

Anderson, Lloyd Morley
Private
North Nova Scotia Highlanders
Royal Canadian Infantry Corps
M 38812



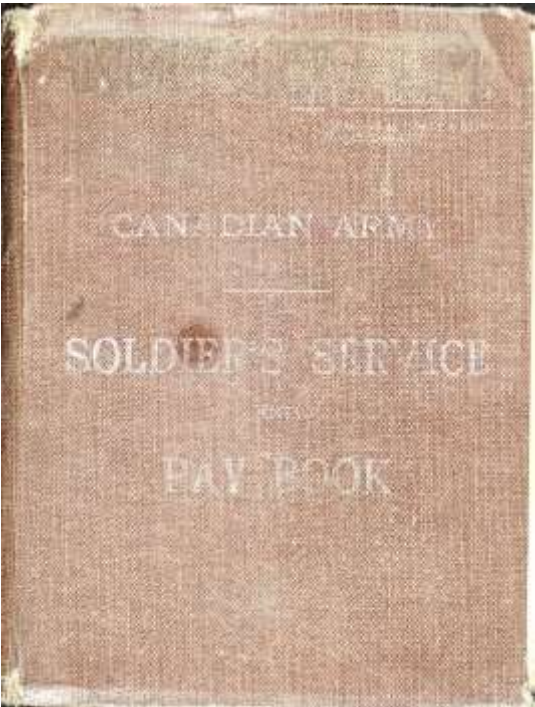
Lloyd Anderson was born in Oyen, Alberta on May 5, 1918. Oyen is a hamlet near Benton, where he stayed the rest of his life. It is situated in the south of Alberta, in the south-west of Canada. Father James Harry was called by his second name, he was a farmer and born around 1892. Harry married Edith A. in Oyen on April 20, 1917. She was six years younger than her husband. The couple were members of the United Church and had five children, of whom daughter Marion died on September 6, 1921. She was then only two years old. Lloyd was the eldest of the family and after Marion daughter Norma Helen was born on December 9, 1923. Until March 2024 she was the only survivor of the family. She married Mr. Gummo. After Norma came daughter Merna May Alberta Shields (1927-2023). Son Larry Clark was the youngest of the family (1944/1945-2016).

In an email dated June 22, 2022 Peter Shearer mentioned that his grandmother was a sister of Lloyd's father. The family had six children and Harry was born in Burnt Church, New Brunswick. As a young man Harry left for the west, for Alberta, where he married Edith Morley in 1917. Her family name also became Lloyd's second first name. Grandma Norma still remembered that Harry received the telegram containing the news of his son's death.

Lloyd went to the rural school in Alberta up to Grade 10. He was a farmer by profession and spoke English. Lloyd was sixteen when he left school after having done two years of High School. He did not hate school, but he disliked taking courses at High School. Lloyd started working on his father's farm and gained twelve years' experience working on a farm.

Besides, he worked on his own land, was a tatters and wood dealer, worked as a saw-setter in a wood mill and was a lorry driver transporting tree trunks.

On March 11, 1942 Lloyd signed up with the National Resources Mobilization Act (NRMA) in Camrose, Alberta. He was twenty-three years old. NRMA was a statute passed by Parliament, which enabled the Canadian Government to claim the Canadians' properties and services for their country's defence. In 1942 the law changed, so that conscripts could also be deployed abroad. During the period 1940-1944 almost 60,000 Canadians signed up for voluntary general service. The Government was allowed to register both men and women and to compel them to accept jobs that the Government deemed necessary.



(1) SOLDIER'S NAME AND DESCRIPTION ON ATTESTATION

Regtl. No. M 38812

Surname (in capitals) ANDERSON

Christian Name (in full) LLOYD MORLEY

Date of Birth 5 MAY 1918

Place of Birth OYEN, ALBERTA, CAN

Citizenship CANADIAN

Trade on Enlistment FARMER

Nationality of Father at Birth _____

Nationality of Mother at Birth _____

Religion UNITED CHURCH

Enlisted at CAMROSE ALTA

Date 11 MAR 42

Particulars of former service (if any) in: Regt. No., Corps or Regiment and post. None

Signature of Soldier L M Anderson

Signature of Officer [Signature]

Place Camrose Date 15 Jan 42

Under service number M 602377 Lloyd was in Camrose until October 13, 1942 and after that he was with No 13 General Transport Company until November 4, 1943. He had successfully completed the Basic and Advanced training. In June 1942 Lloyd was admitted to Red Deer Military Hospital with flu for twenty-eight days. Shortly before that he had become a Qualified Driver 1/C Class III (Wheeled). He joined the A 20 Canadian Army Service Corps Training Centre in Red Deer again. Mid October 1942 he was a member of the Home Defence and as from October 16 he was with 16 Brigade Group 26 Company RCASC. From November 2 he was in Lethbridge with # 3 Works Company of the Royal Canadian Engineers. At the end of that year Lloyd was entitled to Christmas leave and reported back in Prince George with the Rocky Mountain Rangers (RMR) on January 1, 1943. He was here for a few weeks and was transferred again, this time

to the Oxford Rifles, 14 Canadian Infantry Brigade, in Terrace, British Columbia (BC). In March 1943 Lloyd was back in Prince George and had agricultural leave from May 7 until June 15, 1943.

A week after his return from leave, on June 22, 1943, Lloyd had a motorbike accident. They were riding on the road in convoy formation when he lost control over his motorbike on the loose gravel on the road. He jumped off the motorbike, but his face and both knees were bruised. After a short medical treatment Lloyd was able to continue.

On November 4, 1943 Lloyd switched to active service in St. George, BC. In his registration and medical report it said that Lloyd now had service number M 38812. He was 5 ft 11" tall and weighed 182 lbs. Lloyd had brown eyes, black hair and a dark skin. He had a car driver's licence and was able to carry out repairs. He loved baseball, reading adventure stories, but was not a member of a club. Lloyd had some experience in cooking. Lloyd was described as a well-built young man, who did not really want to join active service, but instead wanted to go back to farming on a grain farm after the war. He was a sturdy, somewhat reticent soldier. He seemed reliable and sincere. Having had two years of High School and developed trading qualities, he was considered suitable as a motor cyclist and mechanic with RCASC. Later his weight went down to 170 lbs. Lloyd was near-sighted and wore glasses.

From December 10 until December 20, 1943 Lloyd was admitted to hospital again, this time to Terrance Military Hospital. On December 20, 1943 Lloyd had a new will made, of which his father Harry was executor. A fourth part of his money would go to his sister Norma, the other fourth to sister Merna and the rest to brother Larry Clark.



In April 1944 Lloyd was found suitable to leave overseas. He had been a driver for eighteen months and had taken some refresher courses. He was then at Head Quarters 13 Canadian Infantry Brigade in Vernon, BC, with the 13th Battalion of the Rocky Mountain Rangers.

Lloyd and his mother Edith, May 1944

Before his departure to Europe, Lloyd had embarkation leave and left on May 25, 1944. They arrived in the United Kingdom (UK) on June 2, 1944. During this period Lloyd signed up as a blood donor. He did not stay long in the UK though, as on July

29 he sailed to France, where they arrived the following day. There he was assigned to the 13th Battalion of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders (NNSH).

North Nova Scotia Highlanders Regiment (RCIC).

The NNSH were part of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division of the 2nd Canadian Corps.



The North Nova Scotia Highlanders used to have their basic training in

Amherst, Nova Scotia. They were a reserve infantry battalion, set up in 1936. From 1942 until 1954 they were part of the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps. In their training building in Amherst the NNSH museum is now located. They were one of the first regiments that landed in Normandy on June 6, 1944. They fought their way to the Netherlands via Belgium. Mid November 1944 the 2nd Corps troops were on guard along the Maas, in the surroundings of Nijmegen. A front line was formed along the River Waal, via Groesbeek to the River Maas near Mook.

In January 1945 the NNSH occupied the so-called 'brick area' along the Rhine, east of Nijmegen. They took part in the offensive on the west bank of the Rhine, but circumstances were tough as the Germans had flooded the lower-lying land. Heavy fighting on both sides of the Rhine ensued and the Highlanders suffered severe losses. On February 2, 1945 the roads were very bad due to rain and the rising temperature. Preparations for Operation Veritable, which was about to start on February 8, were in full swing. As many Allied soldiers as possible gathered in the area for the major attack: pushing the German enemy back across the Rhine to their own territory.

To prepare for this major attack, the Royal Air Force bombed the German lines near the Reichswald and the towns of Kleve, Emmerich and Goch on February 7. All this was done for the psychological effect it would have on the enemy. February 8, 1945 at 06.00 hours started in bad weather. NNSH were only able to enter the territory by amphibious vehicles, as the enemy had flooded the area and the terrain was muddy and wet. There were long delays, as there were not enough vehicles to transport all the men.

Finally, on February 12, 1945 they reached their destination, and on February 14 they crossed the Rhine in their Buffaloes. There were several casualties in those few days and on the eastern bank of the Rhine they occupied their positions in buildings near Emmerich. B Company was fired at by the enemy, but there was no real counter attack. Again it took days

to advance further. This time, however, the NNSH got support from the British Dorsetshire Regiment. On February 20, additional troops arrived of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade and the advance continued. Again they were pushed back by the Germans. However, aided by reinforcements, supplemented by anti-tank cannons and tanks, they made a renewed attack at 11.30 hours on February 22. In spite of heavy German artillery bombing, they reached their goal.

Unfortunately, that day, February 22, 1945 ten NNSH men were killed. They were temporarily buried in Germany, but reburied in Groesbeek. The fallen soldiers that day were:

Ellis LYONS, Charles FRAYN, Augustinus BURKE, Reginald ROBBINS, Lawrence RUSSELL, Lloyd DIJKSTRA, Willem FOLEY, Harry HERMAN, Johannes MacDONALD and Lloyd ANDERSON.

Lloyd Anderson was initially buried in Bedburg, Germany, at a temporary military cemetery, plot 1, row 10, grave 24.

Private Lloyd Morley Anderson was twenty-six years old when he died on February 22, 1945. He was reburied at Groesbeek Canadian War Cemetery, grave reference **IX. D. 14.** on September 17, 1945.

The following words are inscribed on his headstone:

BORN IN ALBERTA.
HE IS NOT DEAD,
HE SHALL RISE AGAIN

Lloyd Anderson was awarded the following medals:

- 1939-1945 Star
- France and Germany Star
- War Medal 1939-1945
- Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp



Photo: The Faces Of Groesbeek

Initially, the medals were sent to father Harry, who returned them and they were then sent, together with the Memorial Cross, to his mother Edith in Acadia Valley, Alberta.



FACES TO GRAVES

Stichting Faces to Canadian War Graves Groesbeek

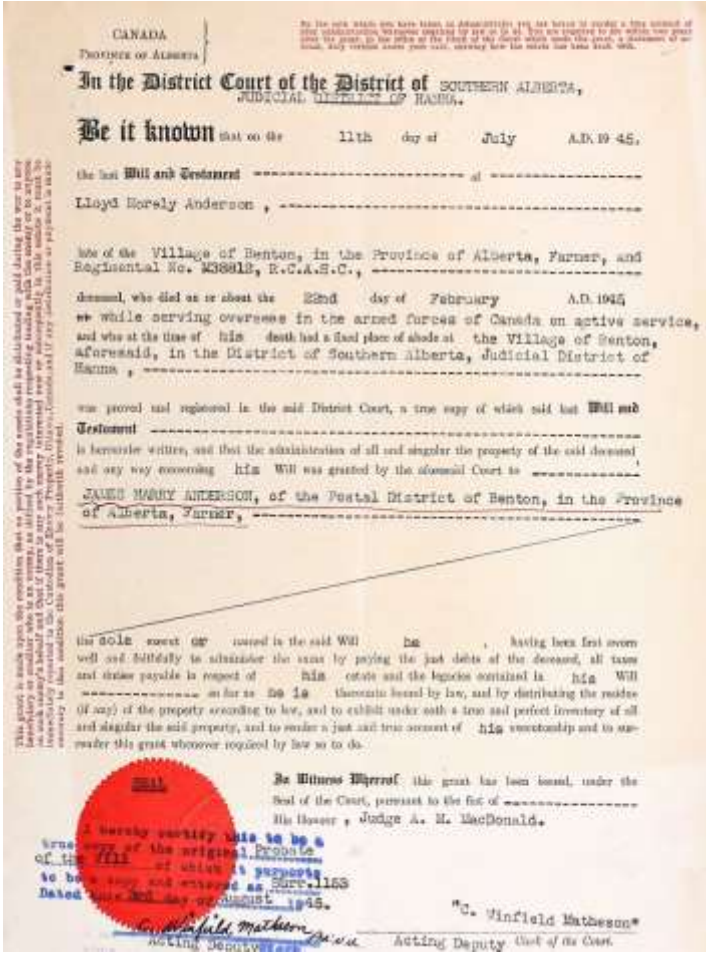
Life story: Liesbeth Huisman, Research Team Faces To Graves.

*If you have a photograph of this soldier or any additional information, please contact info@facestograves.nl.

Sources:

- Commonwealth War Graves Commission
- Library and Archives Canada
- Peter Shearer and Don Gummo,
- Lloyd's family
- War Diaries North Nova Scotia Highlanders

In June 2022, Faces to Graves got in touch with Peter Shearer by email. His grandma Merna was father Harry's sister.





In March 2024, Faces to Graves resumed their mail contact. Unfortunately, it turned out that Merna had died in 2023. Peter passed on Don Gummo's address. He is the son of Norma, Lloyd's sister.

His mother turned 100 on December 9, 2023!!!! We would like to thank the family for their contribution to this life story.

Lloyd and his sister Norma, 1944

2.

ANSWER IN FULL ALL APPLICABLE QUESTIONS

STATEMENT of the Names, Ages and Addresses or Dates of Death, of all the relatives that the decedent ever had in each of the degrees specified below:

Degree of Relationship	RELATIVES required to be accounted for	INFORMANT'S STATEMENT		
		NAME IN FULL of any Relative, if not, in each degree (initials)	Age	ADDRESS IN FULL, if not available, the nearest town or village, or the nearest place of birth, if then deceased (initials)
1.	Wife of the Decedent	None		
2.	Children of the Decedent and dates of their Births	None		
3.	Father of the Decedent	James H. Anderson	53	Benton Alta
4.	Mother of the Decedent	Edith A. Anderson	47	Benton Alta
5.	Brothers of the Decedent	Full Blood	Larry B. Anderson	10 Benton Alta
		Half Blood		
6.	Sisters of the Decedent	Full Blood	Margaret Anderson	25 Died Sept. 6, 1921
			Norma H. Anderson	21 Benton Alta
			Merna C. Anderson	17 Benton Alta
	Half Blood			
7.	Brother of Decedent or other (whether of the full or half blood of the Decedent, who was dead, and date of death)	Name and age of their children (if any)	Address of their children	
X		Margaret Anderson	Benton Alta	Deceased Sept 6, 1921



In Memory of

LLOYD MORLEY ANDERSON
Private
M/38812



North Nova Scotia Highlanders, R.C.I.C.
who died on Thursday, 22nd February 1945. Age 26.

Additional Information:

Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Harry Anderson, of Oyen, Alberta.

Commemorative Information

Cemetery: GROESBEEK CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY, Gelderland, Netherlands
Grave Reference/Panel Number: IX. D. 14.

Historical Information:

By far the greater number of the men buried in this cemetery were Canadians, and many of them lost their lives in the Battle of the Rhineland, when the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Divisions and the 4th Canadian Armoured Division took part in the drive southwards from Nijmegen to clear the territory between the Maas and the Rhine, in February and March 1945. Canadian casualties from 8th February to 10th March of that year totalled 5,304. Others, buried here, died earlier or later in the southern part of Holland and in the Rhineland. There are 2610, 1939-1945 Commonwealth war casualties commemorated here, of these 20 are unidentified. Also commemorated here are 8 Foreign National casualties. Within the cemetery stands the Groesbeek Memorial which commemorates those who died in the final stages of the war in Europe, and have no known grave.

