

THE FALLEN OF SUTTON-IN-CRAVEN



SAMUEL (HARRY) LUND

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (ATT: R.N.D.)

DIED IN PEMBROKE DOCK HOSPITAL

27TH FEBRUARY 1918

BORN IN 1892 AT SLIPPERY FORD, THE SON OF
SAMUEL AND SARAH LUND

Lund Family History

Samuel Lund (1892–1918) was known as **Harry** for most of his life, so will be referred to as **Harry Lund** throughout this profile



Harry's mother Sarah Ann Berry, a young lady
(Source: photo supplied by Mona Townson)

- **1891 census** shows Harry's father Samuel Lund (1852 – 1923) living on his own and working as a farmer at Dob Field Farm, Laycock near Keighley. Born in Keighley he was 38 yrs old and married to Sarah Ann.

It also shows Harry's mother Sarah Ann Lund (nee Berry) living with her 2 brothers John & William Berry and her 2 children at Berry's Yard, Slippery Ford on the hillside above Sutton-in-Craven as follows:

Name	Age	Work	Birth place	Birth year
John Berry	45	Farmer	Sutton-in-Craven	1846
William Berry	32	Agricultural labourer	Sutton-in-Craven	1859
Sarah Ann Lund	35	Domestic housekeeper	Sutton-in-Craven	1856 - 1914
John Thomas Lund	9	Scholar	Dob Field Farm, Laycock	1882 - 1946
Elizabeth Ann Lund	7		Dob Field Farm, Laycock	1884 - 1968



L – R: John Thomas Lund, Mary Ann Berry (grandmother 1818 - 1887), Sarah Ann Lund, Elizabeth Ann Lund

(Source: photo (circa 1886) supplied by Mona Townson)

- **1901 census** shows Harry's father Samuel Lund now 48 yrs old still living on his own and working as a shepherd at Laycock near Keighley. He was still married to Sarah Ann despite living a solitary lifestyle.



Harry's father Samuel Lund working as a shepherd at Dob Field Farm, Laycock
(Source: photo supplied by Mona Townson)

- **1901 census** also shows Harry's brother John Thomas Lund now aged 20 yrs boarding with a family at Braithwaite, Keighley.

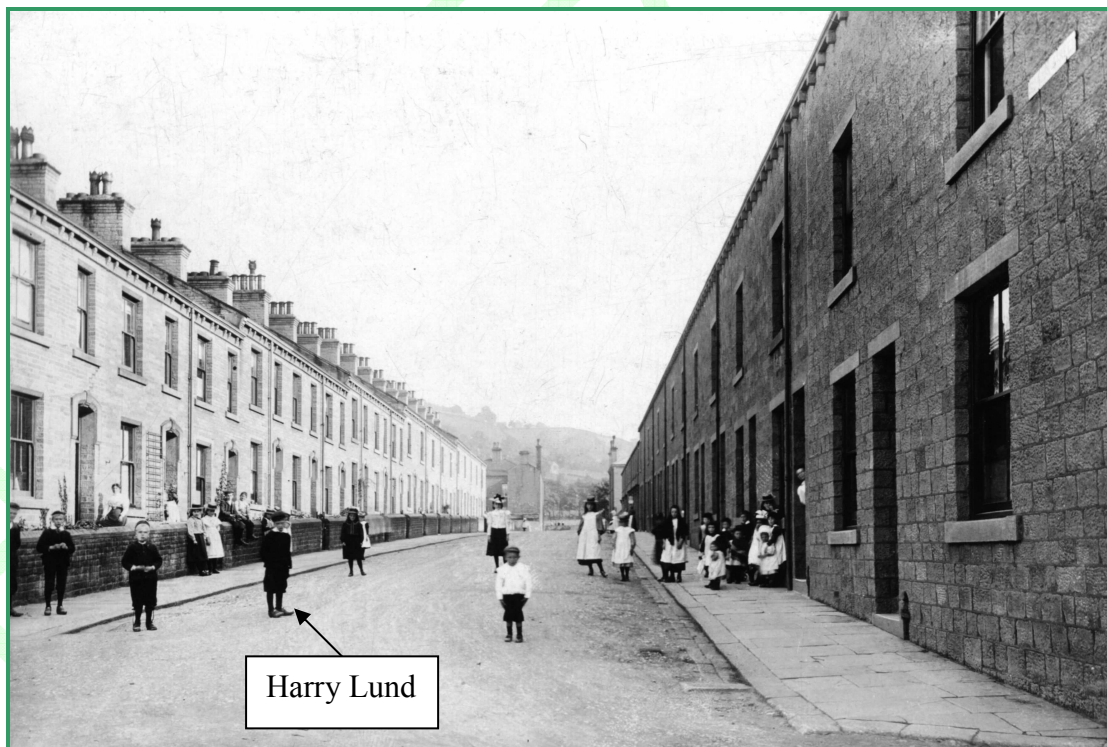
His mother, sister and Harry himself were now living at 15, West Lane, Sutton-in-Craven as follows:

Name	Age	Work	Birth place	Birth year
Sarah Ann (widow)	45		Sutton-in-Craven	1856 - 1914
Elizabeth Ann Lund	16	Spinner in worsted mill	Dob Field Farm, Laycock	1884 - 1968
Harry Lund	8		Slippery Ford, near Sutton	1892 - 1918

Note: Harry's mother Sarah Ann was incorrectly listed as a widow



Bottom of West Lane, Sutton showing a sign post to Slippery Ford
(Original postcard owned by Andrew Monkhouse)



(circa 1900) Gordon St, Sutton-in-Craven showing Harry around 8 yrs of age
(source: Rachel Simpson & Richard Whiteoak from the Glyn Whiteoak collection)



Harry Lund, Sutton Clough
(Source: photo supplied by Mona Townson)

- **1911 census** shows Harry's father now 58 yrs old still living on his own and working as a sheep farmer at Laycock near Keighley. He was still married to Sarah Ann despite having lived a solitary lifestyle for many years.

In addition, the 1911 census shows Harry's mother Sarah Ann had now been married to Samuel for 30 yrs and that of their 3 children born alive, all 3 were still living. It also shows Sarah Ann and Harry's sister Elizabeth Ann still living at 15, West Lane, Sutton-in-Craven as follows:

Name	Age	Work	Birth place	Birth year
Sarah Ann Lund	55		Sutton-in-Craven	1856 - 1914
Elizabeth Ann Lund	26	Weaver	Dob Field Farm, Laycock	1884 - 1968



Harry Lund's sister Elizabeth Ann and his mother Sarah Ann
(Source: photo supplied by Mona Townson)



Harry's mother Sarah Ann Lund
(Source: photo supplied by Mona Townson)

- **1911 census** also shows Harry aged 20 yrs boarding with the Brooke family at 7, Howard St, Wakefield. His occupation was given as a house painter and his birth place as Slippy Ford.



Harry Lund
(Source: photo supplied by Mona Townson)

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



British volunteers receiving their first drill in front of many sightseers, 1914
These men would form Kitchener's New Army

Prior to enlistment, Harry Lund served his apprenticeship as a house painter & decorator with Mr Robert Petty at Crosshills. After his mother died in 1914, he resided in Huddersfield before responding to the call early in the war and volunteering to enlist into the **Royal Army Medical Corps** attached to the **Royal Naval Division** at Ilkestone near Nottingham in Derbyshire.

His regimental number was 115666 and he commenced with the rank of Private.

Royal Army Medical Corps

The Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) was formed on the 23rd June 1898. At the outbreak of the Great War, just 16 years after its formation, there were 9,000 Warrant Officers and Men of the RAMC. This grew to 113,000 by 1918. The British Army had never before fielded a field ambulance in conflict.

The RAMC was not a fighting force but its members saw the full horror of the war. It operated the army's medical units and provided medical detachments for the units of infantry, artillery and other arms including Field Hospitals, Casualty Clearing units and Hospitals. The Corps was assisted in its work by voluntary help from the British Red Cross, St John's Ambulance, the Friends Ambulance Unit, the Voluntary Aid Detachments and hundreds of private and charitable ventures.

Royal Naval Division

The Field Ambulances of the Royal Naval Division were Royal Marine units manned by naval surgeons and men of the Royal Marines Medical Unit. By early 1917 most naval surgeons were replaced by Royal Army Medical Corps officers and other RAMC personnel, however they remained Royal Marine units until the war's end.

It is open to speculation as to exactly when Harry Lund commenced his army service during WW1.

What is known about Harry however is that he fell of his bicycle as a youngster sustaining a severe injury to his shoulder with lasting effects. Years later upon enlistment, this chronic shoulder injury undoubtedly resulted in him being medically down graded and considered unfit for an infantry unit. Hence he enlisted into the Royal Army Medical Corps which was not a fighting force.

It is therefore possible that Harry was initially sent to the army reserve after he volunteered to enlist early in the war and was later mobilised into the RAMC around April 1917. This would coincide with the time Harry made his Will out on the 24th April 1917.

It is also open to speculation as to whether Harry saw overseas service or not and whether or not he served with the Royal Naval Division.

Name.		Corps.	Rank.	Regtl. No.
LUND Harry		RAMC	Plt	115666
Medal.	Roll.	Page.	Remarks.	
VICTORY	RAMC/101 ⁰¹²	866		
BRITISH	do	do		
STAR				
Theatre of War first served in				
Date of entry therein				
K. 1380				

MEDAL INDEX CARD for Harry Lund (source: *The National Archives*)

It is known however that in early 1918, Pte Harry Lund was transferred to the hospital ship **Glenart Castle** where he served as a Dispensary Clerk with the Royal Army Medical Corps.





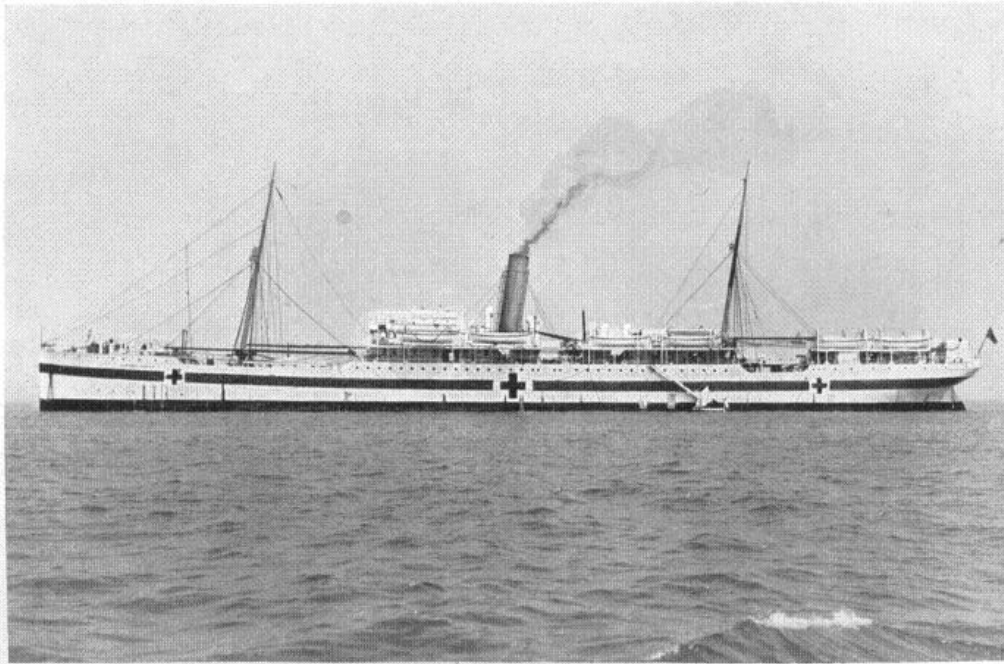
Pte Harry Lund
(Source: photo supplied by Mona Townson)



Pte Harry Lund
(Source: photo supplied by Mona Townson)

The Sinking of HMHS Glenart Castle

(His Majesty's Hospital Ship)



Beken

H.M. HOSPITAL SHIP *GLENART CASTLE*. FORMERLY *GALICIAN*
Torpedoed and sunk, 1918

In 1914 the Glenart Castle was requisitioned for use as a British hospital ship during the First World War.


For the sick and wounded of a war far from home, a hospital ship was a respite from pain and danger and the prospect of a return to family and loved ones. For those who served on hospital ships there was no respite, the work was immense and the danger was constant.

Hospital ships were and still are unarmed, traditionally painted white with highly visible red crosses. At night they carry full navigation lights, with a green band all around the ship and with the red crosses illuminated, even in the darkest military blackout.

In February 1918, the Glenart Castle had recently arrived in the Bristol Channel from the east with wounded soldiers. After landing these she safely went to Newport for repairs.

On the afternoon of the 25th February 1918, the crew and medical staff of HMHS Glenart Castle knew that the danger had increased as they left Cardiff, bound for Brest in North West France to collect wounded men. Hospital ships had now become a deliberate target of German U-boats.

Outward bound with no patients on board and burning red and green hospital lights, HMHS Glenart Castle was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at 03:47 hrs by the German U-boat UC-56 on the 26th February 1918. She sank within 7 minutes.



The Times.

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

ANOTHER RED CROSS OUTRAGE.

144 PERSONS MISSING.

The sinking of another hospital ship, the Glenart Castle, was announced by the Admiralty yesterday.

The vessel, which had about 200 souls on board, including medical staff and nurses, sank in the Bristol Channel on Tuesday in seven minutes, and up to last night 38 survivors had been landed, 22 at Swansea, nine at Milford, and seven at Pembroke. There were 182 persons on board, so that there are still 144 unaccounted for.

The Admiralty announcement is as follows:—

H.M. hospital ship Glenart Castle was sunk in the Bristol Channel at 4 a.m. on February 26.

She was outward bound, and had all her lights burning. There were no patients on board.

Survivors have been landed by an American torpedo-boat destroyer. Eight boats are still adrift.

Further information will be published as soon as received.

SHIP SUNK IN SEVEN MINUTES.

were successfully launched out of nine, but some of these were not fully occupied. We were in our boat from 4 to 10.30 a.m. before we were picked up. The sea was so choppy that we shipped water continuously and had everlastingly to bale hard or we should have been swamped. The torpedo struck us in No. 3 hatch, destroyed the engines, and put the lights and wireless out.

Other survivors said that the Glenart Castle went down stern foremost, her bows lingering for many seconds high in the air. They also say they will never forget the heartrending screams which came to them on all sides from those struggling in the water. These cries continued for some time and then ceased to be heard. The survivors were in the last stage of exhaustion when the French schooner Feon was sighted. On board they were given every possible attention and comfort by the captain and crew. The vessel remained on the scene for some time in the hope of finding other boats, but none could be seen.

NAMES OF SURVIVORS.

The following are the names of the men who were landed at Swansea:—

R. Most, Harold-road, Tottenham; H. W. Wooler, Cobham-road, Lymington; R. A. Howes, Aldeby, Beccles, Norfolk; F. E. Davies, Ice House Hill, Spring-road, Sholing, Southampton; C. S. Dear, Derby-road, Southampton; W. J. Kelly, St. Mary's-place, Southampton; J. Jacobson, Malabar-street, Poole; S. E. R. H. Langdon, Ashurst, Lyndhurst-road, near Southampton; J. Brannan, Shaftesbury-road, Bournemouth; E. Fish, Beckley, near Christchurch, Hants; T. Casey, Alexandra-road, Newport; A. Holden, Barr-tram-road, Talton; J. Burton, Cranbury-avenue, Southampton; T. Matthews, James-street, Southampton; J. Spiller, Cambridge House, Brook-road, Bokerly, A. Phillips, Bond-street, Northern, Southampton; C. Wynn, Marks-road, Southampton; D. Davies, Eastleigh, near Southampton; T. Tizzian, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, E.A.S.C.—S. R. Pratt, Trinity-lane, Blackley, Leicestershire; Corporal H. Fletcher, Princes-avenue, Hull; Corporal W. Forbes, Leighton, Craigkettle, Banffshire.

THE GLENART CASTLE.

The Glenart Castle was formerly known as the Galician. The change of name was made in September, 1914, at the same time that the liner German was renamed Glengorm Castle. The Union-Castle Company explained that the changes were advisable "owing to the unsuitability of the present names under the existing circumstances."

As the Galician she was stopped while homeward bound from Cape Town on Saturday, August 15, 1914, by the German merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm.

Of the 206 crew and medical staff, reports of casualties show up to 168 dead. At the time of the torpedoing, most of those on board had been sleeping.

Evidence surfaced later that initial survivors of the sinking may have been shot at by the submarine in an effort to cover up the sinking of a hospital ship. The body of one of the junior officers of Glenart Castle was pulled from the water close to the site of the sinking. It was marked with two gunshot wounds, one in the neck and the other in the thigh. The body also had a life vest indicating he was shot while in the water.

At 12:55 hrs, more than 9 hours after the sinking, the American destroyer USS Parker spotted the first survivor and came to the rescue eventually picking up 9 survivors from the freezing water, one of whom was unconscious. This man happened to be Harry Lund. The survivors were all quite helpless in the freezing and choppy sea with one man, Jesse White being too weak and hypothermic to hang onto the rope thrown to him. He drifted into the ships propellers suffering horrific injuries and died on board the ship shortly after.

The 8 remaining survivors were taken on board USS Parker to Pembroke Dock at Milford Haven where the unconscious Harry Lund was transferred to the Royal Naval hospital at Pembroke Dock in Pembrokeshire.

Pte Harry Lund **Died in Hospital** the following day on the 27th February 1918.

He was 26 years of age

It apparently took quite some time for Pte Harry Lund's body to be officially identified. The naming on his Death Certificate was therefore inscribed as "an unknown man" aged about 30 yrs who died of heart failure.

It has now been established beyond all reasonable doubt that this Death Certificate belongs to Harry Lund.

Swanwick Halsbury 1918 Naval Hospital Pembroke Dock	an unknown man	He about 30 years	Apparently Corporal R. S. H. C.	Heart Failure	J. W. Stephens Causing the body to be buried Naval Hospital Pembroke Dock	Lighter March 1918	Valentine Roberts Registrar
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Segment of Harry Lund's Death Certificate
(source: obtained from the General Register Office by Louise Quinton)

SUTTON

ON A TORPEDOED HOSPITAL SHIP

“Dispensary Clerk Harry Lund, R.A.M.C., son of Mr and Mrs Sam Lund, West Lane, Sutton and a grandson of the late Mr Thomas Berry, warp sizer, Ellers Mill, Sutton, was on board the Glenart Castle. In a letter, dated February 24th, to Mr Laurence Preston, The Ellers, Sutton-in-Craven, Mr Lund stated that he had been transferred to the hospital ship Glenart Castle and that they were sailing on Tuesday last. He enlisted early in the war, and since his mother's death five years ago he has resided in Huddersfield. He served his apprenticeship with Mr Robert Petty, Crosshills. His name does not appear in the list of survivors of the Glenart Castle.”

(source: *Keighley News extract* photocopied by Robert Smith)



Casualty Details

Name: LUND, HARRY

Initials: H

Nationality: United Kingdom

Rank: Private

Regiment/Service: Royal Army Medical Corps

Date of Death: 27/02/1918

Service No: 115666

Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead

Grave/Memorial Reference: E. 151.

Cemetery: PEMBROKE DOCK MILITARY CEMETERY

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

PEMBROKE DOCK MILITARY CEMETERY



Pembroke Dock Military Cemetery



Pembroke Dock Military Cemetery

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



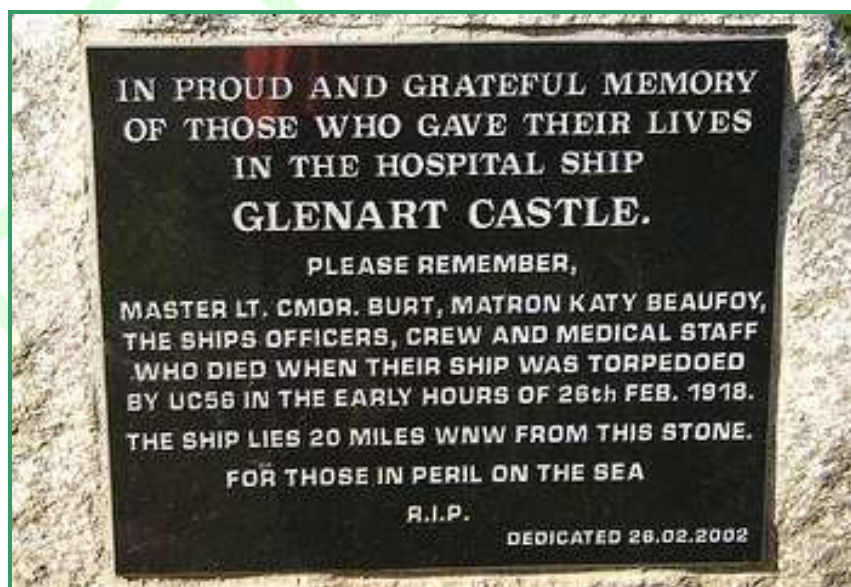
Pembroke Dock Military Cemetery

The Pembroke Dock Military Cemetery commemorates 73 war casualties in total, 40 of which are casualties of the Great War including the grave of Pte Harry Lund.

A memorial stone and plaque overlooking Milford Haven also commemorates the memory of those who gave their lives serving on the hospital ship Glenart Castle.



(Source: photo taken by Mark Jordan)



Pte Harry Lund is also remembered on the Sutton-in-Craven war memorial.

WAR MEMORIAL, SUTTON-IN-CRAVEN PARK



(source: *South Craven, the official guide*, 1950)



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

Pte Harry Lund 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)

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)