



SUPPLEMENT TO The Edinburgh Gazette

Of FRIDAY the 5th of NOVEMBER 1915.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915.

*War Office,
4th November, 1915.*

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Major Cecil John Lyons Allanson, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

For most conspicuous gallantry and marked ability on 9th August, 1915, in leading his battalion to the attack on Chunuk Bair Ridge, Gallipoli peninsula.

Major Allanson, with two companies, reached the summit of the ridge under a very destructive fire from the enemy, where he was wounded by a bayonet thrust.

When it became obvious that supports could not reach him, he skilfully withdrew his men and, notwithstanding the pain from his wound, remained with his battalion throughout the whole day, being the only British Officer left.

Temporary Major James Huntly Dutton, 12th Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry, resource and determination at "Fosse 8" from 26th to 28th September, 1915, as Officer commanding the battalion. He repeatedly organised the defence of his line against German counter-attacks, and maintained his position till relieved.

Major Adrian Charles Gordon, 16th County of London Battery, 6th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry, ability and resource at Maroc on 25th September, 1915, when he got close up to the German lines to reconnoitre, and, although under heavy fire, captured 12 Germans after shooting one man with a revolver. On the afternoon of the same day he again went up to and reconnoitred the enemy's second line under very heavy fire.

On the following day Major Gordon rendered valuable service at Loos in re-organising men who had become detached and taking them to the firing line.

Major Geoffrey Wallace Grainger Hughes, 6th Cavalry Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps.

For conspicuous ability and good work in arranging for the care and evacuation of the wounded at Loos on 26th and 27th September, 1915. A large number of wounded infantry were tended and evacuated by the two cavalry field ambulances in addition to wounded cavalymen. During the greater part of the time Loos was under heavy bombardment.

Major Frederick Lewis, 2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability during the action near Pietre Farm on 25th September, 1915, when, as second in command, he directed the assault with the utmost coolness. At an early stage he was wounded by shrapnel in the neck, but refused to leave his post for three hours, and then returned immediately after his wound was dressed. He set a fine example to those around him. About 3.30 p.m. he took command of his battalion, his senior Officer being wounded. He has previously been brought to notice for gallant conduct.

Major Sidney Joseph Lowe, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and coolness at Maroc and Loos on 25th and 26th September, 1915, when he visited captured German lines under heavy fire and reported on the situation. On 26th September, again under heavy fire, he collected and reorganised men who were retiring, and directed them back to their positions.

Major Charles Wesley Weldon McLean, 52nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on many occasions between May and September, 1915, notably the following:—

On 21st September, 1915, when, although stunned when his Observation Station was hit, he remained at his post and continued to observe the fire of his guns.

On 25th September, when he brought forward his battery with great dash over the open in close support of the infantry near Hohenzollern redoubt, and ran a wire at once, under heavy fire, to the Battalion Headquarters. He observed fire from a very exposed position till after dark, when he was wounded after rejoining his battery. He refused to leave his battery, and brought it out of action himself from a most critical situation.

Major Gilbert Leyborne Popham, 26th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

For conspicuous gallantry on 10th September, 1915, at Vermelles. While giving instruction to a battery, a shell set fire to the covering of a gun emplacement, in which were some high explosive shells. Major Popham removed these shells himself, thereby probably saving a very serious explosion.

He also did excellent work during the operations from 21st September till he was severely wounded on 25th September.

Captain (temporary Major) Hugh Alexander Ross, 2nd Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 25th September, 1915, near Hulluch. When his Commanding Officer was wounded early in the morning he took command and led the battalion with great judgment. He held on to an advanced and exposed position all day after his battalion had suffered heavy casualties and he himself had been badly gassed. Captain Ross remained with the battalion till it came back into support, and then only left it on being ordered to go to hospital.

Temporary Captain James Edgar Adamson, 8th Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.

For conspicuous gallantry at Haisnes on the 25th September, 1915. After leading his company across the open under heavy shell and rifle fire, and across three lines of wire, where he was exposed to heavy machine gun fire, he pressed on with great determination into the village of Haisnes, far in advance of any other detachment, and held on there from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., causing heavy losses to the attacking Germans. Finally, when completely isolated and exposed to bombs and artillery and rifle fire on three sides, he brought back what remained of his company in good order. He exhibited throughout the greatest coolness and courage.

Captain Whiteford John Edward Bell, M.B., No. 2 Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on all occasions, notably near Loos between 28th September and 1st October, 1915, when he visited the advanced bearer post day and night under continuous shell fire and personally supervised the arrangements for collecting and evacuating the wounded in that area. Captain Bell has commanded a bearer division since August, 1914.

Captain (temporary Major) John Wilfred Bird, 6th London Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous devotion to duty during operations at Maroc and Loos, between September 25th and 30th, 1915, in dealing with casualties. On one occasion he worked for 23 hours without any cessation in dressing and tending the wounded. He set a fine example, which had far-reaching results.

Captain (temporary Major) Edward Basil Blogg, 4th London Field Company, Royal Engineers, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability from 27th August to 25th September, 1915, near Loos and "Hill 70," when he pushed forward the construction of front line trenches with great energy. His area came under heavy fire, but he carried on his work, displaying great bravery and coolness.

After the assault he personally directed the consolidation of the captured positions. In Loos he himself unloaded the mines under the Church Tower, carrying out this dangerous work under heavy shell fire.

Captain Gerald Burrard, 52nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

For conspicuous gallantry on many occasions, notably the following:—

On 25th September, 1915, when, as Brigade Adjutant, he guided his brigade across the open under continuous shell and rifle fire to the close support of the infantry near Hohenzollern Redoubt, and pointed out their positions to the batteries.

On the night of 27th September, when he arranged and assisted in laying wires under a heavy shell and rifle fire.

Captain Burrard has been continuously on active service since November, 1914, and his name was brought to notice for gallantry after actions at Givenchy, Ypres, and Festubert.

Captain (temporary Major) James Dawson, 6th (Banff and Donside) Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability near Hulluch on 25th September, 1915, when he materially assisted his commanding officer to organise an advanced position, and took command of the battalion when the latter was killed. All through the day and up to midnight he held on to this position, and displayed great coolness and judgment.

Temporary Captain Michael Frederick Beauchamp Dennis, 7th Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Loos and " Hill 70 " on 25th September, 1915. He was wounded in the trenches immediately before the assault, but, after his wound was bandaged, he advanced with his company, cheering and encouraging his men till he was again wounded. He was carried back to the dressing station, from which he disappeared after his wound was dressed. Later he was seen catching up his company and again cheering them on till he was wounded a third time.

Temporary Captain Kingsmill Douglas Hoseason Gwynn, 8th Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry near Hulluch on 25th September, 1915. At 7.15 a.m., when all the other officers of his battalion except one Second Lieutenant had been killed or wounded, he took command, led the men on, and captured four German guns. He was in command all day, and with great coolness and energy held on to the positions captured in the morning. He was wounded by a bomb at about 7.30 p.m.

Temporary Captain Charles Stewart Parnell Hamilton, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 2nd Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from 27th to 30th September, 1915, in France. He dressed the wounded in the firing line, being for hours together under heavy shell fire, and went to points of great danger, often to where bombers were actually fighting.

Captain Edward Reginald Kearsley, 1st Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on the German trenches near Hulluch on 25th September, 1915. He was in command of the battalion, and, although severely wounded, rallied his men, and continued to advance under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire until finally disabled by no less than seven wounds. His personal good leading and determination resulted in the capture of several lines of German trenches.

Captain Frank Robison Kerr, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, Special Reserve.

For conspicuous gallantry and splendid devotion to duty at Cuinchy on 25th September, 1915. After an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's trenches this Officer crawled over our parapet and brought in a wounded man from about a dozen yards outside in full view of the enemy at a range of only 70 yards. He then went out again for 30 yards and rescued a man whose thigh had been broken, being fired at the whole time.

During the night of 25th September Captain Kerr was out attending to the wounded for two hours under constant machine-gun and rifle fire, and on the night of 27th-28th September he went to within 25 yards of the enemy's position to rescue a man reported wounded, but found that he was dead.

Captain Claud John Low, 1st/14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 25th September, 1915, near Hulluch. He led his company with great skill during the attack, and, when hung up by German wire, maintained his position in spite of heavy machine-gun fire from both flanks. By this action he largely induced the German surrender, after which he at once marched forward and occupied their third line.

Captain (temporary Major) Walter William MacGregor, Reserve of Officers, The Gordon Highlanders, attached 9th (Pioneer) Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry during the action at Loos on 26th September, 1915. He received an order to retire, but, after retiring to the German front line trenches, he became doubtful of the authenticity of the order, and, although large numbers of men were retiring, he called on two companies and led them back through Loos under heavy shell fire. He reoccupied his defensive position, and held on from 5 to 8 p.m., when he received reinforcements, which enabled him to remain in position all night. His prompt action helped to prevent the Germans turning our flank.

Captain (temporary Major) David McLeod, Reserve of Officers, The Gordon Highlanders, attached 8th Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 25th September, 1915. In the attack on the Hohenzollern redoubt, although wounded three times, he continued to lead his company forward till he fell from exhaustion.

Captain Arthur John Alexander Menzies, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 1st (Royal) Dragoons.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from 26th to 29th September, 1915, in Loos. Captain Menzies was unremitting in his attention to the wounded of all units. He was twice seen carrying wounded on a stretcher under rifle fire, and for 55 hours he was continually exposing himself to heavy shell fire while carrying out his duties.

Captain (temporary Major) Alfred Hope-well Pullman, Reserve of Officers, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), attached 8th Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry near Hulluch on 26th September, 1915, when he commanded his company with skill during the retirement, although wounded, and collected men to cover the movement until it was completed. This was accomplished under heavy machine-gun fire from the enemy at close range.

Captain (temporary Major) John James Ronald, Reserve of Officers, The Highland Light Infantry, attached 11th Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the attack of 25th September, 1915, at a point where a sap was being pushed forward. A serious block stopped his company, which was moving to take up its assault position, but he at once jumped on to the top of the trench completely exposed to artillery and machine-gun fire, cleared away the obstruction, and remained exposed until he had received several wounds.

Captain (temporary Major) Herbert Craven Stuart, Reserve of Officers, The Highland Light Infantry, attached 10th Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability near Cambrin on 25th September, 1915, when he led his company forward to the attack, and later, although himself gassed, reorganised what remained of his battalion, restored confidence, and commanded it with marked skill.

Captain Charles Henry Sykes, 6th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), attached 3rd Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry near Vermelles on 29th September, 1915. When some troops on his left were bombed out of their position he led a charge with about a dozen, drove out the Germans, and retook the lost portion of trench. He even penetrated further, and only fell back later owing to want of support. He saved a serious situation by his gallantry and initiative. Later on the same day, when under heavy shell fire, he supported a company which was being driven back by superior numbers, and succeeded in regaining all the lost ground. He displayed throughout great bravery and coolness. He was wounded on the morning of 30th September.

Captain Rhys Williams, 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards.

For conspicuous gallantry and great determination on the night of 27th-28th September, 1915, during the attack on "Hill 70." Captain Williams was in command of the Welsh Guards Machine Guns, and performed very effective work until wounded.

He then obtained a dressing for his wound and returned to the guns, which he continued to control until midnight, having had to lie on his back for the purpose owing to the nature of his injuries.

Captain Walter Carandini Wilson, 2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack near Pietre Farm on 25th September, 1915. When giving final directions to his men he was severely wounded in the stomach, but he stuck to his work and went forward, encouraging his men till he could see through the smoke that they were over the German parapet. He was then helped back in an exhausted state. Captain Wilson's name has several times been brought forward for gallantry and determination.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Guy Lindsay Cruikshank, The Gordon Highlanders and Royal Flying Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry in France on 29th September, 1915, when he successfully carried out a special mission involving very great risk.

Lieutenant (temporary Major) Faithful Sidney Evans, 1st/9th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry on 25th September, 1915, in the attack near Le Rutoire. He commanded his company with great skill and dash, and his cheerfulness and absolute disregard of danger had a marked effect on his men, who were attacking for the first time over open ground. He was wounded in the attack.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) George Aubrey Kennedy Lawrence, Royal Artillery and Royal Flying Corps.

For conspicuous and repeated acts of gallantry in France, notably the following:—

On 21st September, 1915, he completed a reconnaissance to points 60 miles inside the German lines, although repeatedly attacked by a hostile machine.

On 25th September he attacked and hit a moving train near Lille, descending to 600 feet.

On 26th September he attacked and drove off a hostile aeroplane which was interfering with our bombing machines.

On 30th September he carried out a 3-hour reconnaissance in very bad weather. Although his machine was hit in 70 places by anti-aircraft guns on crossing the German lines on his way out, he carried on and completed his work.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Maitland Elphinstone Park, 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

For conspicuous gallantry at Mauquissart on 25th September, 1915, when leading his company and directing bombing parties in continuous close fighting from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. During this time he drove the enemy back some 400 yards along two lines of trenches and established three blocks, which he held until relieved.

At Givenchy, on 8th October, the enemy exploded two mines about 20 yards from the parapet along which his company was posted. Although half buried by the first explosion, he hurried along his fire trench, but was again half buried and slightly wounded by the second. Six of his men were killed and many injured, but he rapidly replaced them from his supports, and was soon ready to meet any attack.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) James Ivory Buchan, 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

For conspicuous gallantry at Mauquissart on 25th September, 1915, when rallying and leading his company after both he himself and many men had suffered from the effects of gas. He led his men over three lines of German trenches, his company being the first to enter their reserve line near the Moulin.

He only gave the order to retire when the troops on both flanks had been forced back by the enemy's counter-attack and he himself had been wounded.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) Frederick Leopold Pusch, 19th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (St. Pancras), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry, marked ability and resource at Loos on 25th and 27th September, 1915. During the advance through Loos he led a party of bombers, and, going alone into a house, captured seven Germans, although badly shot in the face by one of them. Notwithstanding his serious injury this very gallant Officer continued clearing the enemy out of the cellars in the town.

Lieutenant Pusch organized the bombing attack of Grenadiers on 27th September, operating from the Chalk Pit against the Copse, at great personal risk, and helped materially in its capture.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Captain Frank Percy Freeman, Royal Army Medical Corps Special Reserve, attached 23rd Field Ambulance.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations near Hulluch from 25th to 28th September, 1915. He brought in and attended to the wounded during four consecutive days and nights, repeatedly going out under heavy fire. By his personal bravery and energy he set a splendid example to his men.

Captain Nathaniel Freeman, 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry and determination on the night of 2nd-3rd October, 1915, near Vermelles. The Germans advanced in force and bombed our men out of their trenches, but Captain Freeman, who was holding the right of his trench, continued to hold his own, returning bomb for bomb, until the Germans were nearly all round him and he was in danger of being captured.

Temporary Captain Geoffrey Holland Gilby, 11th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

For conspicuous gallantry on 1st October, 1915, in descending a mine shaft at the "Red Lamp Salient," in the trenches near Armentières, knowing that it was full of poison gas, and rescuing two men.

Captain Arthur Percival Hamilton, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Adjutant 18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry on 25th September, 1915, during the attack at Maroc and Loos. Although severely wounded early in the day, he remained in the German second line trench reorganising and encouraging the men till the consolidation was well advanced. He then had to be ordered to go back for medical attendance.

Captain James Ronald McCurdie, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, Special Reserve, attached No. 2 Field Ambulance.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from 25th to 27th September, 1915, at Le Rutoire farm, where, although continuously exposed to shell fire, he collected and treated the wounded. By his efforts and organising power a large number of wounded were collected. Captain McCurdie set a fine example to the Officers and men under him in most trying circumstances.

Temporary Captain James Murray McLagan, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 3rd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the operations between 27th and 30th September, 1915, when he attended to the wounded in the firing line under heavy shell and rifle fire. His coolness and skill undoubtedly saved many lives. For three days and four nights he worked incessantly with unflagging energy.

Temporary Captain Charles Joseph O'Reilly, M.D., 21st Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations near Hulluch, from 25th to 28th September, 1915. He brought in and attended to the wounded for four consecutive days and nights under heavy fire, notably on 27th September, when he voluntarily went out to collect wounded under very heavy shell fire. He has consistently set a splendid example to his men.

Captain Victor Herman Simon, 3rd Field Squadron, Royal Engineers.

For conspicuous ability and energy at Loos on 27th September, 1915. Although it was practically daylight when he arrived at Loos, he at once grasped the situation, put his two troops to work and materially assisted in consolidating the position held by a cavalry brigade.

Temporary Captain Douglas Tosetti, 8th Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 25th September, 1915. Although badly wounded in the leg early in the assault, he continued to lead his men close up to Hulluch, capturing the trenches there and holding them till evening, when he was forced to leave the trenches for medical attention.

Captain Thomas Walker, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, Special Reserve, attached No. 2 Field Ambulance.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from 25th to 27th September, 1915, when he worked continuously collecting wounded from the area, Lone Tree to Hulluch road, and beyond. This area was under continuous shell fire, and at first under machine-gun fire also.

Temporary Lieutenant David Carnegie Alexander, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 5th Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty between 25th and 27th September, 1915, near "Fosse 8." He attended to and got into shelter many wounded men who were lying in the open under enfilade machine-gun fire, and on several occasions at the Manager's House at the Fosse carried out his duties under heavy shell fire.

Temporary Lieutenant John Bruce Baird, No. 1 Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from 25th to 27th September, 1915, when in charge of different bearer sections collecting wounded in the area between Lone Tree and Hulluch road under shell and machine-gun fire.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Cheetham, 90th Field Company, Royal Engineers.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability, notably on the night of 28th-29th September, 1915, at Hohenzollern redoubt. The Germans were actually holding the northern corner of the redoubt and bombing heavily up all the communication trenches, but Lieutenant Cheetham, after a daring reconnaissance, succeeded in completely wiring the line within 50 yards of the enemy.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Philip John Reginald Currie, 2nd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 25th September, 1915, near Hulluch. When three senior Officers had been wounded or

gassed, he took command of the battalion, although himself slightly gassed, reorganised it and led it forward to the furthest line reached. Captain Currie has been on more than one occasion brought to notice for gallantry and good work.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Hedworth George Ailwyn Fellowes, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

For conspicuous resource and good work on 7th October, 1915, when with a Non-commissioned Officer he went out in daylight to locate a hostile trench mortar near Beaumont Hamel. They reached the enemy's wire, located the trench mortar, and obtained other valuable information, remaining out 3 hours in observation. On the night of 11th August Captain Fellowes and a Non-commissioned Officer attacked a German patrol and brought in the patrol leader, thereby gaining most valuable information.

Temporary Lieutenant Graham Harry Wyndham Green, 7th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).

For conspicuous gallantry near "Fosse 8" between 25th and 27th September, 1915. He set a splendid example of coolness and bravery under fire when in command first of his platoon and later of his Company. He exposed himself most fearlessly while organizing and leading attacks.

Lieutenant Geoffrey George Gunnis, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

For conspicuous gallantry, initiative and ability at "Big Willie" on 8th October, 1915.

He led his men with great dash, attacked the Germans in flank and rear, drove them into the open, inflicting heavy casualties amongst them, and recaptured the remainder of a lost trench.

Lieutenant Denys Huntingford Hammonds, Royal Engineers Special Reserve, attached 54th Field Company.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability during operations near Vermelles. On the night of 26th-27th September, 1915, he laid out 350 yards of trench under constant fire, and showed great skill in distributing the working party. On the nights of 25th-26th and 27th-28th September he carried out wiring under rifle and shell fire on portions of the captured front. His thorough knowledge of his work has minimized the losses of his men, and he has set an excellent example through his personal bravery.

Temporary Lieutenant Arthur Beach Hatt, 8th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

For conspicuous gallantry and determination on "Hill 70" on 25th and 26th September, 1915, when with a Serjeant and about six men he held on to his position until practically everyone else in the vicinity had retired.

Lieutenant John Bell Hollwey, 52nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on many occasions, notably the following:—

On 25th September, 1915, as Observing Officer, he accompanied the infantry attack on Hohenzollern redoubt and laid a telephone wire under very heavy fire. He was wounded in the leg before he had gone 10 yards, but went on and laid about 300 yards more wire, when he was again wounded and his leg fractured. Two telephonists brought him back to our original fire trench, but he insisted on their leaving him and going back to lay the wire. He lay in the open unable to move for 16 hours before he was found, having voluntarily refused aid to avoid taking men away from their duty.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Henry Charles Loyd, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 8th October, 1915, near Loos. When his sap-heads and a large section of his front trench had been nearly levelled to the ground after a four hours' bombardment, his company repelled two determined bomb attacks, in both of which the Germans nearly gained a footing in our trenches. The great personal bravery of Captain Loyd, his skilful organisation, and inspiring example to those around him were largely instrumental in bringing about the success of his company.

Temporary Lieutenant Alan Wilson Morey, 11th Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the action of 25th September, 1915. He volunteered to go across the open between the opposing lines to obtain information, and, although wounded in the shoulder, both sent in a written report and went a long way to make a personal report to his Brigadier, before having his wound dressed.

Lieutenant Richard Durrell Pank, 3rd Field Squadron, Royal Engineers.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Loos on 27th September, 1915. He was wounded by a shell during the afternoon, and, later in the day his whole party were temporarily knocked out by the explosion of a large shell within a few feet of them, four men being wounded, yet he went out again the same night and assisted in consolidating the position held by a cavalry brigade.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Joseph Pringle, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

For conspicuous gallantry during the assault on the German trenches on 25th September, 1915.

When all the Company Officers of the battalion were either killed or wounded, Captain Pringle continued to carry on the attack and organise the men. It was largely due to his efforts that an advanced position in front of Hulluch village was taken and consolidated.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Cuthbert Euan Charles Rabagliati, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry) and Royal Flying Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and skill on 28th September, 1915, when, accompanied by Second Lieutenant Vaucour, they carried out a reconnaissance over Valenciennes and Douai. They had to fly in thick cloud for nearly the whole distance, and several times their aeroplane got into a "spin." The pilot, however, succeeded each time in righting his machine, and they reached their objective and carried out the reconnaissance at 2,800 feet under very heavy fire.

Temporary Lieutenant George Rankine, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, attached Headquarters, 9th Divisional Royal Engineers.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from 26th to 28th September, 1915, at Saily and Vermelles, when attending to and evacuating the wounded. On one occasion he went with a party of bearers as far as Hohenzollern Redoubt, and, in spite of shell fire and bombing, assisted to get back many wounded. On the return journey many of the bearers were killed and wounded by a shell, and Lieutenant Rankine carried in a wounded man on his back.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Arthur Windle Sutcliffe, 3rd Battalion, The Border Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry on 25th September, 1915. He commanded the left company of the first line in the attack, and, though his company was temporarily checked by machine-gun fire from "Pope's Nose," with the greatest coolness he charged the trench and captured the gun. After reorganising his company he continued to advance past the "Quarries" up to the left of the line in the "Gun Trench." His company took some 150 prisoners.

Lieutenant Alfred Sidney Thomas, 8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability near Loos on 25th September, 1915. He organized his grenadiers and counter-attacked the enemy, who had successfully advanced against the flank of one of our battalions. Lieutenant Thomas bombed back and held the enemy till he had established a double block.

Lieutenant Christopher Geoffrey Woolner, 64th Field Company, Royal Engineers.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource on the afternoon of 26th September, 1915. Some new troops holding a corner of "Fosse 8" were shaken by heavy shell fire, and, believing that the enemy were holding the Slag Heap in their rear, were on the point of retiring, when Lieutenant Woolner rallied them, and, collecting two sections of his own company, charged to the top of the Slag Heap and restored confidence.

A retirement at this point would have been very serious.

Second Lieutenant Archibald Thomas Ayres-Ritchie, Grenadier Guards (Special Reserve), attached 3rd Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 28th September, 1915, during the attack on "Puits 14 Bis." When his Captain was wounded early in the action, he led the company to the assault and re-organized it, although himself severely wounded in the right arm. He then, with the assistance of a Corporal, bombed and destroyed a German machine-gun and team. Finally, when his position had become untenable, he ordered a withdrawal, while he himself reconnoitred the enemy's defences under heavy fire and brought back most valuable information. He had been wounded and suffering great pain for six hours before he went to a dressing station.

Second Lieutenant Bernard Arthur Bates, 3rd Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, attached 1st Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and determination on 27th September, 1915, near Vermelles. Taking six men with fixed bayonets, he gradually, by his revolver and rifle fire, drove the Germans completely out of a trench which they had captured, at a time when his company had run out of bombs. He then re-established communications. Second Lieutenant Bates displayed initiative of a high order at a critical moment.

Temporary Second Lieutenant William Oswald Berryman, attached 1st (Royal) Dragoons.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on the morning of 28th September, 1915, when he carried out a difficult reconnaissance on foot between "Hill 70" and Chalk Pit Wood. This reconnaissance covered considerable ground, and was of great value. Second Lieutenant Berryman was under heavy sniping fire throughout.

Second Lieutenant John Bessell, 3rd Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment, attached Royal Fusiliers.

For conspicuous gallantry near Vermelles. On 27th September, 1915, he made a daring reconnaissance of "North Face," and ascertained the position of the German bombing party. He then directed the bombing party, which dislodged the Germans, and occupied and held the trench under very heavy bombing. On 29th September he held out to the last until enfladed in "South Face," and then held "Western Face" under heavy shell and rifle fire till he was wounded. His bravery and resource were mainly instrumental in preventing the enemy outflanking his battalion.

Temporary Lieutenant Bernard Score Browne, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Vermelles. He spent the whole night of 2nd/3rd October searching for and carrying back wounded who were lying between our own and the enemy's lines, which were only 200 yards apart. The enemy were firing and the ground was lit up

by flares. After daybreak he carried back three more men under a very heavy fire. At one time he tended the wounded within 15 yards of the enemy's trenches. By his courage and ceaseless work all the wounded in his area were brought in.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) Edmond Ninus Carr, 24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry at Les Brebis on 25th September, 1915. While directing the removal of grenades from the divisional dump, he noticed that the fuze of a bomb had become ignited. He at once picked it up and carried it out of the dug-out. Before he could get cover it exploded and wounded him in the face.

Lieutenant Carr's coolness and pluck almost certainly saved an explosion of many thousand grenades and bombs, which would have killed many men and destroyed the divisional bomb reserve during heavy operations.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Robert William Carrigan, Royal Field Artillery, attached No. 1 Trench Mortar Battery.

For conspicuous gallantry on 25th September, 1915, near Hulluch, when he took forward, under heavy fire, two mortars, in order to deal with some buildings in which hostile machine-guns were working. Lieutenant Carrigan's personal bravery has been most inspiring to the men of his battery in every action in which he has taken part.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Norman Robert Colville, 10th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 7th August and 8th and 9th September, 1915, when, at great personal risk, he reconnoitred the Hohenzollern Redoubt. On 9th October, although partially stunned by a shell, he completed his reconnaissance, making a sketch and accurate report of the formation and wiring of the Redoubt.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Mordaunt Leckonby Cope, 11th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

For conspicuous gallantry on 16th October, 1915, near Fauquissart, in attacking a small party of the enemy at night with bombs and routing them.

When his bombs were exhausted he followed up with his revolver, and emptied the chambers into the Germans at six yards' range.

Having no more ammunition, he immediately went to the assistance of a severely wounded man, whom he helped into cover.

Second Lieutenant William Leslie Dibben, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry at Vermelles on 25th September, 1915. Although almost in a state of exhaustion, he led a party of bombers down a German communication trench, thus considerably aiding the attack which was then made by another battalion. Second Lieutenant Dibben's gallant conduct was first brought to notice by the Officer commanding that battalion.

Second Lieutenant John Edward French, 3rd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry near Vermelles. When the Adjutant had become a casualty on 27th September, 1915, he took over his duties and for 4 days and nights constantly carried messages under heavy shell, rifle and bomb fire. He led a charge and retook a portion of trench from which the garrison had been driven by a heavy German counter-attack. His coolness and courage kept up his men's spirits throughout.

Second Lieutenant Reginald James Hurst Gatrell, 3rd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry near Vermelles. On 29th September, 1915, he led a squad of battalion bombers against a German bombing party which had seized a trench 350 yards long. He succeeded in driving them out, and thus enabling the original garrison to reoccupy the trench.

On 30th September, when a German bombing party had broken into the trenches of a battalion on the left, he led a counter-attack of bombers and forced the Germans behind their barricade. During this action he was severely wounded.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Stanley Charles Godfrey, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.

For conspicuous gallantry on 30th September, 1915, when the Germans had succeeded in entering "Gun Trench" and were bombing down it. It was largely owing to the personal bravery and initiative of Second Lieutenant Godfrey that their advance was stopped. He organized bombers, collected bombs and attacked the enemy, gaining some ground. He was continuously fighting from 6.30 p.m. till 5 a.m. next day.

Second Lieutenant Marcus Sinclair Gunn, 3rd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), attached 1st Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry near Hulluch from 25th to 27th September, 1915. He brought his machine-guns into action on two occasions under very heavy rifle and shell fire, in order to support attacks. He also rescued many wounded men, who were lying under fire between the lines.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Lionel Everard Hall, 1st Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry on 28th September, 1915, at the quarries near Vermelles. He led his bombers and threw bombs himself against the Germans for nearly three hours until completely exhausted. By his courage and example he eventually worked his way up the trench and cleared it of the enemy.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Thomas Bernard Lawrence, 8th Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry on 25th September, 1915. When the Machine-gun Officer had been killed, he rallied the gun teams and brought two guns into action close to Hulluch, capturing two German field guns.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Alexander Linton, 13th Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and determination on "Hill 70" on 26th September, 1915. He repeatedly rallied his men and held on to his position with a few men till midnight, 26th-27th September, when practically everyone else had withdrawn.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) Arthur Fancour Logan, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry on 26th September, 1915. After guiding a battalion to its position in the firing line during the attack on the quarries, he was returning by a communication trench when he heard a wounded man shouting for help. The man was lying in the open, and the Germans were firing at him. Lieutenant Logan jumped over the parapet and attempted to pull him in, but was himself severely wounded in three or four places during his gallant attempt at rescue.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Neil Harcourt MacNeil, 12th Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry on 25th September, 1915, near Loos. He occupied and held with a few men against numerous counter-attacks an important post, vital to the safety of our front line. After being relieved on 26th September, he returned several times in order to rally men of other units.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Edward Ross Nott, 9th Battalion, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

For conspicuous gallantry and determination during operations at "Hill 70" on 25th and 26th September, 1915. Although twice wounded, he continued to advance, leading and encouraging his men.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Leonard Cecil Paton, 10th Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the night of 25th-26th September, 1915, on "Hill 70." He remained in the enemy's work when other troops had been forced to withdraw, and, though his arm was broken and he had a gunshot wound in his thigh, he remained at his duty until ordered to retire. Lieutenant Paton has rendered invaluable service in training the Brigade bombers.

Second Lieutenant Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur, Indian Native Land Forces (attached 39th Garhwal Rifles).

During a feint attack made by the Indian Corps to the north of La Bassée Canal on 13th October, 1915, this Officer commanded a double-company with great ability and conspicuous gallantry in the face of a fierce fire from Rifles, Machine Guns, Grenades and Bombs, and was severely wounded in the neck.

On the previous evening this very gallant Officer was wounded in the arm by a rifle

bullet, but notwithstanding his injury he returned to the firing line to see his Company through the engagement which was due to commence the next day, and for which he had made all the preparation.

The bravery of 2nd Lieutenant Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur was previously observed on 25th September last, when he led his Company with marked gallantry and dash right up to the German wire under very heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Roscow Reid, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Special Reserve, attached 2nd Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry on 25th September, 1915, near Hulluch. As Machine-gun Officer he was badly gassed with his section at the commencement of the attack, but, when his battalion was held up by the enemy's wire, he collected his men, took forward a gun to where there was a gap, and by his fire materially helped the battalion out of a difficult situation. Eventually all his men were killed or wounded, but he got back both his gun and all his casualties. He was himself wounded later in the week.

Second Lieutenant Harold Owen Bodvel Roberts, 7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry at Loos on 25th September, 1915, when he led his men with great coolness and bravery against the German counter-attack.

He was wounded in both legs.

Second Lieutenant Charles Henry Hill Roberts, 21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry between 20th and 25th September, 1915, at Maroc, when he organized and led patrols outside the British wire, thereby gaining valuable information. Between 29th September and 1st October he held "The Copa" under constant shell fire.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) Geoffrey Beville Reinhardt Schön, 1st Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry from 25th to 30th September, 1915, when in command of the machine-gun detachment. He worked his detachment forward on the morning of 25th September, and held on in a forward position when other troops had fallen back. He also took charge of the regimental bombers from 26th to 30th September, and displayed the greatest bravery and coolness in using both them and his machine guns.

He inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Watson Douglas Shennan, Royal Engineers, attached 47th (London) Divisional Signal Company, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource on 26th September, 1915, when he led a party to lay a cable line between Maroc and Loos under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Second Lieutenant Spencer Gordon Strudwick, Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve, attached B/48 Battery.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 25th September, 1915, during the action at Belleward Farm. He laid wire under great difficulty and observed the fire of his brigade during a period of heavy retaliation by the enemy, sending back valuable information to the guns. When his wire was broken by shell fire he proceeded at great risk to a Battalion Headquarters, after one messenger had been wounded in traversing the same route, and succeeded in transmitting by visual signalling an important message to the guns.

Temporary Second Lieutenant James Stuart Thain, 11th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry in France. He has on three occasions carried out daring and successful reconnaissances of the German lines. On the last occasion, the night of 26th/27th September, 1915, after penetrating the wire in front of the enemy's first line trenches, he personally silenced their fire with his bombs at 30 yards distance, and then, remaining alone, successfully covered the withdrawal of his patrol.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Awdry Morris Vaucour, Royal Field Artillery and Royal Flying Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and skill on 28th September, 1915, when, accompanied by Captain Rabagliati, they carried out a reconnaissance over Valenciennes and Douai. They had to fly in thick cloud for nearly the whole distance, and several times their aeroplane got into a "spin." The pilot, however, succeeded each time in righting his machine, and they reached their objective and carried out the reconnaissance at 2,800 feet under very heavy fire.

Temporary Second Lieutenant William Theophilus Williams, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 28th and 29th September, 1915, near "Fosse 8," Bethune. He took charge of a small party of bombers, and during 17½ hours he and his bombers threw close on 2,000 bombs, while the enemy responded with about five times that number. It was raining nearly all the time, and the damp fuzes had to be lit from cigarettes, yet the enemy were held up. Second Lieutenant Williams, though wounded, refused to leave his post, and it was mainly due to his bravery and that of his party that the trench was finally held.

Second Lieutenant Harold William Eustace Williamson, 172nd Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, late The Honourable Artillery Company, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 5th October, 1915, near Ypres. Finding the far end of a mine gallery full of water, he waded down it alone and discovered a German listening apparatus, which he removed. He then disconnected the wire, waded on, and discovered that the enemy had holed

through into our gallery. After obtaining explosives, he re-entered the gallery with a small party, laid a charge, exploded it, and successfully closed the gallery. His small party were fired on and returned the fire.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Wingate Wingate, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, Special Reserve.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on the morning of 27th September, 1915, when he carried out a difficult reconnaissance between Loos and "Puits 14 Bis." His whole route was over open ground, but, in spite of being heavily sniped, he reached a point within 50 yards of the German trench, and brought back accurate information.

Temporary Second Lieutenant John Bruce Wood, 10th Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.

For conspicuous gallantry on 25th September, 1915, at Loos and "Hill 70." He took 275 prisoners in Loos, marched them back under heavy fire with a small escort,

and returned with ammunition for the men in the firing line, personally assisting in its distribution. Being by this time the only Officer left in his company, he rallied it when the order was given to consolidate on the reverse slope of "Hill 70," and held his new position, until relieved, with great bravery and resource.

6118 Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Bluck, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

For conspicuous gallantry and good work, notably during operations near Hulluch on 25th and 26th September, 1915. On the 25th he kept up the ammunition supply of his battalion, establishing depôts in the German lines as they were captured. On the night of 25th-26th he rallied considerable numbers of men who were falling back before a hostile counter-attack, issued ammunition to them, and sent them back. He also organized parties to collect wounded men, and was himself wounded while trying to collect these parties to resist another counter-attack.

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