

THE FALLEN OF SUTTON-IN-CRAVEN



CHARLES ERIC IVAN CALVERT

KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

DIED OF WOUNDS 4TH OCTOBER 1918

BORN IN 1899 AT PATELY BRIDGE, THE SON OF HARRY
AND MAGGIE CALVERT

Calvert Family History

- **1901 census** shows Harry, his wife Maggie and their 3 children living at Glasshouses, High and Low Bishopside, Yorkshire as follows:

Name	Age	Work	Birth place	Birth year
Harry (Head)	25	Stone hewer	Thornthwaite, Darley, Yorkshire	1876
Maggie (wife)	22		Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	1879
Clarice May	5		Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	1896
Bertram Lancelot	4		Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	1897
Charles Eric Ivan	1		Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	1899 - 1918

- **1911 census** shows that Harry and Maggie had been married for 16 years and that of their 4 children born alive, all 4 were still living. It also shows the Calvert family residing at Raikes Wilsill, Summer Bridge, as follows:

Name	Age	Work	Birth place	Birth year
Harry (Head)	35	Stone Mason	Thornthwaite, Darley, Yorkshire	1876
Maggie (wife)	32		Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	1879
Clarice May	15	Twine twister	Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	1896
Bertram Lancelot	14	Rope twister	Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	1897
Charles Eric Ivan	11	School	Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	1900 - 1918
Mabel Edna	5		Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire	1906

During the Great War the Calvert family were now recorded as living at 5, Gibraltar Terrace, Sutton-in-Craven.



Gibraltar Terrace
(photo taken by Barbara and Allen Chapman)

World War 1



It had been **99 years** since Britain was last involved in a major European conflict following the defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815

August 4th 1914

Britain declares war on Germany

In the autumn of 1914, the young men of the nation came from town and village to take the King's shilling and to offer him their dedicated services in defence of their homeland. From mills and mines, from shops and farms, from office chairs and civic departments, from loom, lathe, bench, plough and counter they flooded into the recruiting centres in answer to their nation's call for young manhood. These new recruits came to be known as **'Kitchener's Volunteers'**

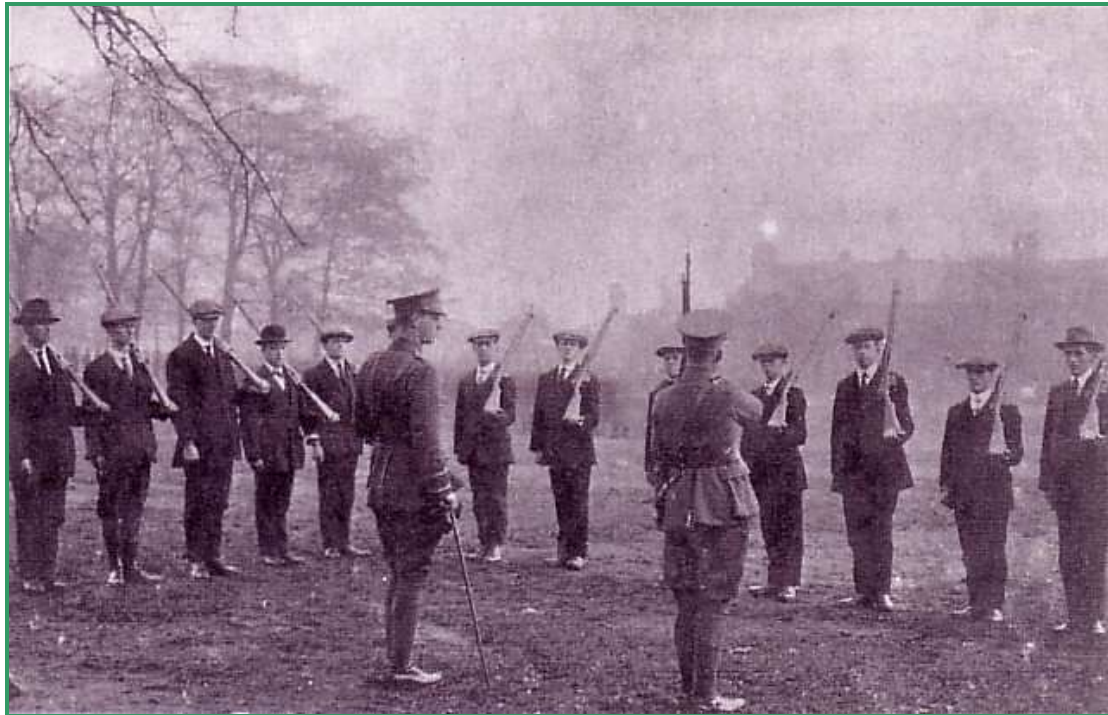
The New Armies: "Kitchener's Volunteers"



Earl Kitchener recruitment poster 1914



Parliamentary Recruiting Committee
London, 1915 (April)



Officers instructing new recruits, Manningham Park, 1914 (Kitchener's Volunteers)

(source: *The Bradford Pals* Ralph N. Hudson 2nd Ed, 1993)

Prior to enlistment, Charles Calvert was in the employ of the Irish Lawn Company.

During the Great War, Charles Calvert responded to the call and volunteered to enlist into the 2nd battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on September 28th 1917. His regimental number was 52016 and he commenced with the rank of Private.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry raised 13 battalions for active service during the Great War and lost a total of 9,947 men.

Pte Calvert entered the Theatre of War arriving in France in April 1918

Name.	Corps.	Rank.	Regt. No.
CALVERT Charles. E. I	K. I. G. L. I	Pte	52016

Medal.	Ment.	Page.	Remarks.
VICTORY	02/103621	2468	Dead
BURIAL	- do -	10	
STAR			
Theatre of War first served in			
Date of entry therein			

K. 1380

MEDAL INDEX CARD for Charles Calvert (source: *The National Archives*)

The Western Front 1918

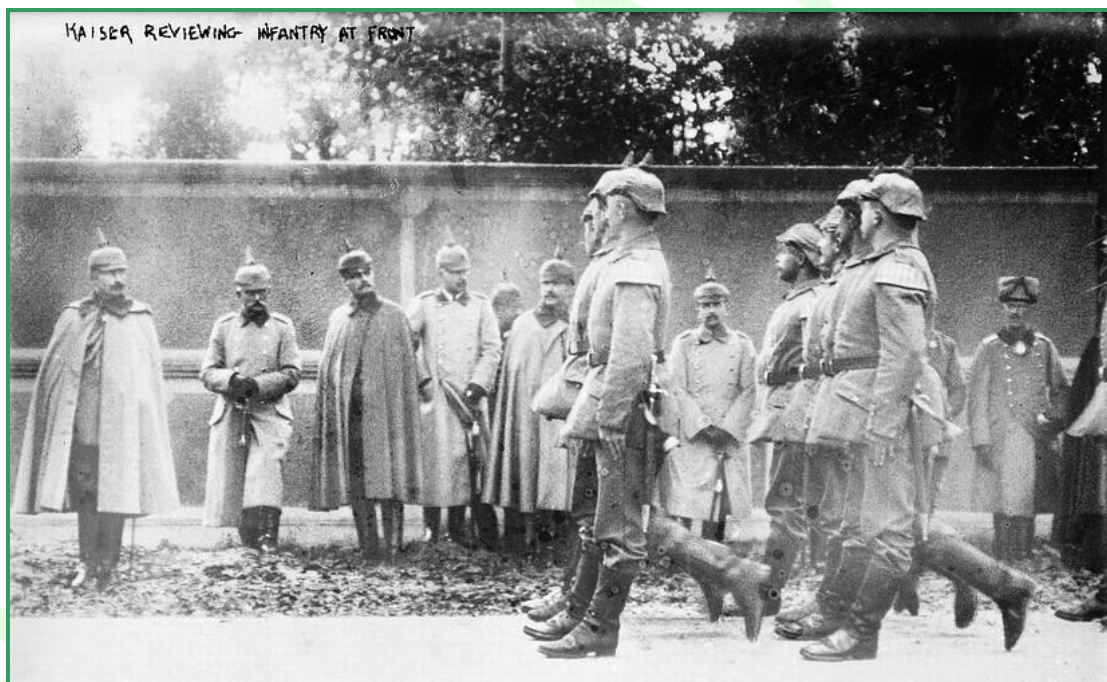


British soldiers try to keep their trench dry by pumping the water, WW1

The Western Front was marked by a system of trenches and fortifications separated by an area known as No Man's land. These fortifications stretched 475 miles and precipitated a style of fighting known as trench warfare.

However, it was the Russian Revolution in 1917 that finally changed the nature of the deadlock and war of attrition in the west. Once the fighting had halted in the east, it allowed the Germans to transfer many Divisions to the Western Front. They knew that time was running out, for the United States of America had entered the war on the Allied side and it was only a matter of time before vast untapped reserves of manpower swung the balance in the favour of the Allies.

On the 11th November 1917, the German High Command decided to make a decisive attack in the west in the following spring. Their target was the British Army. They believed that the British were exhausted by the four major efforts in 1917 (Arras, Messines, Passchendaele and Cambrai).



German high command WW1, Kaiser Wilhelm II reviewing troops

(source: www.gwpda.org/photos)

By mid-February 1918, the Germans had moved many Divisions from the now collapsed eastern front to the west in preparation for the major spring offensive

By the spring of 1918, the Allies knew that there would be a major German attack; they just did not know when it would come. The British reinforced their positions near the coast while the French strengthened their positions to the south of the British.

On March 24th 1918, the Germans launched the massive offensive. In just five hours, the Germans fired one million artillery shells at the British lines, over 3000 shells fired every minute. The artillery bombardment was followed by an attack by elite storm troopers. These soldiers travelled lightly and were skilled in fast, hard-hitting attacks before moving on to their next target. The German storm troopers carried little except weaponry, such as flame throwers that could cause much panic, as proved to be the case in this attack.



Dead British bodies after battle, WW1

This was the first of a number of large-scale, last-ditch German offences throughout the spring and summer months of 1918, until the manpower advantage enjoyed by Germany would be gone as the American forces slowly built up to strength. By November 1918, their exhausted efforts forced the Germans to call for an Armistice.

6 months after arriving in France, Pte Charles Calvert was **Wounded in Action**. He subsequently **Died of Wounds** at the 12th Central Clearing Station in France on 4th October 1918, less than 6 weeks before the November Armistice would end WW1.

He was 19 years of age

Mrs. Calvert, 5, Gibraltar Terrace, Sutton, has been notified by the War Office that her son, Private C. E. I. Calvert, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died of wounds at the 12th Central Clearing Station, France, on October 4. Private Calvert was 19 years of age, and joined the forces on September 28, 1917, going out to France last April. Prior to enlistment he was in the employ of the Irish Lawn Company. His father is serving with the colours, and his brother was discharged from the forces some time since.

Keighley News extract
(source: photocopied by Josie Walsh)



Article Date: 18 October 1918

SUTTON-IN-CRAVEN - PRIVATE C. E. I. CALVERT DIES OF WOUNDS

Mrs. Calvert, of 5 Gibraltar Terrace, Sutton, has received a notification from the Records Office, York, that her son, Private C. E. I. Calvert, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on the 4th October at the 12th Clearing Station, France, from wounds received in action. Pte. Calvert was 19 years of age, and joined the Forces on September 28th, 1917, going out to France in the following April. He was formerly in the employ of the Irish Lawn Company. He was well known in the village and highly respected. His father is also serving with the Forces, and his elder brother has been discharged.

(source: *Craven's Part in the Great War* www.cpgw.org.uk)



Casualty Details

Name: CALVERT, CHARLES ERIC IVAN

Initials: C E I

Nationality: United Kingdom

Rank: Private

Regiment/Service: King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

Unit Text: 2nd Bn.

Age: 19

Date of Death: 04/10/1918

Service No: 52016

Additional information: Son of Harry and Maggie Calvert, of 8, High Hartley St., Glusburn, Keighley, Yorks. Born at Sutton-in-Craven, Keighley.

Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead

Grave/Memorial Reference: V. J. 45.

Cemetery: TINCOURT NEW BRITISH CEMETERY

(source: *Commonwealth War Graves Commission* www.cwgc.org/)

TINCOURT NEW BRITISH CEMETERY

The Tincourt New British Cemetery in France contains 1,879 burials of the Great War, including the grave of Pte Charles Calvert.

The cemetery was begun in June 1917 and used until September 1919. After the Armistice it was used for the reburial of soldiers found on the battlefield, or buried in small French or German cemeteries.

Pte Charles Calvert is also remembered on the Sutton-in-Craven war memorial and on the Pateley Bridge memorial.



Tincourt New British Cemetery in France

(source: Commonwealth War Graves Commission www.cwgc.org/)



Sutton-in-Craven War Memorial (photo taken by Paul Wilkinson)



Sutton-in-Craven War Memorial
(photo taken by Paul Wilkinson)



Pateley Bridge War Memorial
(source: *Craven's Part in the Great War* www.cpgw.org.uk)

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN LOVING MEMORY
OF THE MEN OF PATELEY
BRIDGE WHO FELL IN THE
GREAT WAR 1914-1918

TOM ATTENSON	WILLIAM MITCALFE
ARCHIBALD LAINES	FREDERICK GEORGE
STANLEY BLAKEBOROUGH	PHILLIPS
DONALD GLADSTONE	MAURICE M. PICKARD
BLAKEBOROUGH	GEORGE FOUNDELL
CHARLES ERIC IVAN	ROBILAN PRATT
CALVERT	EDWARD LAW
RICHARD BOLLARD	GEORGE LAW
CARLING	HERBERT EDWIN
JOSEPH RANDOLPH	RICHMOND
CLARKE	JOHN HALL SHEPHERD
HORACE CLAYTON	HERBERT SHILLITO
WILLIAM CORNISH	CLAUDE MIDDLETON
TOM ELLIS	SIMPSON
JOHN WILLIAM GILL	JOHN WILLIAM SIMPSON
EDWIN GEORGE	GEORGE ARTHUR SNOW
JOHN HAGENRY	HAROLD ERNEST SPENCE
ALBERT HATHWAITE	HAROLD STORES
WILLIAM HOLDSWORTH	HERBERT STONEY
GEORGE OSWALD BORMER	JOSEPH STONEY
ALBERT HULLAH	HERBERT SWALES
WALTER INGLEBY	LEONARD SWALES
HENRY KNOWLES	EDWIN SWILES
ROBERT E. LAWSON	THOMAS HERBERT
LOFTAS LAYFIELD	THACKREY
HAROLD LEBING	THOMAS THACKRAY
HAROLD MARSHALL	GEORGE THORPE
KENNETH BICHARAN	HARRY WALKER
MC KENZIE	HARRY BROWN WAKING
GEORGE CHRISTOPHER	ROBERT WILKINSON
MITCALFE	ROBERT WILMOT

Pateley Bridge War Memorial

(source: *Craven's Part in the Great War* www.cpgw.org.uk)

Pte Charles Calvert was posthumously awarded the
British War Medal & Victory Medal



Original pair of WW1 medals (source: owned by Andrew Monkhouse)

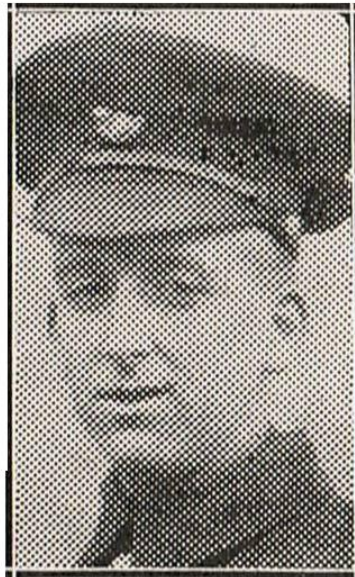
A Memorial Plaque inscribed with the soldiers name was also given to the family of those who were killed during WW1



Original WW1 Memorial Plaque (name digitally altered)
Also referred to as a Death Plaque or Dead Man's Penny
(source: owned by Andrew Monkhouse)

Lest we Forget

CRAVEN'S ROLL OF HONOUR



PRIVATE C. E. I. CALVERT, K.O.Y.L.I., son of Mrs. Calvert, 5, Gibraltar Terrace, Sutton, died of wounds 4th October, 1918. Aged 19 years.

source: *Craven's Part in the Great War*

Original 1919 copy owned by Andrew Monkhouse

FOR THE FALLEN

*THEY SHALL NOT GROW OLD, AS WE THAT ARE
LEFT GROW OLD*

*AGE SHALL NOT WEARY THEM, NOR THE YEARS
CONDEMN*

*AT THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN AND IN THE
MORNING*

WE WILL REMEMBER THEM

LAURENCE BINYON, 1869-1943



(Information compiled by Andrew Monkhouse 2011)