

heavy fire and restoring order at critical moments. He killed three Turks with his own hands.

Captain John Joseph Kavanagh, 3rd Battalion, The Connaught Rangers, attached 1st Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 25th September, 1915, when on special observation duty in a "crow's nest" in a very exposed building. From 6 a.m. onwards throughout the day, although under very heavy fire, he continued to send in most valuable information. His post was struck by four direct hits, but he only left it to put his orderlies under cover. He showed great nerve and determination.

Captain Lionel Wilmot Brabazon Rees, Royal Artillery and Royal Flying Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and skill on several occasions, notably the following:— On 21st September, 1915, when flying a machine with one machine gun, accompanied by Flight-Serjeant Hargreaves, he sighted a large German biplane with two machine guns 2,000 feet below him. He spiralled down and dived at the enemy, who, having the faster machine, manoeuvred to get him broadside on and then opened heavy fire. In spite of this Captain Rees pressed his attack and apparently succeeded in hitting the enemy's engine, for the machine made a quick turn, glided some distance and finally fell just inside the German lines near Herbecourt.

On 28th July he attacked and drove down a hostile monoplane in spite of the fact that the main spar of his machine had been shot through and the rear spar shattered.

On 31st August, accompanied by Flight-Serjeant Hargreaves, he fought a German machine more powerful than his own for three-quarters of an hour, then returned for more ammunition and went out to the attack again, finally bringing the enemy's machine down apparently wrecked.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Henry Alexander Hammick, 6th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry during operations at Helles, Gallipoli peninsula. After the attack on June 4th, 1915, he was the senior surviving company officer of his battalion, and for three days and nights held a section of the forward position with skill and coolness.

On the night of August 12th-13th he showed great bravery and enterprise in the recapture of a trench occupied by the enemy, and held a barricade for five hours against continuous bomb attacks till the position was secured. The only other officer with him was killed.

Lieutenant Francis John Hext, 129th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

For conspicuous gallantry and determination when Forward Observer with the infantry on 25th September, 1915. He first directed the fire of his battery, and then, following up the infantry closely, kept up a continual stream of accurate and valuable information. Though both his telephonists were wounded he continued to get messages through, and

was practically never out of touch the whole day. He showed great coolness, resource, and tenacity. Lieutenant Hext had previously been brought to notice for good service.

Temporary Lieutenant Allan Noel Minus, 39th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli peninsula, on 30th August, 1915, when attending to the wounded under heavy shrapnel fire. Another officer who was assisting him was killed. Lieutenant Minus later returned to the dressing station, took out 12 stretcher squads and brought in 24 wounded men.

Lieutenant Percy John Ross, 7th Battery, Field Artillery, Australian Imperial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry in the attack on Lone Pine on 6th and 7th August, 1915, when he kept his gun in action for 48 hours, although continuously attacked at close range by superior gun fire. His gun emplacement was several times almost completely demolished, and he himself was finally wounded. Lieutenant Ross rendered very valuable assistance to the infantry in the attack through his determination to keep his gun in action at all costs.

Temporary Captain Thomas Scott Syers, 147th Brigade Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

For conspicuous gallantry and determination on 9th August, 1915, in the Gallipoli Peninsula. He was in charge of some mortars, and, although heavily shelled, succeeded in totally destroying a hostile trench, and only ceased firing when he and his mortars were buried through the parapet being blown in. Again, on 24th August, when bombarding the enemy, three shells bursting prematurely, stunned him, but, when he recovered, he continued to fire and demolished the enemy's trench. He was then sent to hospital suffering from severe shock.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) William Harry Tapp, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Special Reserve.

For conspicuous gallantry on 2nd October, 1915, near Loos.

In order to fix observation points and correct contours on a map of "Hill 70," he took a plane table into the front line of trenches and carried out a survey. His work has been checked and found most accurate, although it was carried out under a continuous fire, which his plane table attracted.

Temporary Lieutenant Cornelius Thorne, 8th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry on 28th September, 1915, near Fricourt. His brother, Second Lieutenant M. Thorne, also in the 8th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, was shot while out on patrol, and it was not known if he had been killed. Three unsuccessful attempts had been made to bring him in, when Lieutenant C. Thorne came down from another part of the line, and with his soldier servant, Private Hine, went