## War Office, July 6, 1900.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officer, and Trooper whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names :--

Regiment.	Name.	Acts of Courage for which recommended.
The Gordon High- landers	Captain Ernest Beckwith Towse	On the 11th December, 1899, at the action of Majesfontein, Captain Towse was brought to notice by his Commanding Officer for his gallantry and devotion in assisting the late Colonel Downman, when mortally wounded, in the retire- ment, and endeavouring, when close up to the front of the firing line, to carry Colonel Downman on his back; but finding this not possible, Captain Towse supported him till joined by Colour-Sergeant Nelson and Lance-Corporal
		Hodgson. On the 30th April, 1900, Captain Towse, with twelve men, took up a position on the top of Mount Thaba, far away from support. A force of about 150 Boers attempted to seize the same plateau, neither party appearing to see the other until they were but 100 yards apart. Some of the Boers then got within 40 yards of Captain Towse and his party, and called on him to surrender. He at once caused his men to open fire and remained firing himself until severely wounded (both eyes shattered), succeeding in driving off the Boers. The gallantry of this Officer in vigorously attacking the enemy (for he not only fired, but charged forward) saved the situation, notwithstanding the
The Royal Fusiliers	Captain Charles	numerical superiority of the Boers. On the 14th October, 1899, Captain FitzClarence went
(City of London Regiment)	FitzClarence	with his squadron of the Protectorate Regiment, consisting of only partially trained men, who had never been in
		action, to the assistance of an armoured train which had gone out from Mafeking. The enemy were in greatly
		superior numbers, and the squadron was for a time surrounded, and it looked as if nothing could save them
		from being shot down. Captain FitzClarence, however, by his personal coolness and courage inspired the greatest
		confidence in his men, and, by his bold and efficient handling of them, not only succeeded in relieving the armoured train, but inflicted a heavy defeat on the Boers,
		who lost 50 killed and a large number wounded, his own losses being 2 killed and 15 wounded. The moral effect of this blow had a very important bearing on
· · · ·		subsequent encounters with the Boers. On the 27th October, 1899, Captain FitzChrence led his squadron from Mafeking across the open, and made a night
: .		attack with the bayonet on one of the enemy's trenches. A hand-to-hand fight took place in the trench, while a heavy fire was concentrated on it from the rear. The enemy was
		driven out with heavy loss. Captain FitzClarence was the first man into the position and accounted for four of the enemy with his sword. The British lost 6 killed and
		9 wounded. Captain FitzClarence was himself slightly wounded. With reference to these two actions, Majora General Baden-Powell states that had this Officer not
*		shown an extraordinary spirit and fearlessness the attacks would have been failures, and we should have suffered
10th Hussars	Captain) Sir Ìohn	Colesberg, Sir John Milbanke, when retiring under fire with
	P. Milbanke, Bart.	a small patrol of the 10th Hussars, notwithstanding the fact that he had just been severely wounded in the thigh, rode back to the assistance of one of the men whose pony was exhausted, and who was under fire from some Boers who had dismounted. Sir John Milbanke took the man up on his own horse under a most galling fire and brought him safely back to camp.
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