1914–1918 War Dead Commemorated at Roundhay St John

A personal look into the lives of some. In time I hope to research others.

Kenneth H Ives  9th December 1914  Lionel M Lupton  16 July 1916
Maurice Lupton  19th June 1915  Francis A Lupton  19th February 1917
Cuthbert Hartnell  16th July 1915  Derrick Ives  19th January 1918
Thomas Willey  1st July 1916  Charles R Lupton  9th May 1918
Edwin A Carlton  1st July 1916  Alfred Cuckson  8th November 1918
James H Simpson  3rd July 1916  Reginald E Rumsey  9th December 1918

World War One [WW1] lasted four years. Over nine million men served in the British and Commonwealth Army. One million did not return. Those soldiers fought in dreadful conditions including sucking mud trenches in Flanders, the beaches of Gallipoli and snow in Russia. The ‘War for Britain’ began on 4th August 1914 and did not stop until 11th November 1918.

The disastrous Battle of the Somme which began on July 1st 1916 resulted in what some people call ‘the death of a generation’.

Much of the Army’s paper work was destroyed by WW2 bombing raids with over 60% of the WW1 Army service records burnt or damaged. The records of the Royal Air Force and the Navy have survived quite intact. From research on line and through people’s own stories, museums, archives, newspapers etc we can gather other information. The hundredth anniversary of the start of WW1 inspired more to be made accessible.

I have tried to look a little deeper into the lives of some of those who served and are remembered at Roundhay St John, Wetherby Road, Leeds. Some of those who died grew up here, some worked here, some moved here later in life or had a connection with the people of Roundhay.

They could not know what they were letting themselves in for. They left behind grieving mothers and fathers, sisters, brothers, wives, children and friends. We cannot imagine what these boys, men and women went through. I feel it is our responsibility to try and remember their stories and feel a little of what it was like for them, and the people around them.

Mistakes sometimes occur. If they have marred this account I apologise. Please let me know and I will make any corrections as soon as possible.

Learn more If you are able to add to the history of our war dead or those who survived, or if you have a connection with Roundhay in the WW1 years and are willing to share your story, please contact me.

Sharon Donaldson
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 28th</td>
<td>Archduke Franz Ferdinand and wife assassinated at Sarajevo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5th</td>
<td>Kaiser William II promises German support for Austria against Serbia</td>
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<td>July 28th</td>
<td>Austria declares war on Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1st</td>
<td>Germany declares war on Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 4th</td>
<td>Britain declares war on Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 5th</td>
<td>The first British troops land in France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 23rd</td>
<td>First shots fired. The Battle of Mons starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 26th</td>
<td>Russian Army defeated at Tannenburg and Masurian Lakes</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 6th</td>
<td>Battle of the Marne starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 18th</td>
<td>First Battle of Ypres starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 29th</td>
<td>Turkey enters the war on Germany’s side. Trench warfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31st</td>
<td>Robert Blackburn receives telegraphed order from First Lord of The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Admiralty Winston Churchill to build war aeroplanes at the Olympia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Works, Roundhay Road and at Blackburn’s other factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 9th</td>
<td>Kenneth Hill Ives dies at York Military Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 16th</td>
<td>German Battleships attack Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>resulting in 137 fatalities and 592 casualties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915 January 19th</td>
<td>First Zeppelin raids on Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 22nd</td>
<td>First use of poison gas at The Second Battle of Ypres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 25th</td>
<td>Allied troops land in Gallipoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 7th</td>
<td>The Lusitania sunk by a German U boat</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 23rd</td>
<td>Italy declares war on Germany and Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 19th</td>
<td>Maurice Lupton killed in the trenches at Lille</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 16th</td>
<td>Cuthbert Hartnell killed near Ypres</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 5th</td>
<td>Germany captures Warsaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 25th</td>
<td>The Battle of Loos starts</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916 January 27th</td>
<td>Conscription introduced to Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 21st</td>
<td>The Battle of Verdun starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31st</td>
<td>The Battle of Jutland takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1st</td>
<td>The First Battle of the Somme starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1st</td>
<td>Thomas Willey killed at The Somme. He went ‘over the top’ and was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>seen to lose his legs. By evening nothing of his body could be found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1st</td>
<td>Edwin A Carlton killed at The Somme</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 3rd</td>
<td>James H Simpson killed at The Somme</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 16th</td>
<td>Lionel Lupton killed at The Somme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 15th</td>
<td>First use of tanks en masse at The Somme</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 18th</td>
<td>The First Battle of the Somme ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 28th</td>
<td>First aircraft bombing of Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 7th</td>
<td>Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>February 19th: Francis A Lupton killed at Miraumont in The Battle of the Somme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April 6th: USA declares war on Germany</td>
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<td></td>
<td>May 12th: Test pilot Roland Ding killed in an aeroplane crash on a field near St John’s Primary School, North Lane, Roundhay</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 31st: The Third Battle of Ypres starts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>November 6th: British launches a major offensive on the Western Front</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 10th: End of The Third Battle of Ypres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 5th: Germany and Russia sign an Armistice</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 9th: Britain captures Jerusalem from Turkey</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td></td>
<td>March 29th: Marshall Foch appointed Allied Commander on the Western Front</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April 9th: Germany starts an offensive in Flanders</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 9th: Charles R Lupton killed. Flying on Active duty</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 15th: Second Battle of Marne starts. The collapse of the German Army starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 8th: Advance of the allies is successful</td>
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<td></td>
<td>October 9th: Germany’s Navy mutinies</td>
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<td></td>
<td>October 30th: Turkey makes peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 3rd: Austria makes peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 9th: German Emperor Kaiser William II abdicates</td>
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<td></td>
<td>November 8th: Alfred Cuckson died</td>
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<td></td>
<td>November 11th: Germany signs an Armistice with the Allies. Fighting stops</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 9th: Reginald E Rumsey died. Burns and injuries received while flying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 21st: The interred German Naval Fleet scuttles itself at Scapa Flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 28th: Treaty of Versailles signed by the Germans ending the War</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The poem that inspired the red poppy symbol

In flanders fields, the poppies blow Between the crosses, row on row, That mark our place: and in the sky The larks, still bravely singing, fly Scarce heard amid the guns below. We are the dead. Short days ago We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow, Loved and were loved, and now we lie In flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe: To you from failing hands we throw The torch; be yours to hold it high. If ye break faith with us who die We shall not sleep, though poppies Grow in flanders fields.

John McCrae, 1915
Kenneth Hill Ives b.1892 was the oldest son of Alfred and Beatrice Caroline Ives (nee Hill). Their banns were recorded at St Martin’s in Potternewton and St Pauls, Leeds in 1888 and they were married at St Martin’s on 24th October 1888.

Kenneth had younger siblings including: Derrick b.1887 (also killed in World War One); Leslie Edward b.1998; a sister Alexandra Enid b.1901; also Alfred James b.1891 who died in 1893 at the age of two; and Arthur Lionel born 1904. There seem to have been eight children altogether.

Kenneth’s father Alfred ran The Grand Restaurant on Boar Lane Leeds at the time of Kenneth’s birth and later owned ‘Powolny’s Diner Dansant’ in Bond Street, Leeds.
On the 1911 Census, Kenneth is shown with his parents at ‘The George’ (actually ‘The Grange’), Park Avenue, Roundhay with three of his siblings Leslie Edward, Alexandra Enid and Arthur Lionel. Their surname had also been mis-scribed on the Census as ‘Ivy’.

Kenneth’s maternal grandfather James Hill was Licensee of the Mexborough Arms on Harrogate Road, Leeds. Very little remained of the original building after 1928 when a replacement building was constructed. The Mexborough Arms was famous for the size of its bowling green. Kenneth, his siblings and parents probably visited frequently before WW1 as they were all in a similar trade. The Ives family may have been very well known in the area.

Kenneth qualified as a Solicitor just before joining The Prince of Wales’s Own (West Yorkshire Regiment) in September 1914 where he became a Second Lieutenant in the 8th Battalion, The Leeds Rifles.

The West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)
When the Volunteer Force became the Territorial Force in 1908, the unit expanded to form two battalions each over 1,000 strong – the 7th and 8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalions of The West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales’s Own) (TA). In July 1914 both battalions returned early from camp with orders to embody for war. So many former Leeds Riflemen and new recruits turned up at Carlton Barracks that two second line battalions were formed. The original battalions were identified as 1/7th and 1/8th; the second line
as the 2/7th and 2/8th. The first line battalions served in France and Flanders from April 1915 continuously to the end of the WW1 as part of the all-territorial 49th (1st West Riding) Infantry Division. A large part of their active service found them enduring the misery of holding the infamous Ypres Salient, as well as the Battle of the Somme, Passchendaele and the final advance to victory.

Carlton Barracks, Leeds was home to the 1/8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion. On 10th August 1914 they moved to Selby, then at the end of that month to Strenshall village and in late October to York. [The Battalion moved to Gainsborough in March 1915 and on 15 April 1915 they finally landed at Boulogne.]

Sadly Kenneth died in York Military Hospital on 9th December 1914 of typhoid fever and pneumonia. He never got as far as serving abroad. Kenneth was the first of Alfred and Beatrice’s boys to die and the first Roundhay St John soldier to die while in the service of his country.

Where did Kenneth contract Typhoid fever? What were sanitary conditions like at the training camps? We don’t have his Service Record so do not know where he trained. If he hadn’t been a soldier training in the camps he may never have contracted Typhoid fever. He was no less brave than those who fought, for his intention was to fight for his country and only untimely death stopped him.

Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of typhoid fever
The British bacteriologist Almroth Edward Wright first developed an effective typhoid vaccine at the Army Medical School in Netley, Hampshire. It was introduced in 1896 and used successfully during the Boer War. At that time typhoid often killed more soldiers at war than were lost due to enemy combat. He further developed his vaccine at a newly opened research department at St Mary’s Hospital Medical School in London from 1902, where he established a method for measuring protective substances (opsonin) in human blood. Citing the example of the Second Boer War, during which many soldiers died from easily preventable diseases, Wright convinced the British Army that 10 million vaccines should be produced for the troops being sent to the Western Front, thereby saving up to half a million lives during the WW1.

It has been claimed that the British Army was the only combatant at the outbreak of the war to be fully immunized against the bacteria and so, for the first time, casualties due to combat exceeded those from disease. However, enteric or typhoid fever was spread by ingestion of faecal contaminated food or water and caused many deaths and much debility during the WW1 period, particularly as trench life was necessarily associated with poor hygiene and lack of sanitation. The vermin and flies that were part of trench life ensured that typhoid fever remained a common affliction of WW1 soldiers. While it is reported that by WW1 most British troops were vaccinated against Typhoid Fever another report says vaccination was still in its infancy. But Kenneth died before he was in the trenches, before he went abroad.

The symptoms of typhoid fever were continued fever, perhaps pink skin-spots on the upper abdomen, enlarged spleen, diarrhoea, listlessness and sometimes death. Before antibiotics, 12 percent to 16 percent of patients died.

In the first week, the temperature rises slowly and fever fluctuations are seen with malaise, headache, and cough. A bloody nose is seen in a quarter of cases and abdominal pain is also possible. There is a decrease in the number of circulating
white blood cells with eosinopenia and relative lymphocytosis. Perhaps one of the least lethal diseases, the fatality rate of typhoid fever is only 10-30 percent. The symptoms show up in stages over a period of three weeks and, in most cases, are not fatal. That said, the disease can stay dormant in a person who has overcome it and then be passed on to another person.

In the second week of the infection, the patient lies prostrate with high fever in plateau around 40 °C (104 °F). Delirium is frequent, often calm, but sometimes agitated. This delirium gives to typhoid the nickname of "nervous fever". Rose spots appear on the lower chest and abdomen in around a third of patients. The abdomen is distended and painful in the right lower quadrant. Diarrhoea can occur in this stage: six to eight stools in a day, green - comparable to pea soup, with a characteristic smell. However, constipation is also frequent. The spleen and liver are enlarged and tender, and there is elevation of liver. (The major symptom of this fever is that the fever usually rises in the afternoon up to the first and second week.)

In the third week of typhoid fever, a number of complications can occur:
- Intestinal Haemorrhage due to bleeding in congested patches; this can be very serious but is usually not fatal.
- Intestinal perforation: this is a very serious complication and is frequently fatal. It may occur without alarming symptoms until septicaemia or diffuse peritonitis sets in.
- Encephalitis
- Neuropsychiatric symptoms (described as "muttering delirium" or "coma vigil"), with picking at bedclothes or imaginary objects.
- Metastatic abscesses

The fever is still very high and oscillates very little over 24 hours. Dehydration ensues, and the patient is in a delirious (typhoid) state. One third of affected individuals develop a macular rash on the trunk. Platelet count goes down slowly and risk of bleeding rises. By the end of third week, the fever starts subsiding. This carries on into the fourth and final week.

From the collection of and © Geoffrey Shearsmith
According to The Law Times, Kenneth was an assistant to Mr. A. W. Willey, who was the father of another soldier who died. Thomas Willey died in the Battle of the Somme 1916, and is also remembered at Roundhay St John. They were practically neighbours and must have been friends.

Medal Roll of Kenneth Hill Ives.

It clearly states that his mother Mrs Ives 'makes appeal' for medals, also that he is 'ineligible for medals'

War record from [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)
Window in memory of Kenneth Hill Ives and his brother Derrick Ives

Memorial in Roundhay St. John

photographs by Pete Oldfield

Newspaper report January 1915

IN MEMORIAM.

Local newspaper 9th December 1922
The Monument to the Ives family in Lawnswood Cemetery, Leeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Service Number</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Regiment / Service</th>
<th>Service Country</th>
<th>Grave / Memorial Reference</th>
<th>Cemetery / Memorial Name</th>
<th>Docs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IVES, KENNETH HILL</td>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
<td></td>
<td>09/12/1914</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales Own)</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Screen Wall B. 317.</td>
<td>LEEDS (LAWNSWOOD) CEMETERY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commonwealth War Graves Commission entry (CWGC)


Grave Registration Document
| CWGC – Grave Registration Form |

In memory of
Second Lieutenant
Kenneth Hill Ives
8th Bn., West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales’s Own) who died on 20 December 1914 Age 22
Son of Alfred Edward and Beatrice Constance Ives, of G сентный, Headingley, Leeds.
Remembered with Honour
Leeds (Lawnwood) Cemetery

![Image of a red poppy wreath with text: THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE]

Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

| CWGC – Certificate |
Acknowledgments

Leeds Rifles  http://www.yorkshirevolunteers.org.uk/Leedsrifles.htm

Leodis  http://www.leodis.net/display.aspx?resourceIdentifier=2002129_52927798

Peter Oldfield  Photos of the interior of Roundhay St John Church

ODHS  "They died in The Service of Their Country" an article by the late Valerie Ives MBE published in Oak Leaves Part One by ODHS (Oakwood and District Historical Society). Quotations by kind permission of her family. I have also written about Derrick Ives so there is more Ives family history below.

FFH  http://ffhyork.weebly.com/military-hospital.html I have contacted the Fishergate, Fulford and Heslington Local History Society (FFH) for permission to reproduce the Postcard of R.A.M.C. York

The Law Times  http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=KHJvAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA351&dq=Kenneth+Hill+Ives&hl=en&sa=X&ei=51YAVPzrIcnqaLCrgMAH&ved=0CFQQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=Kenneth%20Hill%20Ives&f=false
This stone built house was the residence of Maurice Lupton’s father Francis Martineau Lupton Esq. Rockland was built during the 1880s in St. Mary’s Road on the Newton Park Estate at Potternewton. Born at Potternewton on 21st July 1848, Francis Martineau Lupton came from an old and respected Leeds family with a strong sense of citizenship. His career included the chair of an improvement committee on Leeds City Council, responsible for clearing the insanitary areas of York Street and Quarry Hill. He was an Alderman of Leeds between 1895 and 1916.

Francis Martineau Lupton married Harriet Albina Davis (b.1850 d.1892) daughter of Rev Thomas Davis, who was Roundhay St John’s first vicar from 1839-1887.

Maurice was born on 4th June 1887. He had two sisters – Olive Christiana Lupton and Annie Muriel Lupton; also two brothers – Francis Ashford Lupton (b.1886 d.1917) and Lieutenant Lionel Martineau Lupton (b.1892 d.1916).

The family suffered a huge loss as all three brothers were killed in WW1. Maurice was killed by a snipers bullet in the trenches at Lille on 19th June 1915. His brother Francis Ashford Lupton was killed on 19th February 1917 as was his other brother Lionel Lupton in July 1916.
In 1917 Francis Martineau Lupton gave up Rockland, letting it for a nominal annual rent for use as a home for the children of soldiers and sailors in memory of his sons. Later he moved to Fieldhead, Park Avenue, Roundhay – he is listed in the Leeds Directories as residing at this address between 1917 and 1920. Also listed at Fieldhead in the 1920 Directory is Richard Noel Middleton who in 1914 had married Maurice’s sister Olive Christiana Lupton (1881-1936).

Francis Martineau Lupton was the great-great-grandfather of the present Duchess of Cambridge who, prior to her marriage to H.R.H. Prince William (1st Duke of Cambridge) was known as Catherine Elizabeth Middleton. Richard Noel Middleton and Olive Christiana (nee) Lupton were her great-grandparents.

The fortune of money that was left by Maurice’s parents was put into trusts for the benefit of their future generations’ education.
Parade of the 7th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, August 1914

When War with Germany was declared in August 1914 the 1/7th Battalion (Leeds Rifles) West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) (TA) [a Territorial Army battalion] was at Carlton Barracks, Leeds. On the 10th of August the battalion moved to Selby, at the end of that month to Strenshall, and in late October to York. In March 1915 they moved to Gainsborough before proceeding to France, sailing from Folkestone on the 15th of April 1915 and landing at Boulogne with the 146th Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Division.

They served on the Western Front throughout the conflict, seeing action at Aubers Ridge, on the Somme, the Flanders Coast, the Third Battle of Ypres, the Battle of the Lys and the final advance in Picardy.

**Article below published by Mail Online, 22nd February 2014**

*Maurice was the first to go to war. He joined the Leeds Rifles, became a captain in the 7th battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment, the Prince of Wales’ regiment, and was shipped to the support trenches in Belgium as part of the all-territorial 49th (1st West Riding) Infantry Division.*

*He arrived on April 19, 1915, and died exactly two months later, at the age of only 28 – one of 2,050 members of the Leeds Rifles to be killed on active service in France and Flanders during the war.*

*At this distance, his letters to his family – which are published in The Next Generation a sequel to The Lupton Family in Leeds – seem strangely naive: ‘I would not have missed coming out here for worlds,’ he wrote on April 28. ‘We have done no actual fighting yet but only moved about at very short notice, which is great fun.’ The following day, he wrote: ‘I am sitting in a little mud and wood shelter for all the world like playing Indians. Now and then we hear an occasional rifle crack or a shell going over like a wild duck, but not aimed at us, at least I don’t think so.’*

*Gradually, though, Maurice learned the reality of trench warfare. On June 6, he wrote: ‘Into trenches for six days. I am going to try fitting the field glasses sent by Father on to a periscope so as to see more details of the German trench line because one cannot point a telescope directly at them. ‘They are sometimes extraordinarily quick at picking off little things like periscopes.’*
His final letter, written on June 15, four days before his death, is desperately poignant:

‘One afternoon the Germans suddenly started shelling our end of the trench with shrapnel. By sheer mischance, one of these shells did not burst in the air but hit a sand bag wall against which our billet policeman was standing and cut off his leg a little below the knee. He was a tremendously strong chap and chloroform did not seem to have any effect on him, at least not for ages, but sadly he died the next day. All the other deaths we have had in the company have been practically instantaneous, shot through the head while firing over the parapet.’
 Acknowledgments

Ancestry www.ancestry.co.uk
Leodis http://www.leodis.net/display.aspx?resourceIdentifier=2004713_58150882
CWGC http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/298675/LUPTON,%20MAURICE
Find a grave http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&GRid=112986882&CRid=2201091&
Cuthbert Hartnell 1888–1915

Cuthbert was the only son of Wilson Hartnell (b.1839 d.1920) and Elizabeth Hartnell who were married in 1886.

Wilson had been widowed. His first wife Florence gave him one child Edith, born in 1880, but Florence had died in 1880 aged just twenty six.

Wilson founded and ran Wilson Hartnell Volt Works – electric light for mines and works. Wilson Hartnell invented the Hartnell Governor, a device which controlled the speed of an engine, a motor or other machine by regulating the fuel or power supply. In the 1880’s Wilson ran his business from No 2 Park Row, Leeds.

1891 advertisement

Park Row, Leeds – Painting by Atkinson Grimshaw 1882
1886 advertisement for the Hartnell business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Condition</th>
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<th>Age</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Occupation / Disability</th>
<th>Where born</th>
<th>Image</th>
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<td>Head</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Consulting Engineer</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>HARTNELL, Cuthbert</td>
<td>Son</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<td>HARTNELL, Constance W</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Single</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td>F</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>York, Yorkshire</td>
<td>VIEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAVER, Julia</td>
<td>Servant</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Walsall, Staffordshire</td>
<td>VIEW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Piece: 3700
Folio: 41
Page: 33
Registration District: Leeds
Civil Parish: Leeds
Municipal Borough: Leeds
Address: 8, Blenheim Terrace, Leeds
County: Yorkshire (West Riding)

The 1891 Census

Blenheim Terrace (in 1953). Cuthbert lived here in 1891 © Leeds Library & Information Services
In the 1901 Census Cuthbert was a Grammar School boarding student at Bedford, where the children’s ages ranged from ten to seventeen.

1911 Census Page

Cuthbert qualified as a Civil Engineer and in 1911 was Commissioned in the 8th Battalion (Leeds Rifles) of The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own) (TA) for whom he played rugby.

Civil Engineer Records 1913
Cuthbert was a keen rugby player – Yorkshire Evening Post 11th October 1913

By the time war was declared Cuthbert was Managing Director of Wilson Hartnell & Co Ltd. He, like many others, reported to barracks.

Carlton Barracks Leeds (Wikipedia)
The 1/8th Battalion, (Leeds Rifles) West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) (TA), a territorial battalion was at Carlton Barracks, Leeds in August 1914 when war broke out. On the 10th of August they moved to Selby, at the end of the month to Strenshall, and in late October they moved to York. In March 1915 they moved to Gainsborough before proceeding to France, sailing from Folkestone on the 15th of April 1915, landing at Boulogne with the 146th Brigade, 49th (West Riding) Division.

The Battalion served on the Western Front throughout the conflict, seeing action at Auber’s Ridge, on the Somme, the Flanders Coast, the Third Battle of Ypres, the Battle of the Lys and the final advance in Picardy. On the 30th of January 1918 they absorbed the 2/8th Battalion and transferred to 185th Brigade, 62nd (2nd West Riding) Division.

Cuthbert Hartnell was killed in the trenches by a shell near Ypres on the 16 July 1915.

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Image Ref: Yorkshire Rugby Football Union "In Memoriam" 1914-1919
© By kind permission of the Yorkshire Rugby Football Union
The deceased officer was exceedingly well-known in Leeds, especially in football circles, and the sad news will be heard with regret by his many friends.

Twenty-seven years of age, Lieutenant Hartnell was educated at the Bedford Grammar School, and thus early took a keen interest in all sport. He rowed in the first eight of the school, and played football with the 3rd fifteen. After leaving Bedford he began his practical training as an engineer and spent three years gaining experience in the shops of Messrs. J. and H. McLaren (Limited), Messrs. Kitson and Co.'s Airedale Foundry, and Messrs. Hathorn, Davy and Co. He then continued his learning for two years at the University of Leeds, and acted as secretary of the Students' Union. He became a member of the University Officers' Training Corps, and was one of the first of its members to receive a commission in the Rifles, which was in 1911. He also played football with the University football team. Latterly he acted as captain of the Leeds Rifles' football team, a position which earned for him great popularity among the men.

The young officer was also a member of the Leeds Court of Referees under the Insurance Act.

Lieut. Hartnell was an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a director of the firm of Wilson, Hartnell and Co., electrical engineers, Kirkstall Road, of which his father is the head.
De Ruvigny’s Roll of Honour 1914-1918 (Ancestry)

HARTNELL, CUTHBERT, Capt., 8th Battn. West Yorkshire Regt. (T.F.), only s. of Wilson Hartnell, of Aysgarth, Roundhay, Leeds, M. Inst. M.E., M. Inst. E.E., M. Brit. Ass., F.R.S.S.A. Edinburgh, F.R.S.A. London, Managing Director of Wilson Hartnell & Co., Ltd., Leeds, Manufacturers of Dynamos, motors and electrical machinery, by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Giles, of Manchester, and grandson of the Rev. Mark Antony Hartnell, M.A. Oxford; b. Leeds, 26 Aug. 1887; and was educ. at Bed ford Grammar School and Leeds University. After leaving Bedford, he spent three years in the works of Messrs. J. & H. MacIaren, Ltd., Messrs. Kitson & Co.’s Airedale Foundry, and Messrs. Hathorn, Davy & Co., and then attended a two years’ course in Engineering and Science at the Leeds University. Subsequently he became a director of Wilson Hartnell & Co. (Ltd.), and was a member of the Leeds Court of Referees under the Insurance Act. At Leeds University he was a member of the O.T.C., and after rising to the rank of Col.-Sergt. was given a commission in the Leeds Rifles in 1911; and on the outbreak of war immediately volunteered for Foreign Service, and went to France with his battalion 15 April, 1915. He was promoted Capt. 10 June, and was killed in the trenches by a shell near Ypres, 16 July, 1915; unm. Capt. Hartnell was an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, and took a keen interest in boating and Rugby Football. He was capt. of the Leeds Rifles football team and also played for the University team.


HARTNELL Cuthbert of Aysgarth Roundhay Leeds a captain in the 1/8th battalion (Leeds Rifles) West Yorkshire regiment died 16 July 1915 on active service near Ypres in Flanders Probate Wakefield 24 September to Wilson Hartnell electrical engineer and Elizabeth Margaret Turnbull Hartnell (wife of the said Wilson Hartnell). Effects £597 6s.

Probate record Cuthbert Hartnell
New Irish Farm Cemetery was first used from August to November 1917, and again in April and May 1918. At the Armistice it contained just 73 burials but was then greatly enlarged when more than 4,500 graves were brought in from the battlefields north-east of Ypres and from numerous smaller cemeteries in the area. Cuthbert Hartnell must have been one of those graves brought in from Ypres.

There are now 4,715 commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 3,267 of the burials are unidentified but special memorials commemorate four casualties known or believed to be buried among them.

Other special memorials record the names of 30 casualties buried in four of the cemeteries concentrated into New Irish Farm whose graves were destroyed by shell fire.
Exhumation and Reburial

Medal Roll

CWGC – Certificate
A link with Louis Le Prince’s moving pictures

Part of a letter signed by Walter Gee, taken from A Technological History of Motion Pictures and Television edited by Raymond Fielding.

“In 1899 Le Prince constructed a projector to work with one lens, and decided to use an electric arc light instead of oxy-hydrogen previously employed. For this purpose he came with his friend Wilson Hartnell, an electrical engineer, of Leeds, by whom I was employed. I went to see about it and entering the workshop at 160 Woodhouse Lane, saw his assistant Longley, whom I had known for years. Noticing a large sheet at the end of the room, I asked if it was a magic lantern, and his reply was “Much better than that; the pictures actually move and represent life”. A difficulty in recording the history of events is that those who were eye witnesses die. However, I state positively that the projector and the camera worked with single lenses, and William Mason and Wilson Hartnell have told me about seeing Le Prince’s pictures on the screen.”

Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 11 November 1920

Acknowledgments


Find a Grave http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=12082259

A Technological History of Motion Pictures and Television http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=qn6_5XqRXVscC&pg=PA80&dq=Wilson+Hartnell+and+Co+++Leeds&hl=en&sa=X&ei=cFO9U5PbGpPc7Aa1uoDoDQ&ved=0CD0Q6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Wilson%20Hartnell%20and%20Co%20%20%20Leeds&f=false
Arthur Willey, his father, was a Solicitor and racehorse owner born in Leeds 1870 who became Conservative Member of Parliament for Leeds Central in 1922. His parents were married in the September Quarter of 1894 in Edmonton [3a 557]. His mother Maud Evelyn Ellicott, was born in Calcutta. He had a brother called Gerald Wellesley E Willey born 1907 in Leeds but I haven’t discovered any other siblings and I have been unable to find a 1901 Census entry.
In the 1911 Census fourteen year old Thomas is recorded at Harrow School, Harrow on the Hill in Hendon. Well respected Harrow School, commonly referred to as "Harrow", is an English independent school for boys situated in the town of Harrow, in north-west London. Later Thomas attended Roscoe’s College, Harrogate.

Postcard - Harrow School

Thomas was to die young, only nineteen. From accounts you will read, he was brave and did his job well, was well respected by all around him and was sadly missed when he died.
2nd Lieutenant Thomas Arthur Raymond Robert Ellicott Willey Born 1897 was ‘Killed in Action’ on 1st July 1916, Aged 19.

Thomas Arthur Raymond Robert Ellicott Willey was the eldest son of Mr. Arthur Willey, a well known Leeds Solicitor, Alderman of the City of Leeds and prominent member of the Leeds Pals raising committee. He was born in Leeds and educated at Roscoe’s College, Harrogate and Harrow. On leaving Harrow he and his younger brother became articled clerks (Trainee solicitors) in their father's firm.

Living at North Hill Road, Headingley, Leeds, he enlisted as a private in the "Pals" September 1914 Age 17 and on December 4th 1914 was offered and accepted a commission as Temporary 2nd Lieutenant. He served with the Leeds Pals at Colsterdale, Egypt and France. He was, according to records, the best boxer of the battalion at his weight.

On the 1st of July 1916, out of the whole Brigade, 2nd Lieutenant Tom Willey and 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Norman Hutton (Commander of C Company, 10 Platoon) were to have the distinction of leading the first Waves ‘over the top’. Willey’s childhood friend and fellow “Pals” Officer Lieutenant John Gilbert "Jackie" Vause, Commander of No 15 Platoon D Company was in the second wave. He was killed a few minutes after Zero hour.

In a letter to his Father a week later, Private W. Arthur Hollings wrote: “I wish you could make it in your way to go see Alderman Willey and tell him I express the feelings of us all when I say that we are absolutely proud of him. He has always shown calm grit and courage in the firing line, and we had every confidence in him but never has he appeared so noble and courageous as he did at 7-30am last Saturday.” (Nine minutes before, Willey had led his platoon out into 'No Man’s land’ laying down for cover to await zero hour.) "On that fateful morning of July 1st, we all stayed in the front line trench for several hours subjected to a very heavy bombardment. At about 7.15 Mr. Willey passed down the order, ‘Get ready 13,’ as casually as though on an ordinary parade. We then filed out , up the scaling ladder, through the gap in our own wire and to our place as the first wave (the post of honour ) in advance of our wire, Mr Willey said, ‘Ten paces interval boys’ and it was done just as though on manoeuvres. At 7:30 am, Young Willey jumped up, and waving his revolver, shouted "Come on 13. Give Them Hell"
It can be certain Willey's death was instant, because Arthur Hollings also wrote: "Willey lost his legs when he was hit by a shell" That night a few unwounded survivors from No 10 platoon crawled out into No Man's land trying to find 'young Willeys' body but to no avail. His remains were never found.

He is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, near Albert in France.

According to The Yorkshire Evening Post Friday July 7 1916: Major Hartley, who at the time was in temporary command of the Battalion, wrote to Alderman Willey saying: "It has been a terrible business for our poor battalion, I have asked several men about poor Tom, and they say he was magnificent! He was the hero of the battalion, both with officers and men. From the bottom of my heart I grieve for you."

2nd Lieutenant Arthur Norman Hutton, wounded in the right shoulder 1st July 1916, wrote a letter to Tom Willey’s family from Whitworth Hospital in Manchester. In it he said: “Dear Mr Willey, I cannot possibly express to you my very deep sorrow and regret at the news of Tom’s death. Everyone loved Tom, and, as you know, he was more often than not the very life and soul of our mess. He was a great officer and a great man and we shall miss him tremendously, he was always cheerful and full of life. I can’t realize what has happened. All the best have gone. I cannot see why I didn’t go with them. I hope both Mrs Willey and yourself will accept my most heartfelt sympathy in your great loss, and find consolation in the thought that Tom, like the boy he was, always did his duty.

Yours Very sincerely,
Arthur Hutton.”

Note: Lt. Arthur Norman Hutton, Thomas’s friend, was wounded
He was a director of Smith and Hutton Ltd. Cloth manufacturers

Tom Willey and Arthur Hutton, the young subalterns whose platoons led the attack, both became casualties. Willey lost his legs when he was hit by a shell, and his body was never recovered, although some of his platoon went out into no man’s land that night to try to find him. Hutton was wounded in the right shoulder and evacuated to Britain. He wrote to Tom Willey’s family from Whitworth Hospital in Manchester.

"Young Willey led our Platoon. I wish you could make it in your way to see Alderman Willey, and tell him that I but express the feeling of us all when I say that we are absolutely proud of him....Never has he appeared so noble and courageous as he did at 07:30 last Saturday. At the order every man swarmed out of the frontline trench, and doubled out a few yards and extended to 20 paces’ interval between each man and laid down for nine minutes. At the end of that time ‘young’ Willey jumped up, and waving his revolver, shouted "Come on 13. Give them Hell ! ".........It depended on the steadiness of his ‘first wave’ how the other waves followed, but Leeds showed the way. Well he was a Leeds lad and we’re proud of him.................We were repeatedly struck by fairly large pieces of spent shrapnel, but when the moment came for the advance, and we saw the calm steady way in which our lads climbed over the trenches on the parapet, and made for their positions in regular order (I have often heard the phrase ‘as if on parade’. I thought it rather ambiguous, but I am a sceptic no longer, for I have seen it done) we felt inspired and stood out of the trench watching them"

15/470: Pte W Arthur Hollings

Text copied with kind permission of https://www.facebook.com/TodgerJonesAppeal/posts/719575228105421
On the morning of Sunday, 1 July 1923, Arthur Wellesley Willey, Thomas’s father prepared to go to church with his wife Maud. It was the seventh anniversary of the death of his son Tom, killed at the age of 18 at the Battle of The Somme.

Arthur was taken by a sudden seizure, and never regained consciousness. He died early the following morning, aged 54. That same day, a notice that Willey had already placed in The Times "In Memoriam" section appeared:

When we visited the Thiepval Memorial in June 2014 we were horrified to find Thomas Willey’s name engraved among the names of 1,753 members of the West Yorkshire Regiment who went missing at The Somme Battlefield and have no known graves.

The size of this Memorial is astounding, listing some 73,000 names. It brought home to us the tragic reality of War.

As a result of this research I feel as if I have got to know a little of Thomas Willey. He met a sad but very brave end to such a short and busy life. He had so much more to offer and was obviously greatly missed by those who knew him. He was just one of the one million members of the military who lost their lives fighting in the Armies of the British Commonwealth during World War One.

Acknowledgments

The Todger Jones Statue Appeal
https://www.facebook.com/TodgerJonesAppeal/posts/719575228105421

Leeds Pals by Laurie Milner
http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=fIPgAwAAQBAJ&pg=PT349&dq=Thomas+Arthur+Raymond+Robert+Ellicott+Willey&source=bl&ots=JG_7xE3C9d&sig=dYbWZ3zuWnMeCb68B1V9czGxbjkl&hl=en&sa=X&ei=FzD77iHdliTaPDqrrgC&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Thomas%20Arthur%20Raymond%20Robert%20Ellicott%20Willey&f=false

Leeds Pals Website

Find a grave
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&G Rid=12377627

Photo of gravestone with kind permission from Johnny
http://www.flickr.com/photos/chris10585/8507821813/
Edwin Arthur Carlton 1895–1916

Edwin was the son of Edwin Carlton and Caroline (nee Moxon) of 12 Oakwood Lane, Roundhay. His father Edwin, a builder was recorded as Retired in the 1911 Census.

In the 1901 Census Edwin’s father was recorded as a house builder and an employer. According to the 1911 Census Edwin had three siblings.

Soon after the outbreak of war Edwin joined the Leeds University O.T.C.

We can tell from his Service record that he was 5 feet 9½ inches tall, his girth was 37 inches with an expansion of 3 inches. At the time of joining he lived at Inglewood, 12 Oakwood Lane, Roundhay. He had one brother Joseph who lives at 55 Methly Place, Chapeltown and two sisters, Ethel and Annie, living at home. When he enlisted Edwin
was a stockbroker’s clerk. The vicar of St John’s Church at Roundhay, Thomas Liddesdale Palmer, declared Edwin’s application to be true and complete.

The University of Leeds OTC
The creation of the Officers’ Training Corps (OTC) may be attributed to Lord Haldane. Its origins are to be found in the reform of the regular and auxiliary forces between 1906 and 1908. The result was the formation of the Special Reserve and Territorial Force. More specific was the problem in the supply of adequately trained officers needed in the event or threat of war. One of the recommendations put forward was that a centralised scheme be put into place for the training of prospective officers. Schools of Military Instruction were to be established in connection with the OTCs. It was proposed that the Officers’ Training Corps be divided into a Junior and Senior Division for Schools and Universities. The primary aim was “to provide students at Schools and Universities with a standardized measure of elementary military training, with a view to their eventually becoming officers in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force”. The Officers’ Training Corps was formally instituted in July 1908. The period which followed marked the first phase in the history of the Leeds University OTC.

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**A Poem by ‘Neverforget’**

“Your King and country needs you!” screamed the poster on the wall,
So come along you brave young lads, you must answer the call!
For those not so committed to join in the missing throng,
The women with their white feathers were fanning them along.

Word’s going round by xmas it’ll all be done and dusted,
“Will that don’t sound too bad Jim, do you think they can be trusted?
We don’t want to miss out on our big chance to bash the Hun,
And the recruiting sergeant says that they’re already on the run.”

But not even that sergeant would have known, or could have seen,
That when he said “by xmas,” he meant xmas nineteen eighteen.

“We’ve got away with that one Jim, that sergeant must be green,
What luck for us, he didn’t tug that we’re only sixteen!”

So sign they did, and off they went to France, with scarce a worry.
If they’d known what was coming, they’d have been less in a hurry.

It didn’t take too long to realise they’d all been duped;
Instead of routing Jerry, pinned down in a trench were cooped.

With shells and gas and bullets raining in from all around,
And body parts of boys like them littering the ground.

“Cor-Blimsey Jim, if I’d have known, when I took that King’s shilling,
How hard it was to earn, for half a crown I’d not be willing!”

But no reply came back from Jim; his war already done.
Another innocent boy gone. Another “Somebody’s son.”
Yet while Jim’s war was over on the day that it began,
His friend, a boy a day ago, had fast become a man.

A Poem by ‘Neverforget’
From the Leeds University OTC, Edwin transferred to the London Scottish 1/14th County of London Regiment. After completing his training Edwin joined his Battalion in France.

**1/14th (County of London) Battalion (London Scottish)**

- August 1914 at 59 Buckingham Gate. Part of 4th London Brigade, 2nd London Division, then moved on mobilisation to Abbots Langley.
- 16th September 1914 left the Division, landed at Le Havre and was engaged at Messines on 31st October 1914 under command of Cavalry Corps.
- 7th November 1914 came under command of 1st Brigade in 1st Division.
- 8th February 1916 transferred to 168th Brigade in 56th (London) Division.
Basil Clarke, who took this photo, was a Daily Mail journalist. He went to the trenches in a bowler hat and Burberry coat. Eccentric, rebellious and breathtakingly brave, Basil Clarke defied the censors to tell an unsuspecting world the true horror of WW1.

“The Daily Mail journalist spent three months undercover in war-torn France. He smuggled home dispatches detailing the vivid horror of the fighting. But to Lord Kitchener he was a 'rogue journalist' doomed to be arrested. He was later knighted for developing the fields of propaganda and PR.”

Edwin was killed on the first day of the great opening Battle of the Somme on 1st July 1916, one of the many brave Yorkshire lads who died that day.

Leeds University OTC - Roll of Honour
Date of Death: 1-7-1916. Age: 21
Cemetery-Memorial: Gommecourt British Cemetery No. 2, Hebuterne.
(Son of Edwin Arthur and Caroline Carlton, 12 Oakwood Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UK, Soldiers Died in the Great War, 1914-1919</th>
<th>About Edwin Arthur Carlton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: Edwin Arthur Carlton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence: Leeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Date: 1 Jul 1916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Location: France &amp; Flanders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlistment Location: Leeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank: Private</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment: London Regiment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion: 14th (County of London) Battalion (London Scottish)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number: 6501</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of Casualty: Killed in action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatre of War: Western European Theatre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medal Roll

Name: CARLTON
Regn No: 6501

Medal:

Victory

Date of entry therein: E 1290

in memory of
Private

Edwin Arthur Carlton
6501, 16th Lond.Inf., London Regiment (London Scottish) who died on 01 July 1915 Age 21

Remembered with Honour

Commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission
Edwin Arthur Carlton - Service Records

SHORT SERVICE.
(For the Duration of the War, with the Colours and in the Army Reserve.)

ATTESTATION OF
No. 6501. Name is a Carlton. Corps London Sec. A.

Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment.

1. What is your Name? Edwin Arthur Carlton
2. What is your Full Address? 29, Oakwood, Oakwood Lane, P.O., London, S.E.
3. Are you a British Subject? Yes
4. What is your Age? 20
5. What is your Trade or Calling? Stockbroker, Clerk
6. Are you Married? No
7. Have you ever served in any branch of His Majesty's Forces, naval or military? No (O.T.C.)
8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? No
9. Are you willing to be enlisted for General Service? Yes
10. Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand its meaning, and who gave it to you? Yes, by Capt. H., 3rd Bn., London, 1915
11. Are you willing to serve upon the following conditions provided His Majesty should so long require your services? Yes

Edwin Arthur Carlton do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfill the engagements made.

Signature of Recruit: Edwin Arthur Carlton
Signature of Witness: Fred J. Lingard

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

I, Edwin Arthur Carlton, do solemnly swear by Almighty God, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Property against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of the officers and officers set over me. So help me God.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The Recruit above named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me at

[Signature of the Magistrate or Attesting Officer]

I certify that this Attestation of the above-named Recruit is correct, and properly filled up, and that the required forms appear to have been complied with. I accordingly approve, and appoint him to the 1st London, 1915

Signature of Approving Officer: Capt. H. (Handwritten)

Certificate of Approving Officer: 1915

Date 21st January 1916
Place Orpington

If enlisted by special authority, Army Form B. 203 (or other authority for the enlistment) will be attached to the original attestation.
**STATEMENT of the Names and Addresses of all the Relatives of the above-named deceased Soldier in each of the degrees specified below that are now living.**

**Notes.**—Against those degrees of relationship in which there is no relative now living the word “none” is to be inserted. If the answers are not filled in, much correspondence and delay may be occasioned by the neglect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of relationship</th>
<th>Name in Full of every relative now living in each degree required for (see note above).</th>
<th>Address in Full of each surviving relative opposite his or her name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Widow of the Soldier</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children of the Soldier and dates of their births...</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father of the Soldier</td>
<td>Edwin A. Carlton 12 Oakwood Lane Roundhay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother of the Soldier</td>
<td>Caroline Carlton 12 Oakwood Lane Roundhay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers of the Soldier</td>
<td>Full Blood Joseph Carlton 36 55 Meldby Place Chapeltown, Leeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Half Blood None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisters of the Soldier</td>
<td>Full Blood Wm. Arch. Rees 32 21 Oakwood Drive Roundhay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Half Blood None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If no Relatives in the degrees above are now living the following particulars should be given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grandparents of the Soldier...</th>
<th>Names of those now living.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nephews and Nieces of the Soldier...</td>
<td>Age 65 Meldby Road Chapeltown, Leeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncles and Aunts by blood of the Soldier (not Uncles and Aunts by marriage)...</td>
<td>Age 65 Meldby Road Chapeltown, Leeds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DECLARATION.**

I hereby declare that the above is a true and complete Statement of all the Relatives of the above-named deceased Soldier living in the degrees enquired for.

Edwin Arthur Carlton 12 Oakwood Lane Roundhay Leeds

Signature of the Declarant

Father
Address in Full

I hereby certify that the above Statement and Declaration made by the undersigned in my presence is complete and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated at Roundhay this first day of January 1919

Signature of Minister or Magistrate

Qualification

Address Roundhay Leeds
MEMORANDUM FOR

WAR OFFICE,
EILD'S BUILDING,
ST. JAMES'S PARK,
LONDON, S.W.1

A. E. 8. 34. 1

8th April 1917

Will you please note that any articles of personal property now in your possession or subsequently received by you belonging to the late

Captain Edward Arthur Carlton
4th Bns. London Regt.

should be disposed of to—

M. E. E. 8. 34. 1

3rd April 1917

Any medals granted to the deceased that are in your possession or that may hereafter reach you should be disposed of to—

S. E. 8. 34. 1

Assistant Financial Secretary

CARLTON

5th Bns. London Regiment

Date

Ref. from 13. 21. 34. 1

S. E. 8. 34. 1

Lossed

13. 21. 34. 1

S. E. 8. 34. 1
In order that I may be enabled to dispose of the
plaque and scroll in commemoration of the soldier named
overleaf in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the
King, I have to request that the requisite information
regarding the soldier's relatives now living may be fur-
dished on the form overleaf in strict accordance with the
instructions printed thereon.

The declaration thereon should be signed in your own
handwriting and the form should be returned to me when
authenticated by a Minister or Magistrate.
Casualty Form – Active Service.

Name: Barton, E.A.

Original No.: 6581

Rank: Pte.

Unit: 1/7th London Scottish

Date of Embarkation: 6/11/16

Date of Casualty: 19/11/11

Casualty, i.e.: Wounded

Remarks: 19/11/11 wounded at the frome 1st Nov. 1911. Date of death to be recorded on return 19/11. 625 x 9 No 6/10297/1. 2/9/11.
The Officer in charge of Records,
T.F. Record Office
4 London Wall Buildings
S.C.

The following is an extract from an Official list received from Germany through the American Embassy.

Announced by the French Red Cross.

The soldier referred to has been identified as

3501 Pte. F. A. Carlton
4/4 London Regiment

The Secretary of the War Office requests that the next-of-kin of the above-named soldier may be immediately informed, (if this has not already been done), unless it appears that the identification is incorrect, and that we have any evidence to the contrary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corps</th>
<th>Battalion or Depot</th>
<th>Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Army Rank</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of Pension years days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attested</td>
<td>pt</td>
<td>DEC 1915</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Army Reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pt</td>
<td>DEC 1915</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JAN 21 1916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JAN 22 1916</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Transferred</td>
<td></td>
<td>6-6-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Killed in Action</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-7-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Service forfeited as above

Total Service towards Engagement to 1-7-16 (date of discharge) nill years 2-1/2 days

Pension
Acknowledgments

Basil Clarke
www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2540229/Basil-Clarke-Daily-Mail-man-went-trenches-bowler-hat.html#ixzz2yW0aQlfY

CWGC
www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/589917/CARLTON,%20EDWIN%20ARTHUR

The University of Leeds OTC and Roll of Honour

Service records
www.ancestry.co.uk
In the 1901 Census James Hawthorne Simpson is recorded as living in High Road, in the Stourton part of Rothwell. His father David, mother Louise, sisters and brother are also at the same address. James’s occupation at the age of twenty one is ‘Perambulator maker’. He was a batchelor who had moved to Roundhay and then to Scholes.

**Simpson, Fawcett and Co**
In 1859 James Hawthorne Simpson’s grandfather established Simpson, Fawcett and Co, at one time the world’s largest manufacturer of baby carriages and prams. James Hawthorne’s father David was also in the same business.

In 1890 they were described as Pail and Perambulator Manufacturers and had works at Black Bull Street, Hunslet Road, Leeds.

By 1914 they were Baby Car Manufacturers, toys, tricycles, woodwork and turnery for home and export trades.
At the 1929 British Industries Fair they were exhibiting folding cars, invalid carriages, wooden toys, children’s furniture and children’s cycles. In 1947 they were listed as an exhibitor at the British Industries Fair, Manufacturers of Swan baby carriages, folding cars, nursery furniture, strong toys, and Invalid chairs. They had a showroom at 29 High Street, New Oxford Street, WC2 and Regent Street, London W1. In 1957 Simpson Fawcett and Co had been bought by Lines Bros. Ltd as part of their ongoing program of expansion. Lines Bros. Ltd operated under the name of Tri-ang.

The full title of the catalogue is intriguing. Why did Simpson, Fawcett and Co. manufacture perambulators in conjunction with pails and tubs? The answer lies in another booklet in the bundle sent to the Victoria and Albert Museum along with the catalogue above, which revealed the company’s early history. It mentions that James Simpson first manufactured perambulators at the Thomas Cross & Co. Leeds Pail Works in 1852 by cutting a bucket in half from top to bottom and fitting the two sides together with a board lined with cloth. By doing so, Simpson produced the first perambulator that children could lie down in, which consequently meant that much younger babies could be pushed about outside. Although the company’s claim that, in so doing they introduced the biggest factor in the subsequent decline of infant mortality (and while the benefits from teaching people the ‘new gospel’ of taking very young children out into the open air were perhaps exaggerated) it’s obvious from the speed and extent to which this style of pram was adopted by the public that Simpson’s innovation was an important one.

The Edinburgh Gazette, May 6, 1892.
William Wilson founder of Silver Cross, used to work for Simpson, Fawcett & Co making and setting the springs for baby carriages. In 1877 William Wilson married and decided to set up his own business. A year later he took out his first patent.

James Hawthorne Simpson was educated at Leeds Boys Modern School from 1890 to 1897. He had a Territorial Force Officer with the West Riding Royal Engineers (Leeds Territorials) - commissioned in 1897 and resigned in 1908 due to ‘pressure of business’.

When war started he rejoined the Royal Engineers but was unable to return to his former rank of Captain but became a Lieutenant. He was invalided from Gallipoli where he fought with the 29th Division having suffered constantly from diarrhoea. He was diagnosed with influenza, evacuated to Malta and then on to England on HMHS Asurias with neurasthenia and dyspesia. Neurasthenia was widely used diagnosis during WW1 to denote a condition with symptoms of fatigue, anxiety, headache, neuralgia and depressed mood sometimes classified as ‘Shell Shock (sick)’ to distinguish mental trauma from ‘Shell Shock (wounded)’ which generally referred to physical damage to brain and nervous system usually caused by blast concussion.

After four months James recovered sufficiently to return to the 29th Division on the Western Front where on 3rd July 1916 he died of wounds at 87th Field Ambulance (29th Division’s field ambulance). As the field ambulance unit was the second link in the evacuation chain between regimental aid post and the casualty clearing station, if someone died there it was likely that they were very recently and too seriously wounded to have been sent back to the casualty clearing station.
Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer – 13th July 1916


CWGC – Grave Registration Document

CWGC – Headstone Document

CWGC – Grave Registration Report

CGWC – Certificate
Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer – 14th October 1916

James’s Mother Louise Simpson - Death notice 20th January 1936

Acknowledgments

Simpson, Fawcett &Co
www.gracesguide.co.uk/Simpson_Fawcett_and_Co

Museum of Childhood

Lines Bro Ltd
www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lines_Bros

CWGC
http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/72120/SIMPSON,%20JAMES%20HAWTHORNE

The War Memorials of Barwick-in- Elmet & Scholes
http://www.pro-patria-mori.co.uk/id97.html

Leodis
www.leodis.net/display.aspx?resourceIdentifier=2002125_34867495&DSC=FULL
Lionel Martineau Lupton 1892–1916

25th February 1892 - Baptism record from St John’s Church at Roundhay

Francis Martineau Lupton (1848 - 1921) Lionel’s father. Photograph from Geni

Lionel’s mother, Harriet Albina Lupton (nee Davis) 1850 – 19th January 1892, died the year Lionel was born. Harriet was the Great-Great-Grandmother of Kate Middleton who is now Duchess of Cambridge.

Lionel came from an influential family and had two brothers and two sisters. Both of his brothers also died in the War and all three are commemorated at St John’s Church at Roundhay.

His sister Olive Christiana Lupton would later marry Noel Middleton. Their family story is sufficient for a chapter elsewhere.
Lionel set off with his Royal Field Artillery unit in June 1915, at around the same time as his brother Maurice, and had made his way to the Front riding in cattle trucks and marching on foot when he learned that his brother had been killed.

He wrote to his sister Anne “I like your letters about Maurice. They make me feel much happier. I thought at first that it was an absolute waste him being killed so soon, before he had done anything really good in life, but it is lovely to think that he is really having a nice time now.”

Lionel survived the Battle of Loos and, at the end of August, returned home for a week on leave. On 1st December 1915, back at the Front, he was wounded and sent to a London hospital to recuperate.

He travelled home to Leeds for Christmas, where he found his family in mixed spirits – mourning the death of Maurice but celebrating the birth, on Christmas Eve 1915, of Christopher the first child of his sister Olive and her husband Noel Middleton.

Lionel returned to the front in April and was killed on 16th July 1916 at the Battle of the Somme, just 24 years old and mentioned twice in dispatches for bravery (see Newspaper cutting below).
LIEUT. LIONEL MARTINEAU LUPTON, West Riding Brigade, R.F.A., youngest son of Alderman F. M. Lupton, of Leeds, was killed early on Sunday morning by a German shell which struck his dug-out, and at the same time wounded three of his men. He was 24 years of age. Educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Cambridge, he afterwards attended lectures for a year at Leeds University. He had just begun work at Messrs. William Lupton and Co.'s mills when war broke out, and he at once went into training with his brigade, and, in April of last year, went out to France. Lieut. Lupton was wounded on December 1st, and was home for four months. He was mentioned in despatches on January 1st last, and was given special promotion from sec.-lieut.; and he was mentioned again in the despatches of last month. This second mention was due to his brave conduct at the time he was wounded, when, despite his injuries, he continued carrying into safety others who were hurt at the same time.

The Yorkshire Post, Thursday, July 20, 1916.


Commonwealth war graves 1914-1921 - Ancestry

Medal Roll
It looks as though at some time Lionel’s medals may have been misappropriated

Acknowledgments

Geni
www.geni.com/people/Francis-Lupton/6000000006706050095
Francis Ashton Lupton 1886-1917

28th February 1886 - Baptism record from St John’s Church at Roundhay

Family Home - Rockland, St Mary’s Road, Newton Park, Potternewton, Leeds

1891 Census – Rockland, St Mary’s Road, Potternewton, Leeds
Francis was the third son of Francis Martineau Lupton and Harriet Albina Davis (daughter of the first residential vicar Thomas Davis of Roundhay St John’s on Wetherby Road, Leeds) and the third to be killed in the War. Francis was brother to Olive Lupton Great Grandmother to the Duchess of Cambridge.

When war was declared Francis had for several years been a member of the Territorial Army so he would be among the first to be called up.

Just two weeks after war was declared Francis married Dorothy Winifred Davison on 13th August 1914. His profession was recorded as ‘Woollen manufacturer’. They had a daughter Ruth Hester Lupton who was born at Leeds in 1915 and lived at 13 The Drive, Roundhay.

Ruth married Arne Hiorth at Westminster in 1938. Ruth and Arne had four children; and Ruth died tragically in Norway 1952 as a result of a car accident.

An account of the war Francis Lupton was fighting at The Somme:

"After the Battle of the Ancre (13th to 18th November 1916), British attacks on the Somme front were stopped by the weather.

During the rest of 1916 and early January 1917, military operations by both sides were mostly restricted to survival in the rain, snow, fog, mud fields, waterlogged trenches and shell-holes.

As preparations for the offensive at Arras continued, the British attempted to keep German attention on the Somme front. The Fifth Army was instructed to prepare systematic attacks to capture portions of the German defenses. Short advances could progressively uncover the remaining German positions in the Ancre valley, threaten the German hold on the village of Serre to the north and expose German positions beyond to ground observation. Artillery-fire could be directed with greater accuracy by ground observers and make overlooked German defences untenable.

A more ambitious plan for the Spring, was an attack into the salient that had formed north of Bapaume, during the Battle of the Somme in 1916. The attack was to be directed northwards from the Ancre valley and southwards from the original front line near Arras to meet at St. Léger, as soon as the ground recovered from the winter and was intended to combine with the effect of the offensive planned at Arras."
British operations on the Ancre from 10\textsuperscript{th} January – 22\textsuperscript{nd} February 1917, forced the Germans back 5 miles (8.0 km) on a 4 miles (6.4 km) front, ahead of the schedule of the Alberich Bewegung ("Alberich Maneuver, Operation Alberich") and eventually took 5,284 prisoners."

During these British operations, on the night of 19 February 1917, Major Francis Ashton Lupton of the West Yorkshire Regiment went out on reconnaissance near Miraumont with one other man. Francis was reported missing and was later found dead.

"On 22\textsuperscript{nd} and 23\textsuperscript{rd} February the Germans fell back another 3 miles (4.8 km) along a 15 miles (24 km) front. The Germans then withdrew from much of the R. I Stellung to the R. II Stellung on 11\textsuperscript{th} March, forestalling a British attack. The withdrawal was not noticed by the British until dark on 12\textsuperscript{th} March. The main German withdrawal from the Noyon salient to the Hindenburg Line (Operation Alberich) commenced ‘on schedule’ on 16\textsuperscript{th} March.”
Queens Cemetery is located on the western side of the road just south of the village of Bucquoy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Corp</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Service No.</th>
<th>Service Branch</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Place of Death</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lupton</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>105124</td>
<td>1st Field Ambulance Corps</td>
<td>1917-09-11</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Drowned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CWGC – Grave Registration documents**

**Medal Roll**
Postscript

Francis Martineau Lupton gave up Rockland, letting it for use as a home for the children of soldiers and sailors in memory of his sons at the nominal annual rent of £1.

He moved with his daughters to Roundhay.

Francis Ashton Lupton's father, Francis Martineau Lupton, died on 5th February 1921 at Leeds. In his Will he gave "the sum of one hundred pounds as a mark of my affection" to Maj. Lupton's wife and daughter, but noted that they were "otherwise well provided for". Francis Ashton, who was aged just 31 when he was killed, had left £17,337 14s and 9d.

Acknowledgments

Wikipedia: Operations on the Ancre, January–March 1917
www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operations_on_the_Ancre,_January_%E2%80%93_March_1917

Major Harold Ozanne – In action at The Battle of Miraumont on 17 February 1917
www.ozanne.co.uk/content/battle-miraumont-ancre-feb-1917

CWGC
www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/558685/LUPTON,%20FRANCIS%20ASHFORD
In the 1901 Census Derrick is recorded at Boar Lane, Leeds, probably living above The Grand Restaurant which his father owned. He is listed with his father Alfred and mother Beatrice along with two brothers and sister. Also shown in the census are a number of members of ‘workers’ at the restaurant: barmen, servants, housemaid, still room maid, etc.

Derrick’s parents were very busy people. Alfred was not only a successful Restaurateur, he was involved in politics and became an Alderman. Beatrice not only raised a large family, she organised large fund raising events, visited Leeds Workhouse and kept Black Horn Hens.

It must have been an interesting childhood, with plenty of stimulating activity going on all around them. Some of the children went away to school, so we can’t know how much they were involved day by day in their parents’ lives and activities.

During the 1900’s the family moved to ‘The Grange’, Old Park Road, Roundhay. On the 1911 Census Derrick’s family are recorded there along with another child Arthur Lional Ives Their father is not present on Census night.

The Census appears to show the address as ‘The George’ and the family as ‘Ivy’. Details can be mis-scribed.

Derek attended Leeds Grammar School but by 1911 at the age of 15 he was training to become an Officer in the ‘Mercantile Navy’, Britain’s commercial fleet.

After 1911 the Ives family moved to ‘Grey Stones’ on Park Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds.
Boar Lane, Leeds, 1911 – © Leodis

'Greystones' – Roundhay home of the Ives family

'Powolney’s Diner Dansant’ in Bond Street, Leeds, was also owned by the Ives family until 1938
© Leeds Library and Information service

Derrick’s mother Beatrice kept Black Horn Hens
The Conway, where Derrick trained to become an Officer in the ‘Mercantile Navy’

These 1911 Census pages show Derrick as a student at an Institution called ‘School Ship Conway’ on the River Mersey at Rock Ferry. There are 168 Students, 14 Male and 5 Female ‘Officers’ listed at the Institution.

Derrick joined the Royal Navy. He trained at Osborne, then Dartmouth and was commissioned as a Midshipman in May 1914.
Later Derrick became a Submariner. In WW1 submarines were a relatively new, adventurous, dangerous and potentially deadly weapon.

The British H-class submarines were Holland 602 type submarines used by the Royal Navy. The submarines constructed for the British Royal Navy between 1915 and 1919 were designed and built in response to German boats which mined British waters and sank coastal shipping with ease due to their small size. The H class was therefore created to perform similar operations in German waters, and to attack German submarines operating in British waters.

Despite their cramped size and lack of a deck gun, the class became enormously popular amongst submariners, and saw action all around the British Isles, some being transferred as far as the Adriatic. Due to the later arrival of most of the class, they were unable to have a massive impact, only destroying two German submarines U-51 and UB-52 for the loss of four of their own number during the First World War.

Post-war many were retained in the Royal Navy for training purposes, and four more were lost in wrecks during the 1920s. At the outbreak of the Second World War they were hopelessly obsolete, but nevertheless were retained in training and coastal warfare roles to help the Royal Navy cope with heavy losses to the submarine fleet during the early stages of the war. Two were sunk during this duty by German countermeasures.

Derricks boat, HMS H10 was a British H-class submarine built by the Canadian Vickers Company at Montreal. H10 was assigned to the 8\textsuperscript{th} Flotilla based at Harwich. H10 had a compliment of twenty two men.

HMC 10, Derrick all the crew ‘disappeared’ in the North Sea on 19\textsuperscript{th} January 1918. It was a tragic end to a promising young life.
Newspaper report 22nd January 1918

Royal Navy Officers Medal Roll
1914-1920

Transcription page details

First Name(s): Derrick
Last Name: Ives
Rank: Sub Lieutenant
Unit: H.M. Submarine H10
Service: Royal Navy
Medals and clasps earned: 1914-15 Star, Victory & British War Medals
How issued or disposed of: Father.
Remarks: IC 37096
Date of death: 15/01/1918

May 4th 1936

In grateful and loving memory of Kenneth Hill Ives, of the 8th West Yorkshire Regiment, who died 9th December 1914, aged 22 years. Also of his brother Derrick Ives, R.N. Sub-Lieutenant, H.M. Submarine H10, who died January 1918, aged 21 years. They died in the service of their Country.

Inscription on bottom left of Window
The Ives family grave at Lawnswood Cemetery, Otley Road, Adel, Leeds

ALFRED JAMES IVES died 6 February 1893, aged 2.

KENNETH HILL IVES died in York Military Hospital, 9 December 1914, Aged 22 years.

DEREK IVES, Royal Navy Sub Lieutenant, HM Submarine V10, missing January 1918, Aged 21 years.

Acknowledgements

"They died in The Service of Their Country" by Valerie Ives was published in Oak Leaves Part One ODHS (Oakwood and District Historical Society.) Valerie is no longer alive but her family gave permission for the article to be quoted from and reproduced for downloading at www.oakwoodchurch.info/odhs

Powloneys

HMS Hindustan
www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Hindustan_(1903)
www.worldnavalships.com/hms_hindustan.htm

Submarines WW1
www.harwichanddovercourt.co.uk/submarines-ww1

HMS H10

Yorkshire Post Newspapers

Gravestone Photographic Resource
Charles Roger Lupton was born on the 27th July 1898, the son of Charles and Katherine Lupton of Carr Head, Roundhay, Leeds. He was educated at Rugby and was 17 years old when he left school in July 1916 to join the Royal Naval Air Service.
On 14th September 1916, with the rank of Flight Sub-Lieut, he received his flying certificate on a Maurice Farman biplane at the Royal Naval Air Station, Eastbourne.

![Maurice Farman Biplane](image)

After obtaining his full flying certificate, he served at home stations, and at Prawle Point. In April 1917 he met with a serious accident which incapacitated him for two months, after which he returned to duty.

In August 1917 he was assigned to the 5th Naval Squadron at Petite Synthe, Dunkirk, France to take up work with a bombing Squadron flying to targets over Flanders.

While there he received the Distinguished Service Cross (DSC) with Observer Sub-Lieutenant W. L. Pattisson (O.R.) and another Officer. The official record of the award made on 19th December 1917, reads as follows "Flight Sub-Lieutenant Charles Roger Lupton, Royal Naval Air Service - For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a bombing raid on Thourout Railway Station and Varsennacre Aerodrome on October 25th. These Officers volunteered for the expedition in spite of extremely unfavourable weather conditions. They have all previously taken part in many bombing raids."
Observer Sub-Lieutenant W. L. H. Pattisson (O.R.), Royal Naval Air Service, who won the D.S.C. with him, died of wounds on 17th March.

Charles had been made an acting Flight Commander in January 1918. The unit was redesignated No. 205 SQDN RAF in March 1918. Charles continued to serve with distinction and was considered a 'flying ace', credited with five aerial victories.

He received the Distinguished Flying Cross with bar, an award given for “an act or acts of valour, courage or devotion to duty whilst flying in active operations against the enemy”.

205 Squadron Crest

Distinguished Flying Cross
The official record of the award, which was Gazetted on 7th June 1918 after his death, read:

"Flight Lieutenant (Acting Flight Commander) Charles Roger Lupton, D.S.C. (Killed), Royal Naval Air Service. For conspicuous bravery and skill in leading bombing formations, especially on March 26th, 1918, when he carried out at low altitudes four bombing raids on enemy communications. In the course of these raids he caused great damage to enemy transport, and inflicted serious casualties on large numbers of their reinforcements. He has carried out very many bombing raids, and by his courage and resource has instilled a spirit of confidence and daring in all those who have flown with him."

On 17th April he, and his gunner Albert G Wood, were unhurt after being shot up by fighters and forced to crash land. They were later killed in aerial action near Amiens on 9th May 1918 by collision with a French aeroplane at an altitude of 4,000 feet while returning from a raid over the German lines.

Charles was buried at Vignacourt. He was just 19 years of age.

His commanding Officer wrote:

"He had always done his duty most nobly and bravely and he was loved and respected by his fellow Officers and men. He was a most excellent pilot and most loyal and courageous. One could not but admire one so straight and clean-living."

Other Officers wrote:

"He was a fine Pilot, and a still better boy and Officer. These qualities made him greatly liked and admired by the whole Squadron. Since the first day Roger came to the Squadron he had been so popular with every one, and now the whole Squadron is in
mourning for him. There is not an Officer or man amongst us who does not seem affected by his sudden death."

De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour, 1914-1924

Vignacourt British cemetery, Somme, France
Memorial in St John’s Church at Roundhay, Wetherby Road, Leeds - Photograph by Peter Oldfield

Acknowledgments

Find a Grave
www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=112980686

Yorkshire Indexers

CWGC
www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/64443/LUPTON,%20CHARLES%20ROGER

Photograph of De Havilland DH 4
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/68/Airco_DH-4.jpg
Alfred Cuckson 1890–1918

Alfred was born at Woollington, Northumberland in 1890. Not in this big house, but probably in the Coach House.

Woollington Hall in 1828

The Coach House at Woollington Hall

In the 1891 Census, Alfred aged six months is recorded at Woollington. The Head of the family at Woollington Hall was Charles L Bell a Justice of the Peace who lived there with his wife, four children and sixteen servants (just in the Hall). There were also Gardeners and outside Labourers families, and the Cuckson’s. Fred Cuckson, Alfred’s father was a Coachman, born in Yorkshire. Lidia his mother was also born in Yorkshire.

By the time of the 1901 Census the Cuckson family had moved to Woodcock Hill, Pannal, near Knareborough, Yorkshire. Fred and Lidia had six children and all had survived.

1911 Census Donisthorp Lodge, Shadwell Lane, Leeds
On the 1911 Census young Alfred Cuckson was recorded as a butcher but by the time he married he had become a Chauffer.

Alfred married Caroline E Leuty in 1914 at Hunslet, Leeds. They had a daughter Marjorie Cuckson who was born at Hunslet in 1916.

I have not yet discovered when Private Alfred Cuckson joined the Army Service Corps (ASC), Motor Transport. This is the history of the ASC. When he died he was in the 6th G.H.Q. Reserve Mechanical Transport Coy. If he had seen even a fraction of these actions then he was a very brave soldier.

"The 6th Divisional Train consisted of 17, 19, 23 & 24 Companies ASC. 6th Div proceeded to France on the 10th of September 1914, landing at St Nazaire. They marched to the Aisne to reinforce the hard-pressed British Expeditionary Force (BEF). They moved north to Flanders and were in action at Hooge in 1915. In 1916 they were again in action at Battle of Flers-Courcelette on The Somme, and again in The Battle of Morval and The Battle of Le Transloy. In 1917 they were in action at Hill 70 and at Cambrai. In 1918 they saw action in the Battle of St Quentin, The Battles of the Lys, The Advance in Flanders, Battles of the Hindenburg Line and The Pursuit to the Selle. After the Armistice, 6th Division were selected to join the occupation force and they moved into Germany in mid December, being based at Bruehl by Christmas 1918."

Alfred Cuckson died on 8th November 1918, just 3 days before the Armistice.
Communal Cemetery Annoeullin
Country: France
Area: Nord
Rank: Private
Official Number: M2/103431
Force: Army
Nationality: British
Details:
8th November 1918. Husband of C. E. Cuckson of 16 Academy St. Hunslet Lane Leeds. I. B. 47.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN PROUD AND HONOURED MEMORY OF THE MEN
FROM THIS PARISH WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918
"THEY LOVED NOT THEIR LIVES UNTO THE DEATH" REV XIII

Remembered also on the War Memorial in St John’s Church at Roundhay

Postscript

After the loss of her husband it was good to discover that in 1921 Caroline had remarried to Joseph E Taylor. They had a daughter named Irene born 1922 at Hunslet, Leeds.

Acknowledgments

Genuki
www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/PhotoTs/WRY/HarrogateStMark.html

CWGC
http://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/325184/BUCKSON,%20A

Wartime Memories Project
Reginald English Rumsey 1890–1918

Amazingly this photo was found at an Antique show in South Florida by Kathleen who has a website where she publishes ‘lost’ photographs and tries to reunite them with family members. This is Reginald English Rumsey, his mother Sarah Fanny, father Walter Rumsey and sister Florence English Rumsey. His sister would later marry a Welshman Ernest Peter Tucker in 1928.

Reginald was born in 1890 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire. On the 1911 census he was a Shipping Clerk and his father was a Shipping Agent. He had one sister, Florence English born 189. She was just a year younger than Reginald.
In 1915 Reginald married Gladys Louise Gardner at Bridlington, Yorkshire. I found a birth for Howard Rex English Rumsey born in 1916 at Leeds who I believe to be their son.

Reginald English Rumsey joined the 10th Welsh Regiment and served as a Lieutenant, fighting at Mametz Wood, before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps (RFC).

**Royal Flying Corps (RFC)** was the air arm of the British Army during the First World War, until it merged with the Royal Navy Air Service on 1 April 1918 to form the Royal Air Force. During the early part of the war, the RFC supported the British Army, by artillery co-operation and photographic reconnaissance. This work gradually led RFC pilots into aerial battles with German pilots and later in the war included the strafing of enemy infantry and emplacements, the bombing of German military airfields and later the strategic bombing of German industrial and transportation facilities.

At the start of World War I the RFC, commanded by Brigadier-General Sir David Henderson, consisted of five squadrons – one observation balloon squadron (RFC No 1 Squadron) and four aeroplane squadrons. These were first used for aerial spotting on 13 September 1914, but only became efficient when they perfected the use of wireless communication at Aubers Ridge on 9 May 1915. Aerial photography was attempted during 1914, but again only became effective the next year. By 1918, photographic images could be taken from 15,000 feet, and interpreted by over 3,000 personnel.
Parachutes were not available to pilots of the RFC's heavier-than-air craft – nor were they used by the RAF during the First World War – although the Calthrop Guardian Angel parachute (1916 model) was officially adopted just as the war ended. By this time parachutes had been used by balloonists for three years.

On 17 August 1917, South African General Jan Smuts presented a report to the War Council on the future of air power. Because of its potential for the 'devastation of enemy lands and the destruction of industrial and populous centre’s on a vast scale', he recommended a new air service be formed that would be on a level with the Army and Royal Navy. The formation of the new service would, moreover, make the under-utilized men and machines of the Royal naval Air Service (RNAS) available for action across the Western Front, as well as ending the inter-service rivalries that at times had adversely affected aircraft procurement. On 1 April 1918, the RFC and the RNAS were amalgamated to form a new service, the Royal Air Force (RAF). The RAF was under the control of the new Air Ministry. After starting in 1914 with some 2,073 personnel, by the start of 1919 the RAF had 4,000 combat aircraft and 114,000 personnel in some 150 squadrons.

Reginald could well have spent his free and waiting time doing these sort of activities

This is a DH2 possibly one of the aircraft Reginald may have flown or here, an SE5

The RAFOs performance over the Western Front was crucial, both in the part it played in blunting the German offensive and in the final counter-attacks by the Allied Armies which led to the surrender of the German forces in November 1918.

Reginald died after the war had finished from burns and other injuries whilst flying. His obituary in the Royal Aeronautical Society magazine also states he "Carried out some brilliant observation work over the German lines". He was awarded the 1914/15 Star, British War and Victory Medals and his body was buried in Shrewsbury General Cemetery.
Medal record

Haslar Hospital, Gosport – circa 1910


Probate record of Reginald English Rumsey 1919
As reported in Flight magazine - December 26th 1918

Postscript

I haven’t discovered why Shrewsbury lad Reginald English Rumsey is commemorated on the memorial in St John’s Church at Roundhay. Presumably there was a family connection, possibly through Reginald’s widow Gladys Louise Gardner who he married at Bridlington in 1915 or their son Howard R E Rumsey whose birth was registered in Leeds between July and September 1916. Through Probate records we know that Howard Rex English Rumsey of Luck Farm, Burwash Common, Battle in Sussex died at Burwash Common Playing Field on 8 August 1964 when he was about 48 years of age leaving just £68.40.

I don’t know how the family photograph of the Rumsey family ended up at a car boot sale in the United States of America; it would be nice for Kathleen, who found them, to be able to reunite the photographs with the family.

It is a small world the internet makes it smaller and much more accessible to us all, so perhaps the Rumsey family will discover this history and get in touch.

Acknowledgments

Shropshire War memorial
www.shropshirewarmemorial.org.uk/Shrewsbury%20(Cemetery)%20War%20Graves%20O-R.html

Meole Brace War Memorial
www.roll-of-honour.com/Shropshire/MeoleBrace.html

CWGC
www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/393428/RUMSEY,%20REGINALD%20ENGLISH

Haslar Royal Naval Hospital
www.qaranc.co.uk/haslarroyalnavalhospital.php

The early years of Military Flight
www.raf.mod.uk/rafcms/mediafiles/F21BE44E_EE18_2A21_DE9200FADAA9DB6E.pdf

Thank you to Kathleen for the photographs found at a car boot sale in Versailles, KY, United States. www.oldphotosfound.blogspot.co.uk/2014/03/rumsey-family.html
Learn more

The Long Long Trail - The British Army in the Great War - What happened to the Soldiers who died?  
www.1914-1918.net/died.htm

Commonwealth War Graves Commission [CWGC]  
www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead.aspx

1914-1918 Online International Encyclopedia of the First World War  
www.1914-1918-online.net/06_first_world_war_websites/index.html

The Great War  
www.greatwar.co.uk/research/military-records/ww1-war-dead-records.htm

BBC World War One  
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The War Time memories Project  
www.wartimememoriesproject.com

The Leeds Pals  
www.leeds-pals.com

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www.leodis.net/searchResults.aspx?LOCID=9999&YEAR=&KEYWORDS=Leeds%20Pals&KEYWORDS2= &KEYWORDS3=&RECPAGE=5&CURRPAGE=1

Mistakes

I have tried in context to thank and acknowledge those who have helped in my research. And thank you David Donaldson for proof reading. If I have missed acknowledging anyone’s material or contribution please let me know so I can make amends; and if I have inadvertently infringed anyone’s copyright please accept my apologies, contact me and I will immediately remove the material.

Sharon Donaldson, October 2014