

Myddle Parish Book of Remembrance 2018

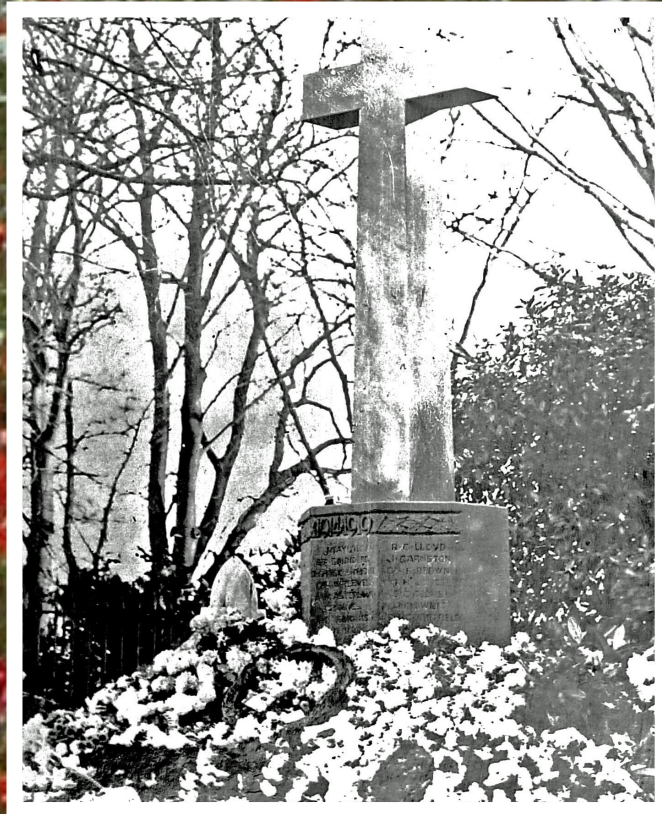


1914-1919

J. COWLEFORD	J. TAYLOR	R. C. LLOYD
W. P. H. LLOYD	E. A. SAUNDERS	J. GARNISTON
L. C. PARKER	H. C. MICKLEWRIGHT	C. F. BROWN
J. THOMPSON	C. W. REEVES	J. H. JONES
L. C. H. MULLINEY	A. W. ASTERLEY	S. D. COOKE
E. A. BOLIVER	J. JONES	J. E. OWENS
HEATON	E. E. YEOMANS	L. C. D. WHITFIELD
BRILLIEN	J. C. BEBB	D. TELLIS
J. THOMAS	W. HUSBANDS	P. W. NICKLEWRIGHT

1939 1945

DEAR H. P. G. CHOLMONDELEY
J. R. LLOYD



When it was decided to refurbish the war memorial in Myddle churchyard a book came to light that appeared to have been worked upon during the First World War. It records in beautiful illuminated script the names, regiments and fate of all except one of the men whose names appear on the memorial. The names of the two Second World War casualties were apparently pencilled in later, perhaps with the intention of adding illuminated script entries for them when a person with the skills needed to carry out the work could be found.

In the 1920s the men named in the book would be well known to their family and friends living in the parish after the war and so the details included in the book were all that was then necessary. Almost 100 years later the committee working on the refurbishment of the memorial decided to produce a new edition of the book that would give a little more detail on each individual to help a reader today to understand who they were and what they did. The new edition of the book would include a picture of the entry in the original book, a photograph of the man if one could be found and a summary of the man's life before the war and his service during the war.

During their researches the committee identified a number of men who had lost their lives during the war and who had lived in the parish at some time before their war service, but who were not named on the memorial because they and their families had moved away from the parish before they died. It was decided to include these men in the new edition of the book and also to record their names on a new brass plaque on the window reveal to the left of the memorial plaque inside the church. A new entry in the style of the original book for each of the men not included in the original book has been prepared by local calligrapher Rachel Pocock. Her help and expertise has been immensely valuable in completing this book.

This book includes the title page and frontispiece from the original book, a page for each man as described above and an entry giving brief details where known of those men who served during the First World War and survived, whose names are recorded on the wooden memorial plaque on the south wall in the church. The entries for the fallen are ordered by date of death and there is an alphabetical index on page 3. Those that survived the war are listed in the order that they appear on the wooden memorial in the church..

REVISED EDITION JULY 2023 - This revised edition of the book published in February 2018 includes revised entries for the men who survived the war and who are named on the wooden memorial board in St Peter's Church Myddle. These revised entries include information available from the 1921 Census.

Jim Needham 1928-2017

This book is dedicated to Jim Needham who with his wife, Liz, and Roger Jones was the instigator of this project , but who regrettably did not live to see its completion.

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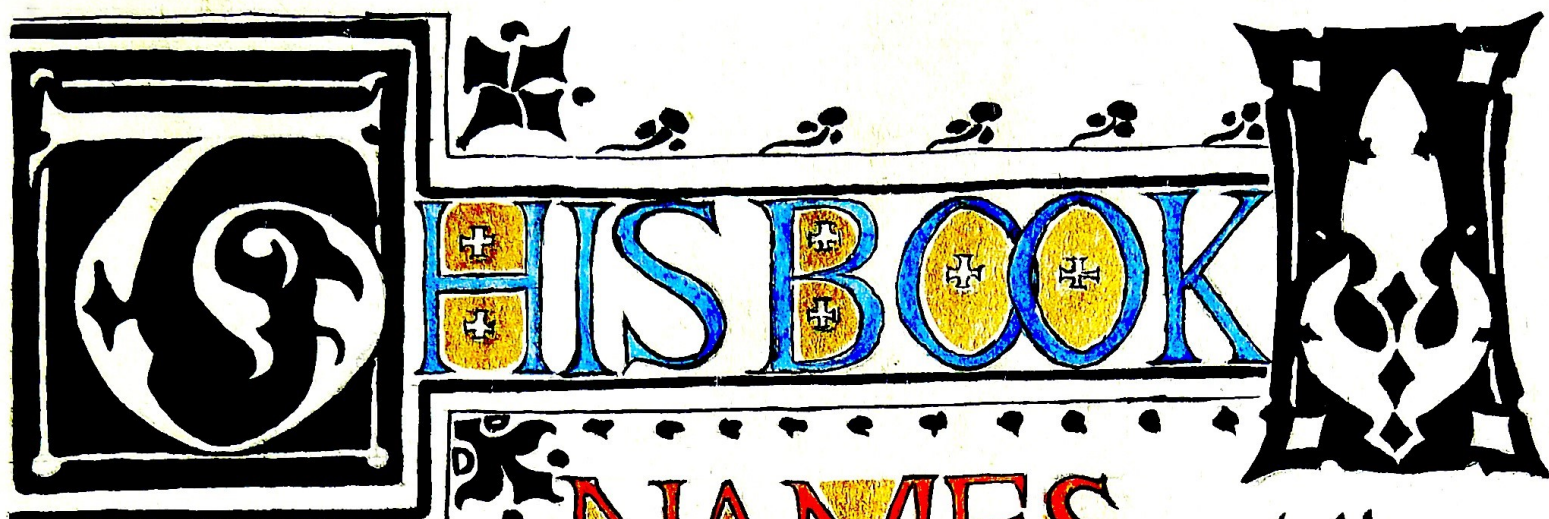
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contains the **NAMES** of the
men from the Parish of Myddle, Salop,
Who laid down their lives **FOR**
FREEDOM in the Great War,
1914 ~ 1918



Grant them **OH LORD**
eternal rest, And may light perpetual
shine upon them.

John Charles Walford
 1st Bⁿ. R. S. L. I.
 Killed in action 23rd Oct: 1914.



**Private J. C. Walford, 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Regimental No. 9910
 Killed in action 23rd October 1914, aged 19.
 Commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.**

John was born into a family of sandstone quarrymen in 1895 at Myddle. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Jane Walford who had married at St Peter's Church Myddle on 7th June 1893. John was baptised at the same church on 30th June 1895. His parents were then living at Balderton and his father was a domestic servant. One of the witnesses at his parents' wedding, was Mary Jane Boliver, sister of two other casualties on the war memorial.

His mother died in 1896 which is probably why he was living with his grandparents, Charles and Elizabeth Walford, at Myddle in 1901 at the time of the census, Charles being a retired sandstone quarryman.

His father Joseph cannot be found in the 1901 census, but remarried in 1907 to Esther Thomas and in 1911 they lived at 6 Harmer Hill (The Rookery), with their daughter Gertrude together with Joseph's brother, John, Esther's father, John Thomas, and her brother, James Thomas (who died on the Somme in 1916 and is also remembered on the memorial). Joseph was a general Labourer in 1911.

John Charles Walford appears to have been working as a Cowman at Sleaford in 1911, recorded in the census as Charles Walford, aged 16, born in Myddle.

John enlisted into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Shrewsbury on 29th March 1912 and in August 1914 he was serving with 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in Tipperary. The battalion left Tipperary on 14th August and by 20th August was encamped with other units of 6th Infantry Division near Cambridge. After a period of preparation and training the battalion moved to Southampton on 8th September and embarked on SS Braemar Castle arriving at St Nazaire on 10th September. At that time the German advance towards Paris had just been checked at the Battle of the Marne. The 6th Division was initially to be held in reserve and the battalion moved by train to Mortcerf, about 25 miles to the East of Paris. On 13th September the battalion marched to the River Aisne. On 22nd September they began a period occupying trenches in the vicinity of Vailly and here they suffered their first casualties of the war.

On 12th October the battalion was relieved in the line near Vailly by a French unit and entrained to move North to Cassel. On arrival they were billeted in the South West of the town before moving up to the front arriving at Bois Grenier, a small village to the South of Armentières on 19th October. On 20th October the Germans launched a major offensive which heralded the start of what became known as the First Battle of Ypres. The battalion dug a defensive position in the area of Le Quesne Farm and on 21st October took over additional positions that had been occupied by another battalion. After a period of heavy shelling the Germans launched a major attack on the battalion's positions on 23rd October. During this action the battalion suffered 12 killed and 24 wounded. John Walford was among those killed.

He was awarded the 1914 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. His earnings/effects were passed to his grandmother after his death.

Richard Jones

2nd Bn Coldstream Guards

Killed in action 26th Oct. 1914



Richard JONES

**Sergeant R. Jones, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, Regimental No. 6681.
Killed in Action 26th October 1914, aged 30.
Commemorated on the Menin Gate, Belgium.**

Richard was born in Newton on the Hill in 1884, the son of Richard and Mary Jones. By 1891 the family was living in Shawbury where Richard's father was an agricultural labourer. In 1901 Richard was a hall boy at Acton Reynald in the service of the Corbet family. In 1906 he enlisted into the Coldstream Guards.

By August 1914 Richard was serving with 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards at Windsor. The battalion mobilised as part of 4th Guards Brigade and landed at Le Havre on 13th August. They moved by rail up to the Belgian border and were ordered forward to Mons arriving there on 23rd August. Although the initial attacks against the British Expeditionary Force's line were held allied forces on both flanks were forced back and so late on 24th August withdrawal became necessary. 4th Guards Brigade formed part of a rear guard to cover the withdrawal of II Corps which had borne the brunt of the attacks on 23rd/24th. During the withdrawal the battalion was engaged in actions at Landrecies and Villers Cottérêts and they arrived at the River Marne on 5th September.

In the Allies' subsequent advance from the Marne towards the River Aisne the battalion was not heavily engaged. On reaching the Aisne the battalion was tasked to secure the crossing at Chavonne. The crossing was lightly held and was secured with the battalion's casualties numbering one killed and 22 wounded. The battalion was engaged in further fighting towards the high ground beyond the Aisne where the Germans were establishing a strong line of defence. By mid-September both sides were establishing defensive positions setting the pattern for trench warfare for the next four years.

On 13th October the battalion was relieved on the Aisne by a French unit and moved by train to Hazebrouck, near St Omer, arriving there on 16th October. From there they marched to billets at Boeschepe. On 20th October the battalion moved up to a position near Zonnebeke to counter an attack towards Ypres which was expected from fresh German formations. After an engagement in this area on 21st/22nd October the battalion were relieved and marched to Zillebeke, arriving there in the early hours of 24th October.

On 25th October 4th Guards Brigade was ordered to advance to take the line Passchendale – Poelcappelle. As they advanced a gap began to open between the two leading battalions and 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards was tasked to advance to close the gap on 26th October. As they advanced thick woodland impeded their progress and they came under rifle fire from the flank but it was difficult for them to reply because they could not clearly identify where the enemy was and they were uncertain about the disposition of the two leading battalions to their front. In this action the battalion lost three killed and one wounded; Richard Jones was one of those killed.

Richard was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal and is commemorated on the Shawbury war memorial where his mother was living after the war.

Percy E. K. Lloyd

2nd Bⁿ King's Royal Rifles

Missing since 1914.



Percy Ernest Kinsey LLOYD

Sergeant P. E. K. Lloyd 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Regimental No. 6705.

Died of wounds 31st October 1914, aged 30.

Commemorated on the Menin Gate, Belgium.

Percy was born at Coalport in 1884 the son of Edward Stanley and Sarah Lloyd. His father who was born in 1846 at Bettws y Cryn in south Shropshire had married Sarah Wright in 1873, and was a Carpenter. In 1891 Percy was living with his parents, his sisters Eunice and Esmeralda, and his brother Ernest, at Garmston, Shropshire. Percy was boarding in Shrewsbury in 1901 and worked as a Clerk for the County Council. His father was then living at Albrighton near Shrewsbury. His mother had died in 1898.

Percy enlisted into the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Shrewsbury on 21st November 1905. As the King's Royal Rifle Corps was fully recruited at that time his application was referred to the War Office for approval as a "special enlistment". In the application to the War Office he is described as a respectable man. He enlisted for a 12 year engagement with the Regular Army but on 10th June 1912 he was permitted to transfer to the Army Reserve to complete the remainder of his engagement. On leaving the Regular Army his intended place of residence was to be Newton, Harmer Hill, Shrewsbury. He appears to have become a Postman at Gorseinon, Swansea in October 1912, and was still there as a Postman in February 1914.

Percy was recalled in August 1914 and would have been ordered to report to the Rifle Depot Winchester. From there it seems that he was posted to 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps with a draft of 1 officer and 90 other ranks. By then the battalion was in France and the draft crossed to France on 30th August 1914 and joined the battalion at Bernay on 5th September 1914 after the retreat from Mons. The battalion war diary for that day records that they had begun to move back in the direction of the Belgian border.

The German armies withdrew to the high ground to the North of the River Aisne where they stopped to hold the advancing Allied armies. On 14th September 1914 the battalion was involved in heavy fighting to the North of the village of Troyon in establishing and then defending a lodgement on the high ground there in the face of stiff opposition from the Germans. At 9.00pm on that day they were relieved by two other battalions and went into reserve. They then began a period alternating between the front line and reserve until they moved to the Ypres sector of the front on 20th October 1914. The action near Troyon was part of what became known as the Battle of the Aisne which ended in stalemate and the beginning of four years of trench warfare on the Western Front.

On 29th October 1914 the battalion was in reserve at Herenthage when word was received that the line had been breached by the Germans to the North East of Gheluvelt and the battalion was ordered to counter-attack to re-establish the line. After driving back the Germans and closing the breach the battalion remained in the line. At 11.00am on 31st October 1914 they received a report that the unit to their left had been forced to withdraw in the face of a strong German attack. At the same time the Germans had occupied a wood that enabled them to enfilade the battalion's right flank. Eventually the companies on the right of the battalion line had to withdraw to the reserve trenches covered by the companies on the left but, with both of their flanks exposed they too were then forced to withdraw. By then the war diary reported that the effective strength of the battalion was 150 with casualties reported as "about 400 killed, wounded and missing". Percy Lloyd was among the missing although some time later his fate was recorded as died of wounds.

Percy was awarded the 1914 Star, the Victory Medal and the British War Medal.

His father was living at 2 Newton, Harmer Hill in 1911 and 1915 but by 1919 had moved to Wem and Percy's name also appears on the war memorial there.

Edmund Parker

5th Bⁿ. London Rifles.

Killed in action 13th May 1915.



Lance Corporal E. Parker, 1/5th Battalion London Regiment, Regimental No. 9345
Killed in action near Ypres on 13th May 1915, aged 22.
Commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres

Edmund was born at Churton near Farndon, Cheshire in 1893 son of Thomas and Margaret Ann Parker. His family had moved from Churton to Balderton in the 1890s. In 1901 he was living with his parents and seven siblings at Balderton Hall, Myddle, where his father was a farmer. He was educated at Wem Grammar school and at Westminster. In 1911 he became articled to Cyril Hooper of accountants Goodricke, Cotman, Hooper, Phipps and Co and passed his intermediate examination in November 1913. He lodged together with his sister Alice at 9 Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, London.

In August 1914 Edmund was a member of 1/5th Battalion London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade), a unit of the Territorial Force. On the outbreak of war the battalion had just arrived at Eastbourne for their annual camp and within hours of their arrival had returned to London to mobilise. Like other units of the Territorial Force they had no obligation to serve overseas but sufficient members of the battalion volunteered for overseas service for the battalion to be sent to France as a formed unit. On 4th November 1914 they embarked on SS Chyebassa in Southampton for passage to Le Harve.

On 19th November the battalion came under the command of 11th Infantry Brigade near Baileul and began a programme of sending half-companies to be attached in small groups to regular army battalions of the brigade in the front line. During this period the battalion also provided working parties for the brigade to repair and improve the trench system.

On 23rd December all four companies of the battalion were in the front line, each one attached to a different regular army battalion as an additional formed company. The battalion's war diary for 25th December records "Freezing – very quiet day practically no shooting." In a letter to Cyril Hooper Edmund told his former colleague about his involvement in the 1914 Christmas truce, writing that there was "a perfect truce and [we] could stroll about as we liked".

Early in 1915 the battalion was given responsibility in its own right for a sector of the front in the area of Ploegsteert. In mid-April the battalion, together with other units of the 11th Infantry Brigade were taken out of the line for a period of rest and recuperation, but this welcome break was cut short by orders on 22nd April to be at one hour's notice to move. On 24th April the battalion moved to a position to the South East of Fortuin where they began work on a defensive position to support the North side of the Ypres salient where the line had been penetrated in several places during the opening stages of a German offensive which became known as the Second Battle of Ypres. As the position was prepared they were shelled causing a number of casualties.

On 29th April the battalion moved forward to take over a sector of the front line. Under cover of heavy shellfire and gas the Germans advanced towards the battalion's new position on 2nd May and dug themselves in some 300 yards to the battalion's front and in some places closer. Following the German advance the front line was adjusted and the battalion withdrew to the area around Vlamertinghe to rest and reorganise. Since 25th April the battalion had suffered a total of 408 casualties.

On 12th May the battalion returned to the front line, taking over a sector near Wieltje as the right flank unit of 4th Infantry Division. On the following day the Germans began an intense bombardment which was described in Sir John French's despatch as follows.

"On the 13th May the heaviest bombardment yet experienced broke out at 4.30am, and continued with little intermission throughout the day ... The 5th London Regiment, despite heavy casualties maintained their position unflinching."

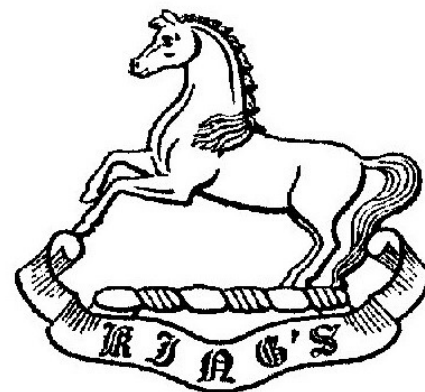
Owing to earlier casualties the battalion had begun the day just 278 strong and during the course of the day suffered a further 91 casualties. Edmund was among those killed.

Edmund was awarded the 1914 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

John Thomas Thompson

7th B^d King's Liverpool Ry.^{nt}

Killed in action 16th May 1915



John Thomas THOMPSON

**Private J. T. Thompson 1/7th Battalion King's (Liverpool) Regiment, Regimental No. 2546.
Killed in action at Festubert 16th May 1915, aged 20.
Commemorated on the Le Touret Memorial, France.**

Jack Thompson, as he was known, was born at Whixall in 1894, the son of Richard and Mary Thompson. The family were living at Abbey Green, Wem in 1901 where his father was a Market Gardener. In 1911 he was a grocer's apprentice living at High Street, Whitchurch.

He enlisted into 1/7th Battalion King's (Liverpool) Regiment at Bootle in September 1914 for four years embodied service with the battalion. He trained with them at Canterbury and on 26th January 1915 he signed an agreement to accept liability to serve overseas. On 7th March 1915 the battalion crossed from Southampton to Le Havre and then moved to Allonagne and on to Verdun Les Bethunes, arriving there on 12th March. While there they carried out training, were visited by senior officers and beat a sister battalion 6-2 at football. On 27th March they arrived at An-nequin and began a programme of sending companies into the trenches for a 48 hour tour of duty.

On 7th April the battalion was allocated a sector of the front to hold as a battalion and they then began periods of duty in the trenches at Annequin alternating with periods in billets at Bethune. On 8th May the battalion moved to Richbourg St Vaast where with other units of 6th Infantry Brigade they were in reserve for the attack on Aubers Ridge. In the event they remained uncommitted and returned to billets at Le Touret on 11th May. On 13th May the battalion moved to Rue des Chavattes and received orders for a night attack on 15th/16th May. The initial attack by two companies was successful but the reinforcements sent up to consolidate the position were, in the words of the war diary, "wiped out". In this action, which became known as the Battle of Festubert, the battalion suffered casualties totalling 229 killed, wounded and missing. Jack Thompson was among those killed.

At the time of his death his brothers Wilfred and Richard Henry were also serving in the army.

He was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

His parents were living at Bank Farm Marton in 1915 and both were buried at Myddle in 1937.

Harry Mullinex

8th Bⁿ Royal Welch Fusiliers

Killed in action 24th July 1915



Harry MULLINEX

Lance Corporal H. Mullinex, 8th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Regimental No. 19929

Killed in action, Gallipoli, 24th July 1915 aged 27.

Commemorated on the Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Harry was born in Myddlewood in 1888, the son of William and Eliza Mullinex. He was baptised at St Peter's Church, Myddle on 22nd July 1888. His father's occupation was given as labourer. In 1901 the family lived at the Butts, Myddle and his father was employed as an Ostler. By 1911 Harry was working as a 'Groom Domestic' and was living at The Stables, Berwick Hall, Shrewsbury. At that time his parents were living at Upper Fenemere, just outside the parish with his father working as a 'Market carrier'.

Harry enlisted in January 1915 and was posted to 8th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a Service Battalion that had formed at Wrexham in August 1914. He probably joined the battalion while they were training at Blackdown. On 29th June 1915 the battalion sailed from Avonmouth on SS Megantic arriving at Mudros Bay, the forward base for operations in Gallipoli, on 12th July. Initially the battalion remained on board the transport and began disembarking at 8.00am on 15th July, but later that day received orders to proceed to the Gallipoli peninsula.

They landed on the peninsula at 1.15am on 16th July and bivouacked on the beach. At 8.30am on 17th July they took over responsibility for trenches opposite Krithia where they experienced a considerable amount of sniping from the Turkish positions. On 19th July they moved into the brigade reserve trenches at Eski Lines and on 20th July they moved into divisional reserve in the Gully. At 7.30am on 21st July the battalion took over responsibility for the front line trenches in sectors opposite Krithia and were relieved there on 25th July moving to divisional reserve. The battalion war diary records that while they were in the line intelligence was received about an expected attack by the Turks but nothing occurred. Harry Mullinex was killed in action on 24th July possibly as a result of shelling while the battalion were in the line.

He was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission records show Harry's parents' address as 6 Myddlewood.

Arthur Oswald Egerton

5th Bn R.S.L.I.

Killed in action 26th Sept. 1915



Arthur Oswald EGERTON

**2nd Lieutenant A. O. Egerton, 5th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
Killed in Action 26th September 1915, aged 25.
Commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.**

Arthur was born on 13th August 1890 at Dunnikier House, Kirkaldy, Fife; his mother's parents' home. In 1891 he was living with his parents the Revd George Egerton and Clara Egerton at the Rectory, Myddle. On the enumeration day for the 1901 census he was away at preparatory school in Folkestone and he went on to complete his schooling at Repton College. By 1911 he was a student at Aspatria Agricultural College in Cumberland and later he became a land agent.

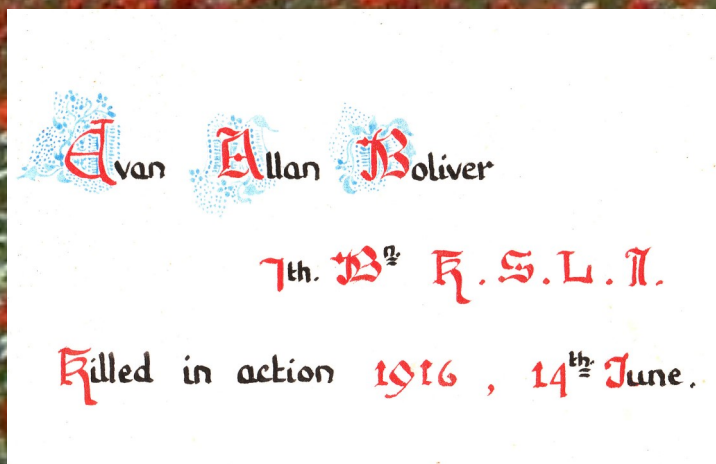
Arthur was commissioned into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 30th January 1915 and he was posted to the 3rd Battalion which was based at Pembroke Dock. While there he would have been involved in training recruits as well as learning about his own responsibilities as a junior officer. On 18th August he embarked for France and on 26th August he joined 5th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who were serving in the Ypres Salient. On 30th August the battalion were relieved in the trenches and moved back to bivouac near Brandhoek. They returned to the trenches on 7th September occupying a sector astride the Menin Road and on 15th September they moved back to bivouac near Poperinghe. While there they rehearsed for an attack aimed at supporting the major offensive at Loos about 25 miles to the south.

The battalion moved into the trenches at Railway Wood on the night of 23rd/24th September and the attack was launched at 4.20am on 25th September. On the battalion's front the attack reached the enemy support line trenches but flanking units were held up and so when the Germans counterattacked with fresh troops the battalion was forced to withdraw to their starting point. The battalion then experienced heavy shelling until they were relieved just before midnight. Casualties during the day had been very heavy with 48 killed, 285 wounded and 100 missing. Arthur was with one of the leading companies in the attack and was initially posted as missing but was later confirmed as having been killed in action.

The Commanding Officer said that he had received a note from Arthur written under heavy fire from the enemy support line trench which was most extraordinarily good, giving a short and accurate description of the situation.

Arthur was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

He is remembered on the war memorial at Leaton where his mother was living after the war.



Evan Allen BOLIVER

Private E. A. Boliver, 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry,
Regimental No. 16265.

Killed in action 15th June 1916, aged 18.

Buried La Clytte Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Evan was born in Myddle in 1898, the son of George and Jane Boliver, and brother of Ernest Boliver. Evan was baptised at Myddle on 6th March 1898 and his father's occupation was then given as labourer. In 1901 he was living with his parents and siblings at Myddlewood. In 1911 he was living with his widowed father and his brother Ralph at 2 Myddlewood. He was then aged 13 and going to school.

Evan enlisted in December 1914 and he was posted to 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry then at Bournemouth. By June 1915 the battalion had moved to Aldershot and in September they embarked for France arriving in Bologne on 28th September 1915. They then moved up to the Ypres salient and on 9th October began to send companies into the trenches under the supervision of 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. On 15th October the battalion took over responsibility for a sector of the front line in the area of Sanctuary Wood. They were relieved on 21st October, having suffered their first casualties, and moved to Steenvoorde.

On 23rd November the battalion moved to a tented camp at Reninghelst. The camp was about ten miles behind the sector of the front line between St Eloi and Hill 60 which the battalion would take responsibility for when in the line. The routine was seven days in the line followed by seven days in the camp providing working parties particularly to improve the trenches which were in a poor state. The sector of the front line was described as quiet with shelling in the morning and the evening, some sniping during the day but relatively quiet at night.

On 2nd February 1916 the battalion moved back to Eperlecques near St Omer for a rest period. During this period the battalion were beaten in the final of the 3rd Division football cup by the RAMC and they won the 8th Brigade cross-country championship. The battalion moved up to Poperinghe on 1st March to prepare for a further period of duty in the trenches. On 4th March the battalion took over responsibility for trenches on a feature known as the "Bluff" which had been recaptured a few days previously. Over the next few months the battalion spent several periods in the front line in different parts of the Ypres salient interspersed with periods in reserve. On 11th June they moved forward from Reninghelst to take over the sector of the front line between St Eloi and Hill 60. This sector of the front line was still considered fairly quiet but on 15th June a shell hit D company's trenches killing seven and wounding twelve. Evan was among those killed.

He was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Evan's death was included in the Roll of Honour published in the Wellington Journal on 1st July 1916 and the family added the following poem to the announcement:

*He has fallen with others, so noble and brave
and is sleeping tonight in a soldier's grave.
Only sad memories for ever will stay,
Of the loved one that sleeps in that land far away.*

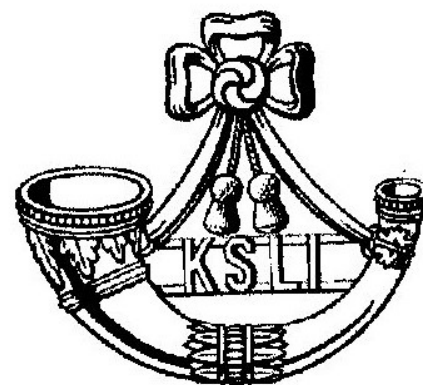
Evan and Ernest's brother, Herbert, was living at 10 Harmer Hill in 1922 when his son Ernest Ralph was baptised.

Samuel **D**avies

2nd Bn K.S.L.I.

Died while a prisoner of war

2nd July 1916



Samuel DAVIES

**Private S. Davies, 2nd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Regimental No. 8070
Died Mesopotamia, 2nd July 1916, aged 24.
Buried Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.**

Samuel was born in Salford in 1890, the son of Samuel and Emily Davies. In 1891 the family were living in Liverpool and Samuel senior's occupation is described as hawker. In 1901 Samuel junior was a boarder with a couple named John and Mary Leeke in Ruyton XI Towns. In 1906 he enlisted into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry as a boy soldier and would probably have trained as a bugler. At that time his place of residence is given as Myddle. In 1910 Samuel's sister, Emily, married Harry Ebrey.

By August 1914 Samuel was serving with 2nd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in Secunderabad, India. When the battalion returned to Europe after the outbreak of war Samuel did not go with them possibly because he was sick at the time they left India. Samuel remained in India and in 1915 he was sent to Mesopotamia, landing there on 25th August 1915 as a reinforcement attached to 1st Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. By then the battalion, with other units of 6th (Poona) Division was advancing up the River Tigris with the objective of taking Kut and possibly Baghdad.

The Turks concentrated a strong force to protect Baghdad and on 22nd November a battle was fought at Ctesiphon, 25 miles south of Baghdad, which lasted for five days. The result was inconclusive and both sides withdrew, the British moving back to Kut. The Turks, realising that the British were falling back, turned and pursued them. By 7th December the Turkish 6th Army had laid siege to Kut and was establishing fortified positions down river to prevent any relief column reaching Kut.

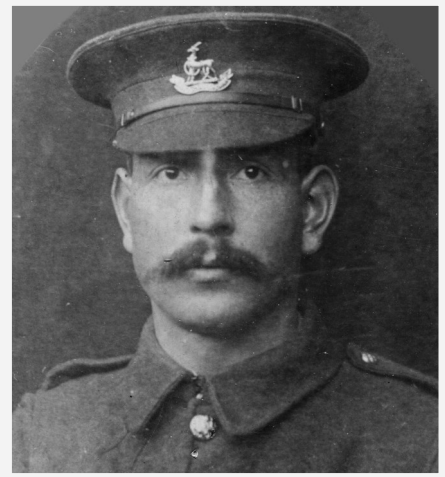
After several attempts by relief columns to break the siege had failed and an attempt to re-supply the garrison using a river steamer had also failed the British garrison at Kut surrendered on 29th April 1916. Over 13,000 British and Indian soldiers, including Samuel, became prisoners of the Turks. The report by a committee chaired by Lord Justice Younger which was presented to Parliament in November 1918 gives details of the brutal march the prisoners were forced to make to camps in Anatolia. 4,000 men died on the march, mostly from cholera, dysentery or pitiless treatment by their guards. Samuel was among those that died.

Samuel was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

John Eaton

11th Bⁿ Royal Warwickshire Ry^{nt}

Killed in action 9th July 1916.



John EATON

Private J. Eaton, 11th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Regimental No. 14842.

Killed in action 9th July 1916, aged 31.

Commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

John was born in Myddle 1885, the son of John and Susannah Eaton. John junior was baptised at St Peter's Church, Myddle on 3rd May 1885. His father's occupation is then given as labourer and the family's address as Lower Lane. In 1891 the family lived at Webscot. In 1901 John junior appears to have been a blacksmith's assistant at Empingham, Rutland. In 1911 he was a coal miner boarding at Bedworth, Warwickshire and he was unmarried. In 1916 his parents lived at 14 Lower Road, Harmer Hill.

John enlisted around September 1915 and after training in the UK, possibly on the Isle of Wight, it is likely that he joined 11th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment in France early in 1916. The battalion was a service battalion formed at Warwick in September 1914 in response to Lord Kitchener's call for volunteers and landed in France on 30th July 1915 as part of 112th Brigade in 37th Division.

In the first few months of 1916 the battalion spent periods in the trenches usually at Hannescamps but also at Berles Au Bois. Periods in the trenches alternated with periods in billets resting, training and providing working parties to repair and improve trenches. The battalion's war diary records that periods in the trenches were generally quiet although patrol and shelling activity began to increase in the spring and some casualties were suffered.

The battalion began a period in the trenches at Hannescamp on 18th June 1916. The battalion's war diary reports heavy shelling of the German position at Gommecourt Wood to their right and retaliation by the enemy on Fonquevillers. On 1st July they witnessed an attack under cover of smoke by the two divisions to their immediate right; this was the diversionary attack on Gommecourt Wood on the first day of the battle of the Somme.

The battalion came out of the line on 4th July and marched to Halloy. On 5th July the battalion was transferred with the rest of 112th Brigade to 34th Division and moved to Albert. The 34th Division had suffered very heavy casualties on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, with more than half of its battalions having suffered more than 500 casualties.

On 7th July the battalion moved into the reserve trenches at Tara Redoubt and on 8th July they moved up to trenches on the Contalmaison – La Boisselle road which had been captured from the enemy earlier in the day. On 9th July the battalion sent patrols forward that found three abandoned German 77mm guns, took three prisoners and discovered marked maps providing useful intelligence. The battalion was heavily shelled during the day and casualties numbered 10 killed and 90 wounded. John Eaton was among the dead.

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

James Thomas

27th Bⁿ Northumberland Fusiliers

Killed in action 4th Sept. 1916.



James THOMAS

Private J. Thomas, 9th Battalion Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment,
Regimental No. 16565.

Killed in action 4th September 1916.

Commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, the Somme, France.

James was born in Sansaw in 1898, the son of John and Jane Thomas. James was baptised at All Saints Church, Grinshill on 11th December 1898 when his father's occupation is given as labourer. In 1901 James was living with his family at Sansaw Heath and his father's occupation is given as stone quarryman. By 1911 James's mother had died and he and his widowed father lived with his sister Esther and her husband, Joseph Walford, at 6 Harmer Hill. James's younger sister, Eva, was also living with them.

James enlisted in Liverpool on 29th August 1914 for service with 5th Dragoon Guards. He was posted to 1st Reserve Cavalry Training Regiment at Aldershot for initial training and transferred to 3rd Battalion Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment in North Shields on 16th June 1915. The reasons for this transfer are unclear. He embarked for service with 9th Battalion Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment on 10th March 1916 and arrived at No.17 Infantry Base Depot at Etaples on 12th March, before transferring to the Machine Gun Corps Base Depot at Camiers on 18th March. By July he was back at Etaples and he joined No.34 Infantry Base Depot on 22nd July before being drafted to 27th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers (4th Tyneside Irish) on 25th July.

The 27th Battalion had suffered 70% casualties on the first day of the Battle of the Somme and was in reserve in billets at Carency when James joined them. The battalion took over responsibility for the front line in the Carency sector on 2nd August 1916. The battalion war diary describes their experience in the trenches until they were relieved on 15th August as quiet. They then moved to billets in Ourton and then Estaires before returning to the front line at Contalmaison on 30th August. During this period in the trenches they experienced heavy shelling and on 4th September 1916 causing a total of 48 casualties of which 9 were either killed or died of wounds. James was among those killed.

In 1921 Joseph and Esther Walford were living at 5 Myddle Hill and James's younger sister Eva's address was c/o Mrs Parker, Balderton Hall. Following James's death, his medals and personal property were sent to his brother Samuel at Runcorn.

James was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Ernest Boliver

Hospital Attendant

Died at Alexandria 4th Sept. 1916



Ernest BOLIVER

Private E. Boliver, Royal Army Medical Corps. Regimental No. 52173.

Died Alexandria, Egypt, 5th September 1916, aged 30.

Buried at Hadra War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria, Egypt.

Ernest was born in Myddle in 1886. He was the son of George and Jane Boliver, and the brother of Evan A Boliver. Ernest was baptised at Myddle on 17th July 1886. His father was a Labourer at the time. In 1891 he was living with his parents and siblings at Vauxhall, Myddlewood. In 1911 he was working as an ostler & farm labourer and was living at the Red Lion, Myddle. He subsequently worked as an attendant at Burntwood Asylum, Lichfield before enlisting in February 1915.

No.15 General Hospital RAMC arrived in Alexandria on 15th March 1915 complete with its equipment, stores and personnel. By 1st April the hospital with 1,040 beds was established in the accommodation usually occupied by the Abbassieh Secondary Schools. The hospital was soon busy caring for wounded evacuated from the Gallipoli Peninsula. Ernest probably joined the staff of the hospital early in 1916 but he became ill and died in hospital on 5th September 1916.

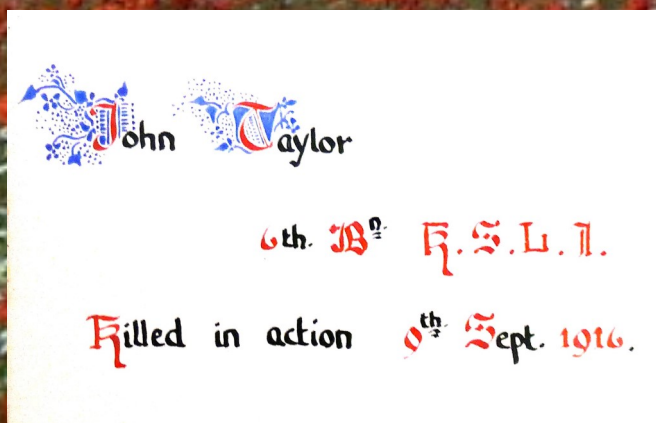
He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Ernest's death was included in the Roll of Honour published in the Wellington Journal on 23rd September 1916 and the family added the following poem to the announcement:

***Long days and nights he bore his pain,
Waiting for cure, but all in vain;
But God alone knew what was best,
He took him home and gave him rest.***

The anniversary of Ernest's death was recorded by an announcement in the In Memoriam column of the Wellington Journal on 8th September 1917 which included the following verse.

***May heavenly winds blow softly
over that dear and hallowed spot.
Though the sea divides his grave from us,
he will never be forgot.
From his loving father, sister and brothers, and sweetheart Nellie.***



John TAYLOR

**Private J. Taylor, 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Regimental No. 12769.
Died of wounds 9th September 1916.
Buried Corbie Communal Cemetery extension, France.**

John Taylor (or Jack as he was known) was the son of Alfred and Elizabeth Taylor of 4 Higher Road, Harmer Hill. Jack was born in Myddle in 1894. He was baptised at St Peter's Church Myddle on 6th May 1894 when his father's occupation was described as labourer. In 1911 Jack lived with his parents and siblings at 4 Higher Road and worked as a gardener.

Jack enlisted in September 1914 for service with 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He probably joined the battalion when it was first formed in Shrewsbury before moving to Blackdown to begin their training. After intensive training at Blackdown and later at Larkhill the battalion embarked for France arriving in Boulogne on 24th July 1915. After further training in France the battalion began to be introduced to service in the trenches under the supervision of another unit. On 21st August 1915 the battalion moved to Laventie where it took over responsibility for a sector of the front line. The battalion came out of the line on 19th September and moved into rest billets from where they continued training and sent working parties up to the trenches.

The battalion was engaged in the Battle of Loos on 25th September, supporting a subsidiary attack aimed at preventing the Germans from reinforcing the objective of the main attack. The subsidiary attack was successful in pinning the enemy and so preventing the move of reinforcements but when the battalion returned to its trenches, its task completed, it had lost 63 men.

On 25th May 1916 the battalion took over responsibility for a sector of the front in Railway Wood in the Ypres salient. Enemy activity in this sector was gradually building up with increasingly heavy shelling. On 1st June an attempted assault on the battalion's position was broken by a heavy defensive barrage called down by the battalion as the enemy crossed no-man's land. Later in the day the enemy successfully attacked and captured the position of a Canadian unit on the battalion's right flank but with support from the battalion the Canadians eventually restored the line.

On 24th July 1916 the battalion moved to the Somme area and on arrival there spent some time burying the dead from other units that had been engaged in the major offensive earlier in the month. In September the battalion was involved in the battle to capture the village of Guillemont suffering casualties between 3rd and 7th September 1916 numbering 11 killed and 30 wounded. John died of wounds on 9th September 1916, possibly wounds sustained during the attack on Guillemont.

Jack was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Jack's death was included in the Roll of Honour published in the Wellington Journal on 4th November 1916 and the family added the following poem to the announcement:

***No loved ones stood beside him,
To hear his last farewell.
No words of comfort did he have,
From those he loved so well.***

Ernest Albert Saunders

Mechanical Transport A.S.C.

Accidentally killed 23rd Oct. 1916.



Ernest Albert SAUNDERS

Private E. A. Saunders, Army Service Corps Motor Transport (Isleworth Unit)

Regimental No. DM2/223860.

Died 23rd October 1916 aged 39

Buried St Peter's Churchyard Myddle.

Ernest was born in Bristol in 1877, the son of William and Martha Saunders. In 1891 Ernest worked as a grocer's assistant at Bristol. He enlisted into 13th Hussars on 8th July 1895 at Bristol but purchased his discharge six weeks later at a cost of £10. In 1901 he was a commercial traveller boarding at Bournemouth.

In 1909 he married Lucy Hilda Hayward at Madeley, Shropshire. Lucy was born in Ruyton XI Towns in 1889. They had a son, John Edward Hayward Saunders, who was born in Madeley in 1909. In 1911 Ernest was working as a hotel boots and the couple were living at 5 Westfaling Street, Hereford.

According to a newspaper report after his death Ernest had been the licensee of the Post Office Inn, St Michael's Street, Shrewsbury before he enlisted. In the summer of 1916 he enlisted for service with the Army Service Corps and was posted to the Motor Transport Training Depot at Osterley Park in Isleworth for training as a driver. In October 1916 he was at home on leave and died in a road traffic accident on 23rd October. He was riding his motorcycle up Old Heath Bank in Shrewsbury when he collided with a hawker's pony and cart.

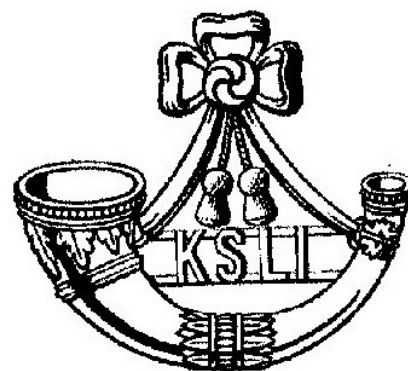
The subsequent inquest heard that he had been riding from side to side in an effort to negotiate the steep hill and had run into the hawker's pony breaking its leg. The shaft of the cart then pierced his chest and knocked him from his motorcycle. The impact with the ground fractured his skull and he was dead on arrival at the hospital. The coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death. The Wellington Journal on 28th October 1916 carried a report of his funeral with full military honours at Myddle.

The probate records describe him as Ernest Albert Saunders of Houlston, Myddle, Shropshire, private in the Motor Transport Section of the Army Service Corps. His widow was living at 2 Houlston Cottage in 1939 and she died in Slough in 1970.

Edward Rogers

7th Bⁿ K.S.L.I.

Killed in action 13th Nov. 1916



Edward ROGERS

Private E. Rogers, 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Regimental No. 26689.

Killed in Action 13th November 1916, aged 25.

Buried Serre Road Cemetery No.1, near Albert, France.

Edward was born in St Martins in 1891, the son of William and Margaret Hannah Rogers. Edward was baptised on 17th July 1891 at the parish church and William's occupation was farming. In 1901 the family lived at Bagley where William was a farmer. By 1911 the family had moved to Marton where William was farming and Edward worked on the farm.

Edward enlisted in the spring of 1916. He would first have served with either 3rd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Pembroke Dock or the regiment's 9th Battalion at Prees Heath, where he would have done his initial training. On completion of his training he would have been posted initially to the Infantry Base Depot in Etaples and then to 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

On 14th July the battalion had been one of the assaulting battalions in the attack on Bazentin Ridge and, although they succeeded in taking their objectives, their casualties in the action were 171 killed and 301 wounded. The battalion continued to be employed on the Somme front until on 21st September they moved back to the village of Reclingham near St Omer for a period of rest. By this time it is likely that Edward had joined the battalion. The battalion moved back to the Somme area arriving at Mailly on 8th October.

On 13th November the 8th Brigade was to assault the heavily fortified village of Serre, one of a chain of strong-points that had held up the attack on 1st July. The battalion's role was to support one of two assaulting battalions. Although other strong-points in the chain were taken by other formations the attack on Serre was unsuccessful as heavy fog and thick mud led to the withdrawal of supporting tanks and the assaulting infantry found it impossible to maintain direction and co-ordinate the attack. The battalion's casualties numbered 224 and Edward was among those killed.

Edward was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. He is commemorated on the war memorial at Battlefield where his parents were farming at Albrightlee Farm after the war.

Herbert G. Micklewright.

2nd. Bⁿ. York & Lancaster Ry.^{nt}.

Killed in action 22nd. April 1917.



Herbert George MICKLEWRIGHT

Private H. G. Micklewright 2nd Battalion York & Lancaster Regiment. Regimental No. 20377.

Killed in action 22nd April 1917 aged 34.

Commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

Herbert was born in Harmer Hill in 1883, the son of William and Sarah Micklewright. He was baptised at St Peter's Church, Myddle on 4th February 1883 when his father's occupation was bricklayer. In 1901 he was a general labourer living with his parents and siblings in Harmer Hill. In 1911 he lived at Berkdale near Southport and worked as an electro-plater for a cycle maker. He was unmarried.

Herbert enlisted into the Lancashire Fusiliers on 4th September 1914. He was posted to the Regiment's 4th Battalion in Barrow-in-Furness for training but was transferred to 3rd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment on 28th May 1915, before embarking for France on 1st June 1915. After his arrival in France he was posted to 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment then resting at Winnezele Farm before moving on to the area of Locre. On 30th June the battalion began periods of duty in the trenches in the area of Kemmel alternating with rest periods at Scherpenberg.

In August 1915 Herbert was transferred to 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment as part of drafts totalling 250 men to replace casualties suffered by the battalion in the Battle of Hooge. The battalion went back into the line at Wieltje on 19th August before moving back into dug outs on the Canal Bank. After further periods in the line and periods of rest the battalion took over the La Brique sector of the front line on 8th October. They experienced heavy shelling on 12th October and subsequently enemy snipers were active before the battalion was relieved and moved back to billets at Poperinghe on 16th October. However, the day before the battalion was relieved Herbert was admitted to 16th Field Ambulance with what was later diagnosed as lumbago and pleurisy. After treatment at 1st Canadian General Hospital he returned to duty on 22nd November. When he re-joined the battalion they were in billets at Poperinghe training, resting and refitting. On 5th December the battalion moved to Herzeele where they were billeted while they continued training. While the battalion was at Herzeele Herbert was absent for a period returning to duty in May 1916 at which time the battalion was in the line in the Morteldje Sector.

On 17th July the battalion moved to Ypres where they provided working parties before taking over responsibility for trenches in the Railway Wood Sector on 25th July before moving back into billets at Poperinghe on 30th July. Herbert was admitted to hospital on 1st August with a knee injury. When he was discharged and returned to duty on 26th August the battalion was just completing a tour of duty in the trenches at Beaumont Hamel. That tour of duty was completed on 27th August and the battalion moved back arriving at billets in Naours on 29th August. The battalion was then involved in a period of intensive training culminating in practice battalion attacks at Bois De Tailles on 9th and 10th September.

On 11th September the battalion moved up to Malz Horn Farm to provide working and carrying parties day and night for three days in preparation for an offensive. Between 14th and 16th September the battalion was engaged in an attack in the area of Morval during which Herbert was wounded when he was buried in a shell hole. He was evacuated via 48th Casualty Clearing Station to 1st Army General Hospital at Rouen and on 21st September he was sent back to the United Kingdom for treatment at the 3rd Western Hospital Cardiff. He returned to France on 12th January 1917, re-joining the battalion on 15th January in the trenches in the Hohenzollern Sector. Periods in the trenches then alternated with periods in reserve at Les Brebis. On 22nd April the battalion was engaged in an attack during which Herbert was initially posted as wounded and missing, but was later confirmed as having been killed in action.

After his death his colonel wrote "He was a good and cheerful soldier, and his death is regretted by all who know him."

He was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

William Reeves

6th Bⁿ F.S.L.I.

Killed in the Trenches 17th June 1917



William REEVES

**Corporal W. Reeves, 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Regimental No. 9666.
Killed in action 14th June 1917.**

Buried Lagnicourt Hedge Cemetery, north of the Bapaume to Cambrai Road, France.

William is said to have been born in Harmer Hill about 1892/3. In 1911 he was a Private in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Copthorne Barracks, aged 18. By August 1914 he was serving with 2nd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in Secunderabad, India. On the outbreak of war the 2nd Battalion returned to Europe, landing in France on 21st December 1914. They had their first experience in the trenches near St Eloi between 8th and 10th January 1915, and continued to serve in this area, rotating between the front line, the support trenches and rest until 5th April when they moved to the Ypres Salient.

When the Second Battle of Ypres began on 22nd April the battalion was in support dugouts in the area of Bellewaerde Wood and Polygon Wood. Following the initial German assault the battalion was moved up to re-establish the front line near Verlorenhoek and on 25th April was ordered to re-capture a communication trench near Zonnebeke where they were heavily engaged. Attempts to re-capture the trench were unsuccessful and on 28th April the battalion was relieved and returned to Bellewaerde Wood to establish a new front line on 3rd May following further German advances. The battalion was engaged when the Germans re-newed their offensive on 8th May beginning with heavy shelling and gas followed by an infantry attack. The battalion's casualties in this phase, known as the Battle of Frezenberg Ridge, numbered 122 killed and wounded, and William was among those wounded.

Sometime towards the end of 1915 or early in 1916 William was again fit for duty at the front and he was posted to 6th Battalion who were by then in France. On 24th July 1916 the battalion moved to the Somme area and on arrival there spent some time burying the dead from other units that had been engaged in the major offensive earlier in the month. In September the battalion was involved in the battle to capture the village of Guillemont between 3rd and 7th September 1916 with casualties numbering 11 killed and 30 wounded. It is probable that William was among those wounded but he had returned to the battalion by the end of 1916.

The closing months of 1916 and early 1917 saw the battalion alternating between periods of rest and duty in the line in the area of Saillisel. On 17th March 1917 the Germans began their withdrawal to their newly constructed defences on the Hindenburg Line. The battalion was involved in the follow up to take the ground vacated and to deal with rear guards and booby traps left by the enemy. Eventually the battalion arrived in the village of Trescault on 22nd April where they spent twelve days digging and wiring a new front line position.

On 19th May the battalion moved further North and began periods in the line in the Lagnicourt sector alternating with periods of rest. While in the line on 14th June the Division to the battalion's right raided the enemy trenches accompanied by a heavy bombardment. The resulting retaliation including shelling of the battalion's trenches causing two fatal casualties and three wounded. William was one of those killed.

When he died an officer wrote to William's parents telling them that he was one of the best NCOs in the company and was liked by officers and men.

William was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

The anniversary of William's death was recorded by an announcement in the In Memoriam column of the Wellington Journal on 15th June 1918 which included the following verse.

***He will answer no more to the roll call,
Nor rush to the bugle's sound;
But Lord, when the roll up in heaven is called,
May his name in Thy book be found.***

Albert William Asterley

1st. Bⁿ North Staffordshire Ry.^{nt}

Killed in action 6th Aug. 1917.



Albert William ASTERLEY

Private A. W. Asterley 8th Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, Regimental No. 28618.

Killed in action 6th August 1917.

Buried Aeroplane Cemetery North East of Ypres, Belgium.

Albert was the son of John and Ann Asterley. He was born in Shrewsbury in 1878. His father was a coach painter. In 1901 Albert was living at Lower Bebington, New Ferry, Cheshire, working as a cycle repairer. He married Mary Agnes Parker in 1902 at Birkenhead. In 1911 Albert was a cycle mechanic and living in Southport with his wife and two children. Up to his enlistment in 1915 he was working at the British Westinghouse Company in Manchester.

Albert attested for service with the King's Shropshire Light Infantry around October 1915. He would probably have done his initial training with either the 3rd Battalion at Pembroke or the 9th Battalion at Prees Heath. He arrived at the Infantry Base Depot in France around April or May 1916. He was then drafted as a reinforcement for 8th Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, initially on attachment and subsequently transferring in August 1916. It is likely that Albert joined the battalion on 25th May while they were in billets at Vignacourt. In the first half of June the battalion carried out training in the area of St Riquier and on 30th June they moved up to the Corps reserve line at Milencourt.

On 1st July the battalion moved up to the intermediate line near Albert and then received orders for an attack on La Boisselle which was to be launched at 10.30pm. Its move up to the front was slowed because the communications trenches were blocked with wounded from units involved in the first day of the Somme offensive. When they reached the front line it was daylight and the attack was postponed until the early hours of 3rd July. After some initial success the battalion was forced to give up some ground by a strong counter-attack. After fierce fighting the line was eventually stabilised with half the village held by the battalion when it was relieved at 6.00am on 4th July. In early August the battalion moved by train to Bailleul to take over a sector of the front in the Ypres salient near Wytschaete.

At the beginning of October the battalion moved again by train and took over a sector of the front near Hebuterne in preparation for an offensive in this area. However very bad weather conditions delayed the planned offensive and the battalion moved back into billets at Bois de Warimont. Eventually on 18th November the battalion took part in a divisional attack on Bailleucourt which was believed to be strongly fortified. The ground had become a quagmire in the heavy rain and visibility was reduced by a blizzard of fine snow. In these conditions the attack failed and the battalion came out of the line for a period of rest at Longueville.

After further periods in the front line at Hebuterne and Diependaal on 6th June 1917 the battalion moved into an assembly area ready for an offensive aimed at capturing the high ground to the North of Wytschaete, which was part of what became known as the Battle of Messines. After the battalion secured its objective on 7th June it was harassed by sniper fire and a counter attack was mounted against it on 8th June but the counter attack was defeated by artillery and Lewis gun fire. The battalion then had a brief period of rest in the area of St Jan's Cappel before returning to rotation through service in the line, reserve and rest in the Oostaverne sector. The battalion was in the line near Wytschaete on 4th August when the war diary reports that they experienced intense shelling for a period. The following day a post of a flanking unit was captured and the battalion assisted in re-taking it. The war diary reports that the battalion was relieved by 11.30pm on 5th August and moved to the support trenches where they experienced some slight shelling.

Unusually the war diary lists casualties of all ranks by name during August 1917. None are listed as killed in action on 6th August. So either the date of death recorded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is wrong or his name was erroneously omitted from the list of casualties in the war diary.

Albert's widow was awarded a pension and her address at that time is given as 3 Webscott. Albert was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

James Garmston

2/5th Royal Warwickshire
Ry^{nt}

Missing Since 6th Dec: 1917



James GARMSTON

Private J. Garmston, 2/5th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Regimental No. 235077.

Killed in action 6th September 1917.

Commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

James was the son of George and Beatrice Garmston of 9 Harmer Hill (behind the Bridgewater Arms). James was born in Myddle in 1889 and was baptised at St Peter's Church, Myddle on 9th May 1889, his father's occupation then being recorded as a labourer. In the 1911 census James's occupation is recorded as farm labourer.

James probably enlisted into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry early in 1916 and would probably have done his initial training with either the 3rd Battalion at Pembroke Dock or the 9th Battalion at Prees Heath. On completion of his initial training he was posted to 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry on the Western Front, probably in the autumn of 1916. At this time the battalion was alternating between periods of rest and duty in the line in the area of Saillisel. On 17th March 1917 the Germans began their withdrawal to their newly constructed defences on the Hindenburg Line. The battalion was involved in the follow up to take the ground vacated and to deal with rear guards and booby traps left by the enemy. Eventually the battalion arrived in the village of Trescault on 22nd April where they spent twelve days digging and wiring a new front line position. It appears that James was wounded at this time and after treatment at a Royal Army Medical Corps unit when he was again fit for active service he was posted to the 2/5th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The battalion was a 2nd line Territorial Force unit that formed part of 61st (2nd South Midland) Division. The division had arrived in France in May 1916 and was committed to an attack at Fromelles in July 1916, which was intended as a diversionary attack to draw enemy reserves away from the Somme. The division suffered very heavy casualties but the attack failed to have any effect on enemy troop dispositions on the Somme. After this the division was mainly employed on holding the front line in relatively quiet sectors and was not accorded a high priority for reinforcements.

In July 1917 2/5th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment received drafts totalling 3 officers and 303 other ranks which brought them up to a strength very near their full establishment. It is likely that James joined the battalion with one of those drafts. Throughout July and most of August 1917 the battalion was engaged in training and preparations for future operations, first at Vacqueriette, then at Rurouch and finally at Brandhoek. On 26th August the battalion took over responsibility for a sector of the front line in the Ypres salient at Wieltje. They were relieved on 28th August and moved to another sector of the front line at Bank Farm before again being relieved on 1st September and moving to the support trenches. The battalion moved back into the front line at Bank Farm on 5th September to prepare for an attack on Hill 35.

The battalion's war diary records that the attack on Hill 35 was launched at 7.30am on 6th September but it was unsuccessful. After a period reorganising a second attack was made at 9.00pm but it was also unsuccessful. The battalion's casualties for September were 262 and it is probable that most of these occurred on 6th September. John Garmston was among those killed.

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

John Jones

9th Bⁿ The Welch R^y.

Missing since 20th Sept: 1917,

presumed killed in action.



John JONES

Private J. Jones, 9th Battalion Welch Regiment, Regimental No. 62600.

Killed in action 30th September 1917, aged 19.

Commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial in Belgium.

John was born in Asterley in 1898. His place of birth is given as Hadnall in "Soldiers Died in the Great War" published by HMSO in 1921, but that appears to be an error. He was the eldest son of George and Martha Jones. In 1901 he lived with his parents at Westbury, and in 1911 at Harlescott, but by February 1917 his address and that of his parents was given as Alderton Cottage, Harmer Hill and his occupation as wagoner.

John was called up under the Military Service Act 1916 and began his initial training with 60th Training Reserve Battalion at Kinmel on 28th February 1917. He completed his training and embarked for France on 25th August 1917. Arriving in France on the following day he was posted to 16th Battalion Welch Regiment. That night the 16th Battalion had moved up into the line in the Langemarck area of the Ypres salient in preparation for an attack on the enemy trenches. Their attack was launched at 2.00pm on 27th August and in what the regimental history describes as a hopeless but gallant attack the battalion suffered heavy casualties leaving them with an effective strength of barely 200 all ranks.

At this time 9th Battalion Welch Regiment was also serving in the Ypres salient and their war diary records their strength as 575 all ranks. It seems likely that before the draft that included John Jones joined the 16th Battalion a decision was taken to divert it to the 9th Battalion as the former would need time to rebuild after the losses suffered on 27th August before it could again be used on operations. So John joined 9th Battalion on 30th August. At the time the battalion was in Frontier Camp near Westoutre.

On 11th September the battalion took over responsibility for a sector of the front line in the area of the Ypres-Comines Canal. On 14th September they were relieved and moved back to Rossignol Camp to prepare for their part in a divisional attack on a frontage from the Ypres-Comines Canal North of Hollebeke to the railway North of Langemarck. The battalion moved forward into its starting position for the attack on the night of 19th-20th September. The attack began at 5.40am on the 20th and as soon as the battalion moved forward they came under heavy machine gun fire from the area of Hollebeke Chateau. By 1.00pm the leading company on the left of the battalion's frontage had secured its objective on the Western edge of Hessian Wood. The Eastern side of the Wood was captured subsequently but because the ground there was marshy the battalion established its line on the Western edge of the Wood. During the day the battalion took 265 prisoners but suffered severe casualties, mainly from machine gun fire. The battalion's War Diary records the numbers as 41 killed, 210 wounded and 40 missing. John was among those listed as missing and on 6th September 1918 he was recorded as having died on active service on or after 20th September 1917.

The Myddle Parish war notebook describes him as being on Mr Parker's list and so possibly he was working at Balderton Farm before he enlisted.

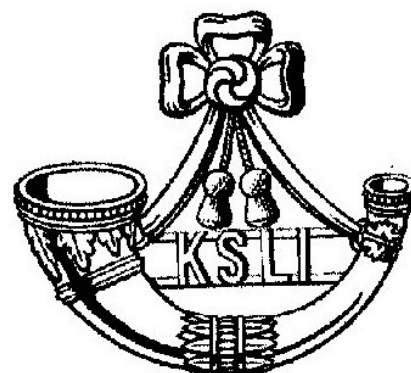
His parents were still living at Alderton Cottage, Harmer Hill in November 1919 but later lived at 1 Mine Cottages, Clive.

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

John Boliver

7th Bⁿ K.S.L.I.

Killed in action 26th Sept 1917



John BOLIVER

Private J. Boliver, 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Regimental No. 27095.

Killed in Action 26th September 1917 aged 33.

Commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

John was born in Marton in 1884, the son of Edward and Sarah Ann Boliver. John was baptised at St Peter's Church Myddle on 6th April 1884. In 1891 the family were living in Marton, John was at school and his father was a highway labourer. By 1901 the family was living at Coppenhall, Cheshire, but Sarah Ann had died in 1900. Edward was working as a builder's carter and John was working as a railway labourer. In 1911 the family was still living at Coppenhall and John was a bricklayer's labourer.

John enlisted into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Crewe in October 1914 and joined the 7th Battalion of the Regiment, probably in Bournemouth where they trained before moving to Aldershot and then embarking for France arriving in Bologne on 28th September 1915. The battalion served in the Ypres salient taking over responsibility for a sector of the front line in the area of Sanctuary Wood on 15th October. On 23rd November they moved to a tented camp at Reningheist and alternated between periods of rest there and service in the front line between St Eloi and Hill 60.

While in France, but it is not clear exactly when, John transferred to 120 Railway Company Royal Engineers. This was one of several such units responsible for building and maintaining an extensive railway network behind the front lines which was used to move troops, ammunition and supplies up to the front, to deploy heavy artillery to sidings from where it could support a sector of the front and to evacuate the wounded. John may have volunteered for this transfer but his experience working on the railways before the war would certainly have been of value to this branch of the Royal Engineers.

Later John transferred back to 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, but again it is not clear exactly when. After service in the Ypres salient and on the Somme during 1916, the battalion moved to Arras on 27th February 1917 where they spent some time improving the caves and tunnels around the town that were used to shelter large numbers of troops and to move relieving troops right up to the front line under cover. At the end of March the battalion took over responsibility for a sector of the front line opposite the village of Tilloy before moving back into the tunnels on 4th April.

On 9th April an offensive began aimed at breaking through the Hindenburg Line between Arras and Cambrai. The battalion's objective in the third wave of the attack was to capture a sector of the German reserve trenches beyond Tilloy. After heavy fighting the battalion eventually secured its objective on the following day which it held until 14th April when it was relieved and moved back to Arras race course. During the offensive the battalion had suffered a total of 166 killed, wounded and missing.

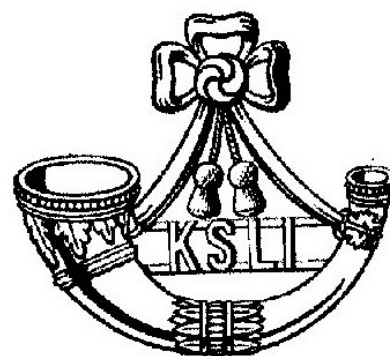
The battalion remained in the area of Arras until the end of June when it moved south to the Somme area, where it spent time in the trenches at Fremicourt and in camp at Velu. By mid-September they were on the move again, this time to the Ypres salient where the 3rd Division was to prepare for an offensive. The offensive began on 26th September and the battalion achieved its objective of taking a sector of the enemy support trenches which it held until it was relieved on 28th September. The battalion's casualties in this action, which became known as the Battle of Polygon Wood, came to a total of 311 killed, wounded and missing. John was among those killed.

John was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

William **S**outherton

6th Bn K.S.L.I.

Died of wounds 26th Sept. 1917



William SOUTHERTON

**Private W. Southerton, 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Regimental No. 32923
Died of Wounds 26th September 1917, aged 24.
Buried Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.**

William was born in Myddle in 1893, the son of George and Sushannah Southerton. William was baptised at St Peter's Church Myddle on 5th November 1893 and the record shows that the family was living at Balderton and that George worked as a labourer. In 1901 the family lived at Preston Gubbals and George's occupation is described as cattleman on a farm.

William enlisted, or may have been conscripted, towards the end of 1916. He would first have served with either 3rd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Pembroke Dock or the regiment's 9th Battalion at Prees Heath, where he would have done his initial training. On completion of his training he would have been posted initially to the Infantry Base Depot in Etaples and then to 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

By the time that the Germans had begun their withdrawal to the Hindenburg line on 17th March 1917 William had probably joined the 6th Battalion which was then involved in the follow up to take the ground vacated and to deal with rear guards and booby traps left by the enemy. Eventually the battalion arrived in the village of Trescault on 22nd April where it spent twelve days digging and wiring a new front line position. On 19th May the battalion moved further North and began periods in the line in the Lagnicourt sector alternating with periods of rest.

On 29th June 1917 the battalion moved to Domart for a period of refitting and training in preparation for an attack on Langemarck which took place on 16th August. The battalion played a key role in an attack on the position by two brigades which involved taking several heavily defended concrete strong points. The battalion's casualties in the attack were 47 killed and 149 wounded. After the attack the battalion was relieved in the line for a period of rest but returned to the line at Langemarck on 11th September. On 19th September the battalion took part in a further operation to capture an enemy trench known as Eagle Trench in order to strengthen the defensive position at Langemarck. William was wounded probably during one of these actions and he died of wounds on 26th September.

William was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. He is commemorated on the war memorial at Alberbury where his brother George was living in 1911 and may also have been living after the war.

Ernest Edward Yeomans

1/4th Bn. R.S.L.I.

Killed in action 30th Oct. 1917



Ernest Edward YEOMANS

Private E. E. YEOMANS, 1/4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry,
Regimental No. 200658.

Killed in action 30th October 1917, aged 20.

Commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial near Ypres, Belgium.

Ernest was the son of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Yeomans of 4 Newton on the Hill and he was born in Harmer Hill in 1897. He was baptised at St Peter's Church, Myddle on 6th June 1897 with his father's occupation being given as labourer. The 1901 census shows Thomas living in Harmer Hill with his family and working as a stockman on a farm. In 1911 Ernest was living with his parents and siblings at 12 Pym Hill Lane, Harmer Hill, aged 13 and working as a farm labourer.

Ernest enlisted in August 1914 for service with 1/4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry which was a unit of the Territorial Force. The battalion had mobilised on 4th August 1914 and moved to Barry Docks Cardiff. In September the battalion moved to Sittingbourne and on 29th October they embarked on HM Troopship Deseado at Southampton for passage to India where they were to replace a Regular Army battalion that had been recalled for service in France. Ernest probably joined the battalion in Cardiff. The battalion saw service in Rangoon, Singapore and Hong Kong before being recalled to Europe and landing at Le Havre on 29th July 1917.

A newspaper report after Ernest's death states that he was attached to the Machine Gun Corps. His attachment would have been after the battalion landed in France, but it is not clear whether he was serving with that Corps when he was killed. The only unit listed in his medal roll entry is 1/4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry and so it is not clear where he may have served with the Machine Gun Corps, but it may well have been in a company supporting his parent battalion.

After a short period at a camp in Le Havre where they re-equipped for service in France the battalion moved to Arras to join the 63rd (RN) Division on 23rd August. They then began a period of training and experience in the trenches by platoons under the supervision of other units. On 2nd October the battalion moved to Hardifort for a short period of rest before moving to Houtkerque where it arrived on 7th October. At Houtkerque they were engaged in training for future operations in the Ypres sector. They moved forward to the Ypres Canal on 25th October and then on to Albatross Farm on 29th October. The following day the battalion received orders to send two companies forward to capture a trench on the right flank of a Canadian Brigade and thus fill a gap in the line. A and D Companies moved forward through thick mud which made it difficult to maintain direction and under heavy fire managed to seal the gap in the line. A third company (B Company) then moved up through the Canadian positions to secure a further objective and linked up with A and D Companies after dark. Casualties in this action were 22 killed, 114 wounded and 1 missing. Ernest may have been among those killed.

After his death an officer wrote this in a letter to his parents:

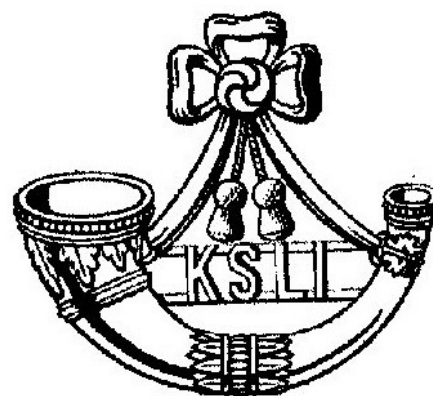
"I feel your boy was a good son as he was a good soldier. Since he joined my section he proved his supreme worth in everything he did, and was most popular with all the men. He also took a great interest in our football matches, and was a great asset to us as a good and keen sportsman."

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

William Husbands

7th. Bn. K.S.L.I.

Killed in action 30th Nov: 1917



William Henry HUSBANDS

Private W. H. Husbands, 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Regimental No. 21425.

Killed in action 29th November 1917.

Buried Favreuil British Cemetery, France.

William was born in Myddle in 1884. He was the son of Thomas and Mary Husbands and he was baptised at St Peter's Church, Myddle on 2nd March 1884, his father's occupation then being recorded as a labourer. The family lived in Myddle in 1901. Father and son were both farm workers then. In 1911 William was a general labourer living with his father at 4 Myddle.

William enlisted in the summer of 1915 and after initial training with either 3rd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Pembroke or 9th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Prees Heath he was posted to 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in France. William probably joined the battalion in the spring of 1916 when it was serving in the Ypres salient but on 24th July 1916 the battalion moved to the Somme area and on arrival there spent some time burying the dead from other units that had been engaged in the major offensive earlier in the month. In September the battalion was involved in the battle to capture the village of Guillemont.

The remainder of 1916 and early 1917 saw the battalion alternating between periods of rest and duty in the line in the area of Saillisel. On 17th March 1917 the Germans began their withdrawal to their newly constructed defences on the Hindenburg Line. The battalion was involved in the follow up to take the ground vacated and to deal with rear guards and booby traps left by the enemy. Eventually the battalion arrived in the village of Trescault on 22nd April where they spent twelve days digging and wiring a new front line position.

On 19th May the battalion moved further North and began periods in the line in the Lagnicourt sector alternating with periods of rest. On 29th June 1917 the battalion moved to Domart for a period of refitting and training in preparation for an attack on Langemarck which took place on 16th August. The battalion played a key role in an attack on the position by two brigades which involved taking several heavily defended concrete strong points. The battalion's casualties in the attack were 47 killed and 149 wounded. After the attack the battalion was relieved in the line for a period of rest but returned to the line at Langemarck on 11th September. On 19th September the battalion took part in a further operation to capture an enemy trench known as Eagle Trench in order to strengthen the defensive position at Langemarck.

After a period of rest out of the line, on 5th October 1917 the battalion took over a sector of the front line to the South West of Cambrai. It was then involved in secret preparations for the offensive at Cambrai which included periods out of the line training with tanks and on 16th November 1917 moving to a specially constructed camouflaged camp where all ranks were confined during day light hours. The offensive began on 19th November and the battalion supported by tanks captured the Hindenburg reserve line.

On 30th November a major bombardment, including smoke and mustard gas, began heralding a German counter attack. The battalion and another battalion of the brigade were ordered forward to meet the counter attack. The order was subsequently countermanded but by then the battalion was heavily engaged on a ridge to the South West of Gonnelieu and eventually dug in on the North West slope of the ridge. It maintained this position supporting further attempts by other units to take Gonnelieu and on 3rd December it was relieved in the line and moved back to Varennes. During this action the battalion suffered some 70 casualties and William was among the dead.

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

John Bebb

Cheshire and Shropshire Yeomanry

Killed in action 30th Nov. 1917,

near Jerusalem.



John Charles BEBB

**Private J. C. Bebb, 10th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Regimental No. 230151.
Killed in action near Jerusalem 30th November 1917 aged 21.
Buried Jerusalem War Cemetery. Israel.**

John was the son of Charles and Sarah Bebb and was born at Berwick, near Shrewsbury in 1896. In 1911 aged 15 he was working on the family farm at Marton Grange. His father, Charles, was a Myddle Parish Councillor in 1916 who died within a month of his son on 23rd December 1917 aged 47.

John was a trooper in the Shropshire Yeomanry before the war and would have been mobilised with them on 4th August 1914. After mobilisation the regiment were initially billeted locally in public houses before moving to Brogyntyn Park Oswestry on 20th August. While there the men were asked whether they would volunteer for overseas service and 85% replied that they would which was the level of response needed for the regiment to be sent overseas as a unit.

On 4th September 1914 the regiment moved to Norfolk where it formed part of a force to protect East Anglia. On 5th November 1915 the regiment received orders to prepare for overseas service in a dismounted role. The remainder of 1915 and the early part of 1916 was occupied with training for its new role. On 3rd March 1916 the regiment moved by rail to Devonport where it embarked on HMT Arcadian for the voyage to Egypt to join the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. The ship docked safely at Alexandria on 16th March 1916 and the regiment subsequently moved inland to Minia camp about 150 miles south of Cairo. The regiment's role here was to guard lines of communication against raids by Senoussi tribesmen.

In November 1916 the regiment received orders that it would be moving to Palestine and would amalgamate with the Cheshire Yeomanry to form 10th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The new battalion formed at Helmeih Camp on 1st March 1917 and by 19th April 1917 it was occupying trenches on the southern slope of the Mansura Ridge facing the Turks who were similarly entrenched some 3,000 yards away. During this period the battalion alternated between one week in the line and one week in reserve.

On 9th July 1917 the battalion moved to a camp on the Mediterranean shore to the south west of Gaza. Here they were involved in a period of training as they built up in preparation for their role in a major offensive which became known as the Third Battle of Gaza. The battalion was held as the brigade reserve when the offensive began on 30th October 1917. The initial attacks were successful and the Turks were forced to withdraw.

Following the fall of Gaza the British forces advanced towards Jerusalem and on 29th November 1917 the battalion was ordered to occupy the village of Tira about 7 miles from Jerusalem. Two companies of the battalion occupied the village without much opposition and at dawn on the following day occupied Sheik Hassan a hill to the north west of the village while elements from another battalion occupied the neighbouring Hill 1750. At midday the Turks counter attacked and the battalion reinforced Sheik Hassan but the attack was too powerful and eventually both hills were captured by the Turks. With the surrounding high ground held by the Turks the position in Tira became untenable and the battalion's companies there withdrew. In the action at Tira the battalion suffered heavy casualties, 17 dead, 68 wounded, 2 missing and 5 missing believed killed, with John among the dead.

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Richard Caswell Lloyd
12th Bⁿ Rifle Brigade
Missing Since 1st Dec: 1917



Richard Casewell LLOYD

Rifleman R. C. Lloyd. 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade. Regimental No. S/33715.
Killed in action 1st December 1917.
Commemorated on the Cambrai Memorial, Louverval, France.

Richard was born in Myddle in 1886, the son of Thomas and Margaret Lloyd. In 1891 Richard lived with his parents and his father worked as an agricultural labourer at Houlston. In 1901 his father was a wagoner on a farm, living at Harmer Hill, while Richard was living at Alderton also working as a wagoner on a farm. In 1911 Richard lived at 5 Higher Road, Harmer Hill with his parents and younger brother Alf. He was then an out of work bricklayer's labourer, aged 24.

Richard appears to have enlisted under the Derby Scheme in the autumn of 1915. As the number of volunteers for recruitment began to fall the Derby Scheme was designed to establish the number of men of military age likely to volunteer without the introduction of compulsory conscription. Under the scheme men aged between 18 and 40 were invited to attest for service in the armed forces and then would be given the option to volunteer for service immediately or could be transferred to the reserve and accept an obligation to be called up for service later, depending upon their age and marital status. In the event not enough men attested for service under the Derby Scheme and compulsory conscription was introduced in 1916.

Under the Derby Scheme Richard would have been liable to be called up for service in February 1916 unless he had volunteered for immediate service when he attested in the autumn of 1915. After initial training in the United Kingdom he was posted to 16th Battalion Rifle Brigade in France, probably during the second half of 1916. Later he was transferred to 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade, also serving in France, but the date of the transfer is not known. The most likely reason for this transfer is that he was wounded while serving with the 16th Battalion and when he was again fit for duty in the trenches the 12th Battalion had a higher priority for reinforcements.

He would certainly have been serving with 12th Battalion Rifle Brigade by 15th November 1917 when the battalion's war diary records the arrival of drafts to bring the battalion closer to its war establishment before the Battle of Cambrai. At the time the battalion was at Heudicourt preparing for its role in the offensive. On 19th November they moved up to Villers Plouich and on 20th November they were in the second wave of the attack with the objective of capturing a section of the Hindenburg support line. The leading companies were 200 yards from the objective when they were held up by an enemy strongpoint engaging them with machine guns and a trench mortar. Troops supported by a tank attempted to assault the strongpoint from a flank but the tank was knocked out 50 yards from the objective. Survivors of the tank crew dismounted and continued to press home the attack on foot and at the same time the battalion's leading companies rushed the strongpoint and took it. Units from another division passed through the battalion's position on the Hindenburg support line later that day. After moving forward to support the continuing advance the battalion went into reserve on 28th November.

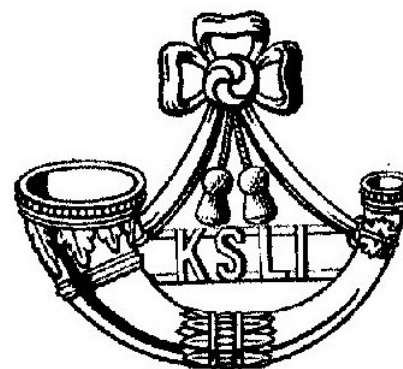
On 30th November the battalion was ordered to occupy a position at Gonnellieu but as they advanced it became apparent that the enemy was already in Gouzeaucourt and a patrol sent forward captured two Germans but had to fight their way back to re-join the battalion. On 1st December the battalion launched an attack on Gonnellieu with a supporting barrage. The attack was met with determined resistance and a counter attack drove a wedge between two of the assaulting companies. The war diary reported that by this time only one unwounded officer remained in the three assaulting companies and the attacking troops were forced to fall back. The battalion's casualties for 30th November and 1st December were 134 and Richard was among those killed.

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Frederick Brown

6th Bn K.S.L.I.

Killed in action 1st Feb. 1918



Frederick BROWN

Corporal F. Brown, 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Regimental No. 12781.

Killed in action 1st February 1918.

Buried Railway Dugouts Burial Ground, 1 mile South East of Ypres, Belgium.

Frederick was born in Liverpool in 1890, the son of Richard J and Mary E Brown. By 1901 the family was living at Sefton House, the Mount, Shrewsbury. Richard's occupation is recorded as draper and a newspaper report after Frederick's death gives the location of the draper's shop as Mardol. In the 1911 census the family had moved to Gordon Villas, Copthorne but Frederick was farming at Braidway Farm, Battlefield. The newspaper report after Frederick's death also states that before enlisting he worked on his father's farm at Baschurch.

Frederick enlisted in August 1914 and joined 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry when it formed at the depot in Shrewsbury. The battalion subsequently trained at Blackdown and Larkhill before embarking for France in July 1915. The battalion was engaged in the Battle of Loos on 25th September, supporting a subsidiary attack which successfully prevented the Germans from reinforcing the objective of the main attack.

After service in the Ypres salient during the winter of 1915/16 the battalion moved to the Somme area on 24th July 1916 where their initial task was to bury the dead from other units that had been engaged in the major offensive earlier in the month. In September the battalion was involved in the battle to capture the village of Guillemont. The remainder of 1916 and early 1917 saw the battalion alternating between periods of rest and duty in the line in the area of Saillisel. On 17th March 1917 the Germans began their withdrawal to their newly constructed defences on the Hindenburg Line. The battalion was involved in the follow up to take the ground vacated and to deal with rear guards and booby traps left by the enemy. Eventually the battalion arrived in the village of Trescault on 22nd April where they spent twelve days digging and wiring a new front line position.

On 29th June 1917 the battalion moved to Domart for a period of refitting and training in preparation for an attack on Langemarck which took place on 16th August. The battalion played a key role in an attack on the position by two brigades which involved taking several heavily defended concrete strong points. After a period of rest out of the line, on 5th October 1917 the battalion took over a sector of the front line to the South West of Cambrai. It was then involved in secret preparations for the offensive at Cambrai which included periods out of the line training with tanks and on 16th November 1917 moving to a specially constructed camouflaged camp where all ranks were confined during day light hours. The offensive began on 19th November and the battalion supported by tanks captured the Hindenburg reserve line.

On 30th November the battalion while in reserve was ordered forward to meet a German counter attack. It was heavily engaged on a ridge to the South West of Gonnelleu and eventually dug in on the North West slope of the ridge. It maintained this position supporting further attempts by other units to take Gonnelleu before being relieved on 3rd December. By January 1918 the battalion had moved to the area of the Menin road in the Ypres Salient where it was involved in strengthening the defences of this vital sector of the front. On 1st February working parties from the battalion were wiring trenches in the area of Gheluvelt and the War Diary records one fatal casualty suffered on that day which was Frederick.

Frederick was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. After the war it appears that his youngest brother, Leonard, had taken over responsibility for the farm. When he married at Llanymynech in 1924 he gave his address as Fenemere Farm, Baschurch and his occupation as farmer.

John Henry Jones

Transport Driver A.S.C.

Died at home 15th Feb: 1918



John Henry JONES

Driver J. H. JONES, Army Service Corps. Regimental No. T4/044550.

Died 15th February 1918, aged 30.

Buried at St Peter's Churchyard Myddle.

John was born in Berrington around 1887. He married Mary Jane Richards on 11th April 1907 in Shrewsbury. In the 1911 census the couple are recorded living at Marton Farm Cottage with their daughter, Gladys Mary, who was born in Myddle on 2nd October 1909. John's occupation is shown as cowman on a farm. A second daughter, Martha Annie, was born in Myddle on 6th October 1912. The 1911 census records that two other children had died before the enumeration date.

John enlisted as a driver in the Army Service Corps on 20th January 1915 and was posted to No.1 Company Army Service Corps at Aldershot for his initial training. He embarked for service in France with 21st Reserve Park Army Service Corps on 14th September 1915. The 21st Reserve Park was a unit under the direct control of the General Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force and its role was to outload stores and supplies from the channel ports for collection by formations within the British Expeditionary Force or direct to the place where the supplies would be used, for example building materials for the construction of hutted camps.

On 12th February 1917 John was diagnosed with a heart disorder and was evacuated back to the United Kingdom arriving there on the Hospital Ship St Denis on 24th February 1917. He was treated at St Luke's War Hospital Halifax and was discharged from the Army on 4th October 1917 as unfit for further service by reason of TB affecting both the lungs and the cervical glands. His address at the time is given as Marton Grange Cottages, Myddle. He was awarded a 100% disability pension that would be permanent unless his condition could be cured by sanatorium treatment. Following his discharge he was under treatment at the sanatorium at Much Wenlock but he died on 15th February 1918 and is buried at St Peter's Churchyard, Myddle.

Mary Jane remarried in 1919, but she died in 1922 and is also buried at St Peter's Churchyard Myddle.

John was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Samuel Clement Cook

R.F.A.

Died at home 15th March 1918



Samuel Clement COOK

**Gunner S. C. Cook, Royal Field Artillery, Regimental No. 217839.
He died 15th March 1918, aged 21.
Buried at Harmer Hill Chapel.**

Samuel was born in Myddle in October 1896 and was a carpenter by trade. In 1901 his parents, Samuel and Annie Cook were living in Lower Road (near Moss Farm) Harmer Hill. His father's occupation is given as farm labourer and preacher in the 1901 census. The young Samuel is shown in the 1911 census living with his parents at Moss Cottage, Lower Road and his trade is given as apprentice joiner aged 14.

Samuel enlisted on a Territorial Force engagement with the Army Veterinary Corps on 7th December 1915 and was mobilised on the same day. On 1st December 1916 he was transferred to a Regular Army engagement which gave him an obligation to serve overseas if required. In December 1916 he was serving with the Welsh Veterinary Hospital at Luton. On 16th February 1917 he was transferred to the Royal Field Artillery and posted to 33rd Reserve Battery Royal Field Artillery, a training unit at Maryhill Barracks Glasgow. When he had completed his training he embarked for France on 6th September 1917 and was posted initially to 31st Divisional Ammunition Column on 26th September 1917 and then to 165th Brigade Royal Field Artillery on 6th October 1917.

In October 1917 165th Brigade Royal Field Artillery was in the area of Willerval supporting 31st Division. The brigade's war diary records that at this time they were engaging targets each day and were being shelled themselves from time to time, including some gas attacks. On 7th December 1917 Samuel was diagnosed with pyrexia of unknown origin (a term used for trench fever) and was evacuated back through the medical chain arriving back in the United Kingdom on 3rd January 1918. He was taken to 1st County of Middlesex War Hospital at St Albans where a medical board recommended his discharge following a diagnosis of phthisis (TB). He was discharged as physically unfit for further service on 12th February 1918 and awarded a 100% disability pension for a period of six months following his discharge. He died on 15th March 1918.

He is buried at Harmer Hill chapel graveyard and his headstone inscription is with that of his grandparents John and Mary Davies of Harmer Hill.

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

John Edward Owens

Cheshire Ry^{nt}

Killed on Active Service, May 1918



John Edward OWENS

Corporal J. E. Owens, 1/5th Battalion Cheshire Regt, Regimental No. 241629.

Died of wounds 3rd Jun 1918.

Buried Aubigny Cemetery Extension, France.

John was born in Pant, Llanymynech in 1892, the son of John and Mary E Owens. In 1911 he was a bricklayer at Hale, Altrincham, Cheshire and living with an uncle's family there. In 1901 & 1911 his father worked as a quarryman at Llanymynech.

John enlisted at Cheadle probably in the autumn of 1915 and immediately prior to his enlistment he worked as a foreman bricklayer in Manchester. He was probably posted initially to either 3rd Battalion Cheshire Regiment at Birkenhead or 14th Battalion Cheshire Regiment at Prees Heath, where he would have completed his initial training.

John married Lily Rowlinson at St Peter's Church, Myddle on 19th July 1917 and he was posted to 1/5th Battalion Cheshire Regiment in France in November 1917. The battalion was a unit of the Territorial Force which had landed in France on 15th February 1915. In January 1916 the battalion was converted to a pioneer battalion. A pioneer battalion was equipped and trained to fight as infantry but had an additional role of building and repairing the infrastructure needed for defence (trenches, dugouts, barbed wire etc) and to facilitate an offensive (bridges, roads etc). Clearly John's civilian trade as a bricklayer would have been a valuable asset for the battalion.

When John joined the battalion they were busy improving the road between Beugny and Boursies. This work was carried out in great secrecy because it was designed to improve the roadway for the deployment of tanks in the Battle of Cambrai. When the attack was launched on 20th November the role of 56th Infantry Division, of which the battalion formed part, was to make a feint attack to the left of the main thrust using dummy tanks, dummy figures and smoke screens.

After a brief rest period at Tincques in January 1918 the battalion moved up to Arras where it was engaged on tasks to strengthen the defences. On 2nd June 1918 two companies of the battalion were working on repairs and improvements to a communications trench to the South East of Arras. The working parties were being harassed by shell fire and three soldiers were wounded. John Owens was one of those wounded and he died of his wounds on following day.

After his death an officer sent a letter of condolence to John's wife. He wrote: "Your husband always did his duty well and words cannot express the sorrow his loss has caused me. I have lost not only one of my NCOs but a great and true friend. As an NCO he had sterling qualities, as a man he was fine. His nature and disposition were such that he will be missed by everyone."

The memorial plaque in Myddle church gives his rank as Sergeant, but Army records show him as a Corporal.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission records show John's parents' address as Maesgwyn, Marton, Baschurch.

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

John Richard Jones

3rd Bⁿ Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Died in hospital 6th June 1918



John Richard JONES

**Private J. R. Jones, 3rd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Regimental No. 44053.
Died 6th June 1918 in the Royal Salop Infirmary.
Buried at Shrewsbury General Cemetery.**

John was born in Welshpool in 1877 and enlisted into the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 8th October 1895. He served with 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers in Malta, Crete, Egypt and China returning to the United Kingdom in 1902. He married Annie Butler at Pontypridd Register Office on 10th November 1903 and they had five children. He was discharged from the Regular Army in 1907 and transferred to Section D of the Reserve where he had a liability for recall until 25th February 1912. In 1911 the family lived at Brockton, Shropshire where he was a cowman on a farm. From the places of birth of the children it appears that the family lived in villages near Welshpool on the Shropshire/Montgomery border until 1915.

In August 1916 he was called up under the Military Service Act 1916 and his address at that time is given as 6 Timber Yard Cottage, Myddle. He was posted to 21st (Reserve) Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Kinmel on 7th August 1916. He embarked for France in November arriving at the Infantry Base Depot Etaples on 5th November 1916. While there he became ill and was evacuated back to the United Kingdom on 6th December 1916. He was discharged on 2nd May 1917 as he was no longer physically fit for war service. He died of pneumonia and an abscess on the lung on 6th June 1918 at the Royal Salop Infirmary. His address at the time of his death is given as 4 Peacock Passage, High Street, Shrewsbury and his occupation as labourer at aerodrome and private Royal Welsh Fusiliers discharged. He is buried in Shrewsbury General Cemetery. The War Office accepted that his death had resulted from his war service and his widow was therefore entitled to a pension.

John was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Charles Whitfield

7th Bⁿ F.S.L.I.

Killed in action 14th June 1918



Charles WHITFIELD

**Lance Corporal C. WHITFIELD 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry,
Regimental No. 4259 & 26407.**

Killed in action 14th June 1918, aged 22.

Buried Sandpits British Cemetery, Fouquereuil, France.

Charles was born on 8th December 1895 at Sandford, Prees, the son of Charles and Sarah Whitfield. He was baptised at the Wesleyan-Methodist Chapel, Market Drayton on 21st January 1896. In 1901 the family was living at Sandford, Prees and Charles senior was a wagoner on a farm. In 1911 Charles junior lived and worked at Lower Heath Farm as a wagoner. He married Mary Ann Cooper in 1915 and they lived at 4 Higher Road, Harmer Hill.

Charles enlisted into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in the summer of 1915. After initial training, either with the 3rd Battalion at Pembroke Docks or the 9th Battalion at Prees Heath, he was posted to 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in France in the summer of 1916. On 14th July the battalion was one of the assaulting battalions in the attack on Bazentin Ridge in the Somme offensive. After a period of rest near St Omer on 13th November the battalion took part in an attack on the village of Serre, one of a chain of strong-points that had held up the attack on 1st July. Thick fog and heavy mud led to the withdrawal of supporting tanks and the assaulting infantry found it impossible to maintain direction and co-ordinate the attack.

After a period of training, initially at Franqueville, the battalion moved to Arras on 27th February 1917, where they spent some time improving the caves and tunnels around the town that were used to shelter large numbers of troops. At the end of March the battalion took over responsibility for a sector of the front line opposite the village of Tilloy before moving back into the tunnels on 4th April. On 9th April an offensive began aimed at breaking through the Hindenburg Line between Arras and Cambrai. The battalion's objective in the third wave of the attack was to capture a sector of the German reserve trenches beyond Tilloy. After heavy fighting the battalion eventually secured its objective on the following day which it held until 14th April when it was relieved and moved back to Arras race course.

The battalion remained in the area of Arras until the end of June when it moved south to the Somme area, where it spent time in the trenches at Fremicourt and in camp at Velu. By mid-September they were on the move again, this time to the Ypres salient to take part in an offensive that began on 26th September and the battalion achieved its objective of taking a sector of the enemy support trenches which it held until it was relieved on 28th September.

On 10th March 1918 the battalion was in the support line at Wancourt expecting the German spring offensive to begin and when the offensive began on 21st March it moved forward to the reserve line to the west of Heninel. It was involved in heavy fighting and was forced to withdraw to a new partially completed reserve line before being relieved on 29th March. After a period of rest in billets at Sus-St Leger the battalion returned to duty in the line between La Basse Canal and Canal de la Lawe on 11th April. The German offensive continued but the battalion maintained its position until relieved on 15th April. The battalion then spent a period in divisional reserve at Oblinghem before returning to the front line to the east of Canal de la Lawe for what turned out to be a quiet spell between 21st and 24th April. After a period of rest at Vendin it returned to the front line at Sevlinge on 30th April.

The battalion moved to the support line trenches at Locon on 1st June 1918 and then took over a sector of the front line on 11th June. Charles was among those killed during this period in the trenches.

His elder brother Cecil Harry was killed in action in 1915

He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

William Henry Holden

Cheshire and Shropshire Yeomanry

Killed in action 22nd Aug 1918



William Henry HOLDEN

Private W. H. Holden, 10th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Regimental No. 230385

Killed in Action 22nd August 1918, aged 30.

Buried St Venant-Robecq Road British Cemetery, Robecq, France.

William was born in Edgmond, near Newport, Shropshire in 1888, the son of Henry and Louisa Holden. In 1891 the family was living at Acton Trussell, near Cannock where Henry was a farm bailiff. By 1901 the family had moved to Wroxeter, Shropshire and Henry's occupation was now described as shepherd and farm foreman, while William was a farm worker aged only 12. In 1911 William was working as a groom at Dryton Farm, Wroxeter, where his sister Lucy Louisa was a domestic servant.

William enlisted into the Shropshire Yeomanry in October 1914 and his place of residence on enlistment was Harmer Hill. He probably joined the regiment in Norfolk towards the end of 1914. On 5th November 1915 the regiment received orders to prepare for overseas service in a dismounted role. The remainder of 1915 and the early part of 1916 was occupied with training for its new role. On 3rd March 1916 the regiment embarked on HMT Arcadian for the voyage to Egypt to join the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. The ship docked safely at Alexandria on 16th March 1916 and the regiment subsequently moved inland to Minia camp about 150 miles south of Cairo. The regiment's role here was to guard lines of communication against raids by Senoussi tribesmen.

In November 1916 the regiment received orders that they would be moving to Palestine and were to amalgamate with the Cheshire Yeomanry to form 10th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The new battalion formed at Helmeih Camp on 1st March 1917 and by 19th April 1917 they were occupying trenches on the southern slope of the Mansura Ridge facing the Turks who were similarly entrenched some 3,000 yards away. During this period the battalion alternated between one week in the line and one week in reserve.

On 9th July 1917 the battalion moved to a camp on the Mediterranean shore to the south west of Gaza. Here it was involved in a period of training as it built up in preparation for its role in a major offensive which became known as the Third Battle of Gaza. The battalion was held as the brigade reserve when the offensive began on 30th October 1917. The initial attacks were successful and the Turks were forced to withdraw. Following the fall of Gaza the British forces advanced towards Jerusalem and on 29th and 30th November 1917 they occupied the village of Tira before being driven back by a heavy Turkish counter attack. In this action the battalion suffered heavy casualties, 17 dead, 68 wounded, 2 missing and 5 missing believed killed. The battalion saw further action at the Battle of Tel Azur before being withdrawn to Alexandria on 12th April 1918.

On 29th April 1918 the battalion embarked at Alexandria on HMT Omrah arriving at Marseilles on 7th May 1918. After a period of training the battalion took over a sector of front line trenches in the area of St Floris on 10th July 1918, remaining there until 4th August. After a period out of the line the battalion took over responsibility for a sector between the Lys Canal and Lestrem. Following a successful British attack at Amiens the Germans had withdrawn to shorten their line and the battalion was ordered to advance in order to conform to the progress made at Amiens. As the battalion moved forward on 22nd August they were left exposed by the inability of flanking units to make progress and as a result were caught by heavy machine gun and artillery fire which forced the right lead company to withdraw leaving the left lead company exposed to flanking fire causing it too to withdraw. The total casualties suffered by the battalion were 179 killed, wounded or taken prisoner. William was among those killed.

William was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal and he is commemorated on the Wroxeter war memorial where his sister was still working at Dryton Farm after the war.

David Thomas Ellis

10th Bⁿ F.S.L.I.

Died of wounds 10th Sept. 1918



David Thomas ELLIS

Private D. T. Ellis, 10th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Regimental No. 230402.

Died of wounds 10th September 1918.

Buried British Cabaet-Rouge Cemetery, Souchez, France.

David was born in Welshampton in 1892, the son of William and Mary Ellis. They lived at Criftins in 1901. In 1911 David was a wagoner on his grandmother's farm; the Stocks, Ellesmere. David gave Ellesmere as his place of residence when he enlisted for service with the Shropshire Yeomanry soon after the outbreak of war. He probably joined the regiment in Norfolk in September 1914.

On 5th November 1915 the regiment received orders to prepare for overseas service in a dismounted role. The remainder of 1915 and the early part of 1916 was occupied with training for its new role. On 3rd March 1916 the regiment embarked on HMT Arcadian for the voyage to Egypt to join the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. The ship docked safely at Alexandria on 16th March 1916 and the regiment subsequently moved inland to Minia camp about 150 miles south of Cairo. The regiment's role here was to guard lines of communication against raids by Senoussi tribesmen.

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He was awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

David's younger brother, John Henry Ellis, was living in the parish after the war and married Sarah Peel at St Peter's Church in 1928.

Percy William Micklewright

R.A.M.C.

Died in hospital 10th Feb: 1919.



Percy William MICKLEWRIGHT

**Private P. W. Micklewright, 129th Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps, Regimental No. 48686
Died Westbridgeford Hospital, Nottingham, 10th February 1919, aged 28.
Buried St Peter's Churchyard Myddle.**

Percy was born in Myddle on 25th September 1890, the son of Edward and Lizzie Micklewright. In 1901 the family lived at Newton on the Hill where Edward was a cattleman on a farm. In 1911 Percy was living with his parents and siblings, with his uncle William Fowler at 5 Newton on the Hill and his occupation was given as a draper's improver.

Percy enlisted into the Royal Army Medical Corps with his brother Dick in early 1915. Both of them were posted to 129th Field Ambulance which was one of the medical units supporting 38th Welsh Division. The Field Ambulance was at Criccieth when the Micklewrights joined it before moving to Prestatyn in March 1915. Subsequently the whole division moved to Winchester to complete its training before embarking for France and landing at Le Havre in December 1915.

After a period of attachments to experienced units in the Ypres Salient to familiarise them with their responsibilities in the line, the Field Ambulance remained in the area of Ypres and Arras until on 27th June 1916 they moved to Bernaville in the Somme area. On 5th July they moved up to Morlancourt from where they were to provide medical support for the attack on the German support line at Mametz Wood by 38th Welsh Division, which began on 7th July. Percy and other stretcher bearers were based at Minden Post near the front line and about 4 Kilometres to the south of Mametz Wood. In his diary Percy describes going forward into the valley between Minden Post and Mametz Wood soon after the attack started to collect wounded. The fighting in Mametz Wood continued for three days and 38th Welsh Division suffered very heavy casualties and were not committed to another major offensive until a year later.

The Field Ambulance remained in the Somme area until the end of July when they moved by train to Poperinghe. After a period of rest at Watou they took over responsibility for an advanced dressing station at Essex and Sussex Farms in the Ypres Salient on 18th August. On 13th December they handed over the advanced dressing station to another unit and marched to the Field Ambulance site at Watou, remaining there until 14th January 1917 when they moved to Proven. On 17th April the Field Ambulance moved to Wormhoudt where they remained until the end of June when they moved to Auchy Au Bois for a period of training prior to taking part in an offensive.

On 30th July the Field Ambulance moved up to the canal bank in the Ypres Salient ready to provide medical support for the Battle of Pilckem Ridge. The offensive began early the following morning and the Field Ambulance's war diary describes the very difficult conditions caused by heavy rain making carrying casualties most arduous and necessitating eight men to carry one stretcher. Percy's own diary describes an incident, probably on 1st August, when he and his brother Dick were carrying a casualty on a stretcher after gas shells had landed in the area. Percy records that their gas masks were dislodged when they fell over a fallen tree and were trying to ensure that the patient was not dropped. Both of them were exposed to gas and had to stay at the dressing station when they eventually reached it while they recovered. The 129th Field Ambulance war diary records that Dick was admitted sick to 130th Field Ambulance on 2nd August and returned to duty on 7th August, although there is no mention of Percy. Possibly Dick's sickness was a result of some subsequent problem.

When the brothers returned to England Percy continued to be affected by the gassing and was admitted to the military hospital at Westbridgeford near Nottingham. He appeared to be making a good recovery but he contracted influenza in the very serious epidemic that was sweeping the country at the time. This very severe strain of influenza, known as Spanish 'Flu, frequently proved fatal and so it was with Percy whose chest had already been weakened by the inhalation of poisonous gas. Percy died in the hospital on 10th February 1919.

Percy was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

John **R**ichard **L**loyd

3^{Div.} Ammunition Supply

Company R.A.S.C.

Accidentally Killed 10th April 1940



John Richard LLOYD

**Driver J. R. LLOYD, 3 Div. Ammunition Supply Company, Royal Army Service Corps,
Service No. 67701.**

Died 10th April 1940, aged 19.

Buried at Fouquieres Churchyard extension, Bethune, Pas de Calais, France.

John was born in Harmer Hill on 26th May 1920, the son of David William and Alice Mary Lloyd. The 1939 Register records John's mother and three siblings were living on the Wem Road at 22 Harmer Hill. The enumeration day for the Register was 29th September 1939 and by then John was serving in France and his father was staying at a boarding house in Aberystwyth while working as a telecommunications foreman for the General Post Office.

John enlisted into the Royal Army Service Corps Supplementary Reserve on 22nd August 1938. The Supplementary Reserve allowed men to volunteer for service in the army in time of war in a trade that matched their civilian occupation. John's stated trade on enlistment was mechanic.

He was mobilised and posted to 23rd Company Royal Army Service Corps on 1st September 1939 and he embarked at Falmouth for France with 3rd Division Ammunition Company on 29th September 1939. The company landed at Brest on 2nd October and moved by road via Sille-le-Guillaume to Bailleul on the Belgian border. After operating from there for a couple of months they moved to Hames near Calais. On 10th April 1940 John was involved in a motor cycle accident and was taken to 9th Casualty Clearing Station at Beuvry with a suspected fracture at the base of the skull. He died there later that day.

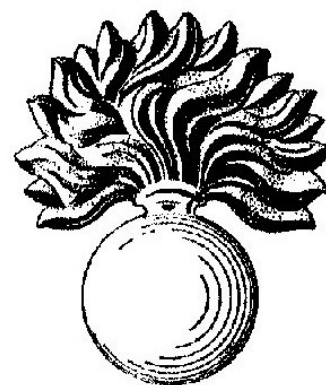
John was awarded the 1939/45 Star and the War Medal 1939/45.

Henry Pakenham Grenville

Cholmondeley

6th Bn Grenadier Guards

Killed in action 7th Nov. 1943



Henry Pakenham Grenville CHOLMONDELEY

**Lieutenant H. P. G. CHOLMONDELEY, 6th Battalion Grenadier Guards,
Service No. 262096.**

**Killed in action 7th November 1943, aged 20.
Buried Cassino Cemetery, Italy.**

Grenville was born in London on 5th March 1923. He was the only son of Henry Arthur and Hilda Mary Cholmondeley. His mother died in 1923 and his father later lived at Shotton Hall, Harmer Hill, Shropshire, which remained his home until he died in 1952, aged 96. Grenville was educated at Harrow School where he became head of school. He played cricket for Harrow and opened the batting for them against Eton College in 1942.

Grenville joined 161 Officer Cadet Training Unit at Aldershot straight from school in the autumn of 1942. He was commissioned as a Second-Lieutenant on 5th February 1943 and was posted to Training Battalion Grenadier Guards at Windsor. On 12th August 1943 he embarked for service overseas and on 14th September he joined 6th Battalion Grenadier Guards at Verdesca, Italy. The battalion had landed at Salerno a few days previously and began its advance north soon after Grenville joined them. At Caserta they spent some time practising the use of wood and canvas assault boats expecting to lead the crossing of the River Volturno. In the event they were not required for that duty and crossed the river on 15th October using a bridge that had been built by the Americans.

After crossing the river the battalion moved up to relieve an American unit and for the next sixteen days they were in constant contact with the enemy as they advanced along a series of small hills towards Camino. Monte Camino and its outlying spurs and gullies fill the seven mile gap between the Naples road and Garigliano and as such was a formidable obstacle in the path of the allied advance. The 201st Guards Brigade was given the task of forcing this barrier with 6th Battalion Grenadier Guards given responsibility for the assault on the summit of Camino. The only practical approach to the summit was along a sharp ridge leading to a flatter but undulating area with several intermediate peaks to the west of the summit itself.

The approaches to the ridge having been secured by another battalion the Grenadiers began their advance up the ridge just before midnight on 6th/7th November 1943. No.2 and No.3 companies led the advance; Grenville was with No.3 company. After an exhausting climb through burning brushwood ignited by smoke shells the leading companies reached the first of the intermediate peaks just as dawn was breaking. At this point the leading companies were engaged with mortar and machine gun fire as the defenders sprang their trap. Grenville was among those killed, according to one account hit in the chest by a burst of machine gunfire. He is described in the Grenadiers regimental history as having "shown outstanding courage at this critical moment." When the battalion moved down from the mountain five days later its effective strength was just 260 men.

Grenville was buried under stones on the mountain side and after the battle he was buried properly by the battalion nearby at Grenadier Wood. After the war he was re-buried by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission at Cassino Military Cemetery.

A stained-glass window was unveiled to Grenville's memory at Harmer Hill Church on 13th September 1946. When Harmer Hill Church closed, the window was removed and placed in St Peter's Church, Myddle.

Grenville was awarded the War Medal 1939/45.

First World War
Those from the Parish who served and survived the war

Major W. S. Gosling

William Sullivan Gosling born in Farnham Essex in 1869. Educated at Eton and commissioned in the Scots Guards in 1891. He played football for Upton Park in the inaugural Olympic Games of the modern era at Paris in 1900, winning a gold medal. He served in the Boer War with his regiment and was evacuated back to England after contracting typhoid fever. In 1903 he resigned his commission and transferred to the Essex Yeomanry. Around 1911 he bought Marton Hall and was probably living there in 1914. In 1912 he resigned his commission in the Essex Yeomanry and in August 1914 he was recalled for service with the Scots Guards. He served with the 3rd Battalion in Wellington Barracks London where his role was probably training drafts for the 1st and 2nd Battalions in France. He served in France himself for 10 days in January 1917. He was demobilised in May 1919. He was then living at Marton Hall which he continued to own until his death in 1952 although he moved back to Hassiobury near Bishops Stortford to manage the family estate following the death of his brother in 1922.

Capt. W. L. Strang-Watkins

Watkin Lindsay Strang-Watkins born in London in 1897, the son of WJY Strang-Watkins also named on the memorial. Commissioned in the Royal Garrison Artillery in 1915. Landed in France 31st May 1915 and served with 12th Heavy Battery and then 52nd Siege Battery. Died at Esher in 1973.

Capt. A. T. Woolward

Arthur Trevor Woolward born Bedfordshire in 1891. In 1911 he was a medical student at Birmingham and his father was then Rector of Myddle. He was commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery in October 1914 and landed in France in July 1915 serving with 93rd Brigade Royal Field Artillery. In 1916 he returned to England to complete his medical studies and in February 1917 he was commissioned in the Royal Army Medical Corps. In July 1917 he embarked for Mesopotamia and served as a medical officer in Baghdad until April 1919 when he was evacuated to India and then to England as he was unfit for duty in the hot climate in Mesopotamia. He died at Newton Abbot in 1955.

Lt. H. Parker

Herbert Parker born Farndon, Cheshire c1895 and in 1911 living at Balderton Hall and working as a railway clerk. He enlisted in 5th Battalion London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade) in 1914 and landed in France on 25th January 1915 to join the battalion where his brother, Edmund, was also serving. In May 1915, during the 2nd Battle of Ypres, he was among a small group from the battalion organised by Sergeant Belcher to protect the right flank of the battalion after the line to their right was broken. Their fire was so rapid and accurate that the enemy were deceived into believing that they faced a far stronger force and so they did not press home their attack. This stand prevented the 4th Division being forced to withdraw and Sergeant Belcher was awarded the Victoria Cross. Herbert served in France with the battalion until March 1916 when he returned to England for officer training before being commissioned in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in August 1916. In 1918 he was serving with 25th Battalion Rifle Brigade at Falmouth.

Lt. D. H. Pryce

David Henry Pryce born Fitz 12th August 1888. In 1911 living at Shotton Farm and working as an ironmonger's assistant. Enlisted in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry in November 1914 and served with 2/1st Montgomeryshire Yeomanry in Welshpool initially and moving to Dorchester in June 1915. In October 1915 the regiment amalgamated with another yeomanry regiment to form 3rd Yeomanry Cyclist Regiment. David was selected for officer training and in June 1917 he was commissioned in 17th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers and embarked for France to join the battalion. In December 1917 he returned to England following an injury when he fell over a stake when returning from a trench raid. After the war he emigrated to New Zealand where he died in 1945.

2nd Lt. T. Brookfield

Thomas Brookfield born in Whitchurch in 1895. In 1901 living with his paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Brookfield, in Myddle and in 1911 a student living with his maternal grandmother, Harriet Jones, in Whitchurch. Enlisted in 1st Life Guards in November 1915 and served with the regiment in France between February 1917 and June 1917. In May 1918 commissioned and joined 3rd Reserve Regiment of Cavalry at Aldershot. Died in Shrewsbury in 1971.

CPO W. Eaton

William Eaton born in Myddle in 1883. Enlisted in the Royal Navy as a carpenter in July 1902. Transferred to the Royal Australian Navy in 1913 and served throughout the war on the battlecruiser HMAS Australia. He reverted to the Royal Navy in 1919 and then served with the New Zealand Naval Forces on HMS Philomel, a cruiser that had been transferred to the New Zealand government in 1913. He died while serving there in 1921.

QMS H. Hignett

Henry Hignett born in Myddle in 1877. In 1901 living in Myddle and working as a butcher. In 1911 living in Epsom Surrey and working for London County Council as a butcher. He served with the Shropshire Yeomanry throughout the war, probably with the 2/1st Shropshire Yeomanry in Northumberland and East Anglia as there is no record that he was awarded the British War Medal for service in an operational theatre. Died in Whitchurch in 1959.

QMS F. Mullinex

Frank Mullinex born in Marton c1896. In 1911 living in Upper Fenemere and working as an assistant in the stables and a gardener at the rectory. Enlisted in 1915 and served with 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry but was also attached to the King's African Rifles for a period.

Sgt. B. Boliver

Benjamin Boliver born in Myddle in 1894. In 1911 living at Burlton Grange and working as a farm labourer. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in 1914 and served with the 7th Battalion, landing in France with them on 28th September 1915. He emigrated to Australia in 1923 and died there in 1962.

Sgt. R. S. Boliver

Ralph Septimus Boliver born in Myddle 1894. In 1911 living at 2 Myddle Wood. Enlisted in the Shropshire Yeomanry in 1914 and probably served with them in Egypt before transferring to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on the formation of the 10th Battalion from the Shropshire Yeomanry and the Cheshire Yeomanry. He then would have served in Palestine and later in France. He transferred to the Machine Gun Corps probably when he arrived in France in 1918. He was living in Marton in 1939 and died in Shrewsbury 1970.

Sgt. C. S. Calcott

Charles Sadler Calcott born in Berrington in 1888. In 1911 he was living at Wood House Farm Wem and working as a farmer's assistant. Enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served with the 14th Battalion in France. Died in 1931 when living at Alderton Farm Harmer Hill.

Sgt. J. S. Calcott

John Sadler Calcott born in Berrington in 1892. Living with his uncle at Holbrook Hall Clive in 1901 and may subsequently have lived in Canada for a time. Enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served with the 2nd Battalion in France. By 1918 he had been promoted to sergeant and was serving with 2/1st Montgomeryshire Yeomanry at Gorleston in Norfolk. In 1939 he was a dairy farmer living at Club Farm Brockton and he died at Bridgnorth in 1987.

Sgt. J. Cooper

Possibly John Cooper born in Kinnerley c1883. In 1891 he was living with his parents in Myddle and in 1901 he was working as a groom in Ruton XI Towns.

Sgt. Jas. Cooper

James Cooper born Myddle c1885 and in 1891 living with his parents at Balderton. Enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in 1900 falsely giving his age as 18 years and 6 months. Served with 2nd Battalion in India. Transferred to the Reserve in 1908 and re-engaged for a further four years on the Reserve in 1912. Recalled in 1914 and served in France with the 6th Battalion between September 1915 and February 1916. Returned to France in November 1916 and transferred to the Leinster Regiment in July 1917.

Sgt. H. E. Evans DCM

Herbert Edwin Evans born in Myddle c1888. In 1911 living in Handsworth and working as a coachman. He subsequently moved to Oswaldtwistle Lancashire and joined 5th Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, a unit of the Territorial Force. He was mobilised with his unit in August 1914 and served in Egypt, Gallipoli and France. In 1918 he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (an award for non-commissioned ranks which was at a level just below the Victoria Cross). The citation for the award reads:

"When in command of a platoon he observed the enemy massing under cover of a wood, preparatory to an attack. He promptly moved forward, occupied some high ground near the wood, and with Lewis gun fire dispersed the enemy. His gallant conduct and able leadership were instrumental in nullifying the enemy's efforts to carry out his projected attack."

He died at Oswaldtwistle in 1932.

Sgt. W. Evans MM

John Walter Lewis born in Bishops Castle in 1876. His mother was Rosannah Lewis, a domestic servant. By 1881 Rosannah had married Edward Evans and with John Walter they were living in Union Street Bishops Castle. The family moved to Myddle around 1884 and by 1891 Edward and Rosannah, who was by then known as Hannah, had four other sons and a daughter but John Walter was no longer living with them. In 1901 John Walter was living in Oswaldtwistle and using the surname Lewis. He was married with a daughter aged two. In 1914 John Walter enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and served in the 6th Battalion. He was awarded the Military Medal for his actions during the Battle of Langemarck in August 1917. In 1921 he was living in Blackburn where he died in 1935. While he was living in Myddle in the 1880s he was probably known as Walter Evans and so that is the name that appears on the memorial.

Sgt. R. E. Evans

Robert Evans born in Myddle in 1886. In 1911 working as a cowman in Edstaston. Enlisted in 4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in November 1914. Sent to France as a reinforcement in August 1916 and transferred to 10th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment. Suffered severe frost bite in the trenches in November 1916 and transferred to 55th Infantry Base Depot at Rouen as unfit for further front line service. Employed on duties with the Port Depot and in July 1918 transferred to 1064 Prisoner of War Company Labour Corps. In October 1918 returned to England for duty with 555th Agricultural Company and demobilised in March 1919.

Sgt. G. Garmston MM

George Garmston born in Harmer Hill in 1896. In 1911 living at 9 Harmer Hill and working as a farm labourer. Enlisted in King's Shropshire Light Infantry and was posted to 6th Battalion in France in December 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal for his part in operations around Cambrai in November 1917. In 1939 he was living near Lichfield and working in the coal mines. He died at Lichfield in 1963.

Sgt. E. C. Pryce

Edward Calcot Pryce born in Fitz c1889. In 1911 living at Shotton Farm and working as a chemist's assistant. Enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in 1914 and landed in France with the 6th Battalion on 24th July 1915. Discharged in March 1919.

Sgt. O. Pryce

Possibly Oscar Price born Harmer Hill c1892 and a draper's assistant boarding in London in 1911 or Richard O Pryce born St Alkmunds c1891 and living at Shotton Farm in 1901.

Sgt. S. H. Pryce

Samuel Herbert Pryce born Berwick, Shrewsbury 1892. In 1911 a furniture dealer's assistant living at Shotton Farm. Enlisted in Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served in France with the 16th Battalion. Died at Islington in 1953.

Sgt. R. J. Reeves

Richard John Reeves born in Liverpool in 1896. In 1911 he was working as a clerk in Liverpool. By 1918 his parents had moved to Marton and he was serving in France with the Army Veterinary Corps.

Cpl. G. H. Boliver

George Henry Boliver born in Myddle in 1881. In 1911 living at Springs Cottage, Kenwick, Cockshutt and working as a wagoner on a farm. Enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps and served in the Balkans arriving there in July 1915. In 1939 living at Lichfield and working as a farm labourer. Died at Lichfield in 1963.

Cpl. P. E. Edwards

Percy Edwin Edwards born in Tilstock in 1886. In 1911 living at Whixall and working as a market gardener. He served initially with 2/4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry and later transferred to 3/4th Battalion Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment serving in France with them. He was discharged in April 1919 and by that time his home address was 6 Harmer Hill.

Cpl. W. Ellis

William Ellis was born in Ellesmere in 1896 and in 1911 was working on his grandmother's farm, the Stocks, Ellesmere. He served with his brother, David Thomas Ellis, in the Middle East and France with the Shropshire Yeomanry and later 10th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. In 1918 his home address was 84 Holding Marton.

Cpl. F. C. Jones

Frederick Charles Jones born in Myddle in 1894 and in 1911 living at Lower Road and working as a farm labourer. He enlisted in the Scots Guards in October 1915 and served in France with the 2nd Battalion. He became a casualty of a gas bombardment in July 1917 and again in February 1918. He was discharged in July 1919 and at that time his home address was in Kilburn. He appears on the 1921 Census at 5 Lower Road, possibly visiting his father, and giving his occupation as policeman working for the Great Western Railway.

Cpl. A. R. Matthews

Probably Albert Richard Matthews born Worthen c1889. In 1911 he was a boarder in Hadnall and working as an estate labourer. His parents, George and Sarah Matthews were then living in Myddle.

Cpl. J. Roberts

John Roberts born in Cockshutt c1890. He enlisted in October 1914 and served in France with 5th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He was discharged in July 1918 as he was no longer fit for war service. In July 1918 his home address was Timber Yard Cottage Myddle.

Cpl. W. A. Brookfield

William Alfred Brookfield born in Myddle in 1897 and living at Clematis House Myddle Wood in 1911. When he attested under the Derby Scheme in 1916 he gave his occupation as railway clerk. Mobilised in June 1917 and posted to the Reserve Household Battalion at Windsor for training. He was posted to the Irish Guards in January 1918 and transferred to the Guards Machine gun Battalion in France in March 1918. Returned to England in February 1919 and demobilised in October 1919.

Lcpl. P. J. Cank

Percy James Cank born in Myddle in 1889. In 1911 living at Chapel House, Harmer Hill and working with his father as a rabbit catcher. He enlisted in the Welsh Regiment and served in France at the Infantry Base Depot. In 1939 he was living at Three Ashes, Myddle, worked as a gamekeeper and was also a Special Constable. He died in 1965.

Lcpl. W. Cooper MM

William Cooper born in Myddle c1886. He enlisted in September 1914 and landed in France with 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 28th September 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal and notification of the award was published in the London Gazette on 16th July 1918. He was discharged to the Reserve on 16th April 1919.

Lcpl. T. Cooper MM

Thomas Cooper born in Myddle c1887. In 1901 working as a cattle boy at Little Ness. He enlisted in the King's (Liverpool) Regiment in 1904, probably giving a false age as he would have been only 17 at the time. He probably served in India and Aldershot with the 1st Battalion but he had transferred to the Reserve before 1914. He was recalled on the outbreak of war and landed in France on 12th September 1914 as a reinforcement for the 1st Battalion and joined the battalion on 5th November 1914. He was awarded the Military Medal although it is not clear for what action the award was made. The Military Medal was instituted in March 1916 and retrospective awards could be made back to August 1914. News of Thomas Cooper's award reached him on 24th June 1916 and it was published in the London Gazette on 8th August 1916. Two days later Thomas was taken prisoner during the attack on Guillemont during the Somme Offensive. He was a prisoner for the remainder of the war.

Lcpl. J. Hall

Probably James Hale born Wellington c1881. In 1911 he was living at 8 Harmer Hill with his wife Eleanor and son William James. He worked as a platelayer with the London and North Western Railway. He enlisted in the Royal Engineers after the outbreak of war joining 114th Railway Company Royal Engineers at Cheltenham. He landed in France on 1st May 1915 with his unit and served with them throughout the war engaged in building and maintaining the complex system of railways up to the front.

J. C. Chettoe RA

John Cecil Chettoe born in Myddle in 1897. Enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery in February 1916 under the Derby scheme and called up in January 1917. Completed training at Preston Lancashire and served in France with 78th Brigade Royal Field Artillery. He returned to England in February 1918 and was admitted to hospital with injuries to his legs in March 1918. Died in 1981.

T. Jones RA

Thomas Jones born Myddle c1878 and working as a general labourer in 1911, and living with his parents at 5 Lower Road, Myddle. He enlisted in the Royal Garrison Artillery and served with 222nd Siege Battery which landed in France on 5th February 1917. By 1918 his home address was 15 Harmer Hill.

H. E. Jones MM RA

Herbert Eaton Jones born in Myddle in 1896 and died in 1935. Awarded the Military Medal while serving in France with C Battery 83rd Brigade Royal Field Artillery.

T. Matthews RA

Probably Thomas Matthews born Church Pulverbatch c1880. In 1911 he was married and living at Haughmond working as a farm wagoner. His parents, George and Sarah Matthews were then living in Myddle. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 3rd September 1914 and landed in France with the 6th Battalion on 24th July 1915. After being wounded he was discharged on 16th May 1917 as no longer fit for war service.

R. J. Painter RA

Probably Richard James Painter born in Hordley c1893 and died in 1985. Living at 11 Myddle in 1911 and working as a rabbit and mole catcher. He enlisted in the Royal Garrison Artillery and served in France with 68th Siege Battery.

F. Evans RE

Probably Frederick Evans born in Ellesmere c1879 and living at 10 Harmer Hill in 1911 working as a carpenter. He enlisted in the Royal Engineers and landed in France on 28th July 1915.

J. E. C. Leech RE

John Edward Clement Leech born in Harmer Hill in 1881 and died in 1965. Living with his aunt at the Stores Harmer Hill in 1911. Enlisted in the Royal Engineers in 1915 and served in France with 330th Construction Company. Address when discharged in 1919 Bayston Hill. Died in 1965.

J. Rogers RE

Probably John Rogers born St Martins c1890. In 1911 living with his parents at Marton Farm and working on the farm.

R. Allen ASC

Probably Robert Allen born in Harmer Hill in 1886 and died in 1952. In 1911 living in Paddington London and working as a servant.

J. Birch ASC

James Birch born Myddle c1890. In 1911 working on his brother's farm, Leaton Farm Bomere Heath. He enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery and served with 405th Battery which arrived in Egypt 9th October 1917 and supported the 75th Division during the campaign in Palestine. In 1918 his home address was Roden Farm Brandwood.

W. Hall ASC

William Hall born in Cockshutt c1883 and working as a wagoner on a farm there in 1911. He enlisted in the Army Service Corps and served as a driver with 32nd Field Ambulance in the 10th (Irish) Division. He arrived in Egypt on 4th April 1915 and subsequently served in Gallipoli and Salonika. His home address in 1918 was 2 Myddle Wood and he was discharged to the Reserve on 19th February 1919.

D. H. Lloyd ASC

David Herbert Lloyd born in Montgomeryshire c1892. In 1901 he was living in Houlston where his father worked on a farm. In 1921 his parents were living at Stone Cottage Brandwood.

H. Lloyd ASC

Herbert Lloyd who worked as a wagoner on a farm at Brandwood in 1911. He enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery and served as a driver, landing in France on 26th December 1915. By July 1918 he was serving with D Battery 18th Brigade Royal Field Artillery supporting 5th Army.

G. H. Crewe Sgn

George William Crewe born in Myddle in 1899. In 1911 living in Myddle and at school. He enlisted in the East Surrey Regiment and served initially with 13th Battalion and later as a signaller with 8th Battalion. His home address in 1918 was 19 Myddle.

H. Evans Sgn

Possibly Henry Evans a footman at Marton Hall in 1911. The 1911 Census gives his place and year of birth as Marton c1889.

R. H. Thompson Sgn

Probably Richard Henry Thompson who was born in Whixall in 1892. In 1915 he was living at Bank Farm, Marton and worked as a motor lorry driver. He enlisted in the Army Service Corps on 22nd February 1915 and was employed as a driver in the London area. He embarked for service in France with 78th Auxiliary Petrol Company in October 1917. He was promoted to Sergeant in December 1917. He was transferred to the Reserve in June 1919.

T. Allen Line Inf.

Possibly Thomas Allen born in Harmer Hill in 1884 and employed as a groom in 1901.

A. Ashbury Line Inf.

Alan Ashbury born in Worksop c1893 and living at the Witterage, Harmer Hill in 1911 and employed as a wood ranger by the Hardwick Estate. Served with 1/4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in India and the Far East before returning to France in 1918. He would have been serving with the battalion when it was awarded the Croix de Guerre following the action at Bligny.

F. R. Ashbury Line Inf.

Frederick Raymond Ashbury born in Harrogate in 1894 and in 1911 living at 50 Coton Hill, Shrewsbury and employed as a grocer's apprentice. He enlisted in the South Lancashire Regiment and landed in France with the 9th Battalion on 7th September 1915 before sailing from Marseilles and landing at Salonika on 5th November 1915. He was subsequently posted to the 3rd Battalion at Barrow in Furness. Died Dewsbury, Yorks in 1928.

R. Brayne Line Inf.

Richard Brayne born in Cockshutt c1867 and lived at 5 Myddlewood in 1911 employed as a general labourer. Served with 8th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, landing in France on 6th September 1915. He was transferred to the reserve on 10th April 1919.

S Brown Line Inf.

Probably Thomas Sidney Brown, a brother of Fred Brown who is among those named on the stone memorial. Sidney was born in Shrewsbury in 1895 and in 1911 he was working as an apprentice ironmonger. He enlisted in the King's Liverpool Regiment on 19th April 1915. He joined the 9th Battalion of the Regiment in France in January 1916. He was wounded in June 1916 and evacuated to England. In January 1917 he returned to France and served with the 1/7th Battalion of the Regiment. In July 1917 he was diagnosed with acute Nephritis and again evacuated to England. In March 1918 he embarked for Salonika for service with the 14th Battalion of the Regiment. He was discharged in February 1919.

G. E. V. Cank Line Inf.

George Edward Victor Cank born in Harmer Hill in 1887 and died in Surrey in 1938. Living in Preston Gubballs in 1911 and employed as a rabbit catcher. He served in France with 4th Battalion South Wales Borderers.

J. H. Chettoe Line Inf.

Joseph Chettoe born in Myddle in 1873. Joined the Myddle Athletes Volunteer Force in 1915 but later that year enlisted in the King's (Liverpool) Regiment and in October 1915 embarked for Egypt with 1st Garrison Battalion King's (Liverpool) Regiment and served throughout the war there.

H. Chettoe Line Inf.

Joseph Harold Chettoe born in Myddle in 1894. Served with 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry landing in France with them in July 1915. Severely wounded in the chest at Amiens in 1916 and evacuated to hospital initially in England and then in Dublin. Returned to France at the end of 1916 and was wounded in the elbow in 1918. Discharged in December 1918 and died in Wrexham in 1975.

J. E. Chettoe Line Inf.

John Edward Chettoe born in Crewe in 1901 and living at 4 Lower Road in 1911. Enlisted in the Royal Air Force in September 1918 and served initially as a labourer and then an aircraft handler in France and then in Egypt. He was discharged in April 1921.

E. Cooper Line Inf.

Edward Cooper born Balderton 1889 the son of James and Mary Cooper. In 1921 his father was living at 10 Lower Road Myddle.

T. Davies Line Inf.

Thomas Davies born in Grinshill c1875. In 1901 was living at Yorton Heath Cottages with his parents and working as a farm labourer. He enlisted in the Army Service Corps and landed in France on 30th October 1915. By 1918 he had transferred to the Labour Corps and was serving with 423rd Agricultural Company which had formed at Shrewsbury in the autumn of 1917. His home address was then 24 Harmer Hill. He was discharged to the Reserve on 15th March 1919.

A. Davies Line Inf.

Alfred Davies born in Condover c1875 and living at 1 Newton on the Hill in 1911 working as a wagoner on a farm. He enlisted in the Army Veterinary Corps on 25th May 1915 and went almost immediately to France landing there on 5th June 1915. He was discharged on medical grounds on 30th May 1918 and died in 1924.

W. Davies Line Inf.

William Davies born Myddle c1899 and living at 11 Lower road in 1911. He enlisted in the Welsh Regiment and was sent to France as a reinforcement for the 10th Battalion in 1916. Later he was transferred to 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, possibly after the 10th Battalion was disbanded in February 1918. He was evacuated to the England in October 1918 having been gassed.

H. L. Evans Line Inf.

Harry Lewis Evans born in Myddle in 1898 and living at 10 Lower Road in 1911. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 4th December 1914, apparently giving a false age. His overseas service probably began some time in 1916 with the 2nd Battalion in Salonika. Later he served in France with both the 1st Battalion of his Regiment and with 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers. He was discharged on 13th June 1919 as no longer fit for war service. Lived in Wem in 1939 and worked as a gardener.

W. Evans Line Inf.

Probably William Evans born in Broughton 1889 and living at 2 Pant Glas, Harmer hill in 1911.

W. Farrington Line Inf.

William Farrington born in Myddle in 1898 and living at Webscot cottage in 1911. He enlisted in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served in France with 2/5th Battalion of the Regiment. Later he was transferred to 1/7th Lancashire Fusiliers also serving in France. Possibly died in Shrewsbury in 1954.

W. Formston Line Inf.

William Formstone born in Churton, Cheshire in 1890. By 1901 he was living at Balderton where his father was an agricultural labourer. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and subsequently served in France with 3/4th Battalion Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment. He suffered a gunshot wound to the head and was discharged as no longer physically fit for war service in March 1918. He died in North Shropshire in 1990.

J. Formston Line Inf.

John Formstone born in Myddle in 1898 and he enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in January 1917. Wounded in 1918 while serving with the Machine Gun Corps in 63rd Royal Naval Division. He was discharged in 1919 as unfit for further war service. At that time he could only walk a short distance with the aid of a stick and had pains in his right hip and groin. His address on discharge was 1 Balderton, Myddle.

G. H. Formston Line Inf.

George Henry Formstone born in Myddle in 1899 and died in 1973. Served with 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers in France. In 1921 he was living with his parents at 1 Balderton Myddle.

T. Frost Line Inf.

Thomas Frost born in Leicestershire in 1879 and lived at 1 Myddle Wood in 1911. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in 1916 and served in Palestine with the 10th Battalion. He suffered a wound to the leg and was discharged in February 1919. In 1939 he was still living at 1 Myddle Wood and worked as a carpenter and joiner. He died in 1960.

W. L. Hand Line Inf.

William Leighton Hand born in Uttoxeter in 1873 and by 1916 he was living in Marton. He enlisted in the Royal Army Veterinary Corps in 1916 and served in France. In 1918 he suffered injury to his face when a horse broke a line and knocked him over. He was discharged in 1919 and died in 1933.

A. W. Hignett Line Inf.

Alfred William Hignett born in Harmer Hill in 1873. Enlisted in August 1914 and served in Egypt with the Shropshire Yeomanry and after a period in hospital he was transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He returned to England and was discharged in March 1919. Died in Kingsclere, Hampshire in 1950.

J. T. Howell Line Inf.

James Trueman Howell born in Baschurch in 1898 and in 1911 was living at Myddle Wood. Enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and landed in France with the 7th Battalion in September 1915. Later he served with the 6th Battalion and returned to England after suffering a gunshot wound to his left hand. He was discharged in 1920 and was then based in Newport, Monmouthshire. He died in a road traffic accident in Pontypool in 1940 while serving with 5th (Home Defence) Battalion South Wales Borderers.

T. E. Husbands Line Inf.

Thomas Edward Husbands born in Myddle c1881 and in 1911 was boarding at 1 Myddle and working as a farm labourer. He served in France with 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He lived in Higher Road in 1939 and died in 1954.

J. Latham Line Inf.

Charles James Latham born Trefonen in 1883. In 1911 he was living in Shrewsbury and working as a motor engineer. He enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps on 21st July 1915 and landed in France on 19th December 1915. He transferred to the Royal Air Force on 1st April 1918 and he transferred to the Reserve on 4th June 1919. His home address in 1918 was 4 Myddle Wood.

T. J. Lloyd Line Inf.

Thomas James Lloyd born in Myddle in 1885 and in 1901 was living in Higher Road, Harmer Hill and working as a wagoner on a farm. Enlisted in September 1915 and served with 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in France. In July 1916 suffered a shrapnel wound to the face and was evacuated to hospital in England. He returned to duty with 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in December 1916 and was posted as missing in March 1918. He was a prisoner of war and after repatriation he was discharged in February 1919.

A. E. Lloyd Line Inf.

Alfred Edward Lloyd born in Myddle c1891 and in 1911 was an out of work coal carter living in Higher Road, Harmer Hill. He probably enlisted in 1/4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in 1914 and served with them in India and subsequently in France. By July 1918 he had been transferred to 2/6th Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment. His home address then was 5 Lower Road Myddle.

W. E. Matthews Line Inf.

Probably William Edward Matthews born Worthen c1890. In 1911 he was working as wagoner on Home Farm Astley. His parents, George and Sarah Matthews were then living in Myddle. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in August 1914 and landed in France with the 8th Battalion on 6th September 1915. Subsequently he served with 13th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment. He was transferred to the Reserve on 25th April 1919.

R. W. Micklewright Line Inf.

Richard Wallace Micklewright born in Myddle c1892. In 1911 living at 5 Newton on the Hill and working as a grocer's assistant. Enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps early in 1915 with his brother Percy and served in France with 129th Field Ambulance. Died in Cheshire in 1964.

E. H. Micklewright Line Inf.

Ernest Harry Micklewright born in Myddle in 1897 and in 1911 was living at 17 Harmer Hill on the Wem Road. He served in 1st and 2nd Battalions King's Shropshire Light Infantry and 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers. In 1921 he had returned to 17 Harmer Hill to live with his mother. He died in 1973 and is buried at Harmer Hill.

S. J. Painter Line Inf.

Stanley John Painter born in Hordley in 1895. In 1911 living at the Hollins and employed as a cowman on the farm. In 1914 he was serving on the Special Reserve with 3rd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry and he went to France as a reinforcement for the 1st Battalion on 5th December 1914. He was wounded during the battle of Morval on 25th September 1916 during the Somme Offensive. When he was again fit for front line service he served with the 10th Battalion in France. By July 1918 he was again serving with the 3rd Battalion in Pembroke and was discharged to the Reserve on 20th May 1919. His home address in July 1918 was 11 Myddle. In 1939 he was living at Bagley and working as a rabbit and mole trapper. Possibly he died in Warwick in 1968.

J. Pursell Line Inf.

John Pursell born in Whitchurch in 1877. In 1917 working as a farm hand at Sleaf Hall and enlisted in the Royal Garrison Artillery. He transferred to the Royal Engineers and served with 344th Road Construction Company. He was discharged in April 1919 and his address at that time was 12 Leek Street, Wem.

G. Purslow Line Inf.

George Purslow born in Myddle in 1890. In 1911 living in Alderton and working as a wagoner on a farm. He enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served in France with 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers.

F. Reeves Line Inf.

Frederick John Reeves born Pim Hill in 1889. In 1911 living with his parents in Harmer Hill and working as a labourer on an estate. Enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in August 1912 but discharged as unlikely to become an efficient soldier in November 1912. Invited to re-enlist in January 1915 as the Officer Commanding the Regiment's Depot in Shrewsbury thought he could make use of him. In February 1917 he was transferred to 17th Infantry Labour Company King's (Liverpool) Regiment. In May 1917 he was transferred to the Labour Corps and was posted to 238th Divisional Employment Company in France. He was discharged in February 1919. In 1939 he was living at Sunnyside Cottage Astley and was a member of the Observer Corps. He died in Shrewsbury in 1971.

A. Roberts Line Inf.

Possibly Albert Roberts born in Cockshutt c1902. In 1911 he was at school and living with his mother in Myddlewood. As he was only 16 years old in 1918 he would have given a false age on enlistment.

R. Roberts Line Inf.

Robert Roberts born in Cockshutt c1898 and living at 7 Myddle Wood in 1911. He enlisted in the King's (Liverpool) Regiment and served in France with the 9th Battalion. In July 1918 his home address was Timber Yard Cottage Myddle.

E. Roberts Line Inf.

Ellis Roberts born in Cockshutt c1894 and in 1911 he was working as a cowman at Upper Fenemere Myddle Wood. He served with 8th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in France and he also served with the Middlesex Regiment. In July 1918 his home address was Timber Yard Cottage Myddle.

T. Roberts Line Inf.

Thomas Roberts born Cockshutt c1897. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in March 1916. After training at Prees Heath he served in France with 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. In February 1917 he transferred to the Tank Corps and served with the 13th Battalion. He suffered a shrapnel wound in August 1918 and was evacuated to a hospital in Essex. He was transferred to the Reserve on 17th February 1919. In July 1918 his home address was Timber Yard Cottage Myddle.

R. Roberts Line Inf.

Richard Roberts born in Cockshutt c1887 and in 1901 he was working a carter on a farm in Cockshutt. He enlisted in the Army Service Corps in February 1915 and embarked for Salonika in November 1915 with 111th Company Army Service Corps. In May 1918 he was transferred to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and continued to serve in Salonika with the 8th Battalion of the Regiment. On 27th March 1919 he embarked for England to be demobilised. In July 1918 his home address was Timber Yard Cottage Myddle.

F. Rogers Line Inf.

Frank Rogers born Brookfield Derbyshire c1894. In 1911 he was living with his parents at 13 Lower Road Myddle and working as a labourer. He was serving in the Territorial Force with 4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry before the outbreak of war. He was mobilised in August 1914 and went to India with the battalion. About the time that the Battalion returned for service in France he transferred to the Machine Gun Corps. In July 1918 he was serving in France with 134th Company Machine Gun Corps and he was demobilised on 7th March 1919.

H. F. Rogers Line Inf.

Herbert Firth Rogers born in Myddle c1898. In 1911 he was at school and living at 13 Lower Road Myddle. He enlisted in the South Wales Borderers and served in France with 25th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. In 1939 he was still living at 13 Lower Road and he was working as a market gardener. Died in 1983.

S. Rogers Line Inf.

Probably Samuel Rogers born in Myddle in 1895 and in 1911 working as a cowman at Newton House.

T. H. Smith Line Inf.

Probably Thomas H Smith born Myddle c1890. By 1901 his father had died and the family had moved to Upper Fenemere.

W. Smith Line Inf.

William Smith born in Malpas, Cheshire in 1876. Living at 7 Myddle Wood when he was conscripted in July 1916. He served with 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in France in late 1916 and early 1917, returning to England in March 1917 and transferring to a training battalion of the Royal Army Medical Corps in Blackpool in January 1918. He was discharged in April 1920.

H. J. Sutton Line Inf.

Harry James Sutton born in Myddle in 1882. In 1911 he was living at Mount Pleasant, Harmer Hill and working as a jobbing gardener. He served in 4th Battalion South Wales Borderers in Gallipoli and Egypt. He died in 1966.

L. W. Sutton Line Inf.

Lewis Wale Sutton born in Myddle in 1884, the brother of HJ Sutton and also working as a jobbing gardener and living at Mount Pleasant, Harmer Hill in 1911. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and after arriving in France served with 14th Battalion Welsh Regiment. In 1939 he was living at Laburnum Cottage and working as a jobbing gardener. He died in 1962.

W. A. Sutton Line Inf.

William Alfred Sutton born in Harmer Hill in 1884 and in 1911 was a farm labourer at Houlston Farm. In 1939 lived at Dudleston Heath and possibly died in 1965.

A. Sutton Line Inf.

Possibly Albert Sutton born in Harmer Hill in 1897 and living with his grandparents at 22 Harmer Hill in 1911.

J. H. Taylor Line Inf.

James Henry Taylor served in France with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. In July 1918 his home address was 2 Pant Glas Harmer Hill. He was discharged on 9th July 1919.

F. Taylor Line Inf.

Probably Alfred Taylor born in Shropshire in 1892. He married Florence May Clarke in April 1921 and gave his residence at the time of the marriage as Middle (sic) Shropshire. At the time of the 1921 Census two months later the couple were living at Broughton Cottages. In 1939 the family were living at 6 Harmer Hill and Alfred was an assistant road foreman. Alfred died in 1972.

W. H. Taylor Line Inf.

William Henry Taylor born in Myddle in 1896 and living at 3 Higher Road in 1901. Served with 6th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in France. In 1939 living at 1 Lower Road and working as a railway shunter. Died in 1976.

A. Taylor Line Inf.

Alfred Taylor born in Newport c1871 and living at 3 Higher Road in 1911. He enlisted in the Territorial Force on 10th September 1912 and served with 4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He was mobilised in August 1914 and probably served in the United Kingdom with either 2/4th Battalion or 3/4th Battalion. In October 1917 he transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and served in France with the 25th Battalion. On 25th August 1918 he was gassed and evacuated to 14th General Hospital at Wimereux. He was demobilised on 25th April 1919.

G. Tibbot Line Inf.

George Tibbot born in Edstaston in 1879. Boarding at 5 Newton on the Hill in 1911 and working as a farm labourer. Served with 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry in France. Again living at Newton on the Hill in 1939.

W. Thompson Line Inf.

Wilfred Thompson born Eddeston c1900. Served in France with 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, he transferred to Royal Army Service Corps in December 1918 and was demobilised in August 1920.

W. Walford Line Inf.

Possibly Wallace Walford born in Myddle in 1882. In 1911 living in Lower Road, Harmer Hill and working as a bricklayer's labourer. Enlisted in King's Shropshire Light Infantry early in 1915 and served in France first with the 6th Battalion of the Regiment. He later served with the 5th Battalion possibly after being wounded and then returned to the 6th Battalion. His Medal Roll entry gives his rank as Lance Sergeant.

J. Watkins Line Inf.

John Watkins born in Ellesmere in 1886. In 1911 living at Myddle Wood Farm and working as a bricklayer. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in 1914 and served with 1st Battalion in France, arriving there sometime in 1916. He was wounded in the knee and returned to England but probably remained in uniform until the end of the war. In 1939 he lived at 1 Myddle Hill and worked as a foreman bricklayer. He died in 1959 and is buried in Myddle churchyard.

T. Yeomans Line Inf.

Thomas Robert Yeomans born in Newport in 1893. Enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in August 1914 but discharged at Aldershot in October 1914 due to defective eyesight being unfit for further service.

Lt. W. J. Strang-Watkins

Watkin James Yuille Strang-Watkins born in Scotland in 1867 and lived at Shotton Hall. Commissioned into the General List of the Territorial Force Reserve in January 1915 and transferred to the Royal Defence Corps when that corps formed in June 1916. Relinquished his commission in June 1919 and died at St. Leonards Sussex in 1921.

Sgt. T. Murren

Thomas Murren born in Tipperary c1867 and in 1911 he was a police pensioner living at 6 Higher Road. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in September 1914. He served in England and later transferred to the King's (Liverpool) Regiment and then to the Labour Corps. He was discharged in 1917 as no longer fit for military service and died in 1932.

J. Brayne

Joseph Brayne born in 1875 and in 1911 was a smallholder living at 9 Myddle Wood. He enlisted in the Labour Corps in February 1916 and served with 423rd Agricultural Company in Shrewsbury. He was discharged in January 1919 and then lived at The Fields Myddle Wood.

W. H. Brookfield

Possibly Harry Brookfield born in Myddle 1900. In 1911 he was living at Clematis House Myddle and was at school. He would have been liable for conscription on his eighteenth birthday in February 1918. In 1921 he was living at Claypit Hall Farm Baschurch and working on the farm.

W. Brown

Walter Brown born in Myddle c1897. In 1911 living at Moss Farm and at school. Enlisted in the Army Veterinary Corps in December 1915 and transferred to the Labour Corps in 1918 and served with 442nd Agricultural Company in Devizes. In July 1918 his home address was Moss Farm. He was discharged in February 1919.

H. Boliver

Herbert Boliver born in Myddle c1885. In 1911 he was working as a labourer at Alford Farm. His military service is described as "home Service" in a parish notebook. In 1921 he was living at 10 Harmer Hill and working as a railway porter.

H. Coleman

Probably Harold Colemere who was born in Myddle in 1891. In 1911 he was living at the Red Lion in Myddle where his father was the landlord and working as a grocer's assistant. His military service is described as "home service". In 1939 he was living at the Hollies, Myddle Wood and working as a grocery manager. He probably died in 1961.

G. W. Cooke

George William Cooke born in Myddle in 1900. In 1911 he was living at 17 Myddle. His military service is described as "home service" in a parish notebook. In 1939 he was living at Selsdon, Staffordshire and working as a nurseryman.

J. Ebrey

John Ebrey born in Myddle c1880. In 1911 living at 5 Myddle and working as a farm labourer. Available records suggest that he enlisted in the Shropshire Yeomanry in October 1914 and was discharged in January 1917 as no longer physically fit for war service. He probably served with the 2/1st Shropshire Yeomanry in Northumberland and East Anglia as there is no record that he was awarded the British War Medal for service in an operational theatre, but his niece Helen's book describes him as returning from France on crutches.

H. Ebrey

Henry Ebrey born in Myddle in c1886. In 1911 living at 1 Balderton and working as a farm labourer. He enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry but he was found to suffer from bronchitis and so was not fit for overseas service. He worked as a cook in camps at Oswestry and Barry. Later he was transferred to the Labour Corps and served with 423rd Agricultural Company in Shrewsbury.

R. Fardoe

Richard Fardoe born in Myddle in 1868. In 1911 living at 16 Harmer Hill and working as a general labourer. He served in England with 310th Company Royal Defence Corps and was discharged in May 1918. He died in 1923.

W. G. Fardoe

William George Fardoe born in Harmer Hill in 1901. In 1911 living at 16 Harmer Hill. In August 1918 joined the Royal Air Force as a rigger aero. Continued to serve until 1923 and died in 1982.

F. Fenton

Frederick Stanislaus Fenton born Egremont Cheshire c1891. In July 1918 his home address was Greystone Cottages Myddle and he was serving in the Royal Air Force. In 1921 he was living in Everton and was working as a commercial traveller for Oxo Ltd.

F. J. Freeman

Frank John Freeman born in Bedford in 1882. In 1921 he was a temporary sorting clerk living at the Post Office Harmer Hill and 1939 he was a postman living at Breidden View, Harmer Hill.

H. Grey

Probably Herbert Grey born Myddle 1888. In 1891 living with his grandparents at Sunny Bank, Harmer Hill. The Myddle notebook lists him as "Home Service". In 1939 he was living at 21 Harmer Hill and working as a labourer for the Ministry of Transport.

G. Jones

George Jones who is listed as "Home Service" in the parish notebook. There is no surviving documentary evidence of a man of military age of that name with a connection to the parish. It therefore appears that he lived briefly in the parish after 1911 and before 1921.

T. Jones

The parish notebook records that this was Thomas Jones living in Harmer Hill around 1915 and working for Mr Parker at Balderton Hall. He is listed in the notebook as "Home Service". It appears that Thomas had not come to live in the parish by 1911 and he had moved on before 1921 and so there are no census records to help identify when and where he was born.

A. H. King

Albert Henry King born in Chesterfield Derbyshire in 1888. In July 1918 his home address was 4 Lower Road Myddle and he was serving in 555th Agricultural Company Labour Corps in Shrewsbury. In 1921 he was still living at 4 Lower Road and working as a rabbit catcher.

G. Lewis

Edward Griffith Lewis born in Hampton Wood near Ellesmere in 1895. His parents were Edward and Sarah Ann Lewis. He appears in the 1901 Census as Edward Griff Lewis aged six. He was probably known as Griff rather than Edward to distinguish him from his father. In 1921 he was a boarder at 79 Holding Marton and working as a cheesemaker in Baschurch.

A. W. Mullinex

Albert Woodal Mullinex born in Myddle in 1897. In 1911 living at Upper Fenemere and working as a grocer's assistant. He was conscripted into the Labour Corps in June 1917 and served with a Reserve Labour Company at Blairgowrie, Scotland. He was discharged as no longer physically fit for war service in April 1918. He died in 1973.

W. Moore

William Moore born in Myddle in 1897. In 1915 he was working as a farm labourer at Webscott Farm. Later he served in the United Kingdom probably with either 2/4th Battalion or 3/4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

C. A. Parry

Charles Albert Kirkham Parry born in Welshpool in 1878. In 1911 living at 9 Lower Road and working as an iron-monger's traveller. He served in the Army Service Corps and was discharged in August 1916 as no longer fit for war service. He was suffering from rheumatism and arthritis which had been aggravated by his war service. 1939 he was still living at 9 Lower Road and is described in the register as a disabled ex-serviceman. He died in Shropshire in 1950.

J. Pitchford

John Pitchford born in Newcastle-under-Lyme c1877. In 1911 living at 15 Myddle and working as a wagoner at Alford Farm. Enlisted at Aldershot as a driver in the Army Service Corps on 20th January 1915 and embarked for service with the British Expeditionary Force in France 11 days later. He returned from France to Woolwich in July 1918 and transferred to the Labour Corps. He was discharged in December 1918.

R. Rudge

Richard Rudge born in Condover c1894. In 1911 living at 3 Newton on the Hill and working as a farm labourer. He was conscripted under the Military Service Act 1916 on 30th April 1917. He served at the Royal Field Artillery No.2 Depot at Preston. However he was found to suffer from epilepsy and was discharged as no longer fit for military service on 7th June 1917. In 1921 he was again living at 3 Newton on the Hill and working at Hill Farm.

J. Smith

Probably James Smith born in Wellington c1875 and in 1911 living at Tan house Marton and working as a gardener. In 1921 he was living at New Lodge Marton and working as a gardener for Major Gosling at Marton Hall.

E. Townsend

Probably Edwin Townsend born in Myddle in 1899. In 1911 living at Burlton Lane Farm and at school. He was still at Burlton Lane Farm in 1921 working for his father.

G. Townsend

Probably George Townsend born in Myddle in 1897. In 1911 living at Burlton Lane Farm and working as a farm labourer. He was still at Burlton Lane Farm in 1921 working for his father.

J. Walford

Joseph Walford born in Myddle c1875. In 1911 living at 6 Harmer Hill and working as a general labourer. In November 1891 he enlisted in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry but he purchased his discharge for £10 in the following month. He enlisted again in August 1914 but did not declare his earlier service and gave his place of birth as Clive. He was posted to 5th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry which formed at Shrewsbury and then moved to Blackdown on 27th August 1914. He was discharged on 15th October 1914 as unlikely to become an efficient soldier.

S. Williams

Probably Samuel Williams born in Clive c1874 and in 1911 living at Chapel House Newton on the Hill and working as a traction engine driver. He was still at Chapel House and working as an engine driver in 1921.

Map of Myddle Parish in 1900

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Metalled Roads; First Class	5 Mile distance	Church or Chapel with Tower	†
" " Second Class	(Altitude) 211	" " " " Spire	†
" " Third Class	Unmetalled	" without Tower or Spire	†
Unmetalled Roads		Windmill	⊞
Footpaths		Letter Box	L.B.
Railways, Single Line	Level Crossing	Contours	300 200
" Two or more Lines	Cutting	Boundaries, County	---
Mineral Lines and Tramways	Embankment	" Parish
	Bridge Over	At Villages	Post Office P.
	Bridge Under		Post & Telegraph Office T.

Rivers and Streams when exceeding 15 feet in width are shewn with two lines.
For other information see Characteristic sheet.

Donations

We would like to acknowledge the generosity of those who made donations without which the project could never have been done. The funding for the project was achieved without any large grants and was derived from a wide variety of sources within the parish. These sources varied from a small number of anonymous donations, to the sale of refurbished teddy bears (by Mrs Janet Horner), to coffee mornings (run by Mrs Diane Ramsey and Bob and Julia Millington), to the proceeds of special events put on by the History Society, the Harmer Hill Film Club, The Red Lion Inn (Mr & Mrs P Carmichael) and by Shrewsbury School, hosted by St Peter's Churchyard Committee. In addition there were a small number of local concerts organised by the War Memorial Committee. Most contributions nevertheless came from individuals, a number of whom contributed more than once. This mirrored the way in which the original memorials were funded: ie by small donations from the parish at large. A list of donors appears below.

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Mr P Bannister
Mrs J Bertolini
Mr & Mrs A Boden
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1914-1918

W. TAYLOR	R. COLLINS
A. A. SANDERS	J. GUNSTON
H. W. WILKINSON	C. BROWN
C. H. TEENES	J. H. JONES
A. W. MORTIMER	S. GORDON
J. JONES	J. JONES
E. J. JONES	L. J. JONES
M. J. JONES	U. J. JONES
H. J. JONES	P. J. JONES

1939 1945