

JAMAICA'S PART
IN THE
GREAT WAR

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JAMAICA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

JAMAICA'S PART IN THE GREAT WAR



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. W. CHAYTOR DECORATING OFFICERS AND MEN
OF THE 1st and 2nd BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT

JAMAICA'S PART IN
THE GREAT WAR
1914—1918

BY
FRANK CUNDALL

WITH A FOREWORD BY
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THE GREAT WAR
IN THE PART II

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PREFACE

THE following brief history of Jamaica's part in the Great War has been prepared in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislative Council on July 4, 1922.

The work is only a compilation of the information that it has been possible to collect. To the difficulties inseparable from military history have been added in many cases the difficulties arising from paucity of information.

A List of Works Consulted, given at the end of the volume, conveys the source of much of the information. In addition, thanks are due to those who have kindly assisted by giving information: Brigadier-General J. E. Edmonds, Colonel Wood Hill, D.S.O., Colonel D. A. Mills, and Colonel Bliss, in England; and Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ogilvie, Colonel A. H. Pinnock, V.D., Major Sanguinetti, Captain G. S. Cox, M.C., Captain Martinez, Lieutenant R. G. Williams, Sergeant V. Johns, M.M., and others in Jamaica.

The account has been kept as impersonal as possible, as it was felt that to record all those noble deeds which have been brought to notice would have been unwittingly to neglect those, and there must be many, to which attention could not be drawn.

The three portraits given, of the first to lose their lives of the commissioned officers of three classes—those in the British Army at the outbreak of the War, those who joined up of their own accord, and those who joined one or other of the Contingents—may be taken to represent all those sons of Jamaica who nobly laid down their lives for their country and the Empire.

F. C.

KINGSTON,
November 11, 1924.

FOREWORD

IN compiling this record of Jamaica's part in the Great War, Mr. Cundall has followed closely the material placed before him : diaries, dispatches, letters, and, in a few instances, the spoken word.

Those who knew the tradition of our Island Volunteer forces had no misgivings as to the nature of the answer to the question put in 1914—"What is Jamaica prepared to do in the Great Cause?" The fine old spirit of sacrifice and of personal obligation survived, in spite of a lack of definite encouragement by the authorities ; in spite of the fact that in the year 1906 the Jamaica Militia Infantry was disbanded in the mistaken belief that such local forces as we then had could not, under any circumstances, count in any imaginable future war. History will relate how the homeland politicians were wrong and the sailors and soldiers right in their estimate of the German menace ; but that, as Kipling says, is another story.

Other regiments may have more superlative deeds to their credit than these modestly related in Mr. Cundall's record ; but our Jamaica lads were animated by the same loyal spirit as the soldiers of the King who served in units bearing battle-honours down the centuries.

The famous West India Regiment, recruited mainly in the Island, bears the honours : "Dominica, 1809" ; "Martinique, 1809" ; "Guadaloupe, 1810" ; "Ashantee, 1873-4" ; "West Africa, 1887, 1892-3-4" ; "Sierra Leone, 1898."

It may be held by some that portions of this record are trivial ; but I think that a little reflection will show that to those who take part in war, to men over whom imminent death hovers, nothing is trivial ; and references to camps, billets, working parties, and sports have their significance, especially for us who happily survive.

Be it to the eternal credit of Jamaica that though the law to make provision with respect to military service in Jamaica was passed by the Legislative Council in 1917, and 135,061 persons were registered under that enactment, every man (over 10,000) who enlisted in Jamaica was a volunteer.

Let me place on record an instance of the spirit that prevailed here in 1914. A retired officer of field rank, resident in Jamaica, a Member of the Privy and Legislative Councils, full of years lightly borne, left his home in a country

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parish and arrived in Kingston to transact public business. During the course of an interview with me at Headquarters House, a telegram came from the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that the Army Council required all officers on the Reserve of the Regular Army to report for duty. The Honourable Member of the Privy Council straightway obtained from the Governor leave of absence from his various public appointments; he made such hurried arrangements as were possible for the management of his estates—he had, and has, in a Jamaica sense, “great possessions”—and departed, not “exceeding sorrowful,” but rejoicing that he could once more serve in a military capacity King and Country. His fine example was followed by many others.

Shortly afterwards I, too, was fortunate enough to obtain the sanction of Sir William Manning and the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report at the War Office for military duty, thus fulfilling the motto—“*Quo fata vocant*”—of the distinguished Regiment in which subsequently I had the honour of commanding a Service Battalion in Flanders and France. I remained seconded from my appointment as Colonial Secretary until I was demobilised in April 1919, having served in Flanders, France, and Salonika, and, after the Armistice, at Constantinople.

During my service in France, while with the Headquarters of the Third Army at Albert in 1917, I had the pleasure of lunching on October 16 with Colonel (now Brigadier-General) A. E. Moulton-Barrett, and met that day Sir William Manning, who was visiting units of the British West Indies Regiment on the Somme Front. Thus the Governor of Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, and the Custos of St. Ann shook hands within sound of the guns. I also met, at Meaulte in 1916, Colonel A. E. Barchard, commanding the 3rd Battalion, British West Indies Regiment, Major C. S. Sanguinetti, Second-in-Command, and the Officers of that unit. Later, at Taranto in 1918, I met Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Hart and the Officers of the 4th Battalion.

There has been in some quarters a disposition to depreciate the value of the West Indian as a fighting man. The best answer to criticism of this kind is the appended quotation from a dispatch by Major-General Sir. F. W. Chaytor, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., concerning the operations in Palestine in the autumn of 1918 :

“The bearing of these two Battalions (1st and 2nd B.W.I. Regiment) was excellent throughout the period. In the trenches their discipline was of a high standard, and great enterprise was displayed by their patrols. During the operations they displayed great steadiness under fire and dash in the attack, and gave proof of marching power of a high order.”

In conclusion I would ask readers of JAMAICA'S PART IN THE GREAT WAR to look at Appendices II, III, and IV—the “Roll of Honour.” Those who

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know Jamaica, those who have friends in the West Indies, will find recorded there such well-known names as Bertram, Blackden, Bradbury, Calder, Campbell, Daley, Edwards, Farquharson, Glanville, Gosset, Lyon-Hall, Kelly-Lawson, Lucie-Smith, McGrath, Mais, Miles, Milholland, Nosworthy, Orrett, Roxburgh, Saunders, Thomas, Verley, Walker, Ward, and Wortley. All sorts and conditions of men are represented, and we picture, as we scan the names, here a great house in which a beloved son's voice is heard no more ; there a distinguished public man, grey in the service of his country ; here a cottage—a widow keeping a brave front to the world. Truly this " Roll of Honour " is a very human document : poignant, yet fragrant of memories ; chastened of sacrifice ; sweetened of resignation ; quickened of hope.

To the men of Jamaica who fell in the Great War this Foreword is dedicated.

H. BRYAN.

September 1924.

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CHAPTER I

MILITARY EFFORTS IN DAYS GONE BY

THE first task that faced the British forces who took Jamaica during the Commonwealth was to render their position secure by the expulsion of the remaining Spaniards and the erection of forts for the repelling of outside attack.

The Spaniards were not finally got rid of until five years after the conquest. In 1662, Lord Windsor disbanded the army which had captured the island, and established the Militia, and in addition organised a force which sailed and sacked Santiago de Cuba.

It was early decided to erect a fort at The Point, now known as Port Royal, at the entrance to Kingston Harbour, which numbers amongst its past commanders Horatio Nelson; and little by little as the years passed by other forts, of which ruins alone remain to-day, were erected round the coast of the island to repel invaders. But in the earlier days, before these were erected, districts were placed under the command of military officers, who were to communicate news of approaching invasion from one to the other, the point of attack usually being from "windward," i.e. the south-east, whence the prevailing wind comes.

After some seventeen years' experience, fear of negro uprising as well as fear of foreign foe caused the passing of the first deficiency law, which necessitated the keeping of one white man on every property for every ten negroes employed there. Every immigrant was granted thirty acres of land, one of the conditions being that he "had to serve in arms."

In the early days the Governor had power to grant Commissions of War against the King's enemies, pirates and others; albeit more than one governor got into trouble for exercising this very power.

In *The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, September 20, 1683*, we read: "The Militia in this island is better Arm'd and much better Disciplin'd than in *England*, and do much more duty, as waiting on the Governors, guarding

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the Forts, especially at *Port Royal*, where there are Ten Companies of about 200 in each, one of which watches every Night. All the Militia is commanded by the Governour, as Captain General, according to his Majesties Powers and the Act of Militia. There's Eight Regiments in the Eight Provinces, and a Troop of Horse in every Province, that makes one Regiment. At *Port Royal* is a Captain of the Castle (and Three honorary Captains of Forts) and Twelve Gunners and Matrosses, all paid by the King, out of the Revenue arising in this Island; these lodge in the Castle and Forts, and take a constant care of the Guns, Arms, Ammunition, etc. In *Port Royal* is a Castle and four Forts, wherein are mounted 145 Guns."

Amongst the earliest of the laws passed was that for "Settling the Militia" (1684), the preamble running: "Whereas the Situation of this Island, amidst Subtle, Rich and Potent Nations cannot but sufficiently Convince every reasonable Man of the Necessity the Inhabitants have, of being well Armed and Trained up in the Art *Military*, as well for the Honour and Service of His Most Excellent Majesty, As the Preservation of our own Lives and Fortunes."

By this law every man between the ages of fifteen and sixty years had to enlist and remain enlisted in the foot or horse and provide his own horse and ammunition, each in the place of his abode. Captains had to provide at their own charge drums, colours, trumpets, trumpeters and banners. Companies had to exercise at least every two months, except the regiment at Port Royal, of which a company had to exercise each week successively and the whole regiment every eleven weeks; when they were under arms, they were under the articles of war.

In 1693, owing to the failure of the ships-of-war ordered for the purpose of safeguarding Jamaica, an Act was passed "For raising money, for, and towards this Defence of the Island" by the Assembly, who, not daunted by the recent earthquake, expressed themselves as ready and willing to do the utmost of their abilities to provide for the defence of the island—which was to be achieved by the buying or hiring, providing and victualling and manning two good sloops of war, each with fifty officers and men, to cruise for six months "toward the guarding of the sea coasts of this Their Majesties Island"; to act in any offence against Hispaniola or Cuba, and also for raising of two parties for "the reducing of rebellious negroes." The whole was estimated to cost £4,333 3s. 9d., which they most humbly did beseech Their Majesties to accept.

The sum required was raised by a tax, parish by parish, of 8d. on every negro, Indian or Muletta slave; 7½d. for each horse, mare, colt, mule, ass or neat cattle; and 2s. 6d. for each sheep, lamb, goat or kid. All overseers and hired servants had to pay 6d. in the pound on their wages, and handicraftsmen and tradesmen were also taxed. Twelve pence in the pound had to be paid on all rents at Port Royal, St. Jago de la Vega and Kingston; the Jews collectively had to pay £750.

MILITARY EFFORTS IN DAYS GONE BY

Sir William Beeston, the Lieutenant-Governor, was empowered to appoint the Captains and other officers ; the crews were to be raised by "impressing or otherwise" ; and the articles and orders of Acts of Parliament of Charles II for the regulating of the Royal Navies were to be in force on the sloops.

The very next law passed was "to encourage sea-faring men, and other their Majesties Subjects," who, by ill-usage and discouragement, had been driven from the island and forced ever since the then war with France to seek shelter in French colonies, the others being those who had left the island to get rid of their debts after the earthquake. The form of encouragement took the form of a free pardon and time in which to pay their debts.

At the same time (1693) an Act was passed "For guarding the sea coasts," by which night-watches, guards, and look-outs to give warning of the approach of the enemy, were to be maintained at the cost of the several parishes.

The next Act on the Statute Book is "An Act for Raising Money as a farther aid to their Majesties, for and towards the Defence of this Their Island of Jamaica," which continued the two sloops previously granted and guaranteed two more sloops. Another Act in furtherance of these two Acts enabled the surplus money arising from taxes to be spent at the discretion of Colonel Peter Beckford, who was then going home as Agent for the Colony in London, and in keeping a sloop cruising to windward on the look-out for the foreign ships.

The share which the American Colonies, including the West Indies, were to take in their own protection was ever in these early days of settlement a bone of contention with the Mother Country. Regiments for land defence and sloops to chase hostile vessels were persistently asked for by Jamaica, while funds for their subsistence were grudgingly given or even refused. The pressing of the inhabitants and merchant seamen by the Admiral was a frequent source of irritation.

An Act passed soon afterwards appropriated several sums of money for the relief of the wounded and others who suffered through Du Casse's invasion of 1694. Another Act provided for the freedom of servants and slaves who had done or did good service against the French, the value of a slave being assessed at £50.

While in the long period of Empire-building before the Great War the British Colonies were only expected to do what they could toward their own defence, they at times played a part in Britain's military enterprises. Men from Barbados and Nevis joined the expedition of Penn and Venables which captured Jamaica.

In 1665 as a result of the war with Holland, Lieutenant-General Edward Morgan, by the aid of the privateers and the Militia, captured St. Eustatius, Saba and Tobago ; while another expedition, organised in a similar manner by Sir Thomas Modyford, raided Santo Spirito in Cuba and took Old Providence off the Mosquito Shore. Another expedition went against St. Kitts, where unfortunately Edward Morgan lost his life.

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In 1670 as a result of Spanish attacks on the island, Henry Morgan was appointed Admiral of the Navy and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Panama fell to his arms, the Militia guarding Port Royal the while.

In 1690 the Militia succeeded in quelling the first slave rebellion in the island on Sutton's estate in Clarendon.

In 1694 about 1,500 French troops, under Du Casse, landed at Carlisle Bay, but were successfully repelled by the Militia, under the direction of Sir William Beeston.

Just after this they contributed men towards the force which went against Hispaniola under Wilmot and Lillingston.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 all immediate fear of invasion vanished and the need for military protection ceased. At this time the Militia numbered 2,724, and there had been but two regiments of Regulars in the island.

In the war with Spain in the middle of the eighteenth century West Indians as well as men from New England co-operated with the British troops. In Lyttelton's time Jamaica troops took part in the capture of Havanna. Trelawny raised and personally commanded a body of men in the attempt on Cartagena. Under Dalling, Jamaica troops went on the ill-fated expedition to Nicaragua when Nelson nearly lost his life through malaria, and in 1793 Jamaica negroes took part in the expedition against Hayti. In the Boer War Jamaica volunteered military assistance, which was, however, not accepted.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century coloured people were admitted to the Militia; and records show that its strength in 1783 was 6,793; and in 1792 it was 8,172, of which one-quarter were coloured. It was then organised as three regiments of horse and fourteen of foot. In 1805, during the war with France, the Militia rose to what appears to have been its maximum strength, 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse. There were three regiments of horse, one in each county; and eighteen regiments of foot, one for each parish.

The Volunteer Movement in England was reflected by the establishment of a small Volunteer Force in Jamaica. This rose to a strength of 84 officers, 583 other ranks, and 260 horse. They were, however, shortly afterwards disbanded, and the Kingston Light Horse alone remained in existence. After good service in the 1865 Rebellion, this also ceased to muster for parades, and the Volunteer Movement died.

In 1879 a Militia Law was passed, which was amended in 1887 and 1891. Under these laws, the Jamaica Militia Artillery and Jamaica Infantry Militia were raised. The latter was finally disbanded in 1906.

Some of the members of the Jamaica Infantry Militia formed themselves into the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, and this body was kept up at the expense of the public, though never recognised as a military body by the Imperial Government, owing to their organisation. Members of this corps were re-embodied as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers.

CHAPTER II

EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR

FROM the time when Nelson chased the French fleet out to the West Indies and back, Jamaica stood in no fear of invasion from foreign foe until the outbreak of the war in 1914. Owing to good cable communication, that colony, in common with the other parts of the Empire, knew almost as soon as England of the fateful assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne, and was not altogether taken by surprise when in the early hours of August 5, 1914, she learnt that England had declared war against Germany the previous day, although at first it was difficult to realise, as many in England found it difficult to realise, that England had been dragged into a European conflict. All Jamaicans know something of the history of England and her expansion over-seas, and, in common with the other West India Colonies, when war came, the Island rose to the occasion. It has always been Jamaica's proud boast that she is second to no colony in her loyalty to the British Throne, and Sir William Manning and his advisers knew that they had the people behind them in any sacrifices that might have to be made.

One of the first steps taken, when war threatened, was the assumption by the Government of the control of the cable and the appointment of censors, who night and day loyally and untiringly carried out their important task. The Government also sought and obtained the loyalty of the Press in abstaining from publishing that which might be of use to the enemy.

In the last week of July the German warship the *Dresden*, with President Huerta of Mexico on board, had put into Kingston Harbour, but, owing probably to instructions received by wireless, she hastily left in the early days of August, cutting on her way the cable of the Direct West India Cable Company. Later H.M.S. *Suffolk*, the flagship of Admiral Cradock, arrived and cleared for action.

One of the first effects of the declaration of war in Jamaica, as elsewhere, was fear with regard to the supply of food, with accompanying rise in prices. Suspicion was naturally aroused as to the actions of Germans resident in the country, and fears were expressed as to the whereabouts of the *Dresden* and *Karlsruhe*; but the *Suffolk* was in the harbour, and British common sense prevented anything like panic.

On August 5 "Regulations under Martial Law" were published, and by a proclamation under Section 189 of the Army Act His Majesty's forces in the

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colony became subject to that Act. In June 1919 a law was passed "to indemnify all acts, matters and things in good faith commanded, ordered, directed or done while Regulations under Martial Law were in force."

A proclamation was issued containing the following exhortation :

"We do hereby call upon our loving subjects therein to continue peacefully and tranquilly to pursue their usual avocations, carefully abstaining from all action likely to produce popular excitement, unrest or confusion, and doing their utmost to check, restrain, and dissuade all who may be inclined to such action."

A press censorship was established. A Board of Food Control, with Mr. H. I. C. Brown, then Registrar of the Supreme Court, as Chairman, was appointed.

Orders were given to Government Departments to suspend all but absolutely necessary activities.

The Legislative Council met on August 13, having been preceded by a private conference of all the members. The Governor, in his opening speech when the Council met, said :

"I have called the Council together to-day to deal with certain urgent business due to the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the German Empire. It is perhaps hardly necessary for me to remark at this juncture upon the momentous questions that are involved. I feel that Jamaica will loyally and patriotically assume her part in maintaining the integrity of our Empire, and will comport herself as gallantly to-day as she has done in the past. History relates that in days gone by this island has resolutely defended her shores and has taken no small share in the wars of the past. That she may not again be called upon to defend her homes I sincerely trust ; but I feel that I should be wrong to stifle the fervent spirit of patriotism which has led to the offers of personal service which have poured in, and that I should be wrong to disregard the possibility, however remote, that the island might once more be compelled to drive the invader from her shores. The Navy of Great Britain is, and must be, our main defence, but we should be prepared to assist our Navy by taking upon ourselves such responsibilities of defence as we can well assume."

All measures which were then deemed necessary were passed at the first day's session. With regard to local defence, it was decided to create a Jamaica Reserve Regiment in every parish, at the cost of £10,000 for six months.

Simultaneously, almost, with the realisation of need for self-preservation arose the desire to render assistance to England. Following the precedent of Jamaica's aid to England at the time of the Napoleonic war, it was felt that financial help should be sent, with the difference that instead of £80,000 given by individual planters and others in 1798, it was desired to make a grant by legislative action.

At the suggestion of the Governor the women of Jamaica formed local organisations for the supplying of woollen clothing for the British soldiers,



FIRST RECRUITING MEETING HELD IN KINGSTON



FIRST FLAG DAY IN KINGSTON

EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR

the men to supply the needed funds, and so "The Jamaica War Relief Fund" came into being. This was warmly supported throughout the island; but it soon became apparent that it was the general wish that money should be sent at once rather than delay should arise while clothes were being made up; and from all sorts and conditions of men, women and children subscriptions poured in. Side by side with the Governor's Fund went in harmony with it the "*Gleaner's* War Fund"; and at a public meeting held in September it was decided that contributions should be made to the Prince of Wales's Fund and the Belgian Relief Committee. Other organisations arose for the supply of cigarettes, fruits and other supplies to the soldiers and for other humane objects, which were supported with self-sacrificing efforts by all classes throughout the colony. But with all this it was still felt that some contributions from the island as a whole should be sent, and a gift of sugar, then much needed, to the value of £50,000 was decided on.

It had early been arranged that the colony should do the best it could for local defence. The old Jamaica Infantry Militia had been disbanded in 1906. Sir Sydney Olivier later pointed out that this was done "in the belief that such a training-school for citizens was superfluous in an age of established peace, and that in any case the populations of the West Indies could not possibly be of any consequence in any imaginary war of the then future." The Jamaica Reserve Regiment was formed. A St. Andrew Rifle Corps, formed at that time, still existed, in spite of many difficulties, in August 1914; it was disbanded, and, as has already been stated, a new force, the Kingston Infantry Volunteers, was created.

On September 11 Jamaica received evidence of the power of Great Britain at sea. H.M.S. *Essex* brought into Kingston Harbour the German ship *Bethania*, with five hundred reservists on board. Although it was a small event in comparison with Rodney's dramatic and triumphant entry with De Grasse's ships in 1782, the enthusiasm aroused in Kingston was considerable, and the ships steamed up the harbour amidst thunders of cheers. The prisoners were quickly removed to a detention camp at Up-Park Camp, and the ship was subsequently condemned as a prize of war. The Kingston Infantry Volunteers furnished guards for the prize *Bethania* for many weeks. Britannia's reverses at sea were brought home to Jamaica when Admiral Cradock, well known here, suffered defeat and death at the hands of a superior force on November 7 in the South Pacific; but his fate was avenged just a month later by Sturdee's victory over Von Spee off the Falkland Islands.

Individual members of the community, anxious to give practical expression of their loyalty, went to join on their own account the Army in which sons of Jamaica were already serving, and were destined to supply some of the earliest victims. Members of the Civil Service, headed by the Colonial Secretary, were granted leave of absence for the purpose; the Medical Department supplied 25, the Public Works 23 (of whom 5 were on the permanent establish-

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ment), the Revenue Department 10, the Agricultural Department 4, and the Education Department 2. Many young men threw up their civil positions to go and seek service in the Canadian or British forces; and many Jamaica families mourn to-day the loss of sons who early in the War went willingly to lay down their lives for the Empire. As early as August 31, 1914, a letter appeared in the *Gleaner* urging the formation of a Jamaica Contingent for active service, and popular feeling grew in favour of the proposal when it was known that England had accepted the offer of the service in Europe of the Indian Army. Major Dixon, the member of the Legislative Council for St. Andrew, made the wise suggestion—which was, however, not acted on—that a strong Militia should be formed of discharged West India soldiers and the West India Regiment should be freed for active service.

When the fear of German raiders on the island had been minimised and the extreme need for self-defence was reduced, the desire for concerted action with regard to Jamaica's participation in the War became insistent. England expressed a wish for troops from the West Indies; and on April 23, 1915, Mr. William Wilson wrote to the *Gleaner* as follows:

“There has been, and is, correspondence in your valuable paper in regard to Jamaicans who are desirous of going to war, but who are unable to bear the necessary expense. Inquiry at the Military Headquarters proves that £15 will equip and land a man in England. If ninety-nine other men will subscribe £30 each, I will give an equal amount to send two hundred native-born Jamaicans to the front. Like myself, there must be many men in the island who, though unable to volunteer, would like to feel that they are doing even a little bit to help.”

This offer at once met with general support, and a sum of £9,964 was raised. A War Contingent Committee was formed, and in response to their offer the War Office expressed its willingness to receive any number of men the committee wished to send to represent the colony, black, coloured or white. This being so, it was felt that something more than a contingent of 200 was needed. After some spade work had been done by the Parochial Boards, the Contingent Committee was strengthened—the Governor, the General Commanding the Forces, and others joined it, but Mr. Wilson, as was only fitting, retained the chairmanship. The number of the Contingent was fixed at 500. The other West India Colonies, in response to the suggestion of Sir William Manning, fell into line, and it was resolved to have a British West India Battalion of 1,500 men, each colony to arrange for the transport of its own contribution. Recruits were enrolled from all parts of the island. Those from Kingston, St. Andrew and St. Thomas were the first to be examined at camp. Others followed; their departure from their homes being made the scene of popular demonstration. At the end of June 748 recruits had presented themselves, and of these 442 had been accepted. In the meantime the feeling

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that the movement should be undertaken by the Government gave public utterance, the *Gleaner* being especially insistent that the number of the contingent should be raised to 5,000 at an expenditure of £500,000. In spite of the devastation caused by the hurricane on August 12 and 13, the desire grew, and when the Legislative Council met on September 21, it voted the necessary sum for the maintenance of the Contingent upon a war footing. It was arranged that the men were to be paid by the Imperial Authorities what the English soldiers of the New Army received, and Jamaica was to be responsible for the expenses of recruiting, training and transport, and in addition for separation allowances and disabilities, gratuities and pensions. This arrangement was at a later date somewhat modified.

The work of recruiting was greatly helped by the publication on October 20 of the King's Appeal for Men.

It is fitting here that reference should be made to the important part which the women of Jamaica played in the recruiting movement, initiated by Miss Annie Douglas, a former Red Cross nurse, Mrs. Sydney Couper, Mrs. Michael de Cordova and the late Mrs. William Wilson. The movement spread throughout the island, and on July 27 "Flag Day" collections were made by many willing women workers, and realised upwards of £1,500. Alongside the raising of funds arose a movement, headed by Mrs. A. E. Briscoe, to supply warm clothing for soldiers at the front; and the women workers also lent a hand in the actual canvassing for recruits, with good effect. Started by Miss Constance Douet, who had gone out to Belgium as a Red Cross nurse, a fund was acquired for endowment of a "Jamaica Bed" at the hospital at Richmond-on-Thames.

In October 1915 there were 1,125 men in camp being trained into soldiers as quickly as drill-sergeants and others could do it. They were of all colours and all classes, from the day-labourer to the clerk. On the 31st of the month a very impressive valedictory service was held in Kingston Parish Church. After a farewell sermon from the Rector, Canon R. J. Ripley, the men were exhorted by the venerable Archbishop Nuttall, in one of the last of his important public addresses.

November 8, 1915, is a red-letter day in the history of Jamaica. On that day the first Contingent—under the command of Major W. D. Neish—after hearing a soldierlike speech from General L. S. Blackden, with the heartiest of farewells from the people of Kingston and the blessings of the Churches, sailed in the *Verdala*, which had already on board the first contribution of men sent from British Honduras, to represent the colony in the cause of the Empire and Humanity. These formed the nucleus of the British West Indies Regiment, as it was later decided that the contingents of the West Indies were to be called.

On the day that the Contingent sailed, the Governor published his offer

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to England of 1,000 men which had been accepted. This did not fully represent the wishes of the people as voiced by the elected members of the Legislative Council, who decided that Jamaica should endeavour to raise 10,000 men at the cost of £1,000,000, to be paid off at the rate of £60,000 a year for forty years. With this end in view a Central Recruiting Committee was created, with the Hon. J. H. W. Park, then Director of Public Works, as President, and parochial committees were formed throughout the island in connection with the central body, consisting of the Custos (as chairman), the elected member for the parish, the Resident Magistrate, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, the Collector of Revenue, the District Medical Officer, with others to be co-opted. Right loyally did many of these Committees work in order to secure a fair proportion of recruits for their several parishes, to help form the Contingents which were destined to be sent to the front from time to time. The result was very satisfactory. By November 26 there were 1,150 recruits at camp.

On Christmas Day a draft of 2 officers and 53 men from the Jamaica War Contingent joined a ship which was conveying a Bahamas Contingent to England, and on January 7, 1916, Jamaica's second Contingent sailed, after the usual valedictory services.

In order to encourage enlisting, the Government offered to remit taxes on properties in favour of those who accepted military service.

In February 1916 the Recruiting Committee announced that sufficient men were at camp for the third Contingent.

Recruiting meetings were held throughout the island. Three other Contingents left in the following year.

The delay in the departure of the fourth Contingent had so far been due to a misfortune to the third. The transport carrying the latter, the *Verdala*, had been caught in a blizzard before her arrival at Halifax, whither she had gone, as she could not find her convoy. All the hot-water pipes were frozen, and the decks were covered with ice and snow. The men had not been supplied with clothing to suit such conditions. As a result, several hundred casualties from frost-bite occurred. The worst cases were landed at Halifax, while the transport conveyed the balance to Bermuda.

Between May 30 and September 8, 1916, out of a total of 2,991 men who had left the island for service, 573 were returned as unfit, of which number no less than 391 belonged to the third Contingent, and were reported to be suffering from the effects of frost-bite. It might have been expected that an accident which incapacitated over 25 per cent. of the men in one ship would have seriously affected recruiting. It appears in the long run to have had very little effect.

While the work was proceeding in Jamaica on the lines indicated above, the Central Recruiting Committee had turned their attention to another



MUSTER OF MOUNTED SCOUTS, JAMAICA RESERVE REGIMENT
AND KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS



RECRUITS IN TRAINING

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quarter. It had been frequently stated that there were large numbers of West Indians on the Isthmus who desired to enlist. Early in 1916 men had come both from Panama and Bocas del Toro at the expense of residents there. With the entrance of the United States into the War it became possible to enlist men for the British Army in what was no longer a neutral country. In May 1917, Lieutenant L. W. Hitchins was sent to Panama with letters to the British Consul, Sir Claude Mallet, who gave his hearty co-operation. Between the beginning of May and the end of August no fewer than 2,091 recruits were obtained from the Isthmus and sent to Jamaica at the expense of the island, the United States Government carrying 750 of this force free on a transport which chance rendered available.

The feeling had been growing in some cases that service was being avoided by men who were well able to volunteer. Resolutions in favour of enforced military service had been passed by some Parochial Recruiting Committees. The Hon. E. F. Cox, member for St. Andrew, had also proposed in the Legislative Council to introduce such a measure. At the meeting of the Legislative Council in March 1917, the Governor stated :

“I have received from time to time reports concerning the services of the Jamaica units of the British West Indies Regiment, and these reports have been of a very satisfactory nature. The services of the soldiers sent from Jamaica have been very highly spoken of, and their steady conduct under severe artillery fire has been much commended.” And he went on to say : “I am able to announce that the Army Council desires to raise as many battalions as possible in Jamaica to reinforce those battalions now serving at the front, and that His Majesty’s Government relies upon the patriotism of the people of Jamaica to ensure that this call for men for the service of the Empire in these critical days shall be fully met. I have had no hesitation in replying that the call will be fully met, relying as I do upon the patriotism of the people, and upon the services of those who have already done so much in the cause of recruiting.”

The Hon. H. A. L. Simpson gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a resolution requesting that a Bill rendering military service compulsory should be introduced. Accordingly on March 22, the Attorney-General introduced “a bill entitled a Law to make provision with respect to Military Service in connection with the present War.” The Bill, which provided for the registration of every male in Jamaica between the ages of sixteen and forty-one, went rapidly through the House, was passed by a majority of 21 to 4, and was assented to by the Governor on June 1. Thus Jamaica was, after New Zealand, the first colony to pass a Conscription Law.

Although there was some forcible opposition expressed in the newspapers, partly sentimental, partly selfish, on the whole the principle of compulsory service was accepted by Jamaica with philosophy.

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The result was that 135,601 persons were registered, but happily the need for the enforcement of conscription never arose. *Every man who went from Jamaica to the front was a volunteer.*

Owing to an unfortunate lack of unanimity amongst the West India Colonies themselves, which existed throughout the War, the proposal that the Contingents should be raised in the various islands and formed into several battalions of the West India Regiment was not adopted, but several of the officers of the Regiment commanded the new battalions.

The following table shows the dates of the departure from Jamaica of the various Contingents, with the numbers of the officers and men in each :

Contingent.	Date.	Officers.	Men.	Officer in Command.
First . . .	November 8, 1915	12	722	Major W. D. Neish
Draft . . .	December 24, 1915	2	53	Captain C. L. Roper
Second . . .	January 7, 1916	22	1,100	Major C. Wood Hill
Third . . .	March 6, 1916	25	1,115	Major G. V. Hart
Fourth . . .	September 30, 1916	36	726	Captain A. M. Furber
Fifth . . .	March 30, 1917	30	1,656	Captain R. E. Willis
Sixth . . .	June 1, 1917	33	1,656	Captain C. D. Arnold
Seventh . . .	July 20, 1917	22	851	Captain J. Gordon Jones
Eighth . . .	August 26, 1917	31	1,304	Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Long
Ninth . . .	October 2, 1917	18	985	Major H. Shipley
— . . .	May 26, 1918	12	—	
		243	10,168	

Most of the men who enlisted were between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, but a few were as young as seventeen and some as old as forty-eight. The occupations of the majority were given as labourers, cultivators, carpenters and cabinet makers, clerks, smiths and mechanics, boot and shoe makers, tailors, coachmen and grooms, masons and builders, and printers.

These Contingents, to the number of about 10,000 troops, helped to form the eleven battalions of the newly raised British West Indies Regiment, which, after suffering from cold on the voyages home and after receiving training in English camps—too often under very trying conditions to men from the tropics—did yeoman service.

No record of the part played by Jamaica in the early stages of the War would be complete without mention of the work performed by Lieutenant L. E. Ottley, W.I.R., who as staff officer of the local forces, was responsible for the organisation of the Jamaica Reserve Regiment and corps of Boy Scouts, the formation of the Contingent Camp, and the dispatch of the first three Contingents. He was also Naval Agent, Intelligence Officer, and Commissioner of Boy Scouts. He was a brilliant officer, and later served in various capacities in England.



BETHANIA IN KINGSTON HARBOUR



RECRUITS IN CAMP

CHAPTER III

THE FORMATION OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT AND TRAINING OF RECRUITS IN ENGLAND

IN the *London Gazette* of October 26, 1915, appeared the following notice :

“WAR OFFICE.

“His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the formation of a corps from Contingents of the inhabitants of the West India Islands, to be entitled the ‘British West Indies Regiment.’”

The warrant was signed a few days later.

Drafts from various West India Islands, British Guiana and British Honduras had reached North Camp, Seaford, on the coast in Sussex, and Colonel Barchard had assumed command of the 1st Battalion. “A” Company was formed of the British Guiana Contingent; “B” Company from Trinidad; “C” Company from Trinidad and St. Vincent; and “D” Company from Grenada and Barbados. Other drafts followed from which “E” Company was formed. Some died of pneumonia. Some were sent back as unfit. On November 25, 725 rank and file, under the late Major W. D. Neish, reached Seaford from Jamaica, together with men from British Honduras and the Bahamas.

In December Colonel Barchard received a letter from Mr. Bonar Law, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which ran as follows :

“On the eve of the departure of the British West Indies Regiment to serve abroad, I desire, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, to express to you and through you to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Regiment my warmest good wishes for your and their welfare and success in the tasks that lie before them. I only regret that circumstances prevent me personally delivering the message to them.

“The British West Indies Regiment represents all the West Indian Colonies, each of which has furnished its Contingent. These colonies have had an important place in the struggle of the past; I feel confident that all ranks of the Regiment will remember that they come from a part of the Empire which has witnessed many signal triumphs of British arms; and I am sure that, whenever they are called upon, they will show themselves worthy of the great

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traditions of the uniform they wear. Please assure them that I shall not fail to follow their doings with the greatest sympathy and interest in whatever sphere of the present struggle they may be called upon to play their part . . .”

Further contingents reached England from St. Lucia, Barbados and other islands, and from Jamaica and the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Lord (then Sir Sydney) Olivier, a former Governor of Jamaica, visited the camp shortly before Christmas and was particularly interested in the men from Jamaica.

In December 1915 the War Office decided to organise the Reserve Companies as a 2nd Battalion, B.W.I.R., and on January 10, 1916, the 2nd Battalion, B.W.I.R., consisting of four service companies and a reserve company, was formed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Faunce, West Africa Regiment.

On January 10 a draft of 2 officers and 143 other ranks arrived from Jamaica (56) and Bahamas (87); these were posted to the Reserve Company.

During the period this unit was stationed at Seaford, owing to the almost constant rain and the muddy condition of the camp and surrounding country, very little in the way of training could be done—only a few route marches, a little squad, platoon, and company drill and rifle and bayonet exercises, physical training, and lectures.

The men suffered severely from the very unfavourable weather conditions and the poor barrack accommodation. Consequently large numbers became ill; the medical officers had their hands full and had to work heroically all day and most of the night.

The Hospital accommodation and supply of medicines was unfortunately inadequate, and many men died of pneumonia and similar diseases; an epidemic of mumps added to their other misfortunes made their stay at Seaford a very unpleasant one, the only bright spot being the universal kindness of everyone in the neighbourhood—both civil and military—to the men, whose good discipline and excellent conduct were very favourably commented upon by all with whom they came into contact.

In December 1915 authority had been given for the formation of a Depot for the B.W.I.R. at Withnoe Camp, in an exposed position on the cliffs to the west of Plymouth, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. M. Wilson in command, and it came into being in January 1916. On the 21st of this month the 1st Battalion and part of the 2nd Battalion embarked on H.M.T. *Marathon* for Alexandria; to be followed shortly afterwards by the remainder of the 2nd Battalion, who had in the meantime been removed to Crown Hill Barracks, Plymouth.

On January 24, 1916, the 2nd Jamaica Contingent, 1,098 strong, arrived, with Major C. Wood Hill in command, at Devonport and marched to Withnoe Camp.



SAILING OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT



TRENCHES AT WITHNOE CAMP

TRAINING OF RECRUITS IN ENGLAND

All ranks received the kindest treatment from residents in the neighbourhood of their camps, who were much impressed by the excellent conduct of the men.

Authority for the formation of the 2nd Jamaica Contingent into the 3rd (S.) Battalion British West Indies Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wood Hill, was issued on February 1.

In spite of the weather, good training work was done at Withnoe.

About the middle of April 1916 they were all grieved to learn of the death of one of the men, Private Bryan, a Jamaican. It appeared that he was late for the last ferry at the quay and jumped towards the boat, but fell into the water. Another B.W.I. man, Private Patterson, made a gallant attempt to rescue Bryan by jumping into the water and trying to get him up, but his efforts were unavailing and Private Patterson himself was picked up in an almost exhausted condition. He was subsequently awarded the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society, and a subscription was raised for a watch and chain, which were subsequently presented to him at a battalion parade in Egypt.

On the last day of May the 3rd Contingent from Jamaica, under the command of Major G. V. Hart, disembarked at Torpoint and marched into camp at Withnoe, and became *the 4th Battalion*; and as the men and most of the officers hailed from Jamaica, they were welcomed by those already there. A sporting feeling of rivalry at once sprang up between the 4th Battalion and "the Rest," and during the weeks that they spent together many friendly contests were the happy result. The draft consisted of some 31 officers and 800 men, but their numbers had been sadly diminished by their ill-fated trip to Nova Scotia to which previous reference has been made. When they arrived at Withnoe a good many of the men were still suffering from frost-bite.

At this time, British West Indians who were in the United Kingdom started to join up under the Lord Derby scheme, and many recruits joined the Regiment. The Officer Commanding the Depot had authority to approve finally all recruits attested for the Regiment. Some other ranks were transferred to other corps.

In June, 129 other ranks were discharged and embarked for the West Indies in the *Magdalena*.

On June 22 a Travelling Medical Board visited Withnoe Camp and examined the 4th (S.) Battalion, B.W.I.R., and 298 men, the majority of whom were frost-bitten, were reported as permanently unfit.

CHAPTER IV

SERVICES OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE; IN FRANCE; IN EAST AFRICA

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.—Early in the War Egypt was threatened with invasion by Turkey across the Sinai Desert, and steps were taken to protect the Suez Canal, Britain's pathway to India. At first this took the form of pure defence, but as the War progressed it developed into an attack on the Turkish forces, which were officered in great measure by Germans. Out on this front, when some of the regular troops were withdrawn to supplement the Army in France and Belgium, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the British West Indies Regiment had their opportunity of showing what they could do as a fighting force. They took part in the Expedition from October 1917, in the advance from the marvellous base constructed at Kantara across the desert of Sinai; through Philistia, with the capture of Beersheba and Gaza; into Judea, with the capture of Jaffa, Ludd and Jerusalem; then into Mount Ephraim and Sharon; then on to Jericho, Es Salt and Amman; then through Samaria, Gilead and Galilee to Damascus, and finally through Northern Syria, leading up to the withdrawal of Turkey from the War.

On January 20, 1916, *the 1st Battalion*, with "I" Reserve Company and one and a half companies of the 2nd Battalion under Colonel Barchard, left Seaford and embarked at Plymouth on H.M.S. *Marathon*.

On February 4 they disembarked at Alexandria and marched to their camp and training ground at Mex, situated about six miles west of the city.

On February 22 the remainder of *the 2nd Battalion*, with details of *the 3rd Battalion*, completing 1,000 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Faunce, reached Alexandria and marched to Mex Camp the following day.

On March 8 the 3rd Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wood Hill arrived at Mex Camp.

The three battalions were then properly organised and gradually equipped, and training was energetically carried on for the next three months, and a proper Musketry Course was fired. Several experienced officers from other units were attached to the battalions, and most of the officers and selected non-commissioned officers and men were sent on various courses at the Imperial School of Instruction, Zeitoun (near Cairo), where they did credit to the Regiment.

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The men, except those in isolation camp, were under a course of training. The programme of one week's course will suffice :

Sunday . . .	Church Parade 10 a.m. 6.15-7.45 a.m.	9 a.m.-12 noon	3-5 p.m.
Monday . . .	Physical Training	Company Drill Lecture Musketry	Platoon Drill Musketry
Tuesday . . .	Physical Training	Route March (8.30 a.m.)	Battalion Parade (3 p.m.)
Wednesday . . .	Physical Training	Platoon Drill Lecture Extended Order Drill Musketry	Company Drill Extended Order Drill Signals
Thursday . . .	Physical Training	Route March (8.30 a.m.)	Handling of Arms Piling of Arms, etc.
Friday . . .	Physical Training	Company Drill Musketry Lecture	Marching Order Inspection
Saturday . . .	Physical Training	Platoon Drill Lecture Musketry	

All Officers and Non-commissioned Officers : Musketry Instruction and Lecture from 5.30 p.m. daily.

Signallers parade under their own Instructor.

Later on the training consisted chiefly of attack and defence, outposts, advance flank and rearguards, night operations, and open fighting generally ; also bayonet-fighting, bombing and trench fighting.

During this period the troops were inspected by Brigadier-General R. G. Boyle, C.B., commanding the troops in the Alexandria district, also by General Sir John Maxwell, K.C.B., commanding the Army in Egypt.

In the meantime the Turks had made their phenomenal march across the Sinai Desert from Rafa to the Canal. The battle of Ismailia had been fought almost on the banks of the Canal itself, and the enemy driven back on the water-bearing oases in and around Romani, with a loss of 742 prisoners and as nearly as can be ascertained 1,200 killed.

On March 18 the force in Egypt, under which the battalions were serving, was merged into *The Egyptian Expeditionary Force*, of which the battalions of the B.W.I.R. thus became an integral part.

On March 28 the 3rd B.W.I.R. was awarded the Commandant Prize of £15 for cleanliness of camp.

On March 25, 1916, the 1st and 2nd Battalion were inspected at Mex Camp by Lieutenant-General Sir E. A. Altham, Inspector-General of Communica-

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tions. The health of the 1st Battalion was not very satisfactory, chiefly owing to lung and bronchial troubles, coupled with measles and mumps.

On April 3 Colonel Barchard took over the duties of Camp Commandant.

In April Major J. H. L. Poë took command of the 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Faunce relinquishing command and proceeding via England to take over his own unit, the West African Regiment.

Towards the end of this period of training the battalions took over the line of outposts to the west of the camp. The Senussiyeh were then very active on the Western Desert, and their spies and agents were continually trying to get into Alexandria and take out supplies. The sentries of the 2nd Battalion shot three Senussiyeh (2 dead and 1 wounded) trying to get through one night; and the Battalion Transport out exercising horses one day caught a few suspicious-looking men with some camels, and on bringing them into camp they were found to be Senussiyeh, with supplies of food, ammunition and a few rifles.

On June 2 the 2nd Battalion entrained for Ismailia and arrived there next morning and marched across the Canal to Staging Camp about a mile east of the Canal. Here they were joined a few days later by the 1st Battalion, the 3rd Battalion proceeding to Serapeum, the next post south on the Canal.

The battalions then commenced further training in construction of trenches and barbed wire entanglements, bombing, and trench warfare generally, and one company at a time from each battalion was attached to a unit in the front line for special instruction and training.

Early in June the 3rd Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wood Hill took over the charge of the bridgehead at Serapeum, where the Turks had previously attempted to force a passage of the Suez Canal. On June 13, when the Battalion was being inspected by Brigadier-General Ward, commanding the outer defences, three enemy aeroplanes appeared and circled round dropping bombs; by the bursting of one bomb close to a platoon which at the time was being put through its drill an officer and one of the privates were wounded and other casualties occurred amongst members of the Egyptian Labour Corps. The men were not the least disturbed by this, their baptism of fire. The Battalion remained at Serapeum until the end of July when it moved to Gabbary Camp, Alexandria, and was transferred to the Somme Front, France.

Colonel Barchard was at this time transferred to the command of the 3rd Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill of the 3rd took over command of the 1st.

Thereafter to the end of hostilities the 3rd Battalion was employed with the artillery as ammunition carriers, earning for themselves the praise of all corps commanders under whom they served.

In July a draft of 500 men and officers (300 from 1st and 100 each from the 2nd and 3rd Battalions) were sent to German East Africa; and 100 men



CAMP AT MEX



5th BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT IN EGYPT

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT IN EGYPT

and 2 officers, who had in civil life had experience in handling boats, were sent to Basra for service on Water Transport in Mesopotamia.

Early in August, just before the battle of Romani, the 1st Battalion, under Colonel Wood Hill, marched to El Ferdan, the next post north on the Canal, and took over the defences from the Hereford Regiment, whilst the 2nd Battalion took over the defences of the Ferry Post Bridgehead (Ismailia) from the 2/4th Royal Sussex Regiment.

On August 3 and 4, the beginning of the feast of Bairam, the Turks heavily attacked at Romani. This resulted in the capture of 2,000 Turks on the first day of serious fighting and another 2,000 in the pursuit.

On August 4 the 4th Battalion, under Colonel Hart, arrived and was stationed for a short time at Moascar, about two miles west of Ismailia. Shortly after, both the 3rd and 4th Battalions were removed to France for duties with Ammunition Columns.

After the battle of Romani the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the B.W.I.R. were withdrawn to Beni Salama, near Cairo, where their depot and details were on August 7 formed into the 5th (Reserve) Battalion. The object of this was to form a battalion to which all officers and men arriving from the West Indies should be sent for training. On August 28 the 5th Battalion returned to Mex Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill, in his *Notes on the History of the British West Indies Regiment*, tells us that on arrival in Egypt, the 1st Battalion was under orders to proceed to the Western Desert, to Sollum, where there had been trouble with the local natives; but it was pointed out that this battalion was not trained and had not been through a Musketry Course and consequently it was impossible for it to go on immediate active service. Quite a sprinkling of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion were old Constabulary men with a few West India Regiment (Regulars) soldiers amongst them. The three battalions continued their training at Mex, where they were entirely separate units, with no organisation save as three complete distinct battalions. The Regiment in Egypt suffered, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill points out, from the day of its landing from the want of a West Indian Organisation behind it. Later on the three battalions were sent down to the Canal Zone, where further training was carried out, and in the meantime the 4th Battalion had arrived.

With four battalions in Egypt it was hoped that a West Indian Brigade would be formed; and the prospects of the British West Indies Regiment looked rosy.

CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE B.W.I.R.

About the middle of July a cable was received from the War Office, ordering the 3rd and 4th Battalions to be sent to France for duty with

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Ammunition Columns. The Adjutant-General, Major-General Adye, came and saw Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill personally about this matter, and explained that the Bermuda Volunteer Artillery had done particularly well at this duty of shell carrying under heavy shell fire, and that the War Office had decided to employ two battalions of the British West Indies Regiment on a similar duty. The War Office were also impressed by the way the Bermuda Volunteer Artillery had stood the winter of 1915-16. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill pointed out to General Adye that the Bermudas were not in the tropics and did not form a part of the West Indies, that although coloured men from Bermuda might possibly stand the winter in France, yet it did not follow that men from the West Indies would do so, and further that throughout the West Indies there is nothing that might be called winter proper.

In the autumn of 1916, the man-power question had become acute, especially in Egypt as regards men with technical knowledge, such as motor car drivers, fitters, engine drivers and mechanics; and a conference, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill tells us, was held at Cairo, with a view to discussing a further exploitation of the West Indies.

The Conference met at General Headquarters on November 20, 1916, and discussed the "Exploitation of the British West Indies and the further development of the British West Indies Regiment," there being present: Major-General Lynden Bell, C.G.S., Major-General Adye, D.A.G., and Major-General Campbell, D.Q.M.G.

A private letter to General Adye and memorandums of suggestions were discussed by the Conference; also a letter which had just been received from the War Office in respect to raising two further battalions, training existing battalions in winter in Egypt and sending six battalions to France in the spring for the handling of heavy siege gun ammunition.

The Conference was favourable to the "Exploitation" of the British West Indies; and it was agreed in principle that West Indians should be employed in a climate where they might work to the best advantage.

It was recommended that the 1st and 2nd Battalions should be moved forward and be allowed to take a more active part in the proceedings in Egypt. The Conference stated that they had noticed the good work done by these battalions. They were universally well spoken of, and the Conference was in sympathy with any movement for getting favourable conditions for the West Indians.

With regard to the question of forming a Mechanical Section out of the British West Indies troops in Egypt, it was pointed out that if this were done, two good battalions would be mutilated by their losing some of their best men. It was finally decided to send a few selected men to be tested and returned to their unit.

It was pointed out to the Conference that utilising the 3rd and 4th Battalions more or less as Labour Battalions was doing untold harm to recruiting

SERVICE IN FRANCE OR EGYPT CONSIDERED

throughout the West Indies; also that considerable dissatisfaction existed amongst the 1st and 2nd Battalions that had completed a period of training, and their work chiefly consisted of guards, fatigues, and garrison duties in the vicinity of the Canal. The Conference fully realised that if the West Indies were to be exploited, further contingents raised and the resources of the islands tapped so far as mechanical engineers were concerned, it was absolutely essential for the War Office to drop the idea that the rôle of these men should simply be to carry ammunition and to do the general work of labour battalions.

It was decided that a letter should be sent from General Headquarters to the various Governors in the West Indies expressing the favourable reports of the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

The recommendations of the Conference were not approved by the War Office. The 1st, 2nd and 5th (Reserve) Battalions remained in Egypt, but the 3rd and 4th were transferred to France for the general work of labour battalions; and all successive contingents from the West Indies were also sent to France for similar employment, as described in a later section of this chapter.

This decision was keenly regretted by the officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, who had the greatest confidence in their men, a confidence amply justified by the operations in Palestine. If the decision had been different, and the West Indian units had fought in Palestine as a brigade, the regiment would no doubt have obtained more name and fame, but not more honour than was actually gained by the 1st and 2nd Battalions.

The War Office—to whom it was made clear that the men of the battalions were prepared to do any work required of them—in arriving at a decision, had to take account of the urgent demands for labour units on the Western Front. The good work done by the West Indians in France under heavy shelling and trying climatic conditions (described below) justifies, so far, the decision given. Into the merits of the decision as a whole it is unnecessary to enter in this compilation.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION

On September 14, 1916, the 1st Battalion proceeded to Kantara. Here training was continued throughout the following months. So far they had undergone a lengthy and severe training, had done much construction work on the front-line defences, and had manned the third-line defences in case of attack, but had seen no actual fighting.

On September 25 the Battalion proceeded to Ballah Sub-section. The machine-gun section, consisting of four guns, completed a course of individual field firing, with satisfactory results. Shortly after, in November, they were relieved by the 2nd Battalion and moved from Ballah to Dueidar, a small outpost some ten miles distant from the Canal, where they came under the orders of Brigadier-General H. D. Watson, C.I.E., commanding the Northern Canal Section, and they remained under his command until May 18, 1917.

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In November 1916 the battalions received a considerable accession of strength as a contingent of 30 officers and nearly 850 men arrived from the West Indies under Captain A. M. Furber (W.I.R.), who was shortly afterwards appointed Camp Commandant, Desert Column.

At this time the 5th B.W.I.R. was under arms day and night for a most pertinent reason. Close to their camp and under the care and protection of the Camp Commander—Colonel A. W. M. Wilson—was the largest “dump” in the East, which supplied stores of heavy and small ammunition for the armies on the different fronts. It has been said that if an aeroplane had, by chance, made a “direct hit” on one of the stores of this “dump” not one soul in the adjoining camp would have remained alive.

A detachment was at this time sent to Basra, Mesopotamia, to join the detachment of the B.W.I.R. already there.

At this time the Northern Canal Section ceased to be included within the area of the Eastern Force and was reconstructed as a Lines of Communication area to be known as “Palestine Lines of Communication.” Troops formerly employed on the Lines of Communication were divided into categories: (a) L. of C. Defence Troops, (b) L. of C. Troops Administrative.

The 2nd Battalion was allotted as L. of C. Defence Troops, Romani Sub-section.

From November 1916 onwards a general move forward was made by the E.E.F. under cover of the mounted troops of the Eastern Force, the latter comprising the Yeomanry Division, the Anzac Mounted Division, the Australian Mounted Division and the Imperial Camel Corps, the 42nd, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 74th, and 75th Infantry Divisions under the command of Major-General Sir C. M. Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. As the troops advanced, the railway was laboriously constructed behind them and carried across the desert. The two battalions were employed as advanced defence troops of the L. of C., and successively occupied defensive posts at Romani, Abd Mazar, El Arish, El Burj, and Sheikh Zowaied.

In January 1917 the 2nd Battalion took over Druidar and Hill 70, and the 1st Battalion removed to Romani, taking over from the 1st Gwalior Rifles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill was appointed Officer Commanding Troops, Romani Sub-section.

In March the 1st Battalion was relieved by the 2nd, and went to Mazar. In April the Headquarters went to Sheikh Zowaied, taking over from the 4th Gwalior Rifles. On April 7 enemy aircraft flew over the camp, and anti-aircraft machine guns of the Regiment opened fire; and this was of constant occurrence subsequently at the posts held by both battalions.

On May 18 the 1st Battalion was relieved by the Patialia Infantry, and proceeded to Deir-el-Belah, where it came under the orders of the G.O.C., Eastern Force, Lieutenant-General Sir P. Chetwode. About the same time

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the battalion raised personnel of 2 officers and 35 other ranks as pom-pom gunners, machine gunners, and infantry guard for No. 3 Armoured Train; and from this time onwards to the end of the campaign in Palestine and Syria the personnel of No. 3 Armoured Train was entirely found by the British West Indies Regiment, under command of British West Indies officers.

In this month Private Sealey lost his life while gallantly trying to rescue a comrade from drowning in the sea while bathing.

On June 28, 1917, Sir A. J. Murray, Commander-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, said, "On handing over my command to General Sir Edmund Allenby, I wish to express to all ranks of the Staff, Departments, and all troops in the Field and in Garrison, my deep gratitude for the loyal services they have rendered during the eighteen months we have been engaged in expelling the Turks from Sinai and the Senussi from Egypt's Western Provinces. It is a record we may well be proud of, and it has been carried out under conditions of great hardship, owing to heat and water difficulties.

"To the British, Australian, New Zealand, Indian, West Indian, and Egyptian troops serving under my command I say good-bye and God-speed."

The expulsion of the Turks from Sinai and the victories of Magdabah and Rafa were the culmination of a distinct phase of the operations on this Front. On March 26 and on April 19, 1917, two gallant but unsuccessful efforts were made to capture the enemies' defence lines stretching from Gaza to Beersheba, and with this the E.E.F. settled down to a lengthy trench warfare. Throughout this period the two battalions of the B.W.I.R. had marched right across the Sinai Desert, and although they had not had the privilege of actually being engaged with the enemy, they had performed their rôle of the defence of the lines of communication with satisfaction. It had been a period of hard training and hard marching in extremely hot weather, which was made the more difficult by the lack of water. Even with a temperature standing at 112 in the shade, troops were placed on a maximum allowance of one gallon of water per man per day for all purposes—drinking, cooking and washing. Beyond being bombed by enemy aircraft and engaging him with machine-gun fire they had not seen a single enemy.

On coming under General Chetwode's command, the 1st Battalion was constituted an Infantry Battalion to the Eastern Force. Here again training was continued, and during their stay at Deir-el-Belah nearly the whole of the Battalion were put through bombing and grenade courses with the 156th, 157th, and 158th Brigade Schools. They also found working parties for the 96th Heavy Group, R.G.A., and were employed in burying cables leading from observation posts in the front line and laterally between batteries. It was in performing these duties that the men first came under gun fire from the enemy and received their first casualties. During the whole of this period under review a large number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men from both batta-

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lions were sent to the Imperial School of Instruction at Zeitoun and the advanced school at El Arish, for courses in machine gun, Lewis gun, Stokes gun, trench mortar, bombing, rifle grenade, signalling, advanced telephony, scouts, observers, and general courses. They invariably did well and earned most satisfactory reports from the Commandant of the school, and a good percentage passed as "distinguished."

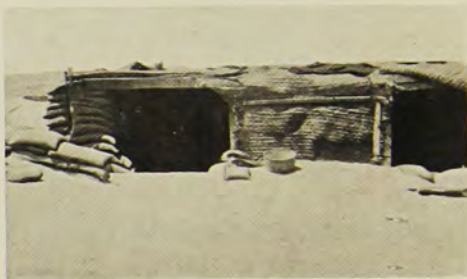
MACHINE-GUN SECTION

In July 1917 Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill obtained permission from General Sir E. H. Allenby, K.C.B., who had taken over the post of C.-in.-C., E.E.F., to get the machine-gun detachment of the Battalion attached to the Machine-gun Company of the 162nd Brigade, 54th Division, for a period of intensive training actually in the front line, and also to gain more experience in the tactical handling of their guns. The further use of the West Indian battalions in Egypt depended to a great extent on the behaviour of the machine-gun section under fire in the front line.

At Sniper's Post in the Gaza-Beersheba defended locality, the machine-gun section took part in a large raid carried out by the 1/5th Bedford Regiment at Umbrella Hill. The object of the raid was to reduce the enemies' man power and to capture and destroy material. Umbrella Hill formed an enemy defence work about 500 yards in front of his main-line defences and 550 yards distant from the British line. The work was built up entirely on the sand dunes, and consisted of a fire trench following the crest of the hill, with a trench at the foot of the rear slopes, off which passages led to dug-outs buried in the rear slopes and with numerous communication trenches into the front-line trench. Two communication trenches led back to the main position and a sunken road on the south-east side also appeared to be used. On the north and south these trenches were protected by a line of barbed wire entanglements, three to four yards deep and about four feet high, and on the west by "knife rests." The assaulting troops comprised the 1/5th Bedford Regiment, a detachment of the 484th Company Royal Engineers, and the bearer sub-division 2/1st East Anglian Field Ambulance, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Britten, C.M.G. The artillery were to prepare three gaps in the enemies' wire at a point opposite "Front Trench." At 6 p.m. on the evening of the 20th the 162nd Machine-gun Company, together with the machine-gun section, 1st B.W.I.R., were to form a box barrage round the area to be raided, and the task allotted to the 1st Battalion section was the right flank barrage into the enemy's main-line trenches close to the junction of the Gaza-Beersheba road. This entailed a large amount of careful preparation and hard work, building up emplacements in the front line and moving up gun stores and ammunition. Three days before the raid the detachment was supplied with a new gun outfit consisting of the latest pattern Vickers Maxims. The



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handling and immediate action of these new guns was somewhat different from the old pattern, and this necessitated three days' careful hard training. Throughout the night of July 20-21 machine guns fired from 9 to 9.50 p.m. at the rate of about fifty rounds per minute. During this period and subsequently the section was heavily shelled with both high explosive and shrapnel, mostly from 5.9-in. guns. Fortunately no casualties were suffered. At about 2 a.m. the section was withdrawn to Marine View on the coast. From the outset of the raid the Turks directed a severe fire upon the reserves, battle headquarters, and communication trenches in rear of the front line, maintaining their fire with great violence until 11 p.m., and thereafter with slightly less intensity until 2 a.m. The raid was completely successful, the party encountering little opposition, as the Turks were thoroughly demoralised by the accurate bombardment of the British, but the thick smoke and dust from the British batteries greatly hampered the raiders' movements. The entire works were wrecked with the exception of the right corner. One officer and 101 other ranks were definitely counted dead, and 17 prisoners, 1 machine gun, 1 trench mortar, as well as a number of rifles were brought back.

The officer commanding the 162nd Machine-gun Company, reporting on the work of the B.W.I.R. gunners in this action, said :

"The men worked exceedingly well, displaying the qualifications necessary for a machine-gun section, viz. a keen interest in their work, cheerfulness, coolness under fire, and an intelligent application of what was required of them and the necessary ability to carry it out under difficulties. Although they were only issued with Vickers guns a few days before the raid, their immediate action was excellent and they were able to keep their guns in action during a severe test."

Again on the night of July 27-28 Umbrella Hill was raided by the same units, but this time the enemy were more prepared and early in the action opened a very heavy fire from 5.9-in. guns. They also brought up reserves and counter-attacked the British raiders after they had entered his works. A sharp fight with bombs and bayonets ensued, and therefore no prisoners were taken. A shrapnel barrage was also put down in front of the British trenches to cut off assaulting troops; this, however, was evaded and the party worked round the flanks.

Major-General Stewart Hare, C.B., commanding the 54th Division, reported as follows :

"The machine-gun section of the 1st Battalion, B.W.I.R., have taken part in the machine-gun barrage in the last two raids on Umbrella Hill, and both the Brigadier and the officer commanding the machine-gun company with which they have been working are full of their praise. They were under heavy shell fire both times and behaved splendidly."

In August 1917 Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Chetwode, K.C.M.G., commanding the Eastern Force, inspected the battalion on parade and pre-

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sented the Military Medal to Lance-Corporal T. N. Alexander, of British Guiana, "for exceptional coolness and devotion to duty on the night of July 20-21, 1917."

General Sir E. H. Allenby forwarded the following cable to the Governor of Jamaica:

"I have great pleasure in informing you of the excellent conduct of the machine-gun section of the 1st B.W.I.R. during two successful raids on the Turkish trenches. All ranks behaved with great gallantry under heavy rifle fire and shell fire, and contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations."

ATTACK ON GAZA-BEERSHEBA LINE

In July the 2nd Battalion moved up to El Arish, where they took over a line of outposts. In August B Company took over Sheikh Zowaied and in September C and D Companies proceeded to Deir-el-Belah, and the Machine-gun Detachment joined those of the 1st Battalion in the front line, Headquarters, and A Company moved up to Refa.

Early in September the 1st Battalion was transferred to the Composite Force under the command of Brigadier-General H. D. Watson, C.I.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill left the Battalion to temporarily take over command of the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade.

In order to gain more experience in front-line work the Battalion was attached by companies at a time to the 1/6th Highland Light Infantry of the 52nd Division, who at that time held the front-line trenches at Mansura Ridge. On September 27 the Battalion moved to Sheikh Abbas right sub-sector and took over the front-line trenches comprising Dumb-bell Hill, Gaza defended locality. The Composite Force comprised the following units: Headquarters' Signal Section, 10th Field Company, 2nd Q.V.O. Sappers and Miners, the Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade, and the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade to which the 1st B.W.I.R. was attached, also a Bersaglieri Battalion of the Italian contingent, the Detachment Français de Palestine, and the 121st Indian Field Ambulance.

During the occupation of the Dumb-bell Hill sector the Battalion formed a Stokes Gun Light Trench Mortar Battery of four guns. The front-line portion consisted of wired redoubts facing south-east and opposite the Turkish works of the Bagdad system Atawineh Redoubt and the Hairpin. The whole of the system of works was enfiladed by the enemy on the north from his gun positions behind Tank Redoubt. In support of this sector of the British line were B Battery, 171st Brigade, R.F.A., and the 9th Mountain Artillery Brigade. Towards the end of October the 75th Heavy Trench Mortar Battery was brought up and took up its position in the support trenches.

Extending across the front of the whole position from north to south was

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a large wadi, the Wadi Sihan, with a branch running east from Two Tree Farm to the Turkish works at Atawineh Redoubt. There was also another wadi running up to the British position at Messriefe, affording a covered approach to the wire and capable of holding two brigades.

By active patrolling, the Wadi Sihan was denied to the enemy and pickets were posted 1,200 yards in front of the wire, commanding positions at Well House, Well Farm, and Two Tree Farm. From these pickets patrols worked in conjunction with the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade and the Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade.

Prisoners were brought in frequently and from them it was discovered that the 3rd Battalion of the 59th Regiment was opposing the British at Atawineh Redoubt with the 76th Regiment in the Hairpin Section. The 3rd Battalion of the 58th Regiment occupied the Bagdad System; these were all of the 8th Army. Each Turkish Battalion was armed with sixteen machine guns, and gas in tubes was brought up during the last fortnight in October and placed in position in the front-line trenches. Men from various regiments had been specially trained in gas warfare and in the use of gas masks.

On the 9th a patrol under Captain Fink worked to within 300 yards of the enemy defence positions at Atawineh and found these posts occupied by day. They withdrew on approach of a hostile cavalry patrol. Much construction work was being carried out by the enemy on small works thrown well forward of their main line of defences.

Towards the end of October the Dumb-bell Hill position was subjected to a concentrated and heavy shell fire by the enemy. The casualties, however, were slight.

By October 29 all preparations had been completed for the forthcoming attack on the Gaza-Beersheba line, a matter of eighty miles from the coast of Gamli. The Composite Force was holding a long line of defended localities extending from Dumb-bell Hill to Um Rijl, filling in the gap between the 21st and 20th Army Corps.

The plan was to advance the line then held towards Atawineh Redoubt with a view to inducing the enemy to believe that an attack might be expected to be carried out in three rounds. The line was established from El Munkeileh across the Wadi Baha and Sihan to Ben Lomond, in the Sheikh Abbas right sub-sector, and in order to facilitate construction work a R.E. Dump was formed in the Wadi Sihan.

On October 31 a heavy bombardment was heard from the direction of Beersheba and large clouds of dust, denoting movements of troops, were observed rising behind Atawineh Redoubt and the Gaza-Sheriah Road.

The British bombardment of the enemy's works grew daily in intensity until it reached a climax on November 2, when the Umbrella Hill and the enemy line between that place and the sea at Sheikh Hassan were successfully assaulted

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and held. On November 1 it was reported that the enemy were concentrating in force behind their positions at Atawineh and Hairpin Redoubts, preparatory to an attack on the Composite Force.

Their object having been attained without moving forward the line, the Composite Force was ordered to make no advance, but to hold the trenches in case of attack. Throughout this period from November 1 to 8 the positions occupied by the Battalion were heavily shelled, and on the nights of the 4th, 5th and 6th instants, the enemy under cover of heavy bombardments made several large demonstrations against the Sheikh Abbas sector, but were driven back on each occasion.

On the evening of the 5th-6th large bodies of British troops were seen to be debouching from the hill surrounding Sheira and moving towards Hereira. Throughout the 6th heavy cannonading was heard from the direction of Hereira and bursts of shrapnel and lyddite were seen on the ridges behind Atawineh Redoubt. By nightfall it was reported that both Hereira and Tel el Sheira were in British hands and that Gaza itself was being evacuated by hostile troops.

Despite these facts the enemy still held on in the Atawineh positions and on the 7th a squadron of the Imperial Service Cavalry under Lieutenant Kelly, with two platoons of the 1st B.W.I.R. in support, were ordered to occupy Two Tree Farm, and from there make a thorough reconnaissance of the Atawineh positions. The cavalry moved forward, dismounted, and at about 11.30 a.m. had worked within 600 yards of the enemy's wire; there they came under a heavy shell fire and were enfiladed by the enemy's guns behind Tank Redoubt. At the same time the Turks, leaving their works, attacked the cavalry in superior force. The latter immediately withdrew to Two Tree Farm, pursued by the enemy. It was at this time that Lieutenant Kelly was killed and the cavalry left without a British officer in command. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill with Captain R. L. H. Fink immediately proceeded to Two Tree Farm; the cavalry were withdrawing and there was a great deal of congestion at this point, the cavalry, horses, and infantry being mixed up in the most unutterable confusion and the whole force being pressed back by a relentless enemy. Captain Fink was placed in command of this small force, and Colonel Wood Hill returned to Brigade Headquarters to report progress.

Owing to the congestion the cavalry were ordered to withdraw to Sasa Asaferiyeh, covered by two platoons of the 1st B.W.I.R. At this time Two Tree Farm was subjected to a very heavy shell fire and a barrage was put down along the Wadi Sihan, the only exit from Two Tree Farm. Taking up successive positions, the 1st B.W.I.R. withdrew through the barrage fire and fought their way back to Well House and returned to their works at about 6 p.m. All ranks behaved well under trying circumstances.

At about 11 p.m. on the night of the 7th-8th two platoons under 2nd

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Lieutenants Clarke (Jamaica) and Garrett (Bedford Regiment), the Signal Section under 2nd Lieutenant C. H. C. Masters (Jamaica), the whole under command of Captain R. H. L. Fink, proceeded to Two Tree Farm with instructions to get into Atawineh Redoubt at all costs. A cable line was laid from the advanced posts of the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade to Two Tree Farm, but owing to the delay in laying the cable it was decided to establish a signal station at a point about 800 yards east of Two Tree Farm. The main patrol then moved up to Wadi Atawineh and the forward defence works were found unoccupied. There was a slight loss of direction and the battle patrol, missing Atawineh Redoubt, struck the Beersheba road between Atawineh and the Bagdad System, and behind the enemy's works. All appeared to be quiet, but as it was getting light it was decided to withdraw to Two Tree Farm, and about 5 to 5.30 a.m. the patrol again moved forward under cover of a thick mist and got into Atawineh Redoubt.

On the night of the 8th-9th the Battalion moved to Sheikh Abbas sector, and took over the defences from the Outram's Rifles and the 1/4th D.C.L.I., where they came directly under the orders of the 21st Army Corps as Corps Troops. On the night of November 19 orders were received to move as fast as possible to Khuryet el Enab on the Jaffa-Jerusalem Road.

The Battalion, moving by forced marches, arrived at 2.30 a.m. on the 21st; here they came under the orders of the 75th Division.

To the north-east of Jerusalem a heavy fight was in progress for the occupation of Nevi Samwil and the village El Gib. Owing to the very mountainous state of the country (3,000 feet above sea-level) and the lack of good roads, during the first attack on these places it was found impossible to support the attacking infantry with effective artillery fire, the only battery that could possibly be got up being that of a light mountain artillery brigade. On arrival the 1st Battalion immediately set to work to construct a road from Enab to Biddu. By the evening of the 22nd they had completed their task, and for this work they received the following letter from Headquarters, 75th Division :

“DEAR WOOD HILL,

I saw General Palin this morning. I told him that without your assistance we could not possibly have got the guns up last night, and he told me to thank you personally and to say how much he appreciated your kindness and that he hoped you would let your men know. I called to see you but you were out.

“Yours sincerely,

“R. L. MACALPINE LENY, *Lieutenant-Colonel*,

“D.A.Q.M.G., 75th Div.”

The 52nd and 75th Divisions had made almost superhuman efforts to break

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through the Nebi Samwil line, and although they captured the village of Biddu and the hill of Nebi Samwil itself, they were held up at El Gib and suffered heavy casualties. In a little over eight days the 21st Army Corps had lost 12,000 in casualties and for this reason on November 25 they were relieved by the 20th Army Corps under General Sir P. Chetwode, and the Battalion, together with the 52nd and 75th Divisions, marched down once more to the plains. Throughout the pursuit the Battalion had moved with the minimum of transport, the whole of the winter clothing, greatcoats, and extra blankets were lying at railhead Ordnance behind the front line, and owing to lack of transport it was found impossible to bring these up, the lorries being entirely used for bringing up food and ammunition. At this time the question of feeding six infantry divisions and a mounted Army Corps from the advanced railhead, a matter of fifty miles in rear, lay on a thread which might snap at any moment. The men had marched in summer clothing and carried only one blanket each. At the beginning of the operations the weather had been extremely hot, but in a few days the rains broke, making the roads and the plains almost impassable for wheeled traffic and over ankle deep in mud. Being clad as they were, the men suffered considerably from the cold and privations up in the mountains, and it was with a certain amount of relief that they found themselves at Ramleh and able to establish headquarters in billets in the town.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers were awarded decorations for these operations: Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wood Hill, the D.S.O.; Captain R. H. L. Fink, 1st B.W.I.R., the Military Cross; Lance-Corporal V. E. Johns (Jamaica), Private C. A. Hyndman (Trinidad), and Private F. Pullar (Jamaica), the Military Medal.

The men suffered a good deal from the cold, and ninety-two were admitted to hospital during the month, mostly suffering from bronchial affections. For this reason it was decided on the 9th of the month to move into billets in Ramleh Town. All guards and pickets in the town were found by the Battalion.

In November, when the moon was up, Ramleh and the surrounding camps were nightly visited by enemy aircraft and both bombed and machine-gunned. The Battalion was fortunate in having only one casualty, owing to the fact that the bivouac area was hidden in an olive grove.

During these operations C and D Companies of the 2nd Battalion were attached as Corps Troops to Headquarters, XXI Corps, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir E. S. Bulfin in the Gaza Section, while Battalion Headquarters and A and B Companies were similarly attached to Desert Corps under Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Chetwode in the Beersheba Section.

They did no actual fighting, but were constantly under fire from artillery and aircraft, and rendered excellent service, guarding and escorting prisoners, holding reserve posts and outposts.

Sir Philip W. Chetwode, writing on November 9, 1917, expressed grateful

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thanks on behalf of his Corps and himself, for the splendid work done at Beersheba, while Sir E. L. Bulfin did the same in regard to the work done in the Gaza Section. For their services in these operations Captain and Adjutant W. Ll. Thomas was awarded the Military Cross, while Captain G. S. Cox and Lieutenant R. C. Ruty were mentioned in dispatches.

In November Battalion Headquarters and two Companies left Bir Saba and went to Karm by march route.

On December 2, 1917, the platoon of C Company which was with Battalion Headquarters proceeded by march route to Harreira to relieve a detachment of the 2/4th Devon Regiment.

On the following day B Company proceeded by march route to Beersheba to relieve 2/4th Devon Regiment, and on December 21, 1917, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. L. Poë assumed command of defences at Shella, Imara, Karm, and Beersheba, with Headquarters at the latter place, and on January 5, 1918, he assumed command of L. of C. Defences, Rafa Sub-section, and many changes took place in the various sections.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION

On December 26 the 1st Battalion reverted to lines of Communications Defence Troops and proceeded to Junction Station. Lieutenant-General Bulfin, commanding the 21st Army Corps, had been a good friend to the Battalion and on leaving his command the following letter, dated Junction Station, January 5, 1918, was received from his Headquarters:

"I am directed by the Corps Commander to express his great regret on parting with the battalion under your command which since the formation of the 21st Corps has been attached to it as Corps Infantry Battalion.

"During the operations of the last two months it has shown an excellent spirit, and the duties assigned to it have been carried out very much to the Corps Commander's satisfaction. The soldierly bearing and the smart turn out of the battalion have been maintained under the most trying circumstances, and the fact that this applies also to the detachments away from your supervision is most creditable to all ranks.

"In addition to commanding your battalion you have carried out the duties of Administrative Commandant at Belah and Ramleh with much ability and your services have been appreciated.

"The Corps Commander wishes you and all ranks of the 1st B.W.I.R. good luck, and should circumstances permit, would welcome a return of the battalion to the 21st Army Corps. He desires that the battalion may be made acquainted with the terms of this Memorandum.

"Signed, V. ST. G. ARMSTRONG, *Brigadier-General*,
"D.A.Q.M.G., 21st Army Corps."

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Major H. O. Lock tells us in his work, *With the British Army in the Holy Land*, that at the taking of Junction Station, which had been an important rest-camp on the enemy line of communication, a Battalion of British West Indians that arrived aroused both sympathy and amusement. They had marched through torrential rain and came in soaked to the skin. In spite of a warning of what they might expect, they rushed for shelter into some of the buildings which had not been disinfected; but their exit was even faster than their entrance and they preferred the wet and cheerless exterior to being eaten alive within.

On January 6, 1918, the 1st Battalion, less B Company, which went to Mejdel, proceeded to Esdud by march route across country, in very heavy weather, the transport having to be abandoned on the road, it being impossible to move it in the ankle-deep mud. It reached El Arish on the 8th.

Of the officers serving with the 1st Battalion during the operations of the Gaza and Jerusalem Fronts, from October 1917 to January 1918, the following were connected with Jamaica: Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wood Hill of the 1st West India Regiment, and Lieutenant W. Niven, 2nd Lieutenants W. Hind, C. S. Cousins, D. S. M. Clarke, W. S. Wetton, J. C. S. Masters, C. H. C. Masters, W. G. Griffith, L. V. P. Patterson, N. C. Aitken, and L. V. Henriques—all of the Jamaica Local Forces. Captain and Adjutant R. H. L. Fink, 1st West India Regiment, and Surgeon-Captain A. A. Hearne, Jamaica Local Forces.

Throughout the month of January bad weather was experienced, high and cold winds, heavy rains, sleet and hail. In consequence, the whole of the plains of Judea were turned into a quagmire of mud and water. The stretch of journey carried out between Gharbiyeh and Esdud was completed in bitterly cold weather and torrential rains. There was no road from Gharbiyeh to Esdud but merely a track, which the heavy rains had almost obliterated and covered with water and mud, which made marching an extremely heavy and arduous task, many of the men sinking over their waists in mud and water. On arrival at Esdud, it was found that the railway station and supplies were in the middle of a large sheet of water. The Battalion moved to the camping site on the sand dunes to the north of the railway station.

The transport, after completing three-quarters of their journey over the sodden plough lands, stuck deep over the ankles in mud, and had to be abandoned until the following morning, together with all the bivouacs, rations, and spare blankets. In consequence the Battalion lay out during the night under very heavy rain without any shelter or covering whatever.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill says, "No unit in Palestine had a better turn out by way of battalion transport than the B.W.I.'s. At one period a battalion had a hundred and twenty horses and mules, as well as thirty-six camels, attached to it. After six weeks in the line in the Jordan Valley, fol-

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lowed by a week's fighting and heavy marching into the hills of Moab, the regimental transport returned to Jerusalem fit and well, and this was due to the men's own fondness and extreme care of their animals. From boyhood many of the men have learnt to handle mules on the plantations, and this early training stood them in good stead."

During the month 1 officer and 92 others were admitted to hospital, of which 7 died from the effects of exposure. On arrival at El Arish, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill took over the command of the El Arish area.

During the month of March the 1st Battalion was distributed over a long length of Palestine Lines of Communication stretching from Romani to Belah. In April the Battalion had a continuous line from Romani to Rafa.

From this time onward to the end of May the Battalion carried out training, and fired a modified musketry course, also finding detachments at Deir-el-Belah, Rafa, Mazar, Abd and Romani.

On May 14 Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill handed over the command of El Arish area to Major G. W. Goldthorpe, Staff Officer of the area. Headquarters and the Battalion, including the detachments at Romani, Abd, Mazar, and Rafa, proceeded by rail to Ludd, Palestine, under Headquarters Ramleh area, on leaving the Palestine Lines of Communications.

At the end of May the Battalion received instructions from General Headquarters to move from Ludd, coming under the orders of the 21st Army Corps, and were attached to the 54th Division for a period of intensive training preparatory to moving into the line.

They marched from Ludd to Khule, the reserve area of the 54th Division. Here they were equipped with 16 Lewis guns, at the same time retaining their 4 Vickers Maxims. They were also provided with second-line transport, and in addition 45 camels were allowed for the purpose of transporting water and blankets. Throughout the months of May, June and July intensive training was carried out. The staff of the 54th Divisional Training School was placed at the disposal of the Battalion and they had a thorough grounding in the following subjects: Artillery formation, attack formations, training of runners, observers and scouts, musketry, embodying fire control and discipline, description and recognition of targets, visual training, judging distance, night work, Lewis-gun work, bombing, rifle grenade work, bayonet fighting, wiring, intensive digging and sangar construction.

In May the 2nd Battalion concentrated at Khan Yunis and entrained for Ludd and marched to Surafend. Here they were provided with the same equipment, etc., as the 1st Battalion, and went through a similar course of intensive training.

Throughout these months they carried out this programme, doing eight hours per day. Every man was trained in gas warfare and passed through a gas chamber, also bombing and rifle grenade work with live grenades, and

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besides the thorough training of the Lewis-gun sections each man was shown how to load and fire a Lewis gun.

The 1st Battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., C.V.O., commanding the 21st Army Corps; Major-General Sir S. W. Hare, C.B., commanding the 54th Division; Brigadier-General Sir H. F. Salt, D.S.O., R.A., 21st Army Corps, and Brigadier-General Orpin Palmers, D.S.O., commanding 161st Infantry Brigade.

Early in July the battalions received orders to join the 232nd Infantry Brigade of the 75th Division which was just moving into the line.

JORDAN VALLEY

On the eve of their departure an epidemic of Spanish influenza broke out. The orders for attachment to the 75th Division were cancelled and early in August fresh orders were received for the battalions to proceed to the Jordan Valley to join the Desert Mounted Corps, and there they were attached to the Anzac Mounted Division. This transfer entailed a march of fifty miles across the British front into the Jordan Valley. All movements in order to be hidden from enemy observation had to be made at night, whilst the battalions rested during the day under the cover of olive groves.

On arrival in the Jordan Valley the battalions were attached to the Australian Mounted Division and later, when the division pulled out of the line, to the Anzac Mounted Division. From the day after their arrival in the Valley the 1st Battalion took over the Abu Tellul sector, a sharp salient which ran out in the direction of the enemy. It was in this sector that the Germans and Turks had made their strong attack in the previous July, penetrating between the posts. This portion of the line was overlooked by high mountain masses which gave observation advantages to the enemy and the least movement by day was liable to draw fire.

The 2nd Battalion took over the Wadi Abeid post on the left of the 1st Battalion.

Throughout August and the greater part of September the battalions held these posts in the front line. This period was an uneventful one, there being little activity on the part of the enemy. The battalions were at that time attached to the New Zealand Mounted Brigade and conformed to their movements throughout the operations. In the middle of September it became evident that a general advance would shortly take place and preparations went on methodically with that object in view; patrolling also became more active and "No Man's Land" was completely dominated by the British.

The enemy held positions in front of the sector as follows:

Immediately forward of Abu Tellul sector, a low-lying plain covered with camel thorn stretched over some 6,000 yards to the foothills about Talaat Amrah, the eastern side of which was bounded by a high buttressed chain of

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mountains rising some 3,000 feet from the Jordan Valley. From Mussallabeh a large post at the apex of the salient, a low ridge (Grant Ridge) ran out in the direction of the enemy and was occupied at its northern end by an enemy advanced post. Eight hundred yards beyond this was another small hill called Baghallat which was heavily wired and formed a prominent strong point in the enemy's lines.

During the period September 16-18 there was great patrol activity around both Grant Ridge and Baghallat and for a short period just before active operations commenced the enemy vacated his positions on Grant Ridge but reoccupied them on the night of the 18th. On this date, for the purpose of future operations, each battalion, less detachments for post garrisons and a proportion of the 1st and 2nd Line Transport and Camel Transport, was organised to form a mobile column and attached to the New Zealand Mounted Brigade. All ranks were equipped as light as possible, i.e. fighting order with spare shirt, socks, etc., rolled in the blanket and carried attached to the belt at the back. Each man carried two Mill's grenades, with the exception of the Rifle Grenade sections which carried two rifle grenades in their haversacks. All reserve water was carried in fanatis on camel transport and in one water cart. The company which was left behind, along with the machine gunners, who were now manning twelve guns in the line, a proportion of signallers and transport, were to remain and form small garrisons for the Abu Tellul and Wadi Abeid posts.

On the night of the 18th-19th both battalions concentrated just behind the front line, whilst the detachments ordered to form post garrisons took up their positions as arranged.

Throughout that night heavy cannonading, rifle and machine-gun fire was heard in the mountains west of Mussallabeh opposite the lines held by the 53rd Welsh Division of the 20th Army Corps and early in the morning of the 19th shells were seen bursting on the ridges where the 53rd Division had advanced.

During the night of September 18-19 orders were received for the 2nd Battalion to carry out a demonstration next morning towards Bakr and Chalk Ridges, with the object of clearing all the intervening foothills of enemy posts, thus straightening out the British line, and also preventing the enemy from operating against the right of the 53rd Division. Accordingly at 4.30 on the 19th B, C and D Companies, under Captains G. S. Cox, C. L. Roper, and E. G. Orrett respectively, moved out. This demonstration, which necessitated an advance across 6,000 yards of open country in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, was carried out with great steadiness and was completely successful. By 10.30 all the foothills had been cleared and the Battalion reached their objective—the right bank of the Wadi Bakr, where they remained throughout the day subjected to heavy artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire, with only the cover afforded by the slope of the rocky ridge. The Lewis guns did excellent

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work in keeping down enemy machine-gun and rifle fire and Lance-Corporal Sampson (Jamaica), who was in command of one of B Company's Lewis Gun Sections, and Private Spence (Jamaica) were awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in this action. The casualties were 9 killed and 43 wounded.

Nearly all the officers and men who took part in this action were from Jamaica.

On the morning of the 20th Bakr and Chalk Ridges were occupied by two Platoons of B Company under Lieutenants P. O. Robertson and E. P. Haughton-James, capturing 2 prisoners.

Active patrolling was carried throughout the night of the 19th-20th, and at 5 a.m. on the morning of the 20th it was reported that both Grant Ridge and Baghallat had been vacated by the enemy, although they were still holding the line of the Wadi Mellahet, opposite the 38th Battalion Royal Fusiliers. Two platoons of B Company, 1st Battalion, commanded by Captain H. J. L. Cavanaugh (Trinidad), immediately moved out and occupied both Grant Ridge and Baghallat at 6 o'clock. As concentrations of enemy cavalry were seen at Fusail and it was feared that there might be a counter-attack, orders were received to reinforce the troops already at Grant Ridge and Baghallat. Accordingly an hour later A Company, under Captain R. J. Craig, of British Guiana, moved out from the line. As soon as they had cleared the British wire they came under heavy shell fire from the direction of Red Hills and Fusail; they moved up in artillery formation into position and passed through a barrage, put down between Grant Ridge and Baghallat, with slight casualties. It was here that Sergeant A. V. Chan, of British Guiana, was killed. It was intended to withdraw the two platoons of B Company as soon as A Company had taken over, as the works were too congested by troops. However, this operation could not be carried out until nightfall owing to the heavy shell fire. Throughout that day and the following night the troops lay out on the two ridges with little or no cover under heavy shell fire. Their casualties, however, were not severe. Great difficulties were experienced in getting ammunition and water out to the farthest positions, a matter of 3,500 yards, owing to the heavy shell fire. During that night patrols moved from Baghallat to Ghul Faci and Barer Wadi, but no signs were seen of the enemy. On the evening of the 20th gaps were cut in the wire at a certain part of the front to allow traffic through the Roman road and the road itself cleared and repaired.

At about 9 o'clock on the night of the 20th-21st the Wellington Mounted Rifles rode through the lines making for Fusail and Talat Amrah, and by 11 o'clock on the morning of the 21st they had made good the foothills. On the morning of the 21st patrols still reported small enemy parties holding their works along the Wadi Mellahet opposite the 38th Battalion Royal Fusiliers. At 4 o'clock in the evening orders were received for both battalions, less detachments, to concentrate at midnight 21st-22nd at Fusail with the New

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Zealand Mounted Brigade. On arrival at Fusail at 1.30 a.m. on the 22nd, urgent orders were received for the 1st Battalion to push forward as fast as possible along the Roman road towards Jisr ed Damieh as they would be wanted early in the morning in the fight which was to take place, while the 2nd Battalion took up positions facing the bridgehead at Mafid Joseleh.

The whole of the 1st and 2nd Line Transport and Brigade Train were left at Fusail, where the Advanced Refilling Point was formed. There being a further forced march of eight miles to do, it was decided to leave the men's blankets and kits with the 1st Line Transport. It was important that this march should be carried out as rapidly as possible, and that the Battalion should reach Damieh before daybreak, as they were carrying out a flank march across the enemy's front east of the Jordan and that road was under observation and fire from the enemy's guns east of the river. About 3 o'clock heavy rifle fire and machine-gun fire was heard in the foothills west of the Jordan and from the direction of Damieh. The battalion arrived in the vicinity of Damieh at 5 a.m., having completed a forced march of 15½ miles with no water except that carried in each man's water-bottle. There was no water to be obtained on arrival.

After an hour's rest the battalion moved into action—C Company, composed mostly of men from Trinidad under the command of Major Harrigan, deploying to the right of the Auckland Mounted Rifles who were held up opposite the Damieh bridgehead. At about 10.30 a.m., together with the Auckland Mounted Rifles, they broke into the bridgehead defences in a bayonet charge and occupied the heights overlooking the bridge.

Small parties pushed on down the river under rifle fire and machine-gun fire, bayoneting the gunners and bombers of the posts left behind by the enemy, and made good the crossing. The fire of the Battalion Lewis guns was concentrated on the bridge, killing parties of the enemy attempting to cross and preventing the remainder from getting away. In the operations they captured over a hundred prisoners, including eight officers, also three machine guns and one automatic rifle and a number of horses and pack mules. The enemy suffered heavy casualties, and it was estimated that about 200 were buried at the bridgehead alone. The British casualties were slight. The Auckland Mounted Rifles took up the pursuit, whilst the West Indians withdrew to the heights west of the river to consolidate the position won. At about 6.30 in the evening B Company moved out and took up an outpost position from Damieh bridgehead to Tell Abeid facing south. Owing to the scarcity of water and the general situation permission was requested to bring up the transport with the men's blankets and two days' rations, together with the camel convoy carrying the reserve water. This, however, could not be performed owing to the fact that the enemy had crossed the Jordan at Jazeleh and was counter-attacking in the direction of Fusail, thereby attempting to cut the British communications eight miles in the rear.

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While the attack on Damieh was taking place the enemy began to concentrate on the west bank of the Jordan in the neighbourhood of Mafid Joseleh bridgehead, thus threatening the right flank of the New Zealand Mounted Brigade and the 1st Battalion, B.W.I.R. A patrol of the 2nd Battalion was sent to gain touch with the enemy. The patrol was attacked and the remainder of the Battalion was ordered to move up to support it. When the Battalion arrived the patrol had been driven back, and the enemy, about 500 strong, were within 1,000 yards of the Roman road, which is the only means of communication between Khurbet Fusail and Jisr ed Damieh. A, B and C Companies of the 2nd Battalion, co-operating with the 1st Light Horse Brigade, attacked the enemy and forced him back towards the Jordan, till at 6 p.m. he had been driven back across the river to the neighbourhood of Mellahet Umn Afeil, a mile and a half south of Mafid Jazeleh. The 2nd Battalion captured over 40 prisoners in this action, while their losses were 1 killed, 1 died of wounds, three wounded, 1 captured (recaptured next day). The majority of the officers and men who took part in this action were Jamaicans, but all the West Indian Islands, British Honduras, and British Guiana were represented. Sergeant M. C. Halliburton (Jamaica) was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in this action.

On September 23 the 2nd Battalion moved to Jisr ed Damieh, where they took over the defence of the bridgehead from the 1st Battalion, who were ordered to march to Es Salt by the steep mountain track which connects these two places. The photograph, from which the accompanying illustration of the bridge was made, was taken the day after its capture.

Early in the morning of the 23rd the 1st Battalion concentrated together with the New Zealand Mounted Brigade at Jisr ed Damieh preparatory to moving forward east of the Jordan to Es Salt. Owing to the mountain track being unfit for wheeled traffic, the 1st and 2nd Line Transport and the camel convoy with reserve water had to proceed by another route. The journey, therefore, had again to be made in a waterless country without either blankets or reserve water other than that which was carried in the water-bottles. The transport and camel convoy did not come up with the Battalion until the 30th.

Before leaving Jisr ed Damieh one day's rations were issued to all ranks to replace the emergency rations which had been eaten. They left the bridgehead at 10 o'clock on the night of the 23rd-24th. The track up the mountain sides was extremely steep and rough, climbing to 4,000 feet above sea-level, and in places it was only with the greatest difficulty that the Lewis-gun pack animals were urged forward. The Battalion, however, arrived at Kafr Huda, four miles north of Es Salt, about noon on the 24th, having climbed 4,000 feet and covered a distance of about fifteen miles. Es Salt had already fallen to the Anzac Mounted Division and the remnant of the enemy's forces were fleeing east and north in disorganised and scattered groups. On topping the



MESS AT BEERSHEBA



SHELLAH



DAMIEH BRIDGE



CHURCH PARADE, SHEIK ZOWAIED

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crest the Advanced Guard was bombed and sniped at by small parties of the enemy. These were eventually rounded up and 30 prisoners taken. At about 2 o'clock the march to Es Salt was resumed, the Battalion arriving there at 4 p.m. without either blankets or great-coats. The men suffered a good deal from the cold in the mountains and also from fatigue and thirst.

After a short rest of two hours on the night of the 24th-25th orders were received to push on with all haste to Suweileh in order to take part in the operations for the capture of Amman. The Battalion left Es Salt at 3.30 a.m. on the morning of the 25th, arriving at Suweileh at 9 a.m. having covered a distance of 12½ miles, and left again at 1.30 a.m. on the night of the 25th-26th for Amman outer defences, arriving at their destination at 7.30 a.m.

Throughout the operations covering the period September 21-26 the Battalion suffered considerably from exposure to the cold up in the mountains and from lack of water. After a period of six weeks holding a fever-infested part of the front line in the Jordan Valley, large numbers of both officers and men contracted fever and were evacuated to field ambulances on the line of march. Much of this fever was brought out by exposure to the cold.

The following immediate awards were granted for service during the operation :

Major A. E. Harrigan (Trinidad), the D.S.O. for gallantry and devotion to duty in action at Damieh bridgehead ; Captain R. J. Craig (British Guiana), the Military Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field at Baghallat ; Lance-Corporal R. Turpin (Trinidad), the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty in action at Baghallat ; Private H. Scott (Jamaica), the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty in action at Baghallat ; Sergeant W. E. Julien (Grenada), the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty at Damieh bridgehead ; Lance-Corporal McC. Leekam (Trinidad), the Military Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty in action at Damieh Bridgehead.

The 2nd Battalion remained for about a week at Damieh, and were then ordered to proceed immediately to Shunet Nimrin, about eight miles east of the Jordan on the Jericho-Es Salt road, to protect this line of communication, which was threatened by a small Turkish force. As there was no road on the east of the Jordan, this necessitated a march of eighteen miles back to the Aujah Bridge. The Battalion left Damieh at 5 p.m., marched throughout the night and arrived at the Aujah Bridge at 6 next morning. On the following morning they crossed the river and marched to Shunet Nimrin, a distance of eight miles. The expected attack did not, however, materialise, as the Turkish force surrendered. The Battalion remained at Shunet Nimrin until the operations were completed. Here they were joined by the 1st Battalion on their return from Amman, and subsequently both battalions—or rather what was left of them—marched back via Jericho to Jerusalem.

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For their services in these operations the following awards were made to officers and other ranks of the 2nd Battalion :

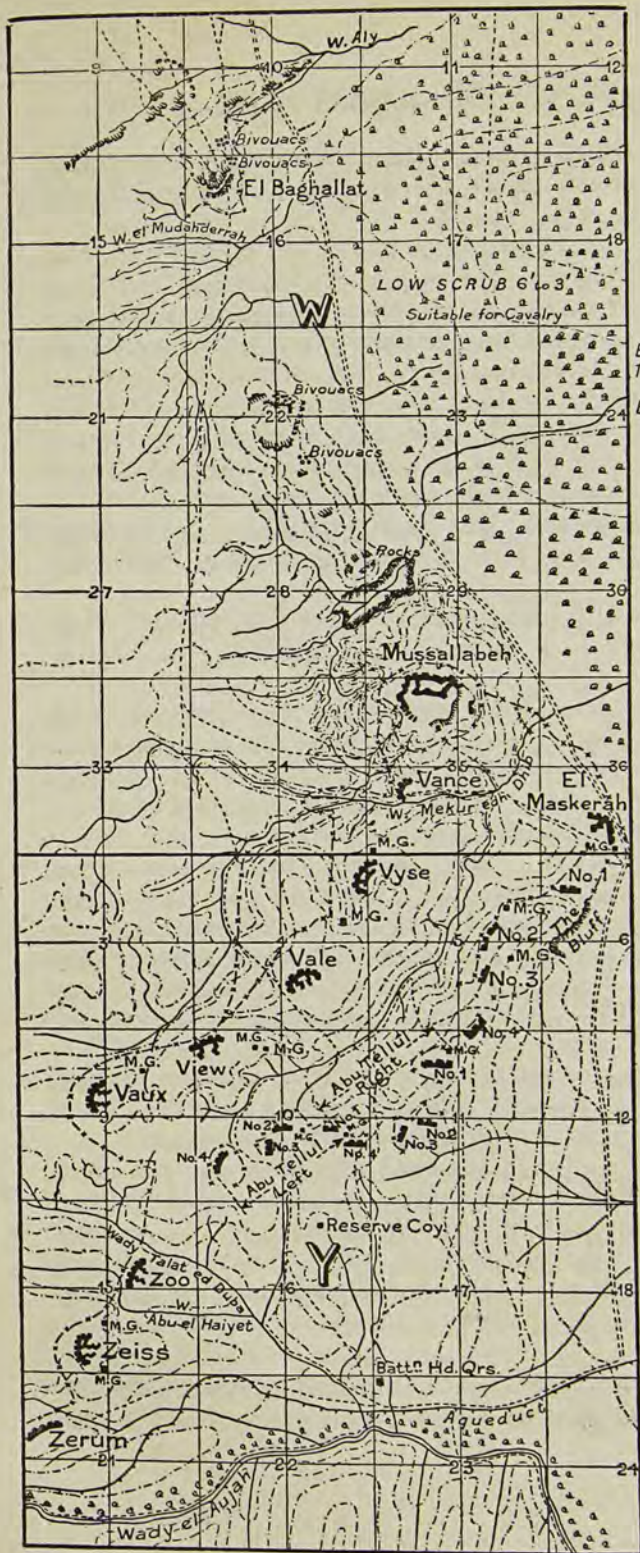
Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. L. Poë, the D.S.O. ; Captain and Adjutant W. Ll. Thomas, the D.S.O. and Bar to M.C. ; Surgeon-Captain A. G. Curphey and Captain G. S. Cox, the M.C. ; R.S.M. Clements and R.Q.M.S. Inman, the D.C.M. ; Sergeant Halliburton, Lance-Corporal Sampson, and Private Spence, the M.M.

These actions are alluded to in *The Brief Record of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force* : "On September 21, 1918, Chaytor's Force in the Jordan Valley had so far confined itself to vigorous patrolling to ensure that the enemy could make no move without their knowledge. The rôle of this composite force was to secure the right flank of the Army and the Jordan's crossings, to keep in close touch with the enemy and take advantage of any withdrawal on their part, but to run no risk of being involved with a more powerful foe too early in the battle. This difficult task was admirably carried out."

Throughout the operations the battalions suffered considerably from exposure to cold nights and from lack of water. A large number of them contracted fever. Much of this fever was brought on by exposure to the cold. The detachments left behind occupying Maskerah, Mussallabeh, Grant Hill, Baghallat, and other posts which were infested by mosquitoes, also suffered heavy casualties from fever. It was a known fact that the mosquito was the enemy's greatest asset in that section, and it is said that out of 10,000 men evacuated from the Jordan Valley, no less than 9,000 were malarial cases.

The following Dispatch by Major-General Sir E. W. Chaytor, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., treats of the movement of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the B.W.I.R. in Palestine in the autumn of 1918 :

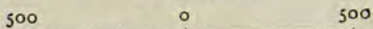
"At the beginning of August 1918, the 1st and 2nd Battalions British West Indies Regiment received orders to proceed by march route from Ludd to the Jordan Valley, a distance of fifty miles, where, on arrival, they came under the orders of Lieutenant-General H. G. Chauvel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding the Desert Mounted Corps. On August 11, 1918, the 1st Battalion British West Indies Regiment relieved a regiment of 3rd Light Horse Brigade in the Mussallabeh-Abu Tellul sector, and on August 13 the 2nd Battalion relieved a second regiment of the same Brigade in the Wadi Abeid sector, which formed the extreme left of the Jordan Valley defences. From this time onwards until the main offensive took place the two battalions of the British West Indies Regiment were busily engaged in improving the trenches and general defences of their sectors. Great initiative was displayed in patrolling both day and night, and much valuable information was obtained from prisoners captured by their patrols. Shortly after the main operations took place the bulk of the troops of the Desert Mounted Corps was withdrawn from the Jordan Valley, and a composite force, consisting of a Cavalry Division and



DEFENDED LOCALITIES

Jordan Valley Sector, Sept. 1918

Scale of Yards



British positions occupied by
1st British West Indies Regiment



Enemy positions occupied by Turkish Army



KEY MAP OF JORDAN VALLEY

SHOWING HATCHED THE AREA OF
"DEFENDED LOCALITIES"

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eight Infantry Battalions, of which the two battalions British West Indies Regiment formed part, were placed under the command of Major-General Sir E. W. C. Chaytor, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C."

Special mention must be made of an advance which was carried out on an open plain without a vestige of cover. The men of the B.W.I.R. kept their alignment and extensions as if on parade and simply went straight ahead until their objective was reached. The words of an artillery major who was watching through his glasses deserves to go down in history. He blurted out in a tone of blank astonishment: "My God! are they angels or are they d— fools? Don't they *see* shells, don't they *hear* shells, don't they *know* what shells are." He was amazed to see men going steadily forward under a terrific hail of shrapnel and high explosive with no more concern than if it were a shower of rain.

The following is the farewell address made by Major-General Sir E. W. C. Chaytor, Commanding Australian and New Zealand Division at Ram Allah, Palestine:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Wood Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Poë, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the British West Indies Regiment:

"I have come up here to-day to thank you for the proud work you did during the recent operations. I was very proud to have two such battalions under my command, and I was very pleased indeed to reply to the questions of the Commander-in-Chief and many other senior officers from General Headquarters and tell them how well both battalions had done.

"Your work in the trenches was not very exciting, but very well done. You showed great keenness in reconnaissance. I saw both battalions in the operations against Chalk Ridge and the positions in front of Mussalla Beh, and your conduct left nothing to be desired, and all through every report I have had has been most favourable. Indeed, all the troops of my division report that they like to fight along with you; in fact, they could never wish for anybody better.

"I know it must have been a great disappointment to you not to have been able to get up in time for the fight at Amman itself, but your presence in the neighbourhood had a most decisive effect on the operations there.

"One battalion was ordered to guard the flank and the other was called upon to do what might be called a phenomenal march trying to be up in time, and the knowledge that the battalion was coming up and coming up well, enabled me to push all my men into the fight and that made all the difference in taking the place that afternoon, instead of after dark—possibly not until the next day.

"The war is over, and it might not be kind in a way to hope that you come in for more fighting.

"Well, again I thank you most heartily for the assistance you were to me during the operations down in the Jordan Valley.

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"I wish you all good luck, health, and a safe return to your own country. I thank you."

Brigadier-General E. W. Chaytor later wrote :

"The bearing of these two battalions was excellent throughout the period. In the trenches their discipline was of a high standard, and great enterprise was displayed by their patrols. During the operation they displayed great steadiness under fire and dash in the attack, and gave proof of marching power of a high order."

After their return from the Jordan Valley in October 1918 the two battalions spent about a week at Jerusalem and then proceeded to Ram Allah about ten miles north of Jerusalem for rest and refitting: and when their much-depleted ranks were refilled with drafts from the base and all ranks had regained health, the two battalions marched to Jerusalem and entrained for Ludd, where the 2nd Battalion remained, the 1st proceeding to Tul Keram, subsequently sending detachments to Samak, Rayak and elsewhere.

In March 1919 the 1st Battalion entrained for Ismailia and about a month later the 2nd Battalion also proceeded to the same place.

During the remainder of their stay in Egypt both battalions were employed on finding guards for railway stations and trains, ordnance and supply depots, and patrols, which were rendered necessary by the unrest among the Egyptians.

On May 14, 1919, drafts comprising the greater portion of the 1st and 2nd Battalions under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wood Hill, D.S.O., embarked at Port Said on H.M.T. *Kashgar* for Taranto, where they landed three days later. Two days later most of the officers and other ranks from the Colonies other than Jamaica entrained for Havre; and after a stay of about a fortnight at Taranto, the officers and other ranks from Jamaica, together with drafts from some of the later battalions, embarked on May 31, 1919, on H.M.T. *Canopic* for Jamaica, and arrived at Port Royal on the night of June 15 and landed next day.

As an instance of the manner in which West Indian share in the Palestine Expedition struck an impartial spectator one may quote the following paragraph from Mr. Massey's *How Jerusalem Was Won* :

"From over the Seven Seas the Empire's sons came to illustrate the unanimity of all the King's subjects in the prosecution of the War. English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh divisions of good men and true fought side by side with soldiers of varying Indian races and castes. Australia's valiant sons constituted many brigades of horse and, with New Zealand mounted regiments, became the most hardened campaigners in the Egyptian and Palestine theatre of operations. Their powerful support in the day of anxiety and trial, as well as in the time of triumph, will be remembered with gratitude. South Africa contributed good gunners; our dark-skinned brethren in the West Indies furnished infantry who, when the fierce summer heat made the air in the Jordan Valley like a

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draught from a furnace, had a bayonet charge which aroused an Anzac brigade to enthusiasm (and Colonial free men can estimate bravery at its true value). From far away Hong-Kong and Singapore came mountain gunners equal to any in the world, Kroomen sent from their homes in West Africa, surf boatmen to land stores, Raratongas from the Southern Pacific vied with them in boatcraft and beat them in physique, while Egypt contributed a labour and transport corps running a long way into six figures. The communion of the representatives of the Mother and Daughter nations on the stern field of war brought together peoples with the same ideals, and if there are minor jealousies between them the brotherhood of arms will make the soldiers returning to their homes in all quarters of the globe the best missionaries to spread the Imperial idea. Instead of wrecking the British Empire the German-made war should rebuild it on the soundest of foundations—affection, mutual trust, and common interest.”

FRANCE

As we have seen, though some urged that the British West Indies Regiment should take its place in the fighting forces of the Empire, others were content that they should fulfil the post allotted to them in France of shell carriers and other forms of assistance to those actually engaged at the front.

That this work was not without its dangers was proved frequently.

The battalions connected with Jamaica engaged in France were the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th and 10th. The 3rd and 4th reached France from Egypt in September 1916, but the 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th went straight from Jamaica, arriving in France in April, June and July 1917. The 11th, when it landed in France from Jamaica, was sent to Taranto, where it was stationed at the time of the Armistice.

THIRD BATTALION

The 3rd B.W.I.R. reached Marseilles on September 3, 1916, and entrained. At Heilly a detachment was attached to the heavy artillery. Work was done for ammunition railheads and depots, for heavy artillery, digging cable trenches, making roads, and emplacements for guns at Dernancourt, “Windy Docks” (Briqueterie Road), Morlancourt, Montaban, Fricourt, Meaulte and Bazentin, in ammunition and cable trench work, where they were frequently under shell fire.

In October the Headquarters moved from Carcaillot to Meaulte. In November they went to Boulogne and, stationed at Henrville Camp, were engaged in unloading and loading on the docks.

On February 8, 1917, the Headquarters and remainder of the Battalion went to Marseilles, where they were engaged in dock work.

On April 3 the Battalion left Marseilles and went to Amiens, and then in

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detachments to Bouquemaizon, St. Pol, Agnieres, Fosseux, Wan Quetin and Beaumetz.

In May two companies went to Poperinghe, and then worked at Brulooze. In July detachments were working at Mt. Furnes. In September they were at Vierstraat ; later at Vancayseele Farm, and in December near Abeele.

In January 1918 the Battalion went to Marseilles, and were stationed at Furon. In May they were back at work at La Valentine, then at "Putney Camp" near Proven.

FOURTH BATTALION

On September 12, 1916, six non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th B.W.I.R. were wounded by shell fire at Albert while laying telephone cable from the guns to the infantry for Canadian Corps Signallers.

During the stay of the Battalion at Puckevillers, with detachments at Albert and Hedauville the men were employed on the ammunition dumps, and according to reports received from the various officers in charge of these dumps the men worked exceedingly well and gave every satisfaction. All were unanimous in expressing a desire that the men be attached to them again when the weather should make it possible. In November climatic conditions had been anything but favourable to our troops, who suffered from the extreme cold and hard frost. The Battalion moved from Puckevillers to Boulogne and marched to Henriville Camp, at the Base, where the 3rd Battalion were also. Here the men were better accommodated in hutments with heating arrangements.

But it was not long before the weather here also became severe and trying to the troops, more particularly as the camp was situated on a hill immediately facing the English Channel, and fully exposed to the very cold winds. At first it rained incessantly, and when the weather at last broke, it was only to give place to several weeks of severe and uninterrupted frost. In spite of two fires in each hut, water would frequently be turned into ice inside them.

Many cases of measles and mumps now broke out in both 3rd and 4th Battalions. This epidemic necessitated precautionary measures, but the diseases continued until the departure of the units.

On March 1, 1917, the 4th Battalion, under the command of Captain A. J. Gamblen, entrained for Rouen (Lieutenant-Colonel Hart remaining with the 6th Labour Group Headquarters, Boulogne), and then to the Labour Camp at Petit Quevilly.

During the stay of the 4th Battalion at Rouen, the men were employed daily on unloading ships at the Quai de France.

Colonel Balfour, O.C. 15th Labour Group, expressed himself very satisfied with the manner in which the men carried out their duties.

The following was published in battalion orders :

"For the information of all ranks the following, contained in a letter from

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Brigadier-General F. C. Stanley, relates to a plucky action on the part of 2nd Lieutenant J. A. E. R. Daley of this battalion. Shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon I witnessed an air fight. 2nd Lieutenant Daley was an observer in a plane, the pilot of which was killed. In spite of the fact that this officer had never before flown a machine, he climbed into the dead pilot's place and brought the plane down safely. 2nd Lieutenant Daley's coolness was wonderful and his handling of the machine beyond all praise, this in spite of the fact that his clothes had been shot through. General Morgan and myself, who witnessed this plucky action, strongly recommend that the conduct of this officer meet with a reward."

On April 8 the 4th Battalion marched from Aubigny to Villers-aux-Bois, where the work consisted of loading ammunition and construction of light railway. On the following day very bad weather was experienced, snow falling heavily and rendering work impossible. The men who were in tents suffered terribly from the cold. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart and Captain A. J. Gamblen proceeded to Canadian Corps Headquarters to report the arrival of the Battalion and to ascertain if hutments could not be provided for the men. After interviewing several generals the C.O. obtained permission for the Battalion to occupy some hutments at a few hundred yards' distance. These had been evacuated by European troops that day. Major C. M. Ogilvie, 7 officers and 386 other ranks had arrived from Marseilles. Major Dill, Lieutenants Hamilton and Smith with the Bermuda Militia Artillery moved into hutments with the 4th (Service) Bn. British West Indies Regiment.

On the 11th parties were employed on ammunition and road repairing, and on the following day a heavy snowstorm raged throughout the day and the men, although in huts, felt the cold more than on the previous days; also there were no heating appliances in the huts. This necessitated another visit of the C.O. and Adjutant to Canadian Corps Headquarters to see if something could not be done towards having the Battalion moved into billets until the weather improved. This was eventually sanctioned, and the same evening the Battalion marched, all but about 200, some sick, and others not yet returned from work, to Divien—up towards the front again.

On the 22nd the Battalion moved to Mazingarbe, which village was being shelled by the enemy at the time. During May and part of June, the 4th Battalion was at Mazingarbe, and numerous casualties from shell-fire occurred. On June 23 the Battalion removed to Poperinghe.

On June 29 the following report was received from Major Williamson, R.E., 18th Brigade: "I am glad to report that the work done for the 18th Brigade by the 4th B.W.I.R. has been very good indeed and has not been surpassed by any other troops working for this Brigade."

On June 30 a report was received from the A.A. and Q.M.G., VI Division, in which the Divisional Commander expressed his satisfaction with the excellent

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condition in which billets, etc., occupied by the Battalion during their stay at Mazingarbe, had been handed over.

On July 29 the camp was heavily shelled by the enemy during the day from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. About 1 p.m., when parties were parading for work at X.C.A. Railhead and shells were falling around Poperinghe, Switch Road, and vicinity of the polo ground, the enemy gunners commenced to drop their shells, all H.E., in the camp, one shell bursting in front of a party of fifty men, with Sergeant Sparkman in charge, killing six—seven others died later—and seriously wounding thirty-six other men of the same party. Sergeant F. Holland, who was standing close by when the shell burst, was blown into a cornfield some yards away. After recovering from the shock he at once returned and gave most valuable assistance in removing killed and wounded.

The continued shelling of the camp on this date was the heaviest the Battalion had experienced during its stay in France or Belgium, and the splendid behaviour of all ranks was gratifying.

On August 17 several enemy aeroplanes came over, presumably to bomb the railhead. The camp near the railhead came in for its share of bombs dropped, which resulted in 2 killed and 22 wounded.

On September 4 the 4th Battalion had up to now been continuously employed from its arrival in France, and very much needed a rest. This was obtained through the suggestion of the C.O., 3 officers and about 100 other ranks being billeted at Hertzelle at a time, where they were given short lectures on musketry, sanitation, drills, etc., with plenty of spare time for cricket, football, and all other games possible.

On September 9 the enemy shelled Poperinghe, Switch Road, and the railhead during the day, several shells falling in the polo ground. One of them dropped in C Company lines.

Fortunately most of the men of C Company were working at the railhead at the time, and only five casualties resulted.

On October 2, 1917, four privates were awarded the Military Medal by the Corps Commander for an act of gallantry in putting out a fire, caused by enemy aircraft dropping bombs on stocks of ammunition at the railhead, which caught fire; and only by the speedy efforts and disregard of all danger, the fire was extinguished, thereby saving the fire from spreading and no doubt preventing many casualties in men.

On October 14 His Excellency Sir William Manning, Governor of Jamaica, visited the working parties at the railhead where he addressed some of the officers and men and told them of the excellent reports he had received from the Army and Corps Commanders on the good work done by the B.W.I.R.

In December he stated in the Legislative Council:

"I had the opportunity while on leave of visiting the battle areas in France and of coming into personal contact with the officers and men of the British

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West Indies Regiment. I had further the privilege of being able to inquire from those in High Command as to the services of our men in France, and it will be a source of pride to Jamaica to learn that I heard nothing but praise of their soldierly qualities and the value of their services. I will quote one remark that was made to me by an officer in High Command who had been in close contact with the Regiment. He said, 'I understand that there is some probability that the men may be moved from this area; if that is so, I do not know how I shall get on without them.'

On January 12, 1918, the 4th Battalion left camp under command of Major Gamblen (Colonel Hart being on leave) and went by train to Marseilles, which was reached on the 16th, and thence to Mont Furon Camp near by, where it was stationed with the 3rd Battalion (Colonel Barchard) and the 6th Battalion (Colonel R. E. Willis).

On January 17, 1918, the following report was received by the C.O. from Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston commanding VIII Corps:

"On the occasion of the 4th Battalion British West Indies Regiment leaving the VIII Corps, I desire to convey to your officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men my appreciation of the good work you have done in this neighbourhood since the beginning of operations in July last.

"Your battalion has suffered many casualties, and of late the climatic conditions have been unfavourable. Nevertheless, all ranks have done well, and have taken a pride in upholding the good name of their battalion and in proving themselves worthy members of the great Empire to which we are all so proud to belong. . . ."

On January 26 the 4th Battalion left by train for Taranto, which was reached on the 30th, and encamped at Cimino Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Hart returning from leave and assuming command. In February there were stationed at Taranto the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th Battalions of the B.W.I.R. with Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Long of the 10th Battalion as Officer Commanding.

On April 18, 1918, the 4th Battalion left Taranto for France. Abbeville was reached on April 25, and headquarters established at Gouey-en-Artois, and work was commenced on ammunition dumps.

On July 2 enemy aircraft bombed the dump at La Bezeque Farm, and obtained a direct hit on a stack of ammunition of 8-inch cartridges, causing a fire. All ranks of B Company attached to this dump turned out promptly and finally extinguished the fire, although the enemy aircraft dropped eight heavy bombs in all.

On July 4 the following notice was issued:

"The Corps Commander desires me to express to you his appreciation

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at the excellent state of discipline, and good work done at the fire which occurred at Farmhouse Dump on the night of July 1-2. The promptitude with which the men turned out and tackled a dangerous task was most praiseworthy. Please make the above known to all ranks concerned."

SIXTH BATTALION

The 5th *Jamaica Contingent* embarked under (Local) Captain R. E. Willis in H.M.T. *Briton* and sailed from Kingston on March 31, 1917, under escort of a British warship. This Contingent, as all others, became Imperial Troops on date of embarkation and the Contingent became the 6th (S.) Battalion B.W.I.R.

The *Briton* called at St. Lucia and Martinique. At the latter place escorts were changed, a French warship being substituted for the British. About 1,700 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men formed the troops, being 6th (S.) Bn. B.W.I.R. and two Reserve Companies. They proceeded after leaving the West Indies direct to France, arriving at Brest on April 17—the first batch of B.W.I.R. troops to land in France direct from the West Indies. The welcome was most cordial and inspiring, the French population showering flowers, etc., as men marched to the entraining point for the line. During the voyage measles and mumps had broken out, and numerous cases of pneumonia were the result—two or three men being committed to burial at sea, and two officers and thirty or forty men sent to hospital at Brest. At a point near Rouen the two Reserve Companies were detached and sent to Le Havre, while the Battalion proper proceeded to Neuville-au-Cornet, near St. Pol on the Arras, being attached to the Third Army. There the men were armed, trained and equipped, while the two Reserve Companies were also similarly dealt with at Le Havre, and formed the nucleus of the B.W.I.R. Base Depot, France, from whose ranks the 3rd and 4th Battalions (already in France) were reinforced. The winter of 1916-17 was the worst experienced for over forty years—the men were in possession of Imperial uniforms before arrival in cold region, but the officers only had colonial drill uniforms for over a fortnight after disembarkation. The Battalion proceeded from Arras Front to "Ypres Salient," and was ordered to encamp at the famous "W" camp, near Peselhoc. They entered camp under canvas, being attached to the Fifth Army as Corps Troops and were chiefly engaged in handling ammunition at dumps, railhead and batteries, where they were so heavily shelled that the camp which was in a wood had to be abandoned within a few hours of its occupation. Parties were immediately dispatched to offload and conduct ammunition and Royal Engineers' stores to the artillery, etc., also first batch of tanks in this area. Detachments were located in Vlamantingue, Elverdingue, Burnt Farm, Joeffre Farm, "Wood" of the well-known "Van Bissings" Chateau, etc. They were in this

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area, doing tremendously smart and useful work, during the taking of Pilckem Ridge, Poelcappelle, and Passchendaele.

On January 4, 1918, the 6th Battalion went by train to Marseilles and went into camp under canvas at Mont Furon. On the 25th they went to Taranto, and went into camp under canvas at Cimino till April. This move was ordered by the authorities to enable the Battalion to escape the winter in Flanders, but unfortunately the moving orders which should have been given in October 1917 were delayed on account of the sending of the Fifth Army into Italy, and so the men suffered a great deal from frost-bite, and many had to be left in hospital at Marseilles. At Taranto, the chief work of the men was construction work at the quay, in unloading trains and loading lighters with stores and ammunition for the Far East; and as several battalions were assembled at this point the work was comparatively easy.

The climate was very trying from great variations in temperature: in February and March it often was 70° - 76° at noon and freezing by 7 or 8 p.m. Many cases of pneumonia resulted. In addition to a hospital for European troops, there was also one (No. 6 Labour) for our native troops, served by the M.O.s of the various battalions: the men were well cared for.

In March the Italian Commander-in-Chief at Taranto ordered that no alcoholic liquor, except beer and cider, was to be sold to the British troops.

On March 26, 1918, the Base Commander congratulated all ranks on the excellent work done during the past week on both docks and ships. He wished it to be impressed on the men that the work they were doing, however unattractive and distasteful it might be, was as useful towards winning the War as that of the troops in the firing line itself.

On April 19, 1918, the 6th Battalion left Cimino, and went to France by way of Faenza, when by special request of the authorities they marched through the town headed by Italian Cavalry Rifles and a company of French Cavalry, to the music of an Italian bugle-band, and finished up with a march past before the Italian General and the Town Major in the market place. This was in honour of the centenary of some great victory that had been won by Italian troops drawn from Faenza. On the 26th, on arriving near Amiens, they were stopped, as the German shelling of that city and neighbourhood was too severe, so made a detour to Abbeville, where they were separated and sent to Vignacourt, Saleux, Port Remy, Flesselles and elsewhere; they were engaged in work of ammunition dumps, railheads and batteries.

When the Germans began to fall back in August, it became necessary to move the headquarters farther up the line, and from Flesselles the Battalion went to La Neuville, a suburb of Corbie, and thence later on to Cartigny. The farthest point reached by a detachment of the 6th Battalion was Marez, and the men were the first West Indian natives whom the inhabitants had ever seen.

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In May 1918 Lieutenant-Colonel Willis left the Battalion for training in England, with a view to qualifying for command in a fighting unit. Major E. Ogle, D.S.O., became Commanding Officer. On June 15, 1918, at Flesselles a British aeroplane crashed into the garden of a house in the village and immediately burst into flames. About 30 or 40 men of the 6th Battalion rushed to the spot and did excellent work in conjunction with other troops in the village in extinguishing the fire, thereby preventing it from spreading, and in recovering the bodies of the pilot and observer. On October 26 a congratulatory letter was received from the Army Commander of the Fourth Army on the good work done by the Battalion with heavy batteries.

The work continued until November, when the various detachments were assembled at Cartigny, and entrained once more for Italy on the 3rd. They travelled first to Rouen, and had a narrow escape at Chaunes, where a delayed mine blew up the Railway Station less than half an hour after the troop-train, with the whole of the Battalion and half the 7th, had passed through. Leaving Rouen on the 6th they went, via Marseilles and the Riviera, through Italy back to Taranto. On the 11th when they reached Ancona at 8.30 p.m. they heard that the Armistice had been signed. Taranto was reached on the 13th, and the Battalion remained there, again handling stores and supplies returning from the East, until entrained once more for Le Havre in June 1919 for embarkation to Jamaica.

When Lieutenant-Colonel Ogle was appointed to command the 11th Battalion in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie, who had to resign from ill-health, Major Frick became C.O. of the 6th Battalion, and was in command at the time of embarkation for Jamaica at Le Havre.

One may here fittingly quote the testimony to the work done by the 6th Battalion given by their padre :

"The battalion to which I was attached," says the author of *Carry On*, "was engaged almost entirely on the ammunition of the corps in which we were, and it was no small boast that they should have handled practically the whole of what was used by the entire corps for some four months! Only those who have seen it will fully appreciate what it meant, and the labour it involved, to unload truck after truck of heavy boxes, or heavier shells, sort them out and stack them in heaps on the 'ramp' for reloading on the narrow-gauge railways or the lorries, by which it was carried forward to the batteries, or else pack it away in 'dumps' or stores, from which it was sent on as required. The method was as follows: a broad-gauge railway train with many trucks loaded with shells of all calibres up to the 15 inch, which stands 4 feet 6 inches high, charges, fuses, etc., etc., would come from the base, or port of delivery from England, up to a place called 'railhead'; from this spot another line of broad-gauge possibly with two or three lines of narrow-gauge, would run to another position nearer the actual front: from this position more narrow-gauge lines would

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lead on to the actual field where the batteries were. One company of our battalion would be working at railhead, two companies on the 'middle position' and the fourth on the field among the batteries. This last had the work of taking the shells, etc., sent by the other companies, right up to the guns.

"All positions were perilous, owing to the fact that the Germans of course shelled the dumps and the trains continually in the hope of igniting the ammunition, and blowing up the dump, or of breaking up the railway lines and so impeding or preventing the supply. Several casualties were caused, and some very marvellous escapes also happened, in this connection. On one occasion one of our captains was standing on a heap of sandbags which separated two piles of shells, directing the men in the stacking of them. Satisfied as to the manner in which the work was being done, he stepped down on to the ramp to go elsewhere, when a shell from a long-distance German gun fell on the very spot he had just left, and exploded, sending fragments in every direction just *over the heads* of the men who were stacking! Not one was hurt. At another place a German aeroplane passed overhead and dropped a bomb right into a truck loaded with 12-inch shells. Had they been fitted with fuses, the whole dump, and the men working on it, would have been blown into the air; as it was, some few shells were injured and rendered unfit for use, others were collected again unhurt, one man was killed on the spot, another died on his way to the clearing station, and two more had to go to hospital for treatment to their wounds.

"In the foremost position the casualties were of course most frequent, and severe injuries were often received in hands and feet by heavy shells crushing them in the midnight darkness, no lights being possible, as they would immediately attract the enemy fire or aircraft. One night a Hun shell burst near the dump where our men were working under Lieutenant L. R. Andrews and a portion of the shattered iron shellcase crashed through the steel helmet of the lieutenant and broke a bit of his skull. Another portion, about 1½ inch long, the same wide, and a ¼ inch thick, of jagged, irregular form, was driven sheer through the thigh of a sergeant-major who was there. I have this bit of metal, and at the time of writing the blood-stains are still plainly visible. A third bit injured a private severely. The lieutenant, a mere lad of nineteen or twenty years, made his men put the sergeant-major and private on stretchers, and he himself *walked*, leaning on another soldier, some three hundred yards to a place where another stretcher could be obtained for him! He was taken to a C.C.S. and when I saw him the doctor had trepanned the skull, injecting anæsthetics round the wound—he could not give chloroform for some reason—and chiselled out the bit of bone that was pressing on the brain. Yet he was wonderfully bright and cheerful and looked forward with the enthusiasm of youth to a trip to 'Blighty.' The doctor told me that he had every hope that he would do well, but he would have to 'go slow'

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for some six months at least. The sergeant-major also had a trip to 'Blighty,' and was successfully treated.

"On yet another occasion an officer had just brought in his shift of men, who worked from 6 p.m. till midnight, when he heard of something else that had to be attended to at once. Turning round he selected the required number of men at random, and went back to attend to the work. One man thus selected used to sleep with two others in a small dug-out in the camp. The other two, glad to have got off this extra duty, went to bed. Soon after, a shell came from the German lines, landed directly on the dug-out, killed them both, and blew the whole place to fragments!

"At the Headquarters it was comparatively quiet, but by no means free of visits from both shells and bombs. One night a shell landed in a field near enough for a fragment to break a tile on the roof of the farmhouse in which our C.O. was billeted; another night a shell broke a window in his room and one in mine by the concussion; a bomb which fell about ten yards from the road by the side of which our camp was pitched, made a crater 8 feet deep and 12 feet in diameter, a portion of it flew into a tent and embedded itself in the back of the neck of one of our cooks, severing the artery. By skilful and immediate attention the M.O. stopped the flow of blood, and the man was sent off at once in the night to the nearest C.C.S.

"At the 'detachments,' as the other camps were called, it was possible to arrange the work more or less systematically in shifts, a party going out at 8 a.m. and working till 4 p.m., another relieving them and working till midnight, when a third party would take over and work till 8 a.m. In this way each party normally had 8 hours on and 16 hours off during the 24 hours. But war is the heyday of 'the unexpected,' and all programmes were only kept 'so far as was possible,' as all calls had to be attended to, and some were more urgent than others. Not infrequently there was a rush on, several broad-gauge trains coming up during the 24 hours, having to be unloaded, and the small-gauge trains packed and sent off. The record day's work, I understood, scored by two of our companies working together, was the unloading of 106 broad-gauge trucks and the reloading of 75 narrow-gauge! This meant the handling of several hundred tons of metal in the 24 hours! Sometimes the trains would have coal, or stone for roadmaking, but it was all the same. Our men tackled each job splendidly, and everyone who had anything to do with them was full of praise and admiration. Officers of other Labour Companies, whom I had never met before, have often, on noticing the 'B.W.I.R.' embroidered on my tunic, spoken to me in terms of great appreciation of 'those fine fellows from the West Indies.'"

SEVENTH BATTALION

The 7th Battalion left Jamaica as part of the 6th Contingent on H.M.S.

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Briton on May 31, 1917, under the command of Captain C. D. Arnold, escorted by U.S. Cruiser *Chattanooga* to Martinique, thence by French cruiser *Querydon*. Brest was reached on June 17.

In the afternoon the Chef d'État Major with trumpeters and Marine Band arrived; the band played the Marseillaise and God Save the King, after which the Battalion was marched to the railway station headed by the French band. The Base Commandant and French Chief of Staff marched with them to the station. The inhabitants of Brest gave a great reception, throwing flowers and sweets to the men. The Chief of French Staff welcomed the Battalion to France, and expressed his great satisfaction at the soldierly appearance of the men and the splendid way they marched up to the station, a great test of endurance, considering the men had only a few weeks' service, in many cases only a few days; in addition they carried their kits.

On June 21 by way of Rouen the final destination was reached—"International Corner," where at 5 p.m. five companies detrained. Whilst detraining a shell from the German lines burst within 40 yards of the men. The usual work on dumps, railheads and R.E. work was engaged in and detachments of the Battalion were often of use in putting out fires occasioned by bursting shells. On July 6 part of the Battalion lined the Zwynland road on the occasion of the visit of H.M. the King.

On October 15, 1917, Headquarters and C.C., including a detachment of A Company, were inspected by His Excellency Sir William Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of Jamaica, who addressed the parade, expressing his great satisfaction at the splendid work done by them.

On the night of November 7, 1917, at about 1.30 a.m. an incendiary bomb was dropped near the centre of Marengo Dump (near Beesinghe). Private Thomas saw the explosion and noticed the camouflage and boxes containing gas and H.E. shells. He immediately aroused the other men and ran over to the dump and started to extinguish the flames, and was joined by Corporal Walker, Lance-Corporal Archer, Lance-Corporal Boyce, and Private Smith. Together they extinguished the flames, and by so doing saved the dump. During the time the whole area was subjected to heavy bombing. For this action Corporal Walker had a bar added to his Military Medal, and Thomas and two other privates and a lance-corporal received the medal.

On December 27, after five months' strenuous work, the 7th Battalion went to Taranto, which was reached on January 6, 1918. The Battalion was employed by the Assistant Director-General of Transportation, Taranto Railway Construction, loading stores on transport ships, coaling transport ships, and miscellaneous fatigues in the Base Camp.

On May 9, 1918, the 7th Battalion left Taranto for France, and reached the Third Army area on the 16th, at St. Leger les Authie, Ramchevel.

During October 1918 the Battalion was employed at La Lacque, Crecques,

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Estré, Blanche, Guarbecque, Robecq, etc. Then the Headquarters were at Robecq (Pas de Calais), Fifth Army area, and some in Fourth Army area—Marchelfort, Misery, Ennemain, Trepeon, and Athies.

On October 21 the Headquarters removed to Pont Ricqueul, Pas de Calais.
On October 28 the following congratulations were received :

“ General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding Fourth Army, desires me to convey to you his appreciation of the great assistance rendered by the 7th B.W.I.R. under your command to the artillery of the Fourth Army.

“ By zeal, energy, and hard work, accompanied by unflinching cheerful endurance of all hardships, all ranks of the 7th B.W.I.R. have assisted materially in the victories gained by the Fourth Army over the enemy.

“ (Signed) L. E. BUDWORTH, *Major-General*, G.O.C., R.A.,
“ Fourth Army.”

October 24, 1918.

TENTH BATTALION

The 10th Battalion of the British West Indies Regiment embarked on H.M.T. *Danube* from Port Royal, as the 8th Jamaica War Contingent, on Sunday, August 26, 1917, becoming that day the 10th Battalion. There were some 31 officers and 1,403 other ranks, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Long, formerly of the West India Regiment. The majority of the men of this Battalion were recruited in Panama, but came originally, for the most part, from Jamaica.

At Guantanamo, the U.S.S. *Colombia* was picked up as escort. Halifax was reached on September 2, and the *Danube* sailed with a convoy of eleven other ships on the 5th, escorted by the British Auxiliary Cruiser *Armanzora*.

On September 13 the convoy was met by a combined flotilla of British and American torpedo destroyers, which took over the escort duty from the *Armanzora*.

The convoy split up off the north-western coast of Ireland, some going south, and the balance which included the *Danube* going via the North Channel into Liverpool, which was reached on the 15th, and next morning the Battalion disembarked and entrained at once for Southampton.

From Southampton the Battalion crossed straight away to Le Havre, where it was equipped as an infantry battalion. It then proceeded to St. Omer, the one-time General Headquarters of the B.E.F. in France and the place where Lord Roberts died.

From there a detachment consisting of A and D Companies went up to the Ypres Salient, and was engaged on shell carrying for the artillery until the beginning of January 1918.

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The remainder of the Battalion, B and C Companies, during that period were attached to the large Royal Air Force stations near St. Omer.

The Battalion eventually reassembled at Rouen on January 4, 1918, and started for Italy on the 8th, going via the Riviera and down the Adriatic Coast of Italy and reaching Taranto on the evening of the 15th.

AT TARANTO

From that time until the different drafts began in April 1919 to sail for Jamaica to be demobilised, the Battalion was stationed at Taranto.

From May to Armistice Day 1918 the 10th and 8th Battalions did continuous and good work on "the quay," and through their hands passed all the ammunition, food, and clothing going out to the various B.E.F. in Salonika, Mesopotamia and Egypt. The work was intensely hard and unexciting and the hours long, but all ranks were borne up and encouraged by the fact that it was known that the B.E.F. in the East depended on them for everything, as at that time neither men nor supplies went via Gibraltar on account of submarines.

On June 28 an inspection was held by the Base Commandant recently appointed, Brigadier-General J. Crowe, C.B., expressing his pleasure at finding B.W.I. troops under his command. He had come across them in German East Africa, where they had done good work, and he had served in the West Indies, so was acquainted to a great extent with local conditions there. He emphasised the importance of the work done and to be done in Italy, and expressed the hope that the B.W.I. men would consider him their friend in all matters relating to the battalions.

In September 1918 there was a battalion parade for the purpose of hearing from Captain W. R. Goldsworthy (of the 10th Battalion) the details of a scheme for the education of a soldier during war time, so as to improve his knowledge and to fit him for civil life on the conclusion of the War. Captain Goldsworthy had been appointed Chief Instructor, and he gave a very clear and detailed account of the whole proposal.

SPORTS

In February 1918 there were six battalions B.W.I.R. in camp at Taranto—the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th Battalions.

"No mention of the doings of the B.W.I.R. serving in the E.E.F. would," says Colonel Ogilvie, "be complete without at least passing mention of the remarkable success attained by our battalion at cricket. As members of the Western Cricket League the team took part in the first-class matches in 1917 and 1918 and did remarkably well. I think I am right in stating that in the season of 1917 they took part in 30 matches, of which they won 27, lost 2, and had but 1 'drawn.'"

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT IN EAST AFRICA

The monotony of camp life was also broken by an International Tennis Tournament at the Italian Club—English, French and Italian officers taking part.

With his customary energy, 2nd Lieutenant V. Melhado started the West Indian Tug-of-War Team, accepting a challenge to pull against a team from a crack Italian Dreadnought, *Duilio*, on November 2. It was arranged that the contest should take place on the R.A.F. grounds over on the north shore of the Marie Piccolo. Shortly afterwards on November 4, several B.W.I. officers were dining on the *Duilio* when news came through that Trieste had been captured by the British and Italians, and later a telegram arrived stating that an Armistice had actually been signed between the Austrians and British and Italians up at the front. They adjourned on to the deck of the battleship, where they were soon surrounded by masses of cheering Italian sailors. The band played many Italian airs and then "Tipperary," and they all sang and danced round a capstan (like so many happy schoolboys), and the occasion was one that none of those present is very likely to forget. In the interval of (comparative) quiet one could hear the cheering from the other ships and from the shore, celebrating the event.

In December 1918, Colonel Ogilvie reports, the Sports Committee had not been idle, and several inter-battalion competitions had been arranged. Carefully coached by Captain Melhado, the tug-of-war team of the 11th did good work in the eliminating trials and won their way to the semi-finals, in which the team of the 3rd Battalion did valiant work against our lot, which latter only won two pulls to one pull. The result of these trials was to leave the 11th to pull the 7th in the final, which took place on Sunday, December 22. The prizes were a cup and medals for each member of the winning team. Major-General M. Thuillier and a number of other distinguished officers were present. The final pull took place on the football field of the 8th Battalion, and all arrangements were excellent; of course there were thousands of onlookers. The team of the 7th were a fine-looking lot—heavier, I think, than our team of the 11th, but they had not been working together so long and lacked the training displayed by our boys. The first pull was a good one, but was won eventually by the 11th, the second pull being a very easy victory for our side.

As regards the sport generally the result had been very satisfactory, as good work was shown in each battalion and the friendly rivalry exhibited had an excellent effect. The cups were won as under: Cricket by the 3rd Battalion; Football by the 8th Battalion; Tug-of-War by the 11th Battalion.

The long spells of work were broken whenever possible by inter-battalion cricket and football matches and by days devoted to drill and route marches, and the discipline and good behaviour of the men of the 10th were a source of great pride to all. In fact, the Base Commandant whenever there was a shortage of Europeans for guard duties in the camp, always applied to the 10th for assistance, and many of the officers, non-commissioned officers,

JAMAICA'S PART IN THE GREAT WAR

and men were continuously extra-regimentally employed with the Base Staff.

ARMISTICE

Immediately prior to the cessation of hostilities the various battalions of the B.W.I.R. were stationed as follows :

1st Battalion,	Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wood Hill, Egypt.
2nd ,,	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Poë, Egypt.
3rd ,,	Colonel A. E. Barchard, France.
4th ,,	Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. V. Hart, France.
5th ,,	Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. M. Wilson, Egypt.
6th ,,	Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ogle, France.
7th ,,	Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Arnold, France.
8th ,,	Major Maxwell J. Smith, Italy.
9th ,,	Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Negus, France.
10th ,,	Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Long, Italy.
11th ,,	Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ogilvie, Italy.
Honduras Contingents, Captain Jeffrey, Mesopotamia.	

On the signing of the Armistice, there was a general concentration of all B.W.I. Battalions in France and Italy at Taranto. Colonel Ogilvie had especial charge of arranging the camping grounds for the 3rd and 4th Battalions, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Long for 6th, 7th and 9th Battalions. On the 10th the 3rd Battalion marched into camp. They were under the command of Colonel A. E. Barchard. Next day the 4th Battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. V. Hart marched in, and these were followed in rapid succession by the 6th Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ogle, D.S.O.), the 7th Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Arnold), and the 9th Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Willis). Thus all British West Indies men of the B.E.F. were centralised in Italy.

EAST AFRICA

Prior to August 1914, it was anticipated that should war occur no actual fighting would take place in East Africa ; but at the outbreak this idea was quickly dispelled. By the middle of 1915 German East Africa was the only colony left to Germany, and the East African Force came into existence in November of that year.

Von Lettow-Vorbeck, the German officer in command, was a far-seeing man and an accomplished soldier, and he, aided by climatic conditions, cleverly conducted a bush warfare which kept a large body of British troops engaged in hunting him, up to the time of the Armistice.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT IN EAST AFRICA

The following account of the share which the detachment of the British West Indies Regiment played in this warfare has been kindly supplied by Captain Martinez.

In June 1916 orders were received from the War Office, as has been before mentioned, that a draft of 500 men drawn from the British West Indies Regiment in Egypt should proceed to East Africa to be attached to the 2nd Battalion of the West India Regiment of the Regular Army, which had been ordered to proceed from West to East Africa.

The draft was to be made up by drawing 7 officers and 300 other ranks from 1st B.W.I.R. ; 3 officers and 100 other ranks from 2nd B.W.I.R. ; and 3 officers and 100 other ranks from 3rd B.W.I.R.

The officers commanding the B.W.I. battalions in Egypt made efforts to prevent their units being depleted, but were unsuccessful in getting the authorities to cancel the arrangements. The draft eventually embarked at the end of July from Suez in H.M.T. *Port Lincoln*.

In the composition of the draft Jamaica was represented by 4 officers (Captain R. S. Martinez, Lieutenant C. Jacobs, and 2nd Lieutenants W. Coke-Kerr and W. L. Phillips), and about 150 other ranks.

Captain Porter, W.I.R., attached to the British West Indies Regiment, commanded.

The draft from the British West Indies Regiment eventually arrived at Kilindini, British East Africa, on August 8 and found that the 2nd Battalion West India Regiment had arrived in East Africa a fortnight before and had landed down the coast. At the time of arrival an advance was in progress and troops were wanted as urgently as possible to follow up the main body, so it was decided that the draft should be sent to take over the Lines of Communication of the general advance. The 2nd West India Regiment (Regulars) was to remain until a favourable opportunity arrived.

On the same afternoon of arrival the draft disembarked and were entrained for Voi on the Uganda Railway. Later on orders were received that they should proceed to Korogwe on the German Tanga-Moschi Railway, via the military line between the German and British lines that had just been constructed. After three days in the train the draft arrived at Korogwe. They were given a day's rest and ordered to proceed by march route to Handeni, 100 miles to the south.

The draft then started on a march through Africa that lasted for two years.

On arrival at Handeni they were ordered to proceed 100 miles farther south and take over the posts on the Handeni-Morogoro Road. They were then split up into small posts over a road that was 200 miles long. Patrols were sent out daily, and as the keeping open of the communications was vital to the main body in front, a lot of hard though not spectacular work was done. It

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was rather singular that none of the posts was attacked, as there were attempts made on the post held by other units on the same line.

After the capture of the German Central Railway the B.W.I.R. were ordered to take over the railway defence and they were scattered in parties over 400 miles of railway. Whilst the unit had the defence of the railway, there was not a single day's interruption of traffic through enemy action on the section that they held.

In January 1917 orders were received for the concentration of the draft, which had been granted an establishment. The concentration revealed that the effects of the climate and the men being split up into small parties had reduced the effective strength to about 300 men. Visions of being brigaded disappeared, as the unit was informed that it was too weak, and as there were no reinforcements available they could not be included in a division in the new advance that was being organised. They were, however, ordered to follow up the advance and take over the Lines of Communication on the Mikesse-Rufigi Road. The march down to the river was made during the rains, and, as the whole country was flooded, it was very trying for all ranks.

Conditions rapidly became worse, and all troops from the area were withdrawn with the exception of the draft. It was extremely difficult work, as patrols had to be maintained in a country that had become a large swamp. Rations were a problem, as supplies could not be got through, and all ranks were on half-rations for a period of three months. As an example of the food available, an officer had issued to him as complete food for fifteen days, 15 lb. rice, 8 oz. sugar, and 3 oz. tea. It was fortunate that game was nearly always available to supplement the supply. At the end of the rains the B.W.I.R. was in extremely bad shape, as malaria, exposure, lack of food and clothes had all taken their toll. To really appreciate the straits to which the men had been reduced, it may be mentioned that, if a death occurred, within two hours applications would be made for the boots and clothes of the deceased.

In June, after the rains had abated and conditions had become better, Major Porter was relieved, and Major R. Leader assumed command in August. Captain R. S. Martinez, West India Regiment, acted in command for the period of two months, whilst the exchange was being effected.

The major operations of the campaign having shifted farther south, the draft was ordered to take over the defence of the Rufigi river and to hold the possible crossings in event of the enemy doubling back. A detachment was sent under Captain Cressall, of British Guiana, to capture Maduba, an enemy supply base about 90 miles to the south of the river. This operation was successfully carried out, and Captain Cressall was awarded the Military Cross. A garrison also was provided for Maduba, and it remained there till November 1917. When orders were received for the draft to return to Dar-Es-Salaam, the Maduba detachment had to march 250 miles to the railway. When the troops had reached about half the distance back orders were received for a party to

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return and find an enemy ammunition dump which was reported to be buried south of the river. This task was entrusted to Corporal G. B. Tomlinson, of Jamaica, who, with a party of six, successfully located the dump and, after a march of over 300 miles in the bush, rejoined the main body at the railway. For this service he was "Mentioned in Dispatches."

The draft eventually concentrated at Mikesse for Christmas 1917. Information was received that they were to proceed to Dar-Es-Salaam en route to Egypt. On arrival there it was found that the 2nd West India Regiment had preceded them and were also under orders for Egypt. An effort was made to carry out the original idea of the two units (the British West Indies Regiment and the 2nd W.I.R.) being merged, but, after much discussion, the matter was eventually dropped. Major Leader went into hospital, and Captain Martinez acted in command from March till June, when he was relieved by Major L. M. Horne.

In June the B.W.I.R. were inspected by Lieutenant-General Van de Venter, Commander-in-Chief, East Africa, who in an address said that they had done everything that they had been asked to do, and complimented all ranks on the manner in which they had stood up to discouraging and trying conditions.

The B.W.I.R. eventually embarked from Dar-Es-Salaam on H.M.S. *Trent*, the old Royal Mail steamer well known in the West Indies, for Suez in August 1918.

To sum up the record of the British West Indies Regiment in East Africa, it is only fair to say that excellent work was done by all ranks. The draft went to East Africa as 500 men, and served under the most trying conditions. The general feeling of the British West Indies Regiment that they were "nobody's children" was acute in East Africa, where they were far away from anyone who was interested in them, and also they had to meet the prejudices of the South and East African Colonials, who could not understand a coloured man who was not a "native." They were called to march hundreds of miles through an impossible country and far from all the comforts and luxuries of civilisation. Mails were few and far between, and it was usual to get a bag with three months' accumulation. They never received any of the comforts or presents sent, except for the short time they were on the railway. Cigarettes were never issued, nor could they be bought as in other theatres of war. Beer and tobacco were occasionally issued.

When the conditions seemed most hopeless, they never seemed to give in, and the saving grace of humour seemed to be always present. On a patrol, when everyone had to try to sleep in pouring rain when too tired to march any further, the only comment was: "Serve me right for me fastness to join Contingent. When I get home I will be 'fraid even to join a church."

CHAPTER V

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT AND INDIVIDUAL JAMAICA MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH FORCES

THE men of Jamaica who served in the War may be divided into four classes—first the Jamaicans who had already adopted the Navy or Army as a profession; secondly the West India Regiment, composed to a large extent of Jamaicans under British officers; thirdly those who, on the outbreak of the War, threw up their occupations, either in their own country or the country in which they happened to be residing, and went, on their own, as one says, to find some place or other in the British Forces; and lastly, the Contingent men, who helped to form the British West Indies Regiment.

Lists of those comprising the first and third—of necessity far from perfect—have been compiled, so far as Commissioned Officers are concerned, and will be found in the Appendix. All those who were either native of, domiciled in, or connected with, Jamaica have been included.

Of those mentioned 26 served in the Navy, 5 in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, 18 in the Air Force, 9 in the Indian Army; 16 in the Canadian Army; 1 in the Rand Rifles; 1 in the Imperial South Africa; 1 in the Nigerian Regiment; and 3 in the United States Army; 40 in the Royal Army Medical Corps; 2 in the Army Veterinary Corps; 20 in the Royal Engineers; 35 in the Royal Artillery; 24 in the Royal Army Service Corps; 3 in the Dragoon Guards; 3 in the Grenadier Guards; 1 in the Royal Scots Guards. Others were distributed amongst various regiments: Royal Fusiliers (5), Royal Marine Artillery (1), City of London (6), County of London (2), Royal Dublin Fusiliers (1), Royal Irish Rifles (1), Royal Irish Fusiliers (1), Royal Scots Fusiliers (1), Inniskilling Fusiliers (3), Warwickshire (6), Cameron Highlanders (1), Seaforth Highlanders (3), Highland Light Infantry (1), Gordon Highlanders (4), Royal Highlanders (1), Buffs (3), South Lancashire (2), East Lancashire (1), North Lancashire (1), Lancashire Fusiliers (6), Royal Lancashire (6), Honourable Artillery Company (4), Army Ordnance (1), Black Watch (1), Northumberland Fusiliers (1), Sherwood Foresters (1), Yorkshire (3), East Yorkshire (3), Middlesex (4), Manchester (2), York and Lancaster (1), Scots Borderers (2), North Staffordshire (2), Northumberland Fusiliers (2), Suffolk (7), Suffolk Yeomanry (2), Border Regiment (3), Worcestershire (1), Hampshire (2), South Wales Borderers (2), Gloucestershire (1), Cheshire (2), Lincolnshire (1), Liverpool (1),

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Shropshire (2), Staffordshire (2), Artists' Rifles (1), Bedfordshire (1), West Kent (1), West Riding (1), Royal Scots (1), Machine Gun Corps (1), Rifle Brigade (2), Sussex (1), Mounted Rifles (1), Essex (2), Dorsetshire (2), Devon (3), Northumberland Fusiliers (1), Derbyshire Yeomanry (1), West Kent (1), K.S.L.I. (1), London Scottish (1), Wiltshire (1), Surrey (1), Connaught (1), Hertfordshire Yeomanry (1), Notts and Derby (1), Pembroke Yeomanry (1).

While one Jamaica officer served on the War Office Staff, another was Inspector of Railway Defences in East Africa, a third was Commandant of a Prisoners' Camp in England, and a fourth Deputy Director of Ordnance.

In June 1916 the War Office asked for six West Indian Chaplains; it was decided that Jamaica should provide two. Of these one, the Rev. J. L. (now Canon) Ramson, published his experiences in a pamphlet entitled *Carry On*.

One Jamaican, Private Peat, who was in one of the first Canadian Contingents to go to Europe, has written an interesting account of his career.

THE FIRST WEST INDIA REGIMENT

In addressing the men of the First Contingent on their departure from Jamaica, General Blackden said, "I have called you together to bid you farewell and to assure you that we who are left behind not only envy you your good fortune in going to fight for your King and Empire, but will follow your career with deep interest and heart-felt prayers for your welfare and safe return to your island home."

The envy expressed must have found a deep echo in the hearts of all those of the West India Regiment who heard him. It must indeed have been hard to miss the chance of a lifetime of training, but the training served its purpose, and they all knew theirs was not to reason why, but to do their duty where destiny called them.

In August 1914 the 1st Battalion of the West India Regiment was stationed in Sierra Leone, West Africa. At the outbreak of War it was employed working on the defences, and manned these landwards and seawards.

In October a detachment, under Major C. E. Carleton, embarked to join the Expeditionary Force in the Cameroons.

Brevet-Colonel Gorges, C.B., commanding the British Contingent in the Cameroons, subsequently wrote as follows:

"Your signallers have done really well, and have shown great coolness and pluck under very severe fire. Sergeant Taylor and one or two others have set an excellent example to the native soldiers; and one of your men in the action at Stoebel's Farm was signalling from the firing line and got two bullets through his flag. He went on with his message as though nothing had happened. I have mentioned Sergeant Taylor and one or two others in my dispatch for good work in the field."

In July 1915 the 2nd Battalion of the West India Regiment arrived at

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Sierra Leone from Jamaica, in relief of the 1st Battalion, which thereupon came to Jamaica.

Major J. G. V. Hart, in command, and 2nd Lieutenant A. Gamblen, Adjutant, was employed with the 3rd Jamaica War Contingent, and sailed with it to England in March.

Captain A. W. Furber, in command, and Lieutenant R. H. L. Fink, Adjutant, were employed with the Jamaica 4th War Contingent and proceeded with it overseas on September 30, 1916.

In May 1917 four non-commissioned officers went to British Honduras as instructors to local forces. In November a draft of two officers and 175 other ranks embarked for East Africa, but the draft disembarked at St. Lucia and returned to Jamaica, and for the remainder of the War did garrison duty here.

In July 1918 detachments proceeded to Vere, to Ewarton, and to Old Harbour to suppress riots.

THE SECOND WEST INDIA REGIMENT

Many letters and inquiries have failed to secure the war diaries of the 2nd Battalion of the West India Regiment. In their absence the following account of the activities of the Battalion has been kindly contributed from memory by Colonel Bliss.

The outbreak of the Great War found the 2nd West India Regiment at its war stations, having moved into these on July 29, 1914, as were all troops in the Jamaica command.

In June 1915 the 2nd Battalion proceeded to Sierra Leone and relieved the 1st Battalion, which took its place in Jamaica.

In August 1915 the machine-gun section of the Regiment proceeded to Duala, to join the British Expeditionary Force in the Cameroons, Lieutenant W. H. C. Ramsden in command, and very shortly after its arrival saw fighting, Lieutenant Ramsden being wounded and eventually invalided. He was relieved by Lieutenant V. C. Green.

In October 1915 the right-half battalion, under Major E. J. Pomeroy, proceeded to the Cameroons to join the British Expeditionary Force and took part in various actions during the time it remained there.

In April 1916 orders were received for the Battalion to proceed to East Africa to join the Expeditionary Force there. The half battalion in the Cameroons and the machine-gun section rejoined headquarters at Sierra Leone towards the end of 1916.

On July 2, 1916, the Battalion embarked in the Transport *Heneas* for Mombasa; en route the transport called at Secondee, Gold Coast, and embarked the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force under Lieutenant-Colonel Rose. The following officers of the 2nd Battalion accompanied it: Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Long (in command); Major J. P. Bliss (second-in-

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command); Majors E. J. Pomeroy and C. E. W. Carleton; Captain R. R. Leader; Lieutenants Holloway, Donovan, Ottley, Pascale, Kennedy, Cattlin, Hutchison, Hewett, Nettle, and Stanley. The Battalion had a very hearty reception at Cape Town and at Durban.

The *Heneas* reached Mombasa on July 27, and the Battalion disembarked at Kilindini on July 28. On August 5 it embarked in the Transport *Barjora* and proceeded to Saadani, where it disembarked the following day and came into the fighting zone. The disembarkation was carried out under great difficulties, as the *Barjora* could not get within half a mile of the shore and thence we walked in, waist deep for a good way, to the shore. The disembarkation of the machine guns and all stores and supplies was carried out by the men swimming to the boats and bringing them to shore under great difficulties and in really cold weather. They deserved great credit for their good work and cheerful demeanour under trying circumstances; the majority were young soldiers.

From Saadani the Battalion went to Bagamoyo—we were now well in touch with the Germans, who from the latter place were falling back to Dar-Es-Salaam. The march from Bagamoyo to Dar-Es-Salaam commenced on August 31. The Battalion now formed a part of the Coast Column under Colonel C. O. Price, C.M.G., D.S.O.: slight opposition was met with on the march and on September 3 Dar-Es-Salaam was occupied without opposition, the German troops retiring south.

On September 8 the Battalion proceeded to Kilwa Kivings, where it held the outpost line, one company under Major Pomeroy had left Dar-Es-Salaam the day before the Battalion and occupied Kilwa Kisiwani on September 29. The battalion was relieved by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and after this were stationed as follows: 2 companies at Lindi, 1 at Sudi, and 1 at Mikindani, where they fortified and occupied these places.

In January 1918 the Battalion came together once more, the detachments joining headquarters at Dar-Es-Salaam. In April 1918 orders were received from the War Office for it to proceed to Egypt to join the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, but it remained in East Africa till early in September, when it embarked for Suez, arriving there about September 20.

After a short stay at Kantara it entrained for Ludd in Palestine, where it was employed on Lines of Communication duty till the end of the campaign in Palestine. It remained in Palestine till the beginning of July 1919, when it entrained for Alexandria, where it embarked for Jamaica, arriving there on the 29th of that month.

CHAPTER VI

THE WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE

WHEN the Contingents and individual volunteers began to arrive in England from the West Indies and Bermuda, the need for provision for their welfare became apparent, and the West Indian Contingent Committee was established on August 30, 1915, at a meeting held at the Colonial Office at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Everard im Thurn being appointed Chairman and Mr. Algernon Aspinall Hon. Secretary. The West India Committee placed its office and staff at the disposal of the Committee, which materially lessened its expense. The West Indian Club also rendered assistance.

Later on special provision was made for Bermuda, and the Committee devoted itself entirely to the West Indies.

The Committee entertained a detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the B.W.I.R. who went up to London to take part in the Lord Mayor's Show, where they received a cordial welcome. At Christmas suitable gifts were sent to the troops. Instruments for a drum and fife band were supplied to each battalion; and for cricketing and other sports materials were sent. The Regimental badge was prepared by the Committee, and cap badges were given to all ranks. Heraldically the badge is described "An oval bordered medallion surmounted by the Tudor crown. On the border, the inscription 'The British West Indies Regiment.' Within, the ship of Columbus in full sail proper. Surrounding the oval, dexter a wreath of laurel and sinister a wreath of palm."



Distinctive battalion flashes were also supplied to all ranks as seen on page 81. The colours are indicated heraldically.

The Committee acted as intermediary between donors in the colonies and the men in the ranks; their work including the clearing of dutiable articles. Men invalided home from the front were also provided with comforts, and board and lodging were secured for the men on leave.

In November a Ladies Committee was formed with the Countess of

WEST INDIAN CONTINGENT COMMITTEE

Stamford as President and Lady Phillipps (later succeeded by Lady Davson), as Chairman of the Working Committee. Miss Mary Moseley, home from the Bahamas, acted as Honorary Secretary. This Committee was instrumental in supplying much-needed warm clothing of all sorts to the men at Seaford Camp, and later to the front.

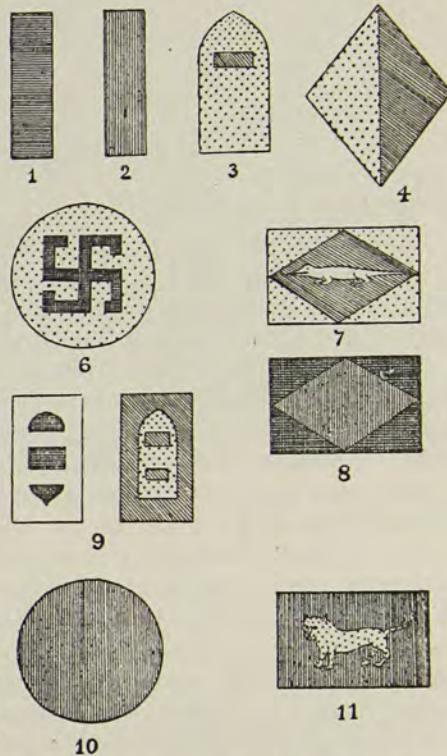
Cigars and cigarettes were sent to the men at the front from time to time. At the instance of the Committee a Flag Day was held in each of the colonies in aid of the Contingent Fund ; with the following results :

	£
Jamaica	1,242
British Guiana	1,012
Barbados	525
Trinidad	267
Grenada	229
St. Vincent	210
Bahamas	160
St. Kitts-Nevis	138
Antigua	120
Montserrat	60
St. Lucia	56

In addition to collective assistance, much personal attention was given to men calling at the West India Committee Rooms, either on their first arrival or when on leave, where strangers in a strange land found a helping hand in time of need.

The parcels sent to the front numbered hundreds of thousands—handkerchiefs, soap, boots, badges, clothing, writing-pads, razors, fruit, cigarettes, games, typewriters, pocket wallets, books and magazines.

The Committee was instrumental in securing for the non-commissioned officers and men of the British West Indies Regiment the increase of payment arising from Army Order I of 1918, which had previously been denied them.



CHAPTER VII

WORK IN JAMAICA

THOSE who had, through age, duty, or any other reason, to stay at home in Jamaica did what they could to assist. Jamaica, with other West Indian Colonies, contributed gifts of money to various funds, notably the Red Cross, Belgian Relief, Prisoners' Aid, King George's Fund for Sailors and Queen Mary's Fund.

For three years in succession during the War, the island was severely handicapped by being subjected to the devastating effects of hurricanes, to cope with the disastrous results of which special meetings of the Legislative Council had to be held. In spite of this, Jamaica sent £50,000 worth of sugar to England as a gift; she also contributed aeroplanes and motor ambulances, and supplied the endowment for a bed in the Star and Garter Home for wounded soldiers. Large shipments were sent of warm garments, produce, sugar, rum, tea, cigars, cigarettes, fruits and preserves, the distribution of which was seen to by the West Indian Contingent Committee in London.

When the time came for the troops to return, the transports arrived singly and not in convoys, owing to urgent cables sent to Taranto by the Recruiting Committee. This was an advantage, as the shortage of rolling stock on the railway made the conveyance of men in numbers very difficult and caused delay. The arrival of the boats also was very irregular, some came before, others after, the time first announced. When the first batch of men, belonging to Kingston, St. Andrew and St. Thomas, landed in Kingston, the gaily decorated streets were packed with a cheering crowd. On that occasion the speeches were delivered in the Victoria Park, but on subsequent occasions addresses were made in the Parish Church with vastly increased dignity and effect. Possibly as the number of welcomes increased the enthusiasm decreased, but this was offset by the greater expedition with which, as experience was gained, the work was carried out. In spite of the difficulties the programme as outlined was generally adhered to, and the majority of the men must have reached their homes within about thirty-six hours after the arrival of the transport at Port Royal.

The Hon. J. H. W. Park, the then Director of Public Works and Chairman of the Central Recruiting Committee, says at the end of his report: "The writer



THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL WHICH PASSED THE CONSCRIPTION BILL



RETURN OF THE LAST CONTINGENT

WORK IN JAMAICA

would like to say that, in his view, the greater number of the men of the British West Indies Regiment have profited by their experience both physically and mentally ; since their return he has had letters from thousands and has probably dealt with hundreds. He has found the men anxious to better their position and surroundings and willing to exert themselves in order to do so. He confidently believes these men will in future prove a real source of strength to the island, and he feels sure that by their energy they will be an example to others."

With a view to assisting men on their return to Jamaica to resume their respective avocations, a Central Supplementary Allowances Committee was appointed in March 1918, with Mr. J. H. W. Park as President and Colonel A. H. Pinnock as Secretary. By this Committee pensions or grants in aid have in necessitous cases been made to a large number of men and dependents of men of the British West Indies Regiment. On the return of troops the Committee undertook the supply of food and cigarettes on all trains carrying men to their parishes, as also to assist in the supply or refreshments to men paid off in Kingston.

From the trains the men were conveyed to the towns (where they were paid off) in part at the expense of the colony and in part from the Voluntary Funds collected locally. They were entertained in the paying-off towns, and so far as possible provided with conveyances to their final destinations at local expense. These arrangements were made by the various Parochial Committees, assisted in some cases by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The dispersal of the men was conducted without any untoward incident, the behaviour and discipline of the ex-soldiers being excellent throughout. The usefulness of the Queen's Hotel in Kingston as a home for soldiers was amply demonstrated ; on occasions, upwards of 300 men occupied the hotel ; and there was not a single case of unruly behaviour by a man of the British West Indies Regiment while in residence. The hotel was closed on March 31, 1920. The work of returning the men to civil employment was also undertaken by the Committee. Re-employment Committees were formed in every parish from the recruiting committees, and a booklet of instructions was issued for the use of the members of these Committees, containing information as to pay and pension, treatment of invalids, and disabled men, arrangements to obtain work, and other matters of interest to returned soldiers. Every man before dispersal was supplied with a leaflet dealing with the arrangements to obtain work, information for those wishing to go to Cuba, instructions how to apply for land or for a loan to buy land or build a home, and information as to his final payment through the Government Savings Bank.

A register of the names of the men desiring work was opened in Kingston. In all, 1,241 men applied. Many of these applications came from the country and were referred to the Parochial Committees. It was in numerous cases

JAMAICA'S PART IN THE GREAT WAR

impossible to obtain situations for the men who had never previously had continuous employment, but the Committees were more successful than they had anticipated, and in many cases good reports were received. An examination of men desiring employment in the Government Service was held on February 20, 1920, under the supervision of the Director of Education. For the examination: 64 men were notified to attend; 40 sat for the examination; 21 passed. Positions as assistants were given in the Government Service to the successful candidates.

Free permits were issued to demobilised men proceeding to Cuba to look for work, and 4,036 availed themselves of this offer.

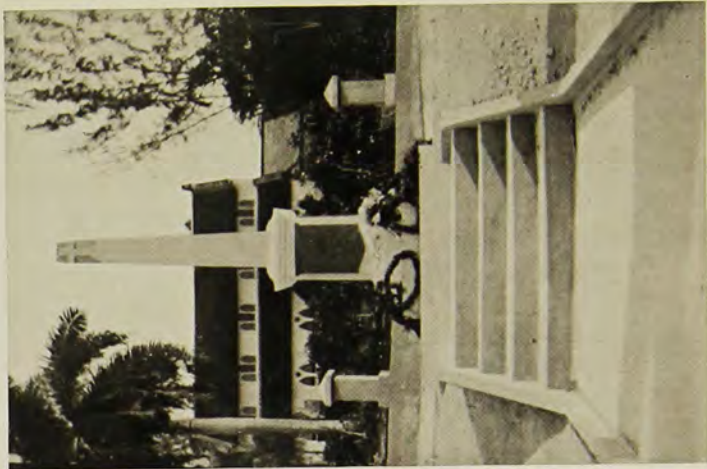
With few exceptions, all brought back money with them or had remitted home considerable sums; most of those who left their bank-books in the care of the Secretary of the Supplementary Allowances Committee remitted him their savings, which in some cases exceeded £100, in twelve or fifteen months. Out of the 4,036 men who proceeded to Cuba on free permits, only 102 (who through ill-health or other causes failed to make good) were repatriated at the Government expense.

In order to assist men of the British West Indies Regiment to settle in Jamaica, the Committee formed a department, through which every soldier could obtain a loan not exceeding £25, either to buy land, or if he owned land to build a house thereon, purchase stock, or in some cases cultivate. The money was advanced by the Government on the security of a mortgage on the land, and 452 loans amounting to £9,360 were made.

Under the Land Settlement Scheme for Returned Soldiers, published as Appendix 26 of the Legislative Council Minutes for 1917, it was recommended "that any returned N.C.O. or private be given the right to apply for a free grant of five acres of good average land to be obtained from the Crown Lands." From the disbandment of the B.W.I.R. applications for the grants of Crown Lands were continuously received, but only a few allotments were made, as the lands offered are in the Rio Grande Valley of Portland and far from any settlement; they are, however, being gradually taken up, and when better roads are made will be eagerly sought after.

In 1917 there was established at Spanish Town the Rio Cobre Home for the children of men who enlisted in the War Contingents. Some sixty children have been in attendance year in, year out, at a cost of £18 per head. They have been trained in domestic and agricultural work, and those of a school age have attended the Government Elementary School at Spanish Town. Only five children have been claimed by their parents or guardians, and the rest were handed over to the Government, and the scope of the home has been extended so as to admit other than the children of ex-soldiers on payment for their maintenance.

A Home for Disabled Soldiers was erected in 1923 by the Central Supple-



ST. ANN MEMORIAL
AT ST. ANN'S BAY



ST. THOMAS MEMORIAL
AT MORANT BAY



ST. JAMES MEMORIAL
AT MONTEGO BAY

WAR MEMORIALS

mentary Allowances Committee from funds donated by the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. It is under their management and control, and provides a home for those pensioners of the British West Indies Regiment who require special attention, or for those whose Imperial pension is found inadequate for their maintenance, and for others who have been rejected for pension by the Ministry of Pensions, but who through loss of health are unable to earn their livelihood.

An Employment Registrar was opened immediately after demobilisation, and the total number of men registered was 1,241.

Bronze Memorial Tablets, giving the dispatch sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the close of the War testifying to England's appreciation of Jamaica's assistance, have been hung in the several Court-Houses of the Colony.

The following is the inscription :

“The Great War, 1914-1918

“Message to the Governor of Jamaica from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, November 16, 1918 :

“Now that the War has been brought to a victorious conclusion, I desire on behalf of His Majesty's Government to express to the people of Jamaica and her Dependencies the Mother Country's high appreciation of the Military effort they have made, their cheerful acceptance of compulsory service in the common cause, and their unflinching support in the great struggle in spite of the difficulties in which visitations of nature have involved them at home. I recall with gratitude the share of men of Jamaica in our final victory in Palestine.”

A Memorial was erected in the churchyard of the Parish Church, Montego Bay, in 1921, by the people of the parish, in memory of the sons of St. James who fell in the War. It is a Calvary, designed by Mr. Harold King, M.A., of London, and stands 20 feet high. The base is octagonal, and is of Jamaica stone. The column, also octagonal, is of Portland stone, and was executed in England. On the four panels at the base are inscribed the names of those who fell. The figure is of metal, and the inscription on the eastern panel runs : “Remember the love of them who came not home from the War. 1914-1918.”

At Morant Bay a cenotaph, 20 feet high, in reinforced concrete, designed by Mr. Noel Silvera, was erected by public subscription to the men of St. Thomas who fell. On four marble slabs is the inscription : “Our glorious Dead—Great War, 1914-1918.” The names of the fifty-two men of St. Thomas who lost their lives, as set out in the Appendix.

JAMAICA'S PART IN THE GREAT WAR

At St. Ann's Bay an obelisk was unveiled in June 1923 to the men of St. Ann who lost their lives in the War.

An obelisk, in reinforced concrete, has been erected at Wolmer's School, Kingston, in memory of Wolmer's Old Boys who lost their lives.

On November 11, 1924, at the Jamaica College, a chapel, erected in memory of old students who lost their lives in the war, designed by Mr. E. A. L. Martyn, was dedicated to St. Dunstan by the Assistant Bishop.

War Memorials are hung in Manning's School, Savanna-la-Mar, Beckford and Smith's School, Spanish Town, and the Mico Training College, Kingston.

A piece of ancient mosaic let into the floor of the Garrison Church at Up-Park Camp forms an interesting memorial of the service of Jamaica in the Holy Land. A Turkish shell, fired at a British entrenchment at Ain Duk, a few miles from Jericho, unearthed three pieces of mosaic inscribed in Judæo-Aramaic, and one of these was brought to Jamaica by Captain Furber.

In the vestibule of the Institute of Jamaica is a small War Collection of portraits of Commissioned Officers who fell, and objects connected with the various fronts presented to the Institute. In the West India Reference Library is the Log Book of Aeroplane "Jamaica No. 1."

As it was found that the money voted would not provide the fourteen crosses which were originally proposed—one for each parish—as the Island's Memorial, it was decided to erect one in each county, in Kingston, in Spanish Town and in Savanna-la-Mar. It was later decided to have one only erected, in Kingston.

Designed by Mr. J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. E. A. L. Martyn, A.R.I.B.A., the cross, 29 feet high, is made of Jamaica stone quarried at Knockalva, with panels of Jamaica marble from Serge Island. On it is inscribed "To the men of Jamaica who fell in the Great War, 1914—1918." It stands in Memorial Square, Kingston. On November 11, 1922, it was unveiled by the Acting Governor, Colonel H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., and dedicated by the Assistant Bishop, the Rt. Rev. D. W. Bentley, with full military honours. The ceremony took place in the presence of some ten thousand people.

To quote the *Gleaner*: "The scene was an inspiring one. The roof of every building facing the square and all trees in the immediate area were crowded with onlookers, who, hundreds strong, also pressed against the lines of the police and military guards, whose duty it was to see that the uninvited were kept at the prescribed distance." The stone monument was the centre of a hollow square in and around which were massed the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, the West India Regiment, the Police and Boy Scouts, and a detachment of sailors from H.M.S. *Valerian*, which had arrived in port that morning. Nearest the monument, after the guards of honour, were relatives of the men who had fallen in the Great War, and behind them Contingent officers, members of the Recruiting



UNVEILING AND DEDICATION OF JAMAICA'S WAR MEMORIAL

11th November, 1922

WAR MEMORIALS

Committees, and of the professional, religious and commercial life of the community.

Before unveiling the memorial the Acting Governor spoke as follows :

“ People of Jamaica ! We are here met to unveil and to dedicate to the Glory of God this our island Cross, in reverent memory of these sons of Jamaica who made the Supreme Sacrifice in the Great War.

“ This, our memorial, is designed, fashioned and wrought by island hands, from island stone. Let it stand here imperishable, in token of the Glorious Dead—of those who set out for distant lands to face the Imminent Death, not in vain.

“ All that they had they gave. These fell that the Empire might stand. Their bodies perish—their deeds are immortal. The indomitable spirit that moved them to so great enterprises abides. The Light that went before them is not dim. Let us so cherish that Spirit and tend that Light, that we, and those who come after us, inspired by the memory of those who went before, may not be found wanting in time of Sacrifice.

“ The world is girdled with the graves of sons of the Empire. From Flanders and France, through Italy and Macedonia, the Dardanelles, Palestine, Egypt, Mesopotamia, East Africa, West Africa—to the far shores of distant oceans—the carven stones stand.

“ Let us remember, too, those who went down to the sea in ships—and returned not. Those who vigilant kept the seas that we on land might sleep in peace. No stones mark their last resting-place. They lie fathoms deep. The rude, imperious surge is their shroud ; their crown is Duty done.

“ Gathered in cemeteries, wide-cast in the wilderness of waters, the Sons of the Empire lie at peace, high and low, rich and poor, in one great Commonalty of those who served their King.

“ Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

“ O People of Jamaica ! let us remember, and charge our children to remember, that these who saved our mortal heritage cast away their own. Not in vain, thank God !—not in vain ! Henceforth let this piece of ground be known as ‘ Memorial Square.’ ”

In the issue of *The Gleaner* for Monday, November 13, 1922, appeared the following leading article :

“ LEST WE FORGET

“ On the afternoon of November 9, 1915, the transport *Verdala* sailed out of Kingston Harbour with the first Contingent of Jamaica soldiers for the Front. No one who saw it will forget that scene : the ship steaming slowly

JAMAICA'S PART IN THE GREAT WAR

away towards Port Royal, the light from the sinking sun streaming out across the water, the waving of hands, the tear-stained faces on the pier, the last strains of the band as it played the soldier's song 'We are Soldiers of the King.' Many years have passed since then: the War has been fought and won, and from first to last more than ten thousand men left the shores of Jamaica in the service of their King and Country. Of these, a thousand have never returned: their bones lie buried in a foreign soil, their memory lives with us, sanctified by the sacrifices they made. As the Governor put it so finely yesterday, they died but not in vain, for they leave to us a heritage of pride, a memory imperishable, and the Cross that stands to-day in Memorial Square will be for ever a silent testimony to our appreciation of their devotion and courage, a testimony also that we remember them still, a mute but eternal reminder to Jamaica lest ever she be tempted to forget. That Memorial is their cenotaph; the words inscribed upon it are their epitaph. 'Their Name Liveth For Evermore'—and surely it must live in the records of this country, in the hearts of those who now survive and who shall come after us. They gave everything they had to give, and the dust of their bodies, wherever it may be, forms some little part of Jamaica in a foreign soil and mingles us with those who fought in the same great cause and participated in the same victory.

"Saturday's ceremony was beautiful and impressive, sad perhaps to those with imagination enough to paint in the mind a picture of those sons of ours, who left this island full of high courage and radiant with desire to strike a good blow for the Empire's cause, and now lying cold and dead in distant graves and under alien stars. In those two minutes of solemn silence, when a hush fell upon city and towns and countryside, and the tolling of the funeral bell came clear and with mournful significance to the ear, few must have been the hearts that were not touched to sorrow by all the implications of that time and scene, and surely there were many there who thought of son or brother, or father to whom the Cross in Memorial Square stands as Jamaica's memento of them. Yet there must have been other thoughts also: gratification that Jamaica had taken part in the mighty struggle, had shown herself one with the rest of the Empire, had felt as other British countries did when news of reverses came, being unshakably convinced that, however dark the prospect and difficult the problems of the hour, this Empire of ours would win to success once more and would still be spared to hold aloft the torch of freedom and hew a way forward through forests of darkness and tyranny to a spiritual region fitter and yet fitter for the enlargement and enlightenment of the spirit of man. For Saturday's ceremony was something more than a local manifestation of feeling for our dead soldiers. It was a symbolical representation of our feeling for the Empire, of our continued solidarity with that great country which, for a generation of years, has striven, albeit with many backslidings, for the happiness of large numbers of the human race, and which has made the personal

WAR MEMORIALS

liberty of her people the object of her first care and solicitude. All classes and conditions were gathered round Memorial Square in the forenoon of Saturday: the Governor laid the first wreath, and a little working girl placed also her tribute to the valour and patriotism of Jamaica's sons, at the foot of the Cross; and both Governor and girl performed that last office as British subjects, honouring the same King and heirs to the same great tradition of the Empire's unity whenever it may be threatened by external foes. It was a symbolical gesture made by both; for the men who died gave up their lives as British subjects simply, and that, in the last analysis, is what we all are who were born under the Flag that may have sometimes known vicissitudes, but is not sullied by disgrace.

“What is to come no man can tell, but we have every right to feel and to believe that if the British Empire remains always true to itself it need never fear defeat at the hand of any enemy. Let no one be mistaken: in spite of all that may be said in moments of peace, when men are prone to be critical and discontented: if the Empire were again threatened, no matter by whom, if the call again went forth for men to fight its battles, there is no part of it but from which would come hundreds and thousands to strive again, and, if needs were, to die as they came and strove and perished in the Great War. What Jamaica did in 1915 and after, she would do again and more: much more. We say this with all certainty, for we know the people of Jamaica, know the mind and soul of them, and can speak of them in this regard with confidence: whatever there may be uncertainty about, there need never be uncertainty of their loyalty to their Sovereign and to what we mean by the Spirit of this Empire. For the essence of that spirit is justice and freedom, and these above all are the passionate desire of every man. The men to whom we paid a tribute died in order that justice and freedom should not perish from the earth. These are the heritage of every British subject. And for them the men of every race and clime that own allegiance to the British Crown will always be ready to fight and, if needs be, to die. They will be true to the example of those who made the ultimate sacrifice in the greatest of all wars.”

APPENDIX I

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO SERVED

All those who joined the several Contingents are included, as well as those, so far as they have been ascertained, who in other ways offered their services to the King in the Navy, Army or Air Force or were already officers of the Royal Forces when War was declared.

THOSE NATIVE OF, DOMICILED IN OR CONNECTED WITH JAMAICA WHO HELD COMMISSIONS IN HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, ARMY OR AIR FORCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT WAR

For those marked * see also Roll of Honour, p. 105.

- *ABENDANA, E. M., Lieutenant, Can. Div., R.E.
- ABENDANA, K. V., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
- ABRAHAMS, ARTHUR VINCENT, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- ADAM, J. A. R., Second Lieutenant, R.M.A.
- ADAM, T. H. E., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- ADAM, THOMAS E., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- AIKEN, J. C. L., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- AIKEN, VICTOR COLQUHOUN, Captain, B.W.I.R.
- AITKEN, LEONARD C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- ALEXANDER, A. C. B., Captain, Seaforth Highlanders.
- ALEXANDER, D. D., Captain, Gordon Highlanders.
- ALEXANDER, ROBERT DONALD THAIN, Major, London Scottish.
- ALEXANDER, THOMAS PATRICK MADDEN, Flight Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.A.S.
- ALLAN, ALEXANDER T., Captain, B.W.I.R.
- *ALLAN, R. G., Second Lieutenant, K.O.S.B.
- ALLWOOD, AUBREY, Lieutenant, A.O.D.
- ANDERSON, A. A., Surgeon-Captain.
- ANDERSON, LEWIS, Lieutenant, D.S.O., 11th Border Regiment., R.A.M.C.
- ANDRADE, VERNON RIENZI, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R., attached Royal Fusiliers.
- ANDREWS, K.D., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- ANDREWS, L. R., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- ANDREWS, LESLIE VERNON, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- ANGELL, H. R., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- ARBUTHNOT, LESLIE R., Second Lieutenant, Suffolk T. Yeo.
- ARCHER, D. G., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- ARNOLD, C. D., Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 7th B.W.I.R.
- ASHMAN, CLEVELAND EUGENE, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- ASHTON, REGINALD W. A., R.N., Asst. Paymaster, H.M.S. *King George*.
- ASTWOOD, LLOYD, Sub-Lieutenant, R.N., H.M. Battle Cruiser *Princess Royal*.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO SERVED

*ASTWOOD, EDWARD LEICESTER STUART, Second Lieutenant, 26th (S.) Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Bankers).
ATKINSON, A. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.

BACQUIE, PALRY ST. LEGER, Captain, B.W.I.R.
*BAILLIE, F. W., Second Lieutenant, R.A.F.
BALLARD, DOUGLAS ROY, Captain, B.W.I.R.
BANCROFT, EDWARD N., Second Lieutenant, 157th Field Co., R.E.
BARCHARD, A. E., Colonel, Commanding 3rd B.W.I.R.
BARKER, R. BEACROFT, Captain, R.G.A.
BAYLEY, H. H. R., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
BAYLEY, WALTER R., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
BEARD, E. A. C., Captain, R.A.M.C.
BEARD, W. E. HALMAN, Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
BECKWITH, Captain, Canadian E.F.
*BEMAND, G. E. K., Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
BENN, A. N. M., Lieutenant, R.G.A.
BENN, S. M., Lieutenant, A.S.C.
BERESFORD, ERNEST P., Captain, B.W.I.R.
BERESFORD, WALTER MARCUS, M.C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R. and R.E.
*BERTRAM, ROLFE GUILLAUME DE LA VIEUVILLE, Lieutenant, 8th Winnipeg Regt.
BEVAN, I. G. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
BINNS, S. M. F., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
*BINNS, PERCY VERE, M.C., Captain, 1st Brigade Canadian Engineers.
BINNS, RALPH S., Lieutenant, U.S.A.
BIRBECK, VINCENT C., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
*BLACKDEN, ARTHUR W., Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
BLAGROVE, HENRY J., Colonel, Commandant Prisoners War Camp, Lancashire.
BLAGROVE, Peter, Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
BLAKE, M., Lieutenant, R.A.F.
*BOYLE, ERNEST C. P., Colonel, H.A.C.
*BRADBURY, D. J. F., Second Lieutenant, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment.
BRAHAM, J. F. R., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
*BRANDON, BRYAN LLOYD, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
BRAVO, CHARLES F., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
BROWN, H. M., Captain and Chaplain, B.W.I.R.
BROWN, S. W., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
BROWN, W. T., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
*BROWNE, G. E., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R. and R.A.F.
BRYAN, H., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, Northumberland Fusiliers.
BUCKLEY, CHARLES, Second Lieutenant, 2nd Devons.
BUNBURY, W. H., Captain, B.W.I.R.
BURKE, S. C., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
BURROUGH, A. K. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
BURROWES, G. D., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
BUTLER, N. O. R., Captain, B.W.I.R.

*CAHUSAC, BASIL R., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
CALDER, CLARENCE, H.A.C.
CALDER, JOHN TRAVERS, Second Lieutenant, Derbyshire Yeomanry.
*CALDER, KENNETH W., Lieutenant, R.F.A.

APPENDIX I

CALDER, NOEL T., Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 CALDER, W. J., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 CALNEK, W. A., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 CAMERON, J. J., Surgeon-Captain, J.W.C.
 CAMPBELL, A. D., Lieutenant, W.I.R.
 CAMPBELL, C. K., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 CAMPBELL, IAN HAMISH, Second Lieutenant, W.I.R.
 *CAMPBELL, IVOR HENRY, Second Lieutenant, Middlesex Regiment.
 CAMPBELL, L. N. T. STUART, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R. and R.A.F.
 CARGILL, DONALD, Lieutenant, Border Regiment.
 CARTER, H. OSBORNE, Captain, 8th Middlesex Regiment.
 CARVER H. COWELL, Lieutenant, 1st East Yorkshire Regiment.
 CASSERLY, F. L., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 CASSIDY, M. T., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 *CASTLE, C. W. M., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 *CHANDLER, JOHN, M.C., Second Lieutenant, 1st County of London Regiment.
 CHANDLER, W. H., Second Lieutenant, Notts and Derby Regiment.
 CHARTER, W. CORY, Lieutenant, South Wales Borderers.
 *CLARE, ARTHUR VERNON, 12th County of London Regiment (The Rangers).
 CLARE, H. TOWNSEND, Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 CLARK, A. F., Lieutenant, Trinidad Contingent.
 CLARK, ERIC HUGH, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R. and R.A.F.
 CLARK, W. G., Lieutenant, Dorset Regiment.
 CLARK, W. I., Lieutenant, R.A.S.C.
 CLARKE, A. T., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 CLARKE, DONALD STEWART M., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *CLEMETSON, D. L., Second Lieutenant, Pembrokeshire Yeomanry.
 CLODD, ARTHUR E., Second Lieutenant, Suffolk Yeomanry.
 COBBOLD, F. R. C., Lieutenant, 9th Suffolks.
 COCKELL, A. BUCKLAND, Major, R.A.S.C.
 COCKING, KENNETH McD., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 COCKS, G. A., Second Lieutenant, 14th Batt. Cheshire Regiment.
 COKE, E. F., M.C., Staff-Captain, Remount Depot, 1st Canadian Contingent.
 COKE, NORMAN R., Second Lieutenant, R.E.
 COKE, L. SHIRLEY, Lieutenant, R.G.A.
 COLLINS, R. E., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 COLTHURST, A. F., Lieutenant, Egyptian Labour Corps.
 CONRAN, D., Captain, R.E., Indian Army.
 *CONRAN, P., Captain, Lancashire Fusiliers.
 COOKE, FRANCIS H., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 COOPER, D. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 COOPER, H. A., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 COOPER, P. M., Captain, R.E.
 CORINALDI, A. R., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 COUSINS, CLAUDE S., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 COUSINS, HENRY C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 COX, G. S., M.C., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 COX, G. V., Second Lieutenant, 9th Service Batt. Shropshire Regiment.
 COX, O. L., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 CRAIG, ROBERT GRAY, Second Lieutenant, R.A.S.C.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO SERVED

- *CRAVEN, BRYAN T., Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 CROOKS, K. E. L., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 CROWDEN, OTTO, Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., H.M.S. *Attention II*, Naval Forwarding Officer, Dunkerque.
 CRUM-EWING A., Second Lieutenant, 3rd Batt. Seaforth Highlanders.
 CRUM-EWING, N. R., Machine Gun Corps.
 CURPHEY, A. G., M.C., Surgeon-Captain, B.W.I.R.
 CURTIN, S. L. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 CURTIS, J. DORIE C., Lieutenant, 3rd Batt. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment.
- DACOSTA, H. J. S., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *DALEY, J. A. E. R., D.F.C., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DALY, R. MCCARTHY, Second Lieutenant, King's Own Royal Lancasters.
 DARBY, HAROLD A., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DAVIDSON, ALAN MUNRO, M.C., Lieutenant.
 DAVIDSON, D. KIRKE, Second Lieutenant, 14th Batt. Cheshire Regiment.
 DAVIDSON, KEITH, Lieutenant (served in India).
 DAVIDSON, S. P., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DAVIS, R. H., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 DAWES, F. R., Acting Major, Officer-in-Charge of R.A.S.C. Camp.
 DAWSON, G. H., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DECORDOVA, L., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DECORDOVA, L. L., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 DECORDOVA, LIONEL T., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DECORDOVA, MICHAEL, Captain, A.S.C.
 DECORDOVA, J., British Motor Transport.
 DECORDOVA, V. L., Captain, Royal Lancashire Regiment.
 DELGADO, A. E., Cambridgeshire, England, R.A.M.C.
 DELGADO, C. H., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DELISSER, A. E., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DELISSER, OSCAR LINDO, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DELISSER, S. P., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DEMERCADO, F. E., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 DENNISTOUN IAN, Major, Grenadier Guards.
 DEPASS, KINGSLEY, Flight-Lieutenant and Pilot, R.A.F.
 DEPASS, C. D., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DEPASS, ROBERT C., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DEWAR, R. D. G., Post-Captain, R.N., H.M.S. *Venus*.
 DIXON, E. T., Major, R.A.
 DIXON, T., Lieutenant, R.A.
 DODD, G. J., Second Lieutenant, R.E.
 DODD, J. H. L., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DODD, ROBERT W., Second Lieutenant, R.A.
 DONALD, H. F., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 DOUET, LOUIS, Lieutenant, A.S.C.
 DOUGLAS, H. E. M., Lieutenant-Colonel, V.C., D.S.O., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
 DRAPER, E. H., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DUFF, L. M., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 DUNLOP, ALLAN ALOYSIUS, Lieutenant, M.C., B.W.I.R.
 DUNN, E. W., Second Lieutenant, Northumberland Fusiliers.
 DURLACHER, E. A. O., Second Lieutenant, Worcestershire Regiment.

APPENDIX I

- ECCLES, W. H., Temporary Captain, B.W.I.R.
 EDWARDS, C. R., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 *EDWARDS, DONALD W., Second Lieutenant, A.S.C.
 *EDWARDS, H. D., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Commander, R.N.
 *EDWARDS, P. W., Lieutenant, A.S.C.
 ELKINGTON, J., Colonel, Royal Warwicks.
 EVANS, JOHN THOMSON, Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 EVANS, R. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 EVELYN, S., R.A.M.C.
 EVES, CHARLES EGERTON, Second Lieutenant, R.E.
 EVES, EGERTON, Captain, R.M.L.I.
 EWEN, W. U. G. S., Second Lieutenant, W.I.R.
- FACEY, H. R., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 FARQUHARSON, C. H. C., Surgeon-Captain, B.W.I.R.
 FARQUHARSON, C. J., Order of the Nile, 3rd Class, Captain, B.W.I.R.
 FARQUHARSON, F. H. R., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 FARQUHARSON, H. D., Colonel, R.M.
 *FARQUHARSON, NORMAN KENNETH, Second Lieutenant, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment.
 FARQUHARSON, W. G. R., Surgeon-Captain, B.W.I.R.
 FAUNCE, BARHAM, Lieutenant-Colonel, B.W.I.R.
 FAWCETT, ROBERT BERESFORD, Second Lieutenant, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
 FERGUSON, V. L., Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders.
 FINDLAY, JOHN, M.C., Captain, Cameron Highlanders.
 FINK, R. H. L., M.C., Captain and Adjutant, B.W.I.R.
 FISHER, A. V., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 FISHER, F. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *FITZ-RITSON, PHILIP M., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 FONSECA, FRANK L., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 FORD, H. F. P., Second Lieutenant, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment.
 FORD, N. B., Second Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers.
 *FORD, ROYSTON DEARMER, Second Lieutenant, Royal Irish Regiment.
 FORWOOD, W. D. PEPLOE, Captain, A.S.C., M.T.D.
 FOX, HAROLD ROBERT LESLIE, Lieutenant, R.E.
 FRENCH, E. G., Major, R.A.M.C.
 FURBER, A. M., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 FURSDEN, A. A., Second Lieutenant, 5th Devonshire Regiment.
 FURSDEN, C. H., Second Lieutenant, 5th Devonshire Regiment.
- *GADPAILLE, L. G. S., Lieutenant, R.A.F.
 GALLWEY, R. P., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 GAMBLER, A. J., M.C., Major, B.W.I.R.
 GARDNER, A., Captain, Essex Regiment.
 GARDNER, H., Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery.
 GARLAND, JOHN VINCENT, Second Lieutenant, A.S.C.
 *GARLAND, WODEHOUSE VINCENT RAVEN, Captain, Rand Rifles.
 GIBSON, G. H., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 GIBSON, T. R., Inns of Court O.T.C.
 GIDEON, C. S., Captain, R.A.M.C., 7th (Service) Batt. King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
 GIDEON, THADDEUS R., Second Lieutenant, 9th Batt. 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO SERVED

- GILL, G. F., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 GLANVILLE, ERNEST A., F.R.G.S., Major, R.E.
 *GLANVILLE, H. F., Captain, Flight Commander, R.A.F.
 GOLDSWORTHY, W. R., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 GORDON, ARCHIE, Second Lieutenant, 1st Batt. Staffordshire Regiment.
 GORDON, E. J., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *GOSSET, WILLIAM B., Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 GOULD, H. C., Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, attached 3rd Nigeria Regiment.
 GOWENLOCK, F., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 GRAHAM, R. J., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 GRAHAM, WILLIAM A., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 GRANT, CECIL ARCHIBALD, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *GRANT, DAVID R. C., Lieutenant, Canadian Machine Gun Corps.
 GRANT, K. L., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 GRAVEL, L. A., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 GRAY, A. L. B., Second Lieutenant, 11th King's Liverpool Regiment.
 GRAY, C. B., Lieutenant, Hampshire Regiment.
 GRAY, RUSHIE, Army Veterinary Corps.
 GRIFFITHS, I. G., Brigade Major, Indian Staff Corps, 23rd Bombay Cavalry.
 GRIFFITHS, W. G., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 GRIFFITHS, W. W. G., Colonel, India Staff Corps, 2nd Bombay Cavalry.
 GRUCHY, C. L. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 GRUCHY, L. S., Lieutenant, Nigerian Regiment.
- HAGGART, EDMUND C. C., A.R.O.T.C.
 HAIRS, L., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HALL, CHARLES LAWTON, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *HALL, CLARENCE ESPEUT LYON, M.C., Lieutenant, 5th South Wales Borderers (Pioneers).
 HALL, JOHN MAXWELL, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HAMILTON, I., Captain, 8th Buffs.
 HANNAN, W. S., Second Lieutenant, U.S.A.
 HARGREAVES, G., Surgeon-Captain, B.W.I.R.
 HARGREAVES, GEORGE, Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 HARPER, WILFRED GEORGE, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HARRIS, HERBERT L., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HART, G. V., Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 4th B.W.I.R.
 HART, J. F., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HARTY, A. HARRY, Surgeon, R.N.
 HARTY, F. S., Lieutenant, Artists Rifles.
 *HARVEY, C. M., Lieutenant, Middlesex Regiment.
 HARVEY, R. G. C., Lieutenant, Suffolk Regiment.
 HAUGHTON, HAROLD, Lieutenant, R.E.
 HAUSE, E. M., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HEADMAN, ARTHUR S. CARLYLE, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HEALE, J. R. C., Lieutenant, West Riding Regiment.
 HEARNE, AMBROSE A., Surgeon-Captain, B.W.I.R.
 HENDERSON, A. MCKENZIE, Captain, B.W.I.R.
 HENDERSON, C. D., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 HENDERSON, H. D., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HENDRICK, L. ST. CLAIR, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.

APPENDIX I

- HENRIQUES, LOUIS VICTOR COHEN, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HERON, MAURICE G., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HERON, F. V., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HEYLIGER, E. D. S., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 HICKS, REV. G. O., Captain, 12th Canadian Field Ambulance.
 HITCHINS, LESLIE W., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HOBBS, JOHN, Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 HOFFORD, W. S., Lieutenant, 17th Royal Scots.
 HOGG, T. A., Lieutenant, Staffordshire Regiment.
 HOLBROOK, W. J., Second Lieutenant, 9th Bedfordshire Regiment.
 HOLLAND, E. LLOYD, Lieutenant, Border Regiment.
 HOLLAND, F. W., Lieutenant.
 HOME, HENRY, Lieutenant, R.E.
 HONEY, W. B., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 HOOPER, G. L., Lieutenant, R.F.C.
 HOPKINS, A., Second Lieutenant, R.F.C.
 HORN, DAVID, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HORNE, LEONARD MONTAGUE, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HOWARD, P. B., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HUDDLE, L. W., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 HUSBAND, C. T. N., Lieutenant, R.E.
 *HUSBAND, GEORGE STAUNTON, Captain, 69th Punjabis.
- ISAACS, ANTHONY, Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 ISAACS, FREDERICK KEITH, Captain, B.W.I.R.
 ISAACS, E. P., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 ISAACS, SHIRLEY, Second Lieutenant, R.A.
 *ISAACS, VINCENT HARCOURT, Lieutenant, 9th Royal Fusiliers.
- JACKSON, A. N. S., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 JACKSON, H. J. T., Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 JACOBS, ARTHUR DE S., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 JACOBS, C. F., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 JAMES, DELROY MACGREGOR, Captain, Yorkshire Regiment.
 JAMES, E. D. H., O.T.C.
 JAMES, M. HAUGHTON, Lieutenant.
 JARRETT-KERR, A. I., Captain, Indian Supply and Transport.
 JARVIS, REV. A. C. L., C.M.G., M.C., C.F.
 JENOURE, E. M., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 JOHNSTON, H. J., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 JOHNSTON, G. A., Lieutenant.
 JOHNSTONE, ROBERT VICTOR STEWART, Lieutenant, R.M.
 JONES, EDMUND P., Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 JONES, J. G., Major, B.W.I.R.
 JOSLEN, HUBERT, Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
- KEARNEY, L., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 KEELING, OWEN HUGH, Second Lieutenant, 1st East Anglian Field Company, R.E.
 KELLY-LAWSON, D. O., Second Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
 *KELLY-LAWSON, GEORGE McFARQUHARSON, Second Lieutenant, R.G.A.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO SERVED

- *KEMBLE, C. S., Second Lieutenant, Suffolk Regiment.
- KEMBLE, FREDERICK ARTHUR, Second Lieutenant, Suffolk Regiment.
- *KEMBLE, HENRY N., Lieutenant, Suffolk Regiment.
- *KEMP, T. N. C., Lieutenant, 6th Gurkhas Rifles.
- *KERR, EDWARD BOURNES, Second Lieutenant, 12th Batt. Rifle Brigade.
- *KERR, HARRY, Second Lieutenant, 4th Batt. Royal Scots Guards.
- KERR, REGINALD, Lieutenant, A.S.C. (Cavalry Transport Section).
- KERR, W. LORD COKE, Lieutenant, A.S.C. (Motor Transport Section).
- KERR, W. R. COKE, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- KERR, JARRET, Captain, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Contingent.
- KERR, THOMAS, Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., Submarine, C. Class.
- KERR-JARRETT, F. M., Lieutenant, A.S.C., Aldershot Command.
- KERRICH, HENRY, Second Lieutenant, Sherwood Foresters.
- KERRICH, WALTER ALLEN FITZGERALD, Captain, R.A.
- KIEFFER, F. J., Lieutenant, J.W.C.
- KIEFFER, W. H., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- KIEFFER, THOMAS DANN, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- KILBURN, A. N., Second Lieutenant, 20th Batt. Middlesex Regiment.
- *KING, BERRY, Lieutenant, 3rd Batt. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and R.F.C.
- KING, J. O'REILLY, Lieutenant, 6th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and R.F.C.
- KIRKHAM, A. A., Second Lieutenant, 16th Rifle Brigade.
- KIRKHAM, G. H., Lieutenant, S. A. Mounted Rifles.
- KIRKLAND, J. V., Lieutenant, W.I.R., Adjutant B.W.I.R.
- KITCHENER OF KHARTUM, Colonel, Earl, Inspector of Railway Defences, A.Q.M.G.
- KOHLER, H. H., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.

- LANE, E. S., Captain, 3rd Hampshire Regiment.
- LANNIGAN, J. N. C., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LAWSON, STEPHEN, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LEACH, ANTHONY, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LEACH, PAUL V., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
- LEE, JOHN, Lieutenant, 7th London Regiment.
- LEE, LIONEL JAMES, Lieutenant.
- LEPINGWELL, M. J., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LEVY, K. C., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LEVY, LEANDER C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LEVY, LESLIE C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LEWIS, J. D. G., Lieutenant, K.S.L.I.
- LEWIS, S., Major, R.A.M.C.
- LINDO, GORDON S., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LINTON, A. C., Second Lieutenant, 3rd Batt. 19th County of London Regiment.
- LIVINGSTON, REGINALD H. S., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LIVINGSTON, W. H. M., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- *LLEWELLYN, ROBERT HARMAN, Commander H.M.S. *Queen Mary*.
- LOCKETT, KEITH, Second Lieutenant, Sussex Regiment.
- LOGAN, A. F., Lieutenant, Indian Army.
- LORD, ERIC M., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LORD, JOHN LEIGH, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- LOVELL, H. G., Captain and Chaplain, B.W.I.R.
- LUCIE-SMITH, J. D., Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.

APPENDIX I

- *LUCIE-SMITH, EUAN, Second Lieutenant, Warwickshire Regiment.
LYNCH, H. E. H., Second Lieutenant, Royal Irish Rifles.
LYONS, A. V., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
LYONS, GEO. HEATHCOTE, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- McCARTHY, H. G., Captain, R.A.M.C. (Ontario, Canada).
McCORMACK, L. A., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
McCORMACK, A. H. C., Captain, B.W.I.R.
*McCREA, F. D., Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Regiment.
McCRINDLE, J. R., Lieutenant, R.F.C.
McCULLOCH, A. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
McCULLOCH, W., Second Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers.
*McDERMOT, CECIL ARTHUR GEORGE, Captain, Canadian Regiment.
McDERMOT, HUGH ERNEST, Captain, Canadian Contingent.
McDOWELL, GEO. ANDREW, Second Lieutenant, Connaught Rangers.
McFARLANE, A. B., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
McFARLANE, MAYNARD, Captain, R.A.F.
McGRATH, DONALD SCOTT, Lieutenant, R.N., H.M.S. *Mastiff*.
McGRATH, HENRY SCOTT, Second Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)
*McGRATH, NOEL GEORGE SCOTT, Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)
McKAY, L. H., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
McKENLEY, A. L., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
*MACKINNON, CHARLES BOURDEN FULLERTON, Lieutenant, R.E.
*MACKINNON, RONALD FULLERTON, M.C., Captain, 11th Lancashire Fusiliers.
McKINNON, N., Lieutenant, Royal Artillery.
McLACHLAN, HENRY, Captain, B.W.I.R.
McLAUGHLIN, F. L., Lieutenant, Princess Patricia's Own, Canada.
*McLAUGHLIN, LEE T., Lieutenant, R.F.C.
McLAVERTY, S. A., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
MacNISH, IAN D., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
McPHAIL, DONALD S., Second Lieutenant, R.E.
McPHAIL, D. R., Lieutenant, 5th South Lancashire Regiment.
McPHAIL, DUGALD, Captain, R.A.M.C.
McPHAIL, FRANCIS D., Captain, B.W.I.R.
McPHAIL, J. P., Second Lieutenant, 1st W.I.R.
McPHERSON, E. R., O.B.E., Lieutenant-Colonel, Gordon Highlanders.
MADDEN, THOMAS PATRICK, Flight Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.A.S.
MAGEE, WILLIAM, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
MAGNUS, V. N., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
MAIS, E. N., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
*MAIS, HERBERT ROXBURGH, Lieutenant, R.E.
MAIS, R. C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
MARESCAUX, G. C. H., R.N. (Retired).
MARESCAUX, O. H. E., Major, W.O. Staff.
MARSHALL, WILMOT, M. D., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
MARTINEZ, ALMA, Second Lieutenant, Egyptian Labour Corps.
MARTINEZ, ROY SIDNEY, Major (acting), B.W.I.R.
MASON, S. J., Captain, B.W.I.R.
MASTERS, CHARLES HENRY COLLINGWOOD, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
MASTERS, JOHN COLLYNS STAINSBY, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO SERVED

- MELHADO, ALLAN, Flight Sub-Lieutenant, R.N.
 MELHADO, CLIFFORD, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MELHADO, LEO I., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *MELHADO, OWEN, Lieutenant, Yorkshire Regiment.
 MELHADO, V. K., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 MELVILLE, ARTHUR R., Lieutenant, R.N.R.
 MENDEZ, G. W., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MILES, FRANCIS NORMAN, Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Naval Division.
 MILES, G. E., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Netley Hospital.
 *MILES, RICHARD DOUGLAS, Second Lieutenant, R.I.F.
 MILES, W. H., Captain, 2nd Batt. Dorset Regiment (Mesopotamia).
 MILHOLLAND, ARTHUR, M.C., Lieutenant.
 *MILHOLLAND, F. R., Second Lieutenant, Yorkshire Regiment.
 MILLAR, A. L., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MILLER, C. V. H., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MILLS, D. D., Lieutenant, 1st Nigerian Regiment, W.A.F.F., Second Lieutenant, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.
 MILLS, I. D., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *MILLS, J. M. D., D.F.C., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MOORE, JAMES YORK, Captain, R.A.M.C.
 MORDECAI, LESLIE ROY, Captain, Lancashire Fusiliers.
 *MORGAN, C. F., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MORRIS, E. L., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MORRIS, W. H., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MOSELEY, C. A., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 MOSELEY, J. G., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 MOSSE, C. E. LeC., Lieutenant, A.S.C.
 MOULTON, C. BERRAGE, Lieutenant, Motor Transport, A.S.C.
 MOULTON-BARRETT, E. A., C.M.G., Colonel, Deputy Director of Ordnance.
 MOULTON-BARRETT, A. L., Brigade-Major, Dorsets.
 MOULTON-BARRETT, E. F., Captain, Queen's Own Royal West Kents.
 MOULTON-BARRETT, E. M., D.S.O., Major, Northumberland Fusiliers.
 MOULTON-BARRETT, E. S., Temporary Second Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders.
 MOULTON-BARRETT, H. D., Lieutenant-Colonel, graded as Staff Captain (retired).
 MOXSY, ARTHUR R., Second Lieutenant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 MUIR, IVAN, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MUIR, H. T., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MURRAY, FRANK FARQUHARSON, Captain, Black Watch.
 MURRAY, REGINALD M., M.B.E., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MUSSON, ERIC C., Second Lieutenant, Essex Regiment.
 MUSSON, JOHN McDUGALL, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MUSSON, S. P., Major, Indian Army.
 MYERS, A. A., Surgeon-Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 MYERS, S. B., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
- NAIRNE, J. R. M., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 NATHAN, A. A., Captain, Herts Yeomanry.
 NEISH, D. C. G., Lieutenant, R.N.
 NEISH, W. D., Major, R.A.M.C.
 NEISH, WILLIAM VINCENT GRANVILLE, Lieutenant, Canadian Contingent.

APPENDIX I

- NETHERSOLE, EWART, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 NETHERSOLE, SIDNEY C., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 NICHOLLS, ERNEST WILES, Second Lieutenant.
 *NICOLL, ERIC L., Second Lieutenant, 4th West Kents.
 NIVEN, WILLIAM, Captain, B.W.I.R.
 NIXON, DOUGLAS E., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 NOBLE, JOHN, Colonel, R.M.L.I.
 NOBLE, H. E., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 NORTHCOTT, P., Lieutenant, A.S.C.
 NORTON, F. A., Surgeon-Captain, B.W.I.R.
 NOSWORTHY, A. H., Midshipman, H.M.S. *Indomitable*.
 NOSWORTHY, F. P., Major, 1st Indian Expeditionary Force.
 *NOSWORTHY, WILLIAM CLAUDE MICHELIN, Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 NUNES, ROBERT K., Captain, B.W.I.R. and R.A.F.
- O'DONNELL, H. D., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 OGILVIE, C. McD., Lieutenant-Colonel, B.W.I.R.
 OLIPHANT, RONALD W., Inns of Court O.T.C.
 ORAM, H. P. KENDAL, Lieutenant, R.N., H.M.S. *Earnest*.
 ORGILL, F. C., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 ORRETT, ARTHUR, Second Lieutenant, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 *ORRETT, CLAUD CECIL, Lieutenant, Royal Warwick Regiment.
 ORRETT, E. G., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 *ORRETT, FRANK, Gordon Highlanders.
 OSMOND, C. F., Second Lieutenant, H.A.C.
 OSMOND, GEORGE, Fleet Paymaster, R.N.
 OSMOND, H. D., Captain, Imperial Light Horse, South Africa.
- PADDYFOOT, J. A., Captain, 5th J.W.C.
 PARTKINSON, R. B., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 PATON, ARTHUR CARLYLE, Major, Remount Department.
 PATTERSON, F. L., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 PATTERSON, L. V., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 PATTINSON, M. H., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 PAWSEY, A. M., Lieutenant, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (Pioneers).
 PAWSEY, FRANCIS GRAHAM, Second Lieutenant, J.M.A.
 *PAYNE-GALWEY, MAURICE HYLTON FRANKLAND, Second Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards.
 PEARCE, HAROLD, E. D., M.C., Second Lieutenant, 7th East Lancashires.
 *PEARMAN, JAMES O'HARA, Lieutenant, Warwickshire Regiment.
 PEAT, HAROLD R., Lieutenant, Canadian Contingent.
 PEET, C. G., M.C., Major, Lancashire Fusiliers.
 PENGELETT, WALTER C., Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Engineers.
 PENGELLY, ERIC, Second Lieutenant, W.I.R.
 PERRY, A. WHITSON, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 PHILLIPPO, J., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 PHILLIPPS, W. L., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 PHILLIPS, ALLAN S., Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 PHILLIPS, W. M., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *PIERCE, R. C., Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 PIKE, C., Chaplain, B.W.I.R.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO SERVED

- PINNOCK, VIVIAN ST. L., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 PITTAM, H. E., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *POË, J. H. L., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 2nd Batt. B.W.I.R.
 POWELL, D., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 *POWELL, J. S., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 PRINGLE, C. M., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 *PROUDFOOT, HAROLD H., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 PURCHAS, C. M. G., Second Lieutenant.
 PURCHAS, Captain.
 PURDON, V. L., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.

 QUINN, E. H., Captain, B.W.I.R.

 RAGG, P. M., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 RAMSON, J. L., Captain and C.F., 6th B.W.I.R.
 RATCLIFFE, FRANK, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 REID, H. E., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 RENNIE, A. B., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 RENNIE, J. A., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 RERRIE, HENRY GODDEN, M.C., Lieutenant, York and Lancaster Regiment.
 RERRIE, ERROL S. E., M.C., Captain, 3rd East Yorkshire Regiment.
 REVELL, CHRISTOPHER, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 RICHARDS, E. N., Captain, R.E.
 RICHARDS, NOEL, Second Lieutenant, A.S.C.
 RIPLEY, R. L., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *RIPLEY, R. C. P., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R. and R.A.F.
 *ROBERTS, JOHN, Second Lieutenant, R.F.A., 381st Battery.
 ROBERTSON, G. H. D., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 ROBERTSON, P. O., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 ROBESON, R. F., Second Lieutenant, W.I.R.
 ROBINSON, CYRIL, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 ROPER, C. L., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 ROPER, F. L., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 ROSEDON, G. A., Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Force.
 *ROXBURGH, ALAN CAMERON, Lieutenant, Notts. Yeomanry, attached R.F.C.
 ROXBURGH, THOS. ARCHIBALD, Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 RUDOLPH, H. L., Captain, R.A.M.C., 9th Middlesex Regiment.
 RUDOLPH, OSWALD L., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 RUSHIE-GREY, G. O., Captain, Veterinary Corps.
 RUSSELL, ERIC, Lieutenant, 4th Gloucesters.
 RUSSEL, R. F., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 RUTTY, R. C., Captain, B.W.I.R.

 *SAILMAN, ROBERT THOMAS HEATHFIELD, Lieutenant, 85th Batt. Canadian Infantry.
 ST. AUBYN, F. C., Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards.
 SAMUELS, H. K., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 SANGUINETTI, W. R., O.B.E., M.C., Captain, R.E.
 SANGUINETTI, C. S., Major, B.W.I.R.
 SANGUINETTI, NEVILLE H., Midshipman, H.M.S. *Marlborough*.
 SARGOOD, A. H., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.

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- *SAUNDERS, ARTHUR HUGH RICH, Captain, 2nd Gurkhas.
 SAUNDERS, F. A. R., Lieutenant, A.S.C.
 SAUNDERS, HAROLD, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, East Yorkshire Regiment.
 SCHARSCHMIDT, BUTLER HOWARD, Major, 1st Canadian Contingent.
 SCHARSCHMIDT, GUY, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 *SCHULT, EDGAR, Second Lieutenant, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.
 SCOTT, H. H., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 SCUDAMORE, C. G., Second Lieutenant, 7th London Regiment.
 SCUDAMORE, H. G., Second Lieutenant, Royal West Kents (transferred to 16th Manchesters).
 SCUDAMORE, S., M.C., Second Lieutenant, 7th London Regiment.
 *SCUDAMORE, KEMP, Lieutenant, R.A.
 SEGRE, BERESFORD, Second Lieutenant, R.E.
 SEWELL, H. S., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Dragoon Guards.
 SHACKLETON, J. F., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 SHARPE, CLIVE, J., M.C., Major, R.A.M.C.
 SHARPE, CLAUDE E., Second Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 SHERLOCK, A. M., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 SHILLETTO, CHAS. HENRY, Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 SHIPLEY, H., Major, B.W.I.R.
 SHIRLEY, A. E. B., H.A.C.
 SHIRLEY, E. C., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 SHIRLEY, I. O. B., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 SIDGWICK, J. B., Lieutenant, R.N.
 *SILVERA, LEOPOLD GEORGE, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 SILVERA, O., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 SIMMS, A. A., Captain, Jamaica Militia Artillery.
 SIMMS, HENRY, Second Lieutenant, R.E.
 SIMMONS, STEPHEN, Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 SIMSON, JAMES, Lieutenant-Colonel.
 SINCLAIR, NEIL, R.A.M.C.
 SLOANE, J. L. R., Lieutenant, R.N., H.M.S. *Devonshire*.
 SMITH, E. V., Lieutenant-Surgeon.
 SMYTHE, C. C., Second Lieutenant, J.W.C.
 SMYTHE, ST. JOHN C., Second Lieutenant, 9th Batt. East Kent Regiment (The Buffs).
 SORAPURE, S. V., Surgeon, H.M. Hospital Ship.
 *SPALDING, ROBERT GORDON, Second Lieutenant, South Lancashire Regiment.
 SPENCER-SMITH, Major, R.A.
 SPRATT, SAMUEL, Captain, B.W.I.R.
 SPYER, A. H., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 SQUIRE, ALAN G., Second Lieutenant, W.I.R.
 *STEPHENSON, DANIEL PIKE, Second Lieutenant, 4th North Staffordshire Regiment.
 STEWART, CAMPBELL L., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 STEWART, J. D., Commander, R.N.
 *STOCKHAUSEN, IVAN LANCELOT, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R. and R.F.C.
 STUART, H. C., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, Highland Light Infantry.
 *STURRIDGE, E. A., Second Lieutenant, 11th Service Batt.
 STURRIDGE, HUBERT BERESFORD, Second Lieutenant.
 SULLIVAN, J., Lieutenant, Egyptian Labour Corps.
 SWABY, H. GLANVILL, Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 SYMONDS, A. S. P., Major.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO SERVED

- TAIT, D. L., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
 TAYLOR, STANLEY A. G., Captain, 4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment.
 THELWELL, A. F., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 *THOMAS, ARTHUR CRICHTON, Major, R.G.A.
 THOMAS, B., Lieutenant, R.N.
 THOMAS, E. V. S., Lieutenant, R.F.A.
 *THOMAS, F. H., D.S.C., Captain, R.M.L.I.
 *THOMAS, HARRY REID, Captain, R.G.A.
 THOMAS, G. M., D.F.C., Major, R.N.
 THOMAS, H. P., Lieutenant, Baluchistan Infantry.
 THOMAS, W. L., D.S.O., M.C. and bar, Major, B.W.I.R.
 *THOMPSON, ARNOLD EDWARD, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 THOMPSON, L. B., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 THOMSON, JOHN ARTHUR VASSAL, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 THORN, G. H., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 THORNE, W. G., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 *THORNTON, LESLIE IRVINE LUMSDEN, Lieutenant, 16th Cavalry, Indian Army.
 THURSFIELD, JOHN BROWNE, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 TURNER, N., Second Lieutenant, 1st W.I.R.
 TURNER, J. N., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 TURNER, W. V., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.

 URQUHART, P., Lieutenant, 3rd Batt. Royal Highlanders.

 *VERLEY, A. S. L., Lieutenant, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
 VERLEY, R. C., Captain, R.A.M.C.
 VESEY, C. A., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 VICKERS, W. H., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.

 *WALKER, HOWARD NAPIER, Captain, Second Welsh Regiment, attached 5th Brigade Royal Flying
 Corps as Major.
 *WARD, ARTHUR CLAUD, D.S.O., Captain, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.
 WARD, F. R., Captain, Transport.
 WARDER, J., Lieutenant, 12th Warwickshire Regiment.
 WATERS, R. C., Captain, B.W.I.R.
 WATSON, ARTHUR MONEY, Second Lieutenant.
 *WATSON, I. IRVINE, Second Lieutenant, R.A.
 *WATSON-TAYLOR, ARTHUR SIMON, 2nd Lieutenant, London Regiment.
 WATSON-TAYLOR, CYRIL ALFRED, Lieutenant, R.N.V.R.
 WATSON-TAYLOR, F. J., Lieutenant, Royal Wiltshires.
 WATSON-TAYLOR, HARRY GERALD, Lieutenant, London Regiment.
 WEBSTER, M. E., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 WESTMORLAND, H. A., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 WESTMORELAND, A. W. G., Lieutenant, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
 *WESTPHAL, BENJAMIN AUGUSTUS, Captain, 18th Batt. Manchester Regiment.
 WETTON, W. S., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 WHITELOCK, GILBERT, R.N.
 WHITELOCK, HARRY, R.A.M.C.
 WHITTARD, L. H., Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
 WILLIAMS, BERNARD W., Second Lieutenant, R.F.A.

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- WILLIAMS, W. D. K., Lieutenant, 15th Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.
WILLIAMS, EDWARD HEWETT, Lieutenant, 17th Lancashire Fusiliers.
WILLIAMS, R. G., Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.
WILLIAMS, V. G., Captain, B.W.I.R.
WILLIS, R. E., Lieutenant-Colonel, B.W.I.R.
WOLVERSTAN, GAREL, Lieutenant, R.F.A.
WOOD-HILL, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, W.I.R., Commanding 1st B.W.I.R.
*WORTLEY, MAURICE LESTER, Second Lieutenant, 1st Batt. Suffolk Regiment.
WORTLEY, H. E., Second Lieutenant, 3rd Batt. Suffolk Regiment.
WYNNE, RONALD J., Second Lieutenant, North Staffordshire Regiment.
WYNNE, W. R., Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., H.M.S. *Blenheim*.

YOUNG, R. C. (Rev.), Chaplain, B.W.I.R.
YOUNG, F. S. NEWMAN, Captain, A.S.C.
*YOUNG, LEICESTER BARCLAY, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R.



CAPTAIN A. C. WARD
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers



2nd LIEUTENANT A. E. THOMPSON
British West Indies Regiment



2nd LIEUTENANT E. LUCIE-SMITH
1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment

APPENDIX II

ROLL OF HONOUR

OBITUARY NOTICES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Portraits of those marked * are in the War Collection in the Institute of Jamaica.

*ERIC MONTAGUE ABENDANA, B.Sc., C.E. (Toronto University), Lieutenant, Canadian Engineers, son of Mr. I. M. Abendana, of Port Antonio, was born at Port Antonio in 1892 and received his early education at Titchfield School. He left Jamaica in 1905 and entered St. Andrew's College, Toronto, where he continued his studies in his profession as a civil engineer. In 1914 he received his degrees of B.Sc. and C.E. He obtained a position as Civil Engineer and Draughtsman for the St. Mary's Portland Cement Company of Ontario, which position he held until he joined the Canadian Engineers. In April 1916 he came to Jamaica and, whilst here, was ordered to proceed to Halifax to join his Regiment, which was embarking for over-seas duty. On his arrival in England he held an appointment under the War Office as Resident Engineer for the construction of three aerodrome stations. He was recalled to his Regiment and joined his Battalion in France on July 10, 1918. He died on October 16 from pleurisy, whilst on active service in France.

ROBERT GRIGOR ALLAN, aged twenty, second Lieutenant, K.O.S.B., killed in action at Vimy Ridge, on April 9, 1917. Was the only grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Craig, of Savoy, Clarendon. His great-great-grandfather was the Hon. Charles Farquharson, Custos and Member of Assembly for St. Elizabeth, who died in 1825. He was educated at Winchester College. Was the King's Gold Medallist there, and had won a scholarship at Oxford, when war broke out; but he immediately went into training, and to the front shortly thereafter. He had been wounded severely and had rejoined just before his death.

*EDWARD LEICESTER STUART ASTWOOD, Second Lieutenant, 26th (S.) Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Bankers), son of E. W. Astwood, of the Colonial Treasury, Jamaica, and of Agnes Astwood, was born in St. Andrew, Jamaica. He was educated first at the Jamaica College, and afterwards at Oundle School, Northamptonshire, England (Engineering side). He returned to Jamaica and was employed in the Engineering Branch of the Jamaica Government Railway for a period of about three years. On the outbreak of war he resigned his position and proceeded to England to offer his services to the War Office, and having had the advantage of some previous military training in the Officers' Training Corps of Oundle School, he was gazetted to a commission in the 14th Reserve Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers at Shoreham. He rapidly acquired efficiency, and was shortly after this appointed a Musketry Instructor and ordered to join the 26th (Service) Battalion of the same Regiment at Aldershot. This Battalion proceeded to France in May 1916, on which occasion he acted as Adjutant to the advance section, and after several attacks at the front in which he displayed much courage, he fell mortally wounded in the great advance of September 15, 1916, whilst working a Lewis machine gun very near the enemy trenches at a point to the north of Flers. He was rescued by his devoted friend and loyal comrade, Lieutenant Pelham Aldrich, with much difficulty and at great personal risk, and sent to a base hospital, where he was entrained for Rouen in Princess Christian's

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ambulance train. He, however, succumbed to his serious injuries whilst in this train on September 20, 1916, and his body was buried at the Military Cemetery of St. Sever, Rouen. For his gallant act of working a machine gun under very heavy fire he received the commendation of Major-General Sydney Lawford, commanding the 41st Division, and has been highly spoken of by his Colonel and Captain as having been a most popular and promising officer. He was twenty-three years of age.

*FRANK WATSON BAILLIE, Second Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, the younger son of Rev. W. Baillie, of Wesley Mount, Williamsfield, was born on October 4, 1900, at Savanna-la-Mar. He was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, England. On leaving school in 1917, he joined the R.A.F. in October, and received his commission a few months later. He was killed as the result of an aeroplane accident at Hounslow on September 15, 1918, and buried in the new Brentford Cemetery Heston, Hounslow.

*GEORGE, EDWARD K. BEMAND, Second Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bemand, of Kingston, and grandson of the late Mr. George Adams. Shortly after war was declared he gave up his employment as an engineer in England, and joined the Army. He was killed in action in France on December 26, 1916.

ROLF GUILLAUME DE LA VIEUVILLE BERTRAM, Lieutenant, 8th Winnipeg Regt., son of the Hon. L. J. Bertram, Auditor-General of Jamaica. Educated at Cheltenham College. Trooper in the Fort Garry Horse. Promoted to Lieutenant, December 1915. Died on September 6, 1916, of wounds received on May 16.

PERCY VERE BINNS, M.C., Captain, 1st Brigade Canadian Engineers, second son of Mr. Ellis P. Binns, of Lee, London, S.E., and formerly of Port Antonio, Jamaica. He was born at Port Antonio in 1893 and was educated at Woodstock College, Ontario, and at Toronto University. In 1914 he took up his profession of civil engineering, but in November 1915 he obtained a commission in the Canadian Engineers, with the 1st Brigade of which he went to France. He was wounded on September 8, 1916, and was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry on New Year's Day, 1917. In September of the same year he was made Acting Adjutant and on May 31 he was appointed Staff Captain to his Brigade. On August 28 he was killed in action in France. The Colonel of his Brigade said of him: "He was a most competent officer, and a man of the most engaging personality and of great charm of manner. I considered myself fortunate when he was posted to me as Staff Captain last June, and I predicted for him an unusually brilliant career."

ARTHUR WORSLEY BLACKDEN, Second Lieutenant, R.F.A., son of Brigadier-General L. S. Blackden, then Commanding Troops, Jamaica, late of the West India Regiment, and of Mrs. Blackden, Trafalgar Park, Jamaica. Educated at Tonbridge School. Passed into Woolwich in February 1915. Gazetted Second Lieutenant, R.F.A., October 27, 1915; went to France with his Battery, May 3, 1916. Killed in action in the Gird Support Trench, north-east of Flers, near the Somme, France, while selecting an advanced position for his Battery under very heavy shell fire, on September 28, 1916, aged eighteen years and nine months nearly. The G.O.C. of his Division said of him: "He was a most gallant young officer and had already shown marked ability in his profession."

*HAROLD HUNTER BORDEN, Lieutenant, born at Montego Bay, April 29, 1896, son of W. R. Borden, of Grand Cayman. While at College in the United States he joined the Canadian Flying Corps in July 1917 at Ontario, Canada, and went to England in December 1917 to complete his training. In May 1918 he went to France as Second Lieutenant, and was promoted full Lieutenant there. He was reported missing on July 1, 1918, and the remains of a burnt cheque-book, which had his initials on, were returned from Germany some time after peace was declared.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

*ERNEST C. P. BOYLE, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, Honourable Artillery Company, came to Jamaica in November 1908, and rented the estate Good Hope in the Port Royal Mountains. He was a Magistrate, and engaged in many other honourable positions in the island. On the eve of returning to Jamaica from a visit to England, war broke out, and he joined the H.A.C. as a captain. In June 1915 he was shot through the lung. In February 1916 he went back to active service and was appointed Acting Lieutenant-Colonel in October of that year. Soon after, on the retirement of his Colonel, he was placed in command of the Battalion. He was killed in action on February 7, 1917. He had served in the Boer War, beginning as a trooper and ending as a captain in the Imperial Yeomanry.

*DENNIS JOHN FREELAND BRADBURY, Second Lieutenant, The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, son of P. J. O'Leary Bradbury and his wife Ellen, daughter of the late Dr. John Freeland, of Antigua, B.W.I., was born in Antigua, June 30, 1897. He came to Jamaica in 1900 and went to England in 1907. He left Fulneck School, Yorkshire, at the end of the summer term 1915, after a successful school career during which he won the school batting average for three years, the bowling average two years, and the athletic championship two years. He was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 11th Battalion The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, in September 1915, and after a course of instruction at Fort Purbrook, near Portsmouth, was engaged in training recruits till July 15, 1916, when he was sent to the front "somewhere in France." In September he was attached to the 10th Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment as Battalion Bombing Officer. He was wounded whilst leading his men in an attack on a German trench on November 15, and died of wounds on the following day.

*GEORGE EDWIN BROWNE, Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Browne, of Kingston. He was born at Cape Town, S. Africa, in 1891, came to Jamaica in 1906. He was a clerk in the Audit Office, but left as Lieutenant with the 1st Jamaica War Contingent in November 1915, and was subsequently transferred to the R.A.F. and qualified as pilot. He was sent to France on December 15, 1917, and died of wounds on January 21, 1918. He is buried in Lincourt New British Cemetery, east of Peronne. In a letter, Major Mallory of his squadron says: "His loss is great, as he was a splendid officer and a most promising young pilot."

BRIAN LLOYD BRANDON, Lieutenant, Shropshire Light Infantry, son of the late Mr. Jacob Brandon, of Kingston, was born at Emerald Park, Kingston, Jamaica, and was educated at Wolmer's School, Kingston. After leaving school, he entered commercial life, and had an exceedingly bright future before him; he, however, gave this up with the object of going into active service. He left Jamaica with one of the Contingents, and was transferred to the Shropshire Light Infantry. He saw much active service. On October 5, 1918, he was killed in action whilst leading his platoon.

*BASIL RAYMOND WOODD CAHUSAC, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R., third son of Mr. C. T. Cahusac, of Orange Grove, Westmoreland, was born at Hyde Estate in Trelawny on October 28, 1897, joined the Contingent Force in June 1917, and served in France and Italy. In July 1918 was transferred to the Officers' Training School at Bedford, England, and just after finishing his course, contracted influenza and died in the Woolwich Military Hospital on October 29, 1918, aged twenty-one years and one day.

HORACE TOWNSHEND CLARE, Major, was born in Kingston, Jamaica, on October 3, 1896, was educated at Haileybury, and passed for Woolwich (with a view to entering the Royal Engineers) at the earliest date possible; but two years later, on the outbreak of war he was given a commission in the Artillery. He was at the landing at Gallipoli, served with the famous 29th Division, was mentioned in dispatches, was amongst the last to leave. He was ordered to France, was wounded there, and given his captaincy in the Horse Artillery. On March 25 he was made a Major in the R.F.A., and placed in command of a battery. He was only twenty-one years of age.

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KENNETH WILLIAM CALDER, Second Lieutenant, D Battery, 66th Brigade, R.F.A., fourth son of the late John Vassall Calder, of Worthy Park, Ewarton, Jamaica; born at Stanmore, Malvern, Jamaica, November 13, 1892; educated Potsdam School, Jamaica, and, winning the Rhodes Scholarship in 1912, entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in October of that year, where he took second-class honours in Mathematical Moderations in 1913; joined King Edward's Horse as a trooper in his first term, being promoted Lance-Corporal. He was in Jamaica for the summer vacation when war broke out in August 1914; returned to England immediately, but on arrival found he had been given his discharge from King Edward's Horse, owing to being abroad when they were mobilised. Trained for a short time with the University and Public Schools Corps at Epsom; joined the H.A.C. early in October 1914, and on November 15 transferred back to King Edward's Horse; was gazetted Second Lieutenant, R.F.A., December 4, 1914; left for Egypt in June 1915; served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force at Gallipoli from July and died at Cape Hellas, December 21 following, from wounds received in action on the 19th, while acting as F.O.O. in the front trenches. Buried in the Lancashire Landing Cemetery there. His C.O. wrote: "He was acting F.O.O. in the front trenches on the afternoon of December 19, when he made an attack in the Turkish trenches. Our forward position was one of the most dangerous on the peninsula and was always very heavily shelled during any operations in that quarter. The telephone wire then broke, and he walked a short distance away from the firing line to see what had happened. While there a 6-in. h.e. shell burst within a few feet of him and the sergeant who was with him, and covered them both with the dirt. He laughed and said, 'Come along, Sergeant; that's all in the game.' Almost immediately on returning to the trench a h.e. shell burst right on top of him and threw him violently against the traverse of the trench. At the same time a piece of shell hit him on the base of the skull." And again: "Calder's sang-froid under fire was remarkable. I have heard him described as 'the coolest man in the firing line.' His death was a great blow to me, as, although I had only been in command of the Battery a short time, I had learnt to place a high value on his courage and skill and found him a first-class officer, keen, capable, and very popular with the men. His fellow-officers and the men of the Battery were very fond of him." His Colonel also wrote: "He was a good lad, a nice fellow, and we all share in your sorrow"; and the Sergeant: "I was with Mr. Calder when he was hit. He was observing our Battery's fire with his usual coolness, though we ourselves were being heavily shelled. At the time he was hit (5.30 p.m.) we were both at the end of the trench looking after the parapet, as the light was fading. . . . When the news reached the Battery, it came as a great shock to all, and I can assure you Mr. Calder has been a universal favourite with all the N.C.O.s and men. Cool to a degree under fire, he would not tell anyone to go anywhere he would not go himself. We have lost a good officer and a gentleman." While at Oxford he rowed in the Torpids in 1913 and 1914, and played soccer, hockey and cricket for his college both years.

*IVOR HENRY CAMPBELL, Second Lieutenant, Middlesex Regiment, youngest son of Dougald Campbell, of Rosehall, St. Catherine, and Lillias his wife. He was born in 1888, and educated in Jamaica and at Okehampton, Devonshire, England. He went from Costa Rica (where he was manager of a banana and cocoa farm) to England in 1915 and enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment, and after training went with his Battalion to Salonika, where he served his King and Country for one year. He obtained leave to proceed to England, having successfully passed for a commission, and when waiting for a transport he was taken suddenly ill and died in a Military Hospital at Salonika on August 29, 1917, aged twenty-nine years, leaving a widow in England.

CHARLES WIGRAM MARSHALL CASTLE, Senior Medical Officer of the Public Hospital, was born in India in 1859, and was the son of Captain Charles T. Castle, of the Leicester Regiment, and afterwards of the Indian Police. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and afterwards entered King's College Hospital; he took his degrees there and went up for the R.A.M.C., but failing sight in one eye spoilt his chance of a commission, and he came on to Jamaica in 1887 under the auspices

OBITUARY NOTICES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

of the late Sir Henry Norman and the Hon. James Farquharson, and entered the Island Medical Service. After strenuous years of work in the Chapelton and Port Royal Mountains districts, he was appointed Senior Medical Officer of the Public Hospital, Kingston. He left in the latter part of 1915 with a view to joining the R.A.M.C. In the early part of 1916 he obtained a position on the staff of medical men to examine recruits for Lord Kitchener's Army. He, however, decided to return to Jamaica and resume his duties, but whilst working in London he was seized with a chronic trouble he had fought for years which caused his death.

*JOHN CHANDLER, M.C., Second Lieutenant, 1st County of London Regiment, eldest son of Rev. J. T. H. Chandler and his wife Anna Mary, daughter of late Hon. J. C. Melville, Custos of St. Andrew, was born at Claremont in the parish of St. Ann on February 7, 1894. In May 1915 he relinquished a good position in the employ of the United Fruit Company at San Jose, Costa Rica; went to England and entered the Inns of Court O.T.C. After going through the requisite course of training, he was given a commission as Second Lieutenant in the County of London Regiment, and went into active service in France in February 1916. He took part in the attack of High Wood on the Somme Front on September 15, and, according to the *London Gazette* of October 20, was awarded the Military Cross "for conspicuous gallantry in action. When the senior company officers had become casualties, he organised and led a flank attack which drove the enemy out of a wood." He was killed in action on October 1, 1916, by a shell.

ARTHUR VERNON CLARE, born September 30, 1895, in Jamaica; enlisted September 9, 1914, 12th County of London (The Rangers); went to France in April 1915; received his commission in February 1916, and fell "whilst most gallantly leading his platoon," near Flers, September 15, 1916. He was a son of the Rev. M. C. Clare, formerly Head Master of the Church of England Grammar School, Kingston.

*DAVID LOUIS CLEMETSON, Lieutenant, 24th Welsh Regiment, eldest son of the late David Robert Clemetson of "Frontier" St. Mary, was born at Port Maria, St. Mary, in 1893 and was educated at Potsdam, Jamaica, and Clifton College, England. At the outbreak of war he was an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, and volunteered for service in Kitchener's Army. He enlisted in the Sportsmen's Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers. After serving in Salonika he was invalided to England, and then transferred into the 24th Welsh Regiment of the Welsh Hussars, and was killed near Peronne on September 21, 1918.

PERCY W. D. CONRAN, Major, 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, who died from wounds at Neuf-Berquin, France, on April 12, 1918, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Conran, of Fernhill, Mannamead, Plymouth. Major Percy Conran was born on July 28, 1885. He was educated at Cheltenham College, from where he entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and obtained his commission in 1905, and then joined the Royal Lancashire Fusiliers. His Regiment was sent to Pretoria, where he did service, and then to India. He went with the 29th Division to the Gallipoli Campaign, and after fourteen days' fighting was wounded, and then returned to England. After a time he went to Hull on duty, and was given an Adjutancy. From here he was ordered to Flanders. Later on he came back to England and went through a very successful course at Aldershot. He was again ordered to France, and was in action during the March offensive, 1918, when he led his company and rushed a trench, and was wounded and taken prisoner April 10, 1918. He was highly spoken of by all who knew him. His Lieutenant-Colonel wrote: "He did his duty, and did it well, and was much like by all his fellow-officers and men."

BRIAN, T. CRAVEN, Second Lieutenant, R.F.A., killed in action July 1, 1916.

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*JOHN ALBERT EDWARD ROBERTSON DALEY, D.F.C., Lieutenant, 4th B.W.I.R., attached Royal Air Force, son of Mr. George E. Daley, of New Market, St. Elizabeth, was born at Kingston, February 5, 1898. He was educated at Potsdam School (Munro College). He obtained a commission in the B.W.I.R., and was among those who escaped the disastrous blizzard at Halifax. When he reached England, he was told off for service in the Flying Corps, and soon made rapid strides and was made a full Lieutenant. While in this service in France learning "observing," his pilot got shot in their flight, and finding the aeroplane out of control, he jumped on the dead man's knees and steered the machine safely to the lines. He was received with hearty ovation and recommended for some recognition for his conduct. He died on July 8, 1918, as a result of an accident in France. While returning from a patrol his engine gave trouble. Owing to the bad light he landed too fast, and his machine turned over. He lived for a few days; and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross—the second won by a West Indian. The Army Chaplain said of him: "He had done splendid work both as an observer and pilot, and his death will mean a great loss to the Flying Corps. He was brave almost to recklessness, and I know he set other pilots a fine example."

*DONALD W. EDWARDS, Lieutenant, A.S.C., younger son of Captain C. R. Edwards, R.A.M.C., was born in Jamaica and spent his early life here, and was educated at Cambridge. On his return to the island after service in British North Borneo, he joined the staff of the Colonial Secretary's Office. Later he gave up the Government Service and joined the United Fruit Company. When war broke out, he returned to England and was attached to the Motor Section of the Army Service Corps, becoming a dispatch rider. He later on became a Flight Lieutenant, and it was while taking part in an aerial combat that he was killed on April 6, 1917.

*HARRINGTON DOUTY EDWARDS, D.S.O., R.N., Lieutenant-Commander, elder son of Captain C. R. Edwards, R.A.M.C. (District Medical Officer for Lower St. Andrew), was born in the West Indies. He spent a few years in Jamaica, was educated at Cambridge, and entered the Navy, rising to the position of Lieutenant-Commander. In the War he won the Distinguished Service Order for special service in a submarine in September 1915. He perished with his submarine, which left Harwich on patrol work in March 1916, and never returned.

NORMAN KENNETH FARQUHARSON, Second Lieutenant, King's Own Royal Lancasters, youngest son of Mr. H. M. Farquharson, of Cornwall, Lacovia, was born in 1894 at Black River, Jamaica. He was educated at the Worthing High School, Sussex, England. He enlisted at Glasgow in the Royal Engineers in September 1914, and was on active service in Egypt for about two years, being then given a commission. He was wounded in France and passed some months in hospital, and was killed in action near Arras, on August 30, 1918.

*PHILLIP MORRISON FITZ-RITSON, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R., eldest son of Mr. W. Fitz-Ritson, of Falmouth, was born in Jamaica at Falmouth, and was educated at Falmouth Government School. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to Corporal and then Sergeant in 1918. He was granted a commission as Second Lieutenant in the J.W.C. He died at New Haven, Trelawny, of "Spanish influenza," after a few days' illness on December 2, 1918, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

ROYSTON DEARMER FORD, Second Lieutenant, Royal Irish Regiment, was the eldest son of the late J. T. Ford, of 86 Eltham Road, Lee, Kent (formerly of Jamaica). He joined Kitchener's First Army and went through many engagements. He was killed in action on March 15, 1915, at St. Eloi, while leading his platoon to the attack, in the face of terrific fire from machine guns and rifles. He was twenty years of age.

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*LOUIS GRANVELL SURRIDGE GADPAILLE, Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, son of J. E. Gadpaille, of Kingston, was shot down with his machine on March 10, 1918, over the German line at Mons.

WODEHOUSE VINCENT RAVEN GARLAND, Corporal, London Irish Rifles, late Captain Rand Rifles, son of the late Captain Vincent John Garland, of the Leinster Regiment, and West India Regiment, and Mrs. Constance Garland, and grandson of the late Hon. Samuel Constantine Burke, Custos of St. Andrew and Crown Solicitor for Jamaica, was born in India in January 1889. He was educated at the Grammar School, Kingston, and Potsdam School, Jamaica. He went to England in 1902 and entered Dunstable School, whence he went to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst as a King's Cadet. Later he went to South Africa in the Rhodesian Police, with which he served for a couple of years, but resigned from this force to go in for mining, and was so employed at the outbreak of the Great War. He at once joined the Rand Rifles, in which he was given a commission as Captain, and served with General Louis Botha in his successful campaign in South-west Africa. At the conclusion of this he proceeded to England and enlisted in the London Irish Rifles. He was killed on September 15, being sniped while escorting prisoners after the battle of Combles through which he had come unhurt.

H. F. GLANVILLE, Major, at the outbreak of war was an engineer in the Indian Civil Service. Being an aviator of some repute, he volunteered for service and joined the Royal Flying Corps in France. In 1915 he, as Lieutenant, was wounded in Flanders. He was promoted to the rank of Major. He was killed whilst flying in the early part of 1918.

*WILLIAM BERESFORD GOSSET, Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery, son of the Hon. Beresford Smyly Gosset, Custos of St. Andrew, and his wife Mary Jean, daughter of the late Dr. James Davidson, Fleet Surgeon, Royal Navy, was born at Farm Hill, in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, on November 17, 1893. He was educated at Ascham School, Eastbourne, and Clifton College, Bristol. He entered the Royal Military College, Woolwich, in 1911, and passed out into the Royal Field Artillery at the end of 1912. He went to France with the 1st Division of the Expeditionary Force in August 1914, in the 5th Battery of the 25th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery; was engaged in most of the battles at the beginning of the War, on the Marne, and was in the retreat from Mons and in the subsequent engagements. He was killed in action at Ypres on November 1, 1914, by shrapnel shell, having gone out of the trenches to his fellow-officer, Second Lieutenant John Ayre Tucker, who had been shot while mending a telephone wire. Their bodies were brought in and were buried together in Ypres Cemetery the following day. They were both in the list of those recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field by Field-Marshal Sir John French, in his dispatch of January 14, 1915.

CLARENCE ESPEUT LYON HALL, M.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyon Hall, of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and Kingston, Jamaica, grandson of the late Rev. Clarence Hall, of Somerset Hall, St. Dorothy's, and of the late Hon. Wm. Bancroft Espeut, of Spring Garden, Portland, Jamaica, was born February 16, 1896, at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, educated at Oundle, Northamptonshire, England; was Section Commander in the O.T.C.; enlisted when war broke out in the 9th London (Queen Victoria) Rifles; obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant in the 5th South Wales Borderers (Pioneers) in October 1914, and went to the front in July 1915; was gazetted Lieutenant, in October, was killed while leading his bombers up the German lines at La Boisselle, Flanders, on July 7, 1916; was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the field on September 15, 1915, and was later mentioned in dispatches for action in which he was killed.

*CHARLES MILNE HARVEY, Lieutenant, Middlesex Regiment, only son of the late Hon. Thomas Lloyd Harvey, Custos of St. Catherine, was born in Spanish Town on October 19, 1892.

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He was educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and entered Woolwich in 1910, being gazetted to the Middlesex Regiment in 1911; he was promoted Lieutenant in January 1914. He served in England and Malta, and at the outbreak of war went to France. He was killed on November 23, 1915, at Essere, in France, while dislodging some Germans from a farmhouse, and was buried in the garden next day with "the enemy's bullets humming around." The week before his death his Major had reported: "Nothing could surpass the cool and admirable way he had commanded his men."

GEORGE STAUNTON HUSBAND, D.S.O., Captain, I.M.S., was the second son of the late Rev. C. T. Husband. He was educated at the Jamaica College, won the Jamaica Scholarship in 1898, and proceeded to Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B., in 1904. In February 1907 he entered the I.M.S. as Lieutenant, and was promoted to Captain in February 1910. In November 1914 was posted to act as Medical Officer of the 69th Punjabis. Throughout the War he had been serving in various theatres of war, and received the D.S.O. on June 3, 1916. He was killed in 1917.

*VINCENT HARCOURT ISAACS, Lieutenant, 9th Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of Mr. Ralph Isaacs, of Kingston, Jamaica, was born on January 23, 1891, in Kingston. He received his early education under the Jesuit Fathers at St. George's College and continued his college course with these Fathers at Fordham University, New York. There he distinguished himself as a scholar, carrying off in his final year the honours of the Graduating Class, thus securing his B.A. degree *cum maxima laude* and winning several gold medals, including one for elocution. He was distinguished, too, as an actor, scoring signal triumphs in the Shakespearean characters of Prince Hal in *Henry IV*, King John, and Macbeth. He afterwards took up the study of Law, leading to the B.C.L. degree at Exeter College, Oxford University. After securing the B.A. in Laws and qualifying for the English Bar by passing the Bar Examinations of the Inns of Courts at the Inner Temple, he discontinued his studies for B.C.L. degree and joined the Colours. He fought in several actions on the Western Front, and fell while engaged with his Battalion in storming the village of Epehy, north-east of Peronne. He was killed on September 21, 1918, and is buried in the British Cemetery in Deelish Valley, just outside the village of Epehy.

*GEORGE McFARQUHAR KELLY-LAWSON, Second Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery, son of Dermot O. Kelly-Lawson and Mrs. Kelly-Lawson, Hampden, Trelawny, was educated at Malvern House, Kearnsey, Kent, and King's School, Canterbury, having gained a scholarship for the latter. He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in January 1914; passed out into the Royal Garrison Artillery, and was sent to France with the 5th Siege Battery, where he served for eighteen months. He was killed at Ypres by shell fire during the heavy fighting on August 9, 1917. He was nearly twenty-one years of age. His Commanding Officer said of him: "I had looked upon him as one of my most promising subalterns."

*HENRY NOEL KEMBLE, Lieutenant, Suffolk Regiment, son of Mr. Frederick Kemble, of "Elm Tree," Cross Roads, St. Andrew, was educated at Pickering College, Ontario, Canada, and subsequently at Wolmer's School, Jamaica. In November 1914 he enlisted in the 9th Lancers, and subsequently obtained a commission in the Suffolk Regiment as Second Lieutenant. He was killed in action at the battle of the Somme in France on July 21, 1916. He was twenty years of age.

*CYRIL STEWART KEMBLE, Second Lieutenant, 3rd Suffolk Regiment, attached 2nd/4th Berkshire Regiment, fourth son of Mr. Frederick Kemble, of St. Andrew, was born at Moorlands, Brentford Road, in 1898. He was educated at Wolmer's School. He was killed on May 28, 1918, at Hazebruck, France, in the big German offensive.

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*BERRY KING, Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and Royal Flying Corps, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. O'Reilly King, of Kingston, Jamaica, was educated at Camperdown School, Jamaica, and at Allen School, West Newton, Mass., U.S.A. On his return to this island he joined the Jamaica Militia Artillery, in which he served for a couple of years. On the declaration of war he joined the Kingston Infantry Militia, and later became attached to the West India Regiment. In the following February he left for England, where he was given a commission in the above-named Regiment. He was at first engaged in training recruits at Hull (Yorkshire), but left for France in October 1915, fighting in the trenches for twelve months at Ypres and on the Somme. He later returned to England to train as a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps, being stationed at Brasenose College, Oxford. Leaving again for France, he was put in charge of a battleplane and engaged in many bombing raids over the German lines. He joined in many fights and brought down several German machines. On more than one occasion his own machine was shot down, and once, when fourteen miles behind the German lines, he was attacked by six enemy machines. His Observer was killed and his machine riddled with bullets, but he managed to reach the British aerodrome; for this excellent work he was specially complimented by his Colonel. Ten days later, whilst flying over the lines, he went to the rescue of comrades of another squadron who were being hard pressed by enemy machines, and for this he received the following recognition from his Commanding Officer: "The Wing Commander and Officer Commanding 16th Squadron have asked me to express their thanks and admiration for the gallant way in which you protected 16th Squadron machines yesterday successfully against superior numbers." Two days before his death his machine was again shot down, one of the bullets passing through his coat sleeve, his Observer being wounded. He was recommended for a Captaincy and Flight Commander. His last great flight took place on May 3, 1917, when he was killed in action. He is reported to have gone out on an early-morning bombing raid over the enemy lines, where he was subjected to extremely heavy anti-aircraft fire. His machine was observed returning at a great height, and he was seen to fire the light signal indicating trouble. The report went on to say he must have been mortally wounded and lost control of his machine, as he was a most experienced pilot, and would not have failed to make the aerodrome. His machine was found five miles beyond, a complete wreck, and he was dead when picked up. He is buried at Lapugnoy Military Cemetery. His Commanding Officer wrote of him: "We all miss him very much. He was a very fine fellow and had done splendidly, and, I know, would have distinguished himself still more. He was universally popular, loved and respected by all who knew him." Brother-officers wrote that he was beloved by his men for his kindness and bravery, and that his whole heart was in his noble mission.

ROBIN HARMAN LLEWELLYN, Commander, son of Sir Robert and Lady Llewellyn (sister to the late Hon. T. L. Harvey), went down with the *Queen Mary* in the Battle of the North Sea. Commander Llewellyn had a short but brilliant career. Passing first out of ten cadets of the year into the Navy, he rose to be a Commander at thirty years of age. He was born in Spanish Town.

*EUAN LUCIE-SMITH, Second Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, younger son of the late John Barclay Lucie-Smith, Postmaster for Jamaica, was born in Kingston in 1889 and educated at Berkhamstead, England. He served in the Jamaica Artillery Militia until the outbreak of war, when he obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He proceeded to England to join his Regiment in December 1914, and was trained at the Isle of Wight. He went to France and was reported missing in April 1915, and has since been officially reported killed at Ypres, on April 25, 1915.

FRANK D. McCREA, Captain, Royal Canadians, was the only son of the late Harry McCrea, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. He was killed in action on September 28, 1918, aged twenty-three years.

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CECIL ARTHUR GEORGE MACDERMOT, Captain, Canadian Regiment, sixth son of the late Canon MacDermot, was born at Ropley in the Blue Mountains in 1891. He enlisted as a private and was eventually promoted to Captain. He was twice wounded and suffered from shell-shock. He was killed in the fighting north of Cambrai, on October 1, 1918.

*GEORGE NOEL SCOTT McGRATH, Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), the eldest son of the Hon. George McGrath, of Charlemont, Jamaica, Custos of St. Catherine, was born at Charlemont on December 12, 1885. He obtained his first commission in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in 1907, and received his step in February 1912, and in the following October joined the Queen's Bays. He died on November 5, 1914, at Boulogne, from wounds received at Messines on October 31, 1914, when the 1st Cavalry Brigade under Major-General Allenby was holding Messines. A font has been erected to his memory in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kingston.

*RONALD FULLERTON MacKINNON, M.C., Captain, son of the late Louis F. MacKinnon, Director of Jamaica Railway, was born in Kingston, Jamaica, but went to England on the retirement of his father. He was a Dulwich College boy: Captain of the Football team, chosen to play for All England against South Africa, winner of the School Shield for swimming, and an all-round athlete. When the War broke out he was in Canada, and returning home obtained a commission as Temporary Lieutenant in the 11th Lancashire Fusiliers; was promoted Captain in 1916. He was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and ability north of the Warneton Railway on the night of December 28-29, 1915, and was killed in action on October 21, 1916, whilst leading an R.E. wire-cutting party in the attack on Regina trench in the battle of the Somme.

*LOUIS CHARLES BOWDEN FULLARTON MacKINNON, Lieutenant, R.E., son of the late Louis F. MacKinnon, went to England when his father retired from the Jamaica Railway, and was educated at Dulwich College. He entered the London Scottish as a private, March 1916; went out to France September 1916; served through the Somme battles, and received a commission in the R.E. in November 1916. He returned home to be trained, and went out to France again in the autumn of 1917; was reported missing March 21, 1918.

LEE THOMPSON McLAUGHLIN, Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, son of Captain J. M. McLaughlin and his wife Clara, was born in Cayman Islands on December 27, 1894, of Scotch parentage. He came to Jamaica in 1906, and was educated at Montego Bay Government Secondary School. He left for Canada in April 1912, entered McGill University in October of the same year as a medical student, remaining there until the outbreak of war. In September 1914 he returned to Jamaica on a six months' furlough, returning to Canada in March 1915. Eleven days after his arrival in Canada he enlisted in Princess Pat's famous Canadian Light Infantry. July 1915 found him overseas at Shorncliffe Camp, England. In August of the same year he was in France, where he remained for ten months, until May 1916. On his return to England he was granted a commission, being stationed in Ayr, Scotland, for two months, and then gazetted to the 4th West Yorks, stationed at West Hartlepool. In August 1916 he entered the R.F.C., in which he remained until his untimely death on April 19, 1917. He had the honour of being made "Scout Pilot"—an honour which is conferred on few. He was spoken of very highly by his commanding and fellow-officers, as being one of the most daring and bravest in that company. His body, along with another fellow-officer killed on the following day, was interred in the Military Cemetery at Gosport, England, on April 24, 1917. He was twenty-two years of age.

*HERBERT ROXBURGH MAIS, Lieutenant, 70th Field Company, R.E., only son of the late C. L. Mais, of St. Andrew, died of wounds in France on November 30, 1917, aged twenty-seven years. He was first educated in Jamaica at Camperdown School, St. Andrew, and afterwards at George

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Watson's School in Edinburgh. He then entered McGill University, Montreal, where he graduated in 1913 with the degree of B.Sc. in Civil Engineering. Shortly after this he was engaged on important hydro-electric works in the province of Quebec. On the outbreak of war he resigned his appointment and came to Jamaica on a short visit, proceeding to England and enlisting in the R.E. as an ordinary sapper. He quickly gained his commission, and was drafted to the front in France. He has been mentioned in dispatches, and was wounded and invalided to England in 1916. In the early part of 1917 he returned to France, where he met his death on November 30 of that year.

OWEN MELHADO, Lieutenant, Yorkshire Regiment, son of Mr. Reginald Melhado, of Fairview, Halfway Tree, was educated at Camperdown School and afterwards at Bath College, England, and Geneva, Switzerland. He passed into Sandhurst in 1910, but did not continue the course, returning to Jamaica. On the declaration of war he went to England and obtained a commission in 11th Yorkshire Regiment on February 10, 1915. He went to the Dardanelles and was attached to the 32nd Division. He was dangerously wounded on November 19, and died in the Military Hospital in Malta on December 7.

*RICHARD DOUGLAS MILES, M.C., Second Lieutenant, Royal Irish Fusiliers, eldest son of Mr. A. H. Miles, C.M.G., I.S.O., late Collector-General, was born in St. Andrew, Jamaica, on September 12, 1888, and educated at Bedford Grammar School, England. In 1908 he passed the Army Preliminary for Sandhurst College, but, like many other young fellows of the day, was seized with "wanderlust," and after some farming experience in Canada he joined the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. At the outbreak of the war he joined the 31st Battalion of the Alberta Infantry, and proceeded to Europe with the Second Canadian Contingent, and rose to be Company-Sergeant-Major in his Battalion. He was then granted a commission in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, 4th Battalion, and served in Dublin during the riots of Easter 1916, the depot of the Battalion being at Belfast. He was awarded the Military Cross for a special service in the winter campaign of 1916-17, and while serving with the 9th Battalion in the Ypres sector of Belgium was mortally wounded on August 16, 1917, and succumbed to his hurt during the early hours of the next morning. He found a final resting-place, with his Colonel and three other brother-officers, in a military cemetery off the road between Ypres and Poperinghe.

*FREDERICK RAYMOND MILHOLLAND, Captain, 7th Yorkshire Regiment, was the eldest son of Mr. J. F. Milholland, late Crown Solicitor of Jamaica. His early education was at Camperdown School, Jamaica, and at eleven years of age he was sent to Mr. Goodchild's Preparatory School at Cambridge until 1909, when he won a scholarship which gained his admission to Oundle School. In December 1914 he gained a classical scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected Rhodes Scholar for Jamaica in 1916. He first obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 7th Yorkshire Regiment, and after much active service in Flanders rose to the rank of Captain. He died on February 26, from wounds received on the battle-front in France.

ERIC STANHOPE NICOLL, M.C., Captain, 4th Battalion West Kent Regiment, was a son of the late Dr. Nicoll, of Knockpatrick, Mandeville. He was born at Biarritz, France, January 19, 1893. Before receiving his commission he enlisted in a Canadian Highland Regiment. He served in Gallipoli, Egypt, and Palestine, for over two years with the Kents. In the beginning of 1918 he received the Military Cross. He was killed in action in Palestine on January 19, aged twenty-five.

*WILLIAM CLAUDE MICHELIN NOSWORTHY, Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery, attached to the Royal Flying Corps, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nosworthy, was born at Constant Spring on March 26, 1895, and was educated at Camperdown School, Jamaica, and Exeter School, England, after which he entered the McGill University, Montreal, Canada. When war broke out, he was in Jamaica on vacation. He at once returned to Canada, and, severing his connection with his

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College, he proceeded to England, where he obtained a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. He soon won his second star and was made Adjutant of his Brigade (108th R.F.A.). Going to France, he took part in the battles of Loos and the Somme together with some minor engagements, being most favourably reported on by his Commanding Officer. In October 1916 he was gazetted into the regular army, and in February 1917 he was attached to the 11th Corps H.A. Later he returned to England and joined the Royal Flying Corps, and it was in an aerial combat over the French lines that he was mortally wounded and died on December 6, 1917.

*FRANK ORRETT, Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, son of Charles A. Orrett, of Exeter Plantation, Vere, finished his education at Calabar College. Shortly after the outbreak of the War, he proceeded to England and offered his services to the War Office. He was in the Officers' Training Corps of the Inns of Court, and subsequently joined the Gordon Highlanders, and from that Regiment he was given a commission. Whilst under heavy shell fire, at the attack on Cambrai, he was severely wounded and succumbed to his injuries. He was only in his twentieth year.

CLAUD CECIL ORRETT, Captain, 14th Machine Gun Battalion, "A" Co., youngest son of Mr. William H. Orrett, of Kingston, was born at Kew, Halfway Tree, Jamaica, in 1898, and was educated in England. Two days after war was declared he enlisted as a private in a London regiment. He received a commission as Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion of the Royal Warwickshires. He was subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, and was ordered to the front in the early part of 1916. He was severely wounded in 1917, and was sent to England. On recovery he was appointed to train American soldiers in machine-gun work, for which services he gained a Captaincy. He was nominated for a commission in the Indian Army, but decided to remain with his battalion, and in February 1918 was off to the front again. He was killed in action on September 25, 1918.

*MAURICE HILTON FRANKLAND PAYNE-GALWEY, Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, son of the late Lionel Philip Payne-Galwey, Director of Public Works in British Guiana, and Mrs. Taylor, of Highfield, Spanish Town, was born in Barbados in 1889, and lived at Spanish Town, Jamaica, until he was twelve years old. He was educated at St. Paul's School; was champion light-weight boxer of the Public Schools of England. He was in Penang when the war broke out; went over with the Malay Contingent; enlisted in the King Edward's Horse, was given a commission, and after three weeks was transferred to the Grenadier Guards. He was killed in action on September 25, 1916, during the attack of the Guards on Morval-les-Boeufs.

*JAMES O'HARA PEARMAN, Lieutenant, 9th Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment, the eldest son of the late Rev. W. D. Pearman, Head Master of Potsdam School, was born in Shropshire, England, in 1882. He was educated in Potsdam and at Gonville College, Cambridge, graduating in 1904. He was engaged in education work at Huddersfield, but on the outbreak of the War joined the Army and obtained a commission in May 1915. He was killed on the Tigris on January 25, 1917.

ROBERT CAMPBELL PIERCE, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, was son of the Rev. William Edward Pierce, once Rector of St. Michael's Church, Kingston. He served in Burma, 1891-2; took part in operations on N.-W. frontier of India, 1897-8; with Peshawar column, 5th Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force (medal with clasps); killed in front of his Regiment at the battle of the Somme.

JOHN S. POWELL, Lieutenant, B.W.I.R., second son of the late Thomas Smythe Powell, was born at Grove Place, in Manchester, and was educated at Beckford and Smith's School at Spanish Town. He was penkeeper at Windsor Park, Spanish Town, St. Catherine. He went to France with one of the Contingents, but on account of ill-health returned to Jamaica in March 1918, and died at Richmond Hill in Manchester on June 9, 1918, aged forty-three years.

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HAROLD H. PROUDFOOT, M.B., Ch.B., D.Ph., Captain, R.A.M.C., Royal Field Artillery, son of Mr. James Proudfoot, of 279 Derby Road, Nottingham, was born at Green Park, St. Ann, Jamaica, in 1889. He was killed in France on September 2, 1916.

*REGINALD C. P. RIPLEY, Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, eldest son of Canon Ripley, was born at St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, in 1893, and was educated at Bedford Grammar School. He left Jamaica with the 1st B.W.I.R., and was in Egypt for nearly two years. He afterwards joined the R.F.C. and obtained his pilot certificate. After further training he left for France to join the great air-drive in the early part of 1918. He was shot and was buried within the German lines.

JOHN ROBERTS, M.C., Second Lieutenant, R.F.A., 381st Battery, 158th Army Brigade, was born in 1886 near Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales. He took his B.A. degree from the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and taught in the Hawarden County School. In 1911 he was selected to come out to Jamaica as Assistant Master in Wolmer's School, where for three years he was teacher of English Literature. Footballers of the period 1911-14 will remember him as a fearless and untiring centre-forward who played the game as a sportsman would, sometimes for Wolmer's, at other times in League matches for Kingston. In 1914 he left Wolmer's for Potsdam, where he remained for two years. Returning to England in July 1916, he enlisted in the Artists' Rifles, but very soon obtained a commission in the R.F.A. He was wounded near Nieuport in July 1917, but was at the front again in no long time, obtaining the Military Cross on Christmas Eve 1917 for devotion to duty and bravery in saving life under shell fire. In April 1918 he was badly "gassed" near Arras and was sent to a hospital in England. His determination to get sent to active work once more ended in his death, for on November 11, 1918—the day of the Armistice—he succumbed to pneumonia following on influenza, and was buried at Boulogne.

*ALAN CAMERON ROXBURGH, Lieutenant, Notts. Yeomanry, attached Royal Flying Corps, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roxburgh, of Mount Plenty, St. Ann, died of wounds received in action in Palestine, November 28, 1917, aged twenty-six years. He was born at Mount Plenty on March 4, 1891, and was educated at Potsdam School (now Munro College). He left Jamaica in May 1915 to offer his services in the War, and went into training in the Inns of Courts Training Corps. He then got a commission in the Nottingham Yeomanry, and in September 1916 he was sent with his squadron to Salonika. Early in 1917 he volunteered for the Air Service, and was sent on the ill-fated s.s. *Arcadian* bound for Alexandria. The *Arcadian* was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, and many lives were lost; he, however, was picked up and saved. After sundry experiences he was conveyed to Alexandria, and in course of time went into training for the air work. In July or August he was gazetted as an Observer and got his first wing. His work consisted in directing artillery fire in the taking of Gaza and in the bombardment around Jerusalem, and he met his end shortly before the taking of that city.

*ROBERT THOMAS HEATHFIELD SAILMAN, Lieutenant, 85th Battalion Canadian Infantry, second son of Edmund D. M. Sailman, of Alverstone Priory, Malvern, Jamaica, was born at Tunbridge Wells, England, on November 21, 1886, and was educated at Potsdam, having gained a scholarship. He won the Jamaica Scholarship in 1905. Went to McGill University, Montreal; gained his degree of B.Sc., the Green Shields and many other prizes. He held appointments in several engineering works; in 1913 he was Resident Engineer in the Greater Winnipeg Water District. In 1915 he was made Division Engineer, which post he held until he answered the call of King and Country. In 1916 he went to England, where he served in various camps in the Canadian Pioneer Training Depots. In July 1917 he was sent to France, where he fell in October 30, 1917. His Colonel (Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Borden, Commanding 85th Canadian Infantry Battalion, Nova Scotia Highlanders), writes: "I wish to express to you my sympathy, and the admiration felt for him by all the officers,

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N.C.O.s and men of his Battalion. All who knew him had learned to have the greatest confidence in his courage and ability. Just as his company were beginning to attack on Passchendaele Ridge he fell, instantly killed by a bullet through the head; but so well trained were his N.C.O.s and men that they were able to press forward, overcome the enemy, gain their objectives, and hold the line until the Battalion was relieved. Had it been his fate to live, he would have made marked progress in the Battalion."

*ARTHUR HUGH RICH SAUNDERS, Captain, 1st Battalion 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), son of the late Dr. Arthur Saunders, formerly of Kingston, was born in Kingston on April 28, 1882, and was educated at the Collegiate School. He held the rank of Second Lieutenant in the old Jamaica Infantry Militia. In 1909 he joined the East Yorkshire Regiment as Second Lieutenant. In the same year he was employed with the King's African Rifles. Later he was transferred to the Indian Army and posted to the 2nd Gurkhas. In January 1914 he obtained his captaincy in the Regiment, and was killed, when leading the last assault on the Dujarlah Redoubt, Ed Sum, Mesopotamia, on March 8, 1916, aged thirty.

*HAROLD CECIL RICH SAUNDERS, D.S.O., Major, East Yorkshire Regiment, eldest son of the late Dr. Arthur Saunders. In 1917 he held the rank of Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel and was awarded the D.S.O. for meritorious work in France. He was killed at Hangard Wood (Somme) on March 30, 1918.

EDGAR SCHULT, Second Lieutenant, (The Queen's) Royal West Surrey Regiment, died of wounds on October 28, 1917. He was the only son of the late Robert Schult, of West Dulwich. Born in Kingston, Jamaica, on March 1, 1896, he entered Dulwich College in 1910, and was educated on the modern side. On leaving school he entered his father's firm, Benckendorff, Berger & Co., West India merchants. At the outbreak of war he joined the 7th City of London Fusiliers as a private and went out to France with them, and took part in the battle of Loos in September 1915. In November 1915, he received his commission, and was gazetted to the 16th Fusiliers. He was sent to Ireland to finish his training, and was called upon to assist in the quelling of the rebellion in Inniscorthy. In September 1916 he went to France for the second time, and was then transferred to a Battalion of (The Queen's) Royal West Surrey Regiment, and was continually in action with the 7th Division. In October 1917 he was attached to a trench-mortar battery, and was severely wounded, and died at a casualty station on October 28. His Commanding Officer wrote: "On October 26 your son's section of the trench-mortar battery was attached to my Battalion for an operation against a certain village. He did most excellent work on that day, and was most unfortunately wounded when observing the result of our attack. It was his duty to do this and to arrive with his mortars wherever required. I can only add that he did his duty gallantly, and we all regret his loss."

KEMP SCUDAMORE, Lieutenant, R.A.F., son of Mr. Scudamore, of Jamaica, was born at Spanish Town in 1899, and was educated at Wolmer's College, Jamaica, and Munro College. He was third master at Potsdam (now Munro College), and resigned in June 1917 and left for England. In August he joined the R.A.F. and received his commission in October. He was made a Pilot in February 1918. He went to the front in May 1918, and was on wireless patrol three miles behind the enemy lines. He was killed in action on July 18, 1918, aged nineteen years, and buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Saily, eight miles east of Arras.

LEOPOLD GEORGE SILVERA, Second Lieutenant, 5th Jamaica War Contingent, British West Indies Regiment, son of the late L. G. Silvera and Mrs. Carnell-Sasa, of New Ramble Estate, Oracabessa, died on April 26, 1917, at the 12th Stationary Hospital, France, of pneumonia, following an attack of measles, and was buried at St. Pol Communal Cemetery. He was seventeen years of age.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

ROBERT GORDON SPALDING, Second Lieutenant, South Lancashire Regiment, was born at Potosi Estate, St. Thomas. He was wounded in Flanders on September 25, 1915, and died in hospital in France on September 28, aged thirty years.

*DANIEL PIKE STEPHENSON, Second Lieutenant, 4th North Staffordshire Regiment, was a pupil and subsequently master at Wolmer's School, Kingston. In 1911 Stephenson was awarded the Rhodes Scholarship; he then proceeded to Lincoln College, Oxford, and graduated as a Bachelor of Arts. Stephenson served three years in King Edward's Horse, and at the outbreak of war received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 4th Staffordshire Regiment and was attached to the 1st Cheshire Regiment, ordered to the front on March 17, 1915. He was mortally wounded while throwing bombs into a German trench near Ypres, and died in hospital at Boulogne in France on May 4, 1915. There is a memorial to him in Wolmer's Boys' School, Kingston.

*IVAN LANCELOT STOCKHAUSEN, Lieutenant, British West Indies Regiment, and Royal Flying Corps, son of Mr. John Stockhausen, of Stewart Town, Trelawny, was born February 5, 1890; educated at Jamaica College; gazetted Second Lieutenant in the British West Indies Regiment, December 1915. He joined the R.F.C. in November 1916; gazetted Flying Officer March 7, 1917; gazetted Lieutenant July 1, 1917; killed in an aerial combat at Salonika on October 3, 1917.

*ERNEST ARTHUR LELAND STURRIDGE, Second Lieutenant, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the twin son of Dr. E. Sturridge, of Jamaica, and 29 Wimpole Street, London, was born in Kingston, Jamaica, on August 14, 1895, and after spending a year at the Jesuit College of St. Michael in Brussels, was educated at University College School, Hampstead. He entered University College Hospital, and had completed his first year in the conjoint medical and dental course when the War broke out, and he joined the Army. He received his commission in August 1914, and went to France with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in May 1915. He was present at two important battles at Ypres and Hooge, and during eight months' fighting in the Ypres salient he was constantly under fire and had many narrow escapes. He was promoted in the field to the rank of Captain, but his promotion had not been gazetted when his brilliant young life was cut short. Whilst he was drilling his men a bomb thrown by one of them exploded prematurely, injuring fourteen men and Lieutenant Sturridge, who died of his wounds ten hours later, on December 30. His Colonel writes: "I am truly grieved that, after all he has been through, he should get knocked out like this. The Battalion is losing one of the very best and most promising officers I ever met in my twenty-five years of soldiering. He was a natural soldier, absolutely fearless, and the men would do anything for him."

*ARTHUR CRICHTON THOMAS, Major, R.G.A., who was killed on November 16, 1917, aged twenty-seven, was the eldest surviving son of Inspector H. T. Thomas, of Jamaica Constabulary, and Mrs. Thomas, lately of 15 Kew Gardens Road, Kew. He was educated at Bedford, and held a commission in the Special Reserve for two years. He passed into the Royal Garrison Artillery in 1911, and served in various stations at home and abroad. At the outbreak of war he was at Gibraltar, but returned to England in March 1917, and left for the front with his battery in May.

*FRANCIS HASTINGS THOMAS, D.S.C., M.C., Captain, R.M.L.I., second son of Inspector H. T. Thomas, of the Constabulary, born at Morant Bay in 1885; educated at the Church of England Grammar School in Kingston, and afterwards at Bedford Grammar School, from which place he passed into the Royal Marine Light Infantry in 1905. He served in H.M.S. *Glory* in the Mediterranean, 1907-9; in 1913 went to Hong-Kong as Instructor of Musketry to the Fleet on the China Station; returned to England in September 1914, and joined H.M.S. *Talbot*, in which he served throughout the Dardanelles Expedition. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and specially promoted

APPENDIX II

Captain for his services at the Suvla Bay landing. After the evacuation of Gallipoli, the *Talbot* was sent to assist in the campaign against German East Africa, and Captain Thomas was killed at Bagamoyo on August 15, 1916, while leading marines of the *Talbot* and other ships against German trenches on the beach. He was shot by a German officer as soon as he jumped into the first trench, but the German was instantly killed with the bayonet by Captain Thomas's servant, Private Dennis, R.M.L.I.

*HARRY REID THOMAS, Captain, Royal Garrison Artillery (King's Medal, five Clasps, Boer War), son of Inspector H. T. Thomas, was born in Kingston in 1883. At nine years of age he won an open Scholarship to the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College). In 1900 he went to the Bedford Grammar School in England, and in the following year entered Baden Powell's South African Constabulary, and fought during the last fifteen months of the Boer War, gaining the King's Medal with five Clasps. In 1905 he returned to England and received a commission in the Durham Artillery Militia, from which he passed in the following year into the Royal Garrison Artillery. In 1909, while serving in Malta, he was transferred to the Indian Battalion of the Royal Garrison Artillery and served in Singapore and Hong-Kong. At the outbreak of war he was called home and assisted in training recruits till August 1915, when he accompanied his Battery (the 34th) to France. He was killed in action on Christmas Day 1915.

*ARNOLD E. THOMPSON, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R., attached Royal Fusiliers, son of Mr. John Thompson, of Chapelton, Jamaica, was born at Chapelton in 1879, and was educated at Chapelton. He obtained a commission in the 6th Contingent. He went to Egypt and was attached to the 4th B.W.I.R., and was in the fighting zone for about a year. He was invalided to England and was attached for home service to the R.F. He returned to France in September 1917. Before he was able to join his own Regiment, he went into action with the Royal Fusiliers and was killed on September 20, 1917.

*LESLIE IRVINE LUMSDEN THORNTON, Lieutenant, son of Swinford Leslie Thornton, at one time Resident Magistrate in Jamaica, later Senior Puisne Judge in the Straits Settlements, was born at Singapore on March 27, 1889. He was educated at Potsdam (now Munro College), Jamaica, Haileybury and Edinburgh University, where he graduated. He was called to the Bar in 1914 and went to the Straits Settlements. In November of the same year he received a commission in the 16th Cavalry in the Indian Army. He served in Mesopotamia, taking part in the battle of Shaiba and other engagements. In August 1915 he went with his squadron to Bushire in Persia, where he was killed on September 9. He was twice mentioned in Dispatches.

STUART L. VERLEY, Lieutenant, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, son of the late Mr. James Verley, took part in the South African War. On his return to Jamaica he went in for penkeeping, but at the outbreak of war went back to England and volunteered for service. He was on active service in France and took part in the battle of Messines. He was killed in action on August 16, 1917. Letters received by his widow from his Colonel and others show the respect and esteem in which he was held by his brother-officers and men.

*H. N. WALKER, M.C., O.B.E., Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Air Force and Welsh Regiment, eldest son of Mr. C. L. Walker, of Hopwell, Walkerswood, St. Ann, was born in Jamaica, was educated at Cheltenham College, and passed into Sandhurst in 1908. In 1909 he obtained a commission in the 2nd Welsh Regiment, which he joined in South Africa. In September 1914 he went to France with the British Expeditionary Force and sustained wounds whilst fighting. After a year's leave he joined the R.A.F. and returned to France, where he served fifteen months at Headquarters, and was appointed to the Air Ministry, where he served until his death, the result of his wounds received in 1914. The M.C. was conferred on him in 1914 and the O.B.E. after his death, which occurred on July 3, 1919.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

*ARTHUR CLAUD WARD, D.S.O., Captain, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, son of the late Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Custos of Kingston, was engaged in various expeditions in West Africa between 1902 and 1903. He served in the South African War and received a commission in the 1st Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers. He was killed at Cambrai on August 26, 1914.

JOHN IRVINE WATSON, Second Lieutenant, R.F.A., was born June 3, 1896, at Bellfield, Trelawny, Jamaica. He was educated at Potsdam, Jamaica; Holyrood House, Bognor; and Haileybury College. He returned to Jamaica in July 1914, but went back to England in October 1915 to join the Inns of Courts O.T.C. He was gazetted Second Lieutenant, R.F.A., in July 1916, was wounded in the following month. He returned to the front in February 1917, and, after being again slightly wounded in July, was killed on August 14. He had been recommended for the Military Cross.

*ARTHUR SIMON WATSON-TAYLOR, Second Lieutenant, London Regiment, was born at Houghton Grove in the parish of Hanover, Jamaica, and educated at Wellington College, Berks, and Cambridge. His tastes were entirely artistic. He went through the ranks in the usual course, and was killed near Ypres on September 14, 1917, aged thirty-three.

*BENJAMIN A. WESTPHAL, Second Lieutenant, Manchester Regiment, eldest son of Rt. Rev. Bishop Westphal, of the Moravian Church, was born in Jamaica, and was sent at an early age to Fulneck, Yorkshire, and thence passed on to Manchester University. He first joined the Ambulance Corps and served at the front; then returned to England, joined the Officers' Corps, was commissioned and returned to the front. It is believed that he was killed on April 23, 1917.

*MAURICE LESTER WORTLEY, Second Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, youngest son of Canon E. J. Wortley, of Halfway Tree, was clerical assistant on the Colonial Secretariat, Jamaica; obtained leave of absence from November 1914 until the termination of the War; killed in action in battle of Loos, October 3, 1915, aged twenty.

*LEYCESTER B. YOUNG, Second Lieutenant, B.W.I.R., eldest son of the late Robert L. Young, of Hanhurst Brown's Town, St. Ann, died on active service at Wilercaux, France, of pneumonia. He enlisted in the Jamaica War Contingent in 1916 and obtained a commission.

KILLED AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE

THOMAS NORMAN CAMERON KEMP, M.C., Captain, 1st Battalion 9th Gurkha Rifles, youngest son of Mr. T. Kemp, was born in Jamaica, and was educated, first at Buchanan School, then at Glenalmond, from which he passed into Sandhurst in 1911. In 1912 he left Sandhurst, coming out first for the Indian Army, winning Lord Roberts's Prize and the Norman Medal. The same year he was attached to the Durham Light Infantry, stationed in India. In 1913 he joined the Gurkha Rifles. Shortly after the outbreak of war he went to France with his Regiment. In November 1915 his Regiment was sent to Mesopotamia and took part in the relief of Kut, where he was awarded the M.C. for gallantry when leading his company under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. In 1916 he was invalided back to India. On May 15, 1919, he was shot through the head in the engagement of an Afghan offensive in the Khyber Pass.

*JOHN MACFARLANE DENHOLM MILLS, Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, second son of Mr. David Mills, of Retirement, Montego Bay, left Jamaica with the 5th British West Indies Regiment. In July 1917 he joined the Royal Flying Corps. He did patrol work with the Advanced Cavalry in General Allenby's rush on Damascus. He was the first man to fly to Mesopotamia and back from Egypt. He was killed on duty on June 22, 1919.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE JAMAICA WAR CONTINGENT WHO DIED

WITH DATE OF DEATH, AND ADDRESS OF NEXT-OF-KIN

WHEN NO REGIMENTAL NUMBER IS ALLOTTED, DEATH OCCURRED EITHER IN JAMAICA OR SOME OTHER
WEST INDIA ISLAND

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
KINGSTON—				
2132	427	Aitken, Adrian Uriah	11.5.19	Kingston
3209	1850	Alexander, Louis	1.10.17	Kingston
1865	447	Baker, Charles Nathaniel. . . .	16.3.16	Kingston
15574	10674	Ballentine, James	26.6.18	Kingston
3331	1986	Broadley, Uriah	3.2.17	Kingston
2779	1411	Brooks, Edwin Uriah	1.6.17	Kingston
2601	1229	Brown, Headley Jocelyn	12.9.17	Kingston
	7522	Brown, Wilfred	29.5.17	36 Spanish Town Road
9667	7497	Brownie, Gordon C. . . .	25.10.17	36 Spanish Town Road
	5103	Carter, Josiah E. . . .	4.3.18	5½ New Lane, Fletcher's Land
3587	1210	Clarke, Esau Joshua	23.9.17	Kingston
2611	2593	Clarke, George Nathaniel. . . .	14.3.16	Kingston
6392	4608	Clarke, John	10.10.16	Kingston
6239	4299	Crossdale, Egbert	27.12.17	Jones Pen
4154	4048	Daley, John	3.3.17	11 North Parade
2718	2487	Davis, Daniel Solomon	21.4.17	3 New Street, Port Royal
3934	2753	Dunkley, Weril A. . . .	29.11.17	6 Gold Street
6043	4506	Edwards, Frederick	18.8.17	29 Laws Street
3801	3854	Ennis, Alexander	31.7.17	2A Maiden Lane
3169	1580	Fowling, Walter Emanuel	8.12.16	43 Love Lane
7591	6882	Garnes, Ernest	26.6.18	68 Hanover Street
3046	2591	Glius, Vincent J. . . .	10.6.17	1 Little North Street
7601	5457	Gordon, Alexander	13.11.17	Windward Road
3078	1506	Hinds, John Bartholemew	15.4.19	Smith Village
1679	762	Howe, John Ross. (Died in Jamaica)	23.6.18	
3891	4109	Ireland, Cyril	29.7.17	20 Chancery Lane
10199	9150	Jones, Hamilton	13.6.18	57 North Street
14317	10892	Jones, Henry	20.1.18	63 Luke Lane

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>KINGSTON—continued</i>				
3024	10851	Jones, Loftus	29.10.17	Port Royal
	2178	Josephs, Wilbert	7.1.18	16 James Street
13771	10472	Kennington, Francis Brooks	26.8.18	12 Upper Elleston Road
2006	419	Maillard, Charles	23.11.16	2A Highholborn Street
5862	4848	Maxwell, Joseph C.	27.12.17	18 Stanton Street
13522	11006	Mills, Leslie	18.1.18	Port Royal
4742	5578	Mitchell, Cyril A.	30.7.17	117 Mark Lane
2697	839	Nelson, Samuel	23.6.16	50 East Street
2039	308	O'Mealey, James	6.12.15	40 East Race Course
12453	11889	Perry, Reuben	8.6.19	86 Charles Street
14722	10441	Reid, Emanuel	23.12.18	Campbell Town
3200	1643	Salmon, Clement Oratel	31.12.17	6 Sutton Street
3749	3806	Sampson, Allan F.	5.2.17	1 Lissant Road
4496	1621	Samuels, David	21.2.17	113 West Street
	5100	Savage, Alfred R.	3.7.18	8 Beckford Street, Admiral Town
	3882	Smith, James Henry	13.3.16	70 Beeston Street
	5113	Smith, Robert S.	3.3.17	8½ Water Street, Allam Town
10573	7461	Speid, David	26.6.18	99 West Street
13718	9546	Thomas, Harold	13.9.18	
12611	11504	Tuslin, Egbert	3.11.17	
3698	2162	Wheatley, Phillip Samuel	21.8.16	3 Wellington Street
3516	2517	Whittaker, Thomas Joseph	23.1.16	Windward Road
3524	2521	Williams, Alexander	15.3.16	Panama
3507	1571	Williams, Cecil Albert	22.12.18	8 Sutton Street
10813	7615	Williams, Phillip	22.5.18	35A Rum Lane
14280	10574	Wynter, William	5.6.18	4 Garrick Lane
<i>St. ANDREW—</i>				
11806	11044	Aitken, Uriah	24.5.19	Constant Spring
3717	1675	Baker, Wilfred James	11.2.16	Cross Roads
2780	2035	Banks, George Denton	24.7.16	Lawrence Tavern
2451	940	Bent, Edmund	21.3.16	Lawrence Tavern
5430	4972	Benwaugh, James	11.11.16	Lawrence Tavern
9726	7625	Brown, Joseph	22.12.17	Lawrence Tavern
4906		Bucknall, Thomas (enlisted in England)	12.4.17	Lawrence Tavern
14560	11340	Collins, David	14.2.18	Stony Hill
3067	1522	Davids, Phillip Uriah	6.9.18	14 Slipe Road. Cross Roads,
2846	2557	Francis, Wm. Nathaniel	11.9.16	Halfway Tree
15753	12621	Gordon, Percival	12.8.18	Constant Spring
6265	4201	Gray, Adam	13.4.18	Lawrence Tavern
12218	11629	Hall, William	8.6.19	Mavis Bank
4413	3334	Harris, Leopold	9.6.17	Port Limon

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>St. Andrew—continued</i>				
12198	12125	Hawks, Constantine	22.2.18	Lawrence Tavern
5527	4224	Hibbert, David	14.6.17	Bull Bay
2303	702	McDonald, Caleb Vernon	19.9.18	Mavis Bank
4673	2723	McKenzie, Edwin Phillip	5.4.16	26 Rodney Street, Cross Roads
8809	8421	Mahoney, James	23.5.19	Lawrence Tavern
	10938	Mignott, Cecil	1.8.17	Bull Bay
5861	4144	Moss, Clarence	28.3.17	Mavis Bank
10312	5404	Morrison, Samuel	27.1.18	Cross Roads
8962	8490	Park, Abraham	30.1.18	Stony Hill
12435	12139	Parkes, Wilfrid	28.8.17	Stony Hill
3903	2774	Reynolds, Caleb	29.7.17	Cross Roads
3495	1583	Richards, Vivian Augustus	10.7.17	King's Gate
2375	267	Robinson, Wilfred	26.3.16	
12537	11465	Sears, Joseph	22.4.18	Cross Roads
	2997	Shaw, David	22.2.16	Manning's Hill
2527	1739	Sinclair, Elijah	31.10.18	Lawrence Tavern
	10459	Thompson, George	16.2.18	Liguanea
10742	7566	Williams, Augustus	1.4.18	Cross Roads
5981	4441	Williams, Robert	27.4.18	Lawrence Tavern
2430	80	Williams, Wilfred Benjamin	4.1.16	Mavis Bank
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
15374	12535	Afflick, Charles	11.4.18	West River, Morant Bay
15360	11321	Anderson, David	22.1.18	Seaforth
11971	11866	Blake, Ezekiel	13.2.18	Cedar Valley
5745	4359	Blake, William	25.4.17	Cedar Valley
2947	2203	Broughton, James	6.3.16	Trinity Ville
13544	10486	Brown, Lewis	27.12.17	Trinity Ville
15525	9639	Campbell, Duncan	15.5.18	Cedar Valley
13857	7447	Davidson, Obediah	8.10.17	Seaforth
12043	11762	Davis, Zaccariah	14.1.19	Hagley Gap
9904	8011	Downer, Theophilus	20.9.17	Bath
2788	1449	Ellis, John M.	18.3.16	Bath
15244	9612	Falconer, Francis	13.3.19	Yallahs Bay
6397	4782	Francis, Ralph	13.10.16	Morant Bay
2789	1390	Francis, Samuel Alexander	2.7.17	Trinity Ville
15878	11767	Fuller, Nathan	29.12.17	Morant Bay
2681	1445	Garwood, Richard E.	15.5.16	Golden Grove
10067	7882	Grant, Arnold	8.8.17	Seaforth
4486	3952	Handlon, Isiah	12.9.16	Cedar Valley
3483	2164	Howell, Alexander	1.6.17	Port Morant
7652	6147	Kelly, Moses	23.3.18	Port Morant
7389	6099	Kemist, Jeremiah	11.7.17	Bowden

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>St. THOMAS—continued</i>				
4046	3963	Lake, David	27.7.16	Morant Bay
15842	12716	Leader, Albert	1.12.18	Bath
	7988	MacFarlane, David	4.7.17	Golden Grove
	6102	McKenzie, William	27.1.17	Port Morant
10535	8033	McLean, Clifford	31.3.19	Yallahs
2004	183	Mais, Clarence	12.1.16	Trinity Ville
7929	5735	Moore, Walter	9.1.18	Morant Bay
6404	4879	Nicholls, Joshua	29.10.16	Golden Grove
5590	4285	Osborne, Philip	16.12.17	Bath
2750	1300	Parkes, Charles	13.3.16	Port Morant
14118	10830	Phillips, Henry	21.11.17	Port Morant
3494	2206	Preston, Harold Lionel	10.5.17	Morant Bay
10467	7992	Price, Charles	22.9.17	Seaforth
5911	4992	Rennie, Robert	29.3.18	Yallahs
3101	1427	Roberts, John Luther	11.7.19	Golden Grove
15508	9762	Roberts, Reuben	16.5.18	Yallahs
	6199	Robinson, Cyrus	26.6.17	Bath
13948	9244	Scott, Richard	25.11.17	Yallahs
15416	10916	Sparin, Irwin	23.1.18	Golden Grove
12529	11898	Stewart, Alfred	26.1.18	Bowden
14221	9773	Stewart, Hubert	13.5.19	Seaforth
8562	6154	Thomas, Joshua	25.9.17	Golden Grove
10685	7953	Thompson, Wilford	15.6.17	Morant Bay
8827	8924	Thompson, William	4.5.19	Bath
5669	4809	Tilford, James	6.3.18	Seaforth
2986	2131	Tyne, Edwin Joseph	16.12.16	Golden Grove
10799	7956	Walker, Joseph	3.6.18	Trinity Ville
3696	1372	Warren, Arthur W.	30.9.17	Yallahs
	5447	Williams, David A.	20.6.17	Bath
4360	3714	Williams, Egbert Wilfred	23.11.18	Golden Grove
6401	4449	Williams, Richard	22.10.16	Yallahs
<i>PORTLAND—</i>				
7899	8603	Allen, Emanuel	13.5.19	Spring Hill
	11046	Allen, Jeremiah	12.9.17	Priestman's River
6403	4630	Allen, Nehemiah	28.10.16	Snow Hill, St. Martin's Bay
3851	3718	Anderson, Enos	14.4.18	Port Antonio
7772	6996	Anderson, Ezekiel	20.2.18	Chelsea District, Swift River
13538	8871	Anderson, Hylton	17.1.18	Swift River
7781	6998	Anderson, Israel	1.3.18	St. Margaret's Bay
7780	7000	Anderson, Joseph	13.3.18	St. Margaret's Bay
6203	4195	Barns, Caleb	11.5.17	Balcarres
8847	8795	Berry, Robert	13.9.17	Priestman's River
4637	2625	Brown, George Augustus	19.6.16	St. Margaret's Bay
6226	5039	Brown, Phillip	25.10.17	Hope Bay
6399	4634	Burke, Hurdley	23.10.16	Port Antonio
9724	5243	Burrell, Josiah	19.7.19	Buff Bay
9796	7714	Campbell, Cecil	15.7.17	Hope Bay

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>PORTLAND—continued</i>				
8093	6728	Campbell, Charles	21.1.18	Port Antonio
	6139	Christie, Cyril	13.4.17	Manchioneal
2894	2269	Clemetson, Abraham	12.10.17	Hope Bay
5759	4454	Cooper, James	15.2.18	Fellowship
3129	2317	Crawford, Elkanah Theodore	16.9.17	Fellowship
9628	8539	Currie, John	10.12.17	Manchioneal
8375	6378	Dacas, Daniel	2.10.17	Buff Bay
7097	5306	Deacon, William	11.4.18	Fairy Hill
5767	4875	Douglas, John	12.11.16	Hector's River
4078	2933	Dyce, Edward	31.7.16	Windsor Castle
9912	7405	Dyce, Thomas	27.5.18	Buff Bay
3596	1979	Dunn, Frank Lloyd Archer	27.5.17	Orange Bay
9630	6047	Dunn, James	30.4.17	Priestman's River
7585	5454	Finn, Harold	28.6.17	Spring Hill
8718	8446	Fowles, Toplin	3.7.17	Hector's River
	8255	Gibson, William	24.5.17	St. Margaret's Bay
2960	2216	Goffe, William	4.4.16	Priestman's River
7353	7061	Gowie, Enos	3.10.17	St. Margaret's Bay
5786	4648	Grant, Joseph	30.7.17	St. Margaret's Bay
8734	8403	Grant, Zaccariah	23.6.17	Port Antonio
7364	5369	Hamilton, Uriah	1.2.18	Hope Bay
4081	2952	Henry, Joseph Alexander	6.12.18	Port Antonio
6396	4490	Hind, Basil	12.10.16	Port Antonio
8411	6787	Hossack, Theophilus	25.12.17	Buff Bay
10163	5840	Hunter, Julius	10.3.18	Manchioneal
10193	8112	Johnson, Hylton Charles	25.10.17	Port Antonio
9631	6022	Jones, John	19.4.17	Bybrook
7916	6830	Leckie, Naboth	14.4.18	Swift River
2312	553	McPherson, Luther Uriah	29.12.17	Port Antonio
8807	8790	Main, Emanuel	12.9.17	Fairy Hill
7435	5201	Ming, Simeon	10.8.18	Port Antonio
12341	11875	Mitchell, Joseph	21.10.17	Hope Bay
8406	6403	Moodie, Alexander	15.1.18	Buff Bay
	5168	Moore, Luther	10.4.17	Hope Bay
16204	10133	Morgan, Zaccariah	8.4.18	Orange Bay
3004	1087	Murray, Luther Alexander	28.12.18	Port Antonio
	7109	Myrie, Jeremiah	10.4.17	Manchioneal
10412	7935	Nelson, Peter	26.8.17	Port Antonio
6398	4574	Oakley, Richard	13.10.16	St. Margaret's Bay
16075	12502	Parker, George	27.12.17	Hope Bay
4278	3985	Passley, Joseph A.	29.7.16	Port Antonio
10447	8221	Phillips, Joseph	14.10.18	Moore Town
2631	1274	Richards, Arthur Reginald	13.3.16	Manchioneal
14398	10275	Richardson, William	12.11.17	Long Bay
8651	5378	Roberts, Richard	16.7.17	Hope Bay
6348	4677	Sherwood, Reginald	14.2.19	Fellowship

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>PORTLAND—continued</i>				
14383	10070	Sinclair, Frederick	8.3.18	Port Antonio
7203	5380	Skyers, Constantine	23.1.18	Hope Bay
7489	6964	Walker, Jacob	1.11.17	Buff Bay
4674	4008	Watson, Joel J.	5.4.16	Priestman's River
8512	7162	Webber, Alfred	4.10.17	Priestman's River
10804	7958	Williams, Edgar	12.6.17	Priestman's River
3444	1965	Williams, John Theo.	1.3.16	Hope Bay
5989	4686	Williams, Thomas	21.5.18	St. Margaret's Bay
5984	4688	Williams, Walter	21.8.17	St. Margaret's Bay
13991	8133	Wilson, David	1.12.17	Hope Bay
10834	8524	Wilson, Henry	4.9.17	Hector's River
	7163	White, Charles	5.4.17	Hope Bay
<i>ST. MARY—</i>				
2776	503	Anderson, Cyril A.	15.6.19	Oracabessa
7514	5915	Anderson, Hubert	20.1.18	Annotto Bay
3511	2288	Anderson, Hubert Bartley	23.7.16	Gayle
9625	5967	Barrett, Samuel	13.5.17	Retreat
7046	7015	Barrieffe, Nathaniel	7.5.18	Richmond
3768	2579	Bennett, Louis Ezekiel	12.3.17	Annotto Bay
7033	7011	Bent, Wilfred	3.8.17	Annotto Bay
	6632	Black, Reginald	6.3.17	Belfield
3156	1669	Black, Henry	11.4.16	Castleton
5429	5057	Bravo, Noel	14.10.18	Bonnygate
7044	7192	Brim, Amos	28.5.18	Enfield
4411	3814	Burrows, George Richard	24.8.17	Hampstead
7553	5225	Cadenhead, Mareall	22.3.18	Annotto Bay
15241	8008	Campbell, Henry	28.5.18	Retreat
13595	9789	Campbell, Henry	6.1.18	Woodside
13844	9354	Clarke, Samuel	16.4.18	Port Maria
15720	12545	Clarke, William	1.11.17	Ancon
4257	3098	Cover, Theophilus	29.1.17	Oracabessa
15398	10293	David, Joseph	13.10.17	Annotto Bay
13925	9369	Davis, Theophilus	8.8.18	Richmond
3228	1731	Davis, Uriah Hezekiah	9.6.17	Richmond
3281	1784	Duffus, Ernest Alexander	12.3.17	Gayle
2896	720	Durrant, Henry	20.9.17	Belfield
3991	2825	Edwards, Frederick	20.7.16	Richmond
	6560	Evans, Isaac	18.4.17	Oracabessa
8070	6839	Eyre, Levi	25.9.18	Annotto Bay
3470	1548	Ferguson, Phillip	25.5.18	Carron Hall
8157	6553	Gordon, Charles	13.11.17	Oracabessa
15397	10716	Grant, Samuel	12.1.18	Oracabessa
2795	1403	Gray, Baltimore Ephraim	12.4.18	Guy's Hill
7605	6017	Gray, Wilfred	13.7.17	Annotto Bay
4166	3952	Hamilton, Wilfred	22.7.16	Port Maria
4829	3494	Hanson, Claudius	11.4.16	Annotto Bay
3556	1914	Harris, Hubert James	20.7.16	Retreat
8609	7073	Harrison, Richard	26.4.18	Highgate
8405	7314	Henry, Clifford	19.10.17	Port Maria

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>ST. MARY—continued</i>				
8192	6941	Henry, Isaac	4.4.19	Castleton
13800	8200	Henry, Theophilus	28.4.19	Oracabessa
10133	7779	Heslop, Ezekiel	25.6.17	Richmond
7382	7071	Hibbert, Daniel	12.1.18	Belfield
	2208	Hines, Albert	24.3.16	Retreat
	10989	Holtham, Uriah	28.7.17	Retreat
10122	5973	Howell, Claudius Augustus	19.9.17	Highgate
8567	6617	Hyatt, Nathaniel	29.1.18	Gayle
10204	6694	Josephs, Nehemiah	2.6.19	Enfield
10232	5371	Kelly, Arnold	12.2.18	Enfield
5549	4139	Knight, John	29.7.17	Annotto Bay
	7912	Lewis, Samuel	7.7.17	Port Maria
11355	7090	Love, Enoch	15.5.18	Brainerd
	7159	Lynch, Joseph	12.1.18	Oracabessa
3415	2064	Lynch, Malachi	12.2.19	Retreat
2000	1194	Lyons, Arthur Percival	14.9.17	Port Maria
8432	6816	McDermott, Wilbert	27.5.17	Hampstead
10351	8218	Mason, John	22.6.17	Albany
	10228	Menzie, Charles	5.8.17	Richmond
6110	4891	Moore, Levi H.	20.3.18	Castleton
6319	4931	Morgan, James	25.8.18	Islington
3556	2531	Morgan, Leonard	5.1.17	Hampstead
7690	7111	Mullett, John	19.8.18	Port Maria
7932	5862	Myers, Martin	31.12.17	Castleton
	6580	Parke, James	28.2.17	Port Maria
8462	5687	Parkes, James	15.5.18	Carron Hall
5614	5080	Rennie, Francis	8.4.18	Retreat
6345	2161	Scott, James	28.9.17	Carron Hall
2076	384	Silvera, Oscar	21.2.16	Port Maria
3433	2096	Simmonds, Daniel Isiah	10.7.17	Annotto Bay
3787	2700	Simmonds, Franklin Leonard	29.7.17	Brainerd
7222	5994	Simpson, Joseph	8.3.19	Gayle
12550	11391	Smart, Nathan	18.1.18	Annotto Bay
8244	7145	Smith, Cecil	26.4.17	Annotto Bay
12533	11463	Stephens, Alfred	29.12.17	Cristobal, Canal Zone
16123	12426	Stephenson, Andrew	23.12.17	Carron Hall
7221	5990	Sterling, David	5.7.18	Highgate
12527	11254	Stewart, Cyril	10.12.17	Clonmel
	9818	Strachan, Randall	22.6.17	Enfield
6391	4316	Thompson, Naaman	10.10.16	Gayle
8490	6820	Tucker, Luther	26.7.19	Carron Hall
9634	7362	Tucker, Samuel	14.4.17	Oracabessa
8304	6916	Walters, Nathaniel	21.6.18	Retreat
7998	6065	Williams, Augustus	13.5.18	Carron Hall
12689	11741	Williams, Elias	4.7.18	Mount Regale
5695	5043	Williams, Emanuel	15.7.18	Hampstead
14222	9501	William, Francis	26.10.17	Bonny Gate
14505	10278	Williams, Robert	30.10.17	Richmond
3382	2476	Wilson, Gersham Oliver	12.2.17	Brainerd

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>ST. MARY—continued</i>				
2126	259	Wilson, James	7.4.16	Richmond
10490	7682	Wringer, Henry	17.9.17	Port Maria
<i>ST. ANN—</i>				
7778	6999	Austin, William	6.2.18	St. Ann's Bay
11829	11834	Bailey, Septimus	12.10.18	Brown's Town
3335	1988	Barrett, Richard	1.3.17	Sturge Town
9746	7474	Beckford, Henry	1.1.19	Bensonion
2161	518	Beckford, Lawrence Benjamin	10.10.18	Ocho Rios
14791	9965	Benaris, Joseph	6.9.18	Alexandria
2726	1326	Bertram, Josiah	30.10.17	Brown's Town
8338	6494	Blackwood, Thomas	14.11.18	Brown's Town
	6179	Blake, George Henry	2.2.17	Brown's Town
	7796	Bradly, Arnold	13.9.19	Cave Valley
	6224	Brown, Abraham	27.9.19	Cave Valley
	2664	Brown, Arthur Benjamin	26.4.17	Alexandria
13551	10673	Brown, Jonathan	16.1.18	Alexandria
	5730	Brown, Joseph	24.10.18	Pedro Farm
	7806	Brown, Joseph	18.3.17	Alexandria
	1865	Brown, Joseph T.	10.10.17	Watt Town
13576	10479	Byles, Phillip	29.11.17	Runaway Bay
	9861	Campbell, Harold	21.3.18	Runaway Bay
14301	10594	Campbell, Uriah	30.11.17	Cave Valley
	7549	Christie, Philip	2.2.18	Brown's Town
10966	7350	Clayton, Melvin	13.7.18	Alexandria
	3464	Constantine, Hubert Barrington	25.9.18	St. Ann's Bay
	3517	Cover, Hubert	10.5.17	Brown's Town
	4591	Cross, Edmund	5.7.18	Alexandria
9934	9065	Da Costa, Hubert	29.6.18	St. Ann's Bay and Canal Zone
8049	5419	Dunn, Theophilus	1.1.18	St. Ann's Bay
	1619	Edwards, Leonard Roland	14.10.18	St. Ann's Bay
	8592	Edwards, Reuben	16.4.18	Cave Valley
3173	1901	Forsythe, Arthur	29.9.17	St. Ann's Bay
3234	2048	Gillespie, Ethelbert	6.4.16	Cave Valley
3137	2489	Gordon, Clarence Foster	24.2.17	Claremont
3476	2570	Gordon, Eustace Latimore	23.3.18	Alexandria
4544	3546	Greaves, Henry	1.3.19	Cave Valley
3354	1974	Green, Nooval Wellesley	4.7.18	Brown's Town
8788	8625	Hall, Arthur	8.12.17	Watt Town
8611	5776	Hall, Simeon	5.10.17	Bamboo
2802	2332	Hanchard, Mortimer	23.9.16	Alexandria
3235	2176	Haughton, Philip A.	3.8.17	Brown's Town
3617	2276	Hawthorne, Edward James	7.9.16	St. Ann's Bay
3238	2199	Hawthorne, Jacob	25.1.17	Brown's Town
	5816	Henriques, Joseph	1.2.17	Lime Hall
12179	11107	Henry, Isaac	25.10.17	Walker's Wood
4040	2840	Henry, Isaac A.	12.3.17	Moneague
	9648	Henry, John	4.10.17	Alexandria
10105	7587	Higgings, Samuel	12.8.18	Alderton
12219	11631	Hudson, Joseph	21.6.19	Lodge

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>ST. ANN—continued</i>				
4414	3684	Ingram, Lister S.	3.5.17	Bamboo
5832	4654	Jackson, Albert	13.9.18	Brown's Town
6080	4177	James, Leopold	24.4.17	Fellowship
15991	11220	Jarrett, Joseph	7.4.19	Cave Valley
10192	7756	Johnson, Arthur	28.5.18	Ocho Rios
7643	7082	Johnson, Charles	15.2.18	Cave Valley
6089	4836	Johnson, Charles	29.11.18	Watt Town
4437	3633	Linton, Ezekiel	3.8.16	Watt Town
	7092	Llewellyn, Moses	10.4.17	Moneague
7670	5848	Lugg, Moses	13.9.18	Lime Hall
7416	7371	McDonald, Charles	6.4.18	Ocho Rios
3365	1995	McKenzie, Cyril	10.7.17	Sturge Town
6322	4662	McKenzie, Solomon	3.2.18	Runaway Bay
1713	1022	Martin, Thomas	14.10.18	Ocho Rios
4012	2867	Mills, James Nathaniel	26.5.18	Claremont
15958	12524	Moffatt, Thomas	30.1.18	Bensonton
4220	3762	Murphy, John	15.1.17	Pedro
10422	7850	Oufrey, Luther	14.1.19	Bensonton
15960	12525	Oughton, Livingstone	27.6.19	Brown's Town
	7327	Paddyfoot, Simeon	6.4.17	Bamboo
10435	8085	Palmer, Joshua	22.2.18	Alexandria
	7373	Pate, Cecil	10.4.17	Ocho Rios
6124	4825	Patten, Ivan S.	17.6.17	Alexandria
3915	2609	Pear, Hubert	17.2.17	Cave Valley
15965	12526	Pottinger, Reuben	14.4.18	Claremont
4127	3913	Reid, Ezekiel	7.7.16	Claremont
3563	1500	Richardson, James Lawrence	20.3.16	Cave Valley
9590	7613	Samuels, James	15.3.18	Brown's Town
9629	5350	Scarlett, Charles	14.4.17	Bamboo
4061	3914	Scholes, Cyril H.	15.6.19	Dry Harbour
10641	7998	Scott, Edwin	10.12.17	Moneague
	11679	Small, Cyrus	22.8.17	Lodge
8261	7271	Smith, Alfred	29.7.17	Pedro
10609	8070	Smith, Cecil	22.12.17	Brown's Town
	5391	Smith, Nathaniel	15.2.17	Claremont
6402	4956	Smith, Phillip	23.10.16	Pedro
5935	5024	Stephenson, Alexander	8.10.18	Brown's Town
5646	4679	Stephenson, James	29.7.17	Runaway Bay
6395	4921	Tracey, Mellard	12.10.16	Ocho Rios
3505	1997	Walden, Josephus	6.10.17	Alexandria
6183	4882	Whilby, Clifford	2.6.19	Alexandria
12646	11185	Whitter, Cecil	23.10.17	Bensonton
10817	8366	Williams, James	25.10.17	Moneague
	7510	Wilson, Thomas	31.7.17	Ocho Rios
10757	7794	Wisdom, James	18.11.18	Lime Hall
<i>TRELAWNY—</i>				
	8245	Bailey, Lucius	27.7.17	Troy
9662	7901	Brown, Cyril	25.10.17	Duncans

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>TRELAWNY—continued</i>				
8033	5128	Brown, David	22.2.19	Duncans
7558	5519	Campbell, Charles	19.12.18	Stewart Town
	10179	Carr, Robert	17.7.17	Falmouth
3463	1581	Cooke, Wilfred Henry	10.7.17	Duncans
8115	6809	Cootes, Osmond	2.3.18	Jackson Town
3990	2820	Dwyer, Stanford	19.11.16	Falmouth
8950	8460	Edwards, Bartley	18.3.18	Jackson Town
14572	10189	Fairclough, Jabez	18.5.18	Albert Town
14386	10261	Fletcher, Emanuel	19.5.18	Falmouth
12085	12053	Francis, Nehemiah	11.1.18	Deeside
12098	11620	Frater, William	6.12.18	Deeside
15606	9798	Gallimore, Hubert	11.5.18	Ulster Spring
5502	5078	Green, Joseph	18.12.17	Tivy
14242	10195	Green, Zaccheus	17.12.17	Clark's Town
3477	2323	Hawkes, Rupert Victor	20.1.17	Clark's Town
5514	4710	Hawkins, Daniel	22.8.17	Falmouth
3360	1895	Henlon, Edward Augustus	6.3.19	Duncans
14391	10202	Henry, Zachariah	15.7.18	Clark's Town
16042	12563	James, Alexander	7.9.18	Falmouth
6295	5075	Johnson, Abraham	3.2.18	Albert Town
9627	5531	Johnson, Henry Brown	26.4.17	Rio Bueno
7647	5783	Johnson, Samuel	18.11.17	Albert Town
15686	10532	McCartney, Clarence	18.1.18	Clark's Town
	12250	McFarlane, Theophilus	31.10.17	Albert Town
3249	2187	McKenzie, Hubert Alexander	16.2.18	Jackson Town
7427	5322	Matts, Uriah	11.7.17	Rio Bueno
14795	9951	Milford, Phillip	18.1.18	Stewart Town
13972	9918	Moodie, Charles	11.9.18	Jackson Town
4690	2864	Morrison, Cecil W.	13.4.16	Rio Bueno
10324	7820	Morrison, Selwyn	15.7.18	Deeside
12421	11641	Newton, John	11.11.17	Stewart Town
3493	1674	Palmer, Eleazer Nehemiah	10.7.17	Clark's Town
16235	10232	Peters, Albert	7.1.19	Falmouth
3029	2200	Reid, Arthur Norman	3.10.17	Jackson Town
	4717	Reid, Felix	2.9.16	Deeside
	7140	Ricketts, David	7.6.17	Clark's Town
6405	4716	Riley, Isaac	29.10.16	Deeside
5927	4615	Smith, Zephaniah	18.6.17	Albert Town
3432	1849	Stewart, William Leonard	10.7.17	Warsop
	9280	Thompson, Luther	28.6.17	Falmouth
7239	5812	Vassall, Samuel	3.10.18	Troy
5983	5005	Ward, Wilfred	20.10.18	Rio Bueno
2824	1945	Wright, Uriah	12.3.16	Stewart Town

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
ST. JAMES—				
7519	5881	Allen, Edward	7.7.17	Montego Bay
7629	5777	Anderson, Albert	18.11.17	Cambridge
	6937	Appleton, Thomas	18.4.17	Montego Bay
8685	8605	Barrett, Uriah	1.8.19	Latium
	7441	Bent, Samuel	13.5.17	Anchovy
13582	10172	Bernard, Charles	25.5.19	Catadupa
3273	1697	Brown, Herbert George	27.5.17	Montego Bay
2665	958	Brown, Patrick	8.11.16	Catadupa
2172	515	Bryce, Albert Conrad	12.9.16	Montego Bay
8361	5136	Campbell, Albert	26.4.18	Catadupa
9811	8077	Chisholm, Lester	14.12.18	Montego Bay
3339	1881	Clayton, Levy Augustus	10.5.17	Montego Bay
3401	1829	Collins, Samuel Augustus	24.9.16	Montego Bay
8119	6897	Davis, James	24.8.17	Montego Bay
2734	1789	Dixon, Beniah	12.3.16	Latium
7092	7184	Downer, Samuel	23.6.17	Point
9928	7914	Dunn, Timothy	18.6.17	Little River
7856	5720	Ferguson, David	9.12.18	Point
12082	11851	Fisher, Reuben	18.5.18	Catadupa
8596	5455	Fowler, Hubert	13.3.18	Catadupa
4853	4029	Gaywood, Octavius	30.6.16	Point
	9386	Gifford, Marvin	22.7.17	Rochampton
8399	6733	Gooden, William	5.7.18	Point
15553	10884	Graham, Esau	1.3.18	Catadupa
7115	5489	Graham, Justin	28.5.18	Cambridge
15584	10715	Grant, Henry	10.11.17	Point
4138	3034	Grant, Martin Luther	3.5.17	Cambridge
8737	8622	Grant, Phillip	23.12.17	Catadupa
2239	148	Grubb, Harold	16.12.15	Anchovy
4265	3178	Hall, Arnold	15.2.17	Montego Bay
4434	3333	Hinds, Joseph	2.7.16	Catadupa
15758	12654	Hylton, Jacob	20.10.17	Canal Zone
14315	10208	Isaacs, Alexander	7.2.19	Somerton
16145	12655	Jarrett, Samuel	14.8.18	Point
2624	895	Largie, Isaac N.	6.10.17	Catadupa
	12566	Lilly, Robert	19.8.17	Hampden
13780	9914	McIntosh, Juse	10.5.19	Catadupa
7675	5145	McIntosh, Samuel	25.1.18	Catadupa
3491	2475	Mellish, James Robert	27.7.16	Montego Bay
4010	2873	Moulton, Edward A.	23.7.16	Cambridge
2440		Mullings, Clement	5.12.16	Montego Bay
10407	6506	Noble, John	15.3.18	Point
7947	5276	Patterson, Lyrenius	14.5.18	Catadupa
	2150	Plummer, Walker	18.12.15	Montego Bay
10448	8220	Powell, Esau	18.4.18	Latium
14335	10046	Powell, Isiah	8.1.18	Point

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>ST. JAMES—continued</i>				
	7333	Ramsay, Prince	6.4.17	Catadupa
	3642	Reid, Augustus	19.2.16	Adelphi
9628	6156	Rickman, Oscar	2.5.17	Montego Bay
3431	2566	Ruddock, John McCarthy	6.3.16	Cambridge
1778	460	Scott, James Henry	14.10.18	Montego Bay
2924	1766	Smith, Albert Charles	27.5.17	Montego Bay
6165	4896	Spence, Thomas	12.11.18	Catadupa
6153	5042	Stewart, Ernest	23.3.19	Catadupa
3260	1714	Stoddart, Nathaniel	25.10.17	Montego Bay
	5949	Sutherland, Daniel	27.1.17	Adelphi
3790	1955	Thanks, Gustavus Adolphus	30.7.17	Point
3382	1964	Williams, Robert Samuel	10.5.17	Montego Bay
7242	5448	Wines, Stanford	2.5.18	Cambridge
14385	5151	Winter, Edmond	1.2.19	Catadupa
2937	607	Wynter, Joseph Alexander	30.6.17	Point
<i>HANOVER—</i>				
2993	3925	Aitcheson, Harold	9.6.16	Cacoon, Riverside
9641	8967	Alcock, Walter	26.12.18	Green Island
9645	7811	Anderson, John	20.9.17	Ramble
3337	2449	Barton, Eustace Alexander	2.8.18	Lucea
13581	10678	Bernard, John	18.5.18	Lucea
9688	7864	Blagrove, Isaac	14.4.18	Lucea
	7293	Blissett, Nugent	10.6.17	Ramble
9760	8583	Brown, Harold	24.6.19	Cascade
8074	6331	Brown, Luther	22.10.18	Ramble
5716	4606	Brown, Matthias	10.3.19	Hopewell
8908	8994	Brown, Nathaniel	20.6.17	Green Island
7286	5757	Campbell, Leonard	11.7.17	Cascade
3226	2457	Campbell, Martin Luther	11.11.17	Lucea
14555	8888	Carr, Samuel	29.1.19	Riverside
13624	11291	Clarke, Ferdinand	17.2.19	Chester Castle
9822	7834	Clarke, Joseph	17.1.19	Ramble
3224	2480	Clarke, Jeremiah	23.5.17	Cascade
9872	8586	Clarke, Stanford	16.8.18	Cascade
7074	5932	Cole, Emanuel	4.7.18	Ramble
12000	12229	Cooke, Nathaniel	22.12.17	Green Island
3855	3778	Crooks, Edwin	30.7.17	Lucea
	6810	Davis, Arthur	10.4.17	Cascade
7095	5486	Dehaney, Richard	31.5.18	Lucea
8945	8890	Dixon, Arthur	12.3.19	Green Island
9907	9058	Dunhaney, Peter	13.2.18	Green Island
3288	2422	Fletcher, Warrand Samuel	28.5.17	Hopewell
7864	7305	Galbraith, Joseph	20.11.18	Ramble
7120	6031	Gibbs, Joseph	14.10.17	Sandy Bay
2792	1392	Gilling, Robert	5.3.16	Hopewell
15516	11491	Gilpin, Hazel	7.8.18	Riverside
10040	8945	Grant, Cecil	19.4.18	Green Island
13769	9595	Grant, Moses	5.6.19	Cascade
10093	8620	Gustaff, Octavius	10.6.19	Ramble

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>HANOVER—continued</i>				
7631	5780	Haughton, Isiah	27.6.17	Hopewell
16101	12779	Hawthorne, Flavius	26.7.18	Cascade
5820	5011	Hudson, Leonard	5.6.17	Cascade
14497	9132	Jackson, Lambert	4.1.18	Green Island
8448	5593	Jackson, Theophilus	7.4.18	Green Island
10198	5642	James, Richard	7.2.19	Riverside
13872	9900	Johnson, Robert	20.4.18	Luca
12259	12094	Johnson, William	30.3.18	Luca
3484	2434	Jones, Hezekiah	10.7.17	Riverside
921	1991	Lee, Leopold Augustus	19.9.18	Ramble
9632	7237	Llewellyn, Israel	30.4.17	Sandy Bay
13230	12075	McCalla, Elisha	28.7.18	Ramble
3515	2430	McFayden, John Augustus	15.1.16	Green Island
12353	11497	McIntosh, Dellswin	30.8.17	Luca
8152	6752	McIntyre, Alexander	30.4.17	Green Island
14249	10826	McKenzie, John	8.12.17	Green Island
8436	7395	Marcus, Nathaniel	9.1.19	Luca
	5559	Miller, Henry	27.1.17	Riverside
15652	5647	Noble, Alexander	24.10.17	Green Island
7187	5502	Peddie, Edward	17.7.17	Luca
8638	5578	Pinnock, Gustavus	2.5.17	Chester Castle
12461	12261	Pryce, Samuel	26.7.18	Riverside
	8088	Salmon, Joseph	29.5.17	Cascade
15611	8921	Samuels, Robert	28.10.17	Luca
5944	4542	Samuels, Waldron	24.4.17	Luca
7219	5746	Smith, Wilfred	21.1.18	Chester Castle
5923	4840	Stewart, Theophilus	23.4.18	Ramble
8555	6894	Street, Alexander	2.5.19	Cascade
9611	8963	Todd, Nathaniel	27.6.17	Luca
	5631	Walker, Jeremiah	6.2.17	Luca
	10925	Walters, Jacob	9.8.17	Luca
	7278	Wedderburn, Abel	5.4.17	Sandy Bay
	7285	Whitlock, Claudius	30.4.17	Luca
10825	8762	Williams, Charles	31.10.18	Luca
	5867	Willock, David	8.2.17	Green Island
7990	5222	Wilson, John	6.7.18	Luca
<i>WESTMORELAND—</i>				
9658	8664	Allen, Samuel	13.7.17	Negril
	3275	Allen, Thomas	1.3.16	Savanna-la-Mar
7000	7189	Anglin, Herbert	26.9.17	Bluefields
3742	2798	Archer, George Lawrence	3.6.16	Savanna-la-Mar
5706	4415	Atkinson, Ivan	7.8.19	Bluefields
4720	2688	Barrett, James	10.4.16	Bethel Town
9714	7489	Barrett, Thomas	9.7.17	Petersfield
6393	4914	Bell, Hugh	11.10.16	Negril
7804	6215	Bennett, James	24.11.17	Little London
1880	103	Brown, Joseph Wilberforce	21.10.18	Darliston
15665	8989	Brown, Leslie	19.1.18	Lamb's River

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>WESTMORELAND—continued</i>				
7544	5395	Clarke, James	14.1.18	Bethel Town
	7389	Clayton, Robert	25.5.17	Bluefields
9799	8184	Coates, Luther	21.1.18	Bluefields
7203	7076	Coke, Stephen	10.1.18	Darliston
13608	10287	Coke, Thomas	9.1.18	Darliston
16046	10962	Cunningham, Edward	10.9.19	Bethel Town
13843	9066	Davis, Josiah	25.4.18	Little London
8586	7299	Davis, Josiah	19.3.19	Bethel Town
	6380	Edwards, Phillip	30.1.17	Darliston
3350	1852	Farquharson, John Henry	16.2.17	New Roads
10002	6732	Forbes, Alexander	24.8.17	Petersfield
3230	2267	Forbes, Benjamin	29.12.16	Darliston
	6382	Forrester, Esau	30.1.17	Darliston
10064	8303	Gayle, Eustace	30.1.18	Negril
10044	7546	Gayle, Joseph	12.9.17	Bethel Town
12148	11691	Gooden, Samuel	5.10.17	Grange Hill
4164	3748	Gordon, Samuel A.	17.5.19	Bethel Town
4735	3761	Graham Gabriel	18.4.16	Negril
7860	5161	Graham, Joseph	22.1.18	Lamb's River
3776	4133	Grant, Alfred	15.2.18	Bluefields
13651	6385	Greenfield, Cecil	19.9.18	Petersfield
14105	9740	Griffiths, George	25.1.18	Savanna-la-Mar
8186	6336	Hamilton, Joseph	2.1.19	Lamb's River
7883	7312	Heaven, Alexander	20.7.19	Petersfield
3264	2471	Hines, Albert Adolphus	25.5.17	Bethel Town
7904	5730	Johnson, Henry	15.5.19	Bluefields
10190	6438	Jones, Joseph	28.11.18	Little London
8744	8626	Jones, William	12.11.17	Petersfield
7160	7353	Lawrence, Hubert	29.9.19	Lamb's River
4382	3348	Lawson, David	2.4.18	Savanna-la-Mar
8467	7393	Lawson, Nathan Simeon	17.6.18	Bluefields
14231	9751	Lewis, Arthur	11.7.18	Darliston
7359	6259	Lewis, Ivan	5.1.18	White House
15528	9805	Leslie, Albert	3.5.19	Darliston
14204	9748	Leslie, Wilford	8.11.18	Darliston
8979	8745	Letman, Richard	9.10.18	Negril
5851	4436	Loney, Henry	23.12.17	Bluefields
14105	9752	McDonald, Leonard	14.8.18	Savanna-la-Mar
4175	3357	McPherson, Hezekiah Roland	5.12.18	Darliston
	6263	Murray, Charles	15.3.17	Savanna-la-Mar
9506	8955	Murray, Simeon	31.5.18	Little London
12431	11533	Owens, Reuben	25.10.18	Bethel Town
8181	6346	Palmer, Solomon	27.8.17	Bluefields
10461	8065	Parkinson, David L.	4.4.18	Savanna-la-Mar
	6270	Patterson, Joseph	30.1.17	Little London
4902		Pinkey, P.	16.4.17	Savanna-la-Mar
	6678	Pinnock, Cornelius	27.3.17	Bluefields
12434	11155	Plummer, Edward	31.10.17	Petersfield

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>WESTMORELAND—continued</i>				
6336	4674	Ramsay, Cyrenius	24.4.17	Lamb's River
12471	11021	Ramson, Ebenezer	20.5.18	Darliston
14395	10050	Reid, Adolphus	27.9.18	Petersfield
8499	6933	Reid, Arthur	2.2.18	Darliston
8642	6273	Richards, Horatio	28.12.17	Darliston
5903	5082	Ricketts, Nathaniel	18.6.17	Lamb's River
5918	5019	Ricketts, Theophilus	3.6.17	Lamb's River
	7418	Samuels, Theophilus	12.7.17	Grange Hill
15969	12395	Saunders, Newton	26.9.18	Bluefields
4448	3397	Shand, Zaccariah	2.8.16	Bluefields
9250	8644	Smalling, Walter	24.8.17	Petersfield
4451	3384	Smith, John	18.9.17	Savanna-la-Mar
7401	5205	Smith, Richard	9.1.19	Darliston
	6281	Snow, William	3.2.17	Petersfield
8874	8798	Spence, Cornelius	17.7.17	Darliston
12532	11273	Spence, Joseph	5.6.18	Darliston
15971	12490	Spence, Joseph	3.10.18	Petersfield
15430	11027	Stephenson, James	21.4.18	Darliston
9633	6284	Stephenson, William	4.5.17	Darliston
8653	7360	Stewart, Edward	1.5.17	Petersfield
12522	11161	Stone, Nathaniel	30.6.18	Bluefields
	8861	Thorpe, Frederick	7.7.17	Savanna-la-Mar
	6483	Turner, Theophilus	30.4.17	Petersfield
12663	11598	Walker, Phillip	3.5.19	Lamb's River
4407	3813	Whitlock, Frederick A. M.	10.9.18	Little London
	6511	Williams, Darius	27.8.17	Darliston
12641	11187	Williams, Joseph	22.10.18	Negril
10766	7692	Williams, Nathan Uriah	22.10.18	Negril
8005	6173	Williams, Stephen	18.5.19	Bluefields
1834	700	Wilson, William George	2.11.18	Darliston
2127	256	Woodley, Albert	10.6.16	Negril
14179	9827	Woolery, Josiah	29.3.18	Bethel Town
3203	1712	Woolery, Norman	21.9.17	Savanna-la-Mar
<i>ST. ELIZABETH—</i>				
8056	6515	Anderson, Stephen	10.7.17	Springfield
7006	5236	Anderson, Timothy	30.6.17	Balaclava
	11916	Austin, George	11.9.17	Maggotty
8094	6365	Blackwood, George	28.1.18	Springfield
7795	5977	Blackwood, James	17.12.18	Ginger Hill
9787	8814	Blackwood, Octavius	8.5.19	Black River
3121	2494	Brown, Abraham Ebenezer	14.2.17	Black River
8687	8878	Brown, Charles	23.1.19	Newmarket
8083	6644	Brown, Edmund	27.11.18	Newmarket
3218	1705	Bryan, James Elisha	25.10.17	Black River
8061	6428	Burton, Cyril	28.5.18	Santa Cruz
13792	9869	Campbell, Elkanah	17.3.18	Newmarket
13841	9867	Campbell, Percival	25.3.19	Newmarket
9574	9044	Carr, Clifford	26.6.17	Maggotty
	4166	Chambers, Nathaniel	20.7.16	Newmarket
6235	4915	Clarke, Clifford	22.9.17	Balaclava
8344	6535	Cohen, William	25.8.17	Lacovia

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>ST. ELIZABETH—continued</i>				
8041	6227	Coke, John	15.2.18	Newmarket
1606	886	Crooks, Samuel Josiah	25.1.17	Newmarket
8388	6730	Daley, John	1.3.18	Springfield
12033	12092	Daley, Thomas	30.4.18	Balaclava
9909	7877	Davis, Adrian	25.10.17	Balaclava
3168	1707	Drummond, J.	14.3.16	Black River
14371	10258	Ellison, Theophilus	16.4.18	Santa Cruz
6550	6980	Ewan, Richard	2.7.17	Fyffes Pen
15813	12551	Facey, Edwin	28.11.17	Braes River
4910		Farquharson, James	5.5.17	Newmarket
	4709	Farquharson, William	24.8.16	Southfield
10003	7643	Ferguson, David	4.10.18	Balaclava
7854	6163	Foster, Angus	12.8.17	Balaclava
7329	7052	Foster, David	4.5.18	Watson Hill
3229	2561	Foster, James Esau	4.8.17	Siloah
3518	2538	Gayle, Jacob	26.1.16	Santa Cruz
12114	10980	Gayle, James	28.4.18	Santa Cruz
3115	771	Graham, Henry Scott Vermont	4.1.17	Siloah
8601	6243	Grant, Jeremiah	11.7.17	Malvern
7116	5935	Guthrie, Stephen	15.10.17	Springfield
14388	9647	Hall, Jonathan	15.5.18	Maggotty
14595	9616	Harris, Edwin	1.11.17	Lacovia
	7311	Hastings, Joseph	10.4.17	Maggotty
	5226	Hill, Joseph	30.6.17	Ipswich
	7371	Hitchman, William	2.3.19	Newmarket
	10207	Irving, Luther	30.7.17	Newmarket
	6258	Jeffrey, Ferdinand	7.6.17	Newmarket
7137	5125	Johnson, Edwin	15.1.19	Santa Cruz
16011	11118	Jones, Edwin	11.5.18	Newmarket
4380	3343	Jones, Edwin	23.7.16	Newmarket
12250	11120	Jones, Harris	25.4.18	Newmarket
	7231	Jones, Henry	10.4.17	Ipswich
15349	10023	Larmond, Arthur	2.5.18	Balaclava
16148	12135	McKenzie, Howard	28.12.18	Braes River
2589	717	McLennon, Augustus	7.2.16	Balaclava
	7185	Malcolm, Robert	11.7.17	Lacovia
	6537	Miller, Zacchariah	6.2.17	Black River
10336	8027	Morris, Walter	16.7.17	Braes River
4614	3639	Palmer, Lewis	9.8.17	Myersville
5602	4080	Peart, Ensworth	7.10.18	Ginger Hill
6332	5089	Porter, Jabez Josiah	19.11.17	Ipswich
18715	12623	Powell, Frederick	18.2.18	Black River
	7417	Powell, George	6.7.17	Balaclava
3842	3701	Pusey, Ronald	3.2.17	Myersville
8262	6540	Ray, William	25.1.18	Black River
5263	4752	Reid, Charles	30.7.17	Balaclava
6139	2630	Reid, Edward	2.10.17	Ipswich

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>ST. ELIZABETH—continued</i>				
2367	64	Rhoden, Isaac Daniel	10.2.16	Santa Cruz
3669	2268	Richards, Simeon	7.8.16	Newmarket
10484	7761	Roach, Esau	12.9.17	Maggotty
12465	12099	Roberts, Ezekiel	29.12.17	Balaclava
15892	11735	Robinson, Nathaniel	15.7.18	Ipswich
12505	11731	Rose, Phillip	6.11.17	Lacovia
14967	12408	Roy, Hezekiah	3.6.18	Black River
14176	9770	Salmon, Hubert	9.5.19	Springfield
14209	9768	Salmon, Jacob	6.1.18	Newmarket
3675	1463	Samms, Cyril A.	5.5.16	Santa Cruz
	5540	Samuels, Charles	13.2.17	Ipswich
	12941	Samuels, Elias	23.11.17	Black River
2638	1273	Samuels, Uriah	25.3.16	Balaclava
8230	6795	Saunders, James	19.4.17	Newmarket
	10058	Scarlett, Cecil	27.4.17	Fyffes Pen
15970	12665	Shaw, Robert	15.2.18	Ginger Hill
2981	1033	Shaw, Septimus Adolphus	23.6.16	Lacovia
3318	1805	Simpson, Herbert Augustus	15.5.17	Malvern
	6543	Simpson, Wilfred	4.9.17	Black River
12563	11960	Sinclair, James	20.5.18	Balaclava
6355	4830	Smalling, Charles	10.12.18	Newmarket
10614	6416	Smith, Alexander	6.6.19	Lacovia
8251	6508	Smith, Charles	18.2.18	Siloah
14174	9771	Smith, Ernest	31.1.18	Maggotty
13951	8126	Smith, James	17.3.18	Santa Cruz
	7272	Smith, Joseph	15.5.17	Malvern
8232	6720	Smith, Matthew	12.9.17	Newmarket
10561	5957	Spence, George	6.1.18	Newmarket
	5835	Stewart, Standford	6.3.17	Malvern
15369	9944	Tomlinson, William	18.3.18	Springfield
14690	10246	Vassall, John	16.11.18	Balaclava
9569	8929	Vassal, Luther	18.6.17	Newmarket
7965	6302	Walker, Reuben	12.9.17	Newmarket
4243	3463	Walker, Zephaniah	8.4.19	Newmarket
3440	1939	Walters, Zacariah Nathaniel	27.4.19	Fyffes Pen
4075	4018	White, James	10.10.16	Balaclava
3020	2292	Williams, Nathan Samuel	11.8.16	Myersville
	6569	Williams, Simeon	28.5.17	Newmarket
2823	1409	Witter, Jacob Theophilus	2.6.17	Ginger Hill
3385	2066	Wright, Arthur F.	16.3.16	Malvern
3703	1681	Wright, James Henry	2.11.17	Watson Hill
	6557	Wright, Nathaniel	15.5.17	Maggotty
<i>MANCHESTER—</i>				
11811	11557	Anderson, David Samuel	6.10.17	Coleyville
7520	6489	Arwin, Theophilus	13.6.18	Mandeville
13528	10318	Ashley, Albert	8.7.18	Mandeville
2689	1188	Bailey, Clinton Uriah	18.5.18	Mandeville
4583	3604	Bailey, James	11.9.17	Mandeville
2146	106	Barrett, Edwin B.	17.9.16	Kendal
4736	3092	Barton, Stanley	8.5.19	Devon
11893	11918	Bennett, Hubert	28.12.18	Cross Keys

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>MANCHESTER—continued</i>				
4422	3423	Biggs, Theophilus	13.2.17	Pratville
14122	10867	Blair, James	22.2.19	Devon
9762	8768	Booth, John	29.11.17	Porus
9786	8877	Bourne, Nathan	12.9.17	Devon
7277	6092	Brown, James	26.3.18	Pratville
3871	3905	Brown, Rufus	30.9.17	Newport
2831	1323	Bryan, Nathan	3.10.17	Cross Keys
7511	8671	Campbell, Solomon	24.2.18	Walderston
9802	8143	Chambers, Abraham	13.4.18	Mandeville
15801	12750	Cole, Rudolph	26.7.18	Pratville
1902	109	Cummings, Da Costa	2.9.17	Comfort Hall
2594	2324	Daure, Clifford Oscar	18.5.18	Williamsfield
7089	5573	Dixon, Joseph	2.8.18	Mile Gully
3133	1687	Edwards, Robert	4.8.18	Coleyville
9966	8188	Ellis, Christopher	3.9.17	Maidstone
1932	351	Foster, Allan M.	3.6.16	Watson Hill
13804	9886	Foster, Emanuel	28.6.18	Comfort Hall
10000	8151	Foster, Ferdinand	11.9.17	Kendal
12101	11721	Francis, Ivan	19.6.18	Mandeville
9601	7919	Goodwin, Albert	2.6.17	Christiana
10099	8588	Green, Allen	28.6.17	Mandeville
6264	4787	Green, Wilfred	12.9.18	Harry Watch
1659	690	Griffiths Joseph	22.10.18	Walderston
2739	1369	Gunter, Alexander Uriah	11.3.16	Newport
3830	3908	Hall, David	1.11.18	Cross Keys
	12686	Hutchinson, William	19.9.17	Mandeville
10196	8156	Johnson, Clifford	25.10.17	Christiana
4328	3230	Johnson, Felix	21.7.16	Coleyville
12263	11725	Johnson, James Theophilus	2.8.17	Pratville
3000	979	Johnson, William Samuel	22.5.18	Pratville
16141	12246	Knight, Gaston	16.2.18	Mandeville
3185	1308	Lynch, Luther Sydney	17.3.16	Newport
3367	1846	Mack, James	26.3.16	Newport
7618	5966	McGlashan, George	12.7.17	Cross Keys
3189	2375	McIntosh, Simeon	25.12.16	Mandeville
2309	525	McLean, William P.	21.9.16	Walderston
2915	752	Mannings, Henry Vickers	27.5.17	Alligator Pond
6101	4823	Messam, Arthur	7.3.18	Porus
4223	3869	Martin Charles	5.5.17	Cross Keys
15646	10038	Mattis, Joseph	9.6.18	Walderston
15351	11374	Miller, Louis	29.8.18	Mile Gully
14618	9919	Mitchell, Daniel	22.6.19	Spur Tree
	5922	Morgan, Arthur	28.1.17	New Port
6327	4306	Morris, David	8.9.18	Porus
3783	3911	Myers, Eustace	6.8.16	Cross Keys
	7326	Pitter, Cyril	9.4.17	Newport
8204	6507	Powell, Samuel	14.9.17	Devon

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>MANCHESTER—continued</i>				
4393	3375	Reid, Joseph	19.9.18	Kendal
6145	4148	Reid, Phillip	27.10.18	Cross Keys
7195	7358	Richards, David	24.11.18	Williamsfield
5621	4702	Ricketts, Felix	12.12.18	Pratville
7191	6085	Robinson, Albert	26.6.18	Porus
3672	2548	Robinson, Alexander	31.10.17	Porus
2060	236	Salmon, Luther	17.11.18	Newport
5002	3383	Samuels, James	18.9.16	Coleyville
10643	8596	Sinclair, George	20.8.18	Mandeville
4562	3573	Small, Frederick W.	11.9.16	Williamsfield
	4207	Smith, Nathaniel	11.8.16	Mandeville
5948	4981	Somers, Harold	24.3.18	Williamsfield
10595	8040	Stewart, Theophilus	23.12.17	Porus
12559	11647	Swaby, Cecil	4.7.18	Coleyville
3437	1993	Thomas, Stephen Elijah	10.6.18	Porus
	11257	Thomas, Uriah	9.9.17	Walderston
13893	9598	Thompson, Cecil	14.10.18	Mandeville
10671	8276	Thompson, Charles	24.11.18	Porus
	5412	Thompson, Samuel	26.4.18	Watson Hill
10818	7536	Watson, Stephen	17.2.19	Cross Keys
10781	7509	Weekly, James	12.1.18	Newport
6377	4257	White, Daniel	12.11.18	Christiana
1838	668	William, Clarence	16.6.18	Walderston
8536	5677	William, Solomon	4.5.17	Maidstone
8279	6510	Williams, Leonard	1.3.19	Mandeville
10733	6800	Williams, Reuben	22.12.17	Walderston
2879	1600	Williams, Shirley	6.12.16	Harrywatch
2994	948	Wint, Thomas	30.5.16	Watson Hill
10810	8238	Wright, Zaccariah	22.12.17	Porus
<i>CLARENDON—</i>				
4249	3078	Adams, Zedekiah	15.7.16	Frankfield
14467	10252	Allen, Alfred	9.10.17	Rock River
5797	4849	Anderson, Sherlock	10.6.18	Ancon, Canal Zone
15790	12749	Ashley, James	2.2.18	Rocky Point, Alley
	3288	Beaumont, William	15.3.16	May Pen
15666	9340	Beckford, Arthur Benjamin	10.8.19	Crooked River
	5240	Bennett, Alexander	1.2.17	Rock River
3396	1857	Bill, Clarence Emanuel	25.10.17	Chapelton
2663	2202	Blackstock, Arnold M.	11.1.17	Race Course
2828	1578	Campbell, George Samuel	19.10.18	Frankfield
13625	10346	Card, Thomas	20.6.18	Thompson Town
4086	3894	Chambers, Alexander	6.6.19	Toll Gate
7550	6182	Cohen, Thomas	24.4.19	Frankfield
8385	6573	Dale, James	15.6.19	Alston
7837	5159	De Silva, Hubert	23.1.18	Race Course
15932	12414	Dixon, James	10.4.18	Milk River
4426	3305	Dyer, Arthur	17.8.17	Alley
8704	9070	Edwards, Emanuel	30.12.17	Hayes
9626	5182	Evans, Isaac	18.4.17	Chapelton

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>CLARENDON—continued</i>				
2849	7454	Gordon, Richard	6.5.17	Croft's Hill
	907	Graham, Isaac Benjamin.	21.9.16	Thompson Town
15941	12419	Hawkins, Charles	25.2.18	Chapelton
8190	6639	Henry, Edward	29.7.18	Chapelton
3481	1905	Henry, Stanmitz Alpheus	10.5.17	Frankfield
2270	1855	James, David	29.5.16	Frankfield
9584	9144	Johnson, Augustus	11.10.18	Spaldings
8738	8411	Johnson, Cyril	17.5.18	Crooked River
7644	7084	Johnson, James	19.8.19	Frankfield
8969	8560	Logan, Charles	5.7.18	Frankfield
15700	11368	McLeod, John	8.12.18	Chapelton
8426	7394	McNaught, Robert	2.6.17	Chapelton
8994	8699	Martin, Isaac	14.7.19	Tollgate
6309	5091	Mason, John	21.1.19	Spaldings
16248	12673	Morgan, Clifford	25.2.19	Crooked River
14248	11370	Morris, George	2.1.19	Crooked River
13691	8481	Morrison, John	5.7.19	Crooked River
10358	5266	Mullings, David	30.11.17	Alley
7709	7251	Nelson, Henry	12.2.19	Kelletts
10416	90201	Nembhard, John	5.2.18	Kelletts
12430	11244	Osborne, Jacob	8.4.19	Chapelton
7182	5375	Palmer, Felix	4.1.19	Frankfield
10436	7678	Parker, Stephen	23.9.18	Kelletts
10452	6740	Pinnock, Samuel	9.12.18	Alley
14220	10557	Reeves, William	27.1.18	Chapelton
15773	12309	Reid, Nathaniel	2.4.18	Alston
12487	11461	Rhoden, Nehemiah	3.1.18	Thompson Town
8260	6478	Ricketts, Norman	14.9.17	Crooked River
8851	8431	Ross, David	12.9.17	Crooked River
2389	816	Seaton, Adolphus	30.9.16	Milk River
3502	1531	Simpson, Louis Percival	28.9.17	Frankfield
2394	235	Smith, Jeremiah E.	22.5.16	Frankfield
14400	10770	Smith, Malcolm	31.3.18	Bocas del Toro
	7740	Smith, Robert	12.9.17	Kelletts
3317	1791	Snaith, Charles Percival	11.5.17	Race Course
13946	8314	Spence, James	23.5.19	Chapelton
6400	4945	Stewart, Stephen	18.10.16	Frankfield
10660		Thomas, Arthur	12.9.17	Crooked River
5674	4770	Thomas, Ernest	15.11.16	Chapelton
47		Thomas, Samuel Albert	7.1.18	Chapelton
10807	7959	Williams, John	20.4.18	Rock River
3506	521	Willis, Joseph Starford	10.7.17	Chapelton
14767	10465	Wright, Ashton	23.11.17	Spaldings
	4841	Wright, Wilfred	4.7.16	Kelletts
10848	9299	Young, Isaac	27.11.17	Milk River

APPENDIX III

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
ST. CATHERINE—				
3395	1882	Anderson, Cephas Remeliah	5.10.17	Point Hill
11810	11550	Anglin, William	22.10.17	Spanish Town
3119	2552	Ashley, Elisha	5.10.17	Mt. Olive, Riversdale
2609	2047	Bailey, Peter	7.5.17	Guy's Hill
	3774	Baker, Sydney A.	28.2.16	Harker's Hall
7020	7201	Banting, Albert	7.8.18	Top Hill
9772	8375	Barnett, Caleb	10.1.18	Linstead
	6582	Bennett, Elisha	6.4.17	Troja
10714	8323	Bickas, William (coolie)	20.5.18	Gregory Park
4421	3430	Bignie, Thomas Johnathan	18.3.18	Old Harbour
7011	5154	Brown, Gadwin	2.1.19	Ewarton
6225	4925	Brown, George	27.5.18	Spanish Town
9739	8171	Brown, Uriah	11.1.18	Spanish Town
3338	1845	Brown, Theophilus Augustus	10.5.17	Troja Guy's Hill
3580	1223	Bryan, Henry	7.4.16	Glengoffe
	10285	Buchanan, Uriah	27.6.17	Linstead
7502	6684	Campbell, John	16.4.18	Redwood
8932	8887	Clarke, Thomas	27.4.19	Riversdale
6248	4470	Cowan, Ezekiel	14.10.18	Pear Tree Grove
7305	5420	Davidson, Henry	25.9.17	Linstead
9931	7911	Davis, Amelius	9.12.17	Bartons
8011	8616	Davis, Lionel	7.11.17	Harker's Hall
7564	6185	Davis, William Nathaniel	26.11.17	Riversdale
7312	6054	Dixon, Eustace	26.8.17	Troja
3593	124	Dixon, William Theophilus	4.4.16	Spanish Town
4700	2821	Donald, Arthur	9.4.16	Gregory Park
15668	12399	Dunn, Wilfred	1.3.18	Glengoffe
15745	11206	Ellis, Selbirt	25.12.17	Ewarton
2790	1408	Forbes, Nathaniel	30.9.17	Glengoffe
8141	6867	Francis, Emanuel	11.7.17	Bartons
15897	11093	Francis, Ernest	19.2.19	Riversdale
6394	4328	Gabay, Arthur	11.10.17	Glengoffe
	3590	Green, Julius Theophilus	5.3.16	Point Hill
8787	8405	Harris, Charles	20.3.18	Riversdale
2620	942	Harris, Edward	4.12.16	Point Hill
5825	4801	Harrison, Nathan	5.6.17	Ewarton
3141	2321	Henry, Charles Wilmoth	27.5.19	Troja
	7067	Henry, Edward	30.4.16	Glengoffe
3623	860	Henry, James	25.9.17	Linstead
1963	154	Henry, James	9.8.16	Spanish Town
	5491	Henry, Justin	30.1.17	Glengoffe
10114	7586	Hinds, James	21.4.18	Harker's Hall
6281	4711	Howell, Adolphus	26.10.18	Glengoffe
10150	7588	Howell, Leonard	22.9.17	Above Rocks
3890	2694	Huey, Leslie Gustavius	1.6.19	Spanish Town
3629	1056	Hutchinson, Arthur George	4.8.16	Linstead
10102	8260	Hutchinson, James	22.12.17	Harker's Hall
14172	10017	Johnson, Alfred	4.1.18	Above Rocks
3545	408	Johnson, James Alex.	23.3.16	Bog Walk
2692	2105	Johnson, Wilfred A.	3.3.16	Bog Walk

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Number.		Name.	Date of Death.	Address of Next of Kin.
Regimental.	Local.			
<i>ST. CATHERINE—continued</i>				
10252	7470	Lauder, Michael	12.9.17	Pear Tree Grove
8782	8417	Lester, Richard	16.10.18	Bog Walk
10271	7598	Lewis, Alexander	26.6.17	Harker's Hall
10280	8354	Lyons, Richard	22.12.17	Linstead
16120	12393	McCroby, William	4.1.18	Ancon, Canal Zone
10317	6600	McDermott, Aaron	13.9.17	Guy's Hill
6314	4308	McLeod, Simeon	27.6.17	Riversdale
3650	834	Martin, John	27.11.16	Linstead
7429	5560	Morris, Herbert	20.9.17	Riversdale
7937	5975	Nelson, William	5.3.18	Bartons
9528	9200	Newell, Henry	8.5.18	Old Harbour
	6045	Newton, Bertram	26.1.17	Troja
2976	866	Northover, Ivan	29.10.16	Linstead
15843	12633	Peck, Leopold	13.1.18	Ancon, Canal Zone
3722	563	Pottinger, Ernest	10.5.17	Ewarton
5890	4966	Powell, Harril	20.2.17	Glengoffe
4559	3567	Prince, Percival	13.9.16	Lluidasvale
8469	6409	Redwood, Simeon	3.7.17	Troja
8847	8795	Roberts, Richmond	6.10.17	Guy's Hill
2379	506	Robinson, Thomas Archer	30.8.17	Troja
12466	11020	Russell, William	25.8.17	Linstead
7736	6019	Smith, Obediah	26.4.19	Old Harbour
8240	7148	Sparkes, Amos	9.12.17	Riversdale
16190	11169	Stephens, William	2.1.19	Bushy Park
15712	8128	Sutherland, Roland	19.9.18	Glengoffe
15270	10462	Thomas, Julius	30.11.18	Glengoffe
10662	7614	Thompson, Hubert	6.3.18	Harker's Hall
10445	8301	Treston, Alexander	8.3.18	Pear Tree Grove
	2201	Vidal, Stanley Fitzherbert	7.2.16	Redwood
8287	6487	Walsh, Arthur	18.8.17	Bog Walk
2655	1412	Washington, George Stanley	12.12.16	Linstead
10778	8338	Weller, Nevan	13.5.18	Harker's Hall
	5879	Wellington, Alpheus	28.1.17	Harker's Hall
8520	7170	Whitley, Josiah	18.12.18	Troja
9535	8578	Williams, Gersham	26.6.18	Glengoffe

APPENDIX IV

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF JAMAICA ATTACHED TO OTHER REGIMENTS THAN THE B.W.I.R. WHO DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OR AS A RESULT OF THE WAR

Berry, Sidney Linton, Private, 9th Norfolk Regiment.
Birkett, W., Corporal, Z Battery, French Mortar Group.
Bryce, John L., Private, 147th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force.
Bryson, S. M., Private, 5th Cavalry Brigade, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
Bullock, Dudley Arthur, Private, Canadian Regiment.

Davidson, David Grant, Private, Royal Field Corps.
Dias, Stephen, Private, Tank Corps.
Dias, William, Private, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Eden, Arthur W., Private, British Aviation Service, Texas.

Gaynor, C. F., Private, Canadian Regiment.
Gibson, Laurie, Corporal, Canadian Regiment.

Hall, Frank Dudley, Private, 198th Buffs.
Helwig, Philip C., Private, American Expeditionary Force.
Hill, P., Sapper, Royal Engineers.

Jeffrey-Smith, Leslie, Sergeant, R.F.A.
Jones, J., Private, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Kerr, Harry, Private, Royal Scots Guards, *d.* June 28, 1915.
Kerr, Henry, Private, Royal Scots, Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, *d.* June 28, 1915.

Laidman, K. E., Private, 1st Canadian Battalion.
Lalor, Patrick E., Private, 7th Canadian Cavalry.
Lawton, E. E., Private, 1st Canadian Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment.

McHardy, Thomas E., Corporal, Army of Occupation.
McKenzie, Athol, Private, New Zealand Forces.
McKenzie-Muir, Private, London Scottish Regiment.
McLeod, Norman Ian, Private, Canadian Regiment, *d.* September 25, 1918.
Magnan, Allan F., Private, 58th Battalion, B.E.F.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Manley, D. R., Gunner, R.F.A.
Meredith, Arthur, Private, Canadian Black Watch.
Miles, Cecil N., Private, 7th Canadian Battalion.
Morin, Frank, Private, Gun Section, H.A.C.
Moseley, F. N., M.M., Corporal, Ontario Regiment.
Muir, Caerleon Livingston Mackenzie, Private, London Scottish.

Roberts, Albert E., Private, Canadian Mounted Rifles, B.E.F.
Rudolph, Oscar R., Private, Canadian 44th Infantry Battalion.

Smythe, Wm. Darling, Gunner, R.F.A.
Stuart, C. A., Lance-Corporal, 5th Shropshire Light Infantry.

Thomson, George, Private, American Expeditionary Force.
Tilley, Sylvester T., Private, Canadian Regiment.
Townend, Arthur Ernest, Private, Coldstream Guards, *d.* October 30, 1919.
Turnbull, Edgar, Private, 1st Canadian Artillery Brigade.

Verley, Cyril E., Private, Australian Expeditionary Force.
Vine, Stephen James, Private, Royal Surrey Regiment, *d.* June 2, 1918.

APPENDIX V

HONOURS AND DECORATIONS

(ORIGINALLY COMPILED, IN PART, BY MR. JACOB A. P. M. ANDRADE)

The Honours and Decorations mentioned in the following list are abbreviated as below :

Companion of the Bath	C.B.
Companion of St. Michael and St. George	C.M.G.
Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire	O.B.E.
Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire	M.B.E.
Distinguished Service Order	D.S.O.
Distinguished Service Cross	D.S.C.
Distinguished Conduct Medal	D.C.M.
Military Cross	M.C.
Air Force Cross	A.F.C.
Distinguished Flying Cross	D.F.C.
Meritorious Service Medal	M.S.M.
Military Medal	M.M.
Mentioned in Dispatches	Dis.

ALEXANDER, Major R. T. D. (of Manchester), R.E.—D.S.O., O.B.E., Dis.

ALLEN, Private L. N., B.W.I.R.—M.M.

ALLEN, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, B.W.I.R.—M.S.M.

ALLWOOD, J. H.—O.B.E.

ANDERSON, Sergeant J. A. C., B.W.I.R.—Dis.

ARCHER, Corporal (of St. Mary), 7th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.

BAILEY, Lieutenant HENRY H. R., R.A.M.C.—Dis.

BAILEY, Private J., 6th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.

BANCROFT, Lieutenant EDWARD N. (of St. Thomas-in-the-East), 157th Field Co., R.E.—M.C.

BARROW, Private ALLAN DUDLEY (of St. Catherine), 142nd Field Ambulance M.T., A.S.C., of the B.E.F., France—M.M., Belgian C. de G.

BARTON, Private, 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.

BINNS, Captain PERCY VERE, 1st Brigade Canadian Engineers (killed in action)—M.C.

BLACKDEN, Brigadier-General L. S.—C.B.E.

BLACKDEN, Mrs. L. S.—M.B.E.

BLAGROVE, PETER—M.C.

BRANCH, Mrs. E. ST. JOHN—M.B.E.

BRISCOE, Mrs. J.—M.B.E.

BRYAN, Brevet-Colonel H., C.M.G., D.S.O.—D.S.O., Dis., Medaille d'Honneur (avec glaives en vermeille), France.

BRYANT, ROBERT WILLIAM, J.P.—M.B.E.

BUCKLEY, Second Lieutenant HAROLD ANDREW (of Pratville), Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—M.C.

HONOURS AND DECORATIONS

- CARGILL, Major J. H., J.R.R.—M.B.E.
 CAVANAGH, Captain H. J. L., 1st Battalion B.W.I.R.—Order of the Nile (4th Class).
 CHANDLER, Second Lieutenant JOHN (of Falmouth), 1st County of London Regiment (killed in action)—M.C.
 CLARE, Captain (Acting Major) HORACE TOWNSEND, R.F.A. (killed in action)—Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy.
 CLARKE, Private THOMAS W., C.E.F.—Dis.
 CLARKE, Gunner GEORGE G., Canadian Field Artillery—Dis.
 COATES, Private L., B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 COCKING, Lieutenant KENNETH M. (of Kingston), 7th Battalion B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 COKE, Staff-Captain EDWARD FRANCIS (of Manchester), 1st Canadian Contingent, Fort Garry Horse, 2nd Brigade, subsequently 168th Infantry Battalion (British)—M.C., Dis.
 COKE-KERR, Hon. WALTER—M.B.E.
 COKE-KERR, Mrs. WALTER—M.B.E.
 COX, Captain GEORGE SERGEANT, 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.C., Dis.
 COX, GEORGE, B.W.I.R.—M.C.
 COX, Captain G. VAUGHAN (son of G. N. Cox), Machine Gun Corps—M.C.
 CURPHEY, Surgeon-Captain ADDINGTON GEORGE (of Kingston), 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.C., Dis.
- DA COSTA, Sergeant H., B.W.I.R. (killed on Somme Front)—Dis.
 DA COSTA, ALTAMONT ERNEST, J.P.—M.B.E.
 DAVIS, Private J., 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 DAVI, Sergeant ERNEST A. (of Kingston), 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.S.M., Dis.
 DECORDOVA, Captain V. LESLIE (son of Joshua deCordova), The King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment)—M.C., C. de G. (France).
 DECORDOVA, Mrs. MICHAEL—M.B.E.
 DELGADO, Captain ALFRED ERROL (of Falmouth), R.A.M.C.—Dis.
 DENSAY, Sergeant C. C., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 DEPASS, Private ARTHUR, A Company, 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 DOUGLAS, Miss ANNIE—M.B.E.
 DOUGLAS, Brevet-Colonel H. F. M., V.C., D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (of Kingston)—C. de G. (France), Order of St. Sava of Serbia (5th Class).
 DUNLOP, Lieutenant ALOYSIUS, 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.C.
 DUNLOP, Sergeant GEORGE R., B.W.I.R.—M.M.
- EDWARDS, Lieutenant-Commander HARRINGTON DOUTY (son of Captain C. R. Edwards, R.A.M.C.), R.N. (died on active service)—D.S.O.
 ENGLAND, Sergeant P. H., 3rd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.S.M.
 ENNEVOR, Sergeant, B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 EVANS, Sergeant RUDOLPH B., 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
- FARQUHARSON, Captain C. J., 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—Order of the Nile (4th Class).
 FERGUSON, Private, 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 FINDLAY, Captain JOHN, Cameron Highlanders—M.C.
 FRENCH, Corporal LEOPOLD (of Ewarton), 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 FRENCH, ALFRED ERNEST, J.P.—M.B.E.
- GLANVILLE, Major ERNEST A. (of Manchester), R.E.—Dis.
 GOLDSWORTHY, Captain W. R., B.W.I.R.—Dis.

APPENDIX V

- GRANT, Sergeant, W.I.R.—M.M.
 GRANT, Lieutenant D. R. C., Canadian Machine Gun Corps—D.C.M.
 GRAY, Private, A. Coy., 3rd Battalion B.W.I.R.—C. de G., with Citation.
 GREEN, Sergeant B., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 GRIFFITHS, Sergeant S. S., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
- HALL, Lieutenant CLARENCE ESPEUT LYON, 5th South Wales Borderers (Pioneers), (killed in action)
 —M.C.
- HALLIBURTON, Sergeant M. C., 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 HANNAN, Captain W. S. (son of the late W. H. Hannan), 93rd Division, U.S.A.—C. de G.
 with Citation.
- HARRISON, Sergeant S. A., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 HAYLETT, Sergeant F., 7th Battalion B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 HEARNE, Corporal HAROLD HUNTLEY (of St. Thomas), 27th Reserve Battalion Royal Fusiliers—M.M.
 HENDERSON, Captain ALEXANDER M., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 HENRY, Lance-Corporal A. L. McL., 3rd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M., M.S.M.
 HODGE, Sergeant C., 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 HOLLAND, Sergeant F., B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 HYLTON, Sergeant VIVIAN FITZ-ARTHUR, 3rd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.S.M.
- ISAACS, Captain FREDERICK KEITH (of Mandeville), 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—Dis.
- JAMES, Major DELROY MACGREGOR Yorkshire Regiment—M.C.
 JANNIEVE, Sergeant VINCENT, 9th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 JEFFREY-SMITH, Sergeant LESLIE COCHRANE (of Spanish Town)—Dis.
 JOHNS, Sergeant V., B.W.I.R.—M.M.
- KEELING, Lieutenant OWEN HUGH, R.E., 1st East Anglian Field Co.—Dis.
 KEMP, Captain T. N. C. (son of Thomas Kemp), 9th Gurkhas Rifles (killed in action in Afghanistan
 after the signing of the Armistice)—M.C.
 KERRITCH, Captain W. A. K., R.F.A.—M.C., Dis.
 KNIGHT, Sergeant J. M., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 KNIGHT, Private, 2nd B.W.I.R.—D.C.M.
- LEACH, Lieutenant ANTHONY (of St. Catherine), R.A.F.—M.C.
 LEWIS, Lieutenant-Colonel STANLEY EVERARD (son of the late J. Daly Lewis, Mandeville), R.A.M.C.
 —Legion of Honour, France.
 LEWIS, Sergeant J. I., 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—Dis.
- LINTON, Lieutenant A. CYRIL (of St. Andrew), 19th County of London Regiment—M.C.
 LYNCH, Lieutenant HUMPHREY E. H., 120th Rajputana Infantry—M.C.
 LYON, Private LLOYD DIETZ, Queen's Royal Rifles, 1st Canadian Contingent, Lieutenant, R.A.F.
 (accidentally killed 1st March, 1919)—M.M.
- McARTHUR, Private M., B.W.I.R.—M.S.M.
 McCRINDLE, Squadron Commander JOHN RONALD, R.A.D. (son of Dr. J. R. McCrindle)—O.B.E., M.C.
 McCULLOCH, Corporal GEOFFREY (son of the late Frank McCulloch), 8th Battalion Canadian Regiment
 —M.M.
 McCUTCHIN, SIDNEY CAMERON, J. P.—M.B.E.
 MacDONALD, Sergeant DONALD GEORGE (of Clarendon), 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 McKINNON, Captain RONALD FULLERTON (son of the late Louis F. McKinnon), 11th Lancaster
 Fusiliers—M.C.
 McNEIL, Private L. B., B.W.I.R.—Dis.

HONOURS AND DECORATIONS

- MACPHERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. (of Kingston), Gordon Highlanders, attached to the Royal Ordnance Corps—O.B.E., Dis.
- MAIS, Sergeant DONALD C., B.W.I.R.—M.M.
- MAIS, Lieutenant HERBERT ROXBURGH (of Kingston), 70th Field Co., R.E. (killed in action)—Dis.
- MANLEY, Sergeant N. W., R.I.A.—M.M.
- MANNING, Brigadier-General Sir WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.M.G., C.B.—K.B.E.
- MARESCAUX, Colonel O. H. E.—C.M.G., Legion of Honour (France).
- MILES, Second Lieutenant RICHARD DOUGLAS (son of A. H. Miles), Royal Irish Fusiliers (died from wounds received in action)—M.C.
- MILHOLLAND, Lieutenant ARTHUR W. (of St. Andrew), R.F.A.—M.C.
- MILLER, Sergeant (of St. Andrew), 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
- MILLER, Sergeant L. M., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
- MILLS, Flight-Lieutenant J. M. D. (second son of David Mills, Montego Bay), R.A.F., A.P.C.—Dis.
- MILLS, Lieutenant J. DENHOLM—Dis.
- MILLS, Private J. F., 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—Dis.
- MORDECAI, Captain LESLIE ROY (son of the late Ernest Mordecai), 25th Lancashire Fusiliers—Dis.
- MOSELEY, Corporal FREDERICK NORMAN (of Port Antonio), 20th Ontario Regiment—M.M.
- MOSSE, Sergeant C. R., 2nd Battalion, B.W.I.R.—Dis.
- MOULTON-BARRETT, Brigadier-General, C.B., C.M.G., A.O.D.—C.B., Dis., Officer Legion of Honour.
- MOXSY, Lieutenant ARTHUR RUPERT (of Clarendon), 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—M.C., Dis.
- MURRAY, Second Lieutenant REGINALD M. (B.A., Oxon), B.W.I.R.—M.B.E.
- MYERS, Second Lieutenant S. B., B.W.I.R.—M.C.
- MYERS, HORACE VICTOR, J.P.—M.B.E.
- NELSON, Sergeant ARTHUR T., 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—Dis.
- NICHOLSON, Major T. B., W.I.R., D.A.A.Q.M.G.—O.B.E.
- NICOLL, Captain ERIC STANHOPE (of Manchester), 4th Battalion West India Regiment (killed in action)—M.C.
- NOSWORTHY, Brevet-Major FRANK P. (son of R. Nosworthy), R.E.—D.S.O., M.C., Dis.
- Ogilvie, Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES M. (son of late Dr. James Ogilvie), 11th Battalion B.W.I.R.—Dis., Bronze Medal of Royal Humane Society for Saving Life at Sea.
- ORRETT, Temporary Captain EDWARD GEORGE, B.W.I.R. (Assistant Staff Officer, Jamaica Local Forces)—Dis.
- O'SULLIVAN, Captain ROBERT BENJAMIN, 38th Canadian Regiment—M.B.E.
- PARK, Hon. JAMES H. W., B.Sc., M.I.C.E.—O.B.E.
- PEARCE, Lieutenant HAROLD E. P., East Lancaster Regiment—M.C., Dis.
- PEET, Honorary Major CLAUD (of Kingston), Lancashire Fusiliers—M.C., Dis., C. de G. (France).
- POË, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. L.—D.S.O., Dis.
- PULLAR, Private F., 1st Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
- PURCHAS, Captain C. M. GAYNOR (son of Inspector H. C. G. Purchas), Canadian Field Artillery—M.C.
- RERRIE, Captain ERROL SEYMOUR EWEN (son of R. P. Rerrie), 3rd East Yorkshire Regiment (killed)—M.C.
- RERRIE, Lieutenant HENRY GODDEN (son of A. B. Rerrie), York and Lancaster Regiment—M.C.
- ROBERTS, Second Lieutenant JOHN, R.F.A., 158th Army Brigade—M.C.
- ROBERTSON-DALEY, Lieutenant JOHN ALBERT EDWARD, 4th Battalion B.W.I.R., transferred to R.A.F. (killed in action)—D.F.C.
- ROBERTSON, Lance-Corporal, 2nd W.I.R.—M.M.
- ROUSE, Sergeant ERNEST R. (son of J. G. Rouse), M.T., A.S.C., No. 9 Field Ambulance, Guards Division—M.M., Dis.

APPENDIX V

- ROXBURGH, Lieutenant THOMAS ROXBURGH (of St. Ann), R.A.F.—M.C.
 RUDOLPH—Captain H. P. (of St. Mary), R.A.M.C.—M.C.
 RUSHIE-GREY, Captain GEORGE (of Kingston), B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., A.V.C., attached to the Australian Cavalry in Egypt—Dis.
 RUTTY, Captain RONALD COY, B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 RYAN, Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1st W.I.R.—M.S.M.
- SAMPSON, Private (Acting Lance-Corporal) D. S., 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.S.M.
 SANGUINETTI, Major C. S., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 SANGUINETTI, Major W. R., R.E.—O.B.E., M.C.
 SAUNDERS, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel HAROLD CECIL RICH (son of late Dr. A. R. Saunders), East Yorkshire Regiment (killed in action)—D.S.O.
 SCOTT, Private H., 1st Battalion B.W.I.R.—D.C.M.
 SCUDAMORE, Captain CHARLES GREENWICH (son of C. E. Scudamore), 2nd London Regiment—M.C.
 SHARPE, Temporary Captain (acting Major) CLIVE CLAUD J. H., M.B., R.A.M.C.—M.C.
 SIBLEY, Sergeant O. B., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 SILVERA, Lance-Corporal L. L., 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 SILVERA, Private ROLAND (of St. Thomas), Canadian Expeditionary Force—M.M.
 SIMMS, Lieutenant HENRY, R.E. (son of Archdeacon Simms)—M.B.E.
 SIMPSON, Hon. H. A. L., M.I.C., J.P.—O.B.E.
 SMITH, Private H., B.W.I.R.—Dis.
 SMITH, Private DANIEL (of St. Thomas in the East), 7th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 SPENCE, Private RAPHAEL, 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 SURGEON, Captain GEORGE STANHOPE HUSBAND (son of the late Rev. C. T. Husband), I.M.S. (killed in action)—D.S.O.
- TENNANTS, Corporal CYRIL, 62nd Battalion Middlesex Regt., Machine Gun Corps—D.C.M.
 THOMAS, Captain FRANCIS HASTINGS (son of Inspector H. T. Thomas), R.M.L.I. (killed in action)—D.S.C.
 THOMAS, Major W. LLEWELLYN, 2nd Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.C. (with Bar), D.S.O.
 THOMAS, Major GODFREY (son of Inspector H. T. Thomas), R.A.F.—D.F.C.
 THOMAS, Private J., B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 THOMAS, Private CHARLES (No. 16029) (of Ginger Ridge, St. Catherine), 3rd Battalion B.W.I.R.—Italian General Service Medal.
 THORNTON, LESLIE IRVINE LUMSDEN, Lieutenant, 16th Cavalry, Indian Army—Dis.
 TILLEY, Sergeant F. L. (son of the late Sylvester Coyle Tilley, J.P., St. Catherine), R.F.A.—D.C.M.
 TREFUSIS, Hon. Mrs. (DOROTHY MARGUERITE ELIZABETH) ROBERT—O.B.E.
- WALKER, Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) HOWARD NAPIER, of Walkerswood, R.A.F.—O.B.E., M.C.
 WALKER, Corporal J., B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 WEBSTER, Private ROY, 1st Battalion Canadian Railways Corps—M.M.
 WESTMORELAND, Mrs. JOSEPHINE—M.B.E.
 WHITE, J., Private, 2nd W.I.R.—M.M.
 WILLIAMS, Private C. (of St. Mary), 4th Battalion B.W.I.R.—M.M.
 WILSON, WILLIAM, J.P.—O.B.E.
 WOOD HILL, Lieutenant-Colonel C., 1st Battalion B.W.I.R.—D.S.O., Order of Nile (3rd Class), Dis.
 WORTLEY, EDWARD JOCELYN (of Bermuda, son of Canon Wortley)—M.B.E.
 WYNNE, Lieutenant-Commander WALTER ROBERT MORANT (son of W. W. Wynne, Manchester)—Italian Silver Medal for Valour.

APPENDIX VI

WAR GIFTS

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM JAMAICA FOR WAR PURPOSES (APART FROM NUMEROUS PRIVATE EFFORTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN RECORDED)

	Collected to Dec. 31, 1915.	State of Fund at Dec. 31, 1916.	
Jamaica Government Gift of Sugar	£50,000 0 0	—	
Jamaica Relief War Fund (<i>Gleaner</i>)	9,193 6 0	—	
"Give a Cigar" Fund (<i>Gleaner</i>)	346 7 4	—	
Central War Fund (Governor)	11,951 9 3	£11,989 3 3	
Jamaica War Contingent (Committee)	7,835 15 10	—	
Women's Fund and their Flag Day for Jamaica War Contingent, collected by three ladies	2,129 3 3	—	
Trafalgar Day Fund (<i>Gleaner</i>)	358 13 5	—	
British Red Cross Fund (Governor)	3,147 8 2	5,491 12 2	
Palace War Fund (Palace Amusement Co.)	329 8 8	—	
Serbian Fund (Palace Amusement Co.)	12 8 6	—	
Montenegrin Fund (Palace Amusement Co.)	12 8 6	—	
Belgian Orphans Fund (L. M. Pietersz)	74 8 10	171 13 2	
Miss Douet's Fund (<i>Gleaner</i>)	72 3 1	—	
Miss Douet's Fund (W. Wooliscroft)	335 3 6	1,379 6 4	
Jamaica Aeroplane Fund (Committee)	4,205 5 4	4,979 10 4	
The Half-way Tree Dorcas Prisoners of War Aid Fund	194 16 6	382 9 5	
Contingent Recreation-room Fund (Archbishop and General Blackden)	426 11 3	673 6 4	
Contingent Prayer Book Fund (Rev. P. B. Richardson)	34 0 10	65 6 11	
Polish Jews Fund (H. V. Myers and Altamont Da Costa)	1,251 10 0	2,320 0 0	
Contingent Christmas Dinner Fund (William Wilson)	230 0 0	—	
Blue Cross Fund	—	177 5 9	
4,600 packages of fruits, sugar, etc. (Jamaica Agricultural Society) valued at	3,720 0 0	Value not ascer- tainable.	

COLLECTION FOR THE ABOVE FUNDS IN 1917

Jamaica Aeroplane Committee	£850 0 0	
State of Central War Fund (Governor) at December 31, 1917	1,206 4 9	
State of British Red Cross Fund at December 31, 1917	13,861 17 4	

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APPENDIX V

The following are the amounts of contributions received from the date of their receptions to date (March 18, 1919):

Governor's Red Cross Fund	£17,707 19 2
British Red Cross Fund	1,320 15 5
French Red Cross Fund	509 2 4
King George's Fund for Sailors	6,569 6 8
Queen Mary's Fund	2,088 2 4
Jamaica Contingent Sufferers' Fund	896 9 7

WAR GIFTS FROM JAMAICA

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Very shortly after the outbreak of the War the Jamaica Agricultural Society undertook to organise and dispatch shipments of citrus fruit, preserves, and other articles useful to men in the Military and Naval Hospitals in Great Britain. These gifts, contributed by members of the Society and others, were carried free by rail to Kingston. The labour, stationery, etc., were given by the Office of the Agricultural Society, while the cost of boxes, shooks, wrapping paper, etc., and all incidental expenses were met from time to time from the Central War Fund, by grant from His Excellency the Governor.

As time went on, branches of various Guilds formed in England for the making of clothing, bandages, etc., not only for the wounded soldiers and sailors, but also for Belgian and Serbian refugees, etc., were organised here, and all their contributions were shipped with the consignments from the Society.

At first these gifts were sent for the Military and Naval Hospitals, ships of the Fleet, Regiments in general, and for the Belgian and Serbian refugees, but the organisation and departure of our eleven Contingents created yet another section of this work. For a short time, at first, gifts for individual soldiers were shipped, but this soon proved too complicated an undertaking and had to be discontinued.

From November 1914 to April 1916 these gifts were received and distributed by the Crown Agents, London; thereafter Mr. A. E. Aspinall, the Secretary of the West India Committee, and later of the West Indian Contingent Committee, undertook this service until March 1918, when, owing to the depletion of his staff due to war conditions and the increase of other work, he had reluctantly to discontinue handling gifts other than those for the B.W.I.R. The British Red Cross Society, to whom from time to time we had made shipments direct of walking-sticks and crutches, then kindly came to the rescue and continued the good work to the end of the War.

Gifts of fruit, tobacco and magazines were also distributed from time to time to the men stationed at our various forts, to the men of the warships of the Allies visiting Kingston Harbour, and men at camp and in the Camp Hospital.

The summary below shows the totals of gifts handled during the war:

SUMMARY OF WAR GIFTS

Handled by the Jamaica Agricultural Society during the period of the War

A. Shipped to the United Kingdom, for Military and Naval Hospitals, Ships of the Fleet, etc.	
Oranges	3,849 boxes, 204 barrels
Grapefruit	2,702 boxes
Lemons	129 boxes
Limes	13 boxes, 5 barrels
Preserves	98 cases
Sugar	71 bags, 11 barrels
"Head" sugar	14 cases, 3 barrels

WAR GIFTS

"Ginger" sugar	49 cases
Banana figs	39 cases
Hot sauce	2 cases
Limejuice	3 casks
Honey	6 casks
Rum ¹	4 casks
Bay Rum	15 casks
Pineapples	6 crates
King's ale	1 case
Ground coffee	1 package
Turtle tablets	1 package
Cassava products	1 package
Arrowroot	1 case
Eggs	1 case
Pimento	1 bag
Cotton	4 cases
Tobacco leaf	2 cases
Chewstick	15 packages
Magazines, New Testaments, etc.	24 cases
Postcards and stationery	2 cases
Curios	1 case
Playing-cards	2 cases
Clothing, bandages, etc.	292 cases
Hospital supplies, etc.	8 cases
Cigarettes and cigars	69 cases
Walking-sticks and crutches	172 bales

Total . 7,598 packages and 223 barrels

B. Distributed locally to the men of the forts, contingents before leaving, warships of the Allies on their visits to Kingston Harbour, etc.

Preserves	49 tins
Cigarettes	145 packets
Leaf tobacco	1 case
Magazines	65 packages
Citrus fruit	1,690
"Wet" sugar	5 tins
Sugar cane	228 bundles
Mangoes	8 packages
Hospital comforts	1 case
Bananas	26 stems

¹ There was a very interesting result from this gift. These casks of rum, presented by Messrs. Daniel Finzi & Co., Edwin Charley, J. Wray & Nephew, and the Proprietors of Llandoverly Estate, as a gift to H.M.S. *Aberdonian*, were not allowed by the Admiralty to be sent to that or any other ship. They were therefore, on the direction of the Secretary of the West India Committee, sold by public auction, when they realised £1,132 15s. 6d., the highest price being £9 10s. per gallon. This sum was handed to the Vegetable Products Committee for the purchase of fruit and vegetables for the fleet.

APPENDIX VII
REGISTRATION FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE

Parish.	Enlistments.	Registrations.	Totals.
Kingston	960	11,495	12,455
St. Andrew	687	6,781	9,448
St. Thomas	617	6,262	6,879
Portland	781	7,571	8,352
St. Mary	1,256	12,734	13,890
St. Ann	958	8,422	9,380
Trelawny	508	5,203	5,711
St. James	564	5,306	5,870
Hanover	526	5,068	5,594
Westmoreland	951	8,290	9,241
St. Elizabeth	979	10,152	11,131
Manchester	784	8,243	9,027
Clarendon	770	11,521	12,291
St. Catherine	1,142	15,190	16,332
	11,483	122,238	135,601

APPENDIX VIII
WORKS CONSULTED

- Jamaica and the Great War*, by Herbert G. de Lisser. (Kingston, Ja., 1917.)
War Diaries, British West Indies Regiment [manuscript]:
1st Battalion, May 12, 1916, to May 29, 1918.
2nd Battalion, January 1, 1916, to July 24, 1918.
3rd Battalion, March 8, 1916, to July 31, 1918.
4th Battalion, September 12, 1916, to September 27, 1918.
5th Battalion, December 1916, to April 30, 1918.
6th Battalion, April 17, 1917, to November 30, 1918.
7th Battalion, May 31, 1917, to October 31, 1918.
8th Battalion, July 7, 1917, to August 31, 1918.
10th Battalion, August 26, 1917, to November 16, 1918.
A Diary of the Great War: with the British West Indies Regiment, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ogilvie. (Kingston, Ja., 1921.)
A Few Notes on the History of the British West Indies Regiment, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wood Hill, D.S.O. (Privately printed, 1919.)
Reports of the West Indian Contingent Committee. (The West India Committee, London, 1916-1919.)
"Carry On!" or Pages from the Life of a West Indian Padre in the Field, by Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., C.F. (Kingston, Ja., 1918.)
The Desert Campaigns, by W. T. Massey. (London, 1918.)
How Jerusalem was Won: being the Record of Allenby's Campaign in Palestine, by W. T. Massey. (London, 1919.)
Allenby's Final Triumph, by W. T. Massey. (London, 1920.)
A Brief Record of the Advance of the Expeditionary Force under the Command of General Sir Edmund H. H. Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., July 1917 to October 1918, compiled from Official Sources. (London, 1920.)
With the British Army in the Holy Land, by Major H. O. Lock. (London, 1919.)
The Desert Mounted Corps: an Account of the Cavalry Operations in Palestine and Syria, 1917-1918, by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. M. Preston, D.S.O. (London, 1921.)

