



1st.BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS (THE CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT)



THE TIBET MEDAL ROLL

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The 1st.Battalion Royal Fusiliers and The Tibet Mission Escort 1904

When hostilities ceased in South Africa in 1902 the 1st.Battalion, under the Command of Lieut.Colonel E.J.Cooper DSO was in the hot and steamy Fort at Mandalay where there was very little recreation, and rather heavy duties. A move to Mamayo brought no great improvement, while a detachment quartered at Thateimayo, half way to Rangoon, found the quail shooting good, but lacking in other attractions. Nobody was sorry when the battalion left Burma for Calcutta in November 1902.

From Calcutta, the battalion was moved after a fortnight in an exercise camp in Jalpaijurn to Lebong which was situated among the foothills of The Himalayas and on its second tour of India which up to now had seen no active service, when, in May 1904 it was selected to reinforce the escort to Colonel Younghusband's Tibet Mission. Relations with Tibet had been strained since 1888 when a British force was sent to Sikkim to expel a Tibetan incursion in that place.

Colonel Younghusband has described his mission as "The culmination of a long series of efforts to regularize intercourse between India and Tibet". For years past the Tibetan authorities, not without encouragement from their Chinese suzerains, had obstructed trade with India, placing heavy duty on the import of goods, and had grudgingly permitted the establishment of a trademark on their frontier which had been virtually nullified by continual obstruction. Moreover, the Indian authorities were apprehensive of Russian intervention in Tibet The Dalai Lama was believed to be anxious to put in place a Russian Envoy in place of Chinese suzerainty, it was widely known that the Russian agent Dorjief had long been a resident in the Tibetan capital Lhasa, and with the prospect of a British mission into Tibet, the Dalai Lama decamped to Outer Mongolia in August 1904 having been persuaded that the British invaders would either imprison him or execute him; neither was an option for the British as it would solve nothing. The prospect of a Tibetan - Indian Frontier dominated by Russian influence was hardly likely to be tolerated by the energetic and masterful Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. Lacking exact military knowledge, he may have exaggerated the actual dangers and underestimated the practical obstacles to a Russian invasion of India via Tibet, but British prestige had been dented by Tibet's persistent flouting of our approaches, and we could have hardly afforded to see Russian influence established in Lhasa, "*Our forbearance had been mistaken for weakness,*" and critics of Lord Curzon's policy can hardly deny that action was required, or provide a better alternative.

Colonel Younghusband's Mission had set out in December 1903 and was soon halted by transport and other difficulties. Not until March 1904 could it succeed in making its way, despite armed opposition, to Gyantse, the third largest town in Tibet situated in a fertile cultivated plain 13,000 feet above sea level. It had been hoped that this would open the Tibetan's eyes to the futility of resistance and induce them to negotiate, and the British Government was most reluctant to sanction any further advance, which may aggravate the Russians. To reach Gyantse had been no mean feat in that climate, and at such a high altitude, which proved very trying, causing mountain sickness, sleeplessness and other ailments. As if that was not enough to contend with, the mules on which the authorities were relying perished wholesale from anthrax.

Prayer for the Tibet Mission

(For use in Church and at Home.)

Almighty GOD, our heavenly FATHER, we commend to Thy gracious protection the members of the Tibet Mission and of its Escort: preserve them, we beseech Thee, in health and safety; and direct all their operations, in the service of our King, to the establishment of settled peace and friendly intercourse among men, and to the advancement of Thy glory: through JESUS CHRIST our LORD Amen.

To ease the situation some of the mission escort was sent back to Chumbi, nearer to the frontier. This action may have stiffened the Tibetan resolve and made them more confident that the British would eventually return to India. The expected official deputation from Lhasa failed to appear, and although the local Tibetans appeared friendly enough and produced supplies readily, eventually substantial Tibetan forces, including some fairly well armed soldiers began to gather around Gyantse, and on May 8th.1904 the mission camp was vigorously, although unsuccessfully attacked.

Despite the Tibetans failure in the attack, they had managed to lay siege to the camp, and commenced to attack it from the heavily fortified Gyantse Jong with antiquated guns called Jingals which fired a 11b or 21b shot, although not strictly accurate from a professional viewpoint, it was enough to hold up the British advance for the time being.

Gyantse Fort stands on a rocky ridge, which rises sharply from the plain below, and was described by one officer "Turn land into water, and Gyantse is like Gibraltar". The escort held its own, improving its position by some successful minor operations, but it was evident as Younghusband had always maintained, only an advance on Lhasa would bring the Tibetans to terms, and for the escort, originally composed of 23rd. and 32nd.Sikh Pioneers, 8th.Gurkhas, two guns of 7th.Mountain Battery RA, and a Maxim Gun section of 1st. Bn.The Royal Norfolk Regiment, only a substantial increase in strength would bring the required results. To this request Whitehall reluctantly agreed.

The 1st. Battalion Royal Fusiliers owed the honour of being the only Imperial Regiment in any strength to escort the mission, to the success with which they had sustained a three day inspection by Sir Alfred Gascles, GOC Northern Army of India. After going into everything most thoroughly, he congratulated Lieut. Colonel Cooper on commanding the best trained troops, and most efficient battalion in The Northern Army. Orders to mobilize Headquarters and four companies were issued May 14th.

Those selected were: Headquarters Company

A Company -Captain Legge C Company -Captain A.V.Johnson

F Company - Captain Palairet H Company - Major Menzies

With many officers away on leave, Captain Palairet had to remain in Lebong till they arrived. He succeeded in overtaking the battalion, coming up alone, save for his dog, having made some remarkable marches. Many men wore the South African War medal ribbons, having been exchanged for those 1st. Battalion men who were time expired or exchanged for the extenders in 1901. Each Company was completed to 100 men apiece selected by the Colour Sergeants from a battalion strength of over 1,200 having foregone a rigorous medical examination to weed out any potential sufferers from the high altitudes to come. The choice of a large Imperial contingent was deliberate in the hope that these taller better trained soldiers would overawe the Tibetans, and that they would submit more readily to the daunting prospect of taking on seasoned campaigners.

The Tibetans were no different to any other of the local races when it came to confidence tricks. The Tibetan negotiators were hard nosed politicians, and if they thought they could get something for nothing, they would use every trick in the book to delay and frustrate the British. They knew exactly what was expected of them, and they had a good command of the English language, contrary to what they would have others believe.

All available signalers were taken along, the total strength being 425.The battalion Maxim-Gun team not having been full trained to use pack animals, it was decided to include that of The 1st.Batt.The Royal Irish Rifles.

After a strenuous week of mobilization, F Company commenced the advance on May 22nd.The next camp being small, A & F Companies with HQ Company moved together, with C & H following a day behind.

The men wore the ordinary Indian service dress, but carried Gilgit Boots and Poshteens to wear when the temperature dropped, as it surely would. Bell tents were taken for the men, the officers the inner part of a 50lb tent between two. Each pair shared one pack pony which carried the tent plus baggage, including bedding. The ponies were hired from local tea plantations and were better suited for the terrain than the

mules. The first days march was 16 miles downhill into the steaming and feverish Teesta Valley only 800 feet above sea level, and the men were climbing very steep gradients with one days march ascending 2500 feet, with twice that the next day covering only six miles. One Fusilier when later asked if Tibet was a table land replied "Yes, and we climbed up one of the legs". This threw a tremendous strain upon the heart and lungs, and every burden appeared to feel twice its normal weight. The men marched in short spells of ten minutes with a rest in between.



Royal Fusiliers leave Lebong , Lt Col Cooper DSO on the white horse

Chumbi, 100 miles from Lebong was reached in ten marches, although at The Jelep La Pass the altitude was over 14000 feet. Almost continuous rain meant that the men rarely arrived in camp in dry clothes, which added to the risk of illness. Fitness was tested severely, although very few men reported sick. Lieutenant Alston was taken ill with severe mountain sickness, which was aggravated by acute pneumonia, and he died on May 28th. at Chumbi. The battalion rested at Chumbi for nine days in a wild and well-wooded countryside, flowers growing in abundance, which reminded the men of England. By June 12th. the other reinforcements had arrived; No.7 Mountain Battery HQ, one company of Sappers & Miners, and 40th.Pathans, and the advance continued. Something had to be done to indicate where the track ran, but the going was bad, especially on June 18th.when the soft sand of The Tuna Plain raised great clouds of choking dust. The only rations available were uncooked chappatis and a little tea. The two day halt at Plain Gong was very welcome. This bare Plateau being above the wood level, yak dung was the only fuel, and at that altitude, 14300 feet, water could hardly be boiled, and so tea was taken with luke warm water. Even the simplest of tasks like filling a pipe with tobacco had to be done in small stages, and shaving was abandoned. The beards on the officers and men equaled those of the Crimean War, though rampant side-whiskers and mustaches were not to be repeated. Any attempt at shaving resulted in men losing large pieces of wind dried and parched facial skin. Major Menzies had to return to India suffering from sickness. From Kang-Ma, reached on the 22nd., A & C Companies and half of 23rd.Pioneers were dispatched to Niru where a hostile concentration was reported, but although they found a camp with fires still warm, the Tibetans had already left. On the detachment returning to Kang Ma, the advance resumed on June 25th.to meet opposition at Naini on the 26th.where a fortified monastery blocked the way forward. Resistance soon

collapsed when troops from Gyantse commenced when artillery and Maxim Guns flattened the surrounding village. The infantry threatened the defenders rear, and the Royal Fusiliers in reserve and under fire from jingals never got into action. Tibetan casualties were estimated at 200 dead with many wounded.

In the 22 days actual marching time, with 14 days for stoppages, the Fusiliers had covered 250 miles, despite what the elements had thrown at them, and very few reported cases of sickness. The road to Gyantse was now clear, and they were greeted with a heavy fire from the jingals on Gyantse Jong. Camp was established in fields south of Changlo Manor. On the 28th. the Fusiliers, in support of 8th. Gurkhas,



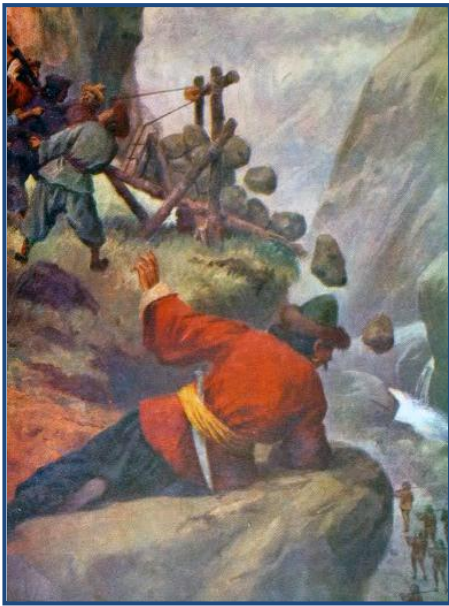
were part of the attack on Gyantse by an advance down the Myany Che Valley with Gyantse Jong on the right. The ground was swampy, intersected with irrigation channels, and clusters of houses, some half underground, dotted about. Clearing them proved risky work, the defenders slashing at the hands of those who thrust the doors open; however an effective method of covering the door opener was soon devised and the houses could then be cleared. Little other opposition was offered as the Royal Fusiliers advanced along the left bank of the river wading through the channels and over soft sticky mud. The Tibetans had cleared well away by now. The days work ended with the capture of the fortified monastery of Tse Chan, standing on a steep hog's back ridge, whereby direct communications between Gyantse and The North West were intercepted, and the Jongs water supply cut off. Representatives from Lhasa now appeared and a truce was agreed, but they clearly had no intention of entering into serious discussions and broke the agreed cease fire, and it was decided to assault Gyantse Jong at once. Its capture looked like being difficult. The mission troops had held it, but finding it too large to hold and very insanitary

had evacuated it, after an attempt to demolish the defenses without much success. The Tibetans had repaired the damage and occupied the Jong in force. Accordingly at midnight of July 5th. A & H Companies with some men from 8th. Gurkhas, 40th. Pathans and the mountain battery commenced a feint attack from the North. The main attacking force took up positions at Balla, SE of the Jong. Advancing at 5.am. on the 6th. the leading attackers quickly covered the 1000 yards of level plain between them and the foot of the hill to find that the Jong outer wall had been successfully breached. In the darkness the attacking force lost its direction and the element of surprise, causing the Pathans to pull back through 1RF, causing them to take cover. The Gurkhas and 23rd. Pioneers pushed on and through the breeches opened by 23rd. Pioneers they started clearing the houses immediately behind it, which by 9.am were all in the attackers hands. The 10lb field guns were now turned on the solidly built main wall, with C & F Companies and two companies 8th. Gurkhas, the main attacking force, waiting at Pollar for the signal to attack. Some common shell had been included in the ammunition and proved most effective and before long a breach appeared to the right of the main gate, while one lucky shot exploded a magazine. The assaulting companies by now had taken a breather, and in the afternoon pushed rapidly across the 600 yards of open ground and were soon sheltering among the houses. After a short pause the assault went in; 8th. Gurkhas leading followed by F then C Companies Royal Fusiliers. The slope was very steep and it was stiff climbing, although exertion or rapid movement was less difficult than at higher altitudes. Despite being poorly armed, the defenders fire was very heavy and boulders and heavy stones came rolling down knocking over some of the storming party who pressed on regardless, with the mountain guns providing a heavy covering fire. Before long Colonel Younghusband and the other watchers could see Fusiliers following the Gurkhas pouring through the breach and pressing on into the houses beyond working from

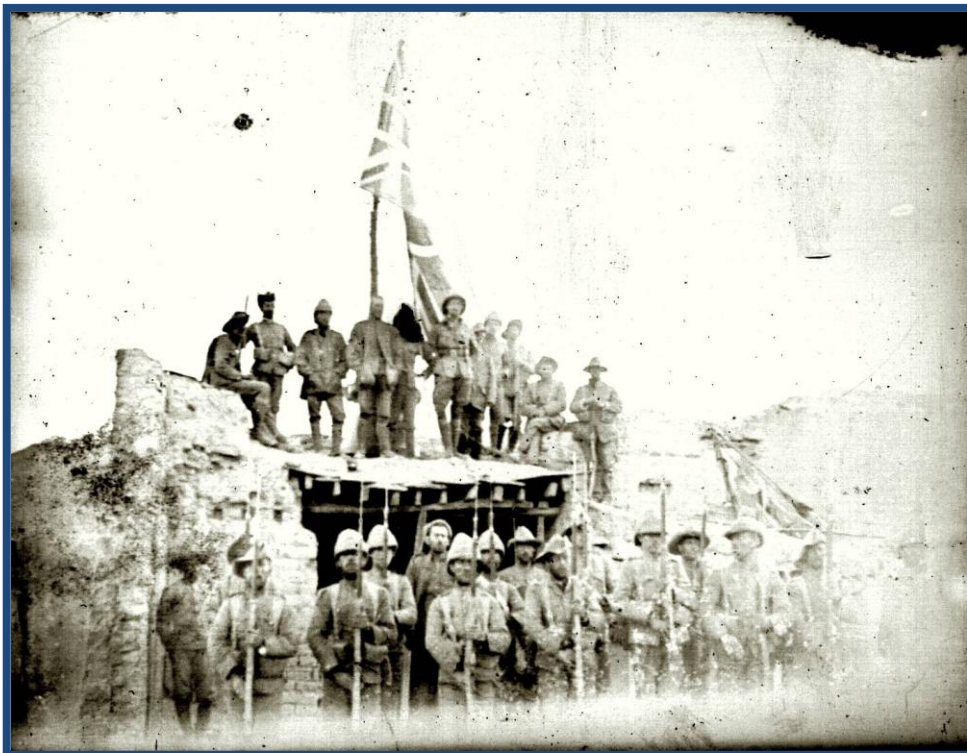
building to building. The Tibetans resisted stubbornly if unskillfully and with little effect until tier after tier of fortification was crowned and resistance collapsed entirely with the surviving defenders retiring under cover of darkness, and some fearful of the imminent disaster threw themselves off the parapet of the fort to their deaths on the rocks and boulders below. It was astonishing that a so strong and stubbornly defended position had cost only 50 casualties to the attackers -The Royal Fusiliers suffering most from the medieval boulder launching.

On the morning of the July 6th., Captain Palairt, (F Company) and a Guard of honour raised The Union Flag on Gyantse Jong. The Tibetans had lost heavily and were depressed at having given up their formidable fortress at Gyantse Jong.

Sgt's Deering and Jeffries were severely reprimanded for their conduct in this action



The Defenders of Gyantse Jong



'F' COMPANY 1/RF HOIST THE UNION FLAG AT GYANTSE JONG



ENTRANCE TO GYANTSE JONG



KARO-LA - 23,000 Feet Glacier
At 16,500 feet the Pass was the scene of the highest action in the history of the British Army



OFFICERS 1st.Bn.ROYAL FUSILIERS - KANG MA - JUNE 1904



A GROUP OF TIBETANS

Lieut. Grant, 8th.Gurkhas was awarded The Victoria Cross for his bravery at Gyantse. 3760 Sgt. George Rayment 1/RF was awarded The Distinguished Conduct Medal, and was Mentioned in Major General MacDonalds Despatch dated 13th.December 1904 together with Lieut.Colonel Cooper, 2580 Sgt. Major E. Clarke, 5475 Colour Sgt. G. Gillingham, 4645 L-Cpl.A.Miles, and 4472 Pte.Blake,

On the 8th.an unexpected explosion occurred when sparks from the stove the men were cooking on rose through the roof of the room and ignited in a gunpowder store above and caused serious injuries; Pte's Dare and Maloney were seriously burned about the face and body. Sgt. Owen, Cpl. McCarthy, Pte's Gee, Gill, Marriage, Gallimore, Robbins and Phillips were buried under the debris. Much loose gunpowder was lying about and a few stray sparks from hot ashes had ignited it. According to the diary kept by L-Cpl.W.Fessey the following occurred " About an hour after this accident our gallant Colonel arrived having received the exaggerated information that only a few men of the company had survived the explosion. The Colonel seemed to take the opinion, as if it was nothing but a huge joke. On seeing Capt.Johnson, he smilingly remarked : *"Where have you buried your dead. Are the rifles and equipment safe and correct". When he uttered those words, my heart seemed to drop within me, and looking around me, I knew I was not the only man affected by the C.O's cutting remark. Many a good soldier wore an ugly look on his manly countenance, so bitter was their hatred for their Commanding Officer. This was not the only incident which gave rise to the unpopular feeling of those under his command.*

Note : The graves of Pte's. Dare, Gallimore, Maloney who died here were swept away in the great Tibetan flood of 1930.

If the missions aims were to be achieved, then an advance on Lhasa had to be made and some 2000 rifles including all four companies of the Royal Fusiliers were selected, which caused a certain amount of consternation among those Indian troops who had to stay behind as they felt that those troops who formed the first contingent of the mission should go into Lhasa, and not those who had just arrived. Another factor was that if a strong British presence was seen to be marching upon *The Forbidden City* it would show the Tibetans and possibly the Russians that this was a serious affair and one to be resolved by negotiation or force whichever came first, and the Tibetans would have fair warning that Britain meant business this time around. Tents were taken although the days were warm, but the nights very cold and it rained all the time. Late on July 17th, the column reached the foot of the 16500 feet Karo-La-Pass; the once cultivated country now grew bleaker and tree-less as the track climbed upwards. At the pass formidable defenses had been erected, loop holed stone walls stretching the width of the narrow valley, and at about 7.am. on the 18th. as the Royal Fusiliers (*their case having been pleaded by Lt Col Cooper who wished to regain the good name of the Fusiliers following Gyantse Jong, when it was in fact the 40th.Pathans who led the retreat*) deployed for the attack they seemed to be in for sharp fighting. As they advanced supported by artillery and Maxim Guns fire they came under fire from the cliffs enclosing the valley where flanking parties of Gurkhas and Pioneers were climbing. The Tibetans had erected a wall and sangars ahead but there was no firing, the Tibetans appeared to be waiting for a close quarters encounter. A river bed afforded a covered approach though the water was like ice. 'H' Coy Royal Fusiliers led the advance and were soon within assaulting distance of the wall without a shot being fired at them. The loss of Gyantse Jong appeared to have taken the fight out of the Tibetans who retired. After demolishing the defenses the mission moved on again.

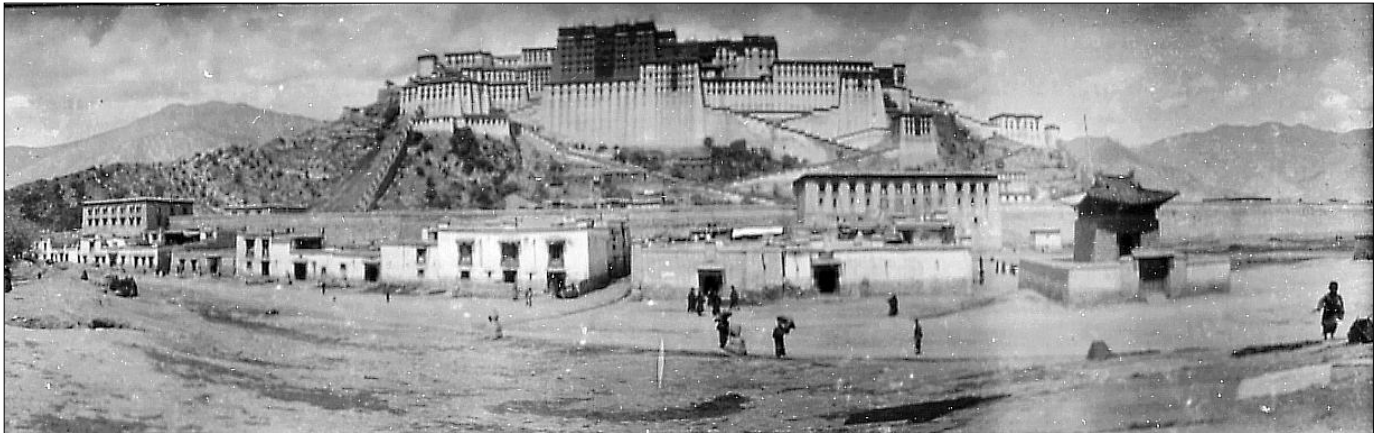
The next morning as H Company was leading the column down the Red Idol Gorge and nearing Ngartse it was attacked by about fifty mounted Tibetans wearing chain-mail shirts. Against the magazine rifle these were useless and all but a few were shot down. The descent to the Brahmaputra River proved easy; the track skirting The Yamdok Tso or Turquoise Lake, was teeming with fish providing a welcome change from the bland rations. The valley proved to be a continuous strip of abundant food with crops nearly ready for harvesting, and quite large trees for fuel. The Mounted Infantry Section pushed on ahead to Chaksam and secured two large ferryboats which could hold about 100 men. The little Berthan boats which had been brought along proved to be less than useless in the fast flowing mountain fed river with its strong cross currents and they were discarded. The more able and larger ferryboats got the whole mission and its baggage across in five days, and on July 31st.the final advance upon Lhasa commenced. The road to Lhasa was sandy and barren, but more fertile towards the outer edges of the city itself. No opposition was encountered, but several likely positions for a Tibetan assault were noted.



Chaksam Ferry Crossing

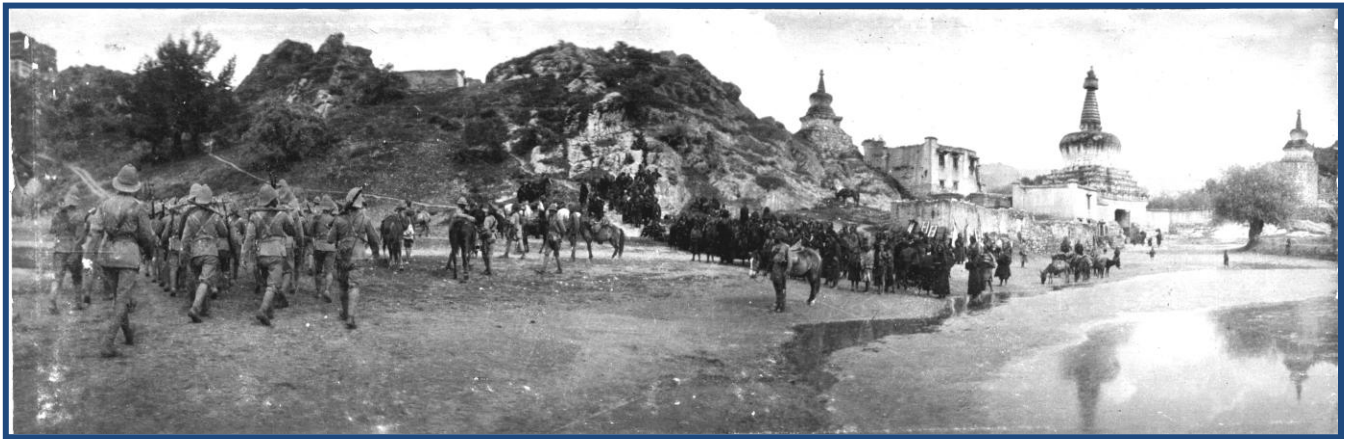
The Forbidden City of Lhasa came into view on August 3rd., the distance from Gyantse to Lhasa was 150 miles and had been covered in 17 days of actual marching time. A tented camp was pitched outside the city gates and protected by a zariba built from thicket and thorns around the outer wall. Every precaution against attack had been taken, but none followed, and the next day Colonel Younghusband with his entourage made his entry into Lhasa to visit The Amban, the Lhasa representative of The Chinese Emperor. Lieut. Colonel Cooper DSO commanded the escort made up from A & C Companies Royal Fusiliers and The Mounted Infantry Section of the Mission Escort.

Lhasa, picturesque and even imposing from the outside with its Potala Palace made up of hundreds of levels and thousands of rooms hid the reality of the inner sanctum of squalid and filthy streets.



The Potala Palace - Lhasa

Drainage and sanitation was unknown, and the smell was beyond belief. The bazaars inside offered Huntley & Palmer biscuits, cotton reels from Paisley, brass buttons from Birmingham, and even a bicycle. All these objects dispelled any mystery that this place was thought to hold. The surrounding countryside was beautiful beyond imagination, with fine woods, fields of barley, as sharp a contrast to the inner city squalor that can be imagined. There was some aggravation when the Tibetans withheld food supplies which were held in the Deprung Monastery, the most sacred in Tibet. After some threats to blow up the monastery the Tibetans gave way, and three companies of Royal Fusiliers ensured the free passage of food stuffs to the camp, all of which was not plundered but paid for.



1st.Bn Royal Fusiliers March into Lhasa for the signing of the Peace Treaty

According to the diary kept by L-Cpl. W. Fessey, " On 31st.July, 6571 Pte J. Gaymer attached to 'C' Coy was charged with 'Looting on Service' and awarded 10 days C.B. by the Commanding Officer. His crime was to pick up a piece of wood for a fire; the wood weighed no more than 11b, and of no value. This is how our commanding officer awards punishment for trivial offences"

The scanty baggage allowance had prevented the officers from bringing their shotguns and fishing rods, and as a result they were unable to supplement the meager rations with the freely available game.

Colonel Younghusband found the Tibetans predictably stubborn in their negotiations. Even with the British presence in Lhasa they still argued, obstructed and raised fresh objections, and it was not until September 7th. that a treaty was finally agreed and signed in The Great Hall of The Potala Palace, The Dalai Lama's magnificent monastic residence. The Dalai Lama had left his seals of office with his chief political monk The Ti Rinpoche, who had the vested power of Regent.

A special guard was drawn from all units present and the impressive proceedings lasted for three hours. During the weeks spent in Lhasa, two race meetings, and a rifle competition were held to alleviate the boredom, and The Royal Fusiliers won over half the total prize money. The men were now sufficiently acclimatized to organize football competitions.



Oxford Street, Lhasa

EXTRACT FROM THE ROYAL FUSILIERS CHRONICLE 1934 "At Lhasa on September 19th. a rifle meeting was held where there was a chatty breaking competition. The teams - One of Sergeants commanded by Colour Sgt. C. Wilding and one of Corporals - commanded by Corporal Beaumont. The sergeants won by short head and the prize money was saved and on the battalions return to England the money formed part of the payment for the Lhasa Cup to be presented to the Sergeants Mess." Yours truly C.Wilding Late Colour Sgt.

Note: The Lhasa Cup is now in The Sergeants Mess Ist. Battalion The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.



SGT. CHARLES WILDING



THE LHASA RIFLE MEETING CUP

The men's boots now badly needed repair or replacing, and as there was no prospect of that, little attempt was made at route marching. As a result it was not easy keeping the men fit. No one was sorry to leave Lhasa on September 28th. 1904, and with the Tibetan Winter approaching, departure was all the more inviting. Five marches brought the escort to The Peto Ferry, which was a much narrower crossing than Chaksam, and less dangerous as the flat bottomed boats crossed much faster. Unluckily it was here that one of the two Tibetan kiangs, or wild horse, was drowned. With the nights now very cold and a marked range between day and night temperatures, The Karo La Pass was already deep in snow, and the men welcomed the warm clothing provided at Gyantse which was reached on October 6th, after thirteen days of actual marching

On the 7th. a final inspection was taken by Major General Macdonald, Military Commander of The Escort when he complimented the conduct of the men, and the regiment on its work, and on the 9th. the march to India commenced.

Nine marches averaging 12 miles brought the Royal Fusiliers to Chumbi ; 19 miles being covered in 7½ hours, including halts. The cold was increasing, even inside the tents the temperature fell to 6°. On the night Chumbi was reached a full foot of snow fell which brought down tents or caused the canvas to collapse, leaving only the pole standing. The following morning it rained which turned the camp into a swamp, this in turn was followed by hot sunshine, which soon dried the clothing and kit. On October 20th. a march through really deep snow in bright dazzling sunlight caused much snow blindness, many men having lost or broken their sun spectacles issued when the mission left India. The next day the Jelap La Pass, now under two feet of snow, had to be negotiated with the transport mules [which had replaced the more useful ponies] descending to new depths of perversity, obstinacy and contrariness, so that four hours of marching only covered five miles. The road taken was to the SE of that taken in the advance into Tibet; it was a switch back, so the men seemed always to be climbing or descending steeply. The countryside was pleasant enough, the camping ground good, making the marching that much easier. October 28th. saw the battalion enter Lebong to a rousing reception. The return journey of 384 miles had taken 29 days, with six days rest. Altogether 778 miles had been covered with A Company claiming 875 miles having taken several detours. The fighting that took place had not been severe, but the Royal Fusilier's endurance, fitness and discipline had been vigorously tested, and the training and professional standing of the men had stood the test well. They were a credit to their regiment and to the British Army in general in the face of such adverse conditions. the lack of decent provisions, (the only meat available was the yak) which had to be killed on the march and their comforts being almost non-existent.

Besides the early death of Lieutenant Alston the battalion lost four men from illness, and three in the explosion at Gyantse Jong.

Once back in Lebond no time was wasted in preparing to leave India. Sixteen Officers and 387 other ranks departing on December 10th.1904, leaving three Officers and 634 other ranks behind for transfer to The 2nd.Battalion that was about to take up duty in Darjeeling.

The 1st. Battalion arrived on England on January 19th.1905 and proceeded to Parkhurst on The Isle of Wight where it received a welcoming home telegram from HRH The Prince of Wales Colonel-In-Chief of the regiment, also a Civic reception from The Cowes District Council and The Corporation of Newport At Parkhurst, details were left behind by the 2nd.Battalion, of over 360 men, but a large number of the 1st. Battalion were due to go on the Army Reserve or were time expired, and as a result the battalion parade strength dwindled.

Colonel Cooper relinquished command of the battalion in November 1905. The 1st. Battalion Royal Fusiliers has made its mark in history with its involvement in the expedition by fighting at an altitude never since surpassed, and without the logistic support and technology of a modern army.

DIARY OF THE MARCH ROUTE OF THE 1st.BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS

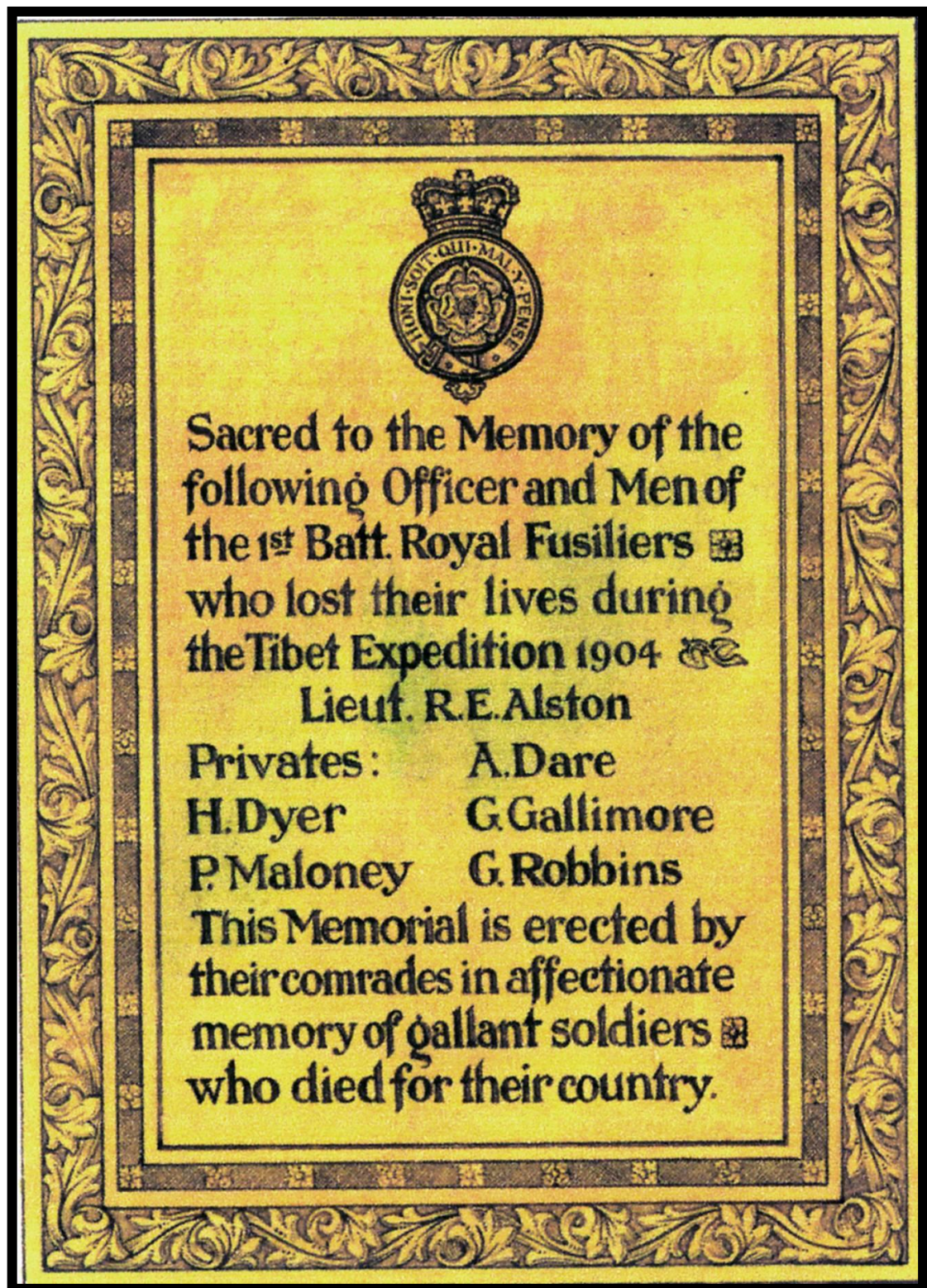
DATE MAY	ELEVATION IN FEET MIN	MARCH MILES	TOTAL MILES	FROM	TO	TEMPERATURE MAX
22 nd .	8000 -	4	-	Lebong	Jelapahar	-
23 RD .	3300 75	16	20	Jelapahar	Pashok	-
24 th .	1000 70	7	27	Pashok	Mullighat	86
25 th .	1000 75	12	39	Mullighat	Rangpo	85
26 th .	1500 74	10½	49½	Rangpo	Roratang	87
27 th .	4800 70	9	58½	Roratang	Lingtam	70
28 th .	9000 60	8	66½	Lingtam	Jeyluck	60
29 th .	12300 --	10	76½	Jeyluck	Gnathong	52
30 th .	12300 44	---	--	Halt & Rest at Gnatong in huts		54
31 st .	13500 36	5	81½	Gnathong – over – Kupup		48
JUNE						
1 st .	12500 --	9	90½	Kupup – over Jelap La 14300 Feet to		40
2 nd .	9780 --	10	100½	Langram	Chumbi	---
3 rd .	9780 --	--	----	Lieut. R.E. Alston Died		46
4 th .-11 th	9780 11000	--	---	HALT & REST		46
12 th .	--	6	106½	Chumbi	Lingma Tham	47
13 th .	13000 --	11½	118	Lingma Tham	Dota	50
14 th .	14300 46	11½	129½	Dota	Phari	54
15 th .-16 th .	14300 30	--	--	HALT & REST		60
17 th .	15000 34	7	136½	Phari	Tang La	70
18 th .	15150 31	13½	150	Tang La	Tuna	66
19 th .	15090 --	12	162	Tuna	Dochen	34
20 th .	15000 41	12½	174½	Dochen	Kala Tso	75

21 st .	14700 40	13	187½	Kala Tso	Samunda	65
22 nd .	14000 41	12½	200	Samunda	Kang Ma	75
23 rd .-24 th .	14000 39	--	---	2 Companies	-----	76
25 th .	13500 45	15½	215½	Kang Ma	Tran-Go	74
26 th .-27 th .	12900 46	14	229½	Tran-Go	Gyantse, attack on Naini	--
28 th .	12900 44	12	241½	Attack on Tschen Monastery : Camp moved		--
29 th . To JULY	-----HALT & REST-----					78
4 TH .	--					
5 TH .	12900 45	12	241½	Demonstration on Gyantse Jong		80
6 th .	12900 44	5	246½	Capture Of Gyantse Jong – Camp moved		--
7 th .-13 th .	----- 45	--	-----	HALT & REST		80
14 TH .	13200 41	12	258½	Gyantse	Katang	64
15 th .	14300 40	14	272½	Katang	Longma	61
16 th .	14900 38	7	279½	Longma	Ralung	60
17 th .	16500 32	10	289½	Ralung	Karo La	--
18 th .	15700-16600 25	9	298½	Karo La to Lara over Karol la Pass		--
19 th .- 20 th .	15000 22	11	309½	Rinla	Ngartse	75
21 st .	15000 37	11	320½	Ngartse	Yar-Sig	--
22 nd .	15000 34	5	325½	Yar-Sig	Pedi Jong	--
23 rd .	15000 39	11	336½	Pedi Jong	Tramalung	66
24 th .	12000 37	9	345½	Tramalung	Kamba-Partsi	75
--	15905 --	--	--	CROSSED KAMBA LA		--
25 th .-28 th .	12000 47	6	351½	Kamba Partsi to Chaksam Ferry South		74
29 th .-30 th .	12000 48	3	354½	Crossed The San-Po River		73
31 st .	12100 49	10	364½	Chaksam North Jang-Kor-Yang –Tse		74
AUGUST						
1 ST .	12250 48	10½	375	Jang -Kor -Yang –Tse	Ne Thang	78
2 nd .	12350 52	14½	390	Ne Thang	Tolung Bridge	75
3 rd .	12400 43	6	396	Tolung Bridge	Lhasa	--
4 th .-11 th .	----- 44	--	---	HALT	-----	63
12 TH -23 RD .	12400 42	2½	398½	New Chumbie	-----	---
24 th . To	12400 37	-----		CAMP LHASA	-----	65
SEPTEMBER						
23 rd .	12300 36	14	412½	Lhasa	Ne Thang	74
24 th .	12250 40	11	423½	Ne Thang	Nam	--
25 th .	12000 44	12	435½	Nam	Jang Ma	70

26 th .	12000 43	8	443½	Jang Ma	Chaksam Ferry	72
27 th .	12000 37	10	453½	Chaksam	Parte Ferry North	73
28 th .-29 th .	12000 31	1	454½	Crossed San Po River		68
30 th .	15000 ---	16	470½	Parte South	Pedi Jong	---
	16800	---	-----	Crossed Tok La	-----	---
OCTOBER						
1 ST .	15000 20	16	486½	Pedi Jong	Ngartse	--
2 nd .	15800 18	14	500½	Ngartse	Rinla	56
3 rd .	14900 17	15	515½	Rinla	Ralong	--
	16600			Crossed Tok La		--
4 th .	14300 15	9	524½	Ralong	She-To	63
5 th .	13200 20	14	538½	She-To	Katatang	67
6 th .	12900 25	10½	549	Katatang	Gyantse	70
7 th .-8 th .				HALTED		
9 TH .	13500 24	13	562	Gyantse	Trang-Go	63
10 th .	14000 28	15½	577½	Trang-Go	Kang Ma	62
11 th .	14700 22	14½	592	Kang Ma	Menza	62
12 th .	15000 22	11	603	Menza	Kala Tso	68
13 TH .	15000 13	12½	615½	Kala Tso	Dochen	--
14 th .	15150 12	13½	629	Dochen	Tuna	67
15 th .	14300 6	19	648	Tuna	Phari	65
16 th .	12500 6	16	664	Phari	Gautso	58
17 th .	9780 27	13	677	Gautso	Chumbi	65
18 th .-19 th .				HALTED		58
20 TH .	12500 26	10	687	Chumbi	Langram	52
21 st .	12300 22	14	701	Langram	Gnathong	--
22 nd .	6500 31	11	721	Gnathong	Sedanchen	68
23 rd .	4500 46	13	725	Sedanchen	Ari	75
24 th .	4760 51	8	733	Ari	Pedong	75
25 th .	3900 50	12	745	Pedong	Kalinpong	76
26 th .	3300 50	13	748	Kalinpong	Pashok	76
27 th .	5500 55	7	765	Pashok	8 th .Milestone	60
28 th .	6000 45	13	778	8 th .Milestone	Lebong	--

Note ; Some place names have been corrected to Percival Landon's account of the Tibet Mission Escort.





THE TIBET MEMORIAL
HOUNSLOW GARRISON CHURCH

SKEWS, PTE DAVID. Died Lepong 29.10.1904

THE TIBET MEDAL 1903 - 1904



ARMY ORDER No 26 February 1905 stated that " His Majesty The King was pleased to approve the grant of a medal to the members of The Tibet Mission and to the accompanying force who served at, or beyond Siliguri, between December 13th.1903 and September 23rd,1904".

A clasp inscribed "GYANTSE" was awarded for service at or around Gyantse between May 5th. and July 6th.1904.

This medal was not The Indian General Service Medal, but of an entirely new design and ribbon - a special mark of Royal Favour for the successful undertaking, and the many privations endured by the recipients. The reverse of the medal depicts the Potala Palace, Lhasa.



The 1st.Bn.Royal Fusiliers march from Windsor Castle following the presentation of the Tibet Medal July 1906

A notable event took place at Windsor Castle in June 1906 when HM The King presented The Tibet Medal to eleven officers and 150 other ranks who were still serving with the battalion. After the presentations the officers lunched with The Royal Household, whilst the other ranks were entertained in the riding school.



BATTLE HONOUR “ TIBET ”

If the difficulties encountered and the obstacles overcome were to be compared with some operations that have earned Battle Honours, then without defaming the deeds with which they were justly earned it seems extraordinary that TIBET or to a lesser extent LHASA does not appear on The Colours of The Royal Fusiliers [The City of London Regiment] the regiment that penetrated THE FORBIDDEN CITY ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD.

Royal United Services Institute Notes REF/TIBET /1/10/K.R.Wilson

It may be remarked that only Headquarters and half the battalion participated. The conditions under which battle honours were awarded to regiments in recognition of their services during the 1914-19 War stated that the guiding principle in the allotment of such honours was that regimental headquarters and a minimum of fifty per cent of the effective strength of the unit must have been present in the specified theatre of war to qualify for a particular honour “ **I feel this ruling retrospective, The Royal Fusiliers are clearly qualified for The honour TIBET having fulfilled such requirements**”

ROYAL FUSILIERS CHRONICLE 1924 & 1925

It has been said that a certain great power [Russia] would have been offended by the Battle Honour, “TIBET” at that time. Whatever the truth there may have been in the statement, that reason no longer appears to be valid. It is hoped that the authorities will soon see fit to add the words “ **TIBET, 1904**” to our list.

The War Office December 4th. 1924 20/ Infy/ 1680

Sir – “ I am commanded by The Army Council to refer to your letter dated 2nd April 1924, forwarding an application for the grant of a Battle Honour to commemorate The services of Ist .Battalion The Royal Fusiliers during the operations in Tibet in 1904.I am to inform you that the Council, although fully appreciating the gallant conduct of this battalion during these operations, regret that they cannot sanction the award of this distinction.”



THE KIANG or TIBETAN WILD HORSE



The Kiang resembles a large mule, and has a reddish chestnut colour on its upper body with a white belly and white legs. The mane is a darker colour which is continued along the middle of its back, many of these animals were found to be semi-tame, and in great abundance near Lhasa.

Two female Kiangs were captured on the Lhasa Plain, tamed and adopted by No.7 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery, although one died on the return journey to India. The other survived and was brought to England and presented to HM King Edward VII. who in turn presented it to London Zoo on February 23rd.1905.

Much to the annoyance of its original captors this Kiang was reported to have been *borrowed* by The Royal Fusiliers, and without reference to anyone had been paraded as a trophy-cum-mascot on several occasions.

This Kiang died at London Zoo on July 9th.1915, having given birth to a foal on July 13th.1911, and possibly another two, one on July 13th.1913, and another on July 10th.1914.



Memorial at Gyantse Jong in Tibetan, Chinese and English:
ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HERO MARTYRS OF JUMP IN CLIFF
By the Government of Gyantse Zong
THE PLACE OF JUMP IN CLIFF THAT AGAINST BRITISH HERO MARTYRS



Extract from the Chinese Tour Guide 2008

The Zongshan Fort Ruin of Resisting British Army is located on Zhongshan Mountain in Jiangzi County in Rear Tibet. It used to be an ancient castle where the Tibetans bravely fought the British army's invasion a century ago. In 1961 it became the important preservation unit of cultural relic in China. From the time when the Allied Forces of eight countries invaded China in the 30th. year of the reign Emperor Guangxu in Ch'ing Dynasty (1904AD), every Imperialist countries came successfully to China to establish its hegemony. The British Army wanted to occupy the paradise - Tibet, which regarded as Shangri-La in China. At that time, in order to guard their homeland, the Tibetans spontaneously organized the army to resist the aggression of the British Army. The Tibetan army once constructed forts and other defenses on the high mountain - Zhongshan. At the beginning of February 1904, the British aggressive troops attacked Jiangzi County. They intended to seize it and occupy Lhasa directly. The Tibetan army rose to fight them bravely and war last for two months. At the end, the British troops captured Jiangzi County in April. At the beginning of May, with their backward weapons, the patriotic Tibetan soldiers and local people in high fighting spirits defeated the well equipped British army and regained the Jiangzi Fort. They further assaulted the British

army surrounded them for more than one month. While the war was going on, the British army reinforced its strength. In face of danger, the Tibetans stuck to guard Zhongshan Fort and fought bravely without retreat. When the British army knew that the Tibetans were running out of ammunition and food supplies, they rushed the mountain. The Tibetan soldiers on the Zhongshan Fort had to fight the aggressors with bare hands. Tibetan soldiers were hopelessly outnumbered. They then jumped off the steep cliff and sacrificed heroically. The patriotic deeds that the Tibetan soldiers stuck to fight against the enemy spread widely in Tibet. This event became a relish in Tibet, recorded in many local documents for years. Since that time, the Zhongshan Fort Ruin in Jiangzi County has been well preserved (*the Chinese having finished what the British started*). Now it is the most completed castle preserved in Tibet at present. One thousand boils and hundred holes in the broken walls of the ruin told the world the crimes the Imperialists committed. They intruded into others peaceful homeland and slaughtered the innocents only in order to expand their hegemony. When you tour Jiangzi County, pay a visit to the Zhongshan Fort Ruin of Resisting British Army, which is symbolic of the patriotism of the Tibetan people.

Photograph Courtesy of Charles Allen

THE TIBET MEDAL ROLL

OFFICERS

COOPER, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Joshua DSO

Born 21.4.1858, eldest son of Colonel Joshua Henry Cooper,
Royal Fusiliers

2nd.Lieut. 15.3.1878

Served in The Soudan 1886-87

2nd. In Command of 2nd.Battalion Royal Fusiliers South African
war 25.12.1899 – 13.2.1900

DSO 27.9.1901 MID 10.9.1901 & 1904

Commanded troops in North China 1910-1914

Commanded 13th.Infantry Brigade 5th.Division BEF 3.12.1914 –
1.2.1915

Commanded 58th.Division TF 4.5.1915 – 5.9.1916

Retired 4th.January 1916



CB 1904 MVO 1906
GV Coronation Medal 1911

QSA 5 Clasps KSA 2Clasps Tibet Medal & Clasp
1914 Trio Died 8th.March 1945

FISHER, Captain Julian Lawrence DSO

Born 1.5.1877

2nd.Lieut. 1.12.1897

Adjutant Mounted Infantry South Africa 1.12.1907 – 30.11.1910

Adjutant Special Reserve 20.5.1912 – 1915

Served with 2nd.Battn. RF at Gallipoli 1915 : Severely wounded

DSO 16.12.1904 "In recognition of services with the Tibet Mission
Escort" CMG 1.1.1919 Tibet Medal & Clasp

MID 2/RF 5.11.1915 & 24.2.1917

Order of Leopold of Belgium Died 1st.May 1953

Eldest son Capt. W J Fisher killed in action
1940 serving with 1/RF



CURRIE, Lieutenant William George Townsend

2nd.Lieut. 9.12.1899

Tibet Medal & Clasp, 1914 Star & Clasp MID 2.1.1917

JP County of Cheshire





LEGGE, Captain Septimus Frederick

2nd. Lieut. 1st. Dragoon Guards 10.11.1888
 Lieut. RF 23.4.1896 2nd. Battn Belfast 1896
 Tibet Medal & Clasp
 DAQM 46th. Division TF 6.8.1914 – 8.1.1917 MID 30.11.1915
 Retired Pay 5th. RF 2.1.1917 : Legge is the family name of the Earls of Dartmouth
 Died 1928



DANIELL, Lieutenant William Arthur Blackburne

Born January 1881
 2nd. Lieut. 20.1.1900
 Tibet Medal & Clasp
 Served with 2nd. RF Gallipoli : Wounded 25.4.1915
 Served Aden, Northern Ireland, Turkey, BAOR- 1926
 Retired 1928
 6th. London Home Guard 1939 – 1944
 Adjutant & C.O. London Division Corps of Commissionaires 1928 - 1951
 Died 14th. August 1951



CAREY, Lieutenant Thomas De Beauvoir

Educated at Elizabeth College, Greenwich, and Blundell's School.
 2nd. Lieut. 1st. Guernsey Light Infantry 1898 : Royal Fusiliers 18.4.1900.
 Transferred to 119th. Infantry (2/9th. Jats) and served WW1.
 Tibet Medal & Clasp/1914-15 Trio/Order of White Eagle of Serbia 4th. Class/
 Indian General Service Medal -'Afghanistan 1919 & Waziristan 1921-4/
 General Service Medal 1918-62 'Iraq'
 Retired Lieut Colonel 1928



JOHNSON, Captain Allen Victor

2nd.Lieut. 4.3.1891

Tibet Medal & Clasp

Lieut.Colonel attached to 16th.KRRC MID 18.12.1917 & 8.7.1919

DSO 4th.Battn.RF 1.1.1918

4th.son of General Sir Charles Cooper Johnson KCB, Bengal Army, and
Grandson of Sir Henry Allen Johnson, ADC to HRH The Prince of Orange



BOWDEN-SMITH, Lieutenant Walter Adrian Carnegie

2nd.Lieut. 11.8.1900

Wounded by gunshot in the shoulder at Gyantse Jong 6.7.1904

Tibet Medal & Clasp

Captain 4th.Battn.Wounded at Mons 23.8.1914

Died In German Hands 28.8.1914



PALAIRET, Captain Charles Andrew Hamilton

2nd.Lieut. 4.5.1898

Served in South Africa 1901-02 : Medal & 4 Clasps

Tibet Medal & Clasp

Major 4th.Battn. : 1914 Star & Clasp ; MID 31.5.1915 & 30.11.1915

Special Constabulary Medal

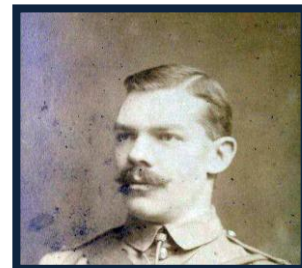


ALSTON, Lieutenant Roland Ernest

2nd.Lieut. 15.11.1899

Died at Chumbi Camp, Tibet 2/3 June 1904 age 28

Tibet Medal – No Clasp





HEWITT, 2nd.Lieutenant Albert Claude

Born 1882

2nd.Lieut. 21.12.1901

Served with 3rd.[M]Battalion the Derbyshire Regiment 23.1.- 4.12.1900
South African War 1899 – 1902 : Railway Staff Officer/Press Officer/
Prisoner of war

QSA 3 Clasp KSA 2 Clasps Tibet Medal & Clasp

Seconded to WAFF 1907-09 : seconded to 12th.Sudanese Regt.
Egyptian Army 1913

Special List RAF attached Egyptian Army

Served 4th.Battn. RF 1919-22

OBE 12.12.1919 ; Order of The Nile 4/Class 21.4.1917 MID 5.6.1919

Died 18th.December 1959; Last surviving officer of RF Tibet contingent



CHICHESTER, Lieutenant Arthur Claude Spencer

Born 12.9.1880 Eldest son of 3rd.Lord Templemore

2nd.Lieut. 4th.Battn. 20.1.1900

Went to Australia and New Zealand with a party from 4th.Battn. in
celebration of the New Commonwealth 11.1900 – 23.4.1901

Served South Africa with D (Mounted Infantry) Company 4/RF which
was posted to 20th.Battn Mounted Infantry 7.1.1902 : Acting Provost

Marshall Colonel Dawkins Column : QSA & Clasps

To 1st.Battn. RF Burma, India, Tibet : Tibet Medal & Clasp

Retired from the army and took a leading part in the formation of The
Ulster Volunteer Force, later commanded a battalion.

Served with The Irish Guards 1914 – 1919 : DSO : OBE :

Succeeded his father in 1924 to become 4th.Earl of Templemore

Commanded 5th.Bn. Hampshire Regt. TA

Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War 1927 – 1931 – 1934

Lord in Waiting and Captain of The Yeoman of The Guard. Died 2nd.October 1953



MENZIES, Major Steuart

Lieutenant The Lincolnshire Regiment 10.5.1882

Captain The Royal Fusiliers 19.4.1893

Tibet Medal – No Clasp

Retired 23.8.1919



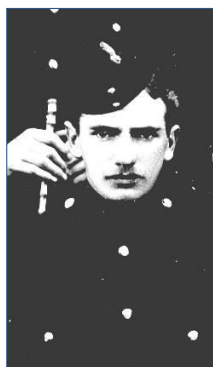
GARDNER, Lieutenant Neville Walmsley

Born 1st.September 1879
 2nd.Lieut.4.1.1899
 Tibet Medal & Clasp
 Major- attached to Imperial Camel Corps- Attached to 26th.Battn. Royal Welch
 Fusiliers : MID 8.7.1919
 Served with 2nd., 4th., & 1st. Battalions 1919-1927 retired



WYVILL. 2nd.Lieutenant Marmaduke Ibbetson

2nd.Lieut. 30.4.1902
 Tibet Medal & Clasp



STONE, Captain Lionel George Tempest

Born 1874
 2nd.Lieut. 6.3.1895
 Joined 1RF at Gyantse
 Tibet Medal – No Clasp
 Retired 1911
 Organising Officer City of London Police Reserve 1913
 Commanded South Belfast Regt. Ulster Volunteer Force 1914
 Appointed to Embarkation & Railway Transport Staff Southampton 1914
 CMG 1918 CBE 1926 Order of St. Maurice & St.Lazarus, Order of The Serbian
 White Eagle
 Area transport Commissioner Ministry of Transport 1920 – 21 ;
 Controller of Transport & Grounds British Empire Exhibition 1921 – 25
 Died 27th.April 1946



**L'ESTRANGE MALONE, Lieutenant Edmund
 George Savile**

Born 1878
 Served With a Militia Battalion of The Rifle Brigade
 2nd.Lieut. RF 2.5.1900
 Joined 1RF at Gyantse Tibet Medal – No Clasp
 Adjutant 1st. Battalion RF 1908 –12 ; MID 30.4.1916
 Served the early part of WW1 with the Motor Machine Gun Service, and in 1917
 was appointed to command the 7th. (Extra) Special Reserve Battalion RF
 MID & Wounded 1918: Co-author of 'Elegant Extracts with Capt.G Hawes RF.
 Retired 1924 and became a councillor in Yorkshire
 Died 2nd.July 1955

PRINS, E.G.A. 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon attached to 1st Bn Royal Fusiliers MEDAL + CLASP

OTHER RANKS MEDAL ROLL

5398	ADAMS	PTE	J	Medal officially re-engraved
10456	ADDINGTON	PTE	WILLIAM JOHN	Enlisted 1897 Discharged 1909
7710	ALDRIDGE	PTE	H	
5098	ALDRIDGE	PTE	R	
6868	ALFORD	PTE	HENRY FREDERICK	CQMS 1920 : MSM :Died 1952
8301	ALLOM`	PTE	CHARLES	Served 2RF South Africa
8757	AMBROSE	PTE	GEORGE JAMES	Enlisted without parental consent under the name of George James Waters : Served South Africa : 1914 Star SS-15873 ASC : BWM – VM PLY-3201 RMLI : LSGC
5917	ANDERSON	PTE	W	
7849	ANGEL	L-CPL	ALBERT ;	Enlisted 19.2.1900 4RF (20MI): C/Sgt. 1914 : 2.Lieut. MC 1916 :Retired 1919 : Died 24.1.1938 age 56
8573	APPLETON	PTE	H 4RF (20MI)	South Africa
6906	APPLETON	PTE	SAMUEL	Enlisted 1898 Discharged 1910
5481	ARTHURS	L-CPL	G	
4114	ASH	PTE	THOMAS	Enlisted 1892 Discharged 1910 LSGC 1910
4177	BAKER	PTE	JOHN	Enlisted 1892 Discharged 1907 Died 1947
5093	BAKER	PTE	ROBERT JAMES	
6533	BALL	PTE	S	
7077	BARCOCK	L-CPL	THOMAS 2RF South Africa & WW1 :	RSM : LSGC 1917
4964	BARNES	PTE	WILLIAM	LSGC 1912
4474	BARRATT	SGT	WILLIAM FREDERICK	NO CLASP LSGC 1911
7791	BASS	PTE	GEORGE JAMES	1914-15 Trio/MID 8.7.19/LSGC 1918 MSM 1919 Died 1946
7884	BATCHELOR	PTE	T	
4416	BATTERS	PTE	W	
5464	BATTLE	PTE	ARTHUR	Enlisted 1896 Discharged 1908
8348	BAYLEY	PTE	H	
6511	BEADLE	PTE	H	
4450	BEATTIE	PTE	CHARLES	Enlisted 1892 Discharged 1905
4529	BEAUMONT	L-CPL	W (WADDY)	
4320	BEAPERT	PTE	G	NO CLASP
4444	BELL	PTE	WILLIAM	NO CLASP Telegraphist also served China 1900 (Relief of Pekin” Medal + Clasp :Enlisted 1892 Discharged 1911 Died 1942
2854	BELLAMY	PTE	HENRY	QSA CC/OFS/TVL/SA 1901/SA 1902
8408	BELLINGHAM	PTE	WILLIAM	
5283	BENHAM	L-SGT	HARRY	LSGC 1914 (Cancelled !)
6805	BENNETT	PTE	W	2RF South Africa
8050	BENTING	PTE	EDWARD	Enlisted 1900 4RF (20MI) South Africa- Discharged 1912
5708	BENTON	PTE	J DCM	2/RF South Africa : Posted to 1/RF Signaller 1902
6786	BERLYN	PTE	W	Roll states ‘Deserter’
6715	BILLINGTON	PTE	W	
6748	BIRD	PTE	A	
6712	BISHOP	PTE	EDWARD JAMES	Enlisted 1898 Discharged 1910
4472	BLAKE	PTE	B	MID Gen.MacDonald LG 13.12.1904
7063	BLAKE	PTE	T	
6913	BLANDFORD	PTE	ARTHUR :	Died Mons 25.8.14. Y Coy. 4/RF
4500	BLYDE	PTE	HENRY	
7627	BOARDMAN	PTE	JOSEPH LIVESEY ;	KIA 1/RF 18.10.14

7196 BODFISH PTE GEORGE : MBE DCM : Born Brentford Middx. 1.3.1881 : Enlisted Rifle Brigade (M) 1898 : Transferred to 2/RF 1.3.1899 : Posted to 1/RF Age 18years ; Discharged to ArmyReserve 8.4.1907 : 1/RF BEF wounded left spleen and right arm : Discharged upon completion of engagement 6.3.1916 re-enlisted into 21st. Bn. MGC, No.65633 : DCM LG 26.7.16 : Served North Russia April-November 1919 : Discharged 14.12.1919.54th.(City of London) RA TA (Putney) 23.6.1924 , 757733 BSM : Discharged upon reaching the age limit allowed 10.3.1937 ; MBE (Military) 3.6.1953.

4579 BOULTON L-CPL J (JERRY)

4559 BOYCE PTE EDWARD

8655 BRABNER PTE H

7863 BRETT PTE G

3539 BRICKELL L-CPL G

7984 BRIDGES PTE HENRY : Served 4RF (20MI) Died of Wounds 23.9.15.

4875 BRINKLOW PTE H Enlisted 19.12.93. C/Sgt. 6.11.12.

5703 BRINKLOW PTE J

7739 BRISTOW PTE GEORGE

7523 BRITTAIN PTE F Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa

5490 BROKER PTE WILLIAM : Born Paddington : Enl.8.7.1896 age 18 : Deserted 1899-90 –84 days HL : UK 1905 – Discharged 10.7.1909

7111 BROWN L-CPL B

6429 BROWN PTE B

3829 BUCHAN PTE J D Served 2RF South Africa LSGC 1910

7447 BUCKLAND PTE ARTHUR HENRY **NO CLASP** KIA 26.10.14. 4/RF

4758 BUCKLEY PTE C

7143 BUCKLEY PTE THOMAS

3983 BUDD PTE ERNEST

6923 BUDGEON PTE C

5326 BULL L-SGT GEORGE **NO CLASP**

7300 BURNETT PTE L

6196 BURCHILL PTE ROBERT

5847 BURGESS L-CPL A

6930 BURTON PTE SAMUEL **NO CLASP**

4886 BUTLER PTE ALBERT LSGC 1912

6367 BUTTLE L-CPL GEORGE

6888 BYGROVE PTE W

7352 CALLOW PTE ALFRED Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa

6967 CAMPION PTE H

8008 CANE PTE T Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa

4390 CANNON PTE GEORGE

4623 CANNON PTE R

7309 CARGILL PTE WALTER CQMS ; LSGC 1913

5292 CARTER L-CPL EDWARD Enlisted 1.5.95 Sgt.4.312.

5751 CARTER PTE G

5810 CARTER L-SGT G J Enlisted 11.11.97. 2RF South Africa : CSM 2/RF DCM LG 5.8.15. “ For Conspicuous ability on the night of 1st.- 2nd.May 1915 SW of Krithia,(Dardanelles) in the handling of a platoon after the officer commanding it had been shot during a counter attack.” LSGC 1917

7398 CARUTH PTE CHARLES

4049 CARWARDINE PTE JOHN

6602 CHAPMAN PTE FRANK

8024 CHAPMAN PTE THOMAS

7337 CHARTERS PTE H C LSGC 1919

8410 CHESTER PTE B

7094 CHOWN PTE W 2RF South Africa :Re-Numbered 46564 4/RF Sgt 29.11.1916

1110 CHRISTER C/SGT ARTHUR THOMAS **NO CLASP** :
Enlisted 20.11.83. Re-Enlisted 1914 : LSGC 1903 ; MSM 2.3.1935 : Died 12.3.1949

4061 CHRISTER SGT ALBERT EDWARD : Born Kensington March 1872: Enlisted Royal Marines 10.7.89 : Served in South Africa with 24th.Field Hospital (detached from 1/RF) LSGC 1908 MSM 1910 Re-Enlisted 24.9.14. S-996 52/RB 26.10.15.: RSM 15/RF until 15.2.1919

6509 CHRISTER PTE ELLIOTT KIA 1/RF 21.8.1916 LSGC 1918

5638 CLARIDGE PTE GEORGE

2580 CLARKE SM EDWARD SM 7.3.99.: MID Gen. .MacDonald 13.12.1904 LSGC 1904 Commissioned Lieut. & Quartermaster 10.11.1909

7777 CLARKE L-SGT E. Enlisted 17.1.1900 : Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa C/Sgt. 1.7.12.

6603 CLARKE L-CPL F Enlisted 11.8.98. Sgt. 26.1.1912

4969 CLARKE L-CPL R

5600 COATH CPL Percy Adams: Enl. 17.12.96. Prev. 4th.Mx.Militia: Age 18y.10m.: RSM 5/RF 15.5.16.: LSGC 1917 Discharged 1922 :Died 1933

2747 COLLINS CPL J 2RF South Africa LSGC 1907

6803 COOK PTE T

5635 COOKSON PTE F

6669 CONEY PTE ALBERT

4889 COOMBES CPL G

8352 COOPER PTE JAMES ALFRED Sgt. 1/RF Died of Wounds 10.2.1916

2626 CORDEAUX SGT WILLIAM AMBROSE Roll states "No Medal For This man"

William Ambrose Cordeaux enlisted Royal Fusiliers 1886, aged 19 years 6 months. He was employed in the Bombay Police Force from June 1894 until August 1900. Certificate of discharge confirms Tibet medal and clasp, and Long service medal which was awarded in 1921.Discharged 1907.Worked as a Platform man and Liftman with the Central London Railway for two and a half years, and as a Doorman and Lift Attendant with Messrs. Harrods from November 1910 to July 1912, after which he went into private service. LSGC SR/1488

10396 COTTON PTE F

7039 COURTNEY PTE J

7499 COVINGTON PTE FREDERICK

6736 COWHAM PTE FREDERICK Died Watford June 1938

6564 CRANE PTE ARTHUR Enlisted 21.7.98.

Served 2/RF Gallipoli 24.4.- 24.7.15 : 24/RF 27.10.15.-2.3.16.:9/RF 6.7.16.-9.10.16

5147 CRANE PTE E

6249 CRICK L-CPL. ALBERT Enlisted Bedfordshire Regt. 31.3.90. age 16y 4m : Relief of Chitral Medal & Clasp : To 1/RF 5.3.98. : Discharged 1905 : Died 13.11.07. Alcoholic Poisoning

7857 CRINNION PTE J

8175 CRUMP PTE CHARLES

8776 DARE PTE Alfred C Coy.: 24.7.04. age 21

Died of Wounds Sustained at gunpowder explosion at Gyantse 8.7.1904

5581 DARE SAMUEL

5658 DAVEY PTE PETER CHARLES **NO CLASP** : 1914 Trio LSGC 4RF

8358 DAWSON PTE SAMUEL DANIEL

4434 DAWSON PTE R

5186 DEAN PTE J

5714 DEARING SGT ALFRED 2RF South Africa

7706 DENMARK PTE

4401 DENNING PTE ROBERT

7209 DOE PTE J 2RF South Africa

7315 DOLLING PTE ALFRED

6815 DOUGLAS PTE NATHANIEL

6661 DOVER PTE ALFRED

6758 DRAKE PTE W

5208 DREW PTE JAMES Enlisted 9.1.1895 : Born Marylebone, Middx.

5898 DRUCE PTE W

6569 DRURY PTE FREDERICK HENRY Served 4/RF 13.8.-11.9.14 & 23.2.-11.3.15.

7425 DUNFORD PTE GEORGE

6988 DUNN PTE L

7245 DUNNING L-CPL A.S Enlisted under the name JAMES, A.S. see JAMES, A.S.

10794 DURRANT PTE A

6040	DWYER	PTE	M	
4786	DYER	L-CPL	GEORGE ELLIS	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa :
8743	DYER	PTE	A	(Henry John Dyer Died at Chumbi age 23 - ??)
7225	DYKE	PTE	A	
5119	EADE	PTE	JOSEPH	NO CLASP LSGC 1913
5022	EDWARDS	PTE	C	
4649	EDWARDS	PTE	JOHN	LSGC 1911
5466	ELKINS	L-CPL	RICHARD	
5324	ELLIS	PTE	EDWARD	NO CLASP
7178	ELMORE	PTE	ROBERT	2RF South Africa
5862	ELVIN	PTE	DANIEL	NO CLASP
7666	ETHERIDGE	L-CPL	WILLIAM	
7324	EVANS	PTE	GEORGE	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa
4990	FARREED	PTE	ALFRED LEWIS	
5189	FESSEY	SGT	WALTER	:2RF South Africa :Delhi Durbar Medal 1911
6019	FIELD	L-CPL	H	7RF 1914-18
7796	FINN	PTE	SIDNEY	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa KIA 4RF 26.10.14
7524	FITZGERALD	PTE	MAURICE	
4219	FLOWERS	PTE	W	
4963	FOLLEY	PTE	J	LSGC 1912
3372	FOWLER	PTE	WILLIAM	
7015	FRAMPTON	PTE	G	
4380	FREEMAN	PTE	J	
6380	FREEMANTLE	CPL	EDWARD	Served 2RF/ 3RF/ 7RF/ LSGC 1916 MSM
5268	FREETH	PTE	ALBERT	LSGC 1913
7172	FRITZ	L-CPL	WILLIAM AUGUSTUS	: 2RF South Africa Killed In Action 4/RF Sgt. Y Coy 23.8.14.
1452	FROST	PTE	REUBEN	
7212	FUGGLES	PTE	HENRY WILLIAM	: Killed In action 4/RF 14.9.14.
7139	GALLIMORE	PTE	WILFED J.	C Coy. Died of wounds 16.7.04 at Gyantse age 23 Received in the gunpowder explosion at Gyantse Jong 8.7.04.
6846	GANDE	PTE	ALFRED	Died of Wounds 27.10.1914 4/RF
6521	GAYMER	PTE	JOHN	
6477	GEE	PTE	G	Suffered serious burns at the gunpowder explosion Gyantse 8.7.1904
4771	GENTLE	PTE	GEORGE	
7299	GIBSON	PTE	WILLIAM	
4931	GILL	DRMR	WILLIAM HENRY	LSGC 1912
4816	GILL	PTE	JAMES	Enlisted 5.3.94.: Suffered burns at the gunpowder explosion Gyantse 8.7.1904 : LSGC 1919 Died age 91 yrs.
4813	GREEN	R	NO CLASP	
2475	GILLINGHAM	C/SGT	GEORGE	MID Gen. MacDonald 13.12.1904 LSGC 1907
8513	GREENWOOD	L-CPL	FREDERICK	Enlisted 17.12.1900 ; CSM 1/RF 1915 DCM LG 30.6.15. " For Consistently good work and devotion to duty. CSM Greenwood has shown himself ever ready to volunteer for any duty." Lieut. 1/RF 15.5.16.
6390	GRIGGS	PTE	JAMES WALTER	
4934	GROCE	PTE	W	
7549	GURNEY	PTE	WILLIAM	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa
6568	HANCOCK	PTE	WILLIAM	
7156	HANNINGTON	PTE	Alfred Arthur	Enlisted 14.2.99.Age 19y.10m.: Wounded in the attack on Gyantse Jong 6.7.1904: Sgt. 1913 : CSM 3/RF DCM LG 25.1.19. "For gallantry and good leadership from 4 th .-8 th .November 1918. On 4 th .November at Fontaine-au-Bois on several occasions he went forward under heavy machine gun fire and located the position of each platoon in his company when fog made it difficult to maintain touch. On the 8 th .November, at Mont Dourles when the advance of the company was held up by machine gun fire, he drove back the enemy by skilful handling of HQ Company."LSGC 1918
7019	HARPER	L-CPL	J	Wounded in the attack on Gyantse Jong 6.7.1904
6700	HARRIS	PTE	FREDERICK ALFRED GEORGE	

6529	HARRISON	PTE	H	
2887	HARRISON	QMS	J	
8605	HART	PTE	ARTHUR	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa
3701	HART	PTE	RICHARD	2RF South Africa
5857	HARVEY	PTE	DANIEL	
5289	HARVEY	SGT	GEORGE ROBERT	LSGC 1913 with RE
3421	HARVEY	PTE	ROBERT	LSGC 1919
5456	HAWES	PTE	J	4RF 1914
6120	HAYDEN	PTE	ALFRED	
6927	HAYWARD	PTE	R	
5017	HEARD	PTE	CHARLES	
5992	HEASEMAN	PTE	R	
4021	HEDGER	PTE	CHARLES A.	LSGC 1911
4991	HENDERSON	L-CPL	G	
7456	HENDERSON	PTE	GEORGE WILLIAM	
4455	HENLEY	SGT	WILLIAM	LSGC 1911 Died 1931
8385	HERBERT	PTE	FRANK	
6800	HERITAGE	PTE	ALFRED	
1931	HERRIDGE	SGT	JOSEPH	LSGC 1904
6821	HEWITT	L-CPL	J	4RF 1914
5655	HICKS	PTE	E	LSGC 1915
4448	HICKSON	PTE	GEORGE	
5164	HILL	L-CPL	ARTHUR	
6625	HITCHEN	PTE	EDWARD :	4RF Mons: Killed In Action Cpl. 1/RF 20.10.1915
6130	HODGSON	PTE	C	
4690	HOLDSWORTH	SGT	JOHN	NO CLASP DELHI DURBAR MEDAL 1911 LSGC 1911
4602	HOLLICK	PTE	W	
5247	HOLLIDAY	PTE	T	
4983	HOLLOWAY	L-CPL	THOMAS	Middleweight Boxing Champion 1907 : DIED 12.2.53
3484	HOLMAN	PTE	MARTIN	
6783	HOLMES	PTE	CHARLES	
7005	HOLT	PTE	A	
7027	HOLTON	PTE	W	
5878	HOPKINS	PTE	W	
3995	HOPPING	L-CPL	CHARLES E..	Enlisted 27.11.1891 : Discharged 4.5.1906
6352	HORNBLow	PTE	EDWARD	
4090	HOUSE	PTE	CHRISTOPHER	
5752	HOWS	PTE	A	
7241	HOWSE	CPL	R	Enlisted 17.11.92.: 2RF South Africa : Sgt. 24.1.1907
7259	HURLEY	PTE	JOHN	
7454	HYNES	PTE	G	Enlisted 5.9.99. Sgt. 2RF 1.4.1913
7217	IDAM	L-CPL	THOMAS	4RF 1914 - Deserter
3255	IVATT	PTE	E	
7900	JACKSON	L-CPL	T	Drowned 16.1.1912 at Dublin : Sgt.1/RF
7245	JAMES	L-SGT	ALFRED STANLEY [aka Dunning]	Born 13.4.1880 : Served 2/RF South Africa : Demobilized 1905 : Re-called 1914 to 4/RF Killed In action 21.10.14.
8028	JAMES	L-CPL	WILLIAM	
4256	JEFFERISS	SGT	WILLIAM	
4678	JENNINGS	L-CPL	GEORGE	
7510	JOEL	PTE	JOSEPH HENRY	MM 1/RF LSGC 1918
8363	JOHNSON	PTE	FREDERICK	
6883	JONES	L-CPL	F	Enlisted 12.12.98. : Sgt. 1.10.1910
6641	JONES	PTE	S	
5684	JONES	PTE	THOMAS	
7723	JORDAN	PTE	JOSEPH	

8741	KEEN	L-CPL	WILLIAM	4RF (20MI) South Africa : served Togo W.Africa
1900:	South Africa ; F Coy 1/RF : 2/RF WW1 Died 1949			
7415	KELSEY	PTE	CHARLES	NO CLASP
5170	KENNEDY	PTE	PATRICK	LSGC 1913
5672	KENSEY	PTE	JOHN	
5140	KING	L-CPL	G	
7126	KIRK	L-CPL	T	Enlisted 31.9.99. : Sgt. 28.12.1911
8409	KNIVETT	PTE	P	Died of Exposure 4.3.1916 2/RF Gallipoli :
9643	LAMB	PTE	WALTER :	:LSGC
7562	LEWIS	PTE	JOHN HENRY PUGH :	Born 1878 Enlisted 1899
7210	LOCKE	PTE	H	
6775	LONG	CPL	ARTHUR	Served 2RF South Africa LSGC 1914
6744	LOVEJOY	PTE	FRANK	
6426	LUSHER	PTE	WILLIAM	Grandfather of the late Mrs. G. Dunwoody MP
6814	McCORMACK	L-CPL	JAMES	1RF 1914-18 1914 Trio
4611	MACKENZIE	L-CPL	HARRY	
6928	MADDAMS	PTE	G A	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa
7306	MALONEY	PTE	Daniel C Coy.	Age 23 Died of Burns Gyantse 8.7.1904
5571	MANLEY	CPL	George Henry	Enlisted 27.11.96.from 5th.(M)Bn. RF: QMS 5RF 1914
				LSGC 1915 – MSM 22.2.19:Discharged 5.3.1920
7502	MARRIAGE	PTE	D	Enlisted 15.1.98. : Injured at Gyantse Jong 8.7.04
6042	MARSH	PTE	P	
6701	MARTIN	PTE	A	4RF 1914
7016	MASTERMAN	PTE	G	
6232	MAUND	PTE	EUGENE HENRY	
4127	MAY	SGT	JOHN	LSGC 1910
6480	MAYHEW	L-CPL	THOMAS HENRY	2RF South Africa LSGC 1917
5110	McCARTHY	CPL.	MICHAEL	Suffered burns at gunpowder explosion Gyantse Jong 8.7.04
4589	MEEHAN	PTE	William Born 1882	Enlisted 1900: QSA OFS/TVL/SA 1902 :1914 Trio
				Imperial Service Medal
4645	MILES	L-CPL.	A	MID Gen. MacDonald 13.12.1904
8263	MILES	PTE	G	
7949	MILES	PTE	JAMES	
6958	MILLER	PTE	R	
7492	MILLER		PTE THOMAS	
6699	MILLS	PTE	A	
6711	MITCHELL	PTE	JAMES	
8923	MOCKFORD	PTE	EDWARD	
6737	MOORE	PTE	W	
6393	MUNFORD	PTE	BENJAMIN	
5408	MUNN	L-CPL	CHARLES	Replacement medal issued 18.5.1920
6732	NASH	PTE	WILLIAM	
8248	NEAL	PTE	W	
6880	NEWBERRY	PTE	B	
4702	NICHOLLS	PTE	ALFRED	
7558	NOBLE	PTE	G	
7368	NUNN	PTE	H	
5827	O'BRIEN	CPL	THOMAS :	Sgt. 1/RF 1912 : Sgt. Drummer LSGC 1916
				Captain WW1 Died Australia 8.12.1949
10933	O'LEARY	PTE	C	
7902	ORVIS	PTE	F	
2438	OWEN	L-CPL.	ROBERT JAMES	Enlisted 17.2.1886 : Burned on head and hands at
				Gyantse gunpowder explosion 8.7.1904 : LSGC
4932	PAGE	SGT	JOHN WALTER	2RF South Africa :LSGC 1913 MSM
				Died 1952 age 76

1921	PAINE	C/SGT	GEORGE	LSGC 1904
5869	PARFITT	PTE	THOMAS	Born Hampshire : Enlisted 22.1.98.: Discharged at Dublin 21.1.1910 : Served WW1 1914-15 Trio
4173	PARSONS	PTE	BERTIE	
7096	PATEMAN	PTE	GEORGE HENRY	
6238	PATTENDEN	PTE	JOSEPH	
7269	PAYNE	PTE	ALFRED	4RF 1914 – P.O.W. 23.8.14 Mons
6142	PEARCE	PTE	HARRY	
7095	PEDDER	PTE	REUBEN	
7081	PEDDER	PTE	WILLIAM JOHN	: Born Stoke Newington : Enlisted Dalston 1.1.1899
Court Martial Depot Hounslow 12.6.1909 “ Without reasonable excuse allowed Pte.Filkins, RF, to escape while a prisoner in his charge on 5.6.1909.” reduced to the ranks :Sgt 2/RF 1915 Killed In Action Gallipoli 22.8.15. : Wife Died Jubbulpore 1913				
5584	PEPPER	PTE	FREDERICK EDWARD	2RF South Africa
5637	PERRIOR	L-CPL.	THOMAS	LSGC 1920 Captain 1914-18 : Died 27.2.1949
4260	PETERS	PTE	ALEXANDER	
5826	PHILLIPS	PTE	ARTHUR ROBERT	Injured in explosion at Gyantse Jong 8.7.1904
7620	PHILLIPS	PTE	H	
5942	PICK	PTE	THOMAS	
5065	PICKETT	PTE	THOMAS	
5650	PITFIELD	PTE	J	
4351	PITTMAN	PTE	JOHN WILLIAM	: LSGC 1911 : BW/VM A-WO2 1044 RF
4659	PLESTED	PTE	FREDERICK	LSGC 1910
7136	POTTER	PTE	WILLIAM G.H.	X Coy 4/RF Killed In Action 23.8.1914
8319	PRATTEN	PTE	THOMAS DONALD	4RF 1914
7931	PRENTICE	L-CPL	HENRY	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa Slightly wounded in attack on Gyantse Jong 6.7.1904
6041	PRICE	PTE	HENRY	
6464	PRITCHARD	PTE	WILLIAM	
5315	RANDALL	L-CPL	A	
3760	RAYMENT	SGT	GEORGE :	Served South Africa 24 th .Field Hospital Detached from 1/RF : DCM “For The Attack On Naini Monastery, Gyantse 26th.June 1904”
MID Gen .MacDonald 13.12.1904 C-Sgt.: LSGC 1909 Discharged 24 th .July 1910				
7813	RAYNER	W		
6457	REASON	PTE	ALFRED	
7028	ROBBINS	PTE	EDWIN JOHN J..	NO CLASP Died at Chumbi Camp 7.8.04.age 24 from the effects of the gunpowder explosion at Gyantse Jong 8.7.1904
7381	ROBINSON	PTE	W.F.	served South Africa : 1914 Trio : Lived Brentford
7073	ROGERS	PTE	GEORGE	
7939	ROOKE	L-CPL	JOHN	: Sgt. 1/RF WW1 : Died aged 95 yrs.15.12.1972
6911	ROWE	PTE	C	
4496	ROWE	PTE	JOHN ROBERT	LSGC 1911
6807	ROWE	PTE	JOHN	2RF QSA KSA
4528	RUMBLE	L-CPL	WILLIAM	Enlisted 20.12.92.: Sgt. 6.9.1910
7030	RUSSELL	PTE	ALFRED	Cpl.4/RF Died of Wounds 3.3.1915
3306	RYAN	DRMR	J	Replacement medal issued 25.4.27. :
5557	RYDER	PTE	GEORGE	2RF South Africa : Delhi Durbar Medal 1911
5871	SALENGRE,	PTE	THOMAS JULIUS	de
6549	SAMSON	PTE	CHARLES	Served F&F 1/RF 8.11.14.-22.2.15.
8324	SAMPSON	PTE	HARRY ASTON	
5798	SAREL	PTE	WILLIAM REGINALD	2RF South Africa
6190	SAUNDERS	PTE	WILLIAM	
7255	SCARLETT	PTE	JOCK [ISMAY]	MM Died 18.1.1977 aged 96 years
10890	SCOTT	PTE	T	
6051	SCULLY	L-CPL	DANIEL	
4104	SCULTHORPE	PTE	ALEXANDER MACBENN	

4322	SEARLE	PTE	HENRY FREDERICK
6725	SEWELL	PTE	J 2RF South Africa
9676	SEWELL	PTE	J
7149	SHANNON	PTE	EDWARD 4RF 1914
7050	SHAW	PTE	J
7774	SHAWYER	PTE	H
4473	SHEPARD	L-CPL	FREDERICK Enlisted 8.11.93.Schoolmaster Sgt.1913: LSGC1911
7061	SHORT	L-CPL	HENRY PAWSON Killed In Action Gallipoli 6.6.1915
6826	SHRIMPTON	PTE	FREDERICK CHARLES
5704	SIMMONS	PTE	JOHN THOMAS
5187	SINFIELD	L-CPL	J
5988	SKEWS	PTE	DAVID Died at Lebong 29.10.1904 age 25
4555	SMITH	PTE	A Delhi Durbar Medal 2RF 1911
7520	SMITH	L-CPL	F
4311	SMITH	SGT	JAMES H R NO CLASP C/71 Native Field Hospital LSGC 1911
5999	SMITH	SGT	J
8022	SMITH	PTE	J Delhi Durbar Medal 2RF 1911
8486	SMITH	PTE	JAMES STANLEY
6233	SMITH	PTE	R 4RF 1914
5693	SMITH	L-CPL	SIDNEY FRANCIS NO CLASP : B. 18.9.79 Enlisted 3.5.97.: 2RF South Africa ; Sgt Instructor / A-RSM 3 rd London Regt WW1 Discharged CSM 1919. LSGC 1917 MSM: Died 11.8.1965
4704	SMITH	L-CPL	T
6231	SMITH	PTE	W
4590	SNARY	L-CPL	FREDERICK LSGC 1911
7000	SNOOK	PTE	F
5276	SNOOK	PTE	W
5160	SOMERS	CPL	JOHN
4896	SPARKS	PTE	JAMES
6174	SPRATT	PTE	A
8138	SPRAY	PTE	WILLIAM
7075	STANTON	PTE	SAMUEL 4RF 1914
4020	STEBBING	PTE	A
4953	STEADMAN	SGT	JOHN LSGC 1912
7575	STEVENS	PTE	HENRY Replacement medal issued 18.8.1924
4363	STEWART	PTE	ROBERT GENTRY Not on medal roll – Medal not recorded on service papers. LSGC not recorded on service papers: Volunteered for North Russian Relief Force 1918. Delhi Durbar Medal 2RF confirmed.
4524	STOTEN	PTE	WILLIAM HENRY
5025	STROUD	PTE	W
6965	STROUD	PTE	W
6925	STYLES	PTE	ROBERT
4580	SUNSHINE	L-CPL	JOHN ROBERT Sgt.11.2.10. : LSGC 1911 Army Boxing Champion
9500	SWITZER	L-CPL	B
6320	SYDENHAM	PTE	J
5696	TAVENER	PTE	G LSGC 1917
4388	TAYLOR	PTE	L Enlisted 8.9.92. Cpl. 1.10.1911
5274	THOMAS	L-CPL	F
7128	THOMPSON	PTE	P
8316	THOMPSON	PTE	THOMAS
7672	THORNE	PTE	CHARLES : Enl. 23.11.99.:MEF 1915 LSGC 1920 (6453763)
7906	THORNE	PTE	F
6757	THORNTON	L-CPL	FREDERICK WILLIAM
8214	THORPE	PTE	G.H.E. 4RF 1914
6857	THURSTON	PTE	RICHARD
5931	TIERNEY	PTE	WILLIAM Enl. 15.3.98 – March 1910 : Met Police Coronation 1911

6488	TIMSON	PTE	GEORGE	
9694	TIPPETT	PTE	GEORGE	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa
7162	TOMPKINS	PTE	W	
6818	TOSSELL	PTE	WILLIAM JAMES	
5113	TOVEY	PTE	THOMAS	
6771	TREACHER	PTE	GEORGE	
5627	TUSSLER	PTE	JOHN	
7662	VAGG	PTE	JOHN	
3642	VENABLES	CPL	WALTER BENJAMIN	
6537	VENTRESS	L-CPL	L	Enlisted 2.6.98. : Commissioned WW1
4058	WAIN	PTE	CHARLES	Enlisted 1892 : Invalided 1916 : Died 19.2.53.
4510	WAINWRIGHT	PTE	GEORGE LSGC 1911	
6789	WALKER	PTE	CORNELIUS	
6373	WALKER	PTE	W	
6148	WALLACE	PTE	G	
7361	WALLIS	PTE	PERCY	
4280	WALLIS	SGT	WILLIAM GEORGE	LSGC 1911
4562	WARREN	PTE	HARRY	
6322	WARRINER	L-CPL	J	
4383	WEATHERHEAD	PTE	HENRY MARK	
4483	WEBB	L-SGT	GEORGE HENRY	:Born India 1874 Enlisted 1892 ;Discharged 7RF
1913	LSGC 1914 : 1914-19 RSM		Died 19.1.1947	
5918	WEBB	PTE	JOHN	
8176	WEBB	SGT	WILLIAM JOHN	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa
6510	WEBSTER	PTE	ALBERT CHARLES	
7227	WEBSTER	PTE	CHARLES HARRY	
3965	WEEKS	SGT	DANIEL R. NO CLASP	C/71 Native Field Hospital LSGC 1910
7331	WELLS	PTE	ARTHUR HENRY	Born 1881 Enlisted 24.6.99.:L-Cpl.29.7.06.: Cpl.28.6.09. : L-Sgt.26.1.12.Sgt. 26.8.1912 : Served 2/RF Gallipoli : CSM 1916 LSGC 1918 Died 1955
5860	WELSH	PTE	J	Died Calcutta 8.8.1914
5863	WESTON	PTE	J	NO CLASP LSGC 1916
4281	WHEATLEY	PTE	CHARLES HENRY	
5378	WEYMOUTH	L-CPL	ARTHUR FREDERICK ERNEST	
5915	WHEELER	SGT	FREDERICK ERNEST	Served 4RF (20MI) South Africa : C-Sgt 7RF 1914 CSM 1/RF DCM LG 1.5.18. "For Conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Always cool and courageous, he performed his duties regardless of hostile fire, and though blown up by a shell and wounded he carried on an rendered valuable aid to his company commander. He was also instrumental in digging out a machine gun team who had been buried by a shell. By his promptitude in getting to work saving all their lives. No man could have set a higher example of the duties of a Company Sgt. Major in action."
8649	WHIPPE	PTE	WILLIAM	NO CLASP
4828	WILDING	C/SGT.	CHARLES	Enlisted 28.10.1893 : LSGC 1912 QMS 1913
6581	WILKINS	PTE	ALBERT JOHN	
7093	WILKINSON	PTE	GEORGE HENRY	
4455	WILLIAM	SGT	H	MEDAL ISSUED 1906 – CLASP ?
6867	WILLIAMS	PTE	WALTER EDWARD	Killed In Action 1/RF 18.10.1914
4698	WILLIS	PTE	J	
9118	WILMOTT	PTE	R	
6828	WILSON	PTE	MALCOLM	
7021	WINCHCOMBE	PTE	G	
6709	WINTER	PTE	WALTER JOSEPH	A-Sgt. 4/RF Killed In Action 16.6.15.
6076	WINTERFORD	PTE	HENRY CHARLES	
8572	WITNEY	PTE	JOHN JAMES	4RF 1914
7024	WOOD	PTE	A	

7488 WOODHEAD L-CPL S DCM LG 10.1.17. "For Conspicuous gallantry in action
When an enemy shell started a trench mortar shell burning in a dump, he unscrewed the head of the shell
and extracted the fuse and the detonator thereby undoubtedly saving many lives."

7350 WORLEY PTE H 4RF 1914

6166 WREN PTE JOHN EDGAR

5008 YOUNG PTE E.DMUND STANLEY LSGC 1919

