

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 skillful 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 Sully 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.