



## Charles William Errington

Charles William Errington was born in Corby in 1894. His father Charles Thomas Errington was born in Corby in 1862. His mother, Emily Errington (nee Pickering) was born in Wing, Rutland in 1858. The couple married in Uppingham in 1887.

Charles William Errington was baptised in Corby on 8<sup>th</sup> July 1894.

### The Family

In the 1901 Census the Errington family were living in Oakley Road, Corby. With Charles Thomas and Emily were their children Clementina, Emily Mabel, Charles William, Amy and Herbert.

By 1911, the family, minus Clementina who had married, were living in Market Overton, Rutland. Charles Snr. was employed as an “engine driver”, whilst Charles Jnr. was a “fireman on steam excavator”. Both employed at the ironstone mines.

### Military Service

Charles Errington enlisted in the Grenadier Guards at Oakham. He served as a Guardsman in the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion (21895) in France/Flanders.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion was formed on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1915. It was mobilised for war and landed in France in August 1915.

Charles Errington is recorded as going overseas on 5<sup>th</sup> October 1915.

Guardsman Charles William Errington was killed in action on 25<sup>th</sup> September 1916 and is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial.

On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and



into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter.

In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918.

The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial.

The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 1 August 1932.

The dead of other Commonwealth countries, who died on the Somme and have no known graves, are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere.

### Reference

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

***Lest We Forget***

**Charles William Errington**  
of the Grenadier Guards

d. 25<sup>th</sup> September 1916

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