**Roll of Honour World War I 1914-1918**

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death | Buried or commemorated at |
| Gowans, James (Jimmie) | Lance-Corporal (in Strathallan Archive). Private on Commonwealth War Graves website | S/9869 | Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders Depot  | 06/06/1917 Age 20 | PERTH (JEANFIELD AND WELLSHILL) CEMETERYG. (P1). 2211.United Kingdom |
| <https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/2753609/j-gowans/> That we know anything about these early years of Strathallan School is almost entirely due to James’ brother Stewart who wrote an account of their time in Bridge of Allan. James had been educated first at Perth Academy, alongside Allan Langlands Harley, but had moved with him and his brother Stewart to Strathallan in September 1913. We know that James was a slow-left arm bowler in the earliest cricket side, not to mention the first Captain of School, but he distinguished himself in passing the Cambridge Senior Examination with Honours in December 1913, going on to finish second in Britain in the London Matric in early 1914. Bolstered by this impressive academic background he went up to King’s College London in the autumn of 1914, entering the Engineering Faculty, and improving his burgeoning academic standing by winning the Tennant Prize for Geology in his first year. According to his obituary in the King’s College Review, ‘his modesty of disposition gained the affection of both Staff and Students’. At the end of the university year in 1915 he joined up as a private in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He served with the Battalion in France, being shot through the knee. According to accounts he lay in no-man's land for over fifteen hours before being rescued, subsequentlycontracting pneumonia. Repatriated to recover from his wounds, he died at Tooting Military hospital on the 6th of June 1917, aged twenty. His body was returned to Perth and buried in the Wellshill Cemetery.<https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf> However, in 1915, at the end of his first year at University, Ja m e s joined up as a private in the 14th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He was quickly promoted to Lance Corporal, suffered injury and was then transferred to the 2nd Battalion. With them he was involved in a number of battles on the Western Front. In early May 1917, his Battalion was out of the line, resting near Arras in northern France. The weather was good and they played inter-Company football matches and, according to their War Diary, ‘a considerable amount of cricket'. This wasn't to last however,- the Arras offensive was in full swing as the British attempted to break through the German front lines so after a brief spell of training and refitting, James ’ Battalion was back in trenches on the front line. An attack on the heavily fortified Hindenburg line was planned at 7.30pm on May 20th. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders left the trenches at dusk, and found little opposition, though there were some casualties from sniping. A road by the river was taken, thirty four prisoners captured and many Germans killed. In a second phase, machine gun fire stalled the advance, even after reinforcements arrived. Stokes mortar and rifle grenades targeted the machine gun nests, further advances were made from 2am and more prisoners taken. The Battalion made it as far as the river but were held up by machine gun fire and so dug in. As dawn broke on 21st May, the advance paused - it would be too dangerous in the daylight but small advances were made during the night. The Battalion were then relieved the following night. A few days later, the Battalion supported a successful attack on the German trenches on May 27th. James was wounded, shot through the knee, and lay there in no-man's land for fifteen hours. Eventually he was found, brought back behind the lines and a day or two later was on his way back to England. Unfortunately, with the blood loss and exposure, he contracted pneumonia and died in Tooting Military Hospital on June 8th 1917. He was just twenty years old.<https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/641/file/Volume-21-No-1-2014-opt.pdf>  |

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death | Buried or commemorated at |
| Harley, Allan Langlands | Private  | S/42003 | Seaforth Highlanders4th Bn. | 09/05/1918 Age 18 | CABARET-ROUGE BRITISH CEMETERY, SOUCHEZVIII. H. 22.France  |
| <https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/585915/allan-langlands-harley/> That we know a little more about Allan Harley, is almost entirely due to an article that appeared in the Perthshire Advertiser in 1918. Educated firstly at Perth Academy, he later attended Strathallan as one of the original boarders in 1913, becoming Captain of School in 1916-17, with a distinguished academic and sporting record. He had passed the Junior Cambridge Examination in 1915, finishing second in the British Empire at his branch of study, then passed the Senior Cambridge in the first rank, at 16, the following year. During his last year the School eleven won every match during the cricket and football seasons. He was a great favourite with the boys in the School, especially the younger ones, and on going up to the ‘Varsity’ he was ‘chaired’ to the station by his admiring School fellows. In 1917 he was due to go up to Edinburgh University to study medicine but was instead called up for war service at age 18. Enrolling as a private in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, after training he was seconded to the Seaforth Highlanders who saw action in the area near Arras and the Somme in the latter years of the war. Barely three days after landing in France Allan was listed as missing in action. His death is registered as 9th May 1918. He was buried in the Cabaret Rouge British Cemetery near Souchez in France. He was only 18<https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf> He was reported missing on the 9th of April. Efforts were made to find him to no avail and he was presumed dead. The war ended later that year, then, in early 1919, almost a year after Allan was reported missing, his parents received a postcard written by him. It was not, however, the news they had hoped for; on it, in a different hand was the news that Allan was dead. It turned out that he had been wounded by a shell and was left lying for two days. He was taken prisoner by a German officer, then moved, with a few others, to a field hospital in Seclin, east of Bethune, and cared for by two sisters from a nearby nunnery. There, he wrote the postcard to his parents but the Germans did not allow him to send it. Although his injury was not initially life-threatening, he developed a fever after he was operated on and died at midnight on May 8th, 1918, a month after he received his injury. He was buried nearby. He was just 18 years old. That perhaps would have been it and his parents may never have found out. The Germans evacuated the area and burnt anything they thought might be useful to the Allies, but Allan's postcard was found and one of the sisters posted the card to his parents, adding details of his death and capture. His brother, Private George Langley visited the hospital and the grave in the cemetery in Seclin and personally thanked the sister who nursed him before and after his operation. Allan's body was moved to Caberet Rouge cemetery near Souchez. He is, of course, named in the Roll of Honour at Strathallan School, along with James Gowans and George Mollison, the first three Captains of Strathallan School.<https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/641/file/Volume-21-No-1-2014-opt.pdf>  |

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death | Buried or commemorated at |
| Mollison, George | Gunner | 126292 | Royal Field Artillery 34th Bty. 189th Bde. | 24/09/1917Age 20 | KLEIN-VIERSTRAAT BRITISH CEMETERYIII. D. 15.Belgium |
| <https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/455635/g-g-mollison/> Another of the original boarding pupils in Bridge of Allan days he, together with his younger brother Charles, was a member of the victorious cricket and football sides of 1913-15. He was wicketkeeper in the Cricket XI and was appointed Captain of School in 1914-15. He became a gunner in the Royal Field Artillery, probably in 1916, seeing action in the Ypres area where he died, probably in the Passchendaele offensive, on the 24th of September 1917. He is buried in the Klein Vierstraat British Cemetery, 6 kilometres southwest of Ypres on the southern part of the Salient. He was only twenty when he died. <https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf> In September 1917, the Battle of the Menin Road Ridge began and George's Brigade were in the thick of it. As the infantry anxiously waited in the forward trenches, over a thousand big guns started firing, roughly one artillery piece for every 1 metre of the front line. This was the start of a creeping barrage of shellfire that placed a curtain of explosions just ahead of the advancing infantry, which would then constantly shift - or creep - forward directly in front of the attacking troops. On the whistle, four divisions of British soldiers rose and made their way across no-man's land to the German trenches. The afternoon and evening saw no fewer than eleven determined German counter-attacks against various parts of the line; all were broken up and the enemy repulsed. At 6.30pm, where 41st Division (and George) was located, the Germans launched another heavy counter-attack but quick action by the gun batteries broke up their formations and the attack petered out. Over all, the British attack was a great success and most of the objectives were captured on its first day. Over the next few days, the British continued their offensive, seeing off many German counterattacks. However, a day before the battle ended, on 24th September, 1917, Georg e was killed, probably by enemy artillery. He was buried in the Klein Vierstraat British Cemetery, 6 kilometres south-west of Ypres, aged just twenty.<https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/641/file/Volume-21-No-1-2014-opt.pdf>  |

Survived the war

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death |  |
| Binnie, Charles B |  |  | Royal Marine Labour Corps | Survived the war |  |
| One of Strathallan’s initial day pupils at Bridge of Allan, he served in the Royal Marine Labour Corps, being discharged on account of his wounds on the thirtieth of May 1917. The Corps was manned by officers and other ranks who had been medically rated below the "Al" condition needed for front line service. Many were returned wounded. Labour Corps units were often deployed for work within range of the enemy guns, sometimes for lengthy periods. <https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf>  |

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death |  |
| Dalrymple, Tom | Lieutenant |  | Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders 9th Btn.9th Batallion's Dumbartonshire Territorials | Survived the war |  |
| Like so many others, one of the original Day pupils at Bridge of Allan, he joined the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, as part of the 9th Battalion’s Dumbartonshire Territorials, rising to the rank of Lieutenant. <https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf>  |

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death |  |
| Ferguson, Tom | May have reached 2nd Lieutenant (temp) |  | Highland Light Infantry | Survived the war |  |
| Amongst the first pupils, along with his brothers, at Bridge of Allan, he was the first to score a 50 for the Cricket XI. He served initially as a wireless operator, training along with another Strathallian, James Wotherspoon, at the Crystal Palace in London. Later he was said to have played rugby for the British Army against the Australian Army. He may have reached the rank of 2nd Lieutenant [Temp] in the Highland Light Infantry.. <https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf>  |
| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death |  |
| Haldane, R H B | Major |  | 6th (Renfrewshire) Battalion (Territorial) | Survived the war |  |
| Renton Haldane, an original day pupil from 1913 entered the 6th (Renfrewshire] Battalion (Territorial] rising to the rank of Major <https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf>  |

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death |  |
| Mollison, Charles P. | 2nd Lieutenant |  | Royal Scots Fusiliers | Survived the war |  |
| Younger brother of George Gilchrist Mollison [Died 1917], he reached the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Fusiliers. After the war he went on to play cricket and rugby for the Army at the age of nineteen, whilst also winning the regimental boxing Championship. <https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf>  |

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death |  |
| Terris, Arthur B | Temporary Lieutenant |  | Gordon Highlanders | Survived the war |  |
| One of the original day boys at Bridge of Allan, he became a Temporary Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders. <https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf>  |

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death |  |
| Thomson, Alexander | Temporary 2nd Lieutenant |  | Seaforth Highlanders | Survived the war |  |
| One of Strathallan's initial day pupils, he reached the rank of Temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders and was reported for distinguished service which may have earned him a Military Cross <https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf>  |

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| Name | Rank | Service No | Regiment | Date of Death |  |
| Wotherspoon, James |  |  | Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve | Survived the war |  |
| One of the early pupils at Bridge of Allan, he trained as a wireless operator, along with Tom Ferguson, at the Crystal Palace in London. He was attached to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. <https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/630/file/Volume-20-No-12-2012.pdf>  |

*“Many Strathallians were decorated, and the School could count among the honours received three Distinguished Service Crosses, two Military Crosses, two Distinguished Flying Crosses, two OBEs, eight MBEs, 19 mentioned in Despatches, four Territorial Decorations, ten Territorial Force Efficiency Medals and one French military decoration, the Croix de Guerre.”*

Coleman, Deborah (2022) *For All to Excel: A Celebration of Strathallan School.* London: Profile Editions.

<https://www.strathallan.co.uk/uploads/store/mediaupload/639/file/Volume-20-No-11-2011-opt.pdf>