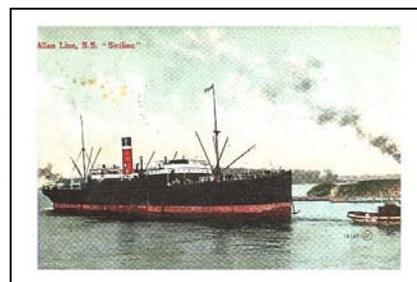




Private Isaac John Chaulk (elsewhere *Chalk*) (Regimental Number 2271) is buried in Windmill British Cemetery, Monchy-le-Preux – Grave reference I. A. 21.

His occupation prior to military service recorded as that of a fisherman, Isaac Chaulk was a recruit of the Ninth Draft. Having presented himself for medical examination at the Church Lads Brigade Armoury in St. John's on March 4, 1916, he enlisted *for the duration of the war* on the same day – engaged at the daily private soldier's rate of \$1.10. He then attested eleven days later, on March 15.

Private Chaulk 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.



(continued)

It is likely that the... *two full companies numbering 500 men (Fighting Newfoundlander)*... plus some naval reservists from Newfoundland 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-on Ayr is to the left of the River Ayr and the Royal Borough is to the right. – courtesy of the Carnegie Library at Ayr*)

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 Chaulk among its ranks - 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 arrived 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*)

(continued)

**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.*

The contingent with which Private Chaulk reported *for duty in the field* was a large detachment of two-hundred sixty-six *other ranks* which arrived from Rouen at the 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 – two-hundred thirty-nine all told - and gaining little.

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 episode at Gueudecourt, 1st Battalion remained in the same area of *the Somme* and was regularly into and out of the trenches. There were no further infantry engagements, but the incessant artillery action ensured a steady stream of casualties. The Newfoundlanders were to be withdrawn from active service on or about December 12 and were to spend the following six weeks or so well behind the lines and 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 lines, the Newfoundlanders of 1st Battalion *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.

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.



(Preceding page: *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 and through the venerable medieval city of Arras and eventually beyond, its march to finish amid the rubble of a village called Monchy-le-Preux.



(Right adjacent: *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 to be the most costly day of the Newfoundlanders' war, four-hundred eighty-seven casualties on April 14 alone.



(Above right: *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, to the east, away from the camera. – photograph from 2013*)

(continued)

The son of Christopher Chaulk and Mary Jane Chaulk (née Pearce) of Bunyan's Cove, Bonavista Bay, brother to at least Samuel of Elliston, Trinity Bay, and nephew to John Burt, he was also married to Mrs. Lydia Chaulk (née Green?) of 206 Gower Street, St. John's - to whom he had allocated a daily allowance of seventy cents from his pay - and father to a young son whom he had not seen and whom he would never know.



Private Chaulk was reported as having been *killed in action* on April 14, 1917, while serving with 'B' Company during the fighting at Monchy-le-Preux.

At home, it was the Reverend H. Martin of Port Blandford who was requested to bear the news to his family.

Isaac John Chaulk had enlisted at the age of twenty-two years and five months.

(Right top: *The Caribou at Monchy-le-Preux stands atop the remains of a German strongpoint in the centre of the reconstructed village.* – photograph from 2009(?))



(Right above: *The War Memorial in Bunyan's Cove honours the sacrifice of Private Chaulk and of Private Chatman.* – photograph from 2010)

Private Isaac John Chaulk was entitled to the British War Medal (on left) and also to the Victory Medal (Inter-Allied War Medal).



(continued on following page)

Mr Howley Esq.
Secretary
Pensions and Disability Board
St. John's

The Rectory
Newtown, BB
May 26th 1917

Dear Sir

Will you kindly send me papers or information necessary in connection with obtaining a pension for a soldier's widow. The widow concerned is Mrs. Lydia Green widow of the late Isaac J. Chaulk No. 2271 Private, who was killed in action April 14, 1917. I may say she also has an infant son* born Jan 14th of this year.

Awaiting a reply at your earliest convenience

I am

Yours sincerely

J. F. Hiscock

Rector of Newtown

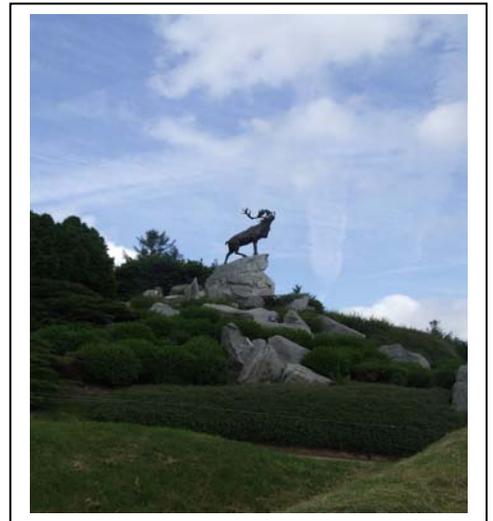
*** A family source has been kind enough to inform me that the child in question was, in fact, a daughter by the name of Mikinnon (sic), better known to her family as Minnie, born March 16, 1917(?)**

(In the 1921 Census for Elliston, Trinity Bay, there is listed a Minnie Chaulk, born 1917. Just above her name is that of a Lydia Sinyard – could this be her mother re-married?)



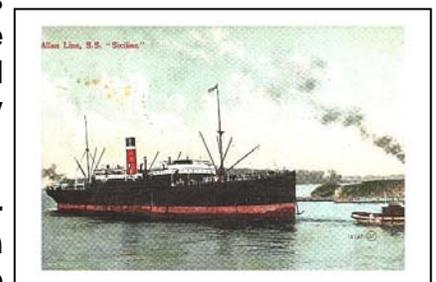
Private Wallace Herder (Regimental Number 2274), having no known last resting-place, is commemorated beneath the Caribou in Beaumont-Hamel Memorial Park.

His occupation prior to military service recorded as that of a clerk, Wallace Herder was a recruit of the Ninth Draft. Having presented himself for medical examination at the Church Lads Brigade Armoury in St. John's on March 15 of 1916, he then enlisted *for the duration of the war* – engaged at the daily private soldier's rate of \$1.10 – on the following day, before attesting two days later again, on March 18.



On May 9 Private Herder was promoted to the rank of lance-corporal; a month after that, on June 9, he was elevated to the rank of acting corporal. But perhaps the responsibilities of a non-commissioned officer were not to his liking for, apparently by his own request, he was reduced to the rank of private soldier on June 28.

Private Herder 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.

(continued)

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

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 Herder among its ranks - 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.*

The contingent with which Private Herder reported *for duty in the field* was a large detachment of two-hundred sixty-six *other ranks* which arrived from Rouen at the 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 – two-hundred thirty-nine all told - and gaining little.

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.

(continued)

(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 episode at Gueudecourt, 1st Battalion remained in the same area of the Somme and was regularly into and out of the trenches. There were no further infantry engagements, but the incessant artillery action ensured a steady stream of casualties. The Newfoundlanders were to be withdrawn from active service on or about December 12 and were to spend the following six weeks or so well behind the lines and 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 lines, the Newfoundlanders of 1st Battalion *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.

On January 28, 1917, five days after officially returning to active service, 1st Battalion was ending its first tour in the trenches of the New Year. The Regimental War Diary entry of that time reports that ...*'C' Co. were out helping to bring in wounded & carrying up materials for consolidating purposes...enemy shelled the whole area very heavily in the evening. Batt moved to Intermediate Line. Casualties 7 killed 17 wounded.*



(Right above: *Guillemont Road Cemetery and the area where 1st Battalion was stationed and where Private Herder died on January 28, 1917 – photograph from 2010*)

(Right: *Men of 'C' Company were acting as stretcher-bearers at the time. These men not only shared the dangers of the battlefield with their armed comrades, but often spent more*



time in exposed positions than did the ordinary soldier. – photograph from Illustration)

The son of H. George Herder and Susannah Herder – to whom he allocated a daily allowance of fifty-five cents from his pay - of 12, Pleasant Street in St. John's, he was reported as having been *killed in action* while serving with 'C' Company on January 28, 1917 - during that heavy bombardment of the Battalion positions near the small village of LesBoeufs in the French *Département de la Somme*.

Wallace Herder had enlisted at eighteen years of age.

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





Private William Adams (Regimental Number 2306), having no known last resting-place, is commemorated beneath the Caribou in Beaumont-Hamel Memorial Park.

His occupation prior to military service recorded as that of a fisherman, William Adams was a recruit of the Ninth Draft. Having presented himself at the Church Lads Brigade Armoury in St. John's for medical examination, he also enlisted *for the duration of the war* on the same day, March 20, - engaged at the daily private soldier's rate of \$1.10 - before attesting five days later, on March 25.



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

Private Adams 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.

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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



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

(continued)

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 Adams among its ranks - 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.

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(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, Étapes, LeHavre and Harfleur that became known notoriously to the troops as the Bull Rings.*

The contingent with which Private Adams reported *for duty in the field* was a large detachment of two-hundred sixty-six *other ranks* which arrived from Rouen at the 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 – two-hundred thirty-nine all told - and gaining little.

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(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*)



The entry for October 18 of the *Regimental War Diary* records that ...2nd Hants and 4th Worcesters made a successful attack from N. of Gueudecourt. This unit supplied 250 men as stretcher-bearers. It was during this action that Private Adams was wounded and evacuated to the 15th Casualty Clearing Station at Hazebrouck* suffering from gun-shot wounds to the left leg and to his left eye.



**Perhaps to another CCS: Hazebrouck is quite a distance from Gueudecourt.*

(Right above: *Stretcher-bearers not only shared the dangers of the battlefield with their armed comrades, but often spent more time in exposed positions than did the ordinary soldier. – from Illustration*)

From the casualty clearing station Private Adams was forwarded to the 11th Stationary Hospital in Rouen on October 19. Spending only a week there, he was discharged to duty at the Base Depot on the 26th, before re-joining 1st Battalion *in the field* on November 7. One of a draft of twenty-four *other ranks* accompanied by eight officers, he arrived in Ville-sous-Corbie at a time when the unit had been withdrawn from the line for a two-week period to re-enforce after the recent losses at Gueudecourt.

After the episode of October 12 at Gueudecourt, 1st Battalion had remained in the same area of *the Somme* and was regularly into and out of the trenches. There were to be no infantry engagements, but the incessant artillery action ensured a steady stream of casualties. The Newfoundlanders would be withdrawn from active service on or about December 12 and were to spend the following six weeks or so encamped well behind the lines.



(Right above: *a British encampment somewhere on the Continent, apparently during the winter season – from a vintage post-card*)

After that welcome six-week Christmas-time respite away from the front lines, the Newfoundlanders of 1st Battalion *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.

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.



(continued)

(Preceding page: *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 adjacent: *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 to be the most costly day of the Newfoundlanders' war, four-hundred eighty-seven casualties on April 14 alone.

(Above right: *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, to the east, away from the camera. – photograph from 2013*)

(continued)

The son of James Adams, (former fisherman, deceased October, 1913), and Emily Ann Adams (née *Boutcher*) – to whom he allocated a daily allowance of fifty-five cents from his pay - of *Arnold's Cove*, *Placentia Bay*, he was brother to Nelson, Alexander and Alice.



Private Adams was reported as *missing in action* on April 14, 1917, while serving with 'A' Company in the fighting at *Monchy-le-Preux*. Some thirty weeks later, on November 17, 1917, he was officially *presumed dead*.

William Adams had enlisted at the *declared age* – on three documents - of eighteen years, yet *Vital Statistics* has him *killed in action* at the age of twenty-six years.

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

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



