St Nicholas Church
Graveyard Research Project

Brief histories of a few of those interred in the graveyard

Co-ordinated and written

by

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With additional research by Kathy Donaldson and David Irving

With Thanks To Awards For All

LOTTERY FUNDED

ANNE MARGARET BROCKLEBANK
ANNE BROCKLEBANK
SIR THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, BART.

1914 1919
IN
HONOURED
MEMORY OF
MEN OF THIS PARISH
WHO DIED
FOR THEIR COUNTRY
IN THE GREAT WAR
1939 1945

2130 PRIVATE
A BATES
SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGT.
22ND MARCH 1919 AGE 23

DAVID PICKAVANCE
SIGNALLER R.N.V.R.

Reverend Thomas Chambers (MA) 1829-1888
Incumbent of Halewood 1864-1888

Oxford educated Thomas Chambers, a native of Worcestershire, first came to Halewood Chapel (which was then within the parish of Childwall) as Curate in 1853-1854, he returned in 1864 as Perpetual Curate from Childwall Church and later became Rector. He was so popular at that Church that many of the prosperous Childwall parishioners followed him to Halewood and the chapel was often full to overflowing, as it was common then for whole families along with their servants to attend divine service regularly. Thomas Chambers also introduced more singing into his services, which further increased their popularity. Halewood Chapel of Ease as it was then, and St Nicholas Church as it is now, has a lot to thank him for.

During Reverend Chambers incumbency the Chapel was greatly improved, one lady alone was to pay £2,300 for the bell tower, a peal of eight bells and the church clock. Most of the stained glass windows were installed in his era, particularly those three behind the altar depicting, in the centre, St Nicholas of Myra with two angels, one each side. The background of roses in these three windows, from designs by Sir E Burne-Jones, recall Mr Chamber's love of roses and these particular windows are dedicated to his memory. Six years after the death of Reverend Chambers in 1894 the transept roof and the nine windows there, were raised.

"*The problem was how best to expend the money which had been collected for a memorial to the Rev. Thomas Chambers. The nine lights in the apse had always been a distinguishing feature of the building. To retain these, but to fix them higher by raising the roof and to place three new memorial lights in the centre seemed the natural course to adopt."*

The Education act of 1870 required an elementary school to be available for all children. The Tarbock parents wished a school to be erected in their district, but Mr Chambers persuaded them to agree that, if a good school were provided at Halewood, they would send their children to it. As a result of this agreement, the boys' school was built in 1874.

For ten years Thomas Chambers represented Halewood on the Prescot Board of Guardians and walked to Whiston workhouse every fortnight to attend the meetings. He found that the Protestant inmates were in the habit of worshipping in the dining hall while the Roman Catholics went to Portico for the service. This seemed such a scandal to Reverend Chambers that he petitioned for the building of a chapel to be jointly used by Protestants and Catholics. The chapel was built and remained in situ, at what is now Whiston Hospital, until 2006 when it was knocked down to make way for the new hospital. It is hoped that following some fundraising the chapel will be rebuilt at Knowsley Cemetery.

Reverend Chambers remained at Halewood for 24 years until his sudden death at the age of 59 in 1888. In his will he left in excess of eight hundred pounds for the payment of church expenses and in particular for planting and keeping the churchyard in the same order and condition as it was then kept.

The inscription on his monument reads:

'Sacred to the memory of Thomas Chambers MA

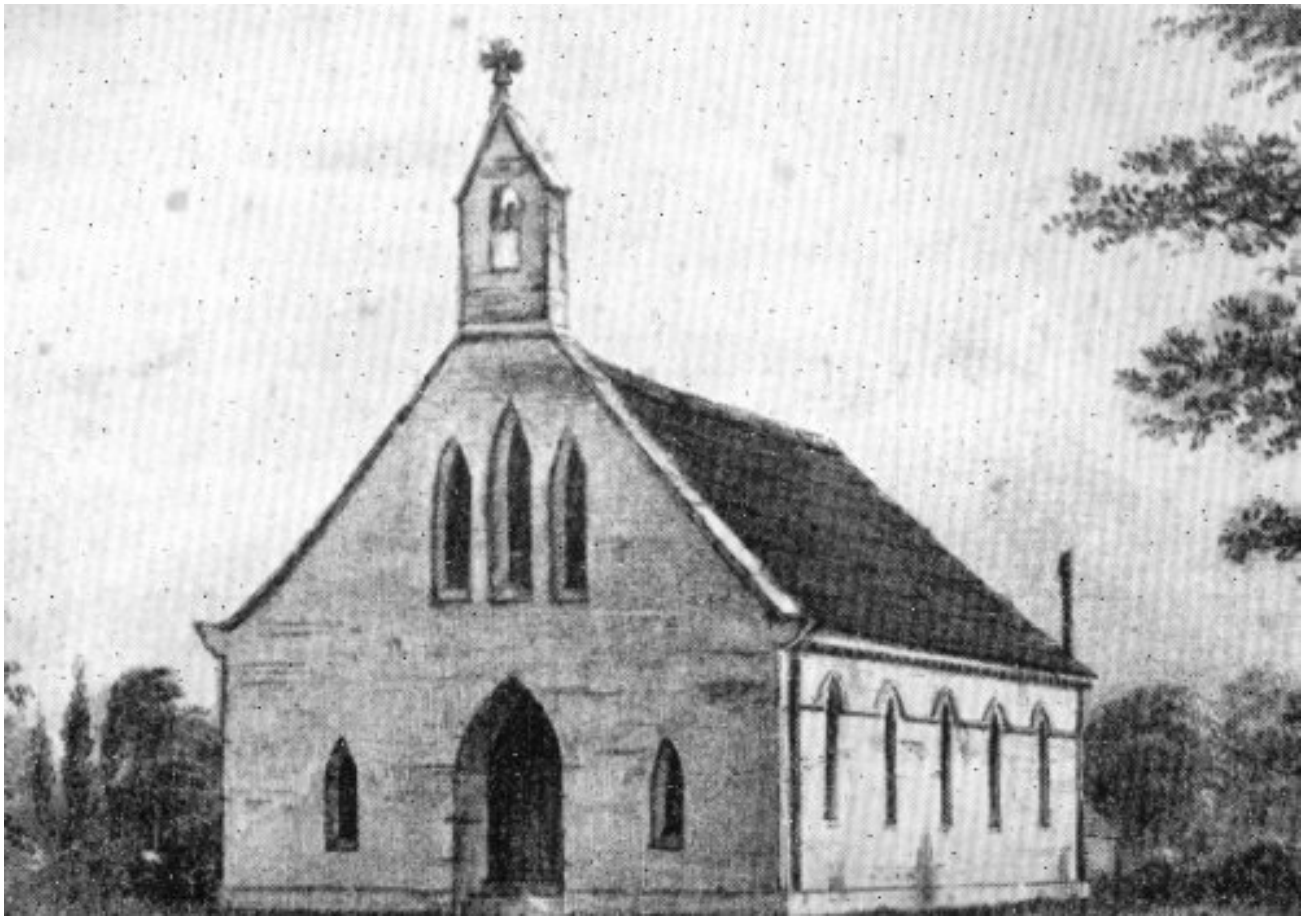
Twenty four years Incumbent of this parish Died 1st September 1888

Father in Thy gracious keeping Leave me now Thy servant Sleeping'

My acknowledgement to Kathy Donaldson for her extensive research on Thomas Chambers

The Reverend Thomas Chambers

St Nicholas, One of the William Morris Windows dedicated to Thomas Chambers



Halewood Chapel in the Parish of Childwall in 1839 when the Church was first built

Catherine Henrietta Law French 1825-1888

Henrietta as she came to be known, was the daughter of the Reverend Miles Bland, Rector of Lilley and Justice of the Peace for Hertfordshire. She was born in 1825. Her brother Miles who also became a clergyman was born four years later in 1829. The 1861 census finds Henrietta still living with her parents at the age of thirty six at number 5 Royal Crescent, Ramsgate. Brother Miles by now has married and is living in Elm House, Little Woolton now known as Gateacre.

Henrietta married another clergyman, Oxford educated, Thomas de Freyne French in Thanet in 1867. Some years later in 1876 Henrietta wrote to Thomas Chambers the Rector of Halewood Church regarding her concerns about the health of her brother Miles which had been slowly deteriorating. The following year her own husband, Thomas de Freyne French died and shortly afterwards she paid a visit to Thomas Chambers to tell him of her intention of moving to Little Woolton to be near her only brother during his final years. Her brother Miles died in the summer of 1881 and Henrietta took over the occupancy of his pew in church each Sunday. Shortly afterwards Henrietta was herself taken ill. James Eccles quotes from the 'Centenary of Halewood Parish Church'

"*nothing beyond the normal intimacy between a minister and a member of his flock occurred until she was taken seriously ill with bronchitis"*.

St Nicholas has a lot to thank Henrietta for. On her recovery, she gave Thomas Chambers enough money for the building of a church tower, a clock and a peal of bells, which were to cost £2600, a serious amount of money in those days. The first stone of the tower was laid in 1882 and the dedication service held in 1883. Henrietta's generosity extended to the church school too, of which Thomas Chambers, as Rector, was manager. According to the school log, it became the custom each Christmas for the Rector and Mrs French to visit, when Henrietta would personally give each child a present. In Reverend Chambers own words *"the aged and deserving poor, especially widows were remembered at the same time in the distribution of warm apparel". "The garments she gave were, Dorcas- like, made at home"*.

When Mrs French died, only six months before the Rector in April 1888 there were rumours that she had left him money in her will, so much so that Reverend Chambers saw fit to issue a denial of the fact in his speech at her funeral service:

"There is a rumour afloat and increasing as it goes that I personally have benefited to a large extent under the will of my late good friend I wish to explain publicly how matters stand. Indirectly I benefit, as you do, the parish does, but not directly, for personally I do not benefit to the extent of a farthing under Mrs French's will, but she has not forgotten the church of her adoption."

Mrs French had left five hundred pounds to the Rector to be invested, the income of which was to go towards the upkeep of the church along with £300 pounds to the Halewood schools. However, later that year, in his will, Thomas Chambers bequeaths to a friend, a diamond ring which, he states, was given to him by his friend, Mrs French.

Catherine Henrietta Law French chose to stay here in Halewood where she had been happy, she is buried in the graveyard at the front of the church beside the path and

overlooked by the clock tower which she most generously donated to the Church and the people of Halewood.

Philip Frederic Tinne II 1836-1869

In St Nicholas Church there are two large stained glass windows. The window in the North Transept is dedicated to Philip Frederic Tinne by his father, John Abraham Tinne, who lived in Aigburth. The window was designed by a Liverpool company, W H Sullivan of 24 Slater Street, and portrays St Philip meeting with the Eunuch. It is a rare example of this type of window because of the unusually large areas of glass used.

Philip Frederic Tinne 2nd was the eldest grandson of Philip Frederic Tinne 1st who was born in the Hague and who, after serving several years in the Netherlands Diplomatic Service joined his cousin Mattieu Tinne who was the collector of taxes for sugar plantations in Dutch Guiana. The Dutch, using slave labour, had reclaimed much of the land along the coast near the mouth of the Demerera river and had developed extensive and very lucrative sugar plantations. They also exported rum, coffee, cotton and tropical timber. By 1813 Philip Frederic 1st had become a British citizen and had joined forces with Samuel Sandbach who was already trading in Liverpool and set up the company of Sandbache, Tinne and Co. They lived next door to each other at 27 and 29 St Anne Street at the top of Everton Brow which commanded a great view of the river as shipping was their main interest and they came to own one of the oldest and biggest fleets of ships in the Mersey. At one stage the company had 17 ships in commission.

Philip Frederic 1st married in 1806 and had a son John Abraham. Next door Samuel Sandbach had also married and had a daughter Margaret and what could be more natural than for them to marry which they did in 1833 and they then went on to have 10 children of their own, of whom Philip Frederic 2nd was the oldest boy.

In 1862, the 26 year-old Philip Frederic 2nd married Alice Ann Hopley and came to live near Halewood. Their first child was a daughter called Alice Coralie born in 1866. Philip was destined never to see his second daughter who was born in November 1869, he had died, suddenly, two weeks before from pneumonia at the age of 33. His wife, Alice named her new baby, Frederica in his memory but sadly she died two days later.

Philip Frederic and Frederica Tinne are buried together in St Nicholas graveyard. The inscription reads:

In memory of Philip Frederic Tinne

Who died at Childwall near Liverpool

On 22nd October 1869

Aged 33years

Also of Frederica his infant daughter

9th November 1869

A Pencil sketch of Fanny Stevenson-Hamilton By American Artist, James McNeill Whistler

Portrait of Frederick Richards Leyland, Commissioned as a wedding present to his daughter Fanny, by the Pre-Raphaelite painter, Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

The Leyland Aunts at Speke Hall, by James McNeill Whistler
Sitting from left to right: Freddy, the only son, Elinor, Florence, Fanny, the three daughters. Frances, Fanny's Mother and Whistler himself

Fanny Stevenson–Hamilton (aged 22)

Fanny Stevenson Hamilton was chosen for research because she appeared to be the only occupant of a plot big enough for three graves, which seemed unusual. Initial research into her name proved fruitless, however the microfilm of the St Nicholas burial register of 1841-1898 stated that although Fanny died in London, she actually came from Braidwood, Lanarkshire. Research into the Stevenson family from that village in Scotland (who are related to Robert Louis Stevenson) produced a lot more information.

Fanny Stevenson Hamilton started life as Fanny Leyland, the eldest daughter of Frances and Frederick Richard Leyland the owner of the Bibby Shipping Line. The 1861 census recorded the Leyland family living at 104 Huskisson Street with six servants, they moved to Speke Hall in 1867. Woolton Hall was purchased by Frederick Leyland in 1891 when the heiress to Speke Hall, Miss Watt reached her coming of age and wished to claim her inheritance. During his tenure of Speke Hall Frederick and Frances Leyland made many costly improvements including an early example of central heating!

Frederick Richard Leyland was a self made man, he started as an apprentice at John Bibby, Sons and Co. where he rose to become a partner. In 1855 he married Frances Dawson with whom he had 4 children. He founded the Leyland Shipping Line in 1873. Frederick Richard Leyland was a very wealthy man and became patron to first James McNeill Whistler (the American artist) and then when they fell out, Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Leyland became known as the “Liverpool Medici”.

Whistler was commissioned to paint all of the Leyland family and spent a lot of time at Speke Hall as a family friend. In 1869 Frederick Leyland bought number 49 Princes Gate in Chelsea and commissioned Whistler to decorate, amongst others, his drawing room which became known as the infamous “Peacock Drawing Room” because of the ensuing disagreement. Leyland felt that the artist had exceeded his instructions regarding the decorations to this room and paid Whistler one hundred guineas instead of the requested two hundred guineas. Their correspondence on the matter (which Whistler intended to publish) became more and more acrimonious until Whistler paid a visit to Mrs Leyland while her husband was away and as a result, Leyland threatened to publicly horsewhip him!

Whistler responded by drawing three Caricatures of Leyland of which only one still exists, “The Golden Scab”. Because of the non-payment of the debt Whistler was declared bankrupt in 1878/9 around the same time as Leyland and his wife separated. According to the diary of Elizabeth Robbins Pennell “The gossip of the day was inclined to believe Whistler was in love with Mrs Leyland”.

Back to Fanny. One of the prettiest of Whistlers sketches is that of Fanny Leyland. She was born in 1857 in Huyton, Lancashire. The 1861 census finds her with the family and six servants living in Huskisson Street. She met James Stevenson, a landowner from Braidwood, Lanarkshire and they married in June 1879, she became pregnant straight away.. James Stevenson was 17 years older than Fanny and had been married before to Eliza Hamilton who had five children to him, all of whom were given both surnames, hence Stevenson – Hamilton.

Continued on next page

Fanny Stevenson - Continued

In the meantime Fanny's father had switched his patronage from the newly bankrupted Whistler to Rossetti. As a wedding present to his daughter, he commissioned Rossetti to make a portrait drawing of himself which Fanny was destined never to receive. She died in London age 22 from premature childbirth at 3am on 2nd March 1880, two days after the birth of her son Francis Herbert Leyland Stevenson, who survived. Shortly afterwards Rossetti wrote to the wife of William Morris:

"I made her a drawing of her father as a wedding present. This through framing delays was never sent to Scotland till she had gone to Italy, and now she is dead."

The burial register records her as Fanny Stevenson Hamilton age 22 of Braidwood, Lanarkshire residing at Woolton Hall. It states that she died in London on the second of March 1880 and was buried here in St Nicholas Churchyard on the sixth of March. The service was conducted by Thomas Chambers the Rector. Frederick Leyland had brought his eldest daughter home to Liverpool to rest in peace in what was then the prettiest graveyard in the district. Fanny's mother Frances dedicated the William Morris window, St Dorothea Martyr, (patron saint of gardens and flowers) which is in the south transept of St Nicholas Church, to the memory of her daughter.

In the graveyard, the lead lettering along with the cross has long disappeared from her tombstone but if you look carefully you can see that what appears to be just a monument has flowers and leaves carved into the crevices and you can just make out her name - **Fanny.**

Edith Anne Hamilton Trench 1855-1892

In Halewood Graveyard there is a grave with no name, just the initials EAHT which intrigued me and gave me the reason to include this memorial in my research. In the first graveyard register which is on microfilm at Huyton library, the only person with similar initials to EAHT was Edith Anne Hamilton French. However when I returned to the library to re-check my information, I discovered that I had mistaken the old fashioned T for an F and in fact the lady was Edith Anne Hamilton Trench.

Edith Anne Hamilton Trench started life as Edith Anne Hamilton Langton, eldest daughter of Charles and Jessie Langton. Born in 1855, the 1861 census shows the family living at no 6 Barkhill Road, Aigburth. Ediths father, Charles Langton was a marine insurance broker and later became a magistrate and the Deputy Lieutenant of Liverpool, he is mentioned in Burkes peerage as is Edith Anne because of her marriage to the Reverend William Robert Trench.

Reverend Trench came from Ireland and is a descendant of William the Conqueror. His father the Reverend F Fitzwilliam Trench was an Irish landowner. William was born in 1838 in County Tipperary, Ireland and educated at Cambridge where he originally studied law. In the Liverpool Journal of 1877, William's marriage to Edith Anne is recorded as having taken place on 18th January that year at St Annes Church, Aigburth. At the time Reverend Trench was the incumbent of St Matthias Church in Great Howard Street.

Their first child was born in Ireland, in November 1877. Edith proceeded to have three more children in as many years, including twins, so by November 1880 she had 4 children below 3 years of age. In the 1881 census the children are found to be living in Church Road, West Kirby with nurses and servants while Edith Anne is staying nearby at the West Kirby Hotel in Village Road with a companion, presumably to enable her to rest, there is no mention of Reverend Trench.

In 1883 Reverend Trench moved his family to Kendal in Westmoreland where he became vicar of Kendal Parish Church. Edith went on to give birth to two more children in 1883 and 1884. After 13 years in Kendal, Reverend Trench was promoted to Honorary Canon of Carlisle but by then Edith was dead. The 1891 census finds her in the Royal Asylum for the Insane in Edinburgh. She died the following year, 1892, on the 4th December.

Her gravestone carries no actual name, just her initials EAHT, presumably to keep incognito, because of the disgrace insanity would have brought to a member of the Peerage in those days. She was just 37 years old. The inscription on her memorial reads:

"In dear memory of my loving wife and our fond mother EAHT 4th December 1892"

"I thank my God upon every remembrance of thee" Philippians 1.1

Wigley Greswolde Greswolde Williams 1839-1875

The Williams family were landowners and descendants of William the Conqueror and originated in South Wales. From the reign of Henry VIII they lived in Lugwardine and Birch, Herefordshire but moved to Worcestershire in the 18th century where they acquired considerable land and estates at Pitmaston and Doddenham.

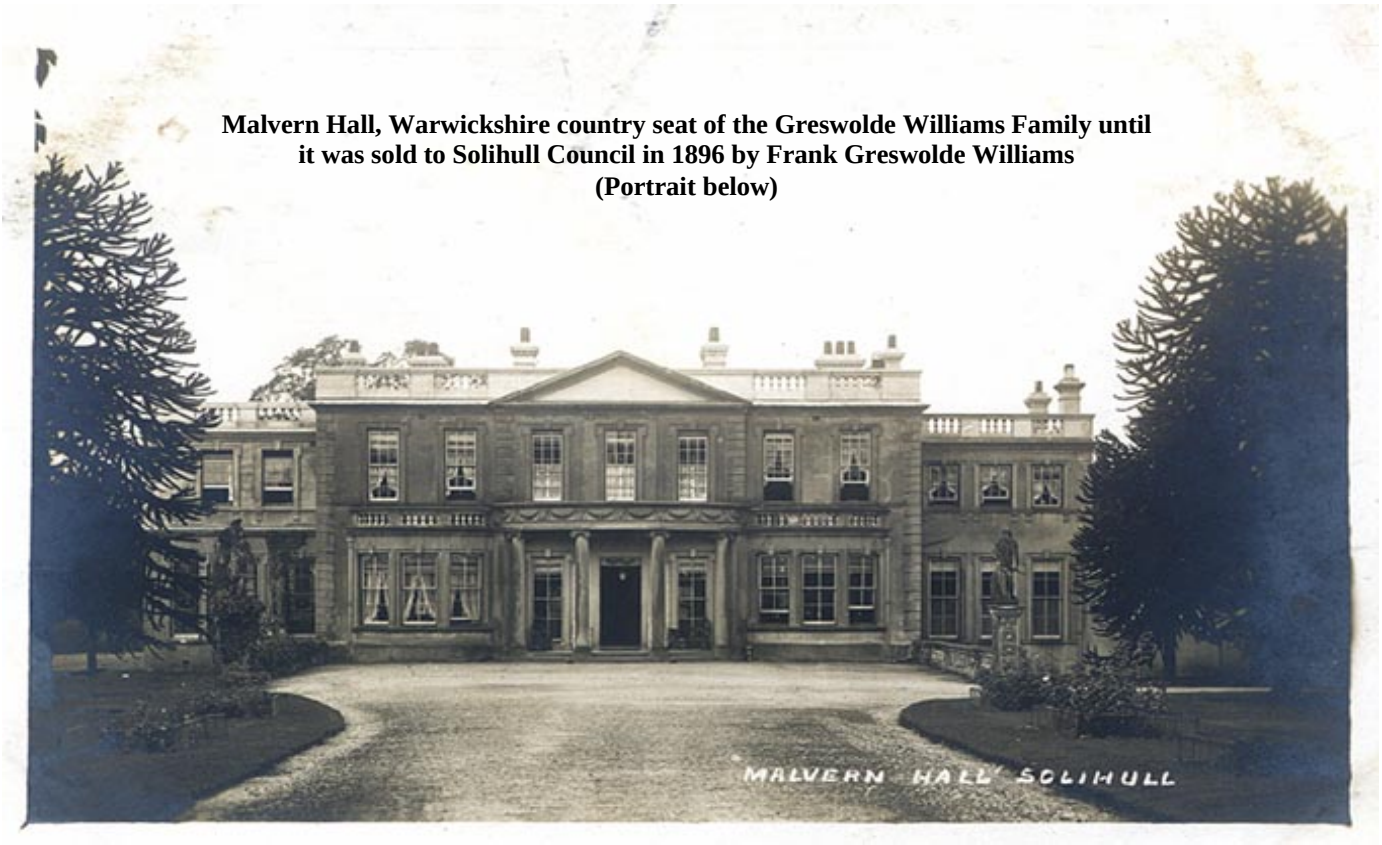
Francis Edward Williams, Wigley's father, met Ann Greswolde, co-heiress to Malvern Hall in Warwickshire and when they married he assumed the name of Greswolde becoming Francis Edward Greswolde Williams, thus meriting a mention in Burkes Peerage along with his wife Ann. Francis Edward was magistrate of Counties Hereford and Worcester and High Sheriff of County Worcester from 1855-58. Wigley as the eldest son, also became magistrate of County Warwick in his fathers stead.

Wigley was the eldest of four children, he was born on the 13th August 1839 and when his Aunt Elizabeth Mary died in 1855 he inherited her third of the Malvern Estate. Mysteriously in May 1870, Wigley, age 31, magistrate of County Warwick, eldest son of a member of the peerage and land owner in his own right, was married in a registry office in Birmingham. Although his profession is recorded on the marriage certificate as 'Land Proprietor' Wigley's address at the time of his marriage is the Great Western Hotel, Monmouth Street, Birmingham. His wife Louisa has no occupation, her address at the time of her marriage is 124 Bloomsbury Street, Aston, Warwickshire.

At some time during the intervening period Mr and Mrs Wigley Greswolde Greswolde Williams moved up north to live in Grassendale Park, South Liverpool. Wigley died 5 years after his marriage on 25th March 1875 age 35. Five years later in March 1880 while living in Rock Ferry, his wife Louisa died, age 33. She had changed her name to Louise Letitia Greswolde Greswolde Williams. She is buried along with her husband in the graveyard here.

Why Wigley, the eldest son of a member of the peerage, a magistrate and a prosperous land owner in his own right, had married someone with no position, in a registry office and was living in Liverpool, I was unfortunately unable to find out. However there was a boy born in 1873 named Francis Wigley Greswolde Williams who was to inherit the whole of the Malvern Estates when his uncles and father died, he may be the son of Wigley and Louisa. In 1896 Francis Wigley, known as Frank, sold the entire Malvern Estate to Solihull Council and moved to Bredenbury Court, Bromyard, Worcestershire.

Malvern Hall, Warwickshire country seat of the Greswolde Williams Family until it was sold to Solihull Council in 1896 by Frank Greswolde Williams (Portrait below)



GRESWOLDE

Greswolde-Williams

Greswolde-Argent a fess gules between 2 running greyhounds sable

Williams-Gyronny ermine and ermines a lion or sprinkled with drops gules (blood!)

WILLIAMS

Frank Greswolde Williams of Bredenbury Court on his bay hunter Koptica and accompanied by the hounds; Wonderful, Rosie and Heiress
Painted by Percy Earl

George Lister
Head of Halewood Boys School

Mrs Lister

Teachers and Pupils celebrating the 150th anniversary of Halewood Church Of England School
The Old School House where George Lister lived with his family can be seen in the background with part of the school on the right.

George Lister, 1848- 1892, Headmaster of Halewood Boys School

George Lister came to Halewood School in 1868 at the age of 20 as schoolmaster, fresh from St Marks College, Chelsea. During his 24 years teaching at the school, his reports in the school logbook are a cameo of the times. He tells of life in a rural farming community, how the weather affects attendance and how the common infectious diseases which trouble us so little nowadays were prevalent then and how at times, death was a daily occurrence. He tells of boys attending school irregularly in accordance with the seasons and farming needs

Halewood was a farming community and so during fine weather, boys would be required for harvesting crops or picking produce or just working for the farmers, and couldn't be spared for mere educational purposes. There were also the attractions of the ploughing and shooting matches and coursing at nearby Tarbock, the Halewood Odd-Fellows Club Day or the Halewood Friendly Society to keep the boys away from school.

Mr Lister Records the death of pupils on the way to school. On the 28th November 1876, William James Radley age eight was drowned in Tarbock Brook, by Greens Bridge. He attempted to cross the brook by means of a plank placed there by workmen, he fell in and his body was carried away by the current, it was found later at Garston Dock. John Hilton was drowned when he accidentally fell into the moat at Old Hutte on 25th January 1878, he had only been attending the school for two weeks.

On 1st July 1869 (according to James Eccles' Centenary of Halewood Parish Church) George Lister married Miss Ellen Gore, a domestic servant at Halewood Rectory for many years, they went on to have five daughters none of whom married, and who are all buried in the same grave as their parents in St Nicholas graveyard, Halewood. The saddest entry in the school logbook is the record of the 18th February 1879 which states:

"Baby died to-day, Master out of school, Baby buried Friday. Boys attended funeral."

The baby was Gertrude Jane Lister age two, their only child at the time.

At times infectious diseases reduced class sizes and at times the school was closed to reduce the risk of further infection. Diptheria and measles were reported in September 1884, one boy from the infant school died of diphtheria and was followed by two members of the same family a week later. The weather was very wet and the managers closed the school because of the number of cases of diphtheria in the village. School remained closed for two weeks until the disease had died out and the medical officer of health deemed it safe to restart classes. However on 17th November, Henry Wright died of diphtheria, followed in January 1885 by Reuben Hayes. By July several more cases were reported and after yet another death, the medical officer of health had a sample of the water from the school well sent off for analysis. In August, another child, Henry Clark died from the disease and after yet another death parents started to keep their children away from school. The diphtheria continued to spread according to the record and school attendance remained low.

Continued on next page

George Lister continued

January 1886 brought very heavy snow and whooping cough broke out. Many children caught the disease and attendance remained low. In March 1887 an epidemic of measles closed the school for three weeks although no deaths were reported. Then in August 1887 Francis Lawrenson, the school monitor caught dysentery, followed by other pupils. In September 1887 Mumps arrived to reduce the class sizes, although the disease seems to have not been officially named at that stage and is reported as "Lumps in the throat". No more infectious diseases troubled the village until May 1889 when chicken pox broke out, however on September 1st Mr Lister records that:

"*Measles, Whooping Cough, bad weather kept many children away from school*"

and there was another death from whooping cough. By the 16th September the managers had closed the school again and it remained so for three weeks.

During this period, Mr Lister was unwell himself reporting himself as having "face ache" on several occasions although he continues with lessons. On the 24th November 1890 the record reveals "Master ill with rheumatism" and on the 1st December "Master not able to come into school". The entry for 5th December reads "Mr George Lister Head Teacher of this department, was laid up with rheumatism, and unable to attend". His illness seemed to increase in severity, no doubt exacerbated by the cold and damp, until 2nd March 1891 when Dr Davison of Gambier Terrace was called out to visit the master and advised perfect rest and quiet from all work for some months. George Lister was never to return to Halewood Boys School he died in 1892 at the age of 44.

Halewood War Memorial- First World War 1914-1918

Thomas Leonard Cromwell was born in Grassendale and lived in Hunts Cross. One of five brothers, he served in the Kings (Liverpool Regiment, 18th Battalion) where he rose to the rank of corporal. Thomas Leonard died in Flanders, France where he was killed in action on 18th October 1916 at the age of 25. Joseph and George Cromwell, his two nephews, died in the Second World War and are also named on the memorial.

James Crosby was born in Tarbock, where he lived at Spring Farm. He served as a gunner with the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery and died in Flanders, France where he was killed in action on the 20th December 1916 at the age of 20.

Arthur Samuel Elliot was born in Liverpool and lived in Halewood. He served with the Kings (Liverpool Regiment, 10th Battalion) and died as a Private on 10th September 1916 in Flanders, France.

John Goulding was born in Tarbock, where he lived in Mill House, Ditton Lane. He served in the Highland Light Infantry (Ist Battalion) where he rose to the rank of Sergeant. He died in Iraq on 11th January 1917 at the age of 22. His name is on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Frederick William David Grundy served in Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers and rose to the rank of second lieutenant. He died from his wounds on 26th February 1917.

Thomas Harrison of Tarbock Green served in the Cheshire Regiment (8th Battalion) and died as a Private on 13th February 1917 in Iraq at the age of 27.

Frederick Norman Howe served in the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery where he rose to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. He was killed in action on 25th April 1918.

John Matthew Hull was born in Lower Bebington and lived in North End, Halewood where he worked as a gardener at Weston House for a Mr A C Mitchell. He served as a gunner in the Royal Garrison Artillery and was killed in Flanders, France on 27th October 1917 after only four months in the army. He was 39 and his wife was left a widow with four children.

Stanley Jones lived in Aigburth and served in the Kings (Liverpool Regiment, 6th Battalion) where he rose to the rank of Corporal. He died of his wounds, having lost a leg, in Flanders, France on 20th October 1916 age 21 and was awarded the Military Medal for his bravery.

John Leather was a Captain in the Indian Ordnance Depot and died on 18th September 1914 in India.

David Mackenzie was born in Halewood and served as a Private in the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancs. Regiment, 14th Battalion). He was killed in action in Flanders, France on 31st October 1917.

David Pickavance lived at 'Ashton Hey', Halewood. He served as signalman in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on HMS Vivid. He died of illness age 18 on 29th September 1918 and is buried in St Nicholas Churchyard.

Continued on next page

Halewood War Memorial- First World War 1914-1918 continued

Charles Benjamin Plummer was one of three sons of Reverend Francis Bowes Plummer, incumbent of St Nicholas Church, Halewood, who were killed in the First world war. He was army Chaplain of the Royal Army Chaplains Dept and was killed in action on 12th March 1917.

Frederick Ryle Plummer was a Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery, Anti Aircraft Battery and died in France at the age of 22 on 2nd November 1918.

Arthur Henry Plummer studied medicine at Oxford and became 2nd Lieutenant when he served in the Kings (Liverpool Regiment, 5th Battalion). His knowledge of medicine enabled him to help many of his wounded colleagues before dying himself in France on 17th May 1915, at the age of 23.

James William Prentice was born in Altrincham, Cheshire and lived in Halewood. He served as a Guardsman in the Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion. He was killed in action in Flanders, France on 27th August 1918.

Henry Rawlinson was born in Latham, Lancashire and lived in North End, Halewood. He served as a gunner in the Royal Garrison Artillery and was killed in action in Flanders, France on 12th September 1917.

Alfred Worrall was born in Frodsham, Cheshire and lived in Halewood. He served as a Private in the Cheshire Regiment, 15th Battalion and was killed in Flanders, France on 23rd April 1918.

Herbert James Yates was born in Liverpool, he served as Lieutenant Corporal in the Scots Guards and died of his wounds in Flanders, France on Christmas Day, 25th December 1914. The day after the famous Christmas Eve ceasefire when British and German soldiers chatted and played football together before resuming hostilities.

Acknowledgement. I am most grateful to **Dave Irving** who has been researching the men on the war memorial (from both wars) for the last 15 years or so. Dave provided me with all the information here. He is hoping to publish a memorial book on the subject in the future.

Halewood War Memorial-Second World War 1939-1945

George Ashplant was born in Liverpool and lived in Halewood. He served in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (166 Squadron). He was recommended for the Victoria Cross for bravery but was actually only the second person ever to receive the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal for giving away his parachute in a severely disabled aeroplane and then managing to land it safely, single-handed. He was killed in Germany on 25th July 1943 at the age of 21. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Wilfred Stanley Baker lived in Hunts Cross. He served in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, 671 Squadron as a Flying Officer and was killed in India on 7th April 1945 at the age of 21.

Eric Baldwin lived in Halewood. He served in the Royal Navy, on SS Ville De Tamatave as a Convoy Signalman and was killed at sea on the 24th January 1943 at the age of 24. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Frank Baker Brocklehurst served in the Royal Army Veterinary Core attached to the 64th Indian Infantry Brigade as a Lieutenant and was killed in India on 19th February at the age of 25. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

George Alan Cromwell served in the Royal Engineers, 253 Field Company and rose to the rank of Major. He died at sea on 28th May 1940, 17 days after his brother Joseph, at the age of 31. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Joseph Reginald Cromwell served in the Royal Engineers, 253 Field Company as a Lieutenant. He died at the age of 26 on 11th May 1940 in the France and Belgium Campaign. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Christopher Joseph Dalton was born in Ireland and lived in Garston. He served in Kings Own Scottish Borderers, 6th Battalion and was a Lance Corporal. He died at the age of 21 on 15th October 1944 in the UK. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

George Alan Duncan lived in Halewood. He was Master of the Merchant Navy, SS Empire Blanda (London) and died at the age of 37 on 18th February 1941. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Thomas William Edwards lived in Woolton. He served in the Royal Engineers as a Sapper and died at the age of 20 on the 8th May 1945 in the Western Europe Campaign. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

John William Gardner served as a Gunner in the Royal Artillery, 118 Field Regiment. He died at the age of 32 on 12th September 1944 in Malaya. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

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Halewood War Memorial-Second World War 1939-1945 continued

James Gibbs was born in Warrington and lived in Halewood. He served in the Royal Engineers, 571 Field Company as a Sapper. He died in Italy on the 14th October 1943 at the age of 30. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Arthur Harding served in the Royal Artillery, 7th light AA, as a Gunner. He died as a result of an accident in Scotland on 11th October 1942 age 22 and is buried in St Nicholas Churchyard, Halewood.

Leonard Houghton served in the Royal Navy, SS Itchen. He died on 23rd September 1943. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

William Houghton lived in Gerrards Lane, Halewood and was an ARP Road Repair Service man. He was killed by a direct hit on the Church Road Shelter in Halewood (which is where the electricity substation is now) while on duty on 30th August 1940 age 47. He served in the 1st World War in the South Lancs Regiment. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register as one of the Civilian War Dead.

Eric Macpherson Howard lived at Hunts Cross. He served in the Royal Airforce Volunteer Reserve, 576 Squadron, rose to Sergeant and died on 20th February age 23. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Bernard Michael Johnson lived in Tarbock Green. He served as Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, 171 Field Regiment and died in Italy on 17th March 1944 age 20.

Arthur Jones served in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, 97 Squadron, rose to Sergeant and died on 4th July 1943.

Catherine Vera Lowe lived in Higher Road, Halewood. She died in hospital on 4th May 1941 age 41 after sustaining injuries when bombs were dropped in the field behind her house and is named as one of the Civilian War Dead. Her name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

William Noel Mackintosh lived in Halewood and served in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as Aircraftman 2nd Class. He died of illness on 10th June 1941 at the age of 34 and is buried in St Nicholas Churchyard.

Noel McLoughlin served in the Royal Navy as a Stoker 1st Class. He died on 29th June 1940 in the UK. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Ann (Millie) Miller of New Hutt Road, Halewood, was killed on 29th November 1940 age 35 with her husband as a result of a direct hit while walking. She is mentioned as one of the Civilian War Dead. Her name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

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Halewood War Memorial-Second World War 1939-1945 continued

Frederick William Miller also of New Hutt Road, Halewood, was killed on 29th November 1940 age 35 as a result of a direct hit while walking with his wife. He is mentioned as one of the Civilian War Dead. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Ronald William Morrison lived in Halewood. He served in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as a Flying Officer. He died on 3rd February 1944 at the age of 21 in Egypt. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Thomas Richard Prescott served in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as a Pilot Officer. He died on 1st September 1942. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

William Lloyd Protheroe was the son of the Reverend William Lloyd Musgrave Protheroe incumbent of St Nicholas Church, Halewood. He served as Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on HMS Indomitable. He died at sea on 12th August 1942 age 21. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Arthur Leslie Vere Pugh lived at The Lodge, Bridgefield, Halewood. He died as a patient at the TB hospital at Barrowmore Hall, Great Barrow when it was hit by a bomb. He died on 29th November 1940 age 27. He is mentioned as one of the Civilian War Dead of Chester and is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

James Wallis served as a Trooper in the Life Guards, Household Cavalry. He died in the Middle East on 4th August 1943 age 33. His name is mentioned on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Debt of Honour Register.

Acknowledgement. I am most grateful to **Dave Irving** who has been researching the men on the war memorial (from both wars) for the last 15 years or so. Dave provided me with all the information here. He is hoping to publish a memorial book on the subject in the future.