcement Draft from Ayr.



(Right above: The photograph of the Allan Line Royal Mail Steamer 'Corinthian', later lost after having run aground off Brier Island, Nova Scotia, on December 14 of 1918, is from The Great War (1914-1918) Forum web-site.)

The 1st Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment was serving in the area of the small community of Acheux when he, Private Pilgrim, joined its ranks on July 21.*

**An account of the events of the time may be found some twenty pages above, in the record of his brother, Private Richard Pilgrim.*

The Newfoundland unit was then to spend the following period of some eleven weeks in the Kingdom of Belgium before returning to France where it was to be almost immediately engaged in an attack at a place by the name of Gueudecourt.

On that October 12, 1916, Private Pilgrim was to incur a head injury as a result of enemy shell-fire and by October 18 was receiving medical attention in the 1st Australian General Hospital at Rouen. Discharged to the nearby Base Depot on October 27, he was then to report back...to duty...with the Battalion on November 13 before, eleven days thereafter, requiring some minor medical care for a week at the 14th Corps Rest Station.

The next report of Private Allan Pilgrim was that he was 'Missing in Action' on April 14, 1917, while serving with 'C' Company during the attack on enemy positions at the village of Monchy-le-Preux. On that day the Battalion's casualty list was to be second only to that of July 1, 1916, and on this occasion, many of the missing had been taken prisoner.

It was apparently not to be until a week and a day later, on April 22, that it was reported that Private Pilgrim had been wounded – a shell having exploded close to him severely injuring his shoulder – and also been taken prisoner.

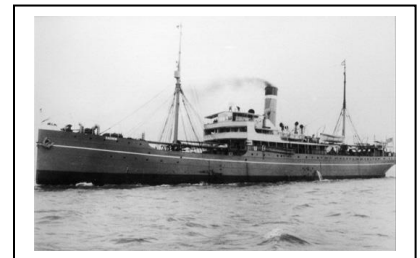
The wound must have been serious: an operation had been performed but damage to the muscle tissue remained extensive, both to his mental as well as his physical health as he was apparently having both auditory and visual hallucinations. To that end he was to be one of a number of British prisoners chosen to be repatriated from German hands back to the United Kingdom. German prisoners in a like condition were to travel homewards.

Private Pilgrim was to reach England on November 1 of 1918, having passed through neutral Holland and, on the morrow, November 2, was admitted into the Royal Victorian Hospital at Netley on England's south coast close to Southampton.

He was to remain there for only two days before being forwarded to the Dykebar War Hospital at Paisley – in Scotland and not far-distant from the Newfoundland Regiment's original overseas Depot at Ayr. The hospital was an institution which had already had experience in mental health problems prior to the Great War; in the case of Private Pilgrim progress was apparently slow at the best of times and the patient was described in medical reports as...dull and depressed.

It then appears that by early May of 1919 a further serious complication had arisen: Private Pilgrim had been identified as being ill with an advanced case of tuberculosis and that the medical authorities were requiring that he be retained in hospital until such time as he could be directly dispatched to a ship for repatriation to Newfoundland.

It was not to be until mid-October of that same year that he travelled to the port of Liverpool to board the SS 'Sachem'. She was a small steamer of the 'Furness-Withy Line' which was one of those operating on the commercial route between Liverpool and Boston, Massachusetts, with stops at St. John's and Halifax along the way. During the Great War she had been requisitioned as a convoy escort ship and possibly also as a Q-ship – a decoy-ship to entrap German U-boats – before being returned to her owners as late as March of 1919.



(Right above: The SS 'Sachem', shown here towards the end of the Great War, was to sail to St. John's, Halifax and Boston for the 'Furness-Withy Line' as did some of its later ships, on one of which, the SS 'Newfoundland', the author emigrated to Newfoundland in 1958. – photograph from commons.wikimedia.org web-site)

Due to a railway strike, the vessel's initial date of sailing, October 15, 1919, was postponed until October 18, but still with Private Pilgrim on board. She docked in St. John's on the

twenty-sixth day of the month at which time he reported to the Regimental Headquarters in the capital city.

Four days following his return to Newfoundland, Private Pilgrim was seeking to re-establish himself for post-service life and expressed a desire to undertake a course in motor-engineering. What was to be the outcome of this decision, amended soon afterwards to...general education...appears not to have recorded, the documentation relating that he was demobilized – discharged as permanently unfit - on the day following, October 31; this status was confirmed on that November 23 of 1919.

It should also be added that at about this time a Medical Board recommended that he be admitted into the ‘Jensen Camp’ – a sanatorium-like institution on Blackmarsh Road, St. John’s, mainly accommodating tubercular patients.

On September 9 of 1920 he was documented as discharged from hospital in St. John’s – likely from the recommended ‘Jensen Camp’ although this appears not to be confirmed in his papers; neither is the date of his admission into hospital – and at that moment was declared as being eligible to receive the remainder of his War Gratuity.

At this point it may be that he was to return home to Saint Anthony Bight.

The son of Henry Francis Pilgrim, former fisherman deceased of un-recorded causes on March 18 of 1918, and of Anne Pilgrim – to whom her son Allan had allotted a daily sixty cents from his pay - of St. Anthony’s Bight, District of St. Barbe, he was also brother to Adolphus-Penney, to Richard Bickle (see * above) and possibly to Wesley.

Ex-Private Allan Pilgrim was recorded as having died of consumption at Saint Anthony Bight on February 28 of 1925 (from Newfoundland Vital Statistics) but also March 14 of the same year as found on his grave-stone in the local cemetery: date of birth at Saint Anthony Bight, Newfoundland, February 2, 1895 (also from Newfoundland Vital Statistics).



(Right above: Ex-Private Allan Pilgrim (Regimental Number 1850) lies next to his brother Richard in Saint Anthony Bight Cemetery, White Bay, Newfoundland. – photograph from 2020)

Private Allan Pilgrim seems not to be recorded as eligible for any medal for his war-time service – nor is his brother Richard as seen above - although it may be that he was entitled to both the Inter-Allied War Medal (Victory) and the British War Medal for his time on both...active service...and...overseas service.



The above dossier has been researched, compiled and produced by Alistair Rice. Please email any suggested amendments or content revisions if desired to criceadam@yahoo.ca. Last updated – February 14, 2023.