

In memory of

Captain Leo Creagh

1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment



1



Photo by [Abrakama, Burton-on-Trent]
Capt. LEO. CREAGH, 1st Batt., The Manchester Regiment.
O.S., 1892.
Killed in action at Givenchy, December 21st, 1914.
Aged 36 years.

Leo Creagh (pronounced KRAY) was born on 20th October 1878 in Bombay, India (now called Mumbai) and christened in Peshawar. He was the eldest of eleven children and his parents were Surgical Major William Creagh and Bertha Rose Creagh (nee Aspinall).



Leo's father William was a doctor serving in the Army Medical Department and assigned to a unit of the Royal Artillery in India.² He married Bertha Aspinall in Bombay in 1876.³ He also served in the Afghan War and in China.

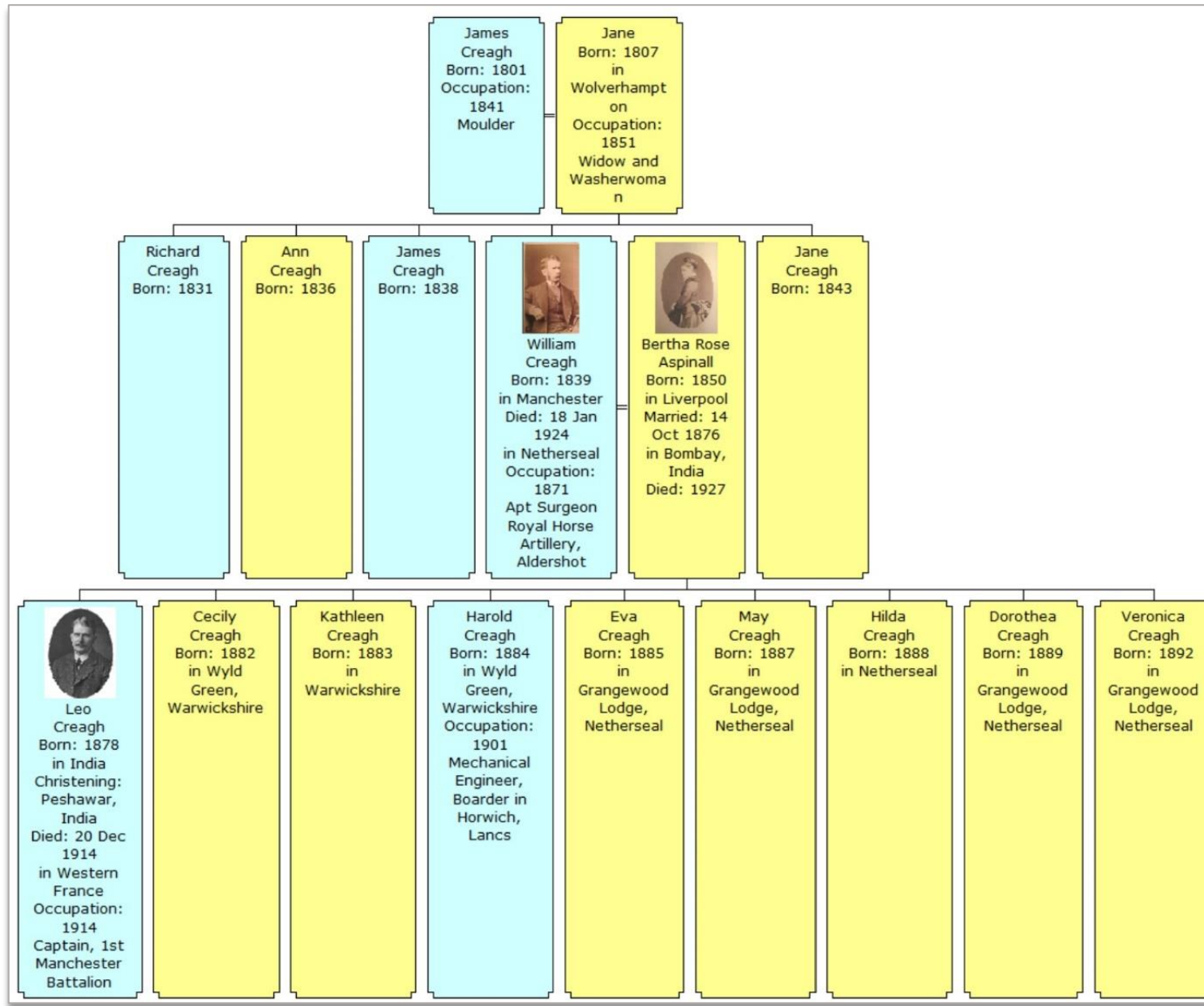


¹ Stoneywell College War Memorials and Memoirs

² www.themenbehindthemedals.org.uk

³ www.ancestry.co.uk Leo Creagh b1878 d1914 Public Member Photos Pat_Slay

The Creagh Family Tree



By 1881, the family had moved back to the UK and were living in Sutton Coldfield (Leo was two years old). William was by then a Doctor (Royal College of Surgeons).

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the											6 [Page 3]
Civil Parish [or Township] of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of				
Sutton Coldfield	Birmingham			Bolton		Aston	Birmingham				
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES		NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
		Inhabited (U) or Building (B)	Uninhabited (B)				Males	Females			
12	Sutton Rd	1		John Mc Hugh	Head	Mar	25		Ag. Lab	Birmingham, Ireland	
13		1		Henry Jones	Head	Mar	44		A Coachman	Birmingham, Leeds	
				Elizabeth do	Wife	Mar	44			Birmingham do	
				Julia do	do	do	9		Servant	do do	
				Charles H Jones	Son	do	6		do	do do	
14		1		James H Jones	Head	Mar	44		Journalist	Edinburgh, Worcester	
				Ann do	Wife	do	40			Edinburgh, Warwick	
				John do	Son	do	14			Birmingham do	
				Harriet Randall	Son	Mar	18		Domestic Servt	do do	
				Joseph do	Son	do	14		do do	Banbury	
15		1		Samuel Hope	Head	do	53		Goldsmith employing 5 men 1 boy	Birmingham, Warwick	
				Rose do	Wife	do	26			Birmingham, Warwick	
				William H do	Son	do	7		Scholar	Edinburgh, Warwick	
				Samuel H do	Son	do	6		do	do do	
				Frederick W Jones	Son	Mar	18		do	Edinburgh, Warwick	
				Fanny Jones	Cook	do	24		Domestic Servt	Middleton, Warwick	
				Elizabeth do	Serv	do	20		do do	do do	
				Beatrice F Hope	Son	do	12			Leamington, Warwick	
16		1		William Greach	Head	Mar	49		Doctor L.R.C.S.	Manchester	
				Bertha do	Wife	do	31			Manchester	
				Geo do	Son	do	2			India	
				Josephine Morrison	Wife	Mar	37			New York	
				Mary H Jones	Cook	do	26		Domestic Servt	Widnesbury	
				Emma Parnell	Serv	do	21		do do	Widnesbury	
				Elizabeth Turner	do	do	15		do do	Widnesbury	
Total of Houses...		5		Total of Males and Females...		10	15				

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

Eng- Sheet K.

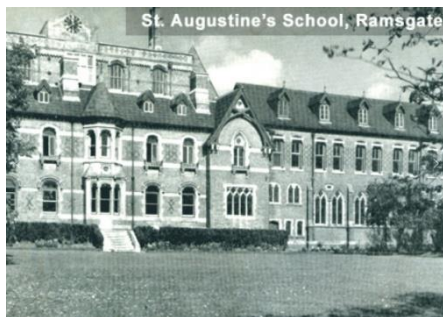
NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

Eng—Sheet K.

By 1891, Leo's parents and siblings were living at Grangewood Lodge, Netherseal - where five of Leo's sisters were born. William Creagh was a General Practitioner for Netherseal and Lullington.

Administrative County of <u>Leicester</u>					The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the										Page 8	
Civil Parish		Municipal Borough		Municipal Ward		Urban Sanitary District		Town or Village or Hamlet		Rural Sanitary District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Ecclesiastical Parish or District		
of <u>Seals</u>		of		of		of <u>Netherseal</u>		of <u>Netherseal</u>		of <u>Ashby de la Zouch</u>		of <u>Baseworth</u>		of <u>Seals</u>		
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (2, 3, or 4.)	Number of rooms occupied if less than five	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lunatic, Imbecile or Idiot				
42	Grange Wood Farm	7		George Gethridge	Son	S	16	In Charge of Farm House		+	Derbyshire, Linton					
				Mabel do	Daughter	S	15	do		+	do do					
				Ethel do	Daughter	S	11	Scholar			do do					
				Blanche do	Daughter	S	9	do			do do					
				William Yardley	Servant	S	21	Farm Servant		+	do do					
43	do Cottages	7		John Coran	Head	M	50	Stationary Engine Driver		+	Leicestershire, Netherseal					
				Elizabeth do	Wife	M	43			+	Derbyshire, Linton					
				Mary Jane do	Daughter	S	19			+	Leicestershire, Netherseal					
				Emma do	Daughter	S	18			+	do do					
				Agnes do	Daughter	S	9	Scholar			do do					
44	do do	7	4	John Brotherton	Head	M	29	Colliery Laborer Coal		+	do Shropshire					
				Rebecca	Wife	M	28				Derbyshire, Linton					
45	do do	7	4	John Cook	Head	M	52	Coal miner		+	do Yeavering					
				Eliza do	Wife	M	53				Shropshire, Watlington					
46		7	4	Henry Charles Langford	Head	M	36	Coachman, Domestic Serv.		+	Derbyshire, Netherseal					
				Mary Ann do	Wife	M	24				Shropshire, Cripps					
				Leah Martha do	Son	S	2				Leicestershire, Netherseal					
				Sarah Hillidge	Visitor	S	22				Shropshire, Cripps					
47	do do	9	3	Thomas Cox	Head	M	41	Coal miner		+	Derbyshire, Coton in the Elms					
				Mary Ann do	Wife	M	31				Leicestershire, Loughborough					
				John William do	Son	M	6				Derbyshire, Coton in the Elms					
				Georgia do	Daughter	S	6	Scholar			Shropshire, Stapenhill					
48	do do	16		George do	Head	M	49	General Practitioner, Registered		+	Lancashire, Manchester					
49	do Lodge	7		William Creagh	Head	M	53	Retired Army Medical Officer		+	Liverpool					
				Bertha do	Wife	M	41				Warwickshire, Wyke Green					
				Cecily do	Daughter	S	9	Scholar			do do					
				Kathleen do	Daughter	S	8	do			Leicestershire, Netherseal					
				Harold do	Son	S	7	do			do do					
				Lois do	Daughter	S	6	do			do do					
				May do	Daughter	S	4	do			do do					
				Hilda do	Daughter	S	3	do			do do					
7	Total of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms ...	4	16	Total of Males and Females...				11	19							

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.



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The 1891 Census shows that Leo, aged 12, was a pupil at St Augustine's College, boarding school in Ramsgate.

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Administrative County of <u>Kent</u>															
Civil Parish		Municipal Borough		Municipal Ward		Urban Sanitary District		Town or Village or Hamlet		Rural Sanitary District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Ecclesiastical Parish or District	
of <u>Ramsgate</u>		of <u>Ramsgate</u>		of <u>Ramsgate</u>		of <u>Ramsgate</u>		of <u>Ramsgate</u>		of <u>Ramsgate</u>		of <u>St. Augustine's</u>		of <u>St. Augustine's</u>	
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES		NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of		PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	Neither Employed nor Employed	WHERE BORN	If	
		In- habited (A.)	Un- inhabited (B.)				Male	Female						(1) Deaf-and-Dumb	(2) Blind
26	<u>St. Augustine's College</u>			Francis Marchant	Boarder		12		Pupil				Ireland		
				Thomas Howard	"	Single	15		"				Edinburgh		
				Charles G. Connelley	"	"	15		"				Ireland		
				Agnes C. Chaslin	"	"	15		"				Windsor		
				Edward Howard	"	"	15		"				Windsor		
				Paul Kelly	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Thomas W. Brown	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Robert G. Brown	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Joseph Brown	"	"	13		"				Windsor		
				Les Crangh	"	"	13		"				Ireland		
				Charles Bailey	"	"	12		"				Ireland		
				David Langhorne	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Edward A. Cook	"	"	13		"				Windsor		
				John Anderson	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				William Miller	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Richard Miller	"	"	10		"				Windsor		
				Francis Gray	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Paul Gallagher	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Gerard Gallagher	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Paul Gallagher	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Philip Gallagher	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				John Langford	"	"	14		"				Windsor		
				Francis J. Brown	"	Single	15		Roman Catholic Clerk				Windsor		
				Benjamin Brown	"	Single	15		Roman Catholic Clerk				Windsor		
				John Gray Baker	"	Single	15		Roman Catholic Clerk				Windsor		
				Edmund G. Brown	"	Single	15		Roman Catholic Clerk				Windsor		
				Edward G. Brown	"	Single	15		Roman Catholic Clerk				Windsor		
				Alfred W. Brown	"	"	15		Roman Catholic Clerk				Windsor		
				Thomas Brown	"	"	15		Roman Catholic Clerk				Windsor		
				Thomas Brown	"	"	15		Roman Catholic Clerk				Windsor		
				Joseph Brown	"	"	15		Roman Catholic Clerk				Windsor		
7	Total of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms ...	1		Total of Males and Females...											
							80	1							

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

⁶ http://members.madasafish.com/~cj_whitehound/family/St_Augustines.htm

⁷ 1891 Census www.ancestry.co.uk

By 1892, Leo was attending Stonyhurst College, Clitheroe, Lancashire.⁸

Stonyhurst was a leading Catholic boarding school for children aged thirteen onwards.

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There was a strong military tradition at Stonyhurst, and also amongst Leo's family. His father's relatives, James, Michael, Jasper and Charles Osborne Creagh all served in the Army during the mid-nineteenth century. Leo followed this tradition and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment Militia on 28th July 1897.¹⁰ He was promoted to Lieutenant on 14th December 1898.

The Militia consisted of men who trained as soldiers for a short period each year, and lived as civilians for the rest of the time. Serving in the Militia was a common way for officers to join the regular army. This is what Leo did on 4th January 1899. After training, he was assigned to the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment and joined them in Gibraltar on 15th March 1899. He and the Battalion remained there until 23rd August, when they transferred to Africa.

Leo's Record of Services shows that he was 5ft 11. He could also speak French.

⁸ www.worldwar1schoolarchives.org/stonyhurst-college

⁹ www.worldwar1schoolarchives.org/stonyhurst-college

¹⁰ www.themenbehindthemedals.org.uk

ARMY BOOK SH.
Books.
SH.
11.

60 Books—6-96

1st Im. Manchester Regiment.

W. & Sons Ltd.,—231

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¹¹Military Record of Services

Periods of Employment.				War Service.	
At Home.		Abroad (Specifying Stations).			
From	To	From	To		
<p>4. 1. 99. 14. 3. 99.</p> <p>22. 3. 00. 7. 2. 03.</p> <p>7. 12. 06. 19. 1. 09.</p>	<p>16. 3. 99. 23. 8. 99.</p> <p>24. 5. 99. 21. 3. 00.</p> <p>5. 2. 03. 19. 12. 04.</p> <p>20. 12. 04. 6. 12. 06.</p> <p>20. 1. 09.</p>	<p><i>Sebrach.</i></p> <p><i>S. Africa</i></p> <p><i>Singapore.</i></p> <p><i>India</i></p> <p><i>Secunderabad</i></p> <p><i>Bamphle</i></p> <p><i>Intendant</i></p>	<p>Campaigns, &c. (1) Specifying engagements; (2) if wounded, and (3) if mentioned in Despatches.</p> <p>Medals</p>	<p><i>S. Africa 1899-1900.</i></p> <p><i>Defence of Ladysmith.</i></p> <p><i>Dunn's S. A. Medal & Chap. Defence of Ladysmith.</i></p>	
Staff Service (Specifying Station).				Decorations	
Appointment.	From	To			

I do hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief this statement is in all respects correct and true.

[Signature]
Signature of Officer.

We do hereby certify that we are satisfied of the general correctness of this statement.

[Signature] Commanding Officer.

[Signature] Adjutant.

Date 1. 7. 03.

N.B.—Corrections and erasures to be made in red ink, and initialed by Commanding Officer.

South Africa and the Boer War

The Boer Wars in South Africa resulted from over a century of conflict between the British Empire and the Boers (farmers). Finding gold and diamonds in South Africa in 1867 fuelled the conflict.

The war began on October 11 1899, following a Boer ultimatum that the British should cease building up their forces in the region. It ended on 31 May 1902.

British military service records show high losses, with more than half caused by illness (especially typhoid fever) rather than enemy action. 22,000 British soldiers were killed, of which only 35% died in battle, and the remaining 65% from disease. It became apparent that there were serious problems with public health in Britain: up to 40% of recruits in Britain were unfit for military service, suffering from medical problems such as rickets and other poverty-related illnesses. 80% of men presenting for service in the Boer War were found by the Army Medical Corps to be physically unfit to fight.

78 Victoria Cross war medals were awarded to British and colonial soldiers for action during the Second Boer War.

In August 1899, Leo and the 1st Battalion were sent to South Africa in case war broke out between British and Boer settlers.

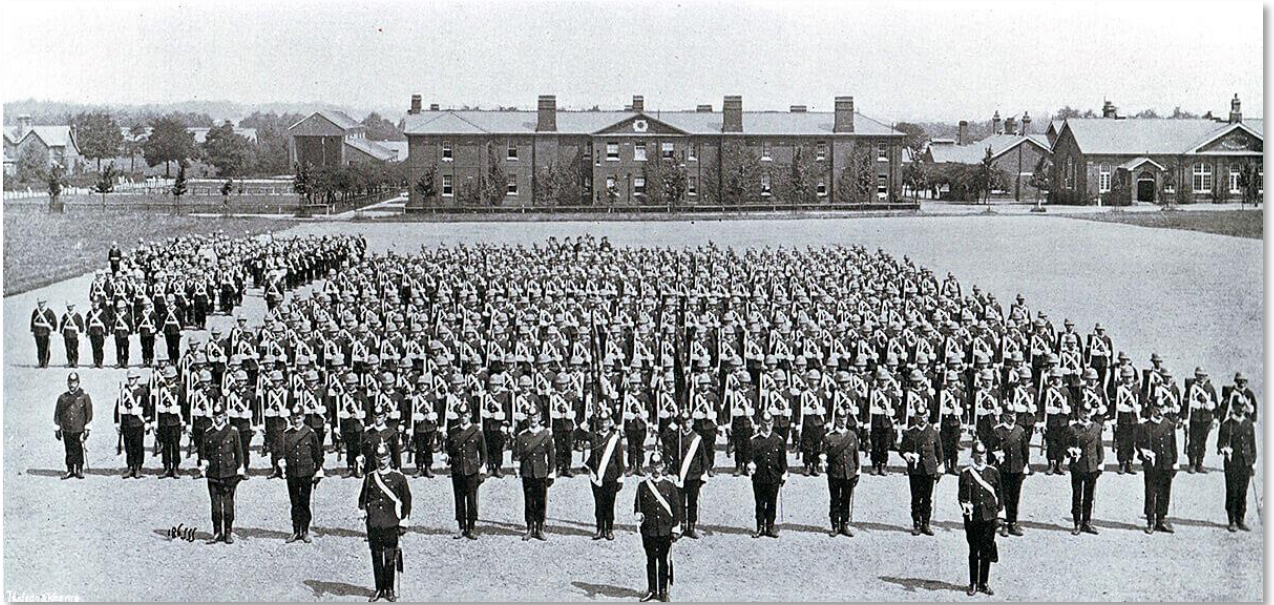
Leo was promoted to Lieutenant in September that year, aged 19.

They sailed to Durban and were stationed in the small town of Ladysmith in Natal, when war was declared on 11th October 1899. Leo had been assigned to a newly formed Mounted Infantry Company shortly after he arrived in South Africa.¹² He took a Mounted Infantry course during that year.



¹² www.themenbehindthemedals.or.uk

Rather than fight on horseback in the traditional manner of cavalry, the Mounted Infantry used horses primarily to move swiftly about the battlefield, where they would then dismount and fight on foot.¹³



1st Manchester Regiment on parade in Britain before leaving for South Africa. 1st Manchesters formed part of Colonel Ian Hamilton's brigade at the Battle of Ladysmith on 30th October 1899 in the Boer War¹⁴



The siege of Ladysmith

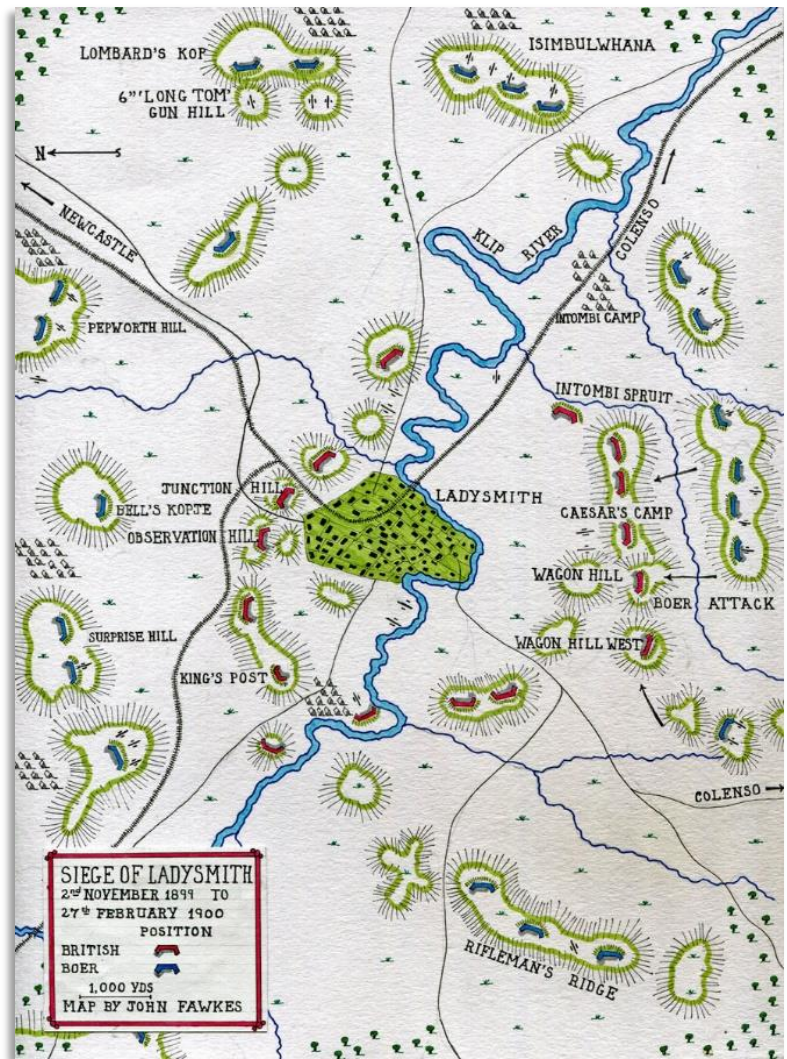
Leo was involved in the Battle of Lombards Kop, and then the Battle and the Siege of Ladysmith.

¹³ <https://www.crcpress.com/The-British-Army-Regular-Mounted-Infantry-18801913/Winrow/p/book/9781138330047>

¹⁴ <https://www.britishbattles.com/great-boer-war/battle-of-ladysmith/>

The 1st Battalion were based at Caesar's Camp, just outside the town, and played an important role in repelling Boer attacks.

Constant shelling meant that the British Army could not move openly during the day and had to camp in insanitary dugouts rather than in the open, which accelerated the spread of disease.



On 30th October 1899, as the Boers surrounded Ladysmith, the entire British force stationed there launched a sortie to capture the Boer artillery. The result was the disastrous Battle of Ladysmith, in which the British were driven back into the town having lost 1,200 men killed, wounded, or captured.

While the garrison waited for the British Relief force, conditions grew worse. General White had initially believed they could still fight their way out and did not treat the situation as a siege, despite the lack of food. It was not until Buller was defeated at Spion Kop in January that White agreed to reduce rations, give horses' meal to the men and slaughter the horses for food.¹⁵

The 1st Battalion were besieged for 18 days - from 2nd November 1899 to 27th February 1900.¹⁶

¹⁵ <https://www.britishbattles.com/great-boer-war/siege-of-ladysmith/>

¹⁶ www.themenbehindthemedals.or.uk

Peace was declared on 31st May 1902. The 1st Battalion had suffered the highest casualties, reflecting their involvement in the fighting at Ladysmith. 4 Officers and 75 NCO's and men were killed, one officer and 93 men died of disease and 145 were wounded.¹⁷

A total of 3,200 men died in the defence and rescue of the town.¹⁸



Leo received a medal for his involvement at the Defence of Ladysmith. He was only 20 years old.

Back in the UK

Leo left the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment and South Africa soon after peace was declared. He was assigned to the Manchester Regiment Depot in Ashton-under-Lyne on 21st March 1900. He stayed in the UK until 7th February 1903.¹⁹

During his time in the UK, Leo was promoted to Captain on 23rd November 1901, aged 23.²⁰

The Census records of 1901 shows Leo, aged 22, living as a Boarder at 7 Burlington Road, Paddington, London. His occupation is listed as 'Army - Lieutenant'.

During 1902, according to Leo's Record of Service, he undertook a Musketry course in Hythe, Kent.

¹⁷ www.tameside.gov.uk/archives/manchesterregiment/boerwar

¹⁸ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Ladysmith>

¹⁹ www.themenbehindthemedals.or.uk

²⁰ www.ancestry.co.uk Harts Annual Army List 1908;

The 1901 Census

Administrative County

Metropolitan

LONDON

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the

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Civil Parish

of Paddington

Ecclesiastical Parish

of St. Luke

County Borough, Municipal Borough, or Urban District

of Paddington

Ward of Municipal Borough or of Urban District

of Westbourne

Rural District

of

Parliamentary Borough or Division

of South Paddington

Town or Village or Hamlet

of

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, No. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES			Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	Condition as to Marriage	Age last Birthday of	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION	Employer, Worker, or Own account	If Working at Home	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lame (4) Imbecile, feeble-minded
		Uninhabited	Partially inhabited	Partially inhabited									
	5 Burlington Road				W. Gordon Taylor	Boarder	M	23	Medical Student			Sheatham Sharnay	
					Alice M. Taylor		F	46	Housewife			Scotland	
					Augusta I. Warner		F	60	do			Jersey	
					Les. O'neagh		M	22	Army (Lieut. & Jimmy)			India	
					Ernest R. Osborne		M	24	Student			do	
38	7 do	1			Elena Eraser	Head	F	47	Boarding House Keeper			Essex - Loxton	
					Emily Lang	Boarder	F	52	own means			Scotland	
					Frederica Ricknell		F	54	do			Oxford - Widdington	
					Lily Halliday		F	14	Schooler			London - Marylebone	
					Ellie E. Waters	Servant	F	19	General Servant (domestic)			Paddington	
39					Frank H. White	Head	M	64	Clergyman (Baptist)			Isle of Wight - Southwick	
					Emily	Wife	F	62	do			London - St. George	
					Charles E.	Servant	M	38	Shophand & writer			St. Luke - Chelsea	
40	9		1		Alfred M. Keniston	Head	M	33	own means			Liverpool	
					Evendolyn	Servant	F	38	do			Kent - Ramsgate	
41					Daniel Julienroz	Head	M	33	Consul (Republic of Colombia)			Colombia (Republic of)	
					Emilia	Wife	F	25	do			do	
					Alfred L.	Servant	M	11	do			London - 7th Kensington	
					Juan de D.	Servant	M	27	own means			Colombia (Republic of)	
42					Kate Ganga	Head	F	43	Boarding House Keeper			Samt - Taunton	
					Emma M. de	Servant	F	23	do			London - Paddington	
					Beatrice A.		F	19	do			do	
					Nanon		F	17	Presbyterian worker at home			do	
43	11		1		Henry Marshall	Boarder	M	40	Commercial Clerk			India (British subject)	
					James Dunphy	Head	M	68	Railway Porter (Retired)			Bristol - do	
44					John J. Mayhew		M	32	Bank Cashier			Lancashire - Manchester	
					Mary E.	Servant	F	26	Housekeeper (not domestic)			do	
45					Ernest J. Duncan	Head	M	45	West India Produce Merchant & Employer			Kent - Southampton	
Total of Schedules of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms		4			Total of Males and of Females...			11	17				

NOTE - Draw your pen through such words of the headings as are inapplicable.

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REFERENCE :-

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CM SCALE

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Originally established in the mid-19th Century, the School of Musketry at Hythe played a major role in WW1. The skills in firearms and marksmanship taught to officers at the school were cascaded throughout the British Army and meant that soldiers on the Western Front were able to offset the early superior machine-gun power of the German Army. The school's success coined the phrase 'the mad minute' - the ability of soldiers to fire their rifles 15-20 times in 60 seconds.²¹

Singapore and India

On 8th February 1903, Leo left the UK for Singapore. He was stationed there with the 1st Battalion until 19th December 1904, at which time they were transferred to India.

The 1st Battalion moved to India in 1904 and stayed for 10 years, during which time they travelled to many areas of the country as part of their commitment to supporting the protection of a colony of the British Empire.²²

In 1904, the Battalion travelled by train to their first destination - Secunderbad. Records show that Leo was stationed here.²³

A photograph available in the Manchester Regiment Image Archive dated 1908 shows Leo with the 1st Battalion at Trimulgherry Fort, Segunderabad.

²¹ www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01wsb1y;

²² www.awayfromthewesternfront.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/The-Jullundur-Brigade-Book-.pdf

²³ www.search.findmypast.co.uk/recordF013311

After five years at Secunderabad, the Battalion then travelled to Kamptee in October 1908.



Secunderabad, Kamptee and Jullundur in India

In March 1910, the Battalion moved from Kamptee back to Trimulgerry Fort at Secunderabad, and then on to Jullundur towards the end of 1911.

Around 1911, in Jullundur, India, three battalions (with different cultures, and different beliefs) came together. These were the 1st Manchesters, the 47th Sikhs and the 59th Scinde Rifles. They became known as the **Jullundur Brigade**.

In the years before WW1, they played football and cricket together, giving them the chance to form friendships and camaraderie, which would see them through what was to come. ²⁴ Photographs of the football and hockey teams are available to view and purchase on The Manchester Regiment Image Archive (www.manchester-regiment.org.uk).

²⁴ <https://awayfromthewesternfront.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/The-Jullundur-Brigade-Book-.pdf>



Leo Creagh : Photograph of Leo in
Tameside Local Studies and Archives
Centre. Reference: MRP/3B/025

The 1st Battalion trained alongside the 47th Sikhs and the 59th Scinde Rifles. They learned to speak their language and understand aspects of local culture so that they could communicate more effectively.

The 1st Manchester's were the British battalion of the 8th (Jullundur) Brigade of the 3rd (Lahore) Division.²⁵

On 2nd April 1911, a Census was taken of all those people living in the UK. A record was also made of all Army members, their wives and their children who were passing the night of 2nd April in India.

Leo is listed as a Captain of the 1st Battalion, aged 32.²⁶

Return of all Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Drummers and Rank							
NAME IN FULL.	RANK.	AGE (last Birthday).	CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.	UNIT, or ARM OF SERVICE.	TRADE or OCCUPATION (if any).	BIRTHPLACE.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
1 Baldwin Anthony Hugh	Lieut Colonel	44	Married	1st Manchester Reg	Commanding Unit	Stafford - Co. - Avon	
2 Hitchens Henry William Ernest	Major	45	Single	"	Nil	Leaden	
3 Rogers Edmund Howard	B: Colonel	42	Married	"	"	Southsea - Portsmouth	
4 Walker Edward John Howard	Major	40	Married	"	"	Rawal Pindi	
5 Creagh Leo	Captain	32	Single	"	"	Bom Bay, India	
6 Evans Wilfred Keith	Captain	32	Single	"	"	Hertford	
7 Hastings Wilfred Charles Dunnington	Captain	34	Single	"	"	Devonport - Devon	
8 Bates Harry Cecil	Captain	35	Single	"	"	Staleybridge, Cheshire	
9 Eshkins John David Beveridge	Captain	36	Married	"	"	Brighall - Yorkshire	
10 Edwards William Black	Captain	38	Single	"	"	Shrewsbury - Shropshire	

²⁵ www.jullundurassociation.org/manchester-reg/

²⁶ www.ancestry.co.uk/1911Census Census Enumeration District of India, Pg 334

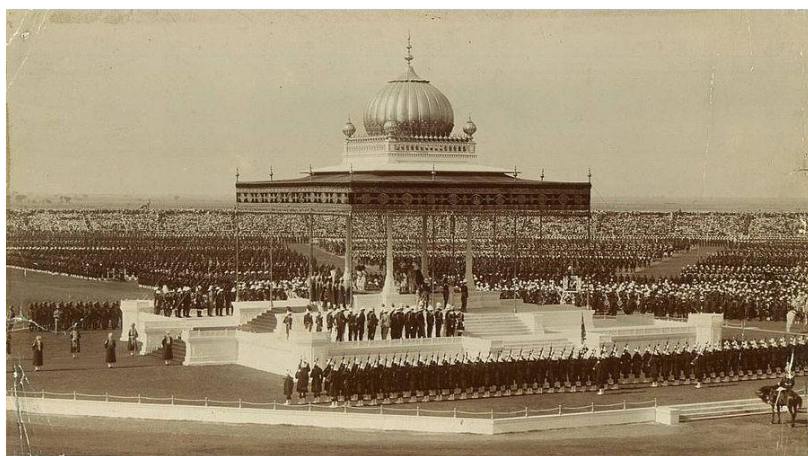
The Delhi Durbar

Whilst the 1st Battalion was in India, King George V came to the throne in Britain, in June 1911. They visited India in December that year.

Whilst they were in India, a massive celebration called the Delhi Durbar took place - held to commemorate the coronation in Britain of King George V and Queen Mary. It was a very grand affair, at which their Majesties were proclaimed Emperor and Empress of India.

Official ceremonies lasted from 7th to 16th December. The central event, the Durbar and proclamation, took place on 12th December.²⁷

The 1st Battalion took part in the Durbar itself on 12th and the spectacular military parade on 14th. It also provided many guards of honour for dignitaries.²⁸



26,800 Delhi Durbar medals made of silver were awarded to the men and officers of the British and Indian armies who participated in the event.²⁹ A total of 100 Delhi Durbar Medals were allocated to the 1st Battalion. Leo did not receive one.³⁰

After the Durbar was over, Leo and the 1st Battalion moved to Jullundur in the modern Indian Punjab.

In early March 1913, Leo attended an Intelligence Course held in Amballa.

He went on leave to England in mid-1914, and was still there when the First War broke out that August.³¹

²⁷ www.rgjmuseum.co.uk/photo-archive-item/delhi-durbar-1911/

²⁸ www.themenbehindthemedals.org.uk

²⁹ www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Durbar

³⁰ Images from Wikipedia

³¹ www.themenbehindthemedals.org.uk

After the outbreak of war, Army units stationed in India were quickly sent to France to help those units already there. The 1st Battalion set sail set sail on 29th August and arrived in France on 26th September.

An excerpt from the 1st Battalion War Diary that day shows details of when and where the Battalion left India. It is assumed that Leo was one of five 'on leave in England'.

	officers	other ranks
The Battalion sailed from KARACHI about 1 pm on the 29 th August 1914.		
Distribution on Battalion leaving India.		
Proceeding on Service.	17	914
Remaining in India. Depot.	2	110
on leave in England	5	5
To join at Port of disembarkation.	2	
Total.	26...	1029

32

From Karachi, they sailed on the ship Edevana to Suez, then proceeded by train to Cairo. On 18th September, the Battalion left Cairo and, again by train, headed to Alexandria to re-embark on the Edevana for Marseilles (a total of 18 Officers and 885 Other Ranks).³³

Having disembarked at Marseilles on 26th September, the Battalion then travelled to Orleans. Somehow, Leo was able to find his way back from leave in England to join No3 Company.³⁴

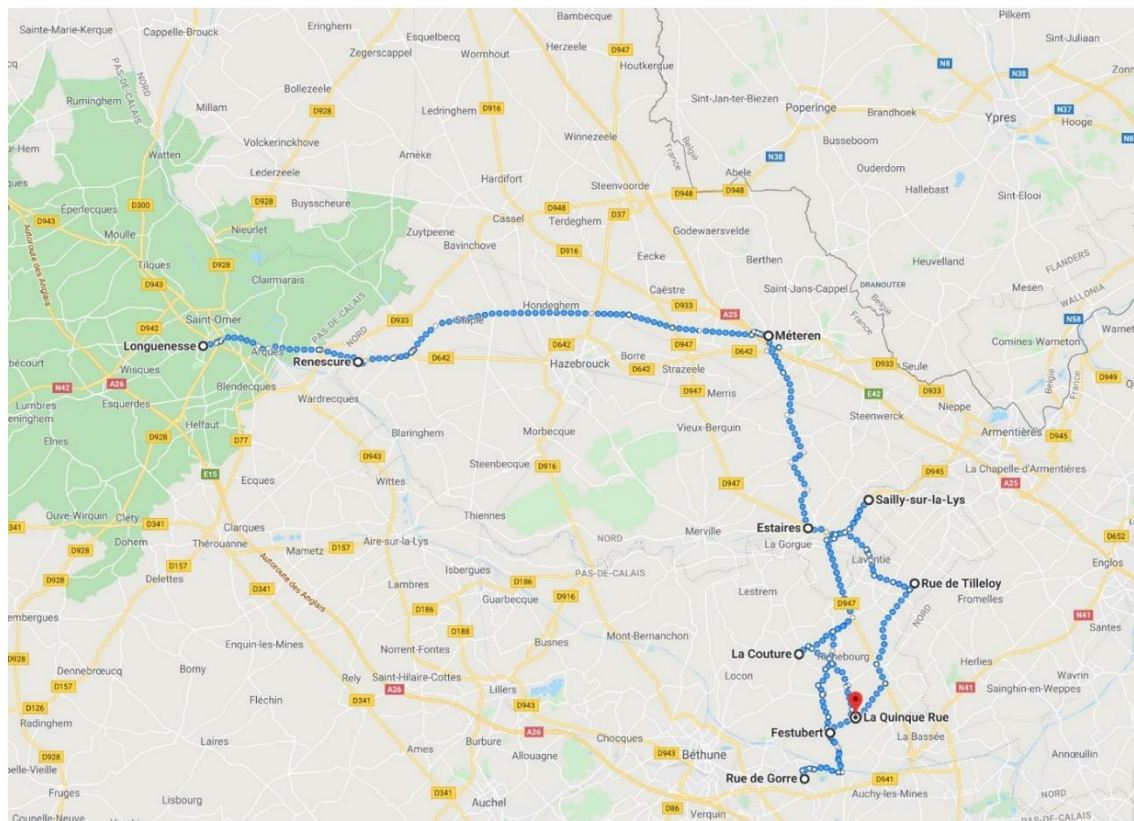
France - October/November 1914

The 1st Battalion moved around a great deal during October and November of 1914. The War Diaries show details of orders and of locations - and how far they marched each time. The map (although not from WW1) shows the places they were sent and where they fought. Longuenesse is about 27 miles south-west of Calais. Pecantin is near Rue di Tilleloy.

³² www.ancestry.com. 1st Battalion War Diaries Aug 1914 – Dec 1915 Pg 6/758

³³ www.ancestry.com. 1st Battalion War Diaries Aug 1914 – Dec 1915 Pg 7/758

³⁴ www.themenbehindthemedals.org.uk



Excerpts from the war diary show 1st Battalion marched over 50 miles in the space of 6 days:³⁵

21 Oct	Left Longuenesse marched 8.5 miles to Renescure 12.15pm - 4.30pm.
22 Oct	Left Renescure marched 16 miles to Meteren. Started 7.15am arrived 3pm.
23 Oct	Left Meteren 5.15am. Arrived Estaire 9.30am, 10.25 miles. Left Estaire 1.20pm to south of Estaire but rerouted to Pecantin arrived 4.40pm.
24 Oct	6am March one mile west of Le Touret 14 miles arrived 2.30pm.
25 Oct	March $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Festubert - 'this march was made in pelting rain'.
26 Oct	Marched 5.45am to Gorre. 5.15pm marched $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Festubert.

³⁵ www.ancestry.com. 1st Battalion War Diaries Aug 1914 – Dec 1915 Pg 9/758.

www.ancestry.co.uk/interactive/60779/43849_3927_0-00000?backurl=&ssrc=&backlabel=Return# The war diary being used covers BEF, 3 Lahore Division, 8 Jullundur Brigade and 1st Battalion Manchesters from Aug 1914 - Dec 1915.

By 26th October 1st Battalion were in trenches east of Festubert. The diaries give details about enemy action - they were being shelled at regular intervals (3 killed, 5 wounded, 1 wounded missing on 27th October, 4 killed and 7 wounded on 28th).

During the early part of November the trenches were more heavily shelled, particularly on the right and centre of the line occupied by No 1 and 3 Coys (Leo was in 3 Coy). Snipers were very active in the area and on 8th November a Captain Dunlop was shot through the head and killed by a sniper.

By 15th November, the Jullundur Brigade was relieved and they returned to Estaire where they entered billets. They rested there until 21st November.

On 22nd November they went back into the trenches and took over part of the line near the crossroads at La Quinque Rue. The war diaries tell of how close the enemy trenches were - at some points 500-600ft away, but opposite 3 Coy (Leo's company) only 35-40ft away.

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Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.
15 th November 1914	At 9 am Orders received that 25 th British Brigade would relieve Jullundur Brigade. We paraded at 4.30 pm arrived ESTAIRE 6.30 pm where we entered billets. No 2 Coy from the trenches arrived ESTAIRE 12.30 am (16 th) having been relieved by the Royal Irish Rifles.
16 th November 1914	Orders received at 2 am Brigade would march to LACOUTURE at 9.45 am. Arrived LACOUTURE 3.30 pm. Distance 5 1/2 miles where we went into billets. At 5.30 pm we were informed that the Division should be prepared for a further move during the night. This was cancelled.
17 th November 1914	Rested in billets
18 th "	Rested in billets
19 th "	Rested in billets
20 th "	Rested in billets
21 st "	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales inspected one company from each battalion in the Brigade near ZELOBES
22 nd "	Went back into the trenches and took over part of the line occupied by the GARHWAL Brigade of the 7 th Division with our right on the cross roads at LA QUINQUE RUE extending in a northerly direction and front of about 1300 yds. No III & I Coys

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Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.
23 rd November 1914.	<p>took over from the Leicestershire Regiment, No II from the Leicestershire Highlanders & No IV from 2/3 Gurkha Rifles. Relief was completed at 7.30pm. The distance of the enemy's trenches from us varied very considerably along our front. On the L. they were 500* to 600* distant gradually getting closer towards our right where at one point opposite No III Coy their advance trenches were only 35* to 40* from our line. One Squadron 15th Lancers under Captain Howell was attached to the battalion and acted as local Regt reserve.</p> <p>Nothing occurred during the night. At about 10 am. Lieut Davidson was wounded in the head by a sniper. He died the following day at 12.30 am. At 5 pm we were informed that the Centre of the BAREILLY Brigade on our R had been driven back and that the L & R. sections might follow, also that a counter attack was to take place at 4.30 pm.</p> <p>At 9 pm this day the JULLUNDUR Brigade took over the line of the GARTHWAL Brigade.</p> <p>Casualties - Lieut P. M. Davidson wounded and died of wounds.</p>
24 th November 1914	<p>Pte Coghall & Whitehead wounded.</p> <p>A quiet day. It was reported in the morning that the Bareilly Bde had retaken the trenches they had lost the previous day but no official intimation was sent to us. No casualties today. The bomb gun which we had taken over from the Leicesters and which had been doing good work from No III Coy burst.</p>
25 th November 1914	<p>A quiet day. The bomb gun was replaced during the day. Pte Ormond was killed & 1 man was wounded by snipers.</p>
26 th November 1914	<p>A plan was made for attacking the enemy's sap head. This sap had a double head to it and in one place had encroached to about 25* from our trenches opposite No 3 Coy. The plan was for No 3 to</p>

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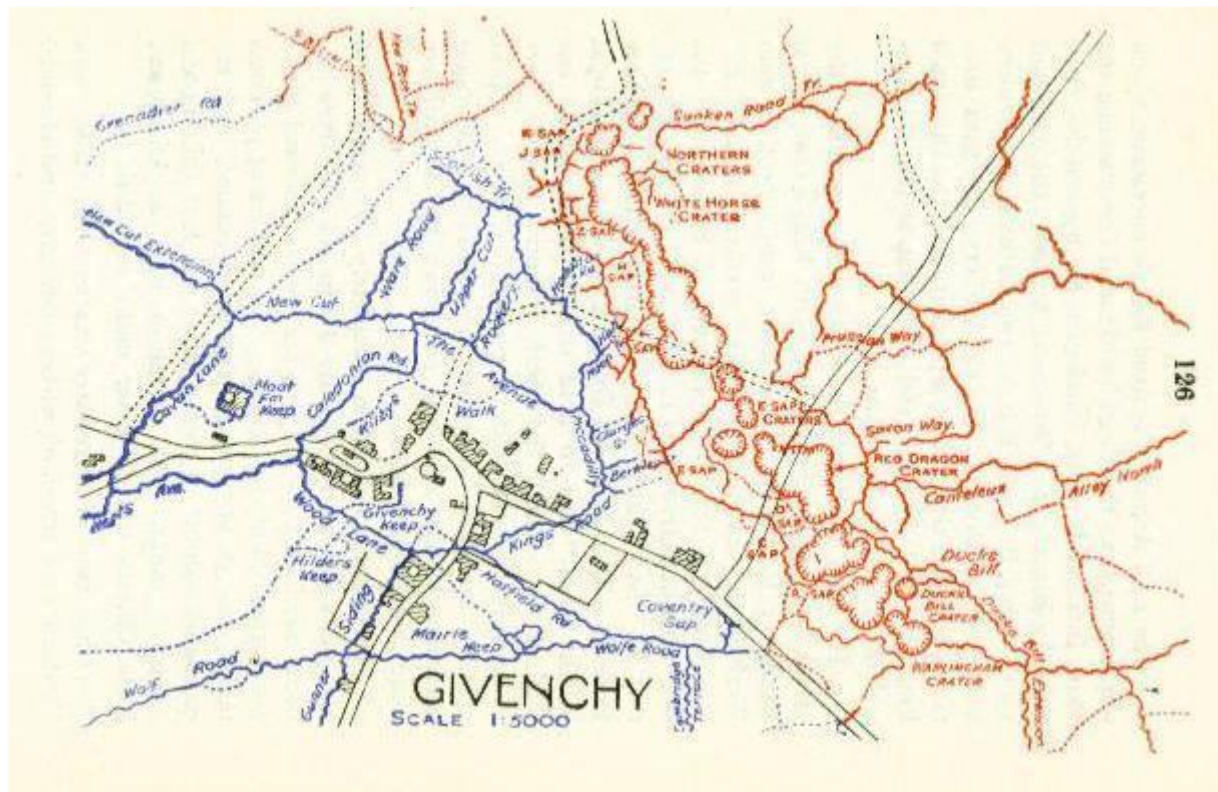
Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.
27 th November 1914.	<p>clear their trenches except for a few volunteers who were to remain behind & keep up the fire to cause the enemy to think the trench was occupied. The artillery were meanwhile to bombard the sap heads and advanced trenches for about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour from 11.30pm to 12 mn. Immediately this bombardment was over No I were to send out parties to investigate the sap heads & break up any boring instrument &c that might be found. At 5.30pm the R.A. said they wished to range on sap head before bombardment so the same scheme was arranged for the following night. During the morning No II Coy came in for a heavy shelling at 11 am. This was followed by a machine gun opening on their trenches, one man being killed & five wounded during the bombardment.</p> <p>Lieut Norman relieved for duty today.</p> <p>On the conclusion of the artillery bombardment at 11.30pm Captain Creagh sent out two parties of ten men each from No III Coy to reconnoitre the enemy's sniping ditch to his R. front about 160' distant. These were fired on from the enemy's trenches but they advanced & found about 60' of trench unheld. They were then bombed & C. I. Wilson & 2 men were wounded. These parties returned carrying their wounded & had no more casualties. Captain Illard (R. Centre Company) sent out two parties of about ten men each one to each sap head. The enemy were at work & fired on these parties doing no harm. It was estimated that about 40 of the enemy ^{about 40 of the enemy} were killed in one of the parties & a few escaped down the sap. When retiring one party under Lt Connell were caught by machine fire & he and five of his men were killed & three wounded. The other party under C. S. Heywood got back without loss.</p>
28 th November 1914	The enemy did a lot of sniping during the day. No casualties.
29 th November 1914.	About 2pm enemy's bomb gun active. No casualties, otherwise quiet.
30 th November 1914.	No II Coy on the L. reported that the enemy had started to sap up but were 450' distant. No casualties.

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On 8th December, Leo Creagh went on leave to England. According to newspaper articles in the Burton Chronicle on 24th and 31st December 1914, he had been granted a week's furlough (leave).

'He came straight from the trenches near Lille, in North-West France, and spent the recess at Grangewood Lodge. Among the relics which he secured, and left with his father before returning to the front, were a blood-stained German bayonet enclosed in a soiled scabbard and a French water bottle of two-pints capacity. This was covered with dark blue cloth and had a strap attached. Both former owners were killed in action and the trophies were obtained after their burial.'³⁹

The Battle of Givenchy



The Battle of Givenchy was fought from 18th to 22nd December 1914. British forces were trying to provide relief to the French, who were receiving heavy fire from the Germans at Arras. British forces attacked the Germans at Givenchy, which would prevent German reinforcements from getting to Arras. General John Denton Pinkstone French was in charge of coordinated six small

³⁹ Magic Attic – Burton Chronicle 24/12/14 and 31/12/14.

⁴⁰ www.eurocyclopedia.wordpress.com/2016/04/14/battle-of-givenchy

scale attacks, in which the Indian Corps would do the fighting. They set out to Givenchy-lès-la-Bassée exhausted and worn down from heavy losses at La Bassée and the Belgian Frontier just a few weeks prior.

In the freezing rain on December 19th at 3:10am, the Lahore Division succeeded in taking tow of Crown Prince Rupprecht German lines, only to be pushed back out. The Indian corps then retreated back to Givenchy. In the morning, the German Army launched a counter attack in which they exploded multiple mines in the British trenches and bombarded them with artillery. Meanwhile the German infantry was headed toward Givenchy to surround them. The German infantry had far more ammunition, grenades and artillery than the British. The British forces suffered 4,000 casualties, with 2,000 for the German Army. There was no gain for the British and Germany was still able to get their troops through to Arras.



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1ST BATTALION AT GIVENCHY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1914.

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On 20th December, the 1st Battalion received orders to march to Gorre in order to take part in an attack on the nearby village of Givenchy.

A transcript of the war diary pages follows:

⁴¹ <http://www.russiansinthecef.ca/mitson/images>

20th December 1914 - At 11.15am we received orders to march at once to GORRE and report to G.O.C Sirkind Brigade, Battalion, marched off at 12 noon. On the way orders changed and we were told to proceed to PONT FIXE where we would be met by the Brigade Major, Jullundur Brigade. Our route led along the BETHUNE-LA-BASEE Canal. On arrival at PONT FIXE orders were received to deliver a counter attack, started at 3.10pm, the village being unexpectedly found to be held by the enemy and this delayed the attack on the trenches till the following morning, as by the time the communicating trenches on the far side of the village had been reached after the village had been cleared of the enemy, it was too dark to distinguish the country and locate the direction of the enemy's trenches. Twelve prisoners were taken while the village was being cleared of the enemy.⁴²

21st December 1914 - The attack was timed for 6.30am and was met by a heavy maxim rifle fire. Two burning haystacks showed up our men and after an hours fighting, it was found impossible to reach the enemy's trenches. The previous night the line had advanced to try and locate the enemy's trenches and had met a very heavy fire and sustained severe casualties. At about 11am the village and trenches were shelled severely by heavy guns and shrapnel for 45 minutes. Then a heavy attack was made by the enemy. All was going well till the French retired on our L leaving our flank there in a dangerous position. The enemy worked round and the L was forced to retire through the village and on to the road with the enemy attacking strongly on the R and centre. It was considered advisable to retire the L and part of the support and take up a position in rear to cover the retirement of the centre and right. These held on so tenaciously that on receipt of a message to this effect another advance was made and the original line was re-occupied, driving back the enemy on the L. This was accomplished about 2pm. At 3.20pm a sharp attack was delivered by the enemy and a considerable number of the enemy appeared on the R. flank and rear. There was no position from which to deal with this and as a maxim appeared and accurate shrapnel opened from the R dispositions were again made to retire. The centre and right held on for some time while a second position was taken up and a hand to hand fight took place there and on the road in rear of them before they retired. Half way back to PONT FIXE a party of Scots Guards were met holding a small trench N of the road. We went into reserve on arrival at PONT FIXE. The casualties were:

⁴² www.ancestry.com. 1st Battalion War Diaries Aug 1914 – Dec 1915 Pg 18/758

Killed: 2 Officers, 63 Other Rank
Wounded: 3 Officers, 123 Other Rank
Wounded Missing: 47 Other Rank
Missing: 46 Other Rank
Total: 5 Officers 280 Other Rank

Leo is believed to have been killed some time between 20th and 21st December 1914. The information below is taken from the Stonyhurst College Magazine 1915.⁴³

Capt. LEO CREAGH, 1st Bn. The Manchester Regt.

Capt. Creagh fell in the heavy fighting on December 20th and 21st, 1914, near Givenchy. His battalion had only left the trenches on the 17th when they were ordered out again on the 20th, at 11 a.m. They had to attack a village and some trenches in the afternoon, during which operations Capt. Creagh was reported to have done good work.

"On the morning of December 21st, 1914, just as the attack was being renewed at day-break, Capt. Creagh was shot down in front of the enemy's trenches.

"A Sergeant, who was with him at the time, said that he was leading his men with conspicuous gallantry."

The above details are taken from the account of his death sent to his mother by his Colonel, who expressed deep regret in the loss of so gallant and capable an officer.

A brother officer and close friend, who had had a conversation with Capt. Creagh just before the second attack, during which he fell, spoke of the heavy personal loss to himself of a loyal friend, and to the regiment of a popular and trusted leader.

The Major, second in command of the regiment, on hearing that Capt. Creagh was hit, hurried across the zone of fire to help him, but was struck on the way and carried off to the dressing station.

But his gallant attempt at rescue was probably already too late, as eye-witnesses declared that Capt. Creagh was killed instantaneously.

The Divisional Commander said subsequently that the battalion had saved the whole British line.

The following detailed account of the fighting during the defence of Givenchy, 1914, in which Capt. Creagh met his death, is taken from the *Manchester Guardian* for January 15th, 1915:—

"Late at night an order was received that a further attempt would be made to recapture the fire trenches still held by the enemy, and after a consultation between Major Hitchins and Captains Creagh and Rose, and Lieut. Mair, the attack was fixed for 6.30, at which time it was hoped that the light of the burning haystacks would be less effective in the dawn.

"Shortly after six on Monday morning, Companies 2 and 3 moved to the attack. This attack never developed, as No. 1 Company was so hard pressed that they could not advance, and Companies 2 and 3 re-established themselves in the old support trenches. Capt. Creagh was killed in this attack, and soon afterwards Major Hitchins and Capt. Rose were wounded."

Capt. Creagh, born in 1880, son of the late Brigade-Surgeon William Creagh, M.D., and Mrs. Creagh, of Grangewood Lodge, Lullington, Burton-on-Trent, came to Stonyhurst in 1892. He entered the Army in 1899, and had served through the South African War, including the defence of Ladysmith, during which his battalion took a leading part in the Battle of Wagon Hill.

⁴³ Creagh Leo Stonyhurst War Record pg 60;

WAR DIARY

or

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.

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21 st December 1914	The attack was timed for 6.30 am & was met by a heavy machine rifle fire. Two burning haystacks choked up our men & after an hour's fighting it was found impossible to reach the enemy's trenches. The previous night the line had advanced to try and locate the enemy's trenches and had met a very heavy fire and sustained severe casualties. At about 11 am the village & trenches were shelled severely by heavy guns and shrapnel for 45 minutes. Then a heavy attack was made by the enemy. All was going well till the French retired on our L. leaving our flank there in a dangerous position. The enemy worked round & the L. was forced to retire through the village and on to the road with the enemy attacking strongly on the R & centre it was considered advisable to retire the L. & part of the supports & take up a position	

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WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

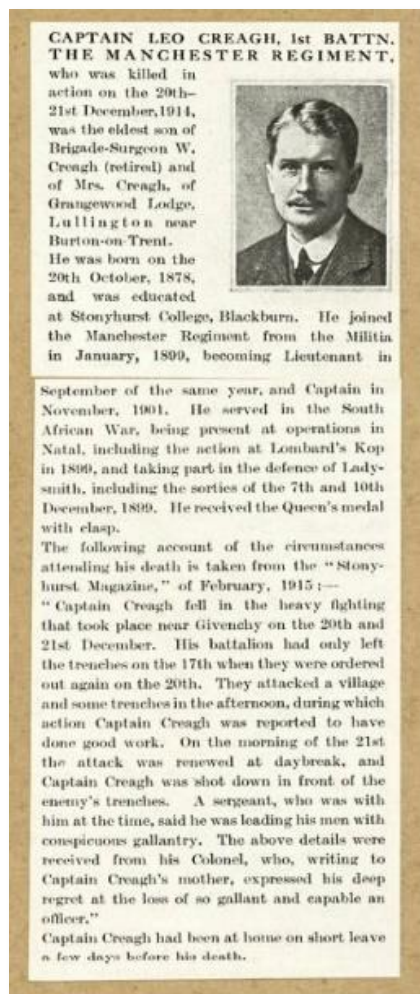
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INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.

(Erase heading not required.)

Hour, Date, Place.	Summary of Events and Information.	Remarks and references to Appendices																		
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Killed	2	64																		
Wounded	3	123																		
Wounded missing		47																		
Missing		46																		
Total	5	280																		
22 nd December 1914	Remained in billets at Pont Fine till 6pm when we marched back to BETHUNE took over a portion of our old billets																			
23 rd December 1914	Paraded at 9.45 am & marched in Brigade to ALLOVAGNE where we billeted																			
24 th December 1914	Remained in billets. Inspected by G.O.C division																			

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Leo's medals were donated to the Museum of the Manchester Regiment in February 1989.

Information from the Imperial War Museum



After the war, Leo's body could not be found, so he is one of 13,394 men commemorated on the Le Touret Memorial, Richebourg, Pas-de-Calais

⁴⁶ www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/205292871;

⁴⁷ www.themenbehindthemedals.org.uk;

BC 31/12/1914 Pg.4 Col.2 Pos.B
CAPTAIN CREAGH, OF LULLINGTON.

**KILLED WHILE LEADING THE
ATTACK.**

Official information has reached Grangewood Lodge, near Lullington, Burton, the residence of his father, of the death of Capt. Leo Creagh, of the 1st Battalion Lahore Division of the Manchester Regiment. He was leading his men to the attack in an endeavour to retake some captured trenches, when he was killed. He was the eldest son of Dr. William Creagh, and had an interesting career since he joined the Army. When the South African war broke out he was serving as lieutenant with his regiment under Sir George White, the hero of Ladysmith. After the relief of the latter, he fought until the end of the Boer War, and came out of the campaign unscathed. In 1903 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and subsequently has been stationed in India and Singapore. During the present war he came over from India with his regiment, and was for some time at Marseilles. He was 36 years old.

Captain Creagh had been in much of the fighting, and was recently granted a week's furlough. He came straight from the trenches near Lille, in North-west France, and spent the recess at Grangewood Lodge. Among the relics which he secured, and left with his father before returning to the front, were a blood-stained German bayonet enclosed in a soiled scabbard and a French water bottle of two-pints capacity. This was covered with dark blue cloth and had a strap attached. Both former owners were killed in action, and the trophies were obtained after their burial. Captain Creagh's father is an old retired officer who has practised in the Netherseal and Lullington district for many years. He held the rank of Brigade Surgeon, R.A.M.C., and in addition to the Afghan War has seen service in India and China. Dr. Creagh has a medal for each of these.

BC 24/12/1914 Pg.5 Col.4 Pos.M

A LULLINGTON OFFICER.

Captain Leo Creagh, 1st Battalion, Lahore Division Manchester Regiment, who is the younger son of Dr. William Creagh, of Grangewood, near Lullington, has had an interesting career since he joined the Army. His fighting instincts are hereditary, and he is of splendid physique. When the South African war broke out he was serving as lieutenant with his regiment under Sir George White, the hero of Ladysmith. After the relief of the latter, he fought until the end of the Boer War, and came out of the campaign unscathed. In 1903 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and subsequently has been stationed in India and Singapore. During the present war he came over from India with his regiment, and was for some time at Marseilles.

Capt. Creagh has been in much of the fighting, and has recently been granted a week's furlough. He came straight from the trenches near Lille, in North-west France. At his home he stated that the troops are well provided for through the kindness of the people at home. Apparently he has been in the thickest of the battles, for he secured interesting relics, which he has left with his father. These include a blood-stained German bayonet enclosed in a soiled scabbard and a French water bottle of two-pints capacity. This was covered with dark blue cloth and had a strap attached. Both former owners were killed in action, and the trophies were obtained after their burial. Capt. Creagh, who has a medal for the Boer War, returned to the trenches last week. His father is an old retired officer who has practised in the Netherseal and Lullington district for many years. He held the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the R.A.M.C., and in addition to the Afghan War has seen service in India and China. Dr. Creagh has a medal for each of these. He bears his age remarkably well.

BC 31/12/1914 Pg.4 Col.1 Pos.M

MESSAGE.—Killed in action, between Dec. 20th and 21st, Capt. Leo Creagh, 1st Batt. Manchester Regt., eldest son of Brigade-Surgeon William Creagh, R.A.M.C. and Mrs Creagh, Grangewood Lodge, Lullington, near Burton-on-Trent, age 36. R.I.P.

The record below shows Leo's medals detailed in the WW1 Medal Rolls index. It also shows that his brother Harry applied for the 1914 star on his behalf.⁴⁹

Campaign :— *B.E.F. 1914*

(A) Where decoration was earned.
(B) Present situation.

Name	Corps	Rank	Reg. No.	Roll on which included (if any)												
(A) <i>CREAGH</i>	<i>1st Bn. Manchester Regt.</i>	<i>Capt.</i>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>MEDAL</th> <th>ROLL</th> <th>PAGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VICTORY</td> <td><i>clanch OFF/31</i></td> <td><i>22</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>BRITISH</td> <td><i>do.</i></td> <td><i>do.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>14 STAR</td> <td><i>clanch OFF/58</i></td> <td><i>1</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MEDAL	ROLL	PAGE	VICTORY	<i>clanch OFF/31</i>	<i>22</i>	BRITISH	<i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i>	14 STAR	<i>clanch OFF/58</i>	<i>1</i>
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14 STAR	<i>clanch OFF/58</i>	<i>1</i>														
(B) <i>L</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>														

Action taken *1. V. 2389/m d/13.12.19. WS/3/3400*
13.10.16. 14.2535/W d/1.11.20 auth WS/3/3400 Kn. A 20/1.12.14

clasp only - 1. V 142 clasp d/18.5.21 WS/3/3400

Disembarkation *Roll shows 27-8-14* *WS/5/1836*
WS/3/3400. O.C. states
27-8-14

(6 34 46) W8188—RP433 50,000 12/17 HWV(P1917) G17/1043

Correspondence.

O/C Infantry Records No. 1 No. 3 District
 forwards roll of Officers eligible for
 1914 Star.
12.3.18

H. Creagh makes application for 1914 Star in respect
of the services of the late Capt H. Creagh. 17.6.19

** H. Creagh Esq. applies re clasp & Emblem. 2.5.21.*
Unit Eligible. WS/3/3400.

Address. *Preston 4 b. hon. Road.*
Grangewood Lodge
Lullingston Lancashire
** Andrews Lane Burton-on-Trent.*
Formby
Liverpool

⁴⁹ www.ancestry.co.uk:WW1 Medal Rolls Index;

Captain
CREAGH, LEO

Died 20/12/1914

Aged 36

"C" Coy. 1st Bn.
Manchester Regiment

Son of Surg. Maj. William Creagh (attd. R.H.A.),
and Bertha Creagh, of Grangewood Lodge,
Netherseale, Burton-on-Trent. Fifteen years'
service. Served in the South African Campaign.



Information from Le Touret War Cemetery

<p>INDEX No. M.R.22 LE TOURET MEMORIAL PART TWO</p>	CRAWFORD, Pte. Thomas, 2690. 1st Bn. Scots Guards. 1st Jan., 1915.
	CRAWHALL, 2nd Lt. F. P. King's Royal Rifle Corps. 10th March, 1915.
	CRAWLEY, Rfn. Thomas, Z/503. 2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade. 10th March, 1915. Age 35. Brother of Mrs. C. Everitt, of 38, Cambridge Rd., Walthamstow, Essex.
	CRAYTHORN, Pte. Arthur, 12. 2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. 16th May, 1915. Age 29. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Craythorn, of 67, Larcher St., Sparkbrook, Birmingham.
	CREAGH, Capt. Leo. "C" Coy. 1st Bn. Manchester Regt. Killed in action at Givenchy-les-la-Bassée, 20th Dec., 1914. Age 36. Son of Surg. Maj. William Creagh (attd. R.H.A.), and Bertha Creagh, of Grangewood Lodge, Netherseale, Burton-on-Trent. Fifteen years' service. Served in the South African Campaign.

The Military Record of Officer's Effects shows that funds unpaid to Leo were paid to his brother Harry.

8578	93791/16	CREAGH	Refat	22	Willed in action 23/11/14	R.O. No 1059	19/15	75 6 8	80	12	6	C.P.C.	5/16	L 80-12-6 to the Manager, Probate	no balance at agent
					WAR GRATUITY.	RO ho 1059	19/15	45 5 10						Bank of Liverpool for credit 10/4/16	cccccc
					Transfer 6223			45 -	45	-	-	19-20		Harold Creagh Reg.	6/16/20. 5/16/16
					Serial No 1-9-19									Exce Harold Creagh Coy. 45	to P.C. Creagh's effects
								19/20	45	-	-			19-20	to P.C. Creagh's effects

In Memory of
Captain
Leo Creagh

"C" Coy. 1st Bn., Manchester Regiment who died on 20 December 1914 Age 36

Son of Surg. Maj. William Creagh (attd. R.H.A.), and Bertha Creagh, of Grangewood Lodge, Netherseale, Burton-on-Trent. Fifteen years' service. Served in the South African Campaign.

Remembered with Honour
Le Touret Memorial



Commemorated in perpetuity by
the Commonwealth War Graves Commission