THE WAR MEMORIAL AND ROLL-OF-HONOUR OF THE ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES

Peter K. Matthews, Colin M. Warwick and Alastair A. Macdonald

INTRODUCTION

On 1 April 2011 the new teaching building at Easter Bush was officially opened, marking the final step in the transition of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies from the city of Edinburgh to its current site\(^1\). This also marked the ending of a 95-year chapter of the School’s history with the move from and sale of the buildings at Summerhall. Of the many historic, valuable and sentimental items which were carefully catalogued and preserved from the old Dick Vet buildings, perhaps none was more poignant than the Memorial to those of the college who gave their lives in the two World Wars of the previous century. Sadly, with the passage of time the direct memory of the men commemorated had faded and little was known of their lives beyond the listing of their names on the Memorial plaque. This paper records, 100 years after the beginning of the Great War, the results of research to rediscover something more about those men of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College who gave their lives in the wars of the 20\(^{th}\) century. We begin this account with a short history of the War Memorial itself.

THE WAR MEMORIAL

The Memorial to the men of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College who died in the Great War (1914-1918) was unveiled in a ceremony on 13 June 1922\(^2\). The Memorial took the form of a library that housed a tablet bearing the names of fourteen graduates, students and members of staff of the college who had lost their lives during the Great War. Dr O. Charnock Bradley, Principal of the College, asked the Board of Governors of the College to accept custody of the Memorial. He said that in determining the form the Memorial was to take the committee were influenced by a wish that it should be something living and capable of growth and that a library would be most fitting. He added that he trusted that the tablet and library might be a help and an inspiration to the present and future generations of students. Sir John Rankine, Chairman of the Board of Governors, in accepting custody of the Memorial said the Governors
would treasure it with the veneration and reverence which was due to the noble sacrifices of those men whom it commemorated.

The Memorial was then unveiled by Sir Robert Greig, Chairman of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. He said in an address to the assembled company:

‘... they were met to do honour to the memory of the great dead, and on that occasion, as on similar occasions, they must feel the admiration, the regret and the hope which were the flowers on the grave of a great sacrifice. Their admiration must be unstinted for those who did their duty so thoroughly and completely that they fulfilled their lives almost before these lives had begun. They must feel regret that at this time, when the world was in greater need than ever before of the energy and the hopefulness and the idealism of youth, so much of youth had been wasted. That occasion differed from most other occasions in one respect. A parish or a city memorial was one to all ages and classes of those who fell. That memorial was to one professional class, the students and graduates of the Dick College. He congratulated the committee on the form which it had taken. It was a memorial of enduring usefulness which, merely by the provision which it made for study, and for the acquisition of knowledge, would bring somehow good out of this war. But its effects were more than these. It set up a tradition of duty done. It must influence, consciously or unconsciously, the students of that college. The students were setting out upon a career where they could not hope to acquire great wealth, but in which, more fortunately, they could attain great scientific distinction, and, still more fortunately, in which they could do great and useful services to the community. In that library they would honour the sacrifice, they would sympathise with the relatives and friends of the fallen, and they would have hope and confidence in themselves, knowing that though dead their spirit lived forever, and that they also shared in that spirit.’

The War Memorial Library was situated in the College’s new buildings at Summerhall (Fig. 1). It contained the books of the Clyde Street College library including several of the books that had belonged to William Dick, the founder of the college. Funding for the Memorial was raised by subscription and the list of subscribers includes students and staff of the College, parents of those commemorated and an anonymous donation from a ‘Students Landlady’.

In 1951 the Memorial tablet was extended to include a further twenty-three names of graduates and students who were believed to have died during the
Fig. 1. Plan View of the Ground Floor of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College Building, Summerhall Illustrating the Location of the War Memorial Library and the Siting of the Memorial Tablet.
Second World War (1939-1945). The re-dedication ceremony took place on the 27 November and was held upstairs in the main hall at Summerhall, the company being too large to gather in the War Memorial Library itself. By this time the college had become the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies and incorporated as part of the University of Edinburgh. William Mitchell, Director of Veterinary Education and himself a veteran of the Great War, invited Sir Edward Appleton, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh to accept custody of the Memorial on behalf of the University. This he did in the following address:

'It is with mixed feelings — and yet feelings in which pride is uppermost — that I accept from the Director of Veterinary Education, on behalf of the University, the Memorial to members of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College who died for their country in the last world conflict. These members of the College were men who were first drawn, by a sense of vocation, to devote their lives to veterinary work — to the art and science of healing — and this alone would commend them to us. But more than that, when danger menaced our islands, they saw the path of duty clear and unmistakable before them, and pursued it. Your sense of loss, when they failed to return, is, we know, deep and permanent. The University, in which is now incorporated the college they knew and loved so well, is also proud to honour their memory and sacrifice. Among their friends and fellows are many whose names are inscribed on the memorial in the Old College; and, on behalf of the University, I can pay no more fitting tribute to your sons than to remember them, proudly and gratefully, among those sons of ours who “turned without fear or question from these Gates of Learning to those of the Grave, in order that free men should still continue to learn freedom”. Director, in accepting this Memorial, I give you the simple assurance that we shall cherish it and treasure it for all time.'

Invited guests, including relatives and friends of those commemorated and representatives of the staff and students of the College then departed the hall for the unveiling of the extended memorial tablet in the War Memorial Library. Mrs Helen Steele, the widow of Major Alastair Patrick Steele, one of those commemorated, unveiled the extended Memorial. After the laying of wreaths the ceremony closed with the sounding of 'The Last Post' and 'Reveille'.

The earliest picture of the college Memorial (Fig. 2a) is a sketch by Edinburgh artist James T. Murray made shortly after its unveiling. The illustration shows what appears to be a light coloured tablet listing the fourteen names of the fallen.
Fig. 2a: Sketch by J.T. Murray c1922 of War Memorial Library. Fig. 2b: Photo of War Memorial [by Charles Davidson] c1920s. Fig. 2c: War Memorial Photo c1959. Fig. 2d: War Memorial 2006 [by Colin Warwick]
of the Great War in one column surmounted by the words Pro Patria and footed by the dates of that war in roman numerals. A contemporary photograph of the Memorial (Fig. 2b) shows this sketch to have been very accurate in its depiction of the Memorial tablet and library, and suggests that the Memorial was carved from oak. The tablet was placed on the east wall of the library (Fig. 1) surrounded by carved wooden columns supporting a wooden lintel on which was carved an ornamental wreath. It was flanked by wooden shelving containing the volumes of the library.

At the rededication ceremony in 1951 the extension of the memorial was described as ‘an additional scroll of twenty three names appended to the Memorial tablet’. A photograph taken around 1959 shows how the Memorial was adapted (Fig. 2c). The fourteen names of the Great War were now listed in two columns above the names of the Second World War, in similar columns, each being headed by the dates of the respective war in Arabic numerals. The words Pro Patria appeared again, and the style and dimensions of their inscription suggested that this piece may have been retained from the original memorial. The enlarged plaque was then set in the original carved wooden surround. The shelving which had flanked it appeared to have been extended in height at some intervening stage.

At a date subsequent to 1959, thought to have been in the early 1960’s, the War Memorial Library was redecorated and many of the books moved to a larger room at the north end of the ground floor. This room, which was originally used as a practical laboratory and museum, then became the University’s main Veterinary Library. The War Memorial Library’s shelving was removed and replaced by wood-bordered glass cabinets. The carved memorial surround was also removed and replaced with similar cabinets. The memorial plaque itself was dismounted from its position on the far wall. The Pro Patria inscription was retained and attached to the top of the main plaque bearing the names of the fallen, and the whole given a new wooden border (Fig. 2d). The plaque was then mounted on the east wall of the corridor outside the War Memorial Library. At some time before 1973 this plaque was moved yet again and mounted inside the War Memorial Library above the entrance door. The War Memorial Library retained its name but was now used to house the Veterinary School’s collection of historic books and journals, and was also used as a place for Faculty and other committee meetings, and as a study space for students.

Following the move of the Dick Vet to Easter Bush in 2011, the War Memorial tablet from Summerhall found its new home on the east wall of the Quiet Study Room beside the Lady Smith of Kelvin Veterinary Library (until a new plaque was made to hold the results of this piece of research). It was placed alongside
and to the right of the stone plaque that commemorated the centenary of the founding of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. This had been given in 1944 by the exiled Polish professors of Veterinary Science, Veterinary Surgeons and students of the Polish Veterinary Faculty, which had been established in Summerhall during the Second World War. The Quiet Study Room is used by the current students of the Dick Vet in such a way that it fulfils the original concept and purpose of the War Memorial Library at Summerhall, as described by O. Charnock Bradley at the 1922 inauguration ceremony.

**THE NAMES THAT ARE RECORDED**

While researching the Memorial it has become apparent that a number of errors and omissions had been made in the original preparation of the tablet. These are described, and where possible explained below. However, the reason for some of the omissions is not clear. The Roll-of-Honour below now contains a number of men who were not listed on the original Memorial tablet. We have adopted an ‘inclusive’ approach in the compilation of this new list of men. We have recorded all those men who had a tangible connection with the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College and where their death is perceived to have been related to their war service.

It was surprising to discover that six graduates of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College who died on active service in the Great War had been commemorated on the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons Memorial in Belgravia House, London but were not listed on the original Dick Vet Memorial tablet. This occurred despite the RCVS memorial being unveiled a year prior to the college memorial and at the time when the Principal of the College, Dr O. Charnock Bradley, was also President of RCVS and had been present at the unveiling of both memorials. It also appears that students who had left the college without completing their course of studies prior to the outbreak of both the Great War and the Second World War were consistently not included on the Memorial. Some of these went on to pursue or complete their studies at other veterinary colleges and others left the profession. Here we have included any student who studied at the college for a period of time, however brief, and regardless of their subsequent career. We have also included one student who died after he joined the college following his discharge from war service.

Not all of the men listed below are commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC). Although it is tempting to use a CWGC entry as the sole criterion for inclusion in this Roll-of-Honour, this would seem to be inappropriate as it would exclude a number of men commemorated on the RCVS memorial. The nature of the profession and its contribution to the
national war effort, particularly to the earlier wars of the 20th century, meant that a number of Veterinary Surgeons were employed in services such as the Army Remount Service and the Colonial Veterinary Services or were employed by the military in a civilian capacity. It appears that men such as these were inconsistently recorded by the CWGC and on the RCVS memorial. It was decided, therefore, to include all those men whose obituary in the Veterinary Record or elsewhere appears to suggest that their death was related to service during war.

Included at the beginning of this new Roll-of-Honour are the men of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College who died on or following active service in the South African (2nd Boer) War of 1899-1902. Previously there had been no memorial to this war at the Dick Vet. No attempt has been made to establish a roll of men of the college who died in earlier wars of the Victorian period, although the nature of the wars of the 19th century and the role of Veterinary Surgeons in these campaigns meant that doubtless these losses might exist. We are not aware of any Dick Vet casualties in conflicts between the world wars or post 1945. While this new Roll-of-Honour cannot claim to be exhaustive or entirely free from error it is based entirely on original sources and has been prepared in good faith.

Many of the sources of information available for this kind of research are in the form of general databases or indices and these have been used repeatedly with respect to multiple individuals; such sources include the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Databases, Veterinary Registers, Medal Index Cards, College Matriculation Ledgers, etc. To avoid unnecessary repetition these are not individually referenced. However, where sources are specific to an individual, such as entries in school Rolls-of-Honour, etc., these are referenced to the individual concerned.

ROLL OF HONOUR

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR (1899-1902)

BARNINGHAM, Darnley Christopher. Veterinary-lieutenant, 20th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.

Darnley Christopher Barningham was the son of Mr Nathan Barningham, Stanhope Road, Darlington. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in October 1891 and qualified MRCVS in December 1898. He initially practiced as a veterinary surgeon with a Mr Stevens of Redhill, Surrey, taking charge of a London branch for some time. In March 1900 he was appointed Veterinary Officer with the temporary rank of Veterinary Lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry and while in South Africa was attached to the 20th Battalion. He died
suddenly in Pretoria of enteric fever with heart complications on 7 December 1900. He was 32 years old and is buried in Old Pretoria Cemetery, South Africa.

William Gladstone qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in 1874 and served as a regular officer with the Army Veterinary Department. He served in South Africa twice between 1879 and 1900. In April 1900 he was on the sick list in hospital at Pietermaritzburg while serving as a Veterinary-Major in the Royal 1st Dragoons. He died on 13 October 1900 aged 50.

HIRST, William H¹⁰. Civilian Veterinary Surgeon, Army Veterinary Department.
William H. Hirst of Saleford, entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1893 and sat two years of the course before leaving in May 1895. From there he went to the Royal Veterinary College, London, where he qualified MRCVS in July 1898. He served in South Africa during the Boer War as a Civilian Veterinary Surgeon attached to the Army Veterinary Department. He became ill at Dronfield, Kimberley and died at Boshof on 5 May 1900 of Enteric Fever. He is buried in West End Cemetery, Kimberley, South Africa.

KIDD, William¹¹. Civilian Veterinary Surgeon, Army Veterinary Department.
William Kidd qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in December 1888. He went to South Africa and served as a Civilian Veterinary Surgeon with the Army Veterinary Department. He died on 29 October 1901 at Wynberg and was buried in a communal grave alongside R. Armstrong MRCVS, a graduate of the Glasgow Veterinary College, in Cape Town (Wetton Road) Cemetery, South Africa.

LOUGHLIN, John¹². Veterinary-Captain, 1st Life Guards.
John Loughlin qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in April 1886. He was commissioned into the Army Veterinary Department in July 1890. He was appointed to the 1st Life Guards in May 1898 and went with them to South Africa in October 1899 with the rank of Veterinary-Lieutenant. In July 1900 he was promoted to Veterinary-Captain. He died, aged 37, of hepatitis on 2 November 1900 at Wynberg. He is buried in the Cape Town (Wetton Road) Cemetery (Catholic Allotment), South Africa.

MCGREGOR, Charles¹³. Civilian Veterinary Surgeon, Scottish Horse.
Charles McGregor qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in July 1886 and practiced in Kintore, Aberdeenshire. During the South African war he served as a Civilian Veterinary Surgeon attached to the 1st Squadron of the Scottish Horse. He was badly wounded in both knees during a night attack
by Boers on the camp at Witpoort. He was reported to be recovering fairly well but took ill suddenly and died of enteric fever at Ventersdorp, Transvaal on 20 January 1902. He is buried in Ventersdorp Cemetery, South Africa.

O’DONEL, James George. Veterinary-Captain, Army Veterinary Department attached General Staff.

James George O’Donel of Castlebar, County-Mayo qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in June 1881. He entered the Army Veterinary Department in May 1885 and was promoted to Veterinary-Captain in May 1895. During his career he served with the 14th and 15th Hussars and served for a number of years in India. He embarked for South Africa in December 1899 and was promoted to be Chief of the Veterinary Staff under Lord Roberts of Kandahar, Commander in Chief of the British Expeditionary Force in South Africa. He was invalidated home from South Africa in January 1901 and died in Dublin on 17 December 1901 aged 39 years. Before his death he had undergone an operation although he was reported to be making a remarkably rapid recovery. He was on sick leave from military service at the time of his death and was buried with full military honours in Castlebar, Ireland.

SYKES, George. Civilian Veterinary Surgeon, Army Veterinary Department.

George Sykes, originally from Dublin, entered ‘Class B’ at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in January 1898 having already passed a year of the course at the Royal Veterinary College in London. He qualified MRCVS in July 1900. He went to South Africa as a Civilian Veterinary Surgeon with the Army Veterinary Department and died of enteric fever on 14 March 1902. He was originally buried at Charlestown, South Africa but in 1964 his remains together with the remains of all British soldiers buried at Charlestown were disinterred and reburied in a common grave at Newcastle, South Africa.

GREAT WAR (1914-1918)

BARTLEMAN, Thomas Edward. Second Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders (Fig. 3).

Thomas Edward Bartleman was the son of James and Mrs Cecil Bartleman of Edinburgh. He was educated at George Watson’s College from 1901 to 1914, where he was a piper and marksman with the school Officer Training Corps (OTC) with the rank of Cadet Corporal and was in the 1914 Cricket XI. He briefly enrolled at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in October 1914 as a ‘Non-Professional’ student but then also went on to matriculate at the University of Edinburgh in November 1914 where he continued his association with the OTC as a piper. In November 1915 he left to join the 5th Battalion of
Fig. 3. Casualties of the Great War
the Royal Scots and served as a piper with the rank of Private. In April 1917 he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders and served in France from July 1917. He was killed in action on 6 September 1917 while attacking enemy trenches during the Third Battle of Ypres. He was 20 years old, and is buried in Poelcapelle British Cemetery, France.

BAXTER, Clement16. TD Major, Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
Clement Baxter qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in May 1902. In February 1904 he joined the Scottish Horse Regiment of the Imperial Yeomanry with the rank of Veterinary-Lieutenant. On the 1 April 1908 he was appointed to the Unattached List of the Territorial Force and in February 1909 he was promoted to Veterinary-Captain. In July 1910 this was changed to Captain in the Territorial Branch of the Army Veterinary Corps in line with contemporary reforms. During the Great War he served in France for a period from July 1918. In February 1919 he was promoted to Major and on 4th November 1919 he was awarded the Territorial Decoration. This was normally awarded for 20 years commissioned service with the volunteer branches of the army, although war service counted as double. He died nine days later on 13 November 1919 at Christchurch, Hampshire, aged 50.

BEECH, John Robert Dixon17 CMG DSO. Lieutenant-Colonel, Scottish Horse (Fig. 3).
John Robert Dixon Beech was the second son of James Dixon Beech and his wife Mrs Susan Beech of Ballintemple, County Cork. He was educated at Newton School, Waterford and then entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College. He qualified MRCVS in April 1881, at the age of 18, winning the class medal. He intending to become a Land Agent but on the outbreak of the Egyptian War, being eager to see action, he joined the army as a Veterinary Surgeon in July 1881. This was the only means of entrance available to him, and he did much valuable work buying horses and camels for the government. During the Egyptian campaign of 1882-1884 he was attached to the Egyptian Army and took part in actions at Kassassin and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He also served in the Sudan campaign of 1884, including at the Battle of El-Teb, where he was slightly wounded, and at the Battle of Tamai, where he was mentioned in dispatches. He then took part in the Gordon Relief Expedition to Khartoum of 1884-1885, including actions at Abu Clea and Abu Kru. In 1887 he accompanied Sir Gerald Portal’s Royal mission to King Johannis of Abyssinia where he experienced much danger and hardship in carrying the Queen’s letter through difficult and hostile country. For services on this expedition he was made a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (CMG). In September 1888, representation having
been made to the Horse Guards of Veterinary Surgeon Beech's desire to receive an appointment in a cavalry regiment, he was granted a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the 21st Hussars in recognition of his meritorious service, this was at that time a most unusual honour for an officer of a non-combatant service. He continued to serve attached to the Egyptian Army and served again in the Sudan from 1888-1891 where he saw action at Gamaizah, Arguin, Toski, where he was twice mentioned in dispatches, Afafit and at the capture of Tokar, where he was again slightly wounded. During these actions he was placed in command of the entire Egyptian Cavalry at the age on only 25. In December 1889 the Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VII, recommended him for an antedate of seven years and he was promoted straight to Captain in the 20th Hussars with immediate effect. In May 1891 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) for service during the battle of Toski, where he had saved the life of one of his men. For this action he had been recommended for the Victoria Cross, his case being discussed as far as the House of Commons. HRH the Duke of Cambridge, Commander in Chief of the Army, seeing the recommendation is reported to have stated that he "considered this one of the most deserving cases for this honourable distinction that has ever been brought to his notice". However, the award of the Victoria Cross was eventually dismissed by the Secretary of State on account of the fact that during the action in which the gallantry had been displayed Egyptian troops alone were present and no British troops were engaged. In July 1893 he returned to Britain at the age of 28. During his time in Egypt and Sudan, in addition to the CMG and DSO, he was awarded the Egyptian Medal with 7 clasps, the only 7-clasp Egyptian medal ever issued, the Kehedival Orders of the Medjidieh and of the Osmanieh, the Kehdtive's Star and clasp and had risen to the rank of Kaimakam (Lieutenant Colonel) in the Egyptian Army.

On his return to Britain he rejoined the 20th Hussars where the Inspector-General of Cavalry singled him out for special mention, saying before the entire Cavalry Division that it was a picture to see Captain Beech at his work. In October 1894 he retired from the Army and entered the Reserve of Officers. In December 1894 he married Alexandria Marion MacKenzie, the widow of John Bullough of Meggernie Castle, Glenlyon, Perthshire. On the outbreak of the South African War he rejoined the army and served on General Sir John French's Staff (1899-1900) first as Transport Officer and then as Assistant Provost Marshal with the grade of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant General and for which he gained the Queen's South Africa Medal with five clasps. In August 1903 he was promoted to Major and from 1904 to 1913 he commanded the 2nd Regiment of the Scottish Horse. In July 1907 he was made a Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts and in February 1909 was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He again retired from the army in 1913 but on the outbreak of the
Great War he volunteered for service and in August 1914 was given command of the 2/1st Regiment of the Scottish Horse. He died at Louth, Lincolnshire on 6 November 1915 from pneumonia following a chill caught in camp. He had just been appointed to the Headquarters Staff at Salonika, Greece. He was 55 years old and is buried in Innerwick-in-Glenlyon Parish Churchyard, Perthshire.

BENNETT, James Stewart Hutchison. Private, King's Own Scottish Borderers. James Stuart Hutchison Bennett was born in Edinburgh on 12th February 1890 and was the eldest son of James Hutchison Bennett and his wife Mrs Henrietta Muirhead Bennett of 4 Johnston Terrace, Edinburgh. He attended Boroughmuir Higher Grade School, Edinburgh, and in October 1904, aged 14, he began work at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College as a Laboratory Assistant. By 1916 he was Assistant to Principle O Charnock Bradley and earning £96 per year with one of his duties being 'to help the Janitor with telephone'. He enlisted as a Private in the 1st Battalion of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers in May 1917 and went to France in August that year. He was killed in action on 30 November 1917 during the Battle of Cambrai. He was 27 years old and is commemorated on the Cambrai Memorial, Louvral, France.

BROWN, Thomas (Tom). Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery (Fig. 3). Thomas Brown was the son of James S. Brown and his wife Mrs Elizabeth Gardiner Calder Brown of 'Westraw', Pettinain, Thankerton, Lanarkshire. He attended Pettinain Parish School and Lanark Grammar Higher Grade School before matriculating at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in April 1914. He had passed the first year of the course before leaving in November 1915 for active service. He initially joined the Army Veterinary Corps but then transferred to the Royal Field Artillery and finally to 104th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, a unit that operated two massive railway-mounted 12inch howitzers. He served in France from August 1917. On 14 September 1917, during the Third Battle of Ypres, he was wounded in action during a raid by enemy aircraft and he died on his way to the dressing station. He was 23 years old and is buried in Voormezeele Enclosures, Ieper, Belgium.

BROWNLESS, John Wilson. Lieutenant, Army Veterinary Corps (Fig. 3). John Wilson Brownless was the son of John and Mrs Hannah Brownless of Castle Eden, County Durham. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1893 and qualified MRCVS in May 1897 being awarded the 2nd Fitzwygram Prize in that year. During the South African War he served as a Civilian Veterinary Surgeon with the Army Veterinary Department attached to the Royal Scots Greys as a Veterinary Officer and received both the Queen's and King's South African Medals. On return to the United Kingdom he
succeeded to the practice of Mr W. Nettleton MRCVS in St. Mary Abbots Place, Kensington, and at Barnes, London. He was also veterinary surgeon to Barnes District Council and to the Ranelagh Polo Club. On the outbreak of war he was engaged in Army veterinary work at home but volunteered for active service and received a commission as a temporary Lieutenant in the Army Veterinary Corps in March 1915. He served in the Dardanelles campaign where he was attached to the 4th Highland (Mountain) Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery of 29th Division. While attending to wounded horses of his brigade under fire he was struck by a shell and died of his wounds on 16 June 1915. He was 40 years old and is buried at Pink Farm Cemetery, Helles, Turkey.

William Benn Cronyn was born in Dublin and was the third son of Dr John and Mrs Caroline Cronyn of Dromore, Newport, County Tipperary, Ireland. He was educated at Hanover House, Bray and Foyle College, County Derry. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in 1887 and qualified MRCVS in May 1888. On the outbreak of war he joined the Army Veterinary Corps and was attached to the Army Remount Department. He spent two and a half years working in Ireland before volunteering for service overseas, despite being over military age. In April 1917 he was posted to the Indian Veterinary Hospital, Marseilles, and had served there nine months before he contracted influenza. He was evacuated to a hospital in Le Harve but meningitis supervened, and he died there on 1 February 1918. He was 55 years old and is buried at Ste. Marie Cemetery, Le Harve, France.

CURREY, George22. Captain, Royal Army Veterinary Corps (Fig. 3).
George Currey was the son of William and Mrs Elizabeth Currey of 21 Station Road, Workington, Cumbria. He was educated at Workington Victoria School and Workington Higher Grade School. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1905 and qualified MRCVS in December 1911 and thereafter practiced for a time in Manchester. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Army Veterinary Corps in March 1916 and was later promoted to Captain. He died, aged 35, on 15 November 1919 and is buried in Carlisle (Dalston Road) Cemetery, England.

DAWSON, William Orford Charles23. Major, Indian Civil Veterinary Department.
William Orford Charles Dawson was the son of Major Henry Dawson, 14th King’s Hussars, and Mrs Elizabeth Kathleen Dawson. He entered ‘class C’ of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College having already passed two years of the course at the Royal Veterinary College, London. He qualified MRCVS in 1894. In May 1900 he was serving as a Veterinary-Lieutenant in the Indian Civil
Veterinary Department and was employed at the Lahore Veterinary College when he was bitten by a supposedly rabid dog and was ordered to proceed with all haste to the Pasteur Institute, Paris, for treatment. By 1915 he was still serving in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department and had been promoted to Major. He was on board the SS Persia, a defensively armed passenger vessel en route from Tilbury to Port Said, Aden and Bombay when it was torpedoed and sunk without warning by the German U-boat U-38, 71 miles south of Cape Martello, Crete on 30 December 1915. He was lost at sea and is commemorated on the Chatby Memorial, Egypt.

EDGE, William Edward24. Engineer, Royal Indian Marine and Lieutenant, Royal Navy (Fig. 3).

William Edward Edge was the eldest son of Captain William Henry Edge and his wife Mary Jane and was born in 1883 in Calcutta, West Bengal, India; he moved to the Isle of Man as a young boy. He was educated at Victoria College and Douglas Grammar School, Isle of Man after which he went to the Clyde in Glasgow to train as an engineer and from where he intended to enter the Royal Navy. However, his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Boer War and he enlisted for a time in the Scottish Horse, Imperial Yeomanry. Later, he spent 3 years at sea with the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and a further 8 months with the Tyser Line before he joined the Royal Indian Marine as an Assistant Engineer in May 1908. He served aboard several ships of the Royal Indian Marine over the following years including RIMS Mayo, Minto, Dufferin, Northbrook, Lawrence, Dalhousie, Hardingie and Palimurus and in May 1911 he was promoted to Engineer. For his services during this period he received the Naval General Service Medal with the Persian Gulf 1909-1914 bar, which was awarded to personnel who served during operations against pirates, gunrunner and slavers in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. On the evening of 13 February 1915 he was serving aboard the 'RIMS Minto' in the Gulf of Aden when, while on duty in the engine room, he suffered and accident in which he severely injured his right leg and which necessitated its amputation.

After a period of several weeks recovering from the operation he was transported on the 'SS Arabia' to Chatham Naval Hospital in London. He was placed on the retired list with a pension of £80 per annum with an additional permanent injury pension of £50, which was later increased to £75. After a period in the Isle of Man he proceeded to Queen Mary's Convalescent Hospital in Roehampton, London, a specialist hospital for amputees, to be fitted with an artificial limb. By April 1916 he had recovered sufficiently to offer his services to the Royal Navy and in June he was given a temporary commission as an Engineer Lieutenant and appointed to 'HMS President', a shore base in London but attached for duties with the Engineer Overseer for the Scotland
District, based in Edinburgh. An application to have this appointment made permanent was turned down in October. In early January 1917 he was admitted to East Pilton Royal Naval Hospital, Edinburgh and diagnosed with 'Neurosis (2 months)'. In February he was sent to Plymouth Naval Hospital for assessment where he was found to be physically unfit for further active service and his temporary commission was terminated. He spent the next year and a half recovering his health in the Isle of Man until he was able to enroll as a student at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1918. He had passed two years of the degree course and passed his second professional exams with honours said to be 'won in spite of daily suffering' when he took his own life on 21 January 1921. Representatives of the college staff and students attended his funeral and as a special mark of esteem all classes were suspended for the day. He was buried in the Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh. His obituary in the Manx Quarterly describes his as 'one more promising life lost through the Great War'.

**EVANS, Edward** 25. Captain, Army Veterinary Corps.
Edward Evans of Corwen, North Wales, qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in December 1898. He served as a temporary Captain in the Army Veterinary Corps and died on 21 May 1918 in the First Western General Hospital, Liverpool. He is buried in Llan Ffestiniog Cemetery, Merionethshire, Wales.

William James Culbard Fleming was born in Keith, Morayshire in 1895 and was the son of John Grant Fleming and Mrs Lillias Joan Fleming of Reidhaven House, Keith. He was educated at Corbridge-on-Tyne, Northumberland, at Caen in France and Aylwin College in Arnside, Westmorland. He enrolled in the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in October 1912 as a 'Non-Professional' student and took the B and C Classes in Stable Management and Hygiene in the 1912-1913 session. In the early months of the war he was served with the rank of Private in the Scottish Horse and in November 1914 he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 6th (Banff and Donside) Territorial Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. He was promoted to temporary Lieutenant in June 1915 and temporary Captain in January 1916. He was mentioned in Dispatches for gallant and distinguished service in the field in January 1917. He died of influenza on 2 December 1918 and is buried in Keith (Broomhill) Cemetery, Scotland.

**HANNAY, David** 27. Captain, Army Veterinary Corps.
David Hannay was the son of William and Isabelle Hannay of Portobello, Edinburgh. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in October 1904
and qualified MRCVS in May 1909. After qualifying he worked for a time as an assistant to John Hutton MRCVS at Pringlebank in Kelso, Roxburghshire. He was commissioned as a temporary Lieutenant in the Army Veterinary Corps in September 1914 and embarked for France in the same month. He served with 7th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery through the early campaigns of the war and was awarded the 1914 Star with Bar. He was promoted to temporary Captain in September 1915. He died, aged 36, at No. 2 Red Cross Hospital, Rouen on 17 January 1918 and is buried in St Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France.

HIGGINS, Arthur Akin. Captain, Army Veterinary Corps.
Arthur Akin Higgins was the son of Mrs Mildred Akin Higgins of Harrow, Middlesex. He qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in May 1910. He served as a Captain in the Army Veterinary Corps attached to 115th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. He died, aged 32, on 25 October 1918 and is buried in Doiran Military Cemetery, Greece.

HISLOP, George. Sergeant, Army Veterinary Corps (Fig. 3).
George Hislop was born in Ratho, Midlothian and was the youngest son of Thomas Hislop M.A. and his wife Georgina of the Schoolhouse, Ratho, and later 121 Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh. He was educated at Ratho Public School and Edinburgh High School before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in October 1914. He passed the first year of the course but left in July 1915 for active service. He joined the Army Veterinary Corps as a Private in August 1915 and was promoted to Acting Sergeant in November that year. He served in France and Flanders and during the Third Battle of Ypres he was attached to ‘B’ Battery, 159th Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery when he died of wounds in No.4 Casualty Clearing Station, Dozinghem on 26 October 1917. He was 21 years old and is buried in Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Poperinge, Belgium.

HOLMES, John Dalrymple Edgar CIE. Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Civil Veterinary Department (Fig. 3).
John Dalrymple Edgar Holmes was born in 1867 and was the son of Reverend John Holmes of The Manse, Tipperary. He was educated at the Grammar School, Tipperary and from there proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin from where he graduated with a BA degree in 1890. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in November 1892 and studied there for two sessions until May 1894. He then went to the Royal Veterinary College, London, from where he qualified MRCVS in May 1895. In 1895 he joined the Army Veterinary Department and after four year of service, part of which was spent in India, he transferred to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department. He served as a Superintendent with the Department until 1901 when he was appointed
Assistant Bacteriologist at the Muktesar Laboratory. In 1904 he returned to Europe in order to undertake postgraduate studies. While in Europe he studied at Cambridge and was awarded a DSc degree in 1905. He then worked at both the Pasteur Institute and the School of Medicine in Paris, where he studied Parasitology. When he returned to India in 1906 he was appointed for a short period as Professor of Sanitary Science at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore but in September 1907 returned to the Muktesar Institute where the Government of India appointed him Imperial Bacteriologist. In 1910 he was awarded an MA degree and in 1912 he won the Steele Memorial Medal for research work in veterinary science. In 1913 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire and in November 1914 he was promoted from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department. He was the author of two books 'Bazaar Drugs' and 'A Description of the Muktesar Laboratory and its Work' as well as numerous scientific pamphlets and articles. He died suddenly of a cerebral haemorrhage at Bareilly on 2 March 1915 aged 48.

LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Hubert Maxwell

Hubert Maxwell Lenox-Conyngham was the seventh and youngest son of Colonel Sir William Fitzwilliam Lenox-Conyngham KCB of Spring Hill, County Derry. He initially studied at Trinity College, Dublin from where he graduated with a BA degree. He then spent some time growing oranges in Florida before returning to the United Kingdom to study veterinary medicine at the Royal Veterinary College in London. He came from London to the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1893 and studied there for two sessions until May 1895. He then returned to the Royal Veterinary College from where he qualified MRCVS in March 1896. In 1896 he joined the Army Veterinary Department and was immediately posted to India. Between 1902 and 1904 he served in the Somaliland Campaign, being appointed Veterinary Inspector, Lines of Communications from July 1903.

For his services in Somaliland he was entitled to the Africa General Service medal with the Somaliland Campaign 1902-1904 clasp. Between 1904-1905 he was sent to the Argentine on remount duty. He was awarded an FRCVS in May 1909 and in 1909 he was again posted to India where he acted for a time as remount officer in Calcutta. In January 1912 he was promoted to Major. On the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914 he was serving at the Curragh Camp in Ireland attached to the 2nd Calvary Brigade under General Sir Hubert Gough KCB. In September 1914 he was appointed Assistant Director of Veterinary Services to Sixth Division and went to France with that formation. For his services in the early campaigns in France General Sir John French twice
mentioned him in dispatches. After serving with Sixth Division until August 1915 he was for a time given command of No. 10 Veterinary Hospital. In July 1916 he was promoted to temporary Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Deputy Director of Veterinary Services to 5th Army again under General Sir Hubert Gough KCB. In this capacity he served throughout the fighting on the Somme and the Ancre. For his services in these campaigns he was mentioned in dispatches by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and on 1st January 1917 was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and had also been promoted to the rank of temporary Colonel. However, his health broke down under the strain of war service and he was invalided home to the United Kingdom in May 1917. In June 1917 his rank was confirmed as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel as a further reward for distinguished service in the field. After a period of rest he was given command of a Veterinary Hospital at Tunbridge Wells and later was appointed Assistant Director of Veterinary Services to Western Command. Shortly after taking up this appointment he took ill and died quite suddenly of cerebral haemorrhage at Chester on 15 March 1918 at the age of 48. His body was brought home to Ireland and he is buried in Kilgobbin Burial Ground, County Dublin.

**LOWRY, Henry Cooke**

Henry Cooke Lowry was the only son of James Lowry J.P. of Magheramorne, County Antrim, Ireland. He was educated at the Methodist College, Belfast and Larne Grammar School. He attended Dublin Veterinary College for 3 years before enrolling at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in 1909 to sit the final year of the course. He played in the College Rugby XV in 1909-10 and he qualified MRCVS in December 1910. He received a commission as a Lieutenant (on probation) in the Army Veterinary Corps in March 1911 but subsequently left the army and in February 1913 he joined the Colonial Veterinary Service and was serving as a Veterinary Officer in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia when war broke out. As a member of the Special Reserve of Officers he was recalled to the Army Veterinary Corps and took part in the landings at Gallipoli. He served throughout that campaign during which he had a very narrow escape when a box he was sitting on was shot away from under him by a shell. The following day he was slightly wounded in the arm by a bullet but was able to carry on with his duties. In early 1916 he was sent to Mesopotamia. He died there on 11 July 1916, aged 32, and is buried in Basra War Cemetery, Iraq.

**McCALLUM, Donald**

Second Lieutenant, Camerons (Scottish Rifles) (Fig. 3).

Donald McCallum was born in Chester and was the third son of Lieutenant Colonel D. McCallum of the Royal Army Service Corps and of St. Ninians
Terrace, Edinburgh. He was educated at George Watson’s College in Edinburgh, Pretoria College in South Africa and Aberdeen Grammar School where he was a cadet in the Transvaal (Aberdeen Grammar School) Company of the 4th (Territorial) Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1913 and was a member of the College Officer Training Corps. He passed the first year of the course with 2nd Class Honours but left for active service in September 1914. He joined the 12th Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders as a Private and quickly attained the rank of Sergeant. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 10th Battalion of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) in January 1915 and crossed to France six months later. He was last seen on Hill 70 ‘going forward’ on 25 September 1915 during the Battle of Loos and was reported missing believed killed on that date. He was 19 years old. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

MENDELSOHN, Max. Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery (Fig. 3).
Max Mendelsohn was the son of Mr and Mrs Mendelsohn of Causewayside, Edinburgh. He was employed at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College as a pathology assistant. He enlisted at Leith, Edinburgh and initially served as a Horse Keeper in the Army Veterinary Corps but later transferred to the Royal Field Artillery and then to the Royal Horse Artillery. He was sent to Palestine and served with the rank of Gunner in 18th Brigade ammunition column. He died on 12 October 1918 aged 21 and is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery, Israel.

NESS, James Sharp. Private, Gordon Highlanders (Fig. 3).
James Sharp Ness was the son of Charles J. and Mrs Eliza Ness of Calrossie Mains, Nigg Station, Ross-shire. He was educated at Tain Royal Academy and Robert Gordon’s College, Aberdeen. He then studied at the University of Edinburgh as a student of science between 1913 and 1915, and in April 1914 he also matriculated at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College. After leaving the college he initially joined the Cameron Highlanders but later transferred to the 1/7th Battalion (Territorial) Gordon Highlanders. He was killed in action during the Third Battle of Ypres on 16 September 1917 and is buried in Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Poperinge, Belgium.

PHORSON, Douglas Stuart. Captain, Durham Light Infantry (Fig. 3).
Douglas Stuart Phorson was the eldest son of Peter Riddle Grey Phorson and his wife Ann of Roker, Sunderland. He was educated at the Royal Kepier Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring, County Durham. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh between 1906 and 1908 and entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in October 1909 where he studied until July 1914. He
volunteered for service on the outbreak of war and obtained a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry in May 1915. He was later attached to the 18th Battalion and went to France in June 1916. He took part in the opening day of the battle of the Somme on 1st July 1916 when he was wounded but remained in command of his company. On 28th July he was promoted straight to Captain from Second Lieutenant. He was killed on the night of 16 December 1916 near Hebuterne when the dugout which was serving as his company headquarters was hit by a shell. He was 27 years old and is buried at Salilly-Au-Bois Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

**PRIMMER, Jacob Hope**37. Captain, New Zealand Veterinary Corps (Fig. 3).

Jacob Hope Primmer was born in Dunfermline, Fife, the second son of the notorious Presbyterian minister Reverend Jacob Primmer and his wife Jessie of Kingseathill, Dunfermline. He was educated at Dunfermline High School. He qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in May 1906 with some distinction having been awarded the Harris Gold Medal for pathology and the silver medal for chemistry. He initially worked as an assistant to Mr John Aitken MRCVS at Chester-le-Street, County Durham, and went on to establish a successful practice in Dunfermline. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Territorial branch of the Army Veterinary Corps in March 1911 and was attached to the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry. He spent some time in Germany before immigrating to New Zealand in March 1912 to take up a government appointment in Palmerston North. He immediately joined the New Zealand Veterinary corps on the outbreak of war in August 1914 and was gazetted captain. He set off in October 1914 along with the first New Zealand troops to leave for service overseas and initially served in Egypt and later went to France where he was attached to the New Zealand Field Artillery of the New Zealand Division. On the 12 June 1917, while the division was engaged in the Battle of Messines, he was struck by lightning and killed. Jacob Primmer was 32 years old and is buried at Kandahar Farm Cemetery, Heuvelland, Belgium.

**ROUTLEDGE, Arthur Richard**38. Captain, Army Veterinary Corps (Fig. 3).

Arthur Richard Routledge was the son of James Routledge J.P. of Jarrow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was educated at the Royal Kepier Grammer School, Durham, before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in October 1892. He qualified MRCVS in May 1895 winning the 2nd Fitzwygram Prize that year. He went on to become a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, qualifying FRCVS in May 1903. In 1906 he succeeded a Mr G.H. Kitchen and went on to build a large and successful practice in Louth, Lincolnshire. He also held appointments as an inspector for the Board of Agriculture and Lindsey County Council as Veterinary Surgeon to the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society.
and as an Examiner to the Worshipful Company of Farriers. In July 1913 he undertook a post-graduate course in pathology. He joined the Territorial branch of the Army Veterinary Corps in May 1914 and served from the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914. Initially he was attached to the Sherwood Rangers and later went on to command Veterinary Hospitals at Bury-St-Edmunds and Huntingdon, Suffolk. He was then posted overseas and served in France for the next two years. While in France he was kicked by a mule, and the resulting injury to his knee necessitated his remaining in hospital there for some time. He was eventually evacuated home to the United Kingdom for a period of rest and once sufficiently recovered he was posted to York for light duties. However, his health again broke down and he was admitted to 3rd Northern General Hospital, Leeds and in April 1918 he was invalidated out of the army through ill-health contracted on active service. He returned to practice in Lincolnshire and had been elected to Louth Town Council but became seriously ill before he could take his seat. He died in the 4th Northern General Hospital, Lincoln on 27 June 1918, aged 44, and was buried with full Military Honours in Louth Cemetery, England.

STANLEY, John William. Second lieutenant, Lancashire Fusiliers (Fig. 3). John William Stanley was the youngest son of Lieutenant Colonel C. E. H. Stanley of the Grenadier Guards and Mrs Frederica Stanley of Penny Bridge House, Ulverston, Lancashire. He was educated Abbot Hall, Kent’s Bank, Lancashire and Wellington College, Berkshire. He also attended the Agricultural College at Aspatria for a time. He matriculated at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in October 1909 and passed the first two years of the course there, last sitting exams in December 1911. During his time at the college he played in the Rugby XV for three seasons between 1909 and 1912. After leaving the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College he went to the Royal Veterinary College, London, and enrolled as a third year student in 1912. He sat exams there until 1913 when he appears to have left, although he returned briefly in 1916 to sit a ‘special examination’. He enlisted as a Private in the 21st (4th Public Schools) Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers in September 1914 and obtained a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers in September 1915. He served in France and Flanders from June 1916 and was killed in action at Messines while attached to the 11th Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers on 7 June 1917, aged 31. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

STORIE, John. Captain, Army Veterinary Corps (Fig. 3). John Storie gained the Highland Agricultural Society veterinary certificate in 1875 from the New Edinburgh Veterinary College and qualified MRCVS in April 1880. He went on to succeed his uncle Francis Storie MRCVS in practice.
in East Linton, Lothian. For many years he was a member of the Town Council and served as Provost of the town between 1893 and 1898. He lectured on veterinary science at the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture. John Storie was a Captain in the Territorial Division of the Army Veterinary Corps and on the outbreak of war he was attached to the Lothian and Border Horse, a regiment with which he had been associated for some time. He was later transferred to the Scots Greys Depot at Dunbar, a position that allowed him to attend to his practice. He died at home on 4 October 1915, aged 59, following an attack of pleurisy and is buried in Prestonkirk Parish Churchyard, Scotland.

TOTTENHAM, Edward Lowry MC. Second Lieutenant, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (Fig. 3).
Edward Lowry Tottenham was the third son of Lowry Cliffe Loftus Tottenham and Mrs Isabella Ogle Tottenham of The Grange, Moy, County Tyrone, Ireland. He was educated the Academical Institute, Coleraine and St Bees School, Cumberland, before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in January 1914. He was a member of both school and College Officer Training Corps and left the College in September 1914 for military service. He joined the Army Veterinary Corps and initially served as a Lance-Corporal attached to the Base Veterinary Hospital, 52nd (Lowland) Division near Stirling. From there he applied for a temporary commission on the general list, stating the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers as his preferred regiment, and also for a commission in the Territorial Force. In February 1915 he obtained a commission in the 5th (Cumberland) Battalion of the Border Regiment although this was subsequently cancelled and he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 11th Battalion the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and served for a time as battalion Transport Officer. He was then transferred to the Regiment's 6th Battalion and posted to Egypt. From here he went as part of 38th (Lancashire) Infantry Brigade, 13th (Western) Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force to Mesopotamia and took part in the effort to relieve the besieged British garrison at Kut El Amara. He served in the Battle of Fallahiah and at the repulse at Sannaiyat on the 9 April 1916 where he was reported killed. He was mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished service in the field and was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry during these actions. His last letter home, written after the battle of Fallahiah, describes how he had reconnoitered Turkish positions before guiding his brigade forward. He was 21 years old. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

TULLY-CHRISTIE, William Kerwin. Captain, Army Veterinary Corps.
William Kerwin Tully-Christie was the son of William Kerwin and Mrs Tully-Christie of Barnes, London. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1904 and qualified MRCVS in December 1906. He initially enlisted
as a Private in the 23rd (Service) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) before being commissioned as a temporary Lieutenant in the Army Veterinary Corps in March 1915 and was promoted to Captain in April 1916. On the 28 September 1917 he relinquished his commission on account of ill health contracted while on active service. He died on 20 February 1918 in Queen Alexandra’s Hospital for Officers, Millbank, London, after a long illness. He was 40 years old and he is buried in Brompton Cemetery, London, England.

WRIGHT, Thomas. Civilian Veterinary Surgeon, Army Remount Service (Fig. 3).
Thomas Wright qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in April 1881. From 1900 he practiced in Lower Richmond Road, Putney, London, where his principle work was amongst polo ponies at Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton Polo Clubs. He was also chief veterinary surgeon to the Guards’ Club at Southfields. During the Boer War he had acted as a Transport Veterinary Officer, attending to horses while they were ferried to South Africa for war service, and in October 1914 he offered his services in a similar capacity. From that time he made many voyages between Britain, Canada, America and other countries until December 1916 when the ship he was travelling on was torpedoed and sunk. For a time after this he acted as a civilian veterinary surgeon to the Army Remount Service Depot at Woolwich. His health, however, already undermined by his services afloat, gave way and he was forced to resign from this post on medical advice. He died in Nottingham on 1 January 1918 while visiting his son-in-law Mr K.P. Rankin MRCVS and was buried in his family grave plot in Manchester. He was 62 years old.

SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-1945)

BOWIE, David Dewhurst Price. Flying Officer, 261 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.
David Dewhurst Price Bowie was the son of Robert Price Bowie and his wife Margret of Warminster, Wiltshire. He was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire and spent 4 years at Wakefield Grammar School and 3 years at Lord Weymouth’s School, Warminster before matriculating at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in May 1937. He had passed his 3rd Year exams before he left in July 1940 to join the Royal Air Force. He trained as a fighter pilot and was posted to 261 Squadron, flying Hurricanes. In early 1942 this squadron was sent to reinforce the Far East and was based in Ceylon. On 9 April 1942 Flight Sergeant DP Bowie was shot down at Chinabay by Japanese carrier-borne fighters during their attack on Colombo. He bailed out and, although injured, managed later to rejoin his squadron. He was killed, aged 24, during air operations on the Burma
front on 10 March 1944. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Singapore Memorial, Singapore.

**BROWN, Ivor Morrison**⁴⁵. Sergeant (pilot), 602 (City of Glasgow) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

Ivor Morrison Brown was the son of Douglas Campbell Brown and Mrs Jane Frances Brown. He was born in Invercargill, New Zealand, although the family later moved to Christchurch. He was educated at Southland Boys High School and the Invercargill & Lincoln Agricultural College. He was awarded a Bachelor of Agricultural Science Degree by the University of New Zealand before matriculating at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1937 with an exemption from the 1st professional examination. He had passed 2 years of examinations, both with credit, before leaving in July 1939. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as an Aircraftman in September 1939 before being re-mustered as an Airman Pilot under training in March 1940. He gained his pilots badge and was promoted to Sergeant in November 1940 and was posted to 57 Operational Training Unit to learn to fly Spitfires. After completing his training he joined 602 (City of Glasgow) Squadron in February 1941. On the 20 September 1941 twelve spitfires from his squadron took off from RAF Kenley near London to act as an escort for bombers on a raid on Abbeville, France. Several enemy aircraft were sighted during the raid although few engagements were reported. Two spitfires from 602 Squadron, including Sgt Brown’s, failed to return from the raid although nothing was seen as to their fate. Ivor Brown’s body was subsequently washed ashore onto the French coast during October and he was buried in the cemetery at Chateau Ledquent, Marquise. This was his 62nd operation and he was 27 years old. His body was later re-interred in the Calais Canadian War Cemetery, Leubringhen, Pas de Calais, France.

**BROWN, Robert Donald**⁴⁶ DSO. Major, King’s Own Scottish Borderers attached Leicestershire Regiment (Fig. 4).

Robert Donald Brown was born on 22 August 1914 in Galashiels, Selkirkshire and was the son of William Charles Brown and Mrs Beatrice Grierson Brown. His father served as a Second Lieutenant in the King’s Own Scottish Borderers during the Great War and died of wounds received in France shortly after being evacuated home in 1917. He was educated at St Mary’s Preparatory School, Melrose and Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh. He matriculated into the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in May 1938. He had passed his 1st year examination before leaving in July 1939 to join an Officer Cadet Training Unit at Dunbar. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 9th Battalion of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers in March 1940. In May 1943 he was attached to the 2/5th Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment in Tunisia and in August he
was promoted to temporary Major and given command of ‘C’ company of that Battalion. He took part in the Allied landings at Salerno on 9th September and in the fierce fighting which followed. On 16th September 1943 ‘C’ company was attached to 1/4th Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment and had been ordered to attack a feature known as ‘White Cross Hill’ when Robert Donald Brown was posted missing in action. He was 28 years old. In March 1946 he was awarded a posthumous Distinguished Service Order in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field. The citation records the date of the award as the 17 September, although the date of his death was officially recorded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission as the 16 September. His body was not recovered and he is commemorated on the Cassino Memorial, Italy.

COMRIE, Kenneth Gordon47. Major, Royal Army Veterinary Corps (Fig. 4). Kenneth Gordon Comrie was born at Sidi-Salem, Gharbia, Egypt, and was the younger son of Leslie John Comrie and Mrs Catherine Bickerton Comrie of Earstriggs, Dumfriesshire. The family moved to back to Scotland and he was educated at Earstriggs Public School, Annan Academy and Dumfries Academy. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1934 where he was a member of both the hockey team and the college OTC Unit. He qualified MRCVS in July 1939 and was commissioned into the Royal Army Veterinary Corps as a Lieutenant in February 1940. He was promoted acting Captain in December 1940 and acting Major in November 1943. He was serving as executive veterinary officer of ‘B’ Group Indian Mule Companies when he was killed while assisting the officer commanding No. 17 Indian Mule Company to reorganize his unit while under heavy shell fire at San Michele near Monte Cassino, Italy on 12 February 1944. He is buried in Cassino War Cemetery, Italy. He was 27 years old.

Alexander Mackie Craigen was born at Resolis, Ross and Cromarty, the son of James Mackie Craigen and Mrs Hannah Ross Craigen of Balblair and later Invergordon, Ross and Cromarty. He was educated at Newhall Primary School and Fortrose Academy before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in 1935. He passed the first two years of the course but had twice failed the third year before leaving in July 1939. He was commissioned into the Seaforth Highlanders and was serving as a Captain attached to the 12th Frontier Force Regiment on the North-West Frontier of India when he was killed in an accident at or near Lahore, now in Pakistan, on 6 August 1943. He was 25 years old. His body was later reinterred in Karachi War Cemetery, Pakistan.
DOBNEY, John Gordon⁵⁰. Staff Sergeant, Royal Army Service Corps (Fig. 4). John Gordon Dobney was the son of Mrs Ellen Stewart Dobney of Newcastle, County Down, Northern Ireland. He matriculated into the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in 1934 and was a member of the college Officer Training Corps Contingent. During the war he served as a Staff Sergeant in the Army Service Corps and was taken as a prisoner-of-war by the Japanese when they captured Singapore in February 1942. Initially he was imprisoned in Singapore where he gave his occupation as a ‘Vet. Student’. In April 1943 he was taken as part of ‘F’ Force to Siam to work on the notorious Thai-Burma Railway. He died at Ni Thea Camp of diarrhoea on the 11 August 1943, at the age of 26. He was cremated in a communal pyre at Ni Thea Camp and is now commemorated on a special memorial at Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand.

DON, Charles⁵⁰. Sub-Lieutenant (Air Branch), 760 Squadron, Fleet Air Arm, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
Charles Don was born in Prestwick, Ayrshire and was educated at Prestwick Higher Grade School and Strathallen School, Forgandenny. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in July 1939 and left after one year in July 1940 to join the Fleet Air Arm as a Temporary Acting Sub-Lieutenant (Air Branch). He was killed on 21 November 1941 when the Hurricane he was flying as part of 760 squadron, an advanced training unit, out of HMS Heron near Yeovil, Somerset suffered engine failure and crashed near Shepton Mallet, Somerset. He was 20 years old and is buried close to his home at Monkton and Prestwick Cemetery, Scotland.

DUNWOODY, Robert⁵¹. Senior Veterinary Officer, Colonial Veterinary Service, Nigeria.
Robert Dunwoody was born in Belfast, the son of George J. and Martha Dunwoody. He was Educated at the Royal Academical Institute, Belfast before enrolling at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in 1916 and passed the first year of the course before leaving in September 1917 to serve in the Great War. He returned in early 1919 and qualified MRCVS in December 1922. He joined the Colonial Veterinary Service in 1923 as a Veterinary Officer initially serving in Uganda before being transferred to Nigeria in 1926. He was still serving in that colony when he was promoted to Senior Veterinary Officer in 1938, acting as Deputy Director of the department. He was lost at sea, aged 43, on 11 July 1943 when returning to Nigeria from a period of leave in the United Kingdom. His ship, the converted liner SS California, was part of a convoy en route to Freetown, Sierra Leone, when it was attacked by a flight of 3 German FockeWolfe-200 bombers 300 miles off the Spanish coast. The ship was hit amidships and set on fire and was later sunk by torpedoes from the escorting destroyers after survivors had been lifted off.

John Forsyth was born in Whittington, Northumberland, the son of John and Margret M. Forsyth of Amble, Northumberland and later Gosforth, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne. He was Educated at Amble Church of England School and Dukes' School, Alnwick before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1937. He had passed the first two years of the course but had failed the interim exams of the third year when he left in December 1940 to join the Royal Air Force. He trained as a bomber pilot and joined 97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron in early June 1942 with the rank of Sergeant. He was acting as 2nd pilot on a Lancaster bomber when he was killed along with the entire crew on 11 July 1942 during a raid on the submarine works at Danzig. His plane was seen to break formation in low cloud some way from the target and failed to return. He was 22 years old and this was his tenth operational mission. The members of the Lancaster's crew are buried together in Malbork Commonwealth War Cemetery, Poland.


Stuart John Gillmor was the son of Hubert Gillmor MRCVS and Mrs Helen Campbell Gillmor of Ayr. His father qualified from the Glasgow Veterinary College in 1908 and had served as a Major in the Royal Army Veterinary Corps. Stuart John Gillmor was educated at Ayr Academy before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in May 1938. He studied for two years at the college before leaving in July 1940 to join the army. He was commissioned into the Royal Scots Fusiliers as a Second Lieutenant but was killed in an accident on 1 August 1941 while still in the United Kingdom. He was 21 years old and is buried close to his home in Ayr Cemetery, Scotland.


George Douglas Graham was born in Burntisland, Fife and was the youngest son of David William Graham and Mrs Isabella Coutts Graham of Doune, Perthshire and later of Edinburgh. He was educated at Callander High School before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in November 1932. He studied at the college for 8 years and was in his final year when he left in December 1940. He joined the Royal Air Force and was serving as a Sergeant Observer onboard a Wellington, of No. 1443 Flight, RAF Ferry Command, when he was killed in a flying accident on 28 May 1942. The aircraft was undergoing a fuel consumption test flight from RAF Harwell near Didcot, Oxfordshire, prior to being ferried to the Middle East. At some point during the flight it flew off course and crashed in low cloud into the rock wall of the North East face of Mynydd Moel above the village of Dolgellau, North Wales. The
a aircraft disintegrated on impact killing all six crew, the wreckage coming to rest on the steep scree slope below the cliff. George Douglas Graham was 27 years old and is buried alongside three of the crew in Tywyn Cemetery, Merionethshire, Wales.

**HAWKINS, James, Addison**

Flight Lieutenant, No. 1521 (Beam Approach) Training Flight, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Fig. 4).

James Addison Hawkins was the son of Reginald Thomas Hawkins CBE and Mrs Margaret Thompson Hawkins of Edinburgh. He was born in Southgate, Middlesex on 21 November 1921 and educated at Winton House Preparatory School, Whitgift School, Croydon, and George Watson’s Boy’s College, Edinburgh where he was a school prefect, swimming champion and winner of the discus event at the annual games. He matriculated into the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in July 1939 and had passed the first year before he left in December 1940 to join the Royal Air Force. He trained as a pilot and held the rank of Flight Lieutenant when he was killed in a flying accident on 14 April 1944. He was flying as an instructor in an Airspeed Oxford as part of 1521 Beam Approach Training Flight of No. 28 Operation Training Unit out of RAF Wymeswold, Leicestershire when his aircraft was involved in a mid-air collision with a Lancaster from No. 5 Lancaster Finishing School flying from RAF Syerston, over the village of Screveton, Nottinghamshire. James Hawkins was thrown from the aircraft on impact and parachuted to ground. He was taken to the RAF hospital at Quarrington near Sleaford where he died of his wounds a few hours later; all 11 aircrew of both aircraft were killed in the accident. The pilots of the two aircraft were said to have been seen deliberately steering their stricken craft away from the village. In April 2005, on the 60th anniversary of the crash, a memorial was unveiled in Screveton in remembrance of the airmen who died and as ‘a tribute from a grateful village’. James Addison Hawkins was 22 years old and is buried in Burton-on-the-Wolds Church Cemetery, Leicestershire, England.

**LANG, James**

Lieutenant, Royal Army Veterinary Corps (Fig. 4).

James Lang was the son of Robert and Bridget Lang of Liverpool. He was educated at St Joseph Select School, Sacred Heart School and Xavier’s College, Liverpool and at the East Anglican Institute of Agriculture, Chelmsford, Essex, where he was awarded a Silver Medal for the first place diploma in poultry husbandry. He then spent a year gaining practical experience as a poultry farmer before enrolling at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in April 1937. He won the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland Silver Medal for Chemistry in 1938, the Silver Medal For Animal Management in 1939 and the Bronze Medal for Clinic Session in 1942. He was awarded a BSc in Veterinary Science and qualified MRCVS in July 1942. He immediately volunteered for service in
the Royal Army Veterinary Corps and was commissioned as a Lieutenant in September. He was attached to the Indian Contingent, a mule unit based in the UK until May 1943 when he was posted to India. He was initially sent to Rawalpindi in the Punjab to acclimatize and from there he was attached to 49th Indian Infantry Brigade of 23rd Indian Division that was serving near Imphal on the Burma Front. While serving with this unit he contracted haemorrhagic smallpox and malignant tertian malaria. He died on 28 November 1943 at the age of 27 and is buried in Imphal War Cemetery, India.

McCrea, Arthur George. Private, Straits Settlements Volunteer Force (Fig. 4).

Arthur George McCrea was the son of William and Margaret Anne McCrea of Irvinestown, County Fermanagh and later Rostrevor, County Down, Northern Ireland. He was educated at Victoria National School, Irvinestown and had passed the first professional examination at the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, Dublin. He transferred to the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1922 and qualified MRCVS in July 1925. He then undertook the Diploma in Veterinary State Medicine and qualified DVSM in June 1926. He went on to join the Colonial Veterinary Service as a Veterinary Officer and served as Municipal Veterinary Surgeon in George Town, Penang, Malaya. In July 1940, with the growing threat of invasion by the Japanese, military service in Volunteer Corps became compulsory for all Europeans in the Straits Settlements and he joined the 3rd (Penang and Province Wellesley) Battalion, Straights Settlements Volunteer Force with the rank of Private. With the fall of Malaya to the Japanese in early 1942 he was taken prisoner-of-war and imprisoned in Singapore from February 1942 until April 1943 when he was taken as part of ‘F’ Force to Siam to work on the notorious Thai-Burma Railway. He worked initially at Changaraya camp and later at Kami Songkurai camp where he died of Beri Beri on 10 November 1943, aged 40. He was initially buried at Kami Songkurai Cemetery but was re-interred at Thanbyuzayat War Cemetery, Burma after the end of the war.

McDougall, Kenneth Dougal. Lieutenant, First Special Service Force, USA Infantry (Fig. 4).

Kenneth Dougal McDougall was the son of Dr William and Anne McDougall and was born in 1908 in Oxford, England, where his father taught physiology at the University. In 1920 William McDougall obtained a position at Harvard University and the family moved to Massachusetts, USA. Kenneth McDougall was educated at Brown and Nichols School, Cambridge, Massachusetts until 1926 when the family spent a year travelling around the world before returning to the USA and settling in Durham, North Carolina. Between 1927 and 1930 he studied a premedical course at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. In
October 1930 Kenneth McDougall returned to the UK and initially studied science at Reading University for a year. In October 1931 he entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College and he qualified MRCVS in December 1934. He initially remained in Scotland and for a time conducted research in marine biology with the celebrated naturalist Frank Fraser Darling. In late 1937 he returned to North Carolina and undertook a PhD in Zoology at Duke University. On the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 he tried to enlist in both the British and Canadian military, however, his status as a foreign resident frustrated this. When the USA entered the war in December 1941 he applied for American citizenship and after completing his PhD in May 1943 enlisted in the United States Army. After basic training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina and Fort Lewis, Washington he joined 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment, part of 10th Mountain Division with the rank of Private. In January 1943 he went to Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia and in April was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 86th Mountain Infantry Regiment. In July he naturalized as an American Citizen. In October 1943 he transferred to an Officer Replacement unit and left the USA for service overseas. He served in North Africa and Southern Italy and in January 1944 became an instructor at the Mountain Warfare School. In February the School closed and he transferred to the First Special Service Force, a combined United States and Canadian Special Forces unit. He served with them during the Italian campaign including the landings at Anzio and on the advance to Rome. In August 1944 he took part in the invasion of Southern France and by Mid-September had reached the foothills of the Alps on the French-Italian Border. On 15 September 1944 during a routine patrol near Castillon, France, he was shot and killed accidentally by one of the men of his own patrol. He was 34 years old and is buried in Rhone American Military Cemetery, Draguignan, France.

MORRIS, Lewis Trevor. Flying Officer, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. Lewis Trevor Morris was the son of Trevor and Mrs Morris of Darlington, County Durham. He was educated at Darlington Grammar School and Bootham School, York, and spent a period gaining practical experience of farming before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in May 1932. He qualified MRCVS in December 1936 and initially practiced in Gloucester before joining the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as a Veterinary Inspector based in Carmarthen, South Wales. He was a keen sportsman, with particular interests in rugby and tennis and was also a keen climber, with many of his leaves being spent in the Isle of Skye. On the outbreak of war he joined the Home Guard and later the National Fire Service, but he was keen to serve in a more active capacity and in August 1942 secured leave from the Ministry to join the Royal Air Force. He underwent training as a pilot in Canada and was commissioned as a Flying Officer in December 1943,
serving in RAF Ferry Command. He was killed on 3 November 1944 when the Douglas Dakota he was flying crashed near the mouth of Kenamut River on approach to Goose Bay Airfield, Labrador, Canada. All four members of crew and passengers of the aircraft were killed. He was 34 years old and is buried in Goose Bay Joint Services Cemetery, Canada.

NANGLE, Gilbert William⁵⁹. Major, 7th Gurkha Rifles (Fig. 4). Gilbert William Nangle was born at Aurangabad, India in 1902 and was the eldest son of Colonel Kenlis Edward Nangle of the Indian Army and Mrs Sybel Barnard. Nangle of Portstewart, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland. He spent his childhood in India before coming to the UK at the age of seven for his education. He was educated at Wychwood Preparatory School, Bournemouth, and at Sedbergh School in Cumbria before entering the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. In February 1924 he was placed on the Unattached List for the Indian Army and travelled to India where he was attached to the 1st Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry at Lucknow. After a year with them he joined the 3rd Battalion of the 7th Rajput Regiment (Duke of Connaught’s Own) at Landi Kotal at the head of the Kyber Pass on the North-West Frontier. In 1928 he came home to Ireland on leave and towards the end of which he travelled to Dunkirk where he joined the French Foreign Legion in the mistaken belief he would obtain his discharge when he revealed he was a serving Officer of the Indian Army. However, when he reached the depot at Sidi-bel-Abbes in Algeria he was disabused of that illusion. After completing his preliminary training he was posted to the Regiment Estranger at Saida. He eventually obtained his release from the French authorities in May 1930 after his parents had enlisted the support of the Secretary of State for War and the interested sympathy of Edward, Prince of Wales. He then returned to his Regiment in India at Fyzabad before being seconded to the Eastern Frontier Rifles, an armed Police Unit engaged in anti-terrorist operations in East Bengal. After 18 months with them he re-joined his Regiment at Waziristan on the North-West Frontier before returning to Ireland in 1933 for a second period of leave. He went back to India and again re-joined his Regiment before it moved to Ahmednagar in Western India. However, he was unable to settle down to routine peacetime soldiering and in 1934 he resigned his commission. He then enrolled as a student at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College where he was a member of the college Officer Training Corps Contingent. He abandoned his studies and for period after this he went into partnership running a riding stables in Buckinghamshire. On the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War he travelled to Spain where he was interviewed by General Franco at his headquarters at Caracas and he was given a commission as a Lieutenant in the Spanish Foreign Legion. He was posted to the 5th Bandera of the Legion and in September 1936 became involved in the battle of El Casa de Escalona in which he distinguished
himself and was mentioned in a citation in Orders for the Day. For the next two years, with the exception of a period in 1937 where he was attached as a liaison and training officer with O'Duffy's Irish Brigade, he was actively engaged in the fierce fighting of the war including at the relief of Alcazar at Toledo and the advance on and capture of Madrid. He was twice seriously wounded, the second time resulting in his being granted indefinite sick leave and he returned to Ireland in early 1938.

In the summer of 1938 he was commissioned into the Palestinian Police Force and spent the following two and a half years on active operations as a result of the Arab Rebellion. In April 1941 he re-joined the Army, serving for a short period with the Palestinian Buffs before being transferred back to the Indian Army. In early 1942 he volunteered to join the recently formed Indian Long Range Squadron, an elite reconnaissance unit raised for operations in Persia. He was given command of the Sikh Patrol with the rank of Lieutenant and served with them in North Africa until after the fall of Tunisia in May 1943, during which time he was Mentioned in Dispatches for distinguished service. He then joined the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Gurkha Rifles which was being formed in Lebanon. He went with them to Italy with the rank of Major and became involved in the heavy fighting around Monte Cassino. He was killed there on the 2 March 1944 at the age of 41 and is buried in Cassino War Cemetery.

Hubert Jack Parker was born in Cambourne, Cornwall, and was the son of the Reverend John Hubert Parker and Mrs Eva Parker of Paignton, Devon. He was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in October 1938. He was in his second year of the course when he left in March 1940 to join the Royal Air Force. He was posted to 407 Squadron, then on maritime patrol duties as part of RAF Coastal Command. On 31 January 1942 he was killed when the Lockheed Hudson he was flying on an anti-shipping strike suffered engine failure and crashed into the sea off Ijmuiden on the Dutch Coast. Of the four crew members, only one survived to become a prisoner-of-war. His body was not recovered and he is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial. He was 26 years old.

PEARSON, Cecil Bernard⁶¹. Pilot Officer, 236 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.
Cecil Bernard Pearson was the son of Alfred George Pearson and Mrs Amy Maud Pearson of Grimsby, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Oatlands Preparatory School and Oundle School before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in January 1937. He was a talented rugby player, playing for
the college XV and gaining a college ‘blue’. He left in July 1940 having completed the third year of the course and joined the Royal Air Force. He trained as a pilot and was posted to 236 squadron, then part of RAF Coastal Command, and flying Blenheims. He was killed on air operations on 10 September 1941, aged 23, and is commemorated on the memorial at Hull (Hedon Road) Crematorium, England.

RUTHERFORD, George. Sergeant, 15 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Fig. 4).

George Rutherford was the son of George William Rutherford MRCVS and Mrs Elizabeth Rutherford of Forres, Morayshire. His Father qualified from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in 1905. He was educated at Forres Academy before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in April 1932. During his time at college he was captain of the college football team. He qualified MRCVS in July 1937 and he practiced in Exeter and in Wooler, Northumbria for a period. After the outbreak of war he volunteered for service with the Royal Air Force. He trained as a Navigator/Bomb Aimer and was posted to 15 Squadron with the rank of Sergeant. On the night of 4 May 1943 he was flying in a Stirling bomber on a raid on the German city of Dortmund when it was shot down by a night-fighter and crashed between Houten and Schalkwijk, two small communities either side of the Amsterdam-Rijn Canal, South-East of Utrecht, Holland. George Rutherford and one other crewmember survived the crash and managed to extricate themselves from the wreckage. Both badly wounded they hid in a nearby well, where they later succumbed to their wounds. George Rutherford was 28 years old and is buried along with six other members of the crew in Amersfoort (Oud Leusden) General Cemetery, Holland.

SEATH, Ronald Davidson. Trooper, Royal Tank Regiment (Fig. 4).

Ronald Davidson Seath was the son of Ritchie and Helena C. Seath of Edinburgh and was educated at the Edinburgh Royal High School. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College on June 1935 but left in December 1938 after failing to pass the second year of the course. He served as a Trooper in the Royal Armoured Corps but died while on sick leave from active service on 20 February 1940. He was 24 years old and is commemorated on a memorial at Edinburgh (Warriston) Crematorium.

STEELE, Alastair Patrick. Major, Hong Kong and Singapore Artillery, Royal Artillery (Fig. 4).

Alastair Patrick Steele was the second son of the Reverend John Steele and his wife Elizabeth and was born in Swatow, China where his father was an English Presbyterian Missionary. He was educated at Inverness Royal Academy, Tollington School, Tetherdown, London and Alfred Sutton Central College,
Reading. He was awarded a BSc in Agriculture from University College, London and entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in August 1926 from where he qualified MRCVS in July 1929. He went on to undertake the Diploma in Veterinary State Medicine and qualified DVSM in June 1930. He was a member of the college Officer Training Corps and was promoted from an Officer Cadet to Second Lieutenant in May 1928 and to Lieutenant in October 1930, finally relinquishing his commission in February 1933. He went on to become a Veterinary Inspector to the Orkney and Shetland Islands, based in Kirkwall. In December 1938 he joined the Orkney Heavy Regiment of the Royal Artillery with the rank of Captain and shared command of one of the artillery defenses of the Naval Base at Scapa Flow with the novelist Eric Linklater. He was promoted to Major and was appointed Instructor of Gunnery to Eastern Command. In early 1942 he was posted to the Hong Kong and Singapore Artillery and was ordered to Hong Kong. However, when that fortress fell in December 1941 he was redirected to Singapore only to be captured by the Japanese when the Malayan Peninsula was occupied in February 1942. He was initially imprisoned at the prisoner-of-war camp near Changi where he was put in charge of the anti-Mosquito campaign. In October 1942 he was taken from Singapore as second in command of a party of 600 Artillerymen prisoners-of-war and transported by ‘hell ship’ to Rabaul, New Britain. In November, the 517 fittest men were taken from Rabaul to Ballale Island in the Solomon Islands to work on the construction of an airstrip. Alastair Patrick Steele, along with the rest of the party of 517 artillerymen, was officially reported ‘missing presumed drowned’ on 5 March 1943. However, investigations after the war suggest that those of the men who left for Ballale and did not die from tropical disease or were killed in allied bombing raids, were massacred by the Japanese sometime between March and June 1943 when work on the airstrip was completed. After the end of the war 438 bodies were recovered from the island but could not be individually identified. These were re-interred in Bomana Commonwealth War Cemetery, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea in 1946. A memorial was placed on Ballale Island in June 2003 to the 517 Artillerymen who died there. Alastair Patrick Steele was 37 years old.

**STENHOUSE, William Elliott**. Pilot Officer, 7 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Fig. 4).

William Elliott Stenhouse was the son of Alexander and Annie Francis Stenhouse of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire. He was educated at Sanquhar Academy and Wallace Hall Academy before entering the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in June 1937. He had passed 4 years of the course when he left in July 1941. He trained as a pilot and joined 7 Squadron with the rank of Pilot Officer. He was injured on 2 August 1943, when during a raid on Hamburg, the Stirling he was flying developed a serious misfire in the port outer engine and was forced to
return to base. It made an emergency landing during which the undercarriage collapsed and the Stirling was wrecked. He later returned to his squadron that had by then converted to Lancasters. He was killed on 22 September 1943 during a raid on Hannover when the Lancaster he was flying crashed at Geeste-Munde on the east bank of the Weser and in the northern outskirts of Bremerhaven. Only one member of the seven-man crew survived to be taken prisoner. The members of the crew who were killed are buried together in Becklington War Cemetery, Niedersachsen, Germany. He was 22 years old.


John Watson Urquhart was born at Kiltearn, Ross and Cromarty and was the son of George and Jean Watson Urquhart of Balnakyle, Munlochy, Ross and Cromarty. He was educated at Knockbain Public School, Munlochy Public School and Fortrose Academy. He entered the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in September 1935 and qualified MRCVS in December 1940. He practiced with a Mr Brown, veterinary surgeon, in Conon, Ross and Cromarty for a period while waiting for a government appointment. However, after the outbreak of war he volunteered for the Royal Air Force and joined 105 Squadron as an observer with the rank of Sergeant. On 9 January 1943 he took off at 1615hrs from RAF Marham in Norfolk acting as Navigator in a Mosquito on a mission to bomb the railway marshaling yards at Rouen, France. His aircraft was last seen at around 1730hrs when it was hit by flak over the target and burst into flames and exploded, the wreckage crashing in the target area. Both crewmembers were killed. He is buried alongside the pilot of the aircraft in St-Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France. He was 25 years old.

**WARREN-SMITH, Lyster**67. Flight Sergeant, 44 (Rhodesian) Squadron, Royal Air Force (Fig. 4).

Lyster Warren-Smith was the son of Henry and Ethel Warren-Smith and was born in Johannesburg, South Africa in January 1914. He was educated at the Diocesan Grammar School and Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia. He spent a year as a veterinary student at Witwatersrand University before enrolling at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in June 1936. He had passed the first two years of the course but had failed his third year exams when he left in July 1940 to join the Royal Air Force. He trained as a pilot and joined 44 (Rhodesian) Squadron. He was killed on 24 March 1942 flying a Lancaster on a mission to lay mines in waters off Lorient, France. The aircraft was believed to have been shot down by flak in the target area. This was the first Lancaster to be lost to enemy action during the war. All 8 crewmembers were killed. Lyster Warren-Smith has no known grave and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial. He was 30 years old.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the following members of the families of the men commemorated on the memorial for their willingness to share their family history and for their interest in this project: Stuart Bedford, Alison Craik, Susan Lentz, Michael Merrylees, Elliott Stenhouse and Cathrin Wharton. We would also like to thank Francis Houston, former librarian at the Royal Veterinary College, London and Rachel Hosker of the Centre for Research Collections at the University of Edinburgh, for help with finding material from the archives of the two Colleges. We would especially like to thank the Rev. Garry Ketchen and Paul Watkins for their enthusiasm and advice, and for being prepared to share original material.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

3. The Royal (Dick) Veterinary College War Memorial. First Subscription List (1920). *The Veterinary Record*, vol. 22, no. 1662, p. 541.
6. The original memorial tablet was inscribed with the name ‘G Wharton’. A George Wharton did attend the college in the years preceding the war and had left for active service in July 1940. However, he survived the war, and did not resume his studies at the college after his discharge from military service. He lived until 1970. In Box 27 of the Veterinary College archives there is a file marked ‘War Memorial Library’ where an untitled, single page typewritten document lists the undergraduates commemorated on the memorial. This page makes reference to George Wharton having served as a paratrooper with 591 (Antrim) Squadron, Royal Engineers and being killed in Normandy in June 1944. This matches a Commonwealth War Graves Commission entry for George Wharton although this is not the same person as the pre-war Dick Vet undergraduate George Wharton. It appears his name was added to the memorial by mistake.


9. Telegrams from Cape (1901), The Veterinary Record, vol. XIII, p. 622; He is not commemorated on the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons’ Memorial to Veterinary Surgeons who died while serving in the South African War in Belgravia House, London.


11. South Africa (1901), The Veterinary Record, vol. XIV, p. 298.


15. MACKENZIE, J.E. (ed.) (1921), University of Edinburgh Roll of Honour 1914-1919, p. 6. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; Watsonian War Record 1914-1918 (1920). War Memorial Executive, George Watsons School, Edinburgh. His elder brother Private William George Bartleman served with the 5th Battalion of the Royal Scots and was killed during the Gallipoli campaign in 1915. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial tablet.

16. Obituary: Clement Baxter, Capt RAVC (TF), Christchurch, Hants. (1919), The Veterinary Record, vol. XXXII, p. 242; Obituary (1919). The Veterinary Record, vol. XXXII, p. 256. He had married Jane Tait in 1898. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial tablet or on the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons’ War Memorial to Veterinary Surgeons who died in the Great War in Belgravia House, London. He is not commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

17. ARCHIBALD, J.F.J. (1901), Blue Shirt and Khaki, A Comparison, pp. 94, 116, 142. Silver, Burdett and Company: New York, describes Beech as “One of the most typical soldiers I have ever seen in any service was Colonel Beech, now a captain of the Reserve, who was for ten years commanding an Egyptian regiment of cavalry. He is still a young man, but he has more experience in war than usually comes to any ten men. He has seven clasps to his Egyptian medal, having been in every campaign waged about the Nile by the British in conquering the country. He is a man of enormous force, and perfect knowledge of all branches of military work, and is today a better soldier than the majority of generals who are commanding. He is much the same type of man that Kitchener is, and naturally, as he was trained in the same school."; Army Veterinary Department (1888). The Veterinary Journal, February 1888, pp.145, 218, 304; Army Veterinary Department (1889). The Veterinary Journal, March 1889, p. 220, reported: "On Thursday, when Mr. Beech was out with the Egyptian Cavalry Patrol, he came across two dervishes at a moment when he was separated by a considerable distance from the cavalry. Not expecting any resistance, he offered the men quarter, but they suddenly attacked him. In the struggle which followed, he killed one with his sword and wounded the other with his revolver. At this moment an Egyptian came to his assistance and gave the second man his coup de grace. "; Army Veterinary Department (1891). The Veterinary Journal, March 1891, p. 226; DE RUVEINGEY (1916), The Roll of Honour, A biographical Record of All Members of His Majesty’s Naval and Military Forces who have Fallen in the War, vol. II, p. 24. The Standard Art Book Company Limited: London; An Encounter Between Lieutenant J.R. Beech. 21st Hussars, and

18. DE RUVICEY (c1918), The Roll of Honour. A biographical Record of All Members of His Majesty’s Naval and Military Forces who have Fallen in the War, vol. IV, p. 12. The Standard Art Book Company Limited: London; BRADLEY, O.C. (1910) Diary, May 10 1910. Archive of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, University of Edinburgh; Minutes of the Board of Management, Summerhall (1916) Box 3, Board of Management Minutes, vol. 2 (1911-1916). November 15 1916, p. 36. Archive of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Centre for Research Collections, Edinburgh University Library. A note in the college minutes in 1915 records that an application had been made to have laboratory assistants Mendelsohn and Bennett exempted from military service. This was unsuccessful as both men were killed in the war. De Ruivingey records that James Stuart Hutchison Bennett was killed-in-action on 20th November 1917 and was buried at Seranvillers which is inconsistent with the information officially recorded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. It is possible that when he died he was initially buried at Seranvillers but that his grave was lost later in the war and could not be located and he was therefore commemorated on the Cambrai Memorial as having no known grave. He had married Christina Duff on 23rd December 1915 at St Michael's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, and they had one daughter, Helen, born 11th January 1917.

19. DE RUVICEY (c1918), The Roll of Honour. A biographical Record of All Members of His Majesty’s Naval and Military Forces who have Fallen in the War, vol. IV, p. 20. The Standard Art Book Company Limited: London; A comrade wrote of him: "It is difficult to express how we feel, as we had a genuine regard for Tom. His bright and cheery nature made him a general favourite, and we have lost one who was even more than a friend to us."


21. Obituary: The Late Captain W.B. Cronyn (1918). The Veterinary Record, vol. XXX, p. 344; Obituary: William Benn Cronyn, Capt AVC, Dromore, Newport, Co. Tipperary (1918), The Veterinary Record, vol. XXX, p. 332. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial tablet.

22. Obituary: George Currey MRCVS, Capt RAVC (1919), The Veterinary Record, vol. XXXII, p. 256; Staff and Final Year 1910-1911 (1911). Photographs and Portraits. Archive of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Centre for Research Collections, Edinburgh University Library. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial tablet or on the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons’ War Memorial to Veterinary Surgeons who died in the Great War in Belgravia House, London.


24. BEDFORD, S. [Personnel Communication, including photograph] (2013); Collection 87/113 Grant of allowance to Engineer W.E. Edge, Royal Indian Marine, on account of physical unfitness (1915-1920). Reference: IOR/L/MIL/7/3910. The British Library, Asia, Pacific and African Collections, London, contains the following reports by Assistant Surgeon, R.L.W Beveridge: 'I have the honour to submit the following report on the injury sustained by Engineer Edge. W.E., RIMS. on
the 30th [sic] February 1915. He was on duty down in the Engine Room and climbed up on a rail in front of the Eccentric Rods in order to tighten up a 'gland' right over the eccentric rods, his foot slipped and his Right Leg shot forwards between the eccentric rods and thus sustained the following injuries - Compound comminuted fractures of the Tibia and Fibula in lower third of Right Leg. The Anterior and Posterior Tibial Arteries and other vessels were all severed. All Muscles and Tendons etc. were severed except those on the Auto-external surface of the lower third of the leg. The accident occurred after leaving Makalla at about 6.45pm on the 13th February 1915 and it was thought advisable to leave the patient for amputation at Aden. Arrived Aden after 6pm on 14th February 1915 where his leg was amputated through the middle, at the European General Hospital, shortly after arrival. The patient was "sober" at the time of the accident.; EDGE, William Edward [Digitised Record] (2013). Reference: ADM 196/131/241. The National Archives, Kew, England; EDGE, William Edward Engr (1908-1915). Reference: IOR/L/MIL/16/4/484-85. The British Library, Asia, Pacific and African Collections, London, contains the following note recorded on 21st June 1912: "Engr Edges' services in getting the "Lawrence" from Koweit [sic.] to Bombay in a disabled condition, without assistance, appreciated by the Govt. of India".; EDGE, William Edward (1921). Statutory Deaths 685/070065. 1921 Deaths in the District of Morningside in the City of Edinburgh, p. 22, no. 65. Crown Copyright; EDGE, William Edward (1921). Statutory Deaths 685/070065. Register of Corrected Entries for the District of Morningside in the City of Edinburgh, vol. IV, p. 100. Crown Copyright, states the cause of death as "Haemorrhage, the result of a self-inflicted stab wound penetrating the heart"; Memorial Notices: Lieutenant W.E. Edge (1921). The Manx Quarterly, no. 25, vol. VI, p. 111; He was married with a daughter, Elizabeth Stuart Edge, born in October 1919. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial Tablet.

25. Obituary: Edward Evans, MRCVS, Corwen, N. Wales, Temp. Capt. AVC (1918). The Veterinary Record, vol. XXX, p. 522. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial Tablet.

26. Obituary: Captain W.J.C. Fleming, 6th Gordons (1918). The Banffshire Advertiser, December 26, 1918. His elder brother Ian Grant Fleming MC, also a Captain in the 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France in July 1917. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial Tablet.


30. Lieut.-Col. J.D.E. Holmes (1915), The Veterinary Record, vol. XXVII, p. 563, pays testament to the high regard he was held in both within the profession and beyond: "This month Lieut.-Col. Holmes would have completed his twentieth year of graduation. Probably no man, since the profession came into being, has ever done more valuable work than he during the first two decades spent in it. For years before his death he was recognized as a scientific investigator of the highest order, but, good as his purely research work was, he perhaps did even better work in the superintendence and development of the Mukesar Institute - now one of the largest experimental and serum-producing stations in the world, the economic value of which to India has become incalculable...

The extracts from the Indian press, which we printed last week, show that his death is recognised in that country as a national loss - and, indeed, few men could have done more for Indian agriculture than he did at Mukesar. India has lost one of her most valuable civil servants, and veterinary pathology one of its ablest exponents."; Obituary: Lt. Col. John Dalrymple Edgar Holmes CIE, MA, DSc, MRCVS (1915), The Veterinary Record, vol. XXVII, p. 560; The Late Lieutenant-Colonel J. Edgar D. Holmes CIE, MA, DSc, CVD, MRCVS (1915), The Veterinary Journal, June 1915, pp. 246-248; The Late Lt.-Col. J. D. E. Holmes FRCVS (1915). The Veterinary Record, vol. XXVII, p. 580. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial tablet. He is, however, commemorated on the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons Great War Memorial and the War Memorial of the Royal
Veterinary College, London. He is not commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

31. Obituary (1918), The Veterinary Journal, April 1918, p. 192; Obituary: Lenox-Conyngham (1918), The Veterinary Record, vol. XXX, p. 390; Obituary: The late Lieut.-Col. H M Lenox-Conyngham (1918), The Veterinary Record, vol. XXX, p. 412; The Late Lieut.-Colonel HM Lenox-Conyngham, DSO, FRCVS (1918), The Veterinary Journal, April 1918; For his services on the Somaliland Campaign General John Gough VC mentioned him in dispatches: “Lieutenant H. M. Lenox-Conyngham, Army Veterinary Department is deserving of special mention for his conscientious work and the indefatigable manner in which he performed his very onerous duties, caused by the large number of sick camels.”; He had married Eva Darley of The Paddocks, Ilsby, Rugby, and had a son and a daughter. One of his brothers, Lieutenant Colonel John Staples Molesworth Lenox-Conyngham, was killed in September 1916 while commanding the 6th Battalion of the Connaught Rangers. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial tablet, however, he is commemorated on the War Memorial of the Royal Veterinary College, London.


34. ADLER, M. (1922), British Jewry Book of Honour 1914-1918, page 179. Naval and Military Press, UK; Minutes of the Property, Law & Finance Committee (1915). Box 3, Board of Management Minutes, vol. 2 (1911-1916). November 17, 1915, p. 213. Archive of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Centre for Research Collections, Edinburgh University Library. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission incorrectly records that Max Mendelsohn was a Veterinary Surgeon. A note in the college minutes in 1915 records that an application had been made to have laboratory assistants Mendelsohn and Bennett exempted from military service, this was unsuccessful as both men were killed in the war.

35. MACKENZIE, J.E. (ed.) (1921), University of Edinburgh Roll of Honour 1914-1919, pp. 76-77. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; Student Register (1901-1905). Archive of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Centre for Research Collections, Edinburgh University Library. The memorial is inscribed with the name ‘Ian Ness’. An Ian Ness is listed in the college Matriculation Index in 1906, however, no further record of him has been found. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission has no record of an Ian Ness being killed during the Great War, however, there are a number of entries for ‘John Ness’. The name ‘Ian’ has the same Latin root as ‘John’ and is often used in Scotland as an informal version of the same. The CWGC does commemorate a John Ness whose widow’s address is given as Leith, Edinburgh and who was killed while serving with the 17th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers in France in 1918. Before joining this regiment he originally enlisted and served as a Private in the Army Veterinary Corps. The 1911 census places him as a farm worker in Fife and he is known to have joined the army sometime before the end of 1915. However, no connection between this man, or any other John Ness, and the college has been established although there remains a small possibility he may have been employed as member of the lay staff for some time between the above dates. A more satisfying explanation exists. In Box 28, ‘miscellany’ file, in the college archives there is a handwritten notebook entitled ‘Graduates and Students on Active Service’ in which a J. S. Ness is listed as on active service and is underscored intimating having been killed. A James Sharp Ness matriculated in 1914 and the home address given in the Student Register matches a Commonwealth War Graves Commission entry for the same name. It is therefore probable that the original war memorial had been inscribed with the incorrect forename for this man.

Durham Light Infantry, p. 66, Humphrey Milford: London; MACKENZIE, J.E. (ed.) (1921). University of Edinburgh Roll of Honour 1914-1919, pp. 82-83. Oliver and Boyd: Edinburgh; Obituary: Capt D.S. Phorson DLI (1916). The Scotsman, December 28, 1916, p. 7, c. 4. His Commanding Officer wrote to his parents of him: "Your son was a 2nd Lieut. when I joined the battalion about four and a half months ago. He had the opportunity of commanding his company temporarily just before I joined. I found that he commanded his company efficiently and well in the trenches, so promoted him to be Captain straight from 2nd Lieut. I found that the officers of the battalion had a high opinion of his sound sense, and an equally high opinion of the sympathetic side of his character, and I know that he was universally liked in his company. On the night of the 16th he was sitting with his two subaltern officers in the dug-out which was his company's headquarters. We had been giving the enemy a bad time with a certain artillery programme; we had made our dispositions for the safety of the men in the case if the enemy's retaliation should be severe. and Capt Phorson had personally arranged for his own company that, without sacrificing protective measures in any way, the men might be under as much cover as possible. While sitting in his company's headquarters, the enemy began some desultory shelling. This shelling grew in intensity, and Capt Phorson said to his two officers that they were to move with him to a deeper dug-out. I believe he had actually begun to get out of his chair, when they could hear a shell, which experience told them was coming somewhere near. Capt Phorson said: 'Wait for this,' and as he sat down again, the big shell hit the dug-out where the roof joined the wall, and killed him and another officer (Lieut. Bushby) and wounded a third officer (Lieut. Lean). He had no pain as his death was instantaneous. I am sure, from my knowledge of him, that he could wish for no better ending than dying at his post as he did. He had very many narrow escapes in his time, for he was a seasoned soldier, and he took all his chances with the equanimity and coolness which, you know better than I, was one of his characteristics. I represent the entire battalion when expressing my deepest sympathy with you and the loss which the battalion has suffered in losing a valuable Company Commander.'

37. Auckland War Memorial Museum Cenotaph Database, Tamaki Paenga Hira, Auckland Museum, Auckland, New Zealand. muse.aucklandmuseum.com/databases/Cenotaph (Accessed on 05/08/2006); BYRNE, J.R. (1922). New Zealand Artillery in the Field, 1914-1918, page 174. In: New Zealand in the First World War 1914-1918. Whitcombe and Tombs Limited: Auckland, New Zealand; GIFFORD (ed.) (1920). Roll of Honour of the Pupils and Staff of Dunfermline High School, pp. 24, 39 and plate No. 9. R.K. Lindsay & Allen: Dunfermline; Items for Farmers (1912). Ashburton Guardian, 1 Pouuterangi, 1912; PRIMMER, Jacob Hope - WWI 2/282 - Army [Digitised Record] (2012). Reference: AABK 18805 W5550 0094728. New Zealand Defence Force Personnel Records. Te Rua Mahara o te Kawanatanga, Archives New Zealand; Personal: Mr James Hope Primmer, MRCVS (1912). The Veterinary Record, vol. XXIV, p. 512; Obituary: Jacob Hope Primmer, MRCVS, Capt. New Zealand Vety. Corps. (1917). The Veterinary Record, vol. XXIX, p. 523; Untitled (1917). Northern Advocate, September 6, 1917, in which Gunner W.J. Wilson wrote: 'The saddest affair I have ever witnessed happened not far from me the other day. A thunderstorm came on, and I was sitting in my tent out of the rain, when suddenly there was a terrific crack, far louder than the sound of any gun-firing or shell-bursting. We rushed outside, and saw that a tree had been struck by lightning about twenty feet from our tent. At the foot of the tree was a cookhouse, in which ten men of the 7th Battery had been sheltering from the rain. Our corporal was the first man to go in, and a sad spectacle confronted him. The whole ten men had been struck by lightning, and lay on the floor, some of them moaning. They were quickly taken out, and everything done to save them. One, Veterinary-Captain Primmer, had been killed, and most of the others were more or less injured. They were removed in motor ambulances, but I have not heard how they got on, although I believe some are all right. The veterinary surgeon was much liked and respected by us all, and his case was rendered particularly sad by the fact that his wife was in Paris expecting him to go and see her. The affair created a deep impression among us all, for it seemed strange that when the enemy's efforts to kill had failed, Nature should take a hand in the business, with such tragic results.' Shortly before leaving for New Zealand he had married Melanie Sophie Forbes, later of Belleknowes, Dunedin, New Zealand. They had one daughter, Kathleen Melanie Forbes Primmer, born in January 1914.

September 1918, p. 314; Obituary: Arthur Richard Routledge, FRCVS, Louth, Lincs. (1918). The Veterinary Record, vol. XXXI, p. 7; Obituary: The Late Capt. A.R. Routledge (1918), The Veterinary Record, vol. XXXI, p. 22. He was married to May Routledge of Stapleton House, Louth, and had a daughter. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial tablet.


40. CRAIK, A. [Personnel Communication, including photograph] (2014); Obituary: Death of Captain Veterinary Surgeon Storie (1915). The Scotsman, October 5, 1915, p. 10, c. 8; Obituary: Captain John Storie, AVC (TF), East Linton, Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire (1915). The Veterinary Journal, October 1915, p. 562; Obituary: Capt. John Storie, AVC (TF), East Linton, Prestonpans (1915). The Veterinary Record, vol. XXVIII, p. 164; Obituary (1915). The Veterinary Record, vol. XXVIII, p. 178. The RCVS register records that John Storie was a graduate of the New Edinburgh Veterinary College. His connection with the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College is not entirely clear although it may be that he undertook some post graduate study there or held a teaching post at the college. He was married to Catherine Nancy Clapperton Storie and had three sons and two daughters. His second son, James Clapperton Storie, qualified MRCVS from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in 1909 and also served as a Captain in the Army Veterinary Corps during the Great War.


43. Obituary: Mr Thomas Wright MRCVS (1918). The Veterinary Journal, February 1918, pp. 75-76; Obituary: Thomas Wright MRCVS (1918) The Veterinary Record, vol. XXX, p. 294; The Late Mr T. Wright MRCVS (1918) The Veterinary Journal, February 1918. He was married with two daughters, three step-daughters and a son, Thomas Lewis Wright who qualified MRCVS from the Royal Veterinary College, London in July 1916 and served as a Captain in the Army Veterinary Corps in Mesopotamia during the Great War. In 1916 Thomas Wright had purchased for his son the practice of the late J.W. Brownless MRCVS, a graduate of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, who was killed on active service in Gallipoli in July 1915. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial tablet or on the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons’ War Memorial to Veterinary Surgeons who died in the Great War in Belgravia House, London. He is not commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.


46. BLAIR, Rev. N., Chaplain of Merchiston Castle School [Personal Communication, including photograph] (2013); GOLDSMIDT, Colonel (Retd.) M.K., Trustee and a Regimental Historian of The Royal Leicestershire Regiment [Personal Communication] (2012); GOLDSMIDT, Colonel
(Retd.) M.K. (2013). Found- Another Tiger DSO from World War Two. In: The Green Tiger, page 10, Autumn 2013; Posthumous Award of the DSO (1946). Unidentified newspaper cutting dated March 23, 1946, in the Archive of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Centre for Research Collections, Edinburgh University Library. The citation for his DSO reads: 'On 17th September, 1943, near Salerno Captain Brown was in command of a company ordered to attack a feature known as White Cross Hill. His company started to attack but came under heavy machine gun fire and was eventually held up. In spite of this, Captain Brown rushed forward followed by one other officer and succeeded in reaching the objective. He then sent back the officer who was with him to try and bring more men up by a different route. He himself armed only with a pistol and grenade held the summit of the hill against continual attacks from several quarters and was seen to have killed a number of the enemy. The remainder of his company, which had suffered several casualties in this attack were unable to reach him in spite of repeated attempts and he was last seen holding out by himself and being attacked on all sides. His determination to reach the objective and his fierce fighting entirely unsupported when he had reached it not only inspired his company to renewed efforts to reach him and to drive back the enemy but undoubtedly also gave them the opportunity to reorganise after severe casualties and prevented further penetration by the enemy which might otherwise have occurred with most serious results.' In September 1935 he married Mary Mayo Carter in Edinburgh and they had one daughter, Patricia. In July 1946 his widow re-married his younger brother Charles Gordon Brown who was himself badly injured in the war and a former Japanese prisoner-of-war.


48. His younger brother Lance Corporal John Urquhart Craigen was killed serving with the 4th battalion Seaforth Highlanders on 4 June 1940 during the retreat to Dunkirk.

49. Thailand-Burma Railway Centre [Database], POW Record, Thailand-Burma Railway Centre, Kanchanaburi, Thailand; Officer Training Corps (1935); Photographs and Portraits. Archive of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Centre for Research Collections, Edinburgh University Library. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial Tablet.


51. Obituary: Mr Robert Dunwoody, MRCVS (1943), The Veterinary Record, vol. 55, no. 36, p. 340.


Officer and an Indian Sepoy, both had haemorrhagic smallpox, deadly infectious the worst type possible. The C.O. had a word with me and said there was no cure and that they would be dead within 48 hours (and they were). I was issued with a revolver and a load of bullets and told if things got awkward and the patients went berserk, I knew what to do, on no account were they to leave the hut they were in. It is terrible to see this type of smallpox, they just lay there and died, there was nothing we could do only make them as comfortable as possible. “There was no possible hope of recovery, I spoke to him several times but he became very incoherent as time went by, he was naturally very sedated and he died quite peacefully, incidentally he knew he would. I think God has a way of taking over. I have found that those with the worst wounds and illnesses the least trouble, strange.”

56. Obituary: Mr Arthur G. McCrea, MRCVS, DVS (1945). The Veterinary Record, vol. 57, no. 47, p. 584; Thailand-Burma Railway Centre [Database], POW Death Record.


59. NANGLE, J.J. (2007), Nangle Castello Nagle... and then some. www.nanglemedieval.com; Officer Training Corps (1935), Photographs and Portraits. Archive of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Centre for Research Collections, Edinburgh University Library. He was not commemorated on the original War Memorial tablet.

60. RAF Commands. Message Board. www.rafcommands.com (Accessed on 19/07/2010); He had married Zena Moira Barron, of Frome, Somerset. His elder brother William Hosken Parker was also a student of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College and qualified MRCVS in 1942.

61. Rugby Section (1937), The Centaur, November 1937, vol. 6, no. 22, pp. 33-34. Students Representative Council, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College; Rugby Section (1938), The Centaur, March 1938, vol. 7, no. 23, pp. 43-46. Students Representative Council, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College.


FROM The Farrier’s and Horseman’s Complete Dictionary: by Thomas Wallis, surgeon 2nd edition 1764

BANGLE-EARS, an imperfection in a horse, remedied in the following manner: place his ears in the manner in which you would have them stand, and then, with two little boards or pieces of trenchers, three fingers broad, having two long strings knit to them, bind the ears so fast in the places where they are fixed, that they cannot stir. Then behind the head and the root of the ear, you will percieve a great deal of empty wrinkled skin, which you are to pull up with your finger and thumb; and with a sharp pair of scissars, clip away all the empty skin close by the head; then, with a needle and red silk, stitch the two outsides of the skin together; and with your green ointment heal up the sore; which done take away the splints that hold up the ears, and in a short time you will find them keep the same place where you set them, without alteration.

*****
ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES WAR MEMORIAL – UPDATE

Peter K. Matthews, Colin M. Warwick, Brian McTier and Alastair A. Macdonald

A new Memorial plaque, 1475mm wide and 1680mm tall, has been made to commemorate the staff, students and graduates of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College who died during or following active service in the South African (2nd Boer) War (1899-1902), the Great War (1914-1918) and the Second World War (1939-1945)\(^1\). The plaque was created at Dovetailors\(^2,3\), designed by David Wilson and made in European Oak by Craig Dalziel, with individual carving of the coat of arms and the wreaths by Graham Gamble. It was placed in a decorative frame featuring oak burr detailing (Fig. 1). The font for the text was centaur and was cut using a computer numerical control (CNC) machine.

On the 7 November, 2014, the new War Memorial was placed on the east wall of the Quiet Study Room beside the Lady Smith of Kelvin Veterinary Library to replace the War Memorial tablet from Summerhall; the latter has now been moved into the archives of the University of Edinburgh.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our thanks to Norrie Russell (Roslin Institute & R.(D.)S.V.S., The University of Edinburgh) for taking the photograph, and to students Samantha Miles (3rd year, Dick Vet) and Felix Bråberg (4th year, University of Glasgow Business School) for participating. We gratefully acknowledge the financial contributions made towards this plaque by the Veterinary History Society, Staff of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies and Alumni of the University of Edinburgh.

REFERENCES AND COMMENTS


2. Dovetailors, 15-16 Festoon Rooms, Sunny Bank Mills, 83-85 Town St, Farsley, West Yorkshire LS28 5UJ.

Fig. 1. The War Memorial Plaque Newly Made to Commemorate the Staff, Students and Graduates of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College who Died during or following Active Service in the South African (2nd Boer) War (1899-1902), the Great War (1914-1918) and the Second World War (1939-1945).

*****

FROM *The Farrier and Naturalist* January 1828 p. 39

The late Professor Peals composition for the ‘Foot Rot’ in sheep:

Blue Vitriol (Sulphate of copper)
Roche Alum, both in powder, each two ounces;
Verdigris (Subacetate of copper), one once;
Corrosive sublimate (Oxymuriate of Mercury), two drachms;
Best brown vinegar, two pints –

To be mixed together: put in a warm place till dissolved; shaking often, after which it will be fit for use. To be applied to the foot by means of a small brush, every third or fourth day.