

Roll of Honour.

GEOFFREY AUSTIN ALLEN, B.A.

(See *Eagle*, xl, p. 193.)

Lieutenant G. A. Allen was born at Greenstead Hall, Halsted, Essex, 3 June 1887; he went to Aldenham School in 1897, and left in 1904 at the age of seventeen. As it was intended that he should take up farming he attended a course of County Council lectures on agricultural science at Chelmsford; at the final examination he came out second on the list of candidates and was awarded a Scholarship of £50 a year for two years tenable at Cambridge. He was strongly advised by the lecturers at Chelmsford to accept this, and entered St John's in 1905, taking the First Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1908 and the Second Part in 1909. He rowed 'seven' in the winning Senior College Trial Eight in November 1908, 'six' in the First Lent Boat of 1909, and 'five' in the Second Boat in the May Races of 1909. He remained in Cambridge for a year after taking his degree, specialising in Botany. On leaving Cambridge he obtained a Mastership at a Grammar School at Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire; later he became second Master at Milton Abbas Grammar School, Blandford, Dorset.

On 1 July 1916 (on the Somme) he with his scouts had penetrated almost to the third German line when he was wounded in the right thigh by machine-gun fire about 9.30 a.m. The wound was attended to and he was laid on the fire-step of the German trench; as the Regiment was outflanked on both sides and there were no reinforcements the order was given to retire and it was thought safer to leave Lieutenant Allen where he was. His Scout Observer remained with him and says that Lieutenant Allen continued to give orders till at the last the Germans started bombing about 4.30 p.m. and it was then that Lieutenant Allen was killed

instantly (*i.e.* on 1 July 1916). He was wearing his second star by permission, although he had not been formally gazetted. His scout was made a prisoner by the Germans, and it was only on his release after the Armistice that Lieutenant Allen's fate was certainly known.

HENRY NOEL ATKINSON, D.S.O.

Lieutenant H. N. Atkinson of the Cheshire Regiment, who was reported as "Missing" on 22 October 1914, at Violaines in France, is now officially stated by the War Office to have been killed on that date.

He was the only son of Canon Arthur Atkinson, Vicar of Audlem and Honorary Canon of Chester (of Emmanuel College, B.A. 1856); his mother Ursula Mary, was the only daughter of the late Right Rev. George Edward Lynch Cotton, sometime Bishop of Calcutta.

Lieutenant Atkinson was born at Audlem Vicarage 25 December 1888 and was educated at the Charterhouse. He entered St John's in 1908, but his health giving way he left College without taking a degree to take up an out-door life; studying farming and pursuing golf as a recreation. He resided at Highfield, Northop, Flintshire, and was Amateur Golf Champion of Wales in 1913.

He was gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment 12 March 1913. On the outbreak of War in 1914 he was attached to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment and at once proceeded to France.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, the announcement in the *London Gazette* of 1 December 1914 being as follows:

"Second Lieutenant Henry Noel Atkinson, 3rd Battalion the Cheshire Regiment; for conspicuous gallantry under a heavy fire from front and both flanks, by collecting a few men and checking the enemy, thereby facilitating the retirement of his comrades".

BARNARD REEVE BEECHEY, B.A.

B. R. Beechey was a son of the late Rev. Prince William Thomas Beechey, sometime Rector of Friesthorpe, near Market Rasen in Lincolnshire. He was born 26 April 1877 at Pinchbeck in Lincolnshire, where his father was then Curate, and was educated at St John's School, Leatherhead. He was elected to an Exhibition for Mathematics at St John's in December 1895 and commenced residence in October 1896, taking his degree through the Mathematical Tripos in 1899. He then took up the scholastic profession and was a Master successively at Stamford Grammar School 1899 to 1901, at the Grammar School, Wotton-under-Edge 1901-07, and at Dorchester Grammar School 1907-12. Soon after the outbreak of War he joined the Army and was killed in France. We have been unable to trace the unit in which he was serving or the date of his death; we understand that he was a Sergeant in an Infantry Battalion.

CHARLES REEVE BEECHEY, B.A.

C. R. Beechey was a brother of the preceding and was also born at Pinchbeck, 27 April 1878. He was educated at Stamford Grammar School and entered St John's in October 1897, taking his degree through the Mathematical Tripos of 1900. Like his brother he became a schoolmaster and was an Assistant Master at Framlingham College, at the University School, Southport in 1904, at the King's School, Warwick 1906-13, and lastly at his old School at Stamford.

He joined the Army and was, we understand, killed in East Africa in October 1917 while serving in the Royal Fusiliers.

We have been unable to gather any more definite information with regard to these two brothers, except that it is certain that both were killed on active service. Besides these two, three other brothers have died for their country, and a sixth has been crippled for life; a terrible toll for one family!

Perhaps some reader of the *Eagle* can assist the Editors with further information.

FRANK ROLAND BLAKELEY.

(See *Eagle* xxxiii, p. 307).

The following (with the corrected date) may be added to the previous notice. Lieutenant Blakeley on leaving the Staff College at Quetta was presented with a sword of Honour, inscribed "Awarded to the best all-round Cadet at Work and Sports—Quetta—1916". He was killed in Mesopotamia 18 February 1917, after being at the front only four days.

GEOFFREY ALEYN GERSHOM BONSER, B.A.

Captain G. A. G. Bonser, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, was killed, whilst attending the wounded, at Ploegstreete Wood, near Armentieres, on 29 September 1918.

He was the only son of Mr George Gershom Bonser, J.P., now of Kirkstede, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottingham, and was born at Westfield House, Sutton-in-Ashfield, 3 February 1889. He was educated at Brighton College and the King's School, Worcester, entering St John's in October 1907. While an undergraduate he was on the Committee of the College Musical Society; taking his degree through the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1910. Then he went to St Thomas' Hospital, London, for his clinical work. After obtaining the Diplomas of the Conjoint Board he joined the Territorials in 1915, while preparing for the 3rd M.B. Examination at Cambridge, and was attached to the First Eastern General Hospital, Cambridge, also assisting the staff at Addenbrooke's Hospital until he sailed for Egypt on Easter Day 1916. After serving in Egypt on the Western Front for a year he was transferred to the Eastern field of operations, serving in the Palestine Campaign under General Murray and General Allenby, being attached to the 12th Norfolk.

On 12 November 1917 he wrote: "I refuse to worry myself at the present juncture, being, as I am, very glad to have a whole skin. My chief concern this last fortnight has been the getting of food and drink, sleep when possible, taking

cover from bursting shells, attending to the wounded and evacuating them. . . In the Battle of Beersheba, my regiment was one of the first in the attack, delivered before dawn, after a night march of 10 miles, which I did on foot. In the second action we had some stiff work too, and all the time advancing by day and by night under shell fire, with little sleep, perished with cold, alternately with being baked by the sun". On the 30th he wrote: "We are not a hundred miles from the valley of Ajalon where, you will remember, Joshua made the moon stand still", sending home some flint implements which he had gathered at Gerar. On December 12th he wrote: "We have had a battle and are in sight of Jerusalem. We are on the slope of a hill at the top of which the Prophet Samuel is said to have been born". On December 16th: "I walked over to Kubiebeh, the ancient Emmaus, and we are encamped on the hill Shiloh".

On Christmas Day: "We had only a short time in Jerusalem, but visited the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Mount of Olives and the Jew's wailing place, having entered by the Joppa Gate".

In May 1918 Captain Bonser sailed—as he thought—for home, but was landed in France and proceeded to the Front. He was granted his first home leave in July and was married on July 3rd to Miss Lilian Prime, and returned to France on 22 July 1918. On St Michael's day he was killed, his Colonel (only recently appointed) writing as follows: "He is a great loss to the Battalion, and from all those who knew him well I have heard nothing but words of praise. He was killed instantly by a shell while attending wounded and was buried by our Padre, Rev. G. Beech, and a cross has been erected". Major J. E. Banley wrote: "I served with your son ever since 1916, so I saw a lot of his invaluable work and can without hesitation say I never saw a more thorough, painstaking and unselfish medical officer. In action he was perfectly splendid, always cool and calm and absolutely without fear. He will be most terribly missed and I personally, and I know all the other officers feel they have lost a very great personal friend". Signalling officer Neilson said: "I have seen him earn the Victoria Cross more than once". His batman, H. Stanley wrote: "The Captain's

death was a very severe shock to myself and to everybody in our Battalion as we looked upon him as a thorough gentleman and respected him above all . . . he was more than a master to me, he was a pal, and I shall always remember him as a pal".

Captain Bonser's tastes were literary and poetical with a passionate love of music, while dialectics and Metaphysics were his chief mental occupation, probably to the detriment of his medical studies. While at St Thomas' he edited the Hospital Gazette, and has left numerous poems and essays behind him.

DONALD EDWARD CRUICKSHANK.

Donald Edward Cruickshank, the second son of George Edwin Cruickshank (B.A. 1871), also a member of the College, was born in the parish of St John, Notting Hill, London, on the 2 November 1887, the year of the Jubilee of H.M. the late Queen Victoria. Before going to School he, his elder brother, G. M. Cruickshank (B.A. 1908), and Philip Edward Webb, the younger son of Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., then Mr Aston Webb, F.R.I.B.A., took lessons together from Miss Peach, afterwards Mrs Wailes, who went daily to the house of Sir Aston Webb for the purpose. His name is coupled here with that of Philip E. Webb, as each chose architecture as a profession, each showed much promise in his profession, and each made the supreme sacrifice. As soon as the three boys were of sufficient age to attend school they went to Linton House School, Holland Park Avenue (Mr James Hardie's). Here D. E. Cruickshank remained until the spring of 1898, when his parents went to live at Chipping Barnet for the sake of their children's health, and for a while he attended Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Chipping Barnet, of which the Rev. J. B. Lee was headmaster. On leaving Barnet Grammar School he went to Aldenham School, Mr Beevor's house, shortly after Dr Cook became headmaster. At Aldenham School he was in the shooting eight. Having obtained a mathematical exhibition at St John's College, Cambridge, he went into residence there in October 1906.

He rowed in the second boat of the L.M.B.C. in the Lent Races in 1907. In May of the same year he was rowing in the third boat for the getting-on races, which was unfortunately beaten by about 40 yards by the third Jesus boat, a very fast crew which eventually got on and made five bumps. In November 1907 he was in the winning Senior Crew of the College Trial Eights. He rowed in the second boat both in the Lent and May Races of 1908, and in the First Lent Boat and Second May Boat in 1909. He took his degree as a junior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1909.

On leaving Cambridge he joined the School of the Architectural Association and won the Banister Fletcher Bursary in the session 1912-13 with measured drawings of Wells Cathedral. At the outbreak of the war he was an assistant in the firm of Nicholson & Corlette, of 2, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Architects, to which firm he had been articled. Directly war was declared in August, 1914, he went up to Cambridge and entered his name for active service. But wishing to get to the front as quickly as possible, he did not await the result, and joined the University and Public School Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, and went into training at Epsom. Shortly afterwards he was gazetted to the Gloucestershire Regiment, but thinking that he did not know enough to have the lives of others entrusted to his care, and that the quickest way of getting into the fighting line was to remain in the battalion to which he belonged, he declined the commission offered to him. Later on, when there appeared to be little prospect of the U.P.S. going to the front in full strength, he changed his mind and obtained a commission in the Border Regiment. He went through his officer's training course at St Alban's, an attack of mumps having prevented his going through his course at Cambridge as originally intended—an opportunity of renewing his acquaintance with his old University which he had been looking forward to with great pleasure. After being in training with his Battalion, the 10th, at Billericay for some time, he was attached to the 5th Battalion of the Wilts Regiment and went out to the East. Starting from Devonport they had to proceed by devious ways to avoid the 'U' Boats, at one

time going far out to sea, at another hugging the African shore. As it was, the transport in which he was narrowly escaped the fate of the *Ancona*, for she was but a few miles away when that ill-fated vessel was torpedoed, and had to lie motionless on the water for some hours until all danger had passed. After being at Alexandria and Mudros he took part in the evacuation of Gallipoli, where he first came under fire. He was in Egypt for some time, but when, owing to the Russian successes in the neighbourhood of Kars, the danger of an attack on Egypt had passed away, went to Mesopotamia. He was much interested in all he saw and in particular in Bazrah, the boats on the Tigris, and Ezra's tomb. The life was a strenuous one. For several nights he was up to his waist in water endeavouring to repair the holes in the bank of the Tigris which had been cut by the enemy for the purpose of flooding our camps. He was in the 13th Division, and took part in the attacks on Umm-el-Hannah and Felahieh, attacks which, owing to their having been previously well rehearsed, went like clockwork, and were brilliantly successful. As one of his brother officers, 2nd Lt Peebles, stated, every one knew where he had to go and what he had to do. The 13th Division were then given a well-earned rest, and the 7th Division took their place. But then came the first disaster at Sanna-i-Yat. The 7th Division were ordered to advance and attack at dawn, but they were late, and, instead of attacking at dawn, attacked in broad daylight, the result being that they were practically wiped out. It was then thought that the Turks and Arabs would be somewhat disorganised by the first attack, and that, if the 13th Division, which had previously been so successful, could attack the same night, there was a probability that the position could be carried, so they were called from their rest. But they knew but little of what they were expected to do. On the Colonel of the Wilts going round to give his orders, he was asked by the officer in charge of the machine-guns what the distance was, and he replied, "I know nothing about it; I only know that we have to advance in an hour". The Turkish position was in a semi-circle. Our troops should have marched outwards in divergent lines. Instead of that, through some mistake—it can only be conjectured that the

compass directions for the right wing were sent to the left, and *vice versa*—they marched in converging lines and barged into each other. The Turks then sent up a star shell, which revealed the whole position, and their machine-guns were immediately brought into action. Notwithstanding this the officers managed to get their men straight, and the first line actually reached the Turkish trenches. But the officer in charge of the second line lost his head, and ordered his men to retire. The third line were ordered to advance and refused. Indian troops offered to take their place, but it was too late, and, as the result of many blunders, Sanna-i-Yat was not taken. If any one of these blunders had not occurred it seems probable that Kut might have been relieved, and that many lives and much suffering would have been saved. D. E. Cruickshank was in the first line of this attack, on Sunday, the 9th April, 1916, and was last seen on the parapet of the Turkish trenches with Captains J. W. Greany, D.S.O., and L. W. Murphy. Captain Murphy was seen to fall, struck by a bullet in the forehead while looking over the parapet, but nothing was ever after seen or heard of the other two, who it is believed got into the Turkish trenches. Notwithstanding the great heat and the hard life in Mesopotamia, he enjoyed excellent health right up to the end.

Sir Charles A. Nicholson, to whom he was articled, writes thus of his architectural work:—

"It was in October 1911 that Donald E. Cruickshank came to my office as an articled pupil. After leaving the University he had gone through a course of training in draughtmanship at the Architectural Association's London Schools, and it did not take long for us here to discover his aptitude for architectural work. At that time I was in partnership with Major H. C. Corlette, and we were carrying out a good deal of ecclesiastical and domestic work at home, as well as the reconstruction of public buildings in Jamaica.

"As far as I remember Cruickshank started work here by helping with the drawings of St Paul's Church, Halifax, and afterwards he worked upon the new Churches of St Augustine and St Luke at Grimsby, St Mary's, Plymouth, the restoration of Frodingham Church, Lincolnshire, and the plans of a new boarding house at Winchester College.

"His charming personality and his modesty made him a popular member of what was a happy little company of workers, and I well remember the kind help he gave to two members of the office staff in coaching them for an examination.

"Towards the end of his pupilage he obtained the 'Banister Fletcher Bursary' at the Architectural Association, with an excellent survey of the central tower of Wells Cathedral, which was then under repair. Shortly afterwards the war broke out; Cruickshank had been travelling and sketching in the summer of 1914, and he at once enlisted. In the army he did his duty as he had done it in civil life, but he kept up his interest in architecture, writing at various times about buildings he had seen at Malta, on the Tigris, and elsewhere.

"I esteem it a privilege to have known him and to have had a share in helping him in the study of an art in which he showed much promise and which brought, I am sure, much happiness into his life".

His younger brother, Andrew John Tuke Cruickshank, born 10 November 1897, 2nd Lieut., R.G.A. and R.F.C., who was educated at Marlborough College and passed into Woolwich direct in December 1914, was mortally wounded in a fight with three Fokkers over Cambrai on the 7 July 1916, after bringing down one of them. So the deaths of these two jubilee boys, though divided far in space, were not divided far in time. Their names are commemorated on the War shrine at St Clement Danes in the Strand, the gift of the flower sellers of Clare Market and Drury Lane.

They were of Scottish descent, the family coming from Ballhagardy, Aberdeenshire.

They offered themselves willingly, not counting their lives dear unto themselves.

JOHN LAWRENCE HUGHES.

Lieutenant J. L. Hughes of the Welsh Regiment, attached to the Royal Flying Corps, was killed in action in France on 1 October 1917. He was the youngest son of Mr William

Rogers Hughes, of Henllys, Eaton Grove, Swansea, and was born at Swansea 16 April 1892. He was educated at Swansea Grammar School (1903-07) and at Lewisham School, Weston-super-Mare (1907-10). He entered St John's in 1910 and was Cox of the Second Boat in the Lent Races 1911. He was preparing for the profession of dentistry. When War broke out he at once enlisted as a private in the Royal West Kent Regiment. In August 1915 he received a commission in the Welsh Regiment and went with his battalion to France. In June 1917 he returned to England for the purpose of joining the Royal Flying Corps. In this he attained proficiency so rapidly that within a fortnight he was able to return to France as an Observer in the battle line. He took part in most of the severe fighting in the Autumn of 1917, and as stated above was killed in action on October 1. Two days after he fell he was gazetted a full Lieutenant as from 1 July 1917.

FRANCIS EDWARD REES.

Second Lieutenant F. E. Rees, of the Royal Air Force, was reported "Missing", in France, on the night of 22-23 August 1918, and is now presumed to have been killed on that date.

He was a son of the Rev. Thomas Morgan Rees, now of Barnsley, and was born at Halifax 20 November 1895. He was educated, first at Stafford College, Forest Hill, London, and afterwards at the High School, Nottingham. He was elected an Open Exhibitioner for Classics at St John's in June 1914, and commenced residence in the October following. In 1915 he was awarded an Exhibition by the Goldsmiths Company.

In July 1915 he joined the Royal Naval Division as a Sub-Lieutenant, and went out to Mudros in February 1916; in November of that year he was transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service and later qualified as a Pilot in the Royal Air Force and proceeded to France.

ALAN SYDNEY WILSON.

Lieutenant A. S. Wilson, who was reported "Missing" on 23 April 1917 is now officially presumed to have been killed in action on or about that date.

He was the third son of Dr William Wilson, formerly of Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Secretary to the Lancashire Education Committee, and now of 72, Melbury Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W. 19. He was born at Redland, Bristol, 15 February 1894 and entered the Grammar School, Manchester, as a scholar, in September 1906. He was on the Classical side and left from the Classical Sixth at Midsummer 1913. In that year he had been successful in obtaining one of the £60 Scholarships awarded by the Lancashire Education Committee, had gained an Open Exhibition of £30 a year in June at St John's, and was also elected to one of the Duchess of Somerset's Exhibitions, limited to scholars from Manchester Grammar School.

He entered St John's in October 1913, selecting the study of medicine, and had just completed his first year when War broke out.

He joined the Army in October 1914, as a private in the Royal Scots, and was soon promoted to be a Sergeant. He was gazetted a Second Lieutenant, 14 December 1914, and posted to the 14th Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, but very shortly afterwards was transferred to the 2nd Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment. He was sent to Flanders in May 1915. In the autumn of that year he was invalided home with typhoid, and remained in England during the winter of 1915-16. In the meantime he had been transferred to a Machine Gun Corps. He went out again to France in June 1916 and in the autumn of that year he was wounded by a piece of shrapnel, and was sent to a hospital in Oxford. He was made a full Lieutenant during the summer. In the early days of March 1917 he was sent out once more to France, and was reported missing in the Scarpe Valley on Monday, April 23rd, 1917. No information has ever been received as to how he died. In the early part of that day he had been sent out to reconnoitre, and he was last seen within

the German wires close to their trenches. At that particular place shelling was most intense throughout the whole day.

He was of an exceedingly shy and reserved disposition. He hated sentiment, and all his letters from the front, although exceedingly racy and interesting, were descriptive of the places he had seen and of people he had met. He never revealed his true self in these letters, nor did he ever refer to the great sacrifice he had made.

When he went to Cambridge his choice of the medical profession was only giving full vent to his early love for natural sciences. Throughout his whole life he was keenly interested in all living things, and the greatest pleasure of his life, from eleven years of age, was to work with his microscope. He was a real student, and had a quiet confidence in his own powers, especially in those subjects which he was fast making his own. He loved to read his classics, but still more did he love to study living organisms. He was continually writing home for books, and one of his last requests was to send him a number of books, which reached him immediately before he went into action. He lived, on the whole, a solitary studious life, and it would appear he died alone.

Roll of Honour.

H. N. ATKINSON.

A correspondent sends the following additional particulars.

From the Colonel commanding the 1st Batt. Cheshire Regiment, to which Noel was attached for the purposes of receiving his "Special Reserve" training:—

"Will you allow me to offer you my deepest sympathy in your great loss?

"Your gallant boy was under my command for some time, and I always had the greatest admiration for him, both as a soldier and also as a clean English gentleman, and I much regret his death—glorious as it must have been—for I am sure, had he been spared, he would have done great things".

From the "Second in Command" at the same time, and with whom Noel went out in the original British Expeditionary Force:—

"I hope you will forgive me for adding a personal note. I first met Noel in April, 1914, when I came back to the Batt., and was lucky enough to find him as Subaltern of the Company which I commanded for two months. I have never in my life met a boy of his age for whom I had a greater admiration. He seemed to me to possess every manly quality for which one could wish, combined with modesty and extraordinarily high ideals—exceptional in one of his years. I was naturally delighted to see him again in August, 1914, and felt a keen satisfaction in learning that he escaped the fate that befell so many of us in that month at Mons. I was truly and most sincerely grieved when I heard later and worse news about him. There are still four of us with the Batt., besides myself, who knew him at Londonderry, and I know they feel as I do. Seeing the impression he made on us, you can imagine how we sympathize with you in your terrible loss. I can only add that I am most grateful to have had an opportunity of expressing

it, however imperfectly, though I cannot help feeling that every word I write is so true that it must tend to remind you more keenly of *what might have been*, had he been spared”.

The third is from one of his greatest friends—a man several years his senior—who wrote to me that what had always attracted him to Noel was “his glorious sense of duty”.

(See *Eagle* xli. p. 125).

C. R. BEECHEY.

A correspondent writes :—

“You ask, in the March issue of *The Eagle*, for further information as to Charles Reeve Beechey. I must have been within a few paces of him when he was killed, and I gladly send you all the details I know about his service in East Africa.

“He was a private in my Company, “C” Coy., 25th Royal Fusiliers, and I think he joined the Battalion, as one of a draft from England, in Sept. 1917. When he joined us, the Battalion formed part of the Lindi force, under Brig.-Gen. Beves, and was advancing along the valley of the Lukuledi River, in the south of German East Africa. It was during a long march through the bush that Beechey first told me he was a St John’s man, and had been a master at Framlingham.

“Three days later, on 18th Oct. 1917, the Battn. went into action against General Von Lettow-Vorbeck’s main force at Nyangao, about 45 miles inland from Lindi. I distinctly remember seeing Beechey during a heavy counter-attack. He was firing with the utmost coolness, perfectly calm and unmoved in the face of very imminent danger. He was killed in the course of that day, but I cannot remember how or when, as we suffered terrible losses in that action, and my memory as to individuals is rather hazy.

“His death meant a great loss to the Battn., as he was a fine soldier, never “grousing” at any hardship, and particularly fearless in action. During our short acquaintance we often talked of our Cambridge days, and recalled our mutual friends”.

Roll of Honour

EDWIN CYRIL BEARD, B.A.

Lieutenant E. C. Beard of the Essex Regiment was reported "Missing" at the Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917. He is now presumed to have been killed in action on that date.

He was the second son of Mr Reginald B. Beard of Colchester, where he was born 20 May 1891, and was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Colchester, entering St John's in 1909.

After leaving College he was articled to the Town Clerk of Colchester. On the outbreak of war he joined one of the Universities and Public Schools Battalions at Epsom on 14 September 1914. He afterwards obtained a commission in the Essex Regiment. He sailed for the Dardanelles 22 September 1915. He was seized with jaundice at Suvla Bay and was for some time in hospital at Cairo and Cyprus. He rejoined his Regiment in Egypt, being then in the 5th Battalion.