

THE WAR
MEMORIAL
BRASSES

1914-1919



1939-1945

ST GILES' CHURCH, OXFORD

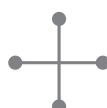
THE MEN FROM THE PARISH
COMMEMORATED
ON THE MEMORIAL BRASSES
IN THE CHURCH

1914-1919



1939-1945

FOREWORD



11 November 2018 marks the centenary of the Armistice that ended the First World War. This book is a record of the information collected about the 18 men of the Parish of St Giles', Oxford who died in, or as a consequence of, that war.

In February 1921 a brass memorial plaque, with the names of the men who had died engraved on it, was dedicated in the church. Since that date the names have remained clear and lasting but the characters of the men themselves have faded from memory.

As a contribution to the very varied nationwide centenary commemorations of the Great War, as it was known at the time, there has been a display board in church giving biographies of the men commemorated, showing where they had lived in the Parish and where, between 1914 and 1919, they had died.

This record book is a token of remembrance and commemoration of those eighteen men and of their all too brief lives.

The concluding inscription on the brass memorial refers to the daughter church of St Giles at Estevan, Western Canada (now in Saskatchewan) which was rebuilt in brick, replacing the smaller earlier church built of local boulders. At the time there was general support by the Anglican Church in Britain for the churches in the rapidly expanding prairie settlements in Western Canada. The St Giles' Oxford congregation voted to support the new church in Estevan, and its rededication to St Giles, as being a practical gift and an acknowledgment of the part that the British Empire had played in the war.

On 11 November 1948 a second brass plaque was unveiled to commemorate the four men of the parish who had died in the Second World War.

1914 - 1919

ARTHUR ERNEST

BAKER

Lance Corporal, Ox & Bucks
Light Infantry, 5th Battalion

MISSING IN ACTION
17 OCTOBER 1915
AGED 20

Commemorated:
Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial,
Belgium

ERNEST LEONARD

BENNETT

Private, Ox & Bucks Light Infantry,
1st/4th Battalion

DIED OF WOUNDS
7 MAY 1916
AGED 19

Buried:
Hebuterne Military Cemetery,
Pas de Calais, France

HENRY GWYN JEFFREYS

MOSELEY

2nd Lieut, Royal Engineers,
38th Brigade

KILLED IN ACTION
10 AUGUST 1915
AGED 27

Commemorated:
Helles Memorial, Turkey

CHRISTOPHER

CHOLDCROFT

Private, Canadian Infantry,
3rd Battalion (Central Ontario Regt.)

KILLED IN ACTION
19 FEBRUARY 1916
AGED 27

Buried:
Loker Churchyard, Belgium

RONALD WILLIAM

POULTON PALMER

Lieut, Royal Berkshire Regiment,
4th Battalion

KILLED IN ACTION
5 MAY 1915
AGED 25

Buried:
Hyde Park Corner (Royal Berks)
Cemetery, Belgium

FREDERICK HENRY

HASTINGS

Sergeant, Black Watch,
1st Battalion

KILLED IN ACTION
3 SEPTEMBER 1916
AGED 30

Commemorated:
Thiepval Memorial,
Somme, France

FRANCIS LEWIS

HUDSON

Private, Ox & Bucks Light Infantry,
1st/4th Battalion

KILLED IN ACTION
23 JULY 1916
AGED 23

Buried:

Pozières British Cemetery,
Somme, France

ALBAN JOHN BENEDICT

HUDSON MC

Lieut, Worcestershire Regiment,
3rd Battalion

KILLED IN ACTION
7 JUNE 1917
AGED 23

Buried:

Lone Tree Cemetery,
Belgium

FREDERICK TOM

SKINNER

Major, Hampshire Regiment,
14th Battalion

KILLED IN ACTION
3 SEPTEMBER 1916
AGED 36

Buried:

Serre Road Cemetery No 1,
Pas de Calais, France

VICTOR

JESSEL

Lieut, Durham Light Infantry,
15th Battalion

KILLED IN ACTION
6 APRIL 1917
AGED 21

Commemorated:

Arras Memorial,
Pas de Calais, France

REGINALD ERNEST

WEBSTER

Private, Royal Warwickshire Regiment,
2nd Battalion

MISSING IN ACTION
3 SEPTEMBER 1916
AGED 25

Commemorated:

Thiepval Memorial,
Somme, France

DAVID FRANCIS

BICKMORE DSO

Lieut-Col, Norfolk Regiment (attd
1/4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders)

MISSING IN ACTION
19 JULY 1918
AGED 27

Commemorated:

Soissons Memorial,
Aisne, France

THOMAS PARKER
GEORGE

Chaplain to the Forces
**DIED GOLD COAST COLONY,
WEST AFRICA
12 MARCH 1918
AGED 48**
Burial place unknown

FRANCIS JOHN WILLIAM
SLAY

Private, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles
**KILLED IN ACTION
29 SEPTEMBER 1918
AGED 26**
Buried:
Raillencourt Communal Cemetery
Extension, Nord, France

REGINALD DRURY
HODGSON

Captain, Royal Field Artillery,
82nd Brigade
**KILLED IN ACTION
21 MARCH 1918
AGED 38**
Commemorated:
Pozières Memorial, Somme, France

JOHN
BYWATER-WARD

Commander,
Royal Navy
**DIED
14 MARCH 1919
AGED 37**
Buried:
St Helen's Churchyard, Isle of Wight

HARRY WILLIAM
ROBINSON

Major, Ox & Bucks Light Infantry
**DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE
9 NOVEMBER 1918
AGED 32**
Buried:
Oxford (Botley) Cemetery

ROGER JAMES
CHOLMELEY MC

Capt, Cheshire Regiment, 13th Batt.
**DROWNED ON ACTIVE SERVICE
16 AUGUST 1919
AGED 47**
Commemorated:
Archangel Memorial, North Russia

1939 - 1945

ANTHONY PAUL
HARCOURT

Lieutenant, Irish Guards
1st Battalion

DIED OF WOUNDS
22 FEBRUARY 1944
AGED 21

Buried:

Anzio War Cemetery, Italy

PHILIP VALTERS
HEWITT

Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force
Volunteer Reserve, 12th Squadron

KILLED IN ACTION
7 SEPTEMBER 1942
AGED 30

Buried:

Pornic War Cemetery,
near Saint-Nazaire, France

JOHN EDWIN
HILLS

Sergeant, Royal Air Force,
61st Squadron Bomber Command

KILLED IN ACTION
24 SEPTEMBER 1940
AGED 24

Buried:

Rose Hill Cemetery, Oxford

JOHN ARTHUR
PAINTING

Lance Sergeant, 63 Anti-Tank Regt,
Royal Artillery

KILLED IN ACTION
17 NOVEMBER 1944
AGED 29

Buried:

Overloon War Cemetery,
Netherlands

ARTHUR ERNEST BAKER



ARTHUR BAKER was born in Oxford in 1896. He was the youngest of the eight children of James and Emma Baker. At the time of the 1901 Census the family were living at 9 Little Clarendon Street. By 1911 they had moved to 32 St John Street. Arthur was 15 and still at school but his father, who was a hairdresser and wigmaker, had been widowed and the eldest son, Robert was no longer living at home.

Arthur enlisted in Oxford on the outbreak of war in 1914, joining the Ox & Bucks Light Infantry. His battalion was one of the new ones raised “for War Service Only”. After training in Oxford and Chelmsford, he landed in France in May 1915. He was wounded on 22 June and was sent back to England for medical treatment. He returned to his regiment in France towards the end of September and was reported missing in action on 17 October 1915. Thirteen soldiers were killed by a mine explosion on that day and 23 men were missing, buried in the debris of the explosion. Arthur was one of the missing and his body was never found. His name is one of more than fifty four thousand commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial. He was 20.

There is an affectionate reference to him and his links with the church in the *Parish Magazine* of January 1916, mentioning his Sunday School teaching and enthusiastic membership of the Lads’ Brigade. From this it sounds as if Arthur had continued to live in Oxford after he left school although his home address on his Military Record was given as “Oadby, Leicestershire” – perhaps he was staying there with relatives when he enlisted: Oadby had been his mother’s home town.

Arthur’s father, James, had died at the beginning of 1915, just before his son had been sent to France.

HENRY GWYN JEFFREYS MOSELEY



HENRY MOSELEY came from a distinguished academic family. Both his grandfathers had been Fellows of the Royal Society, as was his father. His parents were Henry Nottidge Moseley (Linacre Professor of Human & Comparative Anatomy at Oxford) and Amabel (daughter of John Gwyn Jeffreys FRS, the naturalist): Amabel herself was the British Ladies Chess Champion in 1913. They were married in 1881 and lived in term time at 14 St Giles. Harry, as his family called him, was the third child and only son, born on 23 November 1887.

Professor Moseley died in 1891, just before Harry's fourth birthday, and his widow moved with the children to live near Guildford. In 1897 Harry went to Summer Fields, the North Oxford preparatory school, as a boarder. In 1901 he went on to Eton where he was a King's Scholar and the family moved back to live in Oxford at 48 Woodstock Road – now part of St Anne's College. From Eton he won a scholarship to Trinity College, Oxford and came up in 1906. In September 1909 he was witness at his sister Margery's wedding in St Giles' Church.

At Oxford Harry took a First in Maths Mods but did not achieve a coveted First in Physics finals which he took in 1910. (Only one of the twelve students taking Physics finals that year achieved a First, and despite his brilliance Harry seems not to have been a good examinee.) After graduating he went to Manchester to work as a Demonstrator in Ernest Rutherford's laboratory, a centre of excellence in scientific research and, at the time, far ahead of Oxford. In Manchester he was a member of an elite group of young scientists, five of whom went on to win Nobel Prizes. Harry's early work in Manchester was focussed on radioactivity, but after 1912 he began work on measuring the wavelengths of X-rays emitted by the various elements.

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In the autumn of 1913 Harry returned to Oxford at the invitation of Professor J S E Townsend, the first holder of the Wykeham chair in experimental physics. He set up his apparatus in what is now part of the Townsend Building of the Clarendon Laboratory. Here, in spite of having no financial support from the University, he completed his work establishing a deeper understanding of the Periodic Table of Elements, still the fundamental basis of chemistry today, and formulating the law in physics which bears his name.

In the summer of 1914 the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Australia. Harry travelled there accompanied by his mother, arriving on 8 August. He was listed as 'Tourist' on the passenger list of the *Virginian* which had sailed from Liverpool to Montreal in late June. When war broke out in August, and as soon as he had fulfilled his obligations to the Association, he hurried back to England to enlist. He travelled with Henry Tizard via the United States, sailing from New York on the *Lusitania* (which was torpedoed 8 months later), described on the passenger list as 'Physicist', and arriving at Liverpool on 28 September. Harry had been practising semaphore and Morse code on his journey back to England and on arrival, and despite pleadings from family and scientist colleagues, would not be deflected from what he saw as his duty to volunteer to fight. He succeeded in being commissioned into the Royal Engineers where he felt his scientific background could be of help. In December 1914, Harry was witness at his mother's second marriage to Professor W J Sollas in St Giles' Church.

After officer training in Aldershot and further training in telecommunications on Salisbury Plain, he was attached to the 13th Division of the Third Army in February 1915, as Signalling Officer to 38th Brigade. In June they were ordered to Gallipoli, via Alexandria, to support the ill-fated Gallipoli landings which had begun at the end of April.

Harry first saw action near Cape Helles in July. In August he took part in the Suvla Bay landings and the last desperate attempt to take and hold Chunuk Bair and the Sari Bair Ridge. As Brigade Signals Officer, Harry was occupied in the dangerous task of providing a communications system between brigade headquarters and forward artillery positions, using a mixture of telephone systems and wires, messenger runners and visual signalling.

He was killed on the morning of 10 August, shot during a Turkish counter attack on the Allied positions. His mother's diary for that day contains the single

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entry : “*My Harry killed in the Dardanelles - Chunuk Bair*”. His body was never recovered – his name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He was 27.

Harry's death caused an outcry from scientists on both sides of the conflict about the inflexible military organisation which allowed the deployment of scientific and engineering personnel as combatants at the front, and this led to a gradual change in government policy. It was too late for Henry Moseley, whose premature death came to be thought of as perhaps the most costly single casualty of the war. It is widely believed that, if he had lived, he would have received a Nobel Prize for his work.

RONALD WILLIAM POULTON PALMER



RONALD POULTON PALMER was the second son, and fourth child, of Professor E. B. Poulton FRS (Hope Professor of Zoology) and his wife Emily. Ronald was born on 12 September 1889 at the family home, 56 Banbury Road, Oxford – then known as Wykeham House and now the University Careers Service Office. He went to the Oxford Preparatory School (to become the Dragon School), to Rugby School and then in 1907 gained an Exhibition at Balliol College. He graduated in 1911 with a degree in Engineering and completed his engineering training with Mather & Platt in Manchester before joined the family firm of Huntley & Palmer in Reading. His mother was a Palmer and in October 1913, on the death of his uncle G.W.Palmer, Ronald who was his heir, took the surname of Poulton Palmer.

Ronald had showed promise of becoming a great all-round athlete from his early days at the Dragon, and fulfilled this both at Rugby and at Oxford. His outstanding success was in rugby football and he was selected for England aged 20, even before winning the first of his three Oxford Blues and scoring a total of eight tries in three University matches. He was a charismatic player, famous for his swerving run, and playing 17 times for England between 1909 and 1914. He was captain of England in the unbeaten Five Nations Cup team in April 1914.

It is clear from the many words written about him, both at the time of his death and since, that Ronald was not only an outstanding sportsman but a rounded and serious minded human being: a leader with a social conscience. While at school and up at Oxford, one of his great interests was in the Boys' Clubs and Summer Camps movements. When he was living and working in Reading in early 1914 he was closely involved in the St John's Parish Boys' Club.

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Whilst still at Balliol he had been a member of the University OTC, and in June 1912 joined the Royal Berkshire Territorials. On the outbreak of war in August 1914, Ronald volunteered for overseas service and after further training was sent to the Flanders front with his battalion on 30 March 1915. Less than six weeks later, in the early hours of 5 May, he was killed by sniper fire whilst directing a working party repairing trenches in Ploegsteert Wood near Armentières. He was buried in the Royal Berkshire Cemetery called Hyde Park Corner, greatly mourned by his men and fellow officers, and nationally, as one of the great sporting heroes of the day. He was 25.

The *Parish Magazine* records the memorial service held in St Giles on 29 May 1915, at which William Temple, later to be Archbishop of Canterbury, gave a moving address.

The Hyde Park Corner Cemetery contains 83 Commonwealth burials and 4 German war graves: the graves are now marked by standard Commonwealth War Graves marker stones. It is moving to find the oak cross that had originally marked Ronald's grave in Flanders, now in Holywell Graveyard in Oxford, close to other Poulton family memorials.

ERNEST LEONARD BENNETT



ERNEST LEONARD BENNETT, known as Leonard, was born in 1897, the youngest of the six children of Tom and Kate Bennett of 19 Winchester Road – just north of the parish boundary. In 1911, Leonard was 14 and working as an office boy at the Clarendon Press. Two unmarried older sisters were working at home as dressmakers. His father, Tom, was a bootmaker on his own account working at home, and was a sidesman at St Giles' Church.

Leonard enlisted into the Ox & Bucks Light Infantry late in 1915 as a volunteer and went out to France to join B Company, 1/4th Battalion early in 1916. He was wounded by a shell in early May and died of his wounds on 7 May aged 19. He was buried in Hebuterne Military Cemetery.

The *Oxford Times* and the *Parish Magazine* both carried notices of his death. As a boy he had sung in the church choir.

Leonard's father, Tom, continued his connections with St Giles' Church as sidesman and churchwarden and teaching in the Sunday school until his sudden death in 1928, aged 71. Kate, Leonard's mother left the house in Winchester Road soon after her husband's death. She continued living in Oxford, perhaps with one of her other children, and died in 1943, aged 85.

CHRISTOPHER CHOLDCROFT



CHRISTOPHER CHOLDCROFT was born in March 1888. He was the third son in Christopher James and Laura Choldcroft's large family living and working at 11 Woodstock Road, opposite St Giles Church. Mr Choldcroft was a hairdresser and his business was advertised regularly in the pages of the *Parish Magazine*. At the time of the 1911 Census three sons had left home, leaving three daughters helping their father, and the two youngest children still at school.

Christopher, the third of the sons to leave home by 1911, emigrated to Canada in 1913. He sailed from Liverpool on the White Star Dominion Line *Laurentic* in June 1913, bound for Quebec. In October 1914 he volunteered to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force. His attestation papers, dated 28 October 1914, gave his trade as Bootmaker and stated that he had previously been a member of the Naval Volunteer Reserve. He joined the Central Ontario Regiment.

The first Canadian Force volunteers arrived in England in November 1914, training on Salisbury Plain before crossing to fight in France and Flanders from February 1915. Christopher was serving as a Private in the 3rd Battalion of the Canadian Infantry in early 1916. The War Diary of the 3rd Battalion for 19 February 1916 reports that Private Choldcroft and two sergeants were killed by a shell at the transport lines at Dramoutre. The page for the day records "NCOs and man buried at LOCRE." Loker Churchyard is 11.5 km south of Ypres town centre. He was 27.

One of Christopher's older brothers, Cecil, served in Ox & Bucks Light Infantry from 1915 to 1917 when he was wounded, but he survived the war and died aged 83 in 1964. Norman, the youngest in the family, and too young for war service, became a chiropodist and worked at 11 Woodstock Road into the 1930s. Their father had continued the family hairdressing business in the Woodstock Road until 1928/9 and died in 1943 in Oxford aged 83.

FREDERICK HENRY HASTINGS



FREDERICK HASTINGS was born in Wytham near Oxford in 1885. At the time of the 1901 Census he was 15 and living with an uncle in Wolvercote, working as a labourer at the paper mill. By the time of 1911 Census he had joined the army and was serving at Sialkot, Punjab in India. By the middle of 1914 he was no longer in the army and was living in Oxford.

In April 1914 he married Lilian Laura Hancock Hudson at the Register Office of the Headington District in the Parish of St Martin & All Saints. Their marriage certificate describes him as aged 28, a bachelor, living at 49 St Giles Street and working as a Hotel Porter. Lilian was aged 30, a widow and living at 3 Eagle & Child Yard, St Giles. The Yard, which housed 9 families at one time, is now part of the Eagle and Child pub.

Frederick is next identified in the St Giles' Parish registers when his and Lilian's daughter, Freda Dorothy Gertrude, was baptised in St Giles Church on October 1914. Also baptized at the same time were Lilian's two daughters by her first marriage to John Edward Hudson. Frederick's occupation is given as Commisionaire and the family were all living in Eagle & Child Yard, St Giles. A son, Frederick Harold, born 20 January 1916, was baptized in St Giles on 30 April 1916 when his father is described as Sergeant in Black Watch. So sometime between October 1914 and December 1915, Frederick senior had been recalled or re-enlisted in the army as a non-commissioned officer.

Frederick was killed in action during the fighting on the Somme on 3 September 1916, and on the same day as two others commemorated in St Giles – Reginald Webster and Frederick Skinner. He was 30. His body was never found and his name is one of more than 72,000 commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

His widow continued to live in Eagle & Child Yard until at least 1926, did not remarry, and died in Oxford in 1953 aged 70. Their son and daughter both grew up to marry and have families in the 1940s and '50s in Oxford.

FRANCIS LEWIS HUDSON



FRANCIS HUDSON was born in Clerkenwell, London in 1893 to Francis and Annie M Hudson. At the time of the 1901 Census the family were living in Yoxford, Suffolk – Francis senior working as a coal dealer, mother, three teenage daughters and Francis aged 7. By 1911 the parents had moved to Oxford where they lived at 21 Banbury Road. Mr Hudson was caretaker at the Oxford High School for Girls. The school had moved to that building in 1879. Two of the daughters, aged 27 and 22, were working as servants and living at 1 Eagle & Child Yard, St Giles. Aged 18, Francis was living with them and working as a first-class tailor with Mr Summersell at 48 Abingdon Road.

Francis enlisted into the Ox & Bucks Light Infantry in Oxford in 1914 and was with the 1/4th Battalion when it went to France in March 1915. He was killed in action at Sickle Trench, near Pozières on 23 July 1916, during the second phase of the fighting on the Somme. He is buried at Pozières British Cemetery. He was 23.

(Francis Hudson is unrelated to Alban Hudson, also commemorated on the St Giles Memorial Brass)

FREDERICK TOM SKINNER



FREDERICK SKINNER was the eldest child of Tom and Marian Skinner and was born in 1880. At the 1901 Census Frederick was 21, a student, living at home with two younger sisters and two younger brothers.

Mr Skinner was the owner of the drapers shop at 1 Woodstock Road, on the corner of Little Clarendon Street (where Taylors is today). The family seems to have lived variously over the years – above the shop at 1 Woodstock Road and at other addresses in North Oxford (in St Margaret's Road in 1901, at 1 Bevingdon Road in 1916 and later in the Banbury Road). The drapers business continued under their name until 1933/34.

Frederick Tom had been to the Central School and then to the Boys High School. He won a Bible Clerkship to Oriel College in October 1898. He achieved a Second Class in Classical Mods and took his BA in Classical Greats in 1903. After university he went as assistant master at King Edward's Grammar School, Bath where he was also captain of the school's OTC. In 1906 he was married to Frances Norton Lewis, daughter of an Oxford City Councillor. At the time of the 1911 Census they were living in Bath, but in 1912 he left his post at the Grammar School there to become Senior Assistant Master at Portsmouth Grammar School. In 1913 a son was born but sadly died the same year.

When war broke out in August 1914 Frederick was visiting his parents, and immediately offered his services to the local war effort (as was reported in his obituary in the *Oxford Times* after his death). He also volunteered for military service and was serving as a Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment by October 1914. He went to France in March 1915 and was promoted to Captain in April that year.

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Frederick was killed during the fighting on the Somme on 3 September 1916. He was 36 and was buried in Serre Road Cemetery No 1. On the same day – 3 September – two other St Giles' men, Frederick Hastings and Reginald Webster, were also killed.

The Skinner family were likely to have been members of the Wesley Memorial Church in New Inn Hall Street, Oxford rather than attending St Giles' Church. The record of Frederick's death in the *Oxford Times* refers to him teaching at the Sunday school at the Wesley Memorial Church, and his name is on the war memorial there too.

Records show that probate of Frederick's will was granted in March 1917 to his wife who was living in Southsea, Hampshire. She never remarried, and died in Christchurch, Hampshire in 1964 aged 86.

REGINALD ERNEST WEBSTER



REGINALD WEBSTER was born in Oxford in 1891. At the time of the 1901 Census he was 9 and living with three siblings and his mother, Isabella Webster, in Cowley St John parish. Mrs Webster worked as a laundress, her eldest son, Leonard, was 18 and a shop assistant, as was the eldest daughter, Margaret aged 16. Reginald was still at school and the youngest member of the family was a one year-old daughter, Beatrice.

By the 1911 Census, the family were living at 26 Essex Street, off the Cowley Road and Reginald, aged 19, was working as a grocer's assistant. At the same time Matilda Payne, aged 17, was living at home with her family at 33a St Giles. Her mother, Clara Payne was a widow running a fruiterer's business at that address. In July 1914 the St Giles' Church marriage registers record that Reginald Ernest Webster and Matilda Florence Payne were married in the church.

The *Parish Magazine* records the marriage, and also the baptism in early 1915 of their first son – Leonard Reginald. Reginald gave his occupation as grocer's assistant: the family were living with Matilda's mother at 33a St Giles.

The date of Reginald's enlistment is not clear but it was probably late in 1915 or early 1916. He seems to have been first in the Ox & Bucks Light Infantry, before joining the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was reported missing on 3 September 1916, in the midst of the fighting on the Somme. He was 25. His body was never found and his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial to the missing. He died on the same day as two other St Giles' men – Frederick Hastings and Frederick Skinner.

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It is poignant to read in the *Parish Magazine* of the baptism, in November 1916, of Reginald and Matilda's second son named Jack Ronald. The baby had been born on 6 October 1916, a month after his father's death. Both sons grew up and married in Oxford in the 1940's. It is believed that Jack Ronald was a boy chorister in St Giles' Choir.

ALBAN JOHN BENEDICT HUDSON



ALBAN HUDSON was born in 1893 in Oxford. He was the only child of Revd and Mrs Charles Henry Bickerton Hudson who lived at 37a St Giles (Holy Rood) between 1894 and 1919. Charles Hudson had been curate, and then vicar, at neighbouring St Barnabas Church between 1887 and 1901, when he resigned because of ill-health.

Alban was educated at Summer Fields, Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford where he matriculated in 1912 aged 18. He was reading for a Pass Degree in Political Economy but, in common with many other students at that time, he did not complete his studies before joining up on the outbreak of war. At Magdalen he had been a keen rower, stroking the College's First VIII in 1914 and he had also been a member of the University OTC.

He joined the 11th Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment on 4 November 1914 – his father came from an old land-owning family near Pershore in South Worcestershire –and was promoted Lieutenant in July 1915. The battalion landed in Boulogne in September 1915 where it underwent further training north of Amiens. In October Alban contracted rheumatic fever and therefore was unable to embark with his regiment for Salonika in November 1915. He was treated in hospitals in France and England and eventually rejoined his battalion in Salonika in April 1916. He served there until July when he again fell ill and returned to England for further sick leave and convalescence. Although the 11th Battalion remained in Salonika until the end of hostilities there in 1918, Alban himself did not rejoin them but was posted to the 3rd Battalion in France in February 1917, and took part in the Battle of Messines Ridge, south-east of Ypres, in June that year.

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On 2 June, during the run-up to the battle, the Battalion War Diary describes a reconnaissance raid on enemy trenches by some 80 men under Alban's command. For this action he was awarded the Military Cross. The citation in *The London Gazette* reads : “ *For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid upon enemy trenches. He kept touch with the various parties and maintained direction throughout with great coolness and skill, thus ensuring the success of the raid.*” The Battle of Messines Ridge, which began in earnest on 7 June 1917, had been preceded by 18 months of tunnelling to place thousands of tons of explosives under the German positions. At 3.10 am on 7 June simultaneous explosions, which could be heard as far away as London, shattered the area, allowing infantry assault troops to achieve a tactical and operational advance. Alban's Battalion charged forward and captured its main objective, but with heavy casualties – 10 officers and 239 men: Alban himself was killed within an hour of the explosions. He was 23.

Alban's body is buried in Lone Tree Cemetery, south of Ypres. He is also commemorated in the private chapel at Wyke Manor, near Pershore. His parents had wanted a permanent memorial to their only child that would benefit others and this was achieved after Mrs Hudson's death in 1949 (her husband had died in 1938), when her will created a memorial trust.

The Memorial Trustees were given property and endowment of £12,000 on trust for disabled ex-servicemen, giving priority to men of the Worcestershire Regiment. Two houses and two bungalows were duly built and the first tenants moved in in 1955. The Trust continues today, 100 years after Alban's death, as the *A J B Hudson Memorial Trust* and is still providing for the needs of ex-service personnel.

VICTOR JESSEL



VICTOR JESSEL was born Victor Albert Villiers Zacharias in Oxford on 24 January 1896, the youngest of the three sons of Joel and Rebecca Zacharias. In common with other Jewish families of the time and because of the antisemitism that an obviously Jewish name could attract, the family added the name Jessel to their surname by deed-poll in 1902. A number of references to the family use the hyphenated “Zacharias-Jessel”.

Victor’s father, Joel, was a well-known Oxford business man, owning the specialised waterproof clothing business, Zacharias & Co, at 26/27 Cornmarket (now Pret A Manger), with its advertising slogan *ZACS FOR MACS*. He was the first Jewish councillor on the Oxford City Council. He died in 1905 when Victor was nine and his widow then moved with her sons, who were still at school, to 38 Banbury Road. This address no doubt explains why Victor, a Jew, is commemorated in St Giles’ – many Anglican parish churches acted as the focus for local commemoration for those who lived within the parish boundaries, even if the person concerned was not a member of the Anglican Church.

Victor was a pupil at the City of Oxford High School for Boys until 1905 (and he is commemorated on the School’s War Memorial). He went on to Magdalen College School in 1906 with an Exhibition. There he had a good academic record and was also an outstanding all round success as a sportsman, as Captain of Boats, a first team player in all the major sports and a supreme athlete in track and field events. He left school in December 1914 and enlisted in the Army as soon as he could in January 1915, joining the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps

In May 1915 he took up a commission of 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry and arrived in France on 10 July. On 25 February 1916

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he was sent back from the front line suffering from shell shock and, being considered unfit for general service, returned to England and the 3rd Southern General Hospital based in the Oxford Examination Schools. He finally returned to front line duties in September 1916 and was attached to the 15th Battalion of the DLI. He was killed in no-man's land, leading a reconnaissance patrol, on Good Friday, 6 April 1917. He was 21 - the youngest Lieutenant in the battalion and the first Oxford Jew to die in the War.

Victor's body was never found and his name is commemorated on the Arras Memorial. He is also remembered on his father's headstone in Wolvercote Cemetery. His mother went on living at 38 Banbury Road until her death in 1934. The house was demolished in the 1950s to accommodate new University buildings on the Keble Road Triangle.

DAVID FRANCIS BICKMORE



DAVID BICKMORE was the only child of the Rev Francis Askew Bickmore and his wife Lucy (née Dundas). He was born at Leigh Rectory in Worcestershire on 11 April 1891 and was educated at Harrow School and New College, Oxford. In the 1911 Census he is described as a 'student, army candidate'. He had been in the Harrow School Officers' Training Corps and The *London Gazette* of 11 July 1911 records his commission as Second Lieutenant in the War Office Territorial Force. He went up to Oxford University in the autumn of 1911 to read for a two year degree in history, before embarking on his army career.

While he was up at Oxford he met Grace Pelham who lived with her widowed mother at 20 Bradmore Road. Her father, Professor Henry Pelham who had been Camden Professor of Ancient History and President of Trinity College, had died in 1907. David took finals in 1913 and also become engaged to Grace that summer. On leaving Oxford he was commissioned into the Indian Army, joining the 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. He went out to India later that year.

On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 David returned from India to France with his regiment, as part of the First Expeditionary Force. In 1915 he was attached as company commander to the Cheshire Regiment: from there he was posted as an Instructor to the 3rd Army School in France, transferring to the British Army and joining the Norfolk Regiment. Also in 1915, on 2 September, he and Grace were married in Oxford at St Giles' Church.

In 1917 he was attached to the 51st Division 7th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders as second in command. Then, after attending the Senior Officers Course in Aldershot in early 1918, he returned to France in April to command the 1/4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders. He was reported 'wounded and missing' on 19/20 July 1918 – he was 27.

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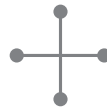
He had been leading a reconnaissance mission at the start the counter attack by French forces, supported by British and American contingents, which forced the German retreat from the River Marne, and led up to the Armistice on 11 November 1918.

David's body was never found and his death was not officially confirmed until January 1919, six months after he had been reported missing. He had been mentioned in despatches and awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his actions on the battlefield.

A memorial service was held on 1 March 1919 at St Giles' Church in Oxford. His name is one of the almost 4000 names on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission memorial in Soissons, France.

His widow Grace continued living in Oxford with their only child (also David) who had been born in September 1917. She never remarried and died aged 91, at home at 13 Winchester Road in April 1980. The funeral service was held at St Giles' Church and her ashes are buried in the churchyard where there is a memorial stone commemorating both Grace and David.

THOMAS PARKER GEORGE



THOMAS GEORGE was born 1871 in Edgbaston, Birmingham. Nothing is known about his education until he attended the missionary training colleges of St Paul's, Burgh and St Augustine's Canterbury. While he was in Canterbury he met future wife Maude Jessie Sanderson, and they were married in September 1896 while he was a deacon - the marriage certificate gives his rank or profession as "gentleman".

He was ordained priest in 1898, and he and his wife had travelled to Jamaica where he was a curate in various parishes on the island between 1896 and 1907. While they were in Jamaica a son was born in 1899 and a daughter in 1901. The family returned to England in 1907 and lived at 25 Polstead Road in Oxford while Thomas read Theology at St John's College and had a role as reader, then precentor in the chapel. While at the college he was also curate at two College livings - at St Giles' from 1907-09, at Kirtlington from 1909-11, and then again at St Giles' from 1911-13. The St Giles' Marriage Registers record him officiating at marriage services in the church.

The March 1914 issue of the *Parish Magazine* records Thomas as preaching on 25 February at the Ash Wednesday service, and also reports on his appointment as Organizing Secretary of the CEMS (Church of England Men's Society) in the Midlands Counties. He was no longer curate at St Giles'.

In 18 September 1914 Thomas was appointed Chaplain to the Forces 4th Class and must have been sent out to France soon afterwards. The *Parish Magazine* reports that he preached again at St Giles' on 13 December at the end of the year, at a Church Parade Service for the 7th Ox and Bucks Light Infantry, when he is described as being "home for a few days from the front".

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In November 1915 The *London Gazette* records that he relinquished his commission in the Army Chaplains Department. His name is next found on ships' Passenger Lists – in April 1917 on the Cunard Line *Orduna* sailing from Liverpool to New York, and again in June 1917 on the African Steam Ship Company *Egori* from Liverpool to West Africa. In both cases he is described as commercial or trader's agent.

The circumstances and link, behind the 1915 *London Gazette* report and the 1917 Passenger Lists, are clarified by the notice of his death in the *Parish Magazine* in April 1918 – ‘....he never recovered from the effects of his experiences as Chaplain, and his death was not altogether unexpected.’

He had died on 12 March 1918 in Quittah, Gold Coast Colony in West Africa aged 48. His burial place is unknown : the exact cause of his death is also unknown. Probate for Thomas' will was granted to his widow, still living at 25 Polstead Road, on 2 June 1918: she continued living in Oxford until her death in June 1941 aged 73.

REGINALD DRURY HODGSON



REGINALD HODGSON was born in London in 1879, the youngest of the three sons of H J Hodgson, Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature who died in 1890, and his wife, Amy Josephine, née Drury. Reginald was educated at Radley College and University College, Oxford where he read classics. He represented Oxford at boxing and fencing in 1900 and took his finals in 1902. He became an underwriter at Lloyds and was called to the Bar in 1906 as a member of the Inner Temple.

At the time of the 1901 Census, while he was still up at Oxford, he and his widowed mother were living as boarders in Ebury Street in Westminster. In 1911 they were living in Earls Court Square, Kensington and his occupation was Barrister-at-Law. Later that year he left England for British Columbia, where he became a member of the Bar Association in Vancouver and practised as a barrister.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 Reginald enlisted in Vancouver and his Attestation papers, dated September 1914, gave his mother as next of kin and as living at 26 Banbury Road, Oxford. He identified himself as single and a member of the Church of England.

He was gazetted 2nd Lieut, Royal Field Artillery in October 1914, promoted Lieutenant in December and then Captain in early 1916. He served in Egypt, Serbia and Salonika and then was attached to the 82nd Brigade in France in November 1917. He was killed near Arras on the first day of the German spring offensive on the Somme on 21 March 1918 - his body was never found. He is commemorated on the Pozières Memorial. He was 38.

Reginald's connections with St Giles' are not very clear but it is likely that his mother, who was living in Oxford at various addresses near the church during

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and immediately after the war, was a member of the congregation. On 29 March 1918, there was a private death notice in *The Times* in which Mrs Hodgson's address was given as 6 Keble Road, and the Probate records of Reginald's will in June 1918 also give this address.

6 Keble Road had been part of the Engineering Science department of the university in 1914-15, although Mrs Hodgson seems to have moved there from 26 Banbury Road in 1915 or 1916. She is listed in *Kelly's Directories* as living there between 1916 and 1925. She died in London, aged 75 in 1925.

HARRY WILLIAM ROBINSON



HARRY ROBINSON was born in Oxford in 1886. He was the eldest in Mr and Mrs T W Robinson's family of five children. Mr Robinson was a schoolteacher and from 1895 was Principal of Bedford House School at 122 Walton Street, living with his family next door to the school at number 123 (now the Co-op). Harry had been educated at his father's school and became a clerk in Gillett's Bank (subsequently absorbed by Barclays), probably at the main Cornmarket branch, and was living at the family home in Walton Street in early 1914. He was a keen oarsman and was a member of the Neptune Rowing Club in 1906, representing the club in the city bumping races from 1906 to 1914. He also played for the United Oxford Banks Football Club

Harry was married to Marjorie Gertrude Louise Bridgewater in SS Mary & St John, Cowley on 19 December 1914. On the marriage certificate he is described as a "bank clerk", although he must have been on the point of enlisting, if not actually already enrolled in the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry - he had been a sergeant in the Territorials before the War. After training he was sent to France in March 1915 with the 1st/4th Battalion and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in April.

He was wounded near Ypres in November 1915 but was back in the front line by March 1916. He was again badly wounded, having his right arm shattered, at Delville Wood on 25 August 1916. The Battle of Delville Wood was one of the bloodiest confrontations on the Somme with heavy casualties on both sides. The *Oxford Times* of 30 Sept. 1916 reported his return to Somerville Hospital in Oxford, where he recovered sufficiently to remain in the army but not on the front line. He was stationed at Cowley Barracks, attached to the Labour Corps, and was gazetted Captain and then Major while serving

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in Oxford. He died at Somerville Hospital on 9 November, two days before the Armistice, from influenza followed by pneumonia. He was 32. *The Oxford Times* and *Oxford Journal Illustrated* both reported on his full military funeral, at which there was an impressive procession from the hospital to the burial in the War Cemetery in Botley, with many family and military mourners. The *Parish Magazine* of December 1918 carried a sad obituary note.

Administration of Harry's will was given to his widow, then living at 4 Holyoak Terrace, London Road in Headington, on 23 January 1919. The couple had no children and Marjorie remarried in 1921.

The *Parish Magazine* note refers not only to Harry's death but also to the deaths of other members of the congregation, including two wives of men serving at the front, in the 1918-19 influenza epidemic. The world-wide pandemic, the so-called "Spanish Flu", began during the last months of the war in 1918 and continued until 1919/20, killing more than 30 million people round the world – more than all the casualties of the Great War itself.

FRANCIS JOHN WILLIAM SLAY



FRANCIS SLAY was born in 1892. At the time of the 1911 Census Francis was 18 and living with his parents, Francis and Selina Slay, and younger brother at 10 Wellington Square. His father was a university lodging-house keeper (and continued to be one at until 1935) : Francis himself is described as a “boot and shoemaker’s apprentice”: he had previously attended the Central Boys School in Gloucester Green.

Francis emigrated to Canada, probably in 1913. The passenger list for the Allen Line ship *Tunisian*, which sailed from Liverpool to St Johns, New Brunswick on 26 November that year, includes “F.X Slay aged 21, salesman”. This is almost certainly Francis – on his subsequent enlistment papers, his religious denomination is given as RC : the “X” on the Passenger listings suggest that he had adopted the name Xavier on conversion to Roman Catholicism before he left England.

Little is known about his life in Canada before he enlisted. He joined up in July 1916, volunteering (Canada did not bring in conscription until 1917) in Edmonton giving his trade/calling as Student, at St John’s College, Edmonton. He joined the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, serving in 1st Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles (Saskatchewan Regiment) as a private.

Francis was killed on 29 September 1918 and his death was reported in the *Oxford Times* on 26 October, at St Olle, near Cambrai. He was 26. He was probably involved the Battle of the Canal du Nord (27 Sept-1 Oct 1918), a precursor to the full penetration of the Hindenburg Line and the end of the War. Francis is buried in the Raillencourt Communal Cemetery Extension near Cambrai – one of the smaller Commonwealth War Grave Cemeteries. The Bourslon Wood Memorial, also near Cambrai, commemorates the participation of Canadian Forces in those final months of the War.

JOHN BYWATER-WARD



JOHN BYWATER-WARD was born in Oxford in 1882, the second son with two younger sisters in the family of Dr John Bywater-Ward and his wife. Dr Bywater-Ward was the first Medical Superintendent of the Warneford Hospital, appointed in 1872, although the asylum had first opened in 1826.

John, known as Jack, went to the Dragon School as a day boy in 1889 and then moved on to Stubbington House School, near Portsmouth in 1895, in anticipation of a career in the navy. The family came to live in the parish at 40 St Giles' in 1897. Dr Bywater-Ward died a year later in 1898, the year Jack was gazetted midshipman and posted to *HMS Royal Oak*.

Jack was made a sub-lieutenant in 1902 and promoted to Lieutenant in 1903. He spent most of his subsequent naval career specialising in gunnery, both at the naval shore establishment at Whale Island, Portsmouth and at sea. In 1907 he was posted as Gunnery Officer on *HMS Canopus* and the same year married Winifred Fisher Lawford. In 1910 their only child, Angela, was born in Oxford and baptized in St Giles' on 10 October that year (her father is described as "Sailor" on the baptism record).

On the outbreak of war he was serving on *HMS Ajax* and in December 1914 was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander. He was serving on this ship, a King George V Class Super Dreadnought Battleship, at the Battle of Jutland in 1916 and was awarded the Russian gallantry award of the Order of St Anne (with swords) for distinguished service during the Battle.

In 1917 he was promoted Commander and was stationed back at Whale Island as Gunnery Commander. He became unwell and was retired from the Navy on

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health grounds in October 1918. He died of pulmonary tuberculosis on 14 March 1919 at his home in Shanklin on the Isle of Wight. The funeral and burial took place at St Helen's Church there with full naval honours. It was reported in *The Isle of Wight Observer*, and *The Times* carried a private obituary notice on 17 March 1919: “...on 14 March at Spring Cottage, Shanklin, IW. Commander Bywater-Ward RN the beloved husband of Winifred and only surviving son of the late J Bywater-Ward MD and Mrs Bywater-Ward of 40 St Giles Oxford aged 37”

Jack is not commemorated on any naval memorial or Commonwealth War Graves site because his early retirement meant that he was no longer on the active Navy List in September 1918 (just a matter of weeks before 11 November).

Probate of his will was granted to his widow in September 1919. She travelled abroad in the 1920s and remarried.

Jack's mother, judging from references to her name in the Parish Magazine, had been an active member of the congregation at St Giles', and continued to live at 40 St Giles' until 1926 when she moved to Wood Lawn at the corner of the Norham and Banbury Roads. She died in 1929.

ROGER JAMES CHOLMELEY



ROGER CHOLMELEY was born on 4 January 1872, the second son of the Revd James Cholmeley, Rector of the rural village of Swaby in Lincolnshire. He went to St Edward's School, Oxford in 1885 where he was considered a brilliant classicist and also, despite his lack of physical stature, a notable sportsman particularly as a rowing cox. He won prizes for Latin prose and verse at school and then a Classical Scholarship to Corpus Christi College, Oxford in 1890. While at Oxford he won the Chancellor's Latin Verse in 1893. He took his BA in 1894 and MA in 1897. After leaving Oxford he taught classics at Manchester Grammar School between 1895 and 1897.

On 12 August 1896 he was married to Lilian Mary Lamb in St Giles' Church, Oxford. Miss Lamb lived with her widowed mother at 8 Bevington Road. It seems likely that the couple had met while Roger was up at Oxford. The marriage was solemnised by Roger's father and witnessed by Roger's brother Robert, and Lilian's mother Isabella Lamb, and sister, Isabella Julia. The Lamb family were regular worshippers at St Giles'. Revd Thomas Davis Lamb, Lilian's father had died the previous year, aged 79.

In 1898 the couple moved to London, to the Wimbledon area and Roger took up a post at the City of London School. At this time his edition of *The Idylls of Theocritus* (to be published in 1901) must have been in preparation.

The Second Boer War began in October 1899 and, along with hundreds of other patriotic and mainly middle and upper class English volunteers, Roger volunteered to serve as a Trooper in the Imperial Yeomanry. He was in South Africa at the time of the 1901 Census taken in April as only Lilian is recorded as living at their address in Wimbledon. He must have been with the Yeomanry until the end of the war in May 1902 as he received the Queen's South Africa Medal and clasp: this was only awarded

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to those who served until the end of the war. He came back to England later that year. He travelled back to Natal alone in August 1903, although he was back in London for the birth of the couple's only child - a daughter - who was born on 1 December 1903. On the birth certificate Roger is described as a schoolmaster.

Roger returned to South Africa, probably sometime in 1905, to a post teaching classics at what became Rhodes University College at Grahamstown. Ships' Passenger Lists show that Lilian and their daughter travelled from Southampton to Algoa Bay (now Port Elizabeth) in July 1906 but mother and daughter returned to England the following year in July 1907. Roger himself returned to England in October 1908 but left almost immediately in December, travelling alone, this time to Australia. He was described on the Passengers Lists as a Teacher. He does not seem to have returned to England again until August 1915.

In Australia he taught first, in 1909, at Scotch College (a boys' school in Melbourne), and then at the new University of Queensland in Brisbane where he was Classics Lecturer and Librarian. "He was making a good thing of the Library in that infant university" according to a Corpus colleague who visited him there in 1913.

In the summer of 1915 he returned to England to enlist, having been turned down by the Australian army on account of his age - he was 42 in 1914. He arrived back in London in August and was commissioned into the Cheshire Regiment as a Second Lieutenant. He was seriously wounded in France in 1916 but returned to the front the following year.

Roger was awarded the Military Cross in 1917 for "*conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as Brigade Intelligence Officer*" during the action near Messines, the centre of some critical fighting in June 1917. He was promoted to Captain in October.

After the November 1918 Armistice he volunteered for the Russian Front where fighting continued during 1919 - he was a Russian speaker. The fighting in North Russia, round Murmansk and Archangelsk, was the result of the abortive attempts of the United States, Britain and their allies to support the White Russians against the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. Roger, still serving as a Cheshire Regiment officer, was on board the White Russian steamship *Azod* on Lake Onega and was drowned, swept

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overboard on the night of 16 August in rough weather whilst overhauling machine guns in preparation for action at daybreak. He was 47: his body was never recovered. He is commemorated on the Archangel Memorial in North Russia.

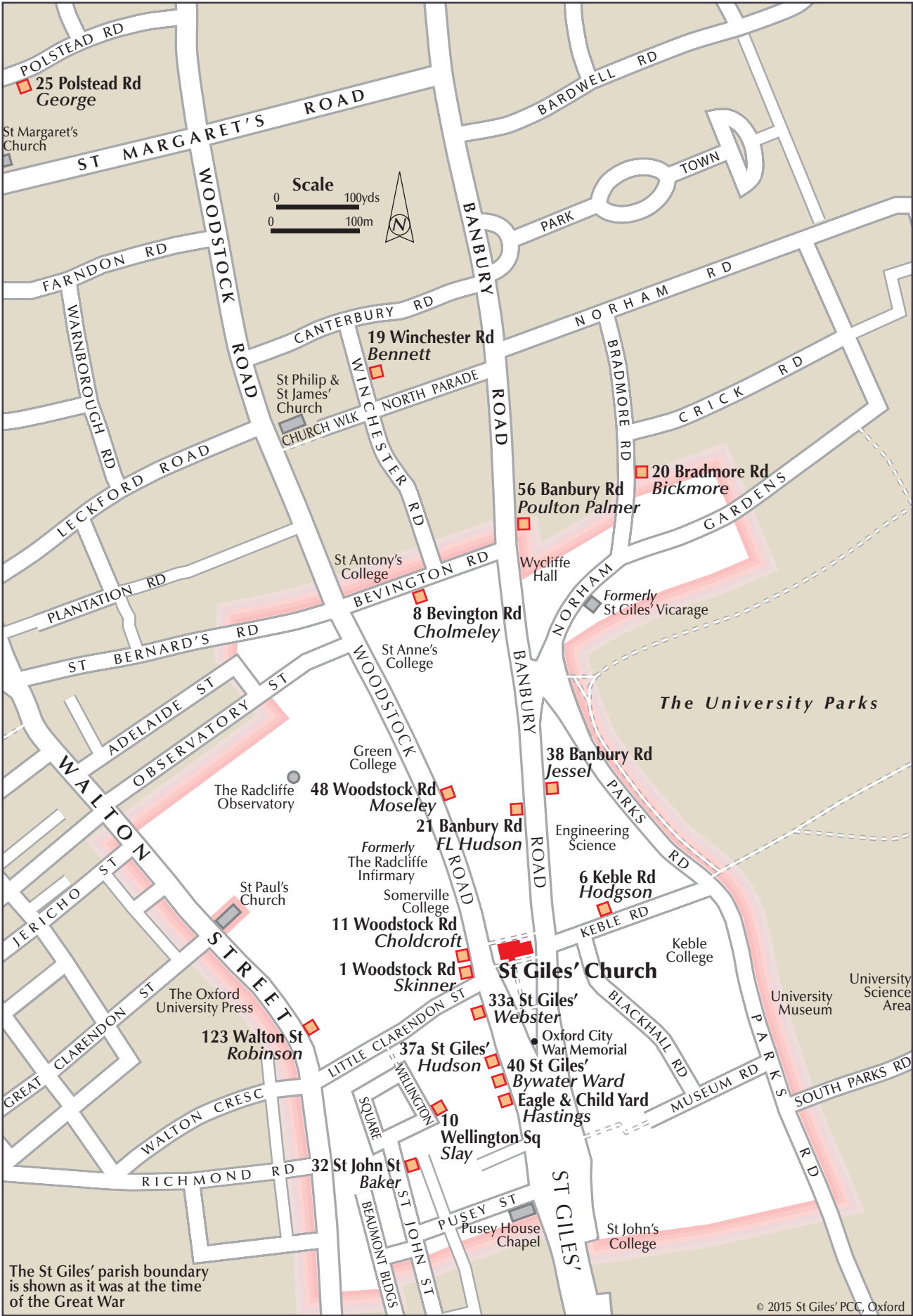
Roger's wife seems to have returned to Oxford during the war. The private notice of his death which appeared in *The Times* on 16 September 1919 confirms she was living in Oxford at 19 Chalfont Road:

*CHOLMELEY – Drowned on the 16th Aug while on active duty in North Russia.
Captain Roger James Cholmeley M.C. Cheshire Regiment youngest son of the late Rev
James Cholmeley and beloved husband of Lilian Mary Cholmeley of 19 Chalfont Road.*

In the 1920s she went to live in Bath with her unmarried sister, and died there aged 74 in 1942.

WHERE THEY LIVED

OR ASSOCIATED PARISH ADDRESS



WHERE THEY DIED

BURIAL OR MEMORIAL SITES



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My father-in-law, David Francis Bickmore, is one of those commemorated on the war memorial. In 2014, at the beginning of the Centenary Commemorations of the Great War, I realised that although I knew something of his life I knew nothing about the 17 men commemorated with him. It has been an absorbing if sad task to find out more about those other lives.

As a novice in local and family history research I have needed, and received, help and encouragement from many people. I would like to thank all of them and in particular Liz Wade for early encouragement, Stephanie Jenkins for guidance about online resources, Gay Sturt the Dragon School Archivist, Dr Elizabeth Bruton of the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford, and Alan Whitaker, who sang in the St Giles' Choir for many years, and who drew the maps.

Alison Bickmore
November 2018

SOURCES

Almost all the information about the men was found in printed form in libraries or on the web.

The principal sources used were:

- St Giles' Parish Marriage & Baptism Registers
- *St Giles' Oxford Parish Magazine, Oxford Journal Illustrated, Oxford Times, The Times of London, The London Gazette*
- www.ancestry.co.uk, www.forces-war-records.co.uk, www.findmypast.co.uk, www.probaterecords.co.uk, www.freebmd.org, www.cwgc.org, (for Commonwealth War Graves Commission)
- UK National Censuses for 1901 & 1911 : Kelly's Directories

Additional information from the archives of the following Oxford schools & colleges is gratefully acknowledged:

- Dragon School & Balliol College (for Poulton Palmer):
- Dragon School & Isle of Wight Record Office (for Bywater-Ward)
- Magdalen College (for A Hudson)
- Magdalen College School (for Jessel)
- Oriel College (for Skinner)
- Radley College & University College (for Hodgson)
- St Edward's School, Corpus Christi College & University of Queensland, Australia (for Cholmeley)
- St John's College (for George)
- Summer Fields School, Trinity College & Museum of the History of Science (for Moseley)

✚ ST GILES'
CHURCH, OXFORD