

SMART, E.



Seaman-Gunner Edward Smart, Number 1227x, having no known last resting-place, is commemorated on a bronze beneath the Caribou at the Newfoundland Memorial Park at Beaumont-Hamel.

Having decided to *answer the call* of the naval authorities for volunteers, Edward Smart travelled from Alexander Bay to St. John's, capital city of the Dominion of Newfoundland where, on October 12 of 1914, he reported...*to duty*...on the Naval Reserve training ship, HMS *Calypso*, moored in the harbour (see below).

On that same October 12 he enlisted for the first time into the Royal Naval Reserve (see further below), was signed on to undertake a five-year period of service, underwent the mandatory medical assessment on the morrow and commenced a twenty-eight day training period which he was not to complete (see below).

He also likely attested at this time, pledging his allegiance to the King-Emperor, George V.

(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: as a boy and young man he had served in the Royal Navy from 1877 until 1891 and always retained a fondness for the Senior Service. – The photograph of the King in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet is from the Royal Collection Trust web-site and taken in 1935.*)



**(Right: At the outset of their career, the Calypso-Class ships were apparently considered to be superior vessels. Hybrids - powered by both steam and sail - they were able to police the outer reaches of the British Empire most efficiently and economically. The rapid progress in engine technology, however, was to mean that HMS 'Calypso' and her sister-ships would soon be out-classed by newer vessels. – This Royal Navy photograph, taken before 1902 when the drill-hall was reportedly built on her upper deck and the funnel removed, is from Wikipedia)**



**\*In the early days 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.**



**(Right above: The White Ensign has been flown by the Royal Navy in its present form since about the year 1800 although other naval ensigns had existed for at least two centuries. It consists of a red St. George's Cross – the national flag of England - on a white field with the Union Flag\* in the upper canton.**

**\*The Union Flag is commonly referred to as the 'Union Jack'; this is, in fact, a misnomer since a flag is referred to as a 'Jack' only when flown from the bow of a ship.**

**Note: During the years preceding the Great War the only military force on the Island of Newfoundland – apart from a handful of ill-fated local attempts – was to be the Royal Naval Reserve (Newfoundland). Even so, it was to be some thirty years after the withdrawal of British troops from the Dominion in 1870 before the Reserve came into being in 1902.**



**Just fewer than four-hundred men were sought to enroll as seamen – apparently automatically at the rank of Able Seaman - and to present themselves annually in St. John's for five years in order to train for a period of twenty-eight days per annum. Allowed to report at a time of their own choosing, it is perhaps not surprising that these volunteers – mostly fishermen – were to opt to train during the winter months when fishing work was minimal.**

**(Right above: Recruits of the Royal Naval Reserve (Newfoundland) seen here in front of HMS 'Calypso'. The shed-like superstructure seen behind them had been built onto the ship in 1902 to serve as a drill-hall. Whether the vessel was still 'Calypso', or had become 'Briton' by this time (see further below) is not clear. – photograph from Newfoundland Provincial Archives via Wikipedia)**

**Expenses were apparently defrayed for the most part by the British (Imperial) Government and an attempt was made to ensure the number of recruits would be kept constantly at a maximum. This practice and policy was then to be continued up until the onset of hostilities some twelve years later.**

**Of course, the purpose of having a reserve force at any time is to provide a trained force ready at any time to serve at a time of need or crisis. Thus in August of 1914, upon the Declaration of War by the government in London, hundreds of those men of the Royal Naval Reserve (Newfoundland) were to make their way to St. John's, from there to take passage overseas to bolster the ranks of the Royal Navy.**



**(Right above: Naval reservists from Newfoundland, during the early days of the Great War, before their departure for the United Kingdom - from *The War Illustrated*)**

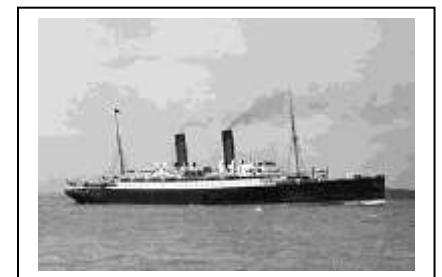
**An elderly vessel, H.M.S. Calypso, having become surplus to the Admiralty's needs, had been provided to the Dominion of Newfoundland by the Royal Navy in 1902 for training purposes. After some debate it was eventually decided that she would be permanently moored in the harbour of the capital, her superstructure reduced, and a wooden shelter built on her upper deck to provide training facilities and living quarters for the prospective naval recruits.**



**(Right above: HMS 'Calypso' in full sail. She was to be re-named 'Briton' in 1916 when a new 'Calypso', a modern cruiser, was about to be launched by the Royal Navy. – This photograph by the Royal Navy in 1898, is by courtesy of Admiralty House Museum)**

**Following those afore-mentioned three weeks of training and service\* spent in St. John's, Seaman Smart, promoted by this time from the rank of seaman recruit and one of a draft of three-hundred nine Naval Reservists and officers, embarked on November 5-6 onto the Cunard ocean-liner *Franconia* which had arrived in St. John's from New York.**

**(Right: A relatively new vessel, 'Franconia' had been launched on July 23 of 1910. Remaining un-requisitioned as a troop transport until early 1915, it was to be well over a year later that on 4 October, 1916, while heading for Salonika, she was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-boat to the east of Malta. She was not carrying any troops at the time, but out of her 314 crew members, 12 died. – the photograph is from Wikipedia)**



**(continued)**



*\*It appears that in many cases, even if the recruit in question had not already previously been with the Royal Naval Reserve, the required twenty-eight day training period, all or partially, was oft-times waived - as appears to have been the case of Seaman Smart.*

Their ship then having docked in the English port-city of Liverpool on November 12, several of the Reservists were posted directly to a ship. Others were ordered to undergo further training at various Royal Navy establishments and, likely having journeyed by train, reported to these bases on or about November 13.

Thus likely on the aforementioned November 13, Seaman Smart was...*taken on strength...*at HMS *Excellent*, the Royal Navy gunnery school located on Whale Island at the entrance to the harbour at Portsmouth. He was to train there until December 11 when he was ordered to join his ship, HMS *Viknor*, likely destined to man one of the guns with which by that time the ship had been fitted.



(Right above: *The Royal Navy Memorial which stands on the coast at Portsmouth and from where may be seen Whale Island – photograph from 1917)*

(Right: *Drill on a naval gun on Whale Island – from Wikipedia)*



The Armed Merchant Cruiser *Viknor* was an elderly ship, obsolete and apparently under-powered with a top speed of only fourteen knots. In her earlier lives she had firstly been, as of 1888, the SS *Atrato*, before then having been re-named as the SS *Viking* in 1912. Upon the outbreak of the *Great War* in 1914 she had been requisitioned by the British Admiralty and baptized on a third occasion as HMS *Viknor*.

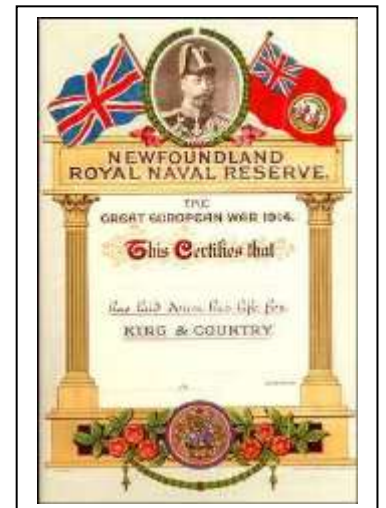


(Right: *The luxury cruise-liner ‘Atrato’ seen here in her pre-War condition – from the Old Ship Picture Galleries web-site)*

At the time of Seaman-Gunner Smart’s transfer to *Viknor*, the ship was apparently at the time based on the River Tyne in north-east England. She was not to leave port until December 28 and not to join her squadron (see below) until January 1.

‘*Viknor*’ was to be attached to the 10<sup>th</sup> Cruiser Squadron, also known as the *Northern Patrol*, a force originally having comprised out-of-date warships which, by that January of 1915, had been replaced by requisitioned ocean-going passenger-liners fitted with guns, some as elderly as a number of the venerable ships on which they were mounted.

(Right: *A Memorial Scroll, a copy of which was distributed to the families of those who had sacrificed their life while serving in the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve)*



The ships of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cruiser Squadron were not spoiling for a fight. Their job was to form a part of the naval blockade designed to prevent ships carrying goods to Germany from reaching their destination; to accomplish this these vessels had to patrol the area of stormy waters encompassed by Ireland, northern Scotland and Iceland, a thankless job at the best of times: during the tempestuous winter months, even worse.

In early January the ships of the *Northern Patrol* stopped a Norwegian vessel, the *Bergensfjord*, and transferred a number of persons, one of them a suspected spy, to *Viknor*, she then being ordered to proceed to Liverpool.

From what is known about *Viknor*, she was hardly a vessel fit for the task at hand and January and February of 1915 were to apparently be particularly stormy. What is more, a German counterpart, the steamship *Berlin*, had recently been reported in the area sowing mines – one of which had already sunk the British battleship *Audacious* some three months before.

It still remains a bit of a mystery as to what happened to *Viknor* although it appears to be that either she fell victim to the bad weather or that she was sunk by a mine. All that may be said with any great certainty is that there was not to be a single survivor: of the crew of three-hundred two, including twenty-five of the Royal Naval Reserve (Newfoundland), all were to perish\*.

*\*Her wreck was found off the coast of County Donegal, Ireland, in the year 2006, but no firm conclusion was to come about as to the cause of the ship's sinking.*

The son of Samuel Smart (deceased of pneumonia on November 18 of 1910) and of Fannie Smart (née *Dovey*\*) of Saunders' Cove, Alexander Bay – she soon afterwards of Salvage Bay - he was one of several siblings: a letter dated 1917 from his sister Mary – she at the time in service at Clarke's Beach, Conception Bay, and to whom he had allotted a daily sixty cents from his pay - cites two brothers at home, one aged sixteen, the second fourteen, as well as a further sister aged eight.



There appear to have been two more brothers: Francis (known as *Frank*) who was to later die while serving in the Newfoundland Regiment (also see \*\* below), and Walter-Dovey, born in 1895.

*\*The couple was married in the community of Glovertown on December 24, Christmas Eve, of 1892.*

(Right above: *The sacrifice of Seaman-Gunner Edward Smart is honoured on the War Memorial which stands in the community of Glovertown, Alexander Bay. – photograph from 2014(?)*)

(Right: *The photograph of Seaman Edward Smart is from the Canadian Virtual War Memorial, Veterans' Affairs, Canada, to which it has been donated by Norman Smart.*)



Seaman-Gunner Edward Smart died on that January 13, 1915, at the *recorded* age of nineteen years: the date of his birth in Alexander Bay, Newfoundland, July 7, 1896, is taken from his enlistment papers.

*Seaman Smart served only in the Royal Navy and was not in the service of Canada as is cited in some sources, notably the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.*

Seaman-Gunner Edward Smart was entitled to the 1914-1915 Star, to the British War Medal (centre) and the Victory Medal (Inter-Allied War Medal).



***\*\*Francis (Frank) Smart enlisted into the Newfoundland Regiment in April of 1917, thereafter to sail from St. John's to Halifax on May 19 to take trans-Atlantic passage to the United Kingdom.***

***It was not to be: he died in hospital from heart failure on the night of May 21-22 while in Halifax and was buried on the morrow, May 23, in Fort Massey Military Cemetery – here seen to the right – today in the centre of the city.***

