

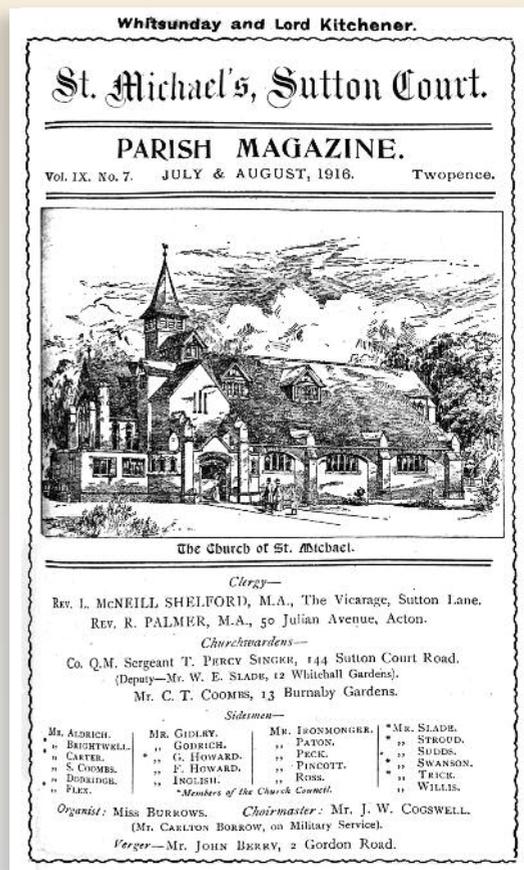


HEROES *of* Chiswick

Commemorating St. Michael's Church's WW1 Soldiers



HEROES of Chiswick is a First World War centenary project to research, document, and remember the lives of the 33 soldiers who are commemorated on the Roll of Honour, memorial pillars, and stained-glass windows at St. Michael's Church, Elmwood Road, Chiswick. The project ran from October 2013 - June 2014 and culminated in an exhibition, website, and this booklet produced in commemoration of our local WW1 soldiers.



Front cover illustration from the cover of St. Michael's Sutton Court Parish Magazine, 1916
Courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives, City of London

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HEROES of Chiswick

The stories of the men who appear on the St Michael's Church Roll of Honour

The Great War began on a wave of innocent enthusiasm. Commenting on a parishioner who had enlisted in the Artists' Rifles, the Vicar of St Michael's, the Rev L McNeil Shelford, hoped that 'the regular and open air life will bring him better health than he usually enjoys'! However as 1915 progressed and soldiers were reported wounded or sick, the mood became more sombre and in September 1915 the first fatality was announced.

1915

Wilfred Hitching
(b. 1895 d. 8 August 1915)

Wilfred Hitching was the second son of Samuel and Gertrude Hitching. He was born in Forest Gate Essex, but by 1911 the family had moved to 40 Hazeldene Rd Chiswick. There were five children, but only three living at home.

A motor engineering apprentice, Wilfred joined the 9th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment and was sent to Sulva Bay, Gallipoli. The landing began on 6 August 1915, and was intended to support the Anzac sector, five miles away. The British Commander Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stopford was later dismissed for his poor lack of command and incompetence during the operation. Wilfred was killed two days later, aged 20, and he is listed on the Helles War memorial panel 47-51. His two brothers both died from disease between 1914 and 1918.

2nd Lieutenant Henry Gordon Carter (b. 1890 d. 19 August 1915) and **Firman Gordon Carter** (b. 1896 d. 2 October 1916)

Henry Gordon Carter was also a casualty of the Gallipoli campaign. Tall, blond and good looking, until his death in the Dardanelles, everything he touched appeared to be tinged with success.

Henry was born in Yorkshire and attended Leeds Grammar School, but by 1911 the family had moved from Yorkshire via Ealing to 43 Park Road in Grove Park. Henry was an enthusiastic member of the congregation of St Michaels being a Sidesman and also Superintendent of Children's Services. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the ranks, but by January 1915 he had been awarded a commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers. Before sailing in July 1915 Henry inspected the local Boy Scout troop at St Michaels.

Henry was reported "missing in action" on the 19th August and after what must

have been an agonising wait for his parents, his death was confirmed by telegram on the 31 October. His cousin, Firman Gordon Carter, was killed on 2 October 1916 on the Somme and also appears on the Roll of Honour. Both men are commemorated in a window in Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, Firman's home village. The "Raphael" window in the Lady Chapel at St Michael's is in memory of Henry Carter.

Frank Leonard Cunningham

(b. 1887 d. 1 October 1915)

Another early fatality on the Western Front was Frank Leonard Cunningham, only child of Joseph Cunningham, Fellow of the Zoological Society and his wife Sophia.

Frank was educated in Penzance, Mannamead College Plymouth and at University College, London where he obtained his Diploma in Mechanical Engineering in 1907. The family moved from Highgate to 63 St Mary's Grove some time after 1911. Frank joined the Northumberland Hussars Yeomanry at Newcastle on 26 January 1909. At the outbreak of war the regiment was mobilized almost immediately. Frank died of wounds in the Australian Hospital, Wimereux on 1 October and is recorded in De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour.

After his death, his father edited and published a book titled "From Ypres to Loos with the Northumberland Hussars; diary and letters of the late Frank Leonard Cunningham while on active service in Belgium and France, 1914-1915."

1916 This was the year when the grinding battles of attrition on the Western Front began. From 1 July onwards the various Battles of the Somme took place and the Heroes of Chiswick played their part in many of these battles. Several of the men were lost on the first day of the Battle of the Somme alone. Of one we know very little: all we know of John Paterson Malcolm is that he was a rifleman in the Queen's Westminster Rifles, died at Gommecourt and is commemorated in the Commonwealth War Graves.

Geoffrey Damarel Gidley

(b. 1896 d. 30 May 1916)

Geoffrey Damarel Gidley was the son of George Gidley, a tailor, and Annie Maud Gidley (nee Sharp). By 1913, Geoffrey, then 16, was living with his family at 10 Burnaby Gardens, having moved from Shepherd's Bush. George Gidley was a sidesman at St Michael's.

Geoffrey enlisted with Queen Victoria's Rifles (QVR) in September 1914 and rose to the rank of Corporal. He entered France on 17 August 1915, but owing to his skill in training men was kept at base until about a week before his death. In fact he had only been in the firing line a few hours when a shell struck his rough dug-out, injuring him very severely. He was able to be moved to a clearing station, but died of his wounds the same day.

Geoffrey is buried in Doullens Communal Cemetery Extension No 1.

Philip Walpole Coverley

(b 1884 d. 14 June 1916)

Philip Coverley was born in Nordelph, Norfolk where his father, Samuel, was Curate. Philip was one of nine children.

Philip was in Quebec in September 1914 and enlisted in the 8th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, giving his parents' address - 19 Harvard Road, Chiswick - and his occupation as an Accountant.

According to the Enlistment papers, Philip was 5' 8½" tall, with black hair, hazel eyes and a dark complexion. He was of slight build and had a faint scar above his right eye.

He joined the 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment) as a Lance Corporal and was killed on 14th June 1916. His cause of death was unknown and he is commemorated at the Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial, Belgium. The Gate bears the names of 55,000 men who were lost without trace during the defence of Ypres Salient.

Herman Morton Valentin Curths

(b. 1895 d. 1 July 1916)

Herman Curths was the son of Joachim Valentin Curths, Master Mariner, and Mary Ellen (née Morton) and was baptised at St Mary's Church, Stamford Brook. Herman's paternal grandfather came from Hamburg, Germany.

By 1901, the family were living at 43 St Mary's Grove, Chiswick. Herman attended Gunnersbury School (see the commemorative window in St. Michael's Lady Chapel) and Latymer Upper School

before becoming a Clerk with the Caledonian Insurance Company. Latymer Upper School's magazine, October 1914, records his enlistment in 9th Battalion, County of London Regiment.

St Michael's Parish Magazines for April and May 1915, contain extracts of seven letters written home covering Herman's experiences in France and a list of things which readers might usefully send combatants. Herman was among those who fell during the diversionary attack on Gommecourt on the dreadful first day of the Somme, July 1st 1916. Herman was listed as missing until June 1917. He is commemorated at the Thiepval Memorial for the missing and on the Latymer School War Memorial.

Frank Maurice Coombs

(b. 1896 d. 1 July 1916) and

Leslie Howard Coombs

(b. 1890 d. 12 July 1916)

Frank and Leslie Coombs were born at Dulwich, London. They were two of four sons born to Charles and Louisa Coombs.

In May 1911, the Coombs moved to 13 Burnaby Gardens. Frank and Leslie were amongst the first to join up and appeared in the first "On Service" list in St Michael's Church September/October 1914 Parish Magazine. Frank joined the London Rifles (5th London Regiment) and Howard the Stockbrokers Battalion (10th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers). Both were casualties at the Somme in July 1916.

As recorded in the Parish Magazine for September/October 1916, the family received news on Monday 17th July that

Leslie had died of wounds on 12th July. The 10th Battalion had 'lost considerably' from heavy shelling when in reserve in the region of Pozieres on 11 July and La Boisselle on the 12th.

There was concern for Leslie's brother Frank who was with the London Rifle Brigade as part of the 56th (1st London) Division that took part in the assault at Gommecourt. By the end of 1st July, casualties in the London Rifle Brigade were 58%. Frank was initially listed as missing. However as the September/October edition of the Parish Magazine went to press, news reached the family that he also was presumed killed in action.

Ralph, younger of the two surviving sons, married Flora the eldest child of St Michael's first vicar, Rev L McNeill Shelford. Through this project, contact was made with Sallie, their daughter, and In February 2014, she visited Chiswick for the first time in 65 years.

Richard Arnold Sully

(b. 1894 d. July 1st 1916)

Richard was the son of Gilbert Barrows Sully (b. 1869) and Lillian Elizabeth Sully (b. 1871). In 1911, the family lived at 57 St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, and Gilbert and Richard worked together as a father & son team at their architectural design studio.

Richard enlisted in the army on August 10th 1914, and within three months, headed to the front with the Kensington Rifles, 13th Battalion.

On the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, Richard's Battalion formed part of the attack on the hamlet of Gommecourt – a diversionary tactic, to the North of the main offensive. Richard's platoon came under heavy shell fire, and 3 of their soldiers, including Richard, were killed. Richard had reached his 22nd birthday on June 6th and had recently recovered from a bout of trench fever in hospital.

2nd Lieutenant Ivor (Jerry)

Pogose (b. 1895 d. 2 July 1916)

In 1906 Ivor Pogose started at Arlington College in Chiswick and met his lifelong friend, Frederick Howard. They both became regular communicants at St. Michael's. Ivor left the College in 1911 and worked as a railway clerk. When War broke out he joined the Kings Royal Rifles and was soon awarded a commission, helped by a character reference from his old headmaster.

At 11pm on 30 June 1916, Ivor led an important patrol out into No Man's Land to help prepare for an attack on the German trenches at Gommecourt. He returned with the news that the German wire had been cut enough for the attack to go ahead. Sadly, Ivor Pogose did not survive the attack he had helped to prepare. He was wounded and died the next day. Frederick Howard's family elected that Ivor's name be included in the St Michael's Roll of Honour.

Frank William Keen

(b. 1892 d. 28 July 1916)

Frank William Keen was born in Hammersmith, the son of Albert and Ellen Keen (nee Radford). By the time of the 1911 census, the family were living at the grocer's shop at 1 Gordon Road, Chiswick, (A Keen, High Class Grocery & Provision Store), and Frank was working as a "dentist mechanic apprentice".

Frank was a Sergeant in the 22nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, and sailed for France on 15 November 1915.

Sgt Keen was killed in action on 28 July 1916. The Chiswick Times reports his death as part of "the great push" (the phrase then used to describe the Somme offensive), and says he met an instantaneous death by the bursting of a shell. The date of Sgt Keen's death suggests that he died at Delville Wood, a scene of very heavy fighting which earned itself the nickname "Devil's Wood". He is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

1917 is probably best known for the Allied Spring Offensive in Artois and Champagne, following the German retreat to the Hindenburg Line. Unlike the previous year, there was no one day which the casualties were concentrated, though the total for the year represents the greatest number of casualties on the St Michael's Roll of Honour. Two of Chiswick's sons, the Larners, died within a few weeks of each other.

Stanley Turton

(b. 1895 d. 27 February 1917)

Stanley Turton was born in Lincoln. At the outbreak of war he lived at 77 Wavendon Avenue with his father Alfred, a clerk to a leather manufacturer, his mother Ellen and a domestic servant. He was an only child.

He enlisted in Luton in the 1st/4th Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment. He died on 27th February 1917 and is buried at Fonquevillers Military Cemetery, near the Somme, but it is not known how he died.

Leslie Trice

(b. 1892, d. 24 February 1917)

At the outbreak of the war Leslie Trice lived at 60 Burnaby Gardens, with his parents Charles, a commercial traveller, and his mother Edith. He had 2 sisters - Phyllis a nursery governess and Constance.



Richard Arnold Sully
Image courtesy of Pete Hambrook.



Ernest Richard Arundell
Photo courtesy of Vanessa Kay.



Frank Cunningham
Image courtesy of Du Rivegny's Roll of Honour.



Ivor Pogose
Photographs courtesy of Dennis Pogose.



Stawell William Wade Garnett
Photo courtesy of Wayne Binfield.



Robert Gidley
At the age of 13, Gidley saved 3 year old Queenie Farndon from drowning at Strand on the Green.
Courtesy of the Local Studies Service at Chiswick Library.



Henry Gordon Carter
Image courtesy of Du Rivegny's Roll of Honour.



Charles Richard Lerner and Alfred James Lerner



George Frederick Lerner (2nd from right) - the fifth son, outside the family Grocers Store, 17 Gordon Road, Chiswick, c.1930's. He gained exemption from military service, as he was required to manage the store.
Photograph courtesy of Ian Lerner.

MR. LARNER'S FOUR SOLDIER SONS.
Above are the four soldier sons of Mr. Lerner. At the back on the right is Charles, of the K.R.R., whose death in action we announced last week, this being the second son Mr. Lerner has lost, next him Sidney, of the Essex Regiment, who was in the retreat from Mons, below him George, of the Middlesex Regiment, and on his left Alfred, of the Royal Fusiliers.

Image from The Chiswick Times, courtesy of the Local Studies Service at Chiswick Library.

He had briefly been a pupil at Latymer Upper School and was employed as a Jeweller's clerk. He enlisted in 1914 at Stamford Brook in the 10th Battalion Middlesex Regiment but at the time of his death he was a private in the 1st/5th Battalion of the Buffs (East Kent) Regiment

He died in Mesopotamia (Iraq) from heatstroke on the day the Turkish forces began to retreat from their 15 month siege of the town of Kut. He is buried there in a Commonwealth War Grave in Amari Cemetery.

Alfred James Larner (b. 1895 d. 1 March 1917) and **Corporal Charles Richard Larner** (b. 1893 d. 9 April 1917)

The Larner family ran a grocery shop at 17 Gordon Road and lived in Staveley Gardens. Daniel and Charlotte Larner had five sons, four of whom served in the forces and two of whom were killed. Alfred was a private in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. He first served in the Balkans in 1915 and then transferred to the Western Front where he died of wounds on 1 March 1917.

Charles was a Corporal in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, having originally enlisted as a reservist in the 6th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. He had been twice injured and invalided home, only to return to the Front when fit. He was killed in action five weeks after his brother died. 'It was sudden', according to his platoon sergeant 'and he suffered no pain, and was buried by four men of his platoon'.

Alfred is buried in Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, Charles in Tilloy British Cemetery near Arras.

Ernest Richard Arundell

(b. 1890 d. 29 March 1917)

Born in London, Ernest was the son of a prosperous local builder, Robert Arundell and his wife Annie. Ernest left employment in the family business and his home, 21 Grove Park Terrace, in 1911 to join his uncle in Australia and began a new life as a farmer. When war intervened Ernest enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force. Service records describe him as being five feet eight inches tall with brown eyes and hair, a dark complexion and weighing 129 pounds.

Ernest died at No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station from wounds sustained on 28 March 1917. His injuries, caused by high explosive, included wounds to the arm and a compound fracture of the femur. He is buried at Aveluy Cemetery Extension, France. His effects including a damaged metal watch, fountain pen, metal mirror, tobacco pouch, pipe, purse and letters were returned to his family.

Rodney James Mansfield

Bowdidge (b. 1895 d. 10 April 1917)

Rodney was born in Chicago of British parents, James and Catherine. He was among the earliest recruits to the 10th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, also known as the Stockbrokers Battalion, raised in August 1914 from City workers. He departed for France in July 1915.

Rodney died in the attack on Monchy-le-Preux during the battle of Arras. Many soldiers were killed when, advancing under cover of snowfall, they were revealed to the enemy when the snow suddenly stopped. His death is commemorated on the Arras Memorial in France.

Robert Dudley (Bob) Gidley

(b. 1900 d. 26 April 1917)

Like his elder brother Geoffrey, Bob was a keen scout with the Third Chiswick Troop, and an account of his life is included in "The Scouts Book of Heroes", which starts: "*Perhaps few stories could equal that of Bob Gidley, for heroic perseverance.*"

When 13, Bob Gidley rescued a child from drowning at Strand on the Green. On 16 April 1915, aged just 15, but claiming to be 19, he enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service. After fourteen months' service, he was recommended for a commission in the Army, but after six months the training was so severe that he broke down in health, and his age – then only 16 years and 10 months – was discovered. He was discharged from the Army on 17 March 1917.

Not to be deterred, in March 1917, Bob sailed to France as part of the Section Sanitaire Ecosaise 20, attached to the French Red Cross. Bob Gidley was killed on 26 April 1917 when the ambulance that he was driving to the Front was hit by a shell. Bob was awarded the French Croix de Guerre as a mark of his devotion to duty.

Bob is buried in Suippes French national cemetery. He is the only Englishman in 4500 French graves.

Howell Whitehead Williams

(b. 1884, d. 17th July 1917)

Howell was the son of Elsie May Bennett of 6 Grove Park Terrace and Edmund J.W.H. Williams.

Howell was working as a counting house clerk in Fulham when he enlisted for four years in the Territorial Force at Stamford Brook on 14th August 1914.

Howell was Lance Corporal. 2101 / 290467 1st/10th (T.F.) Battalion Dukes of Cambridge's Own. His regiment was engaged in the Asiatic Theatre of War. Tragically, Howell died from heat exhaustion en route to hospital in Mesopotamia on 17th July 1917. He is buried in Basra War Cemetery.

Horace Walter Hardy

(b. 1886 d. 20 September 1917)

Horace Hardy was born in Shepherd's Bush and followed his father William into the hosiery trade. His mother Clara had 9 children, though several appear to have died in infancy. Horace was the youngest son. By 1911 Horace's father had died and the family had moved to 41 St. Mary's Grove. Two years later Horace was renting a room at number 15 St Mary's Grove.

He joined the 7th London Regiment and died fighting at Ypres. Like so many whose bodies were never found, he is commemorated at the Menin Gate.

Sergeant Edward Pius Bendix

(b. 1892 d. 13 October 1917)

Edward's father, Gustav, a German, and a shipping agent in the firm Lindsay, Bendix & Co., lived in England after marrying Annie Hodge. The family, including Edward's siblings Frederick and Therese, had homes in Prittlewell, Essex, where Edward grew up, and London.

Edward worked in the business and joined the Territorial forces in 1910. In 1914 he re-enlisted in the Essex and Suffolk Regiment, then transferred to the Royal Field Artillery where he was promoted to Sergeant and saw service on the Western Front. He fell at Ypres in the controversial Battle of Passchendale. Weather made artillery operations difficult. General Gough reported 'Men of the strongest physique could hardly move forward... and became easy victims...' Edward lies in Larch Wood (Railway Cutting) Cemetery, Ypres.

Edward's connection with Chiswick is unclear. The Parish Magazine lists his address as 12 Elmwood Road, the Tunstall family's house. Possibly Edward lodged with the family or 'walked out' with the Tunstall's daughter, Elsie. We shall never know with certainty.

2nd Lieutenant Tristram William Jourdain Wilson

(b. 1889 d. 24 November 1917)

Son of William Wilson and of Caroline Martha Wilson (née Jordan), William was born in an affluent suburb of Derby. He attended Derby School, where he displayed an "insatiable love of reading",

winning prizes for both English and German.

After William's father died the family moved to Ellesmere Road, Chiswick. When William left school he worked first in the Oxford Chronicle (where he added the name Tristram) and then for the Birmingham Post. His Officer Training Corps. Service record describes him as "Reliable and conscientious and should make a good officer, but is afflicted by a slight impediment of Speech".

He enlisted as a private but was awarded a commission at the second attempt, joined the 11th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and was sent to Ypres. His regiment was part of the 37th Division that took part in the Third Battle of Ypres from 26 September to 10 November 1917, including the first and second battles of Passchendael. He, and two other officers, were killed in an air raid back at the camp known as 'Moated Grange' on the night of 24 November.

1918 was characterised by the German Spring offensive followed by the Allied counter-offensives during the summer, involving American troops for the first time. The Hindenburg Line broke in September and the Armistice came into effect at 11 am on 11 November.

John Polmeor Trevorrow

(b. 1889, d. 21st March 1918)

John was born in the parish of Devenport, Cornwall, and later moved to London. He enlisted with the address 31 Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick. John was Private 54496 2nd/5th Battalion Manchester regiment. During WWI they were engaged in the Western European theatre of war. John died in action in Flanders, France on 21st March 1918 aged 19 years. He is buried in Pozieres cemetery in Picardy, France.

Thomas William Dodridge

(b. 1895 d. 13 April 1918)

Thomas was born in Hereford, the son of Francis Ellery Dodridge and Mary Eva Dodridge (née Elliott). The family lived at 100 Wavendon Avenue.

Thomas served with the 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards. He is commemorated on the "St Michael" window in the Lady Chapel of St. Michael's which says that he was "missing after action 13 April 1918". Thomas died during the defence of Hazebrouck during the German Spring Offensive, where for two days the 4th Guards Brigade

(including 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards) blocked the German advance towards Hazebrouck. So fierce was the fighting that the Brigade suffered 80% casualties. Thomas is also commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium

Lionel Frank Burgess

(b. 1896 d. 26 May 1918)

7th Battalion Royal Fusiliers

Lionel was the son of Thomas and Fanny Burgess and had two sisters (Kathleen and Eleanor) and a brother, Thomas. In 1911 the family were living at 2 Herbert Gardens, Chiswick but by 1918 they lived in West Kensington.

Lionel had served in the Middlesex Regiment prior to the Royal Fusiliers. A great nephew provided the following information about Lionel: on leave he told his father of his imminent transfer to the Machine Gun Corps but was forbidden, by his father, to tell his mother. The Corps, '...a model of ruthless efficiency and operational supremacy' suffered enormous casualties and earned the grim nickname of 'The Suicide Club'.

Lionel died on May 26th 1918 and is buried in Mensil Communal Cemetery Extension, France. His great niece remembers that her grandmother, Lionel's sister, named her own son Lionel in remembrance.

Stawell William Wade (Billy) Garnett

(b. 1871 d. 20 July 1918)

Unlike others who pretended to be older than they were so that they could

enlist, Billy was over the 38 age limit for Australian soldiers when War broke out. His great grandson relates that, as a successful horse breeder, Billy's age was known in the district, so he rode 250 miles from Mildura to a town, Bendigo, where no-one would know his real age. There he enlisted as an Army driver.

He served in France but was gassed and repatriated to Australia. He is buried in Mildura cemetery. We believe that Billy's connection with Chiswick was through his sister Flossie who lived at 25 Ellesmere Road.

Sergeant Stanley Northcote Walter

(b. 1891 d. 26 October 1918)

At the age of 22, Stanley left his job as his father's jewellery assistant and his home with his parents and younger sister at 59 Ellesmere Road, Chiswick and enlisted with the British South Africa Police.

In October 1915 he entered the theatre of war and fought in Rhodesia. The campaign was a long and gruelling fight against the German forces in East Africa lead by the notoriously successful General Lettow-Vorbeck. Disease killed 30 men to every soldier killed in battle and Stanley died of pneumonia on 26th October 1918 at Salisbury, Rhodesia where he is buried in the Harare (Pioneer) Cemetery.

But the Armistice did not spell the end of the line of victims of the War. [Two] of the men on St Michael's Roll of Honour died after the War but as a result of it.

2nd Lieutenant Clarence Douglas Slatford MC

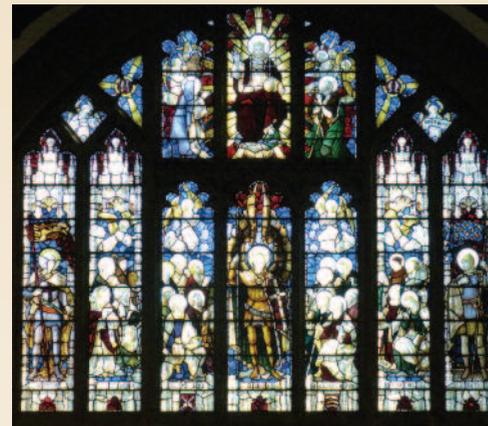
(b. 1891 d. 31 October 1919)

Clarence Slatford lived with his parents, 3 brothers and 2 sisters in Sutton Court Road Chiswick and in 1911 was working for his father as a corn broker.

Clarence joined the Royal Fusiliers in 1914 and went to France with the Expeditionary Force in 1915 but was taken seriously ill with pneumonia in 1916 returning to England on a hospital ship. He then enlisted as 2nd Lieutenant with the 1/7th Essex Regiment in 1917 and joined the Palestine Expeditionary Force arriving in Alexandria in August 1918.

Despite being dogged by illnesses, including dysentery and influenza, throughout the War, he was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty whilst in Egypt. On 19 September 1918 at Kefr Kasim, whilst in command, his company came under very heavy machine-gun fire while advancing. He rushed forward to the leading wave and by his example encouraged them to continue their advance. He then quickly re-organised the remainder of his company.

Clarence was demobilised in June 1919 but died of pneumonia following appendicitis on 31 October 1919 aged 28 and is buried in Highgate Cemetery.



'Te Deum' East Window, designed by Horace Wilkinson

There are 3 further men commemorated at St. Michael's for whom we have little information except their names, regiments and date of death. These are:

Lance Corporal Harold Burgiss-Brown (d. 30 October 1917, aged 28)
762428, D Company, 1st/28th Bn London Regiment (Artists Rifles)

Archibald Frank Mortimer
(d. 28 August 1915)
Trooper 7/881, Canterbury Mounted Rifles, NZEF,

William Frederick Rowson
(d. 16 April 1918, aged 21)
Lance Corpl 260269, South Wales Borderers (Monmouth), 6th Bn, Late 13th Kensington Bn, London Regiment

Full biographies of most of the men can be found online on www.heroesofchiswick.com and at St Michael's Church, Chiswick.

The men who died are commemorated in St Michael's Church by the magnificent 'Te Deum' East Window, designed by Horace Wilkinson, and by beautiful gilded, carved panels on two of the pillars in the Nave. One carries a dedication, the other the names of the men who died and their respective regiments. The service of dedication took place on 24 April 1920.

The memorial pillars at St. Michael's Church, designed by WD Caröe, in remembrance of the parish's WW1 soldiers



ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH ELMWOOD ROAD CHISWICK LONDON W4 3DY



HEROES of Chiswick is a First World War centenary project to research, document, and remember the lives of the 33 soldiers who are commemorated on the Roll of Honour, memorial pillars, and stained-glass windows at St. Michael's Church, Elmwood Road, Chiswick. The project ran from October 2013 - June 2014 and culminated in an exhibition, website, and this booklet produced in commemoration of our local WW1 soldiers.