

Pieter's Hill. His body was found by the side of a dead Boer, transfixed by his bayonet, he himself having been shot dead.

1st Bn. Connaught Rangers.

5826 Private Livingstone. Colenso, 15th December.—His Colonel being severely wounded, he removed him through a hot fire, and though receiving a bullet in the neck, continued till he had put Colonel Brooke under cover 200 yards back.

3309 Lance-Corporal Parslow. Colenso, 15th December.—He pluckily placed a wounded man under cover, and in a similar attempt was severely wounded.

3465 Private Kenny, 23rd February.—Gallantry rescued a wounded man of the Imperial Light Infantry, who lay exposed to a heavy fire.

2nd Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

1664 Serjeant Sheridan, 4290 Serjeant Hunt, 3861 Lance-Corporal Kelly and 5628 Lance-Serjeant Church.—Distinguished by their great coolness, ability, and pluck, in fighting and in commanding their men at Battle of Colenso, and in other engagements.

3892 Private Kelly, 27th February.—Conspicuous gallantry in going forward under fire to carry out an Officer who was wounded, and again in going to the rear for ammunition which he brought and distributed under heavy fire.

1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.

8395 Serjeant-Major W. Morrish.—Conspicuous coolness under fire, and when supplying battalion with ammunition.

2052 Serjeant J. Brooke, 5th February.—Conspicuous coolness under fire, and dressing two men's wounds at Vaal Krantz under heavy

2017 Corporal L. Coyne, 27th February.—Carried in two wounded men under heavy fire into shelter.

2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.

9893 Private J. Brown and 9520 Private T. Adams, 23rd February.—Gallantry in repeatedly carrying wounded to dressing station under very heavy fire.

Imperial Light Horse.

161 Lance-Corporal A. B. Duers.—Conspicuous gallantry on several occasions in carrying out dangerous reconnaissances.

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

7139 Serjeant J. H. Jeffries, 15th December, 1899, Colenso.—Conspicuous gallantry: 24th January, Spion Kop.—Conspicuous gallantry.

5355 Serjeant J. Mason, 24th January, Spion Kop.—Conspicuous gallantry.

7492 Private G. E. Ackland and 81 Private J. B. Fischer, 21st February.—Crossing Tugela under heavy fire to see if there were barbed wire in the drift.

South African Light Horse.

1096 Corporal T. Tobin, 20th January.—Conspicuous gallantry in attack on Conical Hill.

Natal Carbineers.

Trooper F. C. Farmer, 15th December, Colenso.—Conspicuous gallantry in rescuing Lieutenant Mackay, who was wounded under very heavy fire.

Imperial Light Infantry.

565 Corporal P. Weldon, 24th January, Spion Kop.—Conspicuous gallantry, when, surrounded by enemy, he refused to surrender. He fought with bayonet until killed by blow on the head.

929 Private Tom Hughes, 24th January, Spion Kop.—Conspicuous gallantry. After having a

wound dressed, returned to firing line, and was then wounded in right shoulder. He continued to fire from left shoulder, and was successively wounded in left arm, throat, wrist, hand and chest.

792 Private R. Hunter, 24th February, action near Pieter's Hill.—Conspicuous gallantry. While under a heavy fire, twice built walls round wounded comrades.

195 Private G. Reed, 24th February, action near Pieter's Hill.—While under a heavy fire, carried a wounded man of the Connaught Rangers to the shelter of a kraal, and remained with him after the other men had retired.

From the General Officer Commanding, Natal, to the Secretary of State for War.

(Through the Field-Marshal Commanding the Forces in South Africa.)

The Convent, Ladysmith,

Sir, 30th March, 1900.

Ladysmith having been relieved on the 28th February, this seems to be a period in the South African campaign at which I may suitably bring to your notice the names, not previously mentioned, of Officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose services, in contributing to that result, deserve special mention.

2. The first attempt to relieve Ladysmith was made on the 15th December. It failed, and, after waiting for reinforcements, operations for the relief were continued from the 15th January to the 27th February. During this period the troops were seriously engaged on 30 days out of the 43, and there were skirmishes, minor operations, or affairs of outposts, on most of the others. From the 14th to the 27th February the fighting was continuous.

3. I mention the Officers on the line of communications first, the work there is harder and certainly less congenial than with troops at the front, but it is of the first importance.

So long as work on the communications is looked down upon, it is hard to keep at it a good Officer who is pining for employment at the front, and yet nothing disturbs the working of communications more than constant changes in the Staff. I think the ruling given 3,000 years ago by a warrior king should be openly accepted in the Army, and that good work on the communications should be given equal credit with good work at the front.

Having regard to the large number of troops employed, the severity of the fighting, and the great number of days on which they were actually engaged, the list I now forward will not, I hope, be deemed excessive.

4. His Excellency the Hon. Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, Governor of Natal, deserves my first thanks; he has helped me in every way in his power. My thanks are also due to Colonel the Honble. A. H. Hime, Prime Minister, and all the members of the Government of Natal.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. H. Harris, K.C.M.G., has been most helpful to me, and has met my many demands with ready support.

5. I desire to bring the following Officers and Warrant Officers especially to your notice, as having performed exceptionally valuable service in their several departments, and as specially worthy of your consideration:—

Captain P. Scott, C.B., H.M. Ship "Terrible," has discharged the difficult duties of Commandant of Durban with the greatest tact and ability, and has been most helpful in every way.

Captain E. P. Jones, H.M. Ship "Forte," as Senior Officer of the Naval Brigade he has