



1. Sir Edwyn Sinclair Alexander-Sinclair 1865–1945

Rear-Admiral. In May 1916, after sighting two enemy destroyers approaching his ship, Alexander-Sinclair's notifying signal brought the Battle-Cruiser Fleet, and subsequently the whole Grand Fleet, into the battle of Jutland.

2. Sir Walter Henry Cowan, 1st Bt. 1871–1956

Rear-Admiral. During the First World War, Cowan saw action in the battle of Jutland. when his ship, HMS Princess Royal, was damaged suffering over 100 casualties.

3. Sir Osmond de Beauvoir Brock 1869–1947

Rear-Admiral. Fought at the battles of Heligoland Bight, the Dogger Bank and the battle of Jutland and became chief of staff for David Beatty's Grand Fleet.

4. Sir William Edmund Goodenough 1867–1945

Rear-Admiral. At the outbreak of the War, Goodenough played a large part in the fighting in Heligoland Bight and was commended in dispatches for his contribution in the battle of Jutland.

5. Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, 4th Bt 1864–1916

Rear-Admiral. During the War, Arbuthnot was involved in the battle of Jutland, which ended tragically when he and his squadron came into close contact with German battle cruisers and dreadnoughts; the resulting fire blew up and sank Arbuthnot's cruiser with all hands.

6. Sir Montague Edward Browning 1863–1947

Vice-Admiral. During the War, Browning was commander-in-chief of the North America and West Indies station and was promoted vice-admiral in 1917; following the armistice of 1918, he became president of the allied naval armistice commission and visited the German naval ports to ensure that the terms were duly carried out.

7. Sir Christopher Craddock 1862–1914

Rear-Admiral. At the start of the First World War, Craddock commanded the 4th squadron and was ordered to pursue and destroy Admiral Maximilian von Spee's fleet of cruisers; his fleet was much weaker than Spee's so in the eventual battle, the battle of Coronel, Craddock's ships were destroyed and all lives were lost.

8. Sir Horace Hood 1870–1916

Rear-Admiral. During the preliminaries of the battle of Jutland in May 1916, Hood and many of his squadron perished after their ship broke in half and sank during fighting with German battle cruisers.

9. Sir John Michael de Robeck Bt 1862–1928

Vice-Admiral. When the War broke out de Robeck commanded the 9th cruiser squadron and was then made second in command of the eastern Mediterranean squadron; de Robeck was promoted acting vice-admiral, after his predecessor relinquished command; he returned to England to take charge of the 3rd and then 2nd battle squadrons, having given up the Aegean command in June 1916; he was created a baronet and became commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in 1919.

10. Sir William Pakenham 1861–1933

Vice-Admiral. Pakenham was given command of the 3rd Cruiser Squadron in 1915 and was Commander-in-Chief of the Battle-Cruiser Fleet during the battle of Jutland.

11. Sir Reginald York Tyrwhitt, 1st Bt 1870–1951

Rear-Admiral. Served throughout the First World War as commodore and, from 1918, rear-admiral of the Harwich force and engaged in the Heligoland Bight and other smaller-scale actions.

12. Roger John Brownlow Keyes, 1st Baron Keyes 1872–1945

Vice-Admiral. Was appointed commodore in charge of the Submarine Service in 1912; he remained in the position until approximately six months into the War; he was then named chief of staff to Vice-Admiral Carden and commanded the British naval forces off the Dardanelles; in 1917, Keyes took up the position of director of plans at the Admiralty.

13. Sir Cecil Burney, 1st Bt 1858–1929

Admiral. In 1913 Burney took over command of the Second and Third fleets, which were to become the Channel Fleet on the outbreak of war in 1914; Burney went, in this year, to the 1st battle squadron of the Grand Fleet, as second in command under Lord Jellicoe; he saw action at the battle of Jutland and was promoted admiral a few days after its close; Burney joined the Board of Admiralty as a second sea lord in 1916.

14. David Beatty, 1st Earl Beatty 1871–1936

Admiral. His prompt action in August 1914 at Heligoland Bight averted naval disaster, and his advance initiatives secured victory for the British Fleet under Admiral Jellicoe at the battle of Jutland in 1916. As commander of the Grand Fleet, Beatty accepted the surrender of the German High Sea Fleet in 1918.

15. Sir Trevelyhan Napier 1867–1920

Vice-Admiral. During the First World War, he commanded the 2nd and then the 3rd light-cruiser squadrons between 1914 and 1915; he saw action at the battle of Jutland in 1916 and the second battle of Heligoland Bight in 1917; Napier commanded the entire light-cruiser force between 1918 and 1919.

16. Louis Alexander Mountbatten, Marquess of Milford Haven Prince Louis of Battenburg 1854–1921

Admiral. Made first sea lord in 1912; he resigned from this position in 1914 upon finding it increasingly untenable and as a result of British losses at sea.

17. Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas 1862–1928

Vice-Admiral. At the outbreak of the War he was second in command of the 1st battle squadron but was transferred to the command of the 5th battle squadron the following year; at the battle of Jutland Evan-Thomas's squadron acted with the Battle-Cruiser Fleet under the command of Admiral Sir David Beatty and saw both success and failure as many German ships were severely damaged, while several British cruisers were lost; Evan-Thomas was promoted vice-admiral in 1917 and retained command of his squadron until 1918.

18. Sir Frederick Sturdee, 1st Bt 1859–1925

Admiral. During the War, he was appointed commander-in-chief in the south Atlantic and south Pacific and achieved victory over German cruisers at the Falkland Islands in 1914; he was rewarded by a baronetcy in 1916; at the battle of Jutland, he commanded the 4th battle squadron of the Grand Fleet and remained in this position until 1918.

19. Sir Arthur Cavenagh Leveson 1868–1929

Vice-Admiral. In 1913 he became naval aide-de-camp to King George V and rear admiral; he commanded the Australian fleet between 1917 and 1918.

20. Sir Charles Edward Madden, 1st Bt 1892–1935

Admiral. Throughout the First World War, Madden was at sea continuously; he became John Rushworth Jellicoe's chief of staff and, in 1916, was appointed acting admiral; in 1919, he was created a baronet and put in command of the newly constituted Atlantic Fleet.

21. John Rushworth Jellicoe, 1st Earl Jellicoe 1859–1935

Admiral. Jellicoe became Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet in 1914 and, after the decisive battle of Jutland, first sea lord in 1916. He introduced the convoy system to defend commercial shipping against U-boat attack, greatly reducing losses. However, Lloyd George dismissed him in 1917.

22. Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, Baron Wester Wemyss 1864–1933

Admiral. At the outbreak of War, he was sent, as base commander at Lemnos in the Aegean, to prepare for the upcoming assault on the Dardanelles; Wemyss went on to play an active role in the rest of this campaign; he replaced John Rushworth Jellicoe as first sea lord in 1917.

Ranks of all officers given here as at the end of the First World War. Titles given as at death.