



THIRD SUPPLEMENT

TO

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THURSDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1915.

War Office,
18th November, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, in recognition of their most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in the field:—

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Angus Falconer Douglas-Hamilton, Reserve of Officers, Commanding 6th Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when commanding his battalion during operations on 25th and 26th September, 1915, on Hill 70.

On the 26th, when the battalions on his right and left had retired, he rallied his own battalion again and again, and led his men forward four times. The last time he led all that remained, consisting of about fifty men, in a most gallant manner and was killed at their head.

It was mainly due to his bravery, untiring

energy and splendid leadership that the line at this point was enabled to check the enemy's advance.

Captain Anketell Montray Read, 1st Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery during the first attack near Hulluch on the morning of 25th September, 1915.

Although partially gassed, Captain Read went out several times in order to rally parties of different units which were disorganised and retiring. He led them back into the firing line, and, utterly regardless of danger, moved freely about encouraging them under a withering fire. He was mortally wounded while carrying out this gallant work.

Captain Read had previously shown conspicuous bravery during digging operations on 29th, 30th and 31st August, 1915, and on the night of the 29th-30th July he carried out of action an Officer, who was mortally wounded, under a hot fire from rifles and grenades.

Temporary Lieutenant George Allan Maling, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the heavy fighting near Fauquissart on 25th September, 1915.

Lieutenant Maling worked incessantly with untiring energy from 6.15 a.m. on the 25th till 8 a.m. on the 26th, collecting and treating in the open under heavy shell fire more than 300 men. At about 11 a.m. on the 25th he was flung down and temporarily stunned by the bursting of a large high-explosive shell, which wounded his only assistant and killed several of his patients. A second shell soon after covered him and his instruments with debris, but his high courage and zeal never failed him and he continued his gallant work single-handed.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Arthur James Terence Fleming-Sandes, 2nd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery at Hohenzollern redoubt on 29th September, 1915. Second Lieutenant Fleming-Sandes was sent to command a company which at the time was in a very critical position. The troops on his right were retiring and his own men, who were much shaken by continual bombing and machine-gun fire, were also beginning to retire owing to shortage of bombs. Taking in the situation at a glance, he collected a few bombs, jumped on to the parapet in full view of the Germans, who were only twenty yards away, and threw them.

Although very severely wounded almost at once by a bomb, he struggled to his feet and continued to advance and throw bombs till he was again severely wounded. This most gallant act put new heart into his men, rallied them and saved the situation.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Rupert Price Hallows, 4th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the fighting at Hooge between 25th September and 1st October, 1915.

Second Lieutenant Hallows displayed throughout these days the greatest bravery and untiring energy, and set a magnificent example to his men during four heavy and prolonged bombardments. On more than one occasion he climbed up on the parapet, utterly regardless of danger, in order to put fresh heart into his men. He made daring reconnaissances of the German positions in our lines. When the supply of bombs was running short he went back under very heavy shell fire and brought up a fresh supply. Even after he was mortally wounded he continued to cheer those around him and to inspire them with fresh courage.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Frederick Henry Johnson, 73rd Field Company, Royal Engineers.

For most conspicuous bravery and devo-

tion to duty in the attack on Hill 70 on 25th September, 1915.

Second Lieutenant Johnson was with a section of his company of the Royal Engineers. Although wounded in the leg, he stuck to his duty throughout the attack, led several charges on the German redoubt, and at a very critical time, under very heavy fire, repeatedly rallied the men who were near him. By his splendid example and cool courage he was mainly instrumental in saving the situation and in establishing firmly his part of the position which had been taken. He remained at his post until relieved in the evening.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Buller Turner, 3rd Battalion (attached 1st Battalion), Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

For most conspicuous bravery on 28th September, 1915, at "Fosse 8," near Vermelles.

When the regimental bombers could make no headway in Slag Alley, Second Lieutenant Turner volunteered to lead a new bombing attack. He pressed down the communication trench practically alone, throwing bombs incessantly with such dash and determination that he drove back the Germans about 150 yards without a check. His action enabled the reserves to advance with very little loss, and subsequently covered the flank of his regiment in its retirement, thus probably averting a loss of some hundreds of men.

This most gallant Officer has since died of wounds received in this action.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Charles Geoffrey Vickers, 1st/7th (Robin Hood) Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Territorial Force.

For most conspicuous bravery on 14th October, 1915, in the Hohenzollern redoubt. When nearly all his men had been killed or wounded, and with only two men available to hand him bombs, Captain Vickers held a barrier for some hours against heavy German bomb attacks from front and flank. Regardless of the fact that his own retreat would be cut off, he had ordered a second barrier to be built behind him in order to ensure the safety of the trench. Finally he was severely wounded, but not before his magnificent courage and determination had enabled the second barrier to be completed. A critical situation was thus saved.

8088 Serjeant Harry Wells, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery near Le Rutoire on 25th September, 1915.

When his Platoon Officer had been killed he took command and led his men forward to within fifteen yards of the German wire. Nearly half the Platoon were killed or wounded, and the remainder were much shaken, but with the utmost coolness and

bravery Serjeant Wells rallied them and led them forward. Finally, when very few were left, he stood up and urged them forward once more, but while doing this he was killed. He gave a magnificent example of courage and determination.

36830 Acting-Serjeant John Crawshaw Raynes, "A" Battery, 71st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty.

On 11th October, 1915, at Fosse 7 de Bethune, his battery was being heavily bombarded by armour-piercing and gas shells. On "Cease fire" being ordered Serjeant Raynes went out under an intense shell fire to assist Serjeant Ayres, who was lying wounded forty yards away. He bandaged him, and returned to his gun when it was again ordered into action.

A few minutes later "Cease fire" was again ordered owing to the intensity of the enemy's fire, and Serjeant Raynes, calling on two gunners to help him—both of whom were killed shortly afterwards—went out and carried Serjeant Ayres into a dug-out. A gas shell burst at the mouth of the dug-out, and Serjeant Raynes once more ran across the open, fetched his own smoke helmet, put it on Serjeant Ayres and then, himself badly gassed, staggered back to serve his gun.

On 12th October, 1915, at Quality Street, a house was knocked down by a heavy shell, four men being buried in the house and four in the cellar. The first man rescued was Serjeant Raynes, wounded in the head and leg, but he insisted on remaining under heavy shell fire to assist in the rescue of all the other men. Then, after having his wounds dressed, he reported himself immediately for duty with his battery, which was again being heavily shelled.

No. 12087 Corporal James Dalglish Pollock, 5th Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

For most conspicuous bravery near the Hohenzollern redoubt on 27th September, 1915.

At about 12 noon, when the enemy's bombers in superior numbers were successfully working up the "Little Willie" trench towards Hohenzollern redoubt, Corporal Pollock, after obtaining permission, got out of the trench alone, walked along the top edge with the utmost coolness and disregard of danger and compelled the enemy's bombers to retire by bombing them from above. He was under heavy machine-gun fire the whole time, but continued to hold up the progress of the Germans for an hour, when he was at length wounded.

No. 5854 Lance-Corporal George Harry Wyatt, 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty.

At Landrecies, on the night of 25th-26th August, 1914, when a part of his Battalion was hotly engaged at the end of a street close to some farm buildings, the enemy, by means of incendiary bombs, set light to some straw stacks in the farmyard. Lance-Corporal Wyatt twice dashed out of the line under very heavy fire from the enemy, who were only 25 yards distant, and extinguished the burning straw. If the fire had spread it would have been quite impossible to have held our position.

Also at Villa Cottéret, after being wounded in the head, Lance-Corporal Wyatt continued firing until he could no longer see owing to the blood which was pouring down his face. The Medical Officer bound up his wound and told him to go to the rear, but he at once returned to the firing-line and continued to fight.

18274 Private Robert Dunsire, 13th Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

For most conspicuous bravery on Hill 70 on 26th September, 1915.

Private Dunsire went out under very heavy fire and rescued a wounded man from between the firing lines. Later, when another man considerably nearer the German lines was heard shouting for help, he crawled out again with utter disregard to the enemy's fire and carried him in also. Shortly afterwards the Germans attacked over this ground.

8273 Private Samuel Harvey, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery in "Big Willie" trench on 29th September, 1915. During a heavy bombing attack by the enemy, and when more bombs were urgently required for our front, Private Harvey volunteered to fetch them. The communication trench was blocked with wounded and reinforcements, and he went backwards and forwards across the open under intense fire and succeeded in bringing up no less than thirty boxes of bombs before he was wounded in the head. It was mainly due to Private Harvey's cool bravery in supplying bombs that the enemy was eventually driven back.

15851 Piper Daniel Laidlaw, 7th Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

For most conspicuous bravery prior to an assault on German trenches near Loos and Hill 70 on 25th September, 1915.

During the worst of the bombardment, when the attack was about to commence, Piper Laidlaw, seeing that his company was somewhat shaken from the effects of gas, with absolute coolness and disregard of danger

mounted the parapet, marched up and down and played his company out of the trench. The effect of his splendid example was immediate, and the company dashed out to the assault. Piper Laidlaw continued playing his pipes till he was wounded.

R.11941 Private George Peachment, 2nd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

For most conspicuous bravery near Hulluch on 25th September, 1915.

During very heavy fighting, when our front line was compelled to retire in order to re-organise, Private Peachment, seeing his Company Commander, Captain Dubs, lying wounded, crawled to assist him. The enemy's fire was intense, but, though there was a shell hole quite close, in which a few men had taken cover, Private Peachment never thought of saving himself. He knelt in the open by his Officer and tried to help him, but while doing this he was first wounded by a bomb and a minute later mortally wounded by a rifle bullet. He was one of the youngest men in his battalion and gave this splendid example of courage and self-sacrifice.

3719 Private Arthur Vickers, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery on 25th September, 1915, during operations before Hulluch.

During an attack by his battalion on the first line German trenches, Private Vickers, on his own initiative and with the utmost bravery, went forward in front of his company under very heavy shell, rifle and machine-gun fire, and cut the wires which were holding up a great part of the battalion. Although it was broad daylight at the time he carried out this work standing up. His gallant action contributed largely to the success of the assault.

2129 Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Mauquissart.

When himself wounded, on the 25th September, 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and, though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety, returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

War Office,

18th November, 1915.

His Majesty The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officer to be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

Captain Arthur Penrice Sayer, 91st Field Company, Royal Engineers.

For conspicuous gallantry near Loos on the morning of 26th September, 1915.

He rallied men of various units who were retiring from Hill 70, and led them up the hill again. It was largely due to his cool action at a critical moment that the troops in his locality were able to hold their ground.

Later he rendered great services in collecting stragglers to fill the old German trenches, and continued doing this until he was overcome by gas.

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 Maurice Holdsworth Barton, Royal Army Medical Corps, Territorial Force, attached 5th Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Hohenzollern redoubt on 13th October, 1915, in tending and bringing in wounded under fire. He also rallied and sent forward men who had become scattered.

This is not the first time that Captain Barton's bravery and good work have been brought to notice.

Captain Samuel Russell Foster, M.B., 2nd North Midland Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Hohenzollern redoubt on 16th October, 1915.

He went to the relief of an Officer and some wounded men who were lying in a trench between the firing lines, passing over a considerable space of open ground in broad daylight under heavy shell, machine-gun and rifle fire. He spent eight hours in this trench tending severely wounded men.

Captain Robert Loraine, Royal Flying Corps, Special Reserve.

For conspicuous gallantry and skill on 26th October, 1915, when he attacked a German Albatross biplane, getting within fifteen yards of it. When the hostile machine dived he dived after it, and followed it from a height of 9,000 feet to 600 feet. The enemy pilot was hit, and his camera and wireless transmitter were subsequently found to have bullet-holes through them.

The Albatross fell in our lines.

Temporary Captain Dermot Patrick O'Connór, Adjutant, 9th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 26th September, 1915, near Hulluch, when, although wounded, he continued to advance and carry out his duties as Adjutant until overcome by weakness caused by his wounds.

Captain Bernard Charles Tolver Paget, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (Adjutant, 5th Battalion).

For conspicuous coolness and energy throughout the campaign in France.

At Railway Wood, during a bomb attack by the enemy, following on the explosion of a mine, he rendered invaluable service in getting up bombers and bombs and organising working and wiring parties.

His good services as Adjutant have been previously brought to notice.

Lieutenant John Gibson Anderson, 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry near Messines on 8th October, 1915, when he went out with Private Wythe to a German sap. Lieutenant Anderson entered the sap, and Private Wythe crept along the edge. They met and shot two Germans, exchanged shots with three others, and brought back the rifles of the men they had killed.

Next day they returned to the sap and attacked another party of Germans, who retired, leaving a cloak, some bombs, a periscope, etc., behind. These they brought in. Much valuable information was gained.

Temporary Lieutenant Charles Joseph Busher, 11th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and ability near Rue du Bois on the night of 21st-22nd October, 1915.

Accompanied by a serjeant of his battalion, he carried out a very difficult reconnaissance at great personal risk, and obtained valuable information of the enemy's defences.

Lieutenant George Douglas Chew, 3rd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), attached 1st Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource on the 30th October, 1915, when, at great personal risk, he made a reconnaissance in broad daylight of the new St. Eloi craters, which resulted in bomb posts being established and communication made. Two previous attempts to effect this reconnaissance had failed owing to the Germans being in occupation.

Previously, on 18th August, 1915, Lieutenant Chew displayed great gallantry at Hooge.

Temporary Lieutenant Edgar Theodore Harold Godwin, 9th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry at "Fosse 8" on 27th September, 1915.

He worked his machine-guns until both of them had been put out of action, and then directed the fire of the machine-gun of another regiment against the flank of the enemy's counter-attack.

Temporary Lieutenant Evan Bonnor Hugh-Jones, 96th Field Company, Royal Engineers.

For conspicuous gallantry at Fauquissart on the night of 8th-9th October, 1915, when he placed charges of gun-cotton in the German wire. Although badly wounded, he continued to try and fire the charges at point blank range and under heavy fire, and only retired when the "lighter" proved useless and two of his four men had been hit.

Temporary Lieutenant The Honourable Eric Fox Pitt Lubbock, Army Service Corps, attached Royal Flying Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and skill on 26th October, 1915, when he attacked a German Albatross machine at a height of 9,000 feet with machine-gun fire. The hostile pilot was shot and the aeroplane was brought to the ground within our lines. The attack finished at a height of only 600 feet, and during an almost vertical dive, when the pilot was fully occupied, Lieutenant Lubbock fired deliberately and with effect.

Lieutenant Arthur Leslie Walter Newth, 1st/4th (City of Bristol) Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry on the night of 6th-7th October, 1915, at Hébuterne.

A party of the battalion was mending wire in front of the trenches when the enemy opened a heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. When the party had retired to the trenches it was discovered that one man was missing, and Lieutenant Newth, closely followed by a Serjeant and a private of the battalion, immediately went out again in face of the heavy fire. They found the missing man wounded and entangled in the wire, released him and brought him in.

Lieutenant Albert William Northover, 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry on 8th October, 1915, near Wytshaete.

When the Germans had exploded mines near our trench, Lieutenant Northover was buried under debris, but immediately on being dug out he assumed control and took steps to deny to the enemy any foothold in the craters. His prompt action and gallant example went a long way towards successfully coping with a difficult and dangerous situation.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Victor Owen Robinson, 1st/6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry at Hohenzollern redoubt between 13th and 15th October, 1915, when his company was sent forward to the support of another battalion, and placed in a portion of the front line trench. He was continuously on duty without rest and was indefatigable in organising the defence, showing great coolness and judgment.

Captain Robinson's name has twice previously been brought to notice for gallantry.

Temporary Lieutenant William Kingsley Tillie, 8th Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and ability near Hulluch on 26th September, 1915.

He handled his machine-guns with great skill, and continued to serve a gun single-handed after all the team had become casualties, until his ammunition was exhausted. He brought this gun back himself. Finally, when all the other Officers of his battalion had become casualties, he showed great courage and resource and brought the battalion out of action in good order.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Patrick Eliot Welchman, 1st/2nd North Midland Field Company, Royal Engineers, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 14th October, 1915, at Hohenzollern redoubt.

Throughout the night and during the morning mist he worked continuously under difficult and dangerous circumstances collecting and bringing in the wounded from in front of our trenches.

This is not the first time that Captain Welchman's name has been brought to notice for similar gallantry.

Second Lieutenant Hubert Hawkes, 1st/5th Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and good work at Hohenzollern redoubt on 13th October, 1915, when he repelled a heavy bombing attack on "Big Willie" trench. He directed his own bombing party with great coolness and ability, and prevented the Germans from establishing themselves in our portion of "Big Willie."

Second Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Innes, 1st/4th Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 16th October, 1915, on the Yser Canal.

He held a sap-head within a few yards of

the German trenches during an intense bombardment, and, after the end had been blown in, prepared a new block and repulsed three consecutive bomb attacks. Although wounded by shrapnel early in the bombardment he remained at his post and held the sap throughout the night of 16th/17th October. At last it became necessary to order him to hospital.

Second Lieutenant Innes had just joined the battalion and it was his first tour in the trenches.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Samuel Spedding John, 9th Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry during the fighting near Festubert on 25th September, 1915.

After a retirement to the trenches had been ordered, Second Lieutenant John crawled out under heavy fire and assisted to bring in, in succession, a wounded Officer and about twenty men of another regiment, thus saving many lives. He continued this gallant work throughout the day till he was utterly exhausted.

This is not the first time that Second Lieutenant John has shown conspicuous courage.

Second Lieutenant Richard Conway Lowe, 1st/6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry on 4th November, 1915, in France.

When directing a working party in front of the parapet, the Germans opened fire and wounded a man of the covering party. Second Lieutenant Lowe and a Serjeant rushed to his aid, and although the Serjeant was grazed by a bullet and Second Lieutenant Lowe shot in the thigh, the bullet being subsequently found in the wound, they carried the wounded man across the open and through the wire into a place of safety.

Second Lieutenant Lowe had previously been wounded, and had been brought to notice for excellent work at the front.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Wallington Armstrong Pope, attached 170th Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, formerly Army Service Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry on 16th October, 1915, near the Hulluch quarries.

A shaft had been discovered close to the front line of trenches, and the sentry on this shaft reported having seen two of the enemy moving along a gallery leading out of the shaft. Second Lieutenant Pope formed the opinion that the enemy must be mining, and, with one man, descended the shaft by a rope ladder, fully expecting to find the enemy there. No gallery was found, but Second Lieutenant Pope's prompt action showed courage of a high order.

Second Lieutenant Theodore Emmanuel Rodecanachi, 3rd Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, attached 5th Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry at Railway Wood on 17th October, 1915.

When a mine had been exploded under one of the trenches he went forward under rifle fire to reconnoitre the crater, one bullet going through his cap. Later, when the Germans fired some shells on a working party in the crater, Second Lieutenant Rodecanachi, by his personal example and coolness, kept the men at work, although several were hit, until a satisfactory trench had been made.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Jack Kelson Wentworth Trueman, 6th Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and ability near Festubert on 25th September, 1915. He was attached, with a party of Grenadiers, to one of the companies, but, when all the company Officers were killed or wounded, he took command, entrenched himself, and held his ground until ordered to withdraw. He then skilfully brought back the company with comparatively few casualties.

Temporary Second Lieutenant James Vaughan, 8th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and ability near Hulluch on 26th September, 1915.

When all his senior Officers had become casualties he took command of his battalion, and brought it out of action safely and in good order.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) John Crosby Warren, 1st/7th (Robin Hood) Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry at Hohenzollern redoubt on 13th October, 1915, when, with a party of four men, he held back the enemy in "Little Willie" for three hours. When the enemy got into the trench behind him he withdrew across the open into the western face of the redoubt, where he built and occupied a barrier. Here he personally helped in bombing back a strong attack, and held the trench for fourteen hours.

Captain Warren's name has previously been brought to notice for gallant conduct.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Donald Major Wilson, attached 186th Company, Royal Engineers.

For conspicuous gallantry on 13th October, 1915, in France.

During a gas attack a smoke grenade was accidentally thrown into a sap in which explosive bombs were stored, and there was great danger owing to the burning phosphorus. Second Lieutenant Wilson groped his way along the sap, secured the grenade, and threw it out into the open. During the whole attack his conduct was marked by great coolness and bravery.

Temporary Second Lieutenant Joseph Wilson, 6th Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

For conspicuous gallantry on Hill 70 on 26th September, 1915. He collected and rallied stragglers and led them through the troops of another division who were retiring. With these men he remained in the most advanced position during the night.

Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) Charles Henry Fox Wollaston, 1st/5th Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, Territorial Force.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Hohenzollern redoubt on 13th October, 1915. After placing his machine guns in position, he rallied and led back some men who were retiring, exposing himself freely in order to give them confidence. Then, although wounded in the back and arm, he organised a bombing party up "Little Willie" trench, and held up the enemy for some hours till his bombs were exhausted.

He continued to reorganise the men in the front line until he became weak, and was ordered to the dressing-station by a senior Officer.

No. 8212 Company Serjeant-Major Frederick William Gould, 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at the St. Eloi craters on the night of 30th-31st October, 1915, when by his promptness and dash in reorganising and leading the men near him he was mainly instrumental in repelling three German attacks. Although wounded in the face, he refused to leave his post till daylight, and then returned immediately his wound was dressed.

Previously, on 18th August, 1915, at Hooge, Company Serjeant-Major Gould displayed great bravery, and set a fine example to all near him.

